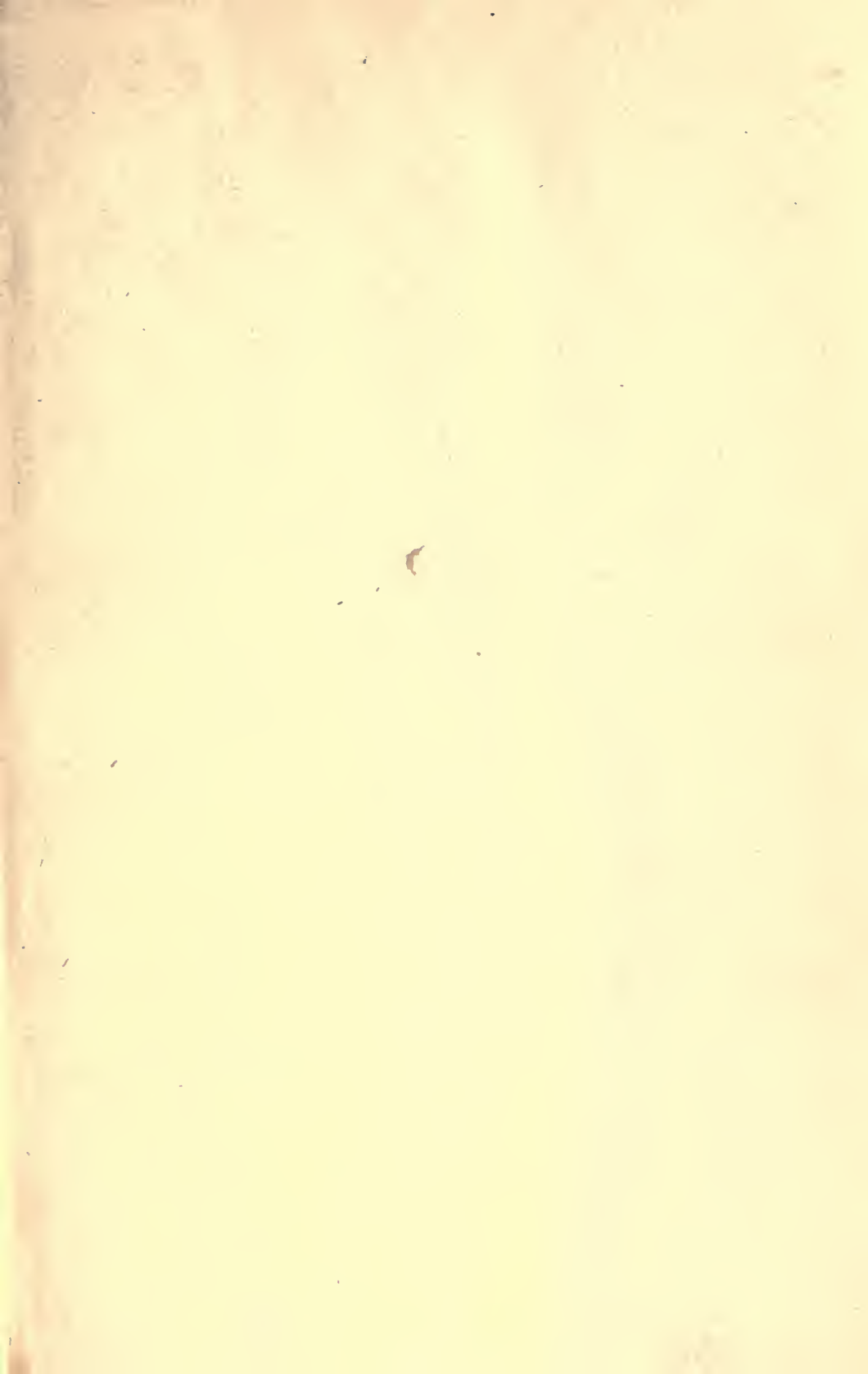


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PROFESSORIS: QUI MENSE JULIO
A.D. MDCCCXVII MORTUUS EST:
LIBROS QUOS ILLE PENITUS AMAVERAT
UXOR ET FILII EJUS COLLEGIO AMATO
DONAVERUNT.
DULCES EXUVIAE DUM FATA DEUS-QUE SINEBANT.
—*Virg: Æn: IV.*

COPIOUS AND CRITICAL
ENGLISH-LATIN LEXICON,

FOUNDED ON THE GERMAN-LATIN DICTIONARY

OF

DR. CHARLES ERNEST GEORGES.

BY THE REV.

JOSEPH ESMOND RIDDLE, M.A.,

OF ST. EDMUND HALL, OXFORD, AUTHOR OF "A COMPLETE LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY," &c.,

AND THE REV.

THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.,

RECTOR OF LYNDON, AND LATE FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

First American Edition, Carefully Revised,

AND

CONTAINING A COPIOUS DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES FROM THE BEST SOURCES,

BY CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

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TO

WILLIAM HAWKESWORTH, A.A.M.,

PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES IN THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,

This Work is Dedicated

AS A

MEMORIAL OF LONG-ESTABLISHED FRIENDSHIP, AND A TOKEN OF REGARD FOR
SOUND CLASSICAL ACQUIREMENTS AND THE MOST EXEM-
PLARY PRIVATE WORTH.

P R E F A C E

TO THE AMERICAN EDITION.

THE present work will be found to supply a desideratum that has long been felt by the classical student. The preface of the English editors will show the various sources whence they have culled their materials; while an examination of the volume itself will convince any one how successfully they have accomplished the object which they proposed to themselves in preparing it. We have had, in fact, no work before this, on the same subject, in the English language, at all deserving of being compared with the present one, and it is to be hoped that the wretched compilations which have hitherto been used will be now completely discarded. No teacher, indeed, can retain them after this, who is conscientious in his vocation, and sincere in his efforts for the improvement of his pupils. It seems unnecessary, at the present day, to say any thing in favor of frequent practice in Greek and Latin composition. No one can be an accurate scholar without it. Whether a work like the present one is likely to be a useful aid in pursuing such a practice, the following remarks of Lipsius will satisfactorily decide: "*Lectio non sufficit, imo nec felicissima memoria; sed opus est excerptis quibusdam et notis rerum verborumque singularium, quas imitemur. Quæ excerpta memorialibus libellis, tanquam ærario, contineri velim, unde sermonis illæ opes per tempus et ad usum promantur.*"—Epist. Institut., c. xii.

In preparing the present edition for the press, numerous corrections have been silently made in the body of the work, and various improvements introduced, all tending to make the volume a still more useful one. What will be found, however, to give the American edition a decided advantage over the English work, is the Dictionary of Proper Names, which is wanting in the latter. This has been prepared from the best sources, but more particularly from Quicherat's "*Vocabulaire des Noms Géographiques, Mythologiques, et Historiques de la Langue Latine,*" Mühlmann's "*Verzeichniss der geographischen, mythologischen, und geschichtlichen Namen,*" Freund's "*Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache,*" Klotz's "*Handwörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache*" (as far as published), Sharpe's "*Nomenclator Poëticus,*" Leusden's "*Onomasticon,*" &c., and Bischoff und Möller's "*Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der alten, mittleren und neuen Geographie.*"

It remains but to add that the present work has enjoyed the careful supervision of the editor's learned and accurate friend and colleague, Professor Drisler, a circumstance of no small importance as regards the utility of the book.

P R E F A C E

TO THE LONDON EDITION.

THE work, now at length completed, has cost us many years of labor—labor that has often seemed almost hopeless.

A very slight inspection of it will show that it aims at a far higher standard of accuracy and completeness than any of its English predecessors. Indeed, it can hardly be said to have had any predecessor in its own kind; for no English-Latin Dictionary hitherto published has even professed to give any account of the use of words set down, their synonymical distinctions, the niceties connected with their employment by classical writers, with such remarks and cautions as a cursory glance at any important word in the following work will prove that it has at least attempted to supply.

The title-page states that it is founded upon the German-Latin Dictionary of Dr. CHARLES ERNEST GEORGES, of which the first edition was published at Leipsic in 1833; the third in 1845. That work consists of two octavo volumes, usually bound together in one very thick volume of 1820 pages. Dr. Georges had a predecessor of great merit in Dr. FREDERIC CHARLES KRAFT. As, however, the only edition of Kraft's Dictionary that we have consulted is the fourth edition ("remodelled and enlarged"), which appeared at Stuttgart in 1843, we can not state exactly how far Dr. Georges is indebted to the earlier editions of Kraft's work, which, in its present form, is the most copious of all the German-Latin Dictionaries, consisting of two very thick octavo volumes, which contain respectively 1426 and 1509 pages. Though we have occasionally consulted Kraft with benefit, we are decidedly of opinion that Georges is considerably superior to him in clearness of arrangement, and in the combination of sufficient fullness with a sound principle of selection; nor do we hesitate to give the preference to Georges even on the ground of scrupulous accuracy, though the occasional instances of inaccuracy that we have detected in Kraft are very rare exceptions to the general character of his work. Dr. Mühlmann, who published a German-Latin Dictionary in 1845, is almost entirely dependent upon Georges.

With respect to other helps, the "Anti-barbarus" of Krebs, Döderlein's "Synonymical Hand-book," and Freund's "Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache," have been our constant companions. We have also derived considerable assistance from Bonnell's "Lexicon Quintilianicum;" and have often consulted with advantage Haase's notes to Reisig's "Vorlesungen," Hand's "Tursellinus," and Krüger's "Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache." Among other works, of which we have occasionally made use, we may mention Billerbeck's "Flora Classica," Kram's

“*Medicinisches Lexicon*,” Ernesti’s “*Lexicon Technologiæ Latinorum Rhetoricæ*,” with Crusius’s “*Vollständiges Wörterbuch*” to Cæsar, and Billerbeck’s to Cornelius Nepos.

About 150 pages of the work were printed off before either of us became aware that the other was engaged in the same task, and was drawing his materials from the same sources. For that portion of the work Mr. Arnold alone is answerable. When a joint publication was resolved upon, the portion (A—C), which Mr. Riddle had but recently sent to press, was withdrawn, and we exchanged the materials that each had prepared for the half which was to be executed by the other; but, to speak generally, Mr. Arnold is responsible for the first half, from A to K (inclusive), and for the letter U; Mr. Riddle for the remainder. Mr. Arnold has to thank W. Frädersdorff, Esq., of the University of Berlin, for very useful assistance rendered to him during the progress of the work. Mr. Riddle has also some acknowledgments to make to the same gentleman, and is still more indebted to his own brother, the Rev. John B. Riddle, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford.

We are very conscious that the work is still far from perfect; but we feel a just confidence, founded upon the excellence of Georges’s Dictionary, and a consciousness of our own diligence, that it possesses the general merit of strict accuracy, and is the only English-Latin Dictionary that a student can consult with the reasonable hope of finding what he wants, and the certainty of being able to trust what he finds.

A copious Dictionary of Proper Names, to complete the work, will be published separately.

I. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Cic. = *Cicero*.

Hor. = *Horace*.

Liv. = *Livy*.

Nep. = *Nepos*.

Ov. = *Ovid*.

Quint. = *Quintilian*.

Sall. = *Sallust*.

Tac. = *Tacitus*.

Virg. = *Virgil*.

The names of other authors are abridged in the usual way, *Cæs.*, *Ter.*, *Plin.*, &c. When *Plin.* stands without "*Ep.*"

(= *Epistles*), the Natural History of the elder Pliny is meant.

Auct. Herenn. = the author of the "*Rhetorica ad Herennium*," among *Cicero's* works.

Cod. Theod. } = Code of Roman laws

Cod. Just. } drawn up by command of Theodosius and Justinian respectively.

Dig. = *Digests* (the body of Roman laws).

Inscript. Orell. = *Orelli's Collection of Latin Inscriptions*.

* prefixed to a word or phrase means that it is not *found* in a classical author, but is the best substitute the compilers can give. Very many phrases to which this note is prefixed are from *Muretus*, *Ruhnken*, *Wytttenbach*, &c. Kraft has been very industrious in collecting these.

The meaning of a phrase printed thus: Vid. "*make WAY for*," is, See the phrase "*make way for*," under *WAY*.

II. LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ROMAN AUTHORS.*

B.C. (about)

240. Livius Andronicus (*exhibits the first play at Rome*).

235. Cn. Nævius.

212. Q. Fabius Pictor.

204. Nævius banished from Rome.

201. Cato the Censor.

Ennius. Plautus.

184. *Death of Plautus.*

166. Terentius.

149. Pacuvius. Attius

133. Afranius.

130. Lucilius.

77. Lucretius.

64. Terentius Varro.

63. M. Tullius Cicero.

48. C. Valerius Catullus.

44. Sallustius. Cornelius Nepos.† Hirtius.

[31. Cæsar Octavianus Augustus.]

AUGUSTAN AGE.

B.C.

28. Virgilius.

Horatius.

A.D.

1. Tibullus. Propertius.

Ovidius.

Livius. Trogus Pompeius.

Q. Curtius Rufus (*according to Hirt. and Zumpt.*

See A.D. 41, 69, 193.

Vitruvius.

Rutilius Lupus.

12. *The Fasti Capitolini and Prænestini.*

(*Name of reigning Emperor.*)

Claudius TIBERIUS Nero.

14. Monumentum Ancyranum.

15. M. Annæus Seneca.

Velleius Paterculus. Valerius Maximus.

T. Phædrus (*Phæder, Passow*).

Caius Cæsar CALIGULA.

37. Cornelius Celsus.

Tiberius CLAUDIUS.

41. Pomponius Mela.

L. Junius Moderatus Columella.

Scribonius Largus.

Asconius Pedianus.

Q. Curtius Rufus (*according to St. Croix. See A.D. 69, 193.*)

Q. Rhemnii Fannius Palæmon.

NERO Claudius Cæsar.

54. L. Annæus Seneca.

Persius. Lucanus. Silius Italicus.

Petronius Arbiter (*according to the usual belief. See A.D. 222.*)

T. Flavius VESPASIANUS.

69. Plinius Major.

Q. Curtius Rufus (*according to Buttmann*).

Valerius Flaccus.

(*Name of reigning Emperor.*)

T. Flavius DOMITIANUS.

A.D.

81. Papinius Statius.

D. Junius Juvenalis.

M. Valerius Martialis.

Terentianus Maurus (*as generally supposed. See 260*).

M. Fabius Quintilianus.

M. Ulpius TRAJANUS

93. Tacitus.

Suetonius Tranquillus.

L. Florus.

Plinius Secundus.

Javolenus Priscus.

T. Ælius HADRIANUS.

138. S. Pomponius.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

Gaius.

Justinus.

A. Gellius.

M. Aurelius ANTONINUS PHILOSOPHUS.

161. Appuleius.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

193. Domitius Ulpianus.

Julius Paullus.

Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus.‡

Q. Curtius Rufus (*according to Niebuhr*).

M. Aurelius SEVERUS ALEXANDER.

222. Petronius Arbiter (*according to Niebuhr*).

Cælius Apicius (*cookery*).

M. Minucius Felix.

Thascius Cæcilius Cyprianus.

L. Licinius GALLIENUS.

260. Terentianus Maurus (*according to Niebuhr*).

Commodianus.

Arnobius.

L. Cæcilius Lactantius Firmianus.

CONSTANTINUS MAGNUS.

350. Hilarius Pictaviensis.

359. S. Aurelius Victor.

Flavius Claudius JULIANUS.

361. Flavius Eutropius.

Hieronymus.

Ammianus Marcellinus.

Ambrosius Josippus.

THEODOSIUS.

[Alaric in Rome.]

379. Aurelius Augustinus.

409. Cælius Aurelianus (physician).

438. Codex Theodosianus.

(Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, 493.)

510. Priscianus Grammaticus.

JUSTINIANUS.

527. Corpus Juris Justinianum (528-534).

* Extracted from F. Passow's *Grundzüge der Griechischen und Römischen Literatur und Kunstgeschichte*.

† The age of the work that goes under his name is disputed.

‡ Names in Italics are those of Christian writers.

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

A B A N

A. || *Letter of the Alphabet, A. The Great A, A litæra. Short A, A brevis. To end in the letter A, in A literam exire (Quint.). To learn one's A, B, C, (1) ill., alpha et beta discere (Juv.), literarum nomina et contextus discere (their names in order): (2) fig., prima elementa discere: * primis elementis or literis imbui.*

A. || *In definite article: untranslated: but if it is to be intimated that the word is not to be understood definitely, aliquis is used; e.g., "in the definition of a thing," in definitione alicujus rei (in definitione rei would mean: of the thing already mentioned, or going to be mentioned). || A certain one, a particular individual, though it is not necessary, or perhaps possible, to name it, quidam; e.g., "A peasant did this," hoc fecit rusticus quidam. || Often equivalent to "such a one," is qui; e.g., who would not be favorably disposed to a king who? &c.; quis non ei regi faveret, qui, &c. (with subjective). || "A" is also translated by quidam, when a particular individual is referred to a class; e.g., "in the house of a host named Camellus," in hospitio ejusdam, nomine Camelli, domo. "Fabius a Pelignian," Fabius, Pelignus quidam. || "A Plato," to express a man like Plato, a man of Plato's genius, &c., is generally translated by the plural; e.g., "We speak of a Paulus, a Cato, a Gallus," dicimus Paulos, Catones, Gallos. || Each, with numerals. "A omitted, and a distributive numeral used: "a day," "a month," &c., mostly singuli, singulis diebus, mensibus, &c. (but also quot diebus, mensibus, &c.); in singulas horas, in singulos dies (but also in horas, in dies). "There were two hunts a day for the five days," binæ venationes per dies quinque. "A man," mostly omitted, and distributive numeral used. "Two acres a man were allotted to the common people," dîna jugera agri plebi dividébantur. All to a man, ad unum omnes. || "A" before the participial subst. is to be translated by the supine, "to go a hunting," venatum ire.*

ABACT, || *stern, puppis. || To ward the stern, puppin versus. PHR. in puppi sedere.*

ABANDON, relinquere (to leave behind in any way, whether deliberately or not): derelinquere (to abandon it deliberately, and care no more about it): deserre (to abandon what one ought not to give up): dimittere (to give up what one can not retain): a property, one's freedom, a right, a man's acquaintance): abjicere, deponere (what one does not find it good or profitable to retain: a plan, intention, opinion, friendship, hatred, hope): desistere aliquo re or de aliquo re (implies a sudden change of intention): omittere (to give up; let a thing go; a contest, wrath, sorrow, fear, a plan, an opportunity): destituere (to desert one in need, just when our assistance is expected). JN. relinquere et deserre; deserre et relinquere; destituere et relinquere. PHR. affligere causam susceptam (abandon, and so ruin it); causam alicujus deponere: a causâ alicujus recedere. || Give one's self up to, alicui rei se dedere: studio alicujus rei se dedere or se tradere. PHR. voluptatibus se dedere or se tradere; servire, ascriptum esse, dedidit esse. || Renounce, Vin., alicui rei renunciare.

A B D I

ABANDONED, perditus, &c. V. WICK-ED.

ABANDONMENT, } either by the verbal
ABANDONING. } substantives from
the verbs under ABANDON: relicto (Cic.), derelicto (Cic.), desertio (Lic.); dimissio, abjectio, depositio, destitutio (Cic.): or, much more commonly, by their past participles: the abandoning his friends, relicti (deserti, destituti) amici.

ABASE, || *humble one's self, se demittere, se submittere; descendere (all three also fig.). PHR. se ad alicujus pedes sub, de-mittere. || Depress; humble, minuire; imminuere alicujus auctoritatem: elevare alicum or alicujus auctoritatem. || Abase myself to any thing, probali ad aliquid, descendere ad aliquid, se projicere in aliquid. || Disgrace one's self, minuire suam dignitatem: se abjicere, se abjicere et prosternere. || Abase one's eyes, oculos in terram demittere, dejicere; oculos dejicere; terram intueri, before any body, oculos alicui submittere; terram modeste intueri.*

ABASEMENT, ill. demissio, submissio. PARTCP. "The abasement of Caius," imminutio Caii auctoritatis, dignitatis.

ABASH, pudorem alicui injicere, incutere (1)—ruborem alicui adferre (Tac.). I am ashamed, pudor suffunditur mihi: at any thing, pudore afficior alicui re. || ABASHED, pudore suffusus, &c. Vid. ASHAMED.

ABATE, TRANS., lessen, VID. || Bate, VID. || INTX., minui, se minuire, and minuire (V. Herzog ad Cas., B. G., iii., 12): imminui (to be lessened inwardly): remitti: se remittere, and remittere only (to leave off; of rain, cold, a fever, &c.): levare, sublevare (to be lightened): leniri, mitigari (to be softened; mitigated). PHR. ira defervescit: sermo hominum refrigeratur.

ABATEMENT, decessio de summa, or decessio only (Cic.): * remissio. To make an abatement, * remittere de pretio indicato. To make an abatement of 10 per cent., * remissionem centesimarum denarium facere. || Lessening. VID.

ABBESS, abbatisa (Hieron.): * antistita virginum sacrarum—Virgo maxima (the title of the High-priestess of the Vestal Virgins). If the abbess is a princess, regina abbatisa (as En. 1, regina sacerdos).

ABBACY, * abbatis munus (his office): * concessum abbati beneficium (his prebend or benefice).

ABBEY, * abbatis.

ABBOT, abbas (Eccl.): archimandrita (a president of monks. Sidon.).

ABBREVIATE, imminuere (a word in pronouncing, as audisse for auditis). || To write compendiously, notare; scriptura compendio uti: per notas scribere. VID. ABBREVIATION. VID. SHORT-EN. ABRIDGE: CONTRACT.

ABBREVIATION in writing, verborum nota; (scripturae) compendium. To write with abbreviations, notare (opposed to perscribere). VID. SHORT-HAND.

ABDICATE, deponere: an office, magistratum deponere; magistratu se abdicare (very seldom magistratum abdicare); magistratu or honore abire; abscedere munere (Lit., 9, 3): the dictatorship, dictaturâ se abdicare: a government, imperium deponere.

ABDICATION of an office, abdicatio

A B I L

muneris (e.g., dictaturæ); and periphrastically, with abdicare se munere. "You have driven Lentulus to an abdication of his office," Lentulum ut se abdicaret magistratu coegistis.

ABED, ercl; to be still abed, nondum surrexisse; nondum cubitu or e lectulo surrexisse.

ABERRATION, || *departure from the right way, declinatio: from reason, aspernatio rationis.*

ABET, || *assist, aliquem juvare or adjuvare (assist him, in aliquo re: seldom with infin.): aliquem operâ adjuvare in aliquo re faciendâ; alicui operam suam commodare ad aliquid (to assist him by one's services). || Excite to, &c., incitare, excitare, concitare (rouse up, set into action): instigare, stimulare, extimulare (prick or spur on): inflammare, incendere, accendere (inflame): impellere, commovere. All aliquem or alicujus animum ad aliquid. VID. EXCITE. || Exhort, hortari, adhortari (aliquem ad aliquid, or with ut).*

ABETTOR, concitator (belli, seditionis, &c.): impulsor (one who urges to an action): qui adjuvat.

ABEYANCE, spes succedendi. In abeyance (of lands, &c.), vacuum.

ABHOR, detestari aliquo or aliquem: abominari aliquem or aliquo (shrink from as ill-omened): aversari aliquem or aliquo (turn from with dislike, antipathy, &c.): abhorre aliquem, aliquo, or ab aliquo re (to shudder at): animo esse aversissimus ab aliquo.

ABHORRENCE, aversatio (alicujus rei): detestatio (alicujus rei; Gell., not Cic.): animus aversissimus ab aliquo.

ABHORRENT, alienus ab aliquo re (foreign to, irreconcilable with): alicui rei contrarius (opposed to). || To be utterly inconsistent with, abhorre ab aliquo re [a personâ hominis gravissimi abhorre, Cic.].

ABIDE, INTX., || dwell at, habitare (aliquo loco); domiciliu or sedem ac domiciliu habere (aliquo loco); degere or degere vitam, vivere loco (to live at). With any body, in alicujus domo or apud alicum habitare: apud alicum or in alicujus domo deversari (for a time, as a guest): cum aliquo habitare (to live together): commorari (to be stopping at or abiding for a time). || Remain, manere, permanere. To abide by an agreement, stare pacto or conventu: by a promise, promissis stare: by an opinion, in sententiâ suâ manere, permanere, perseverare: by any body, alicui non deesse, alicum non deserre, destituere, &c. || Last, endure, permanere, durare.

ABIDE, TRANS., || wait for a man's coming, alicujus adventum expectare or praestolari (but alicujus adventum manere, Lit., is poetical). || Bear, endure. VID.

ABILITY, || *power, potentia (absolut power): potestas (power derived from legal authority): copia (possibility of doing any thing with convenience): facultas (capacity; possibility subjectively). || Mental power, ingenium (conlate mental power, talents, genius): sollertia (mental dexterity, practical genius): docilitas (power of learning, of improving): ingenii facultas (talent for a particular pursuit, not talents collectively, which is ingenium): facultas with gen. (power to do*

any thing, e. g., to speak, dicendi). *I do not give him credit for ability to accomplish something, aliquid alibi effecere non posse duco* (after *Nep.*, *Alibi*, 7, 2). || *Abilities, mental powers collectively*; ingenium, facultates (Cic., *de Invent.*, 1, 37, extr.); animi vis, virtus, hominis solertia. *To cultivate one's abilities*, animum mentemque excolere: *to be a person of considerable abilities*, ingeniosum esse, ingenio abundare. || *Riches*. Vid.

ABJECT, abjectus (*lung away as worthless*, hence (1) *worthless*, low; (2) *despised*); demissus (*beaten down*; of one who has lost his spirit); summissus (*subjected*, hence *submissive*, servile, low-minded); humilis (*low*, opposed to altus); illiberalis (*unlike a free man*; *ungentlemanly*, *sordid*). Videndum est ne quid humile, summissum, molle, effeminatum, fractum, abjectumque faciamus (Cic., *Cat.*, 2, 1). Jn. contentus et abjectus; perculsus et abjectus (*in despair*). *Abject poverty*, gravissima paupertas; summa egestas; paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas (Cic., *Parad.*, 6, 1, extr.). *Abject flattery*, summissa adulatio (Quint., 11, 1, 30). Vid. CONTENTIBLE; VILE.

ABJECTION (of mind), humilitas (*lowness*); illiberalitas (*feelings unworthy of a free man*); abjectio or demissio animi (Cic., *despondency*, *despair*).

ABJECTLY, humiliter; illiberaliter; abjecte; demisse. Vid. SYN. in ABJECT. ABJUDICATE, adjudicare alicui aliquid (*to deprive any body of any thing by a judicial sentence*).

ABJURATION, *crcl.* with verb or ptp. meaning to abjure. *His abjuration of his country*, ejurata patria.

ABJURE, abjurare (*to deny upon oath that I owe it*); ejurare or ejurare (*to renounce a thing with an oath*; e. g., patriam, patrem, &c., post-Aug.); renuciare alicui rei (e. g., public life, publicis negotiis; oysters for the rest of my life, ostris in omnem vitam).

ABLAQUEATION, ablaqueatio (*the digging about the roots of a tree*).

ABLATIVE case, Ablativus casus (Quint.); Latinus, sextus (Varro in Diom., p. 277, P.).

ABLE (of persons), ingeniosus (*fertile of new ideas*); sollers (*dexterous in combining and working out ideas*); docilis (*apt to learn and comprehend*); capax alieus rei (post-Aug.). To be ABLE, posse; alieus rei faciendae facultate habere.—He is able to do any thing, nihil non efficere potest.

ABLE-BODIED, valens, validus (*strong*, actively: opposed to imbecillus); firmus (*firm, immovable*; *strong*, passively: opposed to imbecillus, infirmus); robustus (*compact*; *strong*, passively: opposed to tener). Jn. firmus et robustus, valens et firmus; robustus et valens.

ABLENESS. Vid. ABILITY.

ABLEGATE, legare; allegare (*dispatch on a mission*; alieum ad alieum or alieum, in Africam, eo); legatum mittere (*to send an ambassador*). || *Ablegate and amandare are, to send away, on some pretext or other, a person whom one wishes to get rid of*.

ABLEPSY. Vid. BLINDNESS.

ABLUTION, ablutio (Macrob., Plin.), lavatio (Pl.), lotio (Vitruv.), lotura (Plin.). To perform one's ablutions, lavari; perlati (to bathe, wash one's self in a stream, Cæs.); manus, pedes, &c., lavare.

ABNEGATION, initio (*the denial, especially of a debt*). Abnegation of the world, rerum humanarum contentio et despectio (Cic., *Tusc.*, 1, 40, 95); of one's self, dolorum et laborum contentio (*utter disregard of pain and toil*); animi moderatio (*complete government of the mind*).

ABOARD. To go aboard, conscendere or ascendere navem or in navem: in fine whether, bonâ et certâ tempestate conscendere.

ABODE, domicilium (abode, as far as one is at home there); sedes (as the fixed spot where one resides); habitatio (dwelling-house or chamber, as long as one resides therein; hence, also, lodging). Vid.

HOUSE. || *Time of one's residence*, commoratio; statio, mansio (*opposed to itio*, decessio: *implying a stay of some length*); habitatio (*the dwelling at a place*). Abode in the country, rusticatio. || *Make a bode*. Vid. ABIDE.

ABODE, ABODEMENT. Vid. BODE, BODEMENT.

ABOLISH, tollere (*the proper word*: e. g., an office, law, magistracy, tax, &c.); abolere (e. h. *quite to remove and make invalid laws, customs, religion, wills*); abrogare (*to abolish by the authority of the people*; a law, decree; also a magistracy); derogare legi or aliquid de lege (*of a partial abolition*); but sometimes with acc. for abrogare, Ochs. Cic., *Eclog.*, p. 85); obrogare legi (*to render it a dead letter, wholly or in part, by a subsequent enactment*); solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (*to abolish a custom, &c.*, also adimere consuetudinem, Tac.); rescindere (*to cancel and make void*; e. g., decrees, compacts, wills, &c.); inducere (*to strike out, a resolution, a decree, of the Senate, a contract, locationen*); pervertere (*abolish by violence*; laws, justice, &c.); Destroy, delere (*blot out*); hence, deprive of its existence): extinguiere (*to put out, and so cause to cease*; hope, spem, &c.); tollere (*to take away*; destroy, urbem, legem, &c.); evertere (*to overthrow, urbem, rempublicam, reipublicæ fundamenta*); subvertere (*to overthrow, imperium, leges, libertatem*); perdere (*to destroy completely, fruges, &c.*). To utterly abolish, funditus tollere, evertere, &c.

ABOLITION, sublatio (judicii), the reversal of a sentence): abolitio (of a law, sentence): dissolutio (e. g., of a law). || *Abolition of debts*, tabulæ novæ.

ABOMINABLE, fœdus (*of any thing that excites a loathing and aversion*); abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis (*detestable*); of men, aversabilis, Lr.); nefarius (*shameful*); of men, and their thoughts and actions: nefandus (*of shameful actions*); immānis (*shocking*); of actions: teter (*hideous, shocking*); then abominable, in character and conduct). || *An abominable villaia*, homo omni parte detestabilis; homo impurus; monstrum hominis.

ABOMINABLE, fœde, fœdissime; nefarie; tetricum. || *Excessively*; grossly. Vid. those words. Abominably ugly, insignis ad deformitatem.

ABOMINATE, abhorrere alieum or aliquid or aliquid re (to recoil from an object with shuddering): abominari alieum or aliquid (*to wish it away, as of evil omen*); detestari alieum or aliquid (*to appeal to the gods against a person or thing*); averari alieum or aliquid (*to turn away from in disgust*): animo esse aversissimum ab alio.

ABOMINATION, || *aversion, detestation*, versatio (in silver age, alieus rei); detestatio (in Gell., alieus rei. Un-Cic. in this sense: nimis aversissimus ab alio). || *Abominable action*, res nefanda or infanda; res atrox or nefaria. ABOMINATIONS=abominable actions, nefaria, pl. adj. || *Detestable wickedness*, fœdus, immanitas. || *Pollution*, contaminatio, pollutio (*both in later writers only*): macula, labe, in the water itself.

ABORIGINES, Aborigines, um (*mostly the original inhabitants of a country*; a particular people in Italy, the name being either from ab and origo, or Aborigines=descendants of the Abori, Ombri, or Umbri. Grotefend.). || Autochthōnēs (Appul.). The original inhabitants of Britain, qui initio Britanniam incoluerunt.

ABORTION, || *premature bringing forth*, abortio, abortus. || *Produce of such a birth*, abortus (Cic.). To cause an abortion, abortum facere (also=abortum pati, to bring forth prematurely).

ABORTIVE, || *brought forth prematurely*, abortivus. || *Unsuccessful, careless* (empty, hollow; hence profitless, of labors): inanīs (*empty, unsubstantial*; inanes contentiones): irritus (*invalidated*; as good as undone, irritus labor; inceptum). Jn. vanus et irritus; irritus et va-

nus. To make abortive attempts, operam perdere, or frustra consumere, or conterrere: oleum et operam perdere.

ABORTIVELY, || *to no purpose*, frustra, nequidquam, incassum. Vid. VAIN.

ABOUND, || *have in great plenty*, aliquid re abundare (aliquid re redundare is, to have in too great plenty): suppetere aliquid re (*to have an adequate supply, especially of means for an end*. Cic., *Cat.*, 2, 11, 25); affluere (*to abound*; in plebs, ares, levis, genius, &c., Cic.); circumfluere (copis, gloria, Cic.); scatero (*belongs to poetry and late writers*). || *Be in great plenty*, abundare, superesse (*be in abundance*); suppetere (*to be in sufficient quantity*); circumfluere (aliquid circumfluere, Curt.). Jn. circumfluere atque abundare.

ABOUT, circum (*prep.* and *adv.* denotes (1) *motion round a centre*: circum axem se convertere, (2) *motion from one to another of a number of objects*; e. g., to send any body, circum amicos, circum insulas, &c.; (3) *position, entirely or partly, round an inclosed object*: capillus circui caput rejectus): circa (*prep.* and *adv.* denotes proximity, considered as a point or points in an inclosing line or space, rather than as an extended portion of such line or space. "Circum urbem commorari, est in conclusâ vicinitate versari; circa urbem, in propinqua regione, haud procul." Hand, Turs., ii., p. 50. Not used by Plaut., Ter., Lucr., Sallust., and seldom by Cic.). || *Nearly*, in approximate statements, ferme (two forms of the same word: about, both of time and number; not as a loose statement, but of a statement believed to be as accurate as possible or necessary): circiter, circa, ad (about, of time and number; circiter as adv. and prep. with acc. Cic. never uses circa in this way, but Lit., Curt., &c., do); sub (with acc.); quinta fere horâ=the in the course of the fifth hour, Hand: circiter eandem horam. About noon, circiter or ad meridiem. About the fourth part, circiter pars quarta. About 500 were taken, ad quingentos capiti sunt. About Pompey's days, circa Pompeium (Quint.), circa Pompeii ætatem (Plin.). || *Concerning*, circa (*with respect to*: where earlier writers use in, de, ad, erga, &c., after negligens, assiduus: circa bonas artes seordia, Tac. To be employed about, in aliquid re versari. Later writers, circa aliquid rem versari; in aliquid re occupatum esse): de (after audire, dicere, judicare, scribere, &c., legatos de aliquid re mittere): super (with abl. To write or do any thing, super aliquid re, Cic.): to be sent, super aliquid re, Cic., Nep.). || To go or set about any thing, aggredi, conari, moliri, &c. Vid. BEGIN; UNDERTAKE. || To take any body about the waist, aliquid medium complecti. What are you about? quid agis? || To bring about, aliquid efficere; effectum dare or reddere. || About, before infin. is to be translated by the partic. in dus.

ABOVE, (A) || *PREP.* super (above, opposed to infra, above, with implied reference to something below, used of position, not of motion). || *Of degree*, super (summissima super ceteros cœna, Suet.: super omnia Liv.: with numerals, super octingentos et quadraginta ante annos, Tac.); supra (supra modum; vires humancs; fidem; and with numerals, sociorum supra millia viginti, Liv.): ante (ante alias pulchritudine insignis, Liv.): præter (nobilitas præter ceteros): plus, amplius (before numerals, quam being omitted, but the subst. not being placed in the abl., plus ducentos milites desideravit). E. g., eos super se collocavit: domos super se ipsos concremaverunt: supra terram est cœlum. || *Out of*, ex (Deus) extra omnem culpam posuit. PHR. To be above any body, supra alieum esse: superiorem esse alio: alieum infra se positum habere. To be above any body's praise, alieus laudibus majorem esse. Above a year, plus annum, or annum et eo diutius (e. g., to live with a person). Above forty years old, major quadraginta annis or annorum; natus est annos magis quadraginta; ab-

num quadragessimus excessit (a year et quod excurrit belongs to late Lat.). To put one thing above another, rem ali anteposere. To honor any body above all men, aliquem primo loco habere, ponere; aliquem præter ceteros omnes colere. To have nobody above one's self, neminem habere superiorem, priorem. (B) ADV. Supra (quæ supra scripsi). From above, desuper (vulnerare, protegere, Ces.); superne (gladium supernæ jugulo deligere, Lit.: incescere, Curt.).

ABOVE-MENTIONED, aliquid supra dictum est; aliquid supra dixi (not supra dictus or prædictus).

ABOVE-WRITTEN, aliquid supra scriptum est; aliquid supra scripsi (not supra scriptus).

ABOVE, TO BE. To be better, præstare. To stand out from, exstare (ex aquâ, &c.). To be above doing any thing, non cum esse qui aliquid faciat. You ought to be above making pleasure your chief good, temperantior esse debes, quam qui summum bonum in voluptate ponas. The water is hardly above the knees, aqua vix genua superat. (Lit.) Let all be fair and above-board, ne qua fraus, ne quis dolus adhibeatur (Cic.); nihil sit non apertum atque simplex.

ABREAST, To go abreast, pariter ire (Q. a pariterque cum equibus accurrere, Hirt., Bell. Afr., 69): una ire æquatis frontibus (Riddle: after Virg.). The Phrygians were the first who drove two horses abreast, bigas primas junxit Phrygum natio (Plin.). Two horses yoked abreast to a chariot, bigæque equi (Virg.).

ABRADE, abrâdere; deradere (also, to make smooth by cutting away): subradere (to shave off from beneath): circumradere (to shave off all round).

ABRASION, circumrasio (paring round, Plin.).

ABREPTION, raptus (virginis, forcible abduction, Cic.): ereptio (opposed to emtio, Cic.).

ABRIDGE, contrahere (to draw in; orationem, Cic.): in angustum cogere (commentarios, Sal.); amputare (to prune away superfluities, narrationem): præcidere (to cut at the end; to cut short; a speech, &c.): minuire (to lessen; e. g., power, authority, expenses): imminuire (to lessen, and so weaken, libertatem, Cic.); detrahare aliquid de aliquâ re; breve aliquid facere; ad justam brevitatem revocare: redigere ("to reduce:" with ad before the size to which the work is reduced: hosce ipsos ad sex libros redegit Diophanes, Varr.). To show how the labor of teaching may be abridged, brevia docendi monstrare compendia (Quint.). To abridge a work, in angustum cogere; in epitomen cogere (Aur.). To abridge a voluminous author, aliquem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribere. Vid. LESSEN.

ABRIDGMENT, of a book, epitome: summarium (about Seneca's time, breviarium, Ep., 39, 1): electa (selections): excerpta (extracts). To publish an abridgment in six volumes of the whole of Dionysius's voluminous work, totum Dionysium, per multa diffusum volumina, sex epitomis circumscribere (Colum.). A lessening, imminutio (e. g., dignitatis, Cic.): deminutio (a lessening by subtraction, of liberty, taxes, &c.).

ABROACH, To set a cask abroach, dolium relinere (opposed to oblinere, to fasten it up with pick or resin).

ABROAD, foris (out of a place; out of doors: foris conare, to dine abroad or out): peregrine (in another country; e. g., habitare, to live abroad). TO GO ABROAD, (1) appear in public, in publicum prodire or procedere; (2) visit foreign countries, peregrine proficisci. TO BE ABROAD, (1) to be in a foreign country, peregrinari; (2) not to understand, aliquid nescire, ignorare; aliquid rei ignorare esse; in aliquâ re non multum intelligere (e. g., in statues, pictures); in aliquâ re rudem esse; aliquid rei rudem or imperitum, or rudem et imperitum esse; in aliquâ re peregrinum atque hospitem esse. To return from abroad, perêgre redire. To publish any

thing abroad, aliquid foras proferre, in apertum proferre, divulgare. To be spread abroad far and wide, late longeque diffundi. To get abroad, emanare (to leak out, of secrets). To be generally talked abroad, omnium sermone celebrari. Vid. "GET abroad," "COME abroad."

ABROGATE, to abolish (to abolish by the authority of the people): derogare legi or aliquid de lege (of a partial abolition; but sometimes with acc. for abrogare, Ochsen.); obrogare legi (to repeal it wholly or in part by a subsequent enactment).

ABROGATION, abrogatio (legis, Cic.); derogatio, obrogatio. Vid. SYN. in ABROGATE.

ABRUPT, abruptus (of what sinks suddenly and perpendicularly): præruptus (abruptly steep; but rough and craggy). Fig., sudden, subitus; repentinus; non ante provisus, improvisus, &c. Vid. SUDDEN. An abrupt style, abruptus sermo; abruptum sermonis genus (obscure from over-conciseness and want of connection). An abrupt beginning, abruptum initium (the vehement, impetuous beginning of an oration).

ABRUPTION, abruptio (the breaking off; e. g., corrigiæ): avulsio (the tearing off).

ABRUPTLY, abrupte; prærupte. SYN. in ABACPT. Suddenly, subito; repente, derepente, repentino, nec opinato, &c. Vid. SUDDENLY.

ABRUPTNESS, No one word, except when celeritas, &c., may do. It may generally be translated by an adj. or adv. The abruptness of his departure, repentina, necepnata, &c., ejus profectio. With abruptness, abrupte, &c.

ABSCCESS, ulcus (general term for a suppurating wound): apostoma, âtis; abscessus (abscess). I have an abscess under my tongue, sub lingua aliquid abscedit.

ABSCISSION, desectio; resectio (general term); amputatio (pruning).

ABSCOND, delitescere, abditum latere, in occulto se continere, abditum et inclusum in occulto latere (to lie hid): se abdere; se abdere in occultum (to hide one's self); se occultare alicui or a conspectu alicujus (to hide from a person): clam se subducere; se subtrahere.

ABSENCE, absentia. In his absence, dum aliquid abest; absente aliquo, or absens (in agreement with the person meant: in absentia or per absentiam alicujus, Curt., Just., should not be imitated). Absence abroad, peregrinatio. Absence of mind, animus varietate rerum ductus; animus alienis rebus distentus (i. e., distracted with other thoughts). Leave of ABSENCE. Vid. FURLOUGH.

ABSENT, absens. To be absent, absesse loco or ex loco. To be absent abroad, peregrinari. Fig., to be absent, animo excurrere et vagari. I was absent when I did it, aliud cogitans feci.

ABSENT ONE'S SELF, Withdraw one's self, se amovere; a re aliquid recedere, or se amovare, se removere. To absent one's self (for a time) from the forum, senate-house, foro, senatu carere. Not to appear, non comparere: in conspectum non venire: domi or domo se tenere (keep one's self at home).

ABSOLUTE, complete, absolutus, perfectus. JN. absolutus et perfectus; perfectus atque absolutus; expletus et perfectus; perfectus cumulatque; perfectus completusque: perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus. Unconditional, simplex; absolutus, mostly together; simplex et absolutus (opposed to cum adjunctione; e. g., necessity, necessitudo, Cic.). To pay absolute obedience, alicui sine ullâ exceptione parere. Unlimited, infinitus (not terminated): summus (the highest). Absolute power, infinita or summa potestas. Absolute sovereignty, imperium summum, quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur; quum principis arbitrium, or libido regis, pro legibus est (e. Just., l. 1. 2. and 2. 7, 3): dominatio. Absolute necessity, summa or extrema necessitas. Not relative, considered in itself, simpliciter et ex sua vi consideratus (e. Cic., Inv., 2, 33, 102). THE ABSOLUTE, in philosophy,

id quod semper est simplex et uniusmodi, et tale, quale est.

ABSOLUTELY, completely, perfecte; absolute (without defect): plane, prorsus, omnino (quite). Unconditionally, sine adjunctione; sine exceptione (without condition or exception). In an unlimited manner, arbitrato suo (according to his own judgment): libidine or ex libidine (by his own arbitrary will). Separately, per se; simpliciter, et ex sua vi.

ABSOLVE, of Judges, propr. et improp.: absolvere; from any thing, aliquid rei (e. g., injuriarum, capitis, &c.), or, with reference to any thing, aliquâ re, de aliquâ re (e. g., de regni suspicione; de prævaricatione): exsolvere from any thing, aliquâ re (e. g., suspicione): liberare from any thing, aliquâ re (discharge). To be absolved, liberatum discedere; innocentem or innoxium absolvere; ex judicio emergere. Of priests, peccator veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine; fatentibus peccata remittere (Rid.). To absolve one under Church censures, aliquem resacrare (1 Nep., Alci., 6).

ABSOLUTION, acquittal, absolutio, of a person, aliquid; of a crime (aliquid rei): liberatio (from any thing, aliquid rei). Forgiveness of sins, pœnæ meritis remissio (Sal); veniæ pronuntiatio, veniæ peccatorum. To pronounce absolution, veniæ pronuntiationem facere (?), peccatorum veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine. To receive absolution, peccatorum veniam impetrare. To receive priestly absolution (of a person under Church censures), per sacerdotem resacrari (1 comp. Nep., Alci., 6).

ABSONANT, ABSONOUS, absonus (a re aliquid or alicui rei). Vid. CONTRARY.

ABSORB, absorbere (swallow up any thing, whether dry or liquid): exsorbere (to suck up): devorare (of solids): exhaustire (to absorb part of a larger body). Fig., to occupy the whole of, absorbere (e. g., of a speech; a man's attention). To be absorbed in a business, in negotio aliquo versari: negotio implicatum esse. To be absorbed in business, occupationis implicatum esse: valde negotiosum esse; multis occupationibus distinctum. The interest absorbs the capital, usura sortem mergit. Lit., To appropriate to one's self, exsorbere (e. g., the booty, prædas). To absorb a color, colorem bibere, imbibere (to drink it in).

ABSTAIN, abstinere or se abstinere (a re; se continere a re (to hold one's self back from any thing): temperare sibi quominus, &c., temperare (sibi) ab aliquâ re (restrain one's self: not temperare alicui rei, which is, to restrain any thing within limits. Temperare aliquâ re is not Lat., for in Lit., 30, 30, risu is the dat.). To abstain from food, se abstinere cibo; from fighting, supersedere pugna; or proelio; from tears, lacrimas tenere, temperare a lacrimis (Virg.: temperare lacrimas, to moderate them, Lit.); from laughter, risum tenere or continere; from a person's society, aliquid aditum sermonemque defugere; from committing injury and wrong, ab injuriâ atque maleficio temperare, or se prohibere. Not to be able to abstain from, sibi temperare or se continere non posse (followed by quin): a se impetrare non posse quin.

ABSTEMIOUS. See ABSTINENT. An abstemious man, homo moderatus, temperans. An abstemious life, vita moderata, modica, temperata.

ABSTEMIOUSLY (SYN. in ABSTINENCE), moderate, modeste, temperanter, continenter. To live abstemiously, continentem esse in omni victu cunque.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, moderatio (the ABSTINENCE, avoiding upon principle of the too much, as an action): temperantia (general and habitual self-government): continentia (opposed to libido, command over all sensual desires): modestia (is a habitual preference of the modus or true mean: the last three words are qualities): abstinentia (command over the desire for what is another's). JN. tem-

perantia et moderatio; moderatio et continentia; continentia et temperantia. *Cic. Off.*, 3, 26, *has moderatio continentia et temperantia.*

ABSTINENT, moderatus (*seld*), modestus; modestus; temperans, temperans; continens. JN. moderatus ac temperans; temperatus moderatusque; continens ac temperans. SYN. in ABSTINENCE.

ABSTINENTLY. Vid. ABSTEMIOUSLY. ABSTRACT, v., || TRNS., *to separate in the mind, cogitatione separare; mente et cogitatione distinguere; animo contemplari aliquid; vocare se a corpore, et ad rei cogitationem curā omni studioque rapi (ad Cicā).* || *To take away from, abstrahere, &c.* Vid. TAKE AWAY. || *Reduce to an epitome, in angustum or in epitomen coegere.* || INTR., *to abstract from; i. e., take no notice of, put aside, mittere, omittere, missum facere. Abstracting from all these, remotis his omnibus; ut hac omnia sileam, or taceam.*

ABSTRACT, *adj.*, sevocatus a sensibus; abductus a consuetudine oculorum; ab aspectu judicio remotus. *An abstract notion,* notio rei a materia sejunctae et simplicis; *notio solā mente percipienda.* || *Abstruse, abstrusus (hard to comprehend).* In the abstract, cogitatione (opposed to re, in the concrete, *Cic. Tusc.*, 4, 11, 24). || *To cultivate habits of abstract thought, animum or aciem mentis a consuetudine oculorum subducere; mentem ab oculis, a sensibus sevocare; animum ad se ipsum advocare; animum a corpore abstrahere or ecernere.*

ABSTRACTION, || *the power of abstraction, animum a corpore abstrahendi vis (after Cic., Somn. Scip., 9).*

ABSTRACT, || *epitome, epitome, summarium; later, brevium.* || *Extract, e. g., from plants, dilutum (e. g., absinthii).* || *Sum of many things, containing all in one, summa; summa summarum (Plaut., Lucr., Sen.).*

ABSTRUSE, abstrusus, obscurus, occultus, involutus, occultus et quasi involutus. *Profound and abstruse learning, littere non vulgares, sed quaedam interiores et reconditae.* A somewhat abstruse discussion, disputatio paulo abstrusior, *Cic.*

ABSTRUSELY, obscure.

ABSTRUSENESS, obscuritas.

ABSRUD, insulens (= in-salsus): absurdus (*foolish, senseless*): ineptus (= inaptus, without tact and propriety): infectus (opposed to factus).—All three of men and things): fatuus (*weak, foolish, of persons*). JN. ineptus et absurdus. *Something absurd, subabsurdus. Very absurd, perabsurdus. To be absurd, ineptire; nugari, nugas agere. || Contradictory to reason, rationi repugnans. To be absurd, rationi repugnare.*

ABSRUDITY, insultus, absurditas, fatuitas. SYN. in ABSRUD. || *An absurdity, res insula, absurda, inepta, inficta; ineptie, nugae; deliramentum (a piece of mad absurdity).*

ABSRUDLY, inepte, absurde, inficete, insulse. || *Foolishly, fatue, stulte, stolidē.* || *Childishly, pueriliter. Something absurdly, subabsurde. Very absurdly, perabsurde.*

ABUNDANCE, abundantia, affluentia (*the having somewhat more than one uses*): ubertas (*a large supply, without reference to what is required*). Abundance of provisions, copias (*Cæs.*, B. G., 1, 30). Abundance of goods, suppeditatio honorum. Abundance of all things, omnium rerum abundantia, affluentia; affluenties omnium rerum copiae. Also, JN. saturatis copioque. || *To have abundance.* Vid. ABOUND.

ABUNDANT, abundans, affluens, copiosus (e. g., patrimonium); uber (e. g., proventus, fructus); optimus (e. g., harvest, produce). We have abundant reason to complain, justissime or jure optimo querimus; non sine causa querimus; justissima est causa cur queramur, or querendi.

ABUNDANTLY, abunde, satis super-

que (*more than enough; denote a quality*): abundanter (*in an abundant manner*): cumulāte (*in heaped-up measure*): prolixē, effusē (*in superabundance*). JN. prolixē effusēque; largē effusēque. Abundantly furnished with any thing, liberaliter instructus aliquā re. To reap an abundant harvest, largē condere.

ABUSE, v., || *use improperly, aliquā re perverse uti or abūti: immodice, imtemperanter, insolenter, insolenter et immodice abūti aliquā re (to exceed the limits of modesty or moderation in using any thing; e. g., aliquis indulgentia, patientia. From the context, abūti aliquā re may do alone, but its real meaning is only to use copiously). To abuse to or for any thing, ad abūti. || Abuse the person, sūquā abūti. || To rail at, conviciū alicui facere; aliquem conviciis consecrari, incescere; alicui maledicere; aliquem maledictis insectari; maledicta in aliquem dicere, conferre, conicere; probris et maledictis aliquem vexare; maledictis or probris aliquem increpare; maledictis aliquem figere; contumeliosis verbis aliquem prosequi. To abuse any body through thick and thin, omnibus maledictis aliquem vexare; omnia maledicta in aliquem conferre. To abuse any body in his absence, alicui absenti maledicere; contumeliose dicere aliquem de aliquo absente; aliquem absentem dente maledico carpere.*

ABUSE, s., || *the improper use of any thing, *usus, or abusus, perversus (a perverse use): *usus, or abusus, immodestus, intemperans, insolens (a use exceeding the bounds of propriety. From the context abusus alone might do, though it means only the using up of any thing). || Improper custom; mos pravus (against correct and established custom): quod contra jus fasque est (against human and divine laws). An abusive precept, percrebrescit mos pravus (Tuc., Ann., 15, 19, init.); to remove abuses, * mores pravos or ea quae contra jus fasque sunt abolere. || Railing language, maledictum (any injurious word): conviciū (any abusive word): probrum (any attack on another's honor). To heap abuse on any body, or load any body with abuse, omnibus maledictis aliquem vexare; omnia maledicta in aliquem conferre.*

ABUSER, || *one who uses improperly, homo perverse (perversely). immodice, intemperanter, insolenter, insolenter et immodice aliquā re abutens.*

ABUSIVE, contumeliosus (*injurious to a man's honor*): probrus (*the same; but implying a violent outbreak in words*): maledicus (*using injurious words*). An abusive word, vox contumeliosa; verbum contumeliosum. An abusive lampoon, carmen probrum.

ABUSIVELY, contumeliose, turpiter: maledice.

ABUT on, finitimum, vicinum, confinē alicui esse (*especially of a nation bordering on another*): adjacere, innuere alicui terrae; tangere, attingere, contingere terram (*especially of adjoining territories*; the latter implying a consequent friendship).

ABUTTING on, finitimus, confinīs (*having a common boundary*): conjunctus alicui loco (*locally connected with*): continens alicui loco or cum aliquo loco (*joining it*).

ABYSS, infinita or immensa altitudo: vorago (*abyss; chasm*): gurges (*whirlpool*): barathrum (*is a poetical expression*): profundum (*well or without maris; abyss of the sea*). || *Fig., a manifest overwhelming danger; vorago; abyss, periculis.* To plunge into an abyss of danger, ad pectem ante oculos positam proficisci; in praecipit ruere.

ACACIA, Acacanthus (*the Egyptian Acacia, Mimosa Nilotica, Linn.*).

ACADEMY, || *association of learned men, academia. To be chosen member of an academy, academias socium adscribi. || School, schola (as a place where instruction is given in the sciences): ludus discendi or litterarum (a place where young people are taught to read and write).*

ACADEMIC, academicus (*properly, re-*

lating to the Academia, and consequently to the school of Aristotle).

ACCEDEMIAN, * academias socius. ACCEDE, accedere alicui rei or ad aliquod (e. g., to a plan; opposed to abhorreare a re); stipulari alicui; sentire cum aliquo (assent to); aliquod probare (to approve of); annuere (to assent); assensum, assensum. To accede to an opinion, sententia assentiri; sententiam accipere (to receive it favorably). To accede to any body's opinion, alicuius sententiam assensum comprobare (approve of it); alicuius sententiam sequi (to follow it); ad alicuius sententiam accedere (accede to); ire, pedibus ire, discedere, concedere, transire in alicuius sententiam (to accede to an opinion); of a senator passing to the side of him whose opinion he supports; transire implying that a different opinion was at first entertained.—Not to accede to an opinion, sententiam repudiare; abhorreare a re; assensum collibere a re; se ab assensu sustinere; assensum retinere. To accede to a league, ad societatem accedere or se applicare.

ACCELERATE, accelerare aliquid (*to endeavor to bring any thing about quickly*): maturare aliquid, or with inf., (not to put off any thing which should be done now; but admatulare is only to bring any thing to maturity. *Cæs.*, B. G., 7, 54): representare aliquid (*to execute any thing without delay; even before the time*): praecipitare aliquid (*to accelerate it too much*). To accelerate his departure or journey, instaurare or accelerare iter; praeperare proficisci (*to hasten to set out*); mature proficisci (*to set out in good time*). To accelerate one's arrival, mature venire. To accelerate one's ruin, maturare sibi exitum. To accelerate a man's ruin, praecipitantem impellere.

ACCELERATION, acceleratio, maturatio (*both in Anct. ad Herenn.*).

ACCENT, v., || *in pronunciation, certum vocis admovere sonum; cum sono quodam vocis pronuntiare. || In writing, apponere syllabae notam or apicem (the last, if it is long).*

ACCENT, s., || *in pronunciation, vocis sonus (Cic.); accentus, tenor (Quint.): tonus (Nigid. ap. Gell., 13, 25). Acute accent, sonus vocis acutus. || In writing, vocis nota (Gell., 13, 6): apex (the mark of a long syllable, but different from the circumflex. Spald., Quint., 1, 5, 23). To place an accent. Vid. ACCENT, v.*

ACCENTUATE. Vid. ACCENT, v.

ACCENTUATION, voculatio (Nigid. ap. Gell.); accentus (Gell.).

ACCEPT, (A) PROPR., || *to receive something offered, accipere: money from any body, pecuniam ab aliquo (also to allow one's self to be bribed). To undertake, suscipere; recipere (the former, especially of free-will; the latter, on being asked. Both of accepting an office, &c.): not to accept any thing; e. g., an office, deprecari munus. (B) IMPROPR., || approve of; am satisfied with; accipere (accept it): probare (approve of it): admittere (permit, approve): agnoscere (acknowledge; e. g., praise, honor). Accept an invitation, * promittere se venturum esse; an invitation to dine with any body, promittere ad cenam, or promittere ad aliquem (not condicere alicui, which is, to invite myself to dine with any body). Not to accept an offered honor, oblatum honorem respicere; an offer of battle, pugnam detrectare. To accept any body as bail, aliquem vadem accipere. To accept a proposal or terms, conditionem accipere; ad conditionem accedere or (after long consideration) descendere (opposed to conditionem respicere, repudiare, or aspernari). To accept it very gladly, * conditionem cupidissime accipere; without hesitation, * non dubito accipere quod defertur: not to accept the proposals of peace, pacis conditiones dimittere. The conditions of peace are accepted, pacis conditiones conveniunt; to accept an excuse, excusationem, or causam, or satisfactionem (a justification) accipere. I accept your explanation or excuse, vult apud me excusatio tua. || Approve and follow: to accept advice, consilium accipere; to accept consolation,*

¹ As in "the abstract of all faults," Shak., "the abstract of them all." Dryd.

consolationem suscipere. || *To act toward a person with partial regard, aliquid rationem habere. Not to accept the persons of men, nullius rationem habere; delectum omnem et discrimen omittere; auctoritates omittere.*

ACCEPTABLE, acceptus (gladly received, welcome); gratus (causing in us a feeling of obligation from its value to us); jucundus (causing in us the feeling of delight); suavis, dulcis, mollis (suavis, dulcis, sweet, mollis, soft; agreeably affecting the mind. All these of persons and things); carus (dear); dilectus (valued, beloved); gratus alicui or apud aliquem (high in his favor). An acceptable time, commodum tempus; opportunum or idoneum tempus. Very acceptable, pergratus, perjucundus. To be acceptable, jucundum esse, placere (both of persons and things).

ACCEPTABLENESS, jucunditas, gratia, dulcedo, suavitas. Vid. SYN. in ACCEPTABLE.

ACCEPTABLY, jucunde, suaviter. || *At the right time, opportune, peropportune.*

ACCEPTANCE, acceptio: comprobatio (impropr. approval). Acceptance of bail or security, satisfactio (Pompon., Dig. 45, 1, 5).

ACCEPTATION. Vid. MEANING.

ACCESS, || approach, as place, aditus. To close every access, omnes aditus claudere, intercludere, praecludere; omnes aditus obstruere (to block up). || Means or liberty of approaching, aditus. To have access to any thing, habere aditum ad aliquid; aditus alicui ad aliquid patet. To deny any body from access, aditu aliquem prohibere; aditum alicui intercludere. Easy of access, ad aliquem facilis sunt aditus. He is easy of access, aditus ad eum est facilis; eum adire possunt omnes. He is easy of access to private individuals, facilis aditus (sunt) ad eum privatorum. He is difficult of access, aditus ad eum sunt difficiliores; convenientibus est difficilis; rari est aditus. To give access to, patefacere alicui aditum ad aliquid. To obtain access to any thing, aditus sibi comparare ad aliquid. || Increase, addition. Vid. ACCESSION. || Return or fit of a distemper, accessio (febris, &c.): nova tentationes (morbis, &c., relapses, opposed to vetus morbus, Cic., Att., 10, 17, 2).

ACCESSIBLE, patens, facilis accessus (of places): ad aliquem facilis sunt aditus (of persons). To be accessible, patere (of places): for persons, vid. "easy of access," under ACCESS. To render any thing accessible to any body, aditum alicui dare ad aliquid; patefacere alicui aditum or viam ad aliquid. He is accessible to flatterers, aliquem or faciem aditum ad aures alicujus adulatores habent.

ACCESSION, accessio (both accession in the abstract; and the added portion, or accession in the concrete): incrementum (increase). Accessions of fortune and dignity, accessiones et fortunae et dignitatis, Cic. To receive accessions, crescere, accrescere, augeri; incrementis augescere; cumulus accedit alicui rei. To receive large accessions, magnus cumulus accedit alicui rei. They were constantly receiving fresh accessions, augebatur illis copia. || Act of joining a party, &c. CRECL. with verb. Your accession to our party, quod tu in partes nostras transisti, or te nobis adjunxisti, &c. || Time of arriving at; e. g., accession to the throne, initium regni (beginning of reign); or by crecl. with regnare cepisse, &c. The day of his accession, dies quo regnare primum cepit.

ACCESSORY, adj. Vid. ADDITIONAL. ACCESSORY, s., alicujus rei or alicui rei affinis (e. g., facinori, noxae, &c.): consocius (correns (a legal term for one put on his trial at the same time on the same charge, Ulpian); participes alicujus rei (e. g., conjurationis); socius (e. g., sceleris). These words do not express an accessory as opposed to a principal.

ACCIDENCE, grammaticae elementa (Quint.). He is learning his accidence, primis elementis or literis imbuatur.

ACCIDENT, || accidental occur-

rence, casus, res fortuita. Generally to be translated by v.: it was an accident, casus factum est. By accident, forte (by chance; without particular stress on the chance); casu (by chance: opposed to consilio); fortuito, fortuitu (by mere chance: opposed to causâ). JN. casu et fortuito or fortuito; temere (without previous reflection; implying that it would not have been done with it): forte fortunâ (by a lucky chance). To trust to the chapter of accidents, rem in casum accipitis eventus committere (to trust anything to chance): casum potius quam consilium sequi (to trust to chance rather than counsel). It happened by accident, &c., forte evenit ut; casu accidit ut; forte ita incidit ut. To mention any thing by accident, in mentionem alicujus rei incidere. || Accidents = non-essential properties, accidentia, pl. (rerum, &c., Quint. rē ouybēnēra).

ACCIDENTAL, fortuitus: forte oblitus (accidentally offered, as an opportunity): in casu positus (depending on chance): non necessarius (not necessary). adventitius (not customarily added to it). The accidental concurrence of atoms, fortuitus concursus atomorum.

ACCIDENTALLY. Vid. By accident, under ACCIDENT.

ACCLAIM, s. Vid. ACCLAMATION.

ACCLAMATION, acclamatio, clamores (acclamatio especially of the people shouting out in honor of a popular person, in the historians; for in Cic. it means a shout of disapprobation). JN. plausus clamoresque. To receive any thing with acclamations, plausu et clamore prosequi aliquid; with loud acclamations, magno clamore approbare aliquid. To receive any body with acclamations, acclamare alicui (in Cic., to cry out against). To receive any body with loud acclamations, clamore et vocibus alicui astrepere. With loud acclamations, cum plausibus clamoribusque.

ACCLIVITY, acclivitas (collis, Cæs.).

ACCLIVOUS, acclivus or acclivis (opposed to declivis).

ACCOMMODABLE, crecl. with accom-

modari posse ad aliquid. ACCOMMODATE, TRANS., accommodāre aliquid alicui or ad rem; facere or efficere ut aliquid congruat or conveniat cum re (to make any thing agree with another). To accommodate the expression to the thoughts, verba ad sensus accommodare; sententias accommodare vocibus. The thoughts are accommodated to the opinions and habits of men, sententiae apte sunt opinionibus hominum et moribus; to accommodate a speech to the place, the circumstances, and persons, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus et personis. || To be conformable to. Vid. SUTR. || Oblige any body in any thing, accommodare alicui de aliquâ re (Cic.).

ACCOMMODATE, adj. Vid. SUTTABLE, FR.

ACCOMMODATING, obsequens (ready to comply with the wishes of another): facilia (opposed to difficilis, complaisant; easily brought to meet the wishes of others): officiosus (ready to perform services). To be accommodating toward any body, alicujus voluntati morum parere, obsequi. Know that you are a great deal too accommodating, te esse auriculâ infimâ molliorem seito (Cic.). The liberality and accommodating spirit of the magistrates, liberalitas atque accommodatio magistratuum (Cic.).

ACCOMMODATION, || adaptation, accommodatio ad aliquid. || Convenience, crecl.; e. g., to be an accommodation, utile esse, usui esse, ex usu esse, utilitatem afferre, &c.

ACCOMPANY, (A) PROPR., comitari aliquem or aliquid; comitem alicujus esse; comitem se alicui dare, præbere, adjungere (to accompany as a companion): prosequi aliquem or aliquid (to attend, for the purpose of testifying respect): deducere (to attend, as a mark of respect; e. g., a Roman senator from his house to the forum, or from the forum to his house; also, a bride to her new home): sectari, assectari (to attach one's self to a superior, as one of his followers; e. g., of scholars

and dependents): inter comites alicujus aspicere (to be one of his companions). To accompany any body to his residence, prosequi, deducere aliquem domum; to be accompanied by a crowd, stipari (e. g., non usitata frequentia). (B) IMPROPR. || To do or testify any thing to a departing friend, prosequi aliquem (e. g., with tears and good wishes, lacrimis votisque). To accompany one's gift with obliging words, munus suum ornare verbis; a song with music, or music with the voice, vocem fidibus jungere; ad chordarum sonum cantare; a song with the lute, carmen formare citharâ (v. Gierig, Plin., Ep., 4, 19, 1). To accompany a singer with the flute, concinere alicui pronuntianti; the horns which accompany the lyre, cornua ea quæ ad nervos resonant in cantibus.

ACCOMPLICE, crimini affinis: concisus (possessing a guilty knowledge): correns (a legal term, Ulpian in Pandect.). To declare his accomplices, consocios edere; to conceal them, consocios celare.

ACCOMPLISH, conficere (the proper word; e. g., its yearly course, cursus annuos; a task, negotium); efficere, ad effectum perducere (e. g., alicujus mandata); exsequi, perséqui (to follow up to the end; e. g., negotia, alicujus mandata, imperium); peragere (to go through with, to employ one's self about it from beginning to end; e. g., consulatum); ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere (to bring any thing to its end); absolvere (to finish any thing, and have done with it); perficere. || To fulfill, ratum esse jubere. || To be accomplished; of prophecies, &c., evenire, evadere, exitum habere. Our dreams are accomplished, somnia, or quæ somniavimus, evadunt.

ACCOMPLISHED (as partic., v. AC-
COMPLISH), || possessing some elegant learning, tinctus literis; elegantium literarum studiosus or amans; elegantiorum literarum intelligens. || It is accomplished, actum est.

ACCOMPLISHER, confector, executor, effector. Vid. verbs under ACCOMPLISH.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, || completion, confectio, executio, effectio. (Vid. the verbs under ACCOMPLISH.) || State of perfection, absolutio, perfectio. JN. absolutio perfectioque. || Accomplishments, elegantiores literæ; ingenue et humane artes (but these phrases have a more extensive meaning than accomplishments); humanitas (when spoken of collectively, as forming a character; e. g., I value him on account of his accomplishments).

ACCORD, v. INTR., concinere (to be in tune with; to harmonize): concordare (to have the same mind, but may be used of things): consentire (to think the same thing, but may be used of things); convenire, congruere (come together; hence, agree, suit, fit). To accord with any body or any thing, cum aliquo or aliquâ re concinere, consentire, congruere. To accord together, intr. se concinere, concordare, &c. TRANS. || To accord (= grant) a request, preces alicujus audire, precibus alicujus cedere. Vid. GAUNT.

ACCORD, s., || agreement, consensus, consensio, consensus, convenientia. SYN. under ACCORD, v. With one accord, uno ore (of exclamations, &c.) omnium or communi consensu. Of one's own accord, sponte (opposed to casu or necessitate; voluntarily): sponte sua (opposed to rogatus, provocatus, invitatus: quite of one's own accord); ultro (in an over-ready, unusual, or unaccountable manner); voluntate (opposed to metu, invitatus, coactus, willingly).

ACCORDANCE, Vid. ACCORD. ACCORDING AS, pro eo ac or pro eo quod. According as the occasion requires, prout res postulat. Also by phrases with pro, ex, e: according as each man's circumstances permitted, pro cuiusque facultatibus; according as circumstances require; according as occasion may arise, pro re; pro re natâ.

pro tempore; e re; ex tempore; ex re et ex tempore.

ACCORDING TO, ad or secundum (with acc.; in agreement with): ex (in consequence of; of an action arising from, or out of, something); de (proceeding from); pro (in proportion to; for). To speak according to truth, ad veritatem loqui: according to nature, secundum naturam: according to the laws, secundum leges (opposed to contra leges): according to your opinion, ex sententiā tuā, or de sententiā tuā; imperatores de omnium populorum sententiā delecti: according to law, ex lege (as a consequence of, and in conformity with, a particular enactment): according to circumstances, pro tempore et pro re; ex re et ex tempore: pro auctoritate consulari: according to my regard for you, pro eo, quanti te facio: according to their several weights, pro eo quantum in quoque sit ponderis. Often by the abl. alone: according to his custom, instituto suo: according to the custom of the Romans, consuetudine Romanorum. || Suitably; in agreement with: convenientior or congruentior alicui rei; apte ad aliquid.

ACCORDINGLY, || in conformity with something before mentioned; ad, secundum, convenienter, &c., governing the thing meant, which is generally omitted in English, or by ut, uti (as) with a verb.¹ || Consequently, itaque (and so of a consequence naturally following which has been stated): igitur and ergo (consequently, therefore; the latter dwelling more emphatically on the necessity of the consequence): quæ quum ita sint; res quum ita se habeat (this being the case).

ACCOUST, aliqui aliqueum (the usual expression for addressing a person; e. g., to salute, warn, comfort, &c.): affari aliquem (to accost in a feeling or solemn manner; a more select expression than aliquid, and therefore less common in prose. Used in the pres. indic. except the 1st pers.; in partic. infin. and 2d pers. imperat.): appellare aliquem (to address him for the purpose of drawing him into conversation, and saying to him something of importance; or of preferring a request): compellare (in prose, is to address in a harsh, reproachful manner). To accost any body by name, nominatim or nominans aliquem appellare (nominatim aliquem compello, implies a personal attack). To accost in a friendly, intimate manner, blande, familiariter aliqui aliqueum; courtoisely, politer, liberaliter appellare aliquem.

ACCOUCHEMENT, partus, less frequently puerperium. To be near her accouchement, vicinam esse ad pariendum. At her first accouchement, primo partu.

ACCOUNT, ratio (account, generally; and also=reckoning: often rationes when the account is a complex one): nomen (the account of an individual who is in a man's books). A little account, ratiuncula. An account of receipts and expenditure, ratio accepti et expensi. To have a settlement of accounts with any body, putare rationem cum aliquo; calculum ponere cum aliquo; alicui rationem reddere (of the debtor); aliquem vocare ad calculos (of the creditor). To examine an account, rationem cognoscere; rationes inspicere. To go through a man's account, rationes alicuius excutere, dispungere. To state and balance an account, rationes conficere et consolidare. To cast up an account, rationes or calculos subducere; rationem mīre et subducere. The account agrees, or is right, ratio constat, convenit, apparet. His account of receipts and disbursements comes right, ratio accepti et expensi par est. The account comes right to a farthing, ratio ad nummum convenit. To have an account with any body (e. g., as a partner, creditor, &c.), ratione cum aliquo conjunctum

esse. He has a heavy account against me, grandem pecuniam alicui debeo. I have a heavy account against him, magna ratio mihi cum eo contracta est. To settle an account, rationem expeditre, solvere, exsolvere. To demand the settlement of an account, nomen exigere. To draw up or make out an account, rationem conficere. To bring up an account, imputare (dat. of person against whom); alicui expensum ferre (to set a sum down in one's accounts as paid to any body); rationibus inferre; in rationem inducere; or inferre, inducere only; in codicem accepti et expensi referre; to set it down in one's accounts as given to any body, in rationibus alicui datum inducere aliquid. Set it down to my account; i. e., against me, mihi expensum feras. To adjust or settle one's family accounts, rationes familiares componere. To return or give in one's accounts, rationes referre or ad ærarium referre (of a magistrate who has received public money). On my own account, meo nomine (properly; then impr. at my own risk). || Reckoning, explanation: to call a man to account, rationem ab aliquo repositere. To give an account, rationem reddere. The day of account, * dies rationis reddendæ. || Advantage, quæstus, lucrum: to find his account in any thing, quæstum facere in aliquid re; satis lucrī facere ex aliquid re. || Regard, respect to, ratio: to take account of; i. e., consider, regard, alicuius rei rationem ducere or habere. To take no account of, negligere aliqueum or aliquid, nihil curare aliquid. To make no account but that, non or nihil dubitare quin, &c. || Narration, narratio; relatio (e. g., in chronicles, &c., post-Aug.), rei gesta expositio. To give an account, narrare alicui aliquid or de aliquid re: exponere, explicare (to give a full account): enarrare (to give a full and orderly account). Also pluribus verbis exponere; rem ordine enarrare; cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare alicui rem, quo pacto se habeat. There are two accounts of that, de aliquid re duplex memoria est, or (for reports of recent events) duplex fama est. There are different accounts (in books, &c.), variatur memoria acti rei. || Estimation, value: to be of small or of no account, nullius ponderis esse; ponderis nihil habere (of things): tenui or nullā auctoritate esse; in nullo esse numero (of persons). To be of account, aliquo loco et numero esse apud aliqueum; multum auctoritate valere or posse apud aliqueum. || On account, in antecessum (i. e., in advance, with dare, solve, accipere. Sen., post-Aug.). ON ACCOUNT OF, ob (for; for the sake of; referring to an object to be attained or benefited; e. g., to "an advantage to be attained," "the commonwealth to be benefited," merit to be rewarded, &c.); propter (denotes a proximate cause or motive: it properly denotes vicinity); per (denotes dependence on something): de (with respect to); causā (from the cause; for the sake of): denotes a thing or person viewed as the cause of an action); gratiā (with gen. out of favor; for the sake of): ergo (with gen. in consideration of a fact stated); pro (for; in proportion to, or agreement with; in return for); pro (denotes the preventive cause: hence only in negative sentences); for some advantage, ob aliquid emolumentum; to take money, ob judicium a cause, ob rem judicandam; he could not do it on account of her age, per ætatem; on account of the season of the year, propter anni tempus; propter hanc causam, quod; ob eam causam, quia; certis de causis; omnium salutis causā; statū atque honoris gratiā. To be heard with difficulty on account of (= for) the noise, præ strepitu vix audiri. To be praised on account of something, alicuius rei nomine laudari; ab aliquid re laudari, commendari. To march negligently on account of (= in consequence of) his success, negligentius ab re bene gestā ire (Lin.).

ACCOUNT, v., || esteem, ponere with in and the abl.: to account any thing a vice, ponere aliquid in vitis: ducere (with

dot. of what one esteems it; ducere aliquid laudi): numerare aliquid in alicuius rei loco (e. g., to account a thing a kindness, in beneficii loco). To account any thing a gain, deputare aliquid esse in lucro (Ter., Phorm., 2, 1, 16).

ACCOUNT FOR, rationem, causam afferre, or afferre only, followed by cur: cur credam, afferre possum: to account for this, rationes cur hoc ita sit afferre: to account satisfactorily for, justas causas afferre alicuius rei, or cur with subj.: illustrare aliquid; lucem or lumen alicui afferre (not affundere), dare lumen alicui rei (to throw light upon); explanare aliquid (to make any thing plain); aperire (to uncover, unveil: all these are said of what was before dark or confused). To account for a mistake, errorem aperire (to show its nature, and how it arose). To account for one thing from another, causam alicuius rei repetere ex re. To be difficult to account for, difficile habere explicatū (of what it is difficult to make intelligible). || To have to render an account of, rationem reddere alicuius rei or de aliquid re.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, rationes (properly, accounts): codex accepti et expensi: from the context, codex or tabula alone may do: adversaria, orum (a day-book, from which items were transferred to the ledger, codex or tabula): to keep an account, rationes, codicem instituire; tabulas conficere. To set down in an account-book, in rationes, in codicem, in tabulas, in adversaria referre.

ACCOUNTABLE, alicui ratio reddenda est. || One who makes himself answerable; to be accountable, præstare aliquid. I am accountable for that, mihi res præstanda est. To make one's self accountable, aliquid in se recipere (to take it on one's self).

ACCOUNTANT, tabularius, calculator, rationarius (all terms of the Roman empire): actor summarum (cashier, steward, book-keeper; who had to collect his master's rents, &c., time of empire).

ACCOUTRE, armare (to provide with arms or other implements): instruere (to furnish with): ornare, adornare, exornare (to fit out or equip with what is ornamental or necessary). JN. ornare (exornare) atque instruere.

ACCOUTREMENT, armatus (the action of equipping; not instructio): arma (n. pl.), armatura (the thing with which one is accoutred): ornatus, ornamenta, n. pl. (handsome equipment). || Garments, vestis, vestimenta, n. pl.

ACCREDIT, confirmare; alicui rei fidem addere or facere. An accredited ambassador, legatus cum publicā auctoritate et testimonio missus (v. Cic., 1 Verr., 3, 7; legatus cum publico testimonio missus (Cic., Arch., 4, 8); legatus publico missus (Cic., 2 Verr., 5, 13).

ACCRETION, accretio (opposed to diminutio: used by Cic. of the moon's light).

ACCRUE, provenire (spring up, grow, as crops, &c.): accedere (to be added to): ex aliquid re nasci, oriri (to be born, to arise).

ACCUBATION, accubitus (accubatio, false reading); accubitus, ūs.

ACCUMULATE, cumulare, accumulare (the former to heap up to the full measure: the latter to heap up more and more): accervare, coaccervare (to make a heap of any thing; to heap together); aggerare, exaggerare (to heap up high: post-Aug. in prose); augere (to increase): addere aliquid alicui rei. To accumulate wealth, pecunias coaccervare; acervos nummorum construere (opes exaggerare, Phedr.).

ACCUMULATION, accervatio (Plin.), coaccervatio (Gaj. Dig., 2, 1, 11: by Cic. as a fig. of rhetoric: accumulatio is only used in the sense of heaping up earth about the roots of trees).

ACCUMULATOR, accumulator (opum accumulator, Tac.).

ACCURACY, cura, accuratio (the latter Cic., Brut., 67, mira accuratio in componendis rebus). JN. cura et diligentia: subtilitas (acuteness, subtilty; e. g., with mathematical accuracy, geometrical subtilitate docere aliquid): sometimes diffi-

¹ Thus a sentence like, "to believe rightly and to live accordingly," must be turned into "to believe rightly and to live according to his belief;" or "as he believes."

gentia (close application and attention). With the greatest accuracy, accuratissime, exactissime, or sometimes diligentissime.

ACCURATE, diligens (one who pays close attention to his work, that he may fail in no respect); accuratus (made with exactitude: only of things); exactus (perfectly what it ought to be; of things only: of persons, it is only found in the Silver Age: perfect); exquisitus (far sought: hence of extraordinary excellence); subtilis (acute, especially of an orator who, with tact and acuteness, chooses the best expressions, illustrations, &c.: then of things which give proof of such acuteness; e. g., of a speech); limatus, politus (of a refined, polished orator and style). JN. limatus et politus; accuratus et politus. An accurate style, limatus dicendi genus; oratio accurata et polita, limata et polita; oratio subtilis. An accurate knowledge of any thing, aliquid rei interior scientia. An accurate judgment, iudicium subtile, or limatum et politum. To subject any thing to an accurate investigation, diligenter exquirere, subtiliter quærere aliquid. To give an accurate description of any thing, accurate or diligenter describere aliquid. To give (= write) any body an accurate account of any thing, diligenter scribere de re ad aliquid. || With accuracy. VID. ACCURATELY.

ACCURATELY, diligenter, accurate. JN. diligenter et accurate; accurate et exquisitè; exacte; subtiliter. (SYN. under ACCURATE.)

ACCURSE. VID. CURSE.

ACCURSED, devotus (actually under a curse pronounced): execrabilis, execrandus (deserving execration): nefarius, nefandus (impious, wicked: especially against what is holy. The latter of these only).

ACCUSABLE, accusabilis, accusandus, reprehendendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus, reprehensio, or vituperatione dignus. (SYN. of reprehendere and vituperare under BLAME.)

ACCUSATION, accusatio, incusatio, insinulatio, criminatio (all as actions. SYN. under ACCUSE): crimen (charge): calumnia (false accusation). To defend any body against an accusation, crimen defendere ab aliquo. To defend one's self against an accusation, crimen amoliri, propulsare; culpam a se amovere: crimen diluere or criminatorem dissolvere (to show its injustice or groundlessness). || As a law term, querimonia, querela (complaint: the former from a sense of injustice; the latter from a feeling of exaction): delatio nominis (giving the name of the accused to the judge): periculum (as causing danger to the accused): actio (general term for the legal proceedings, whether in a civil or criminal cause): accusatio (the charge made, especially in a criminal court): petitio, postulatio (in civil causes: demand for restitution or redress): vindictio (civil action to recover a thing): conductio (civil action on account of a person): formula (the pleading: the formula according to which the accusation was drawn up): libellus (the written accusation). Not. dica, δικη = actio, in civil causes, when the trial spoken of took place in a Greek court.

ACCUSATIVE (case), accusativus (sc. casus, QUINT.). casus accusandi (Var.).

ACCUSATORY, accusatorius. An accusatory libel, i. e., written charge. Libellus, accusatio (not accusatorius libellus). To prefer or set forth an accusatory libel against any body, libellum de aliquo dare (Plin.). In an accusatory manner, accusatorie, accusatorio more et jure.

ACCUSE, accusare (to accuse in a criminal court): incusare (to accuse, but not in a court of justice): insinulare, in aliquid rei insinulationem vocare (to cause any body to be suspected of a crime, whether justly or unjustly): arguere crimine or de crimine (ἐλέγχειν, to charge, and make the charge good by proofs, whether in a court of justice or not): culpam in aliquid conferre, in culpam ponere aliquid, aliquid culpam attribere (lay the blame of any thing on any body: culpam is poetical and post-Augustan): crimen aliquid

afferre or inferre; in crimen vocare or adducere; crimen in aliquid conferre; crimine compellere (to tax or charge a man with, whether justly or not): criminari (to accuse in a bad sense; e. g., for the purpose of blackening a man's character): condemnare aliquid aliquid rei (properly to condemn: but sometimes the antecedents of condemnation, to accuse justly; e. g., aliquid iniquitatis. Herzog, B. G., 7, 19): reum facere or agere (bring before a court as a defendant): calumniari (to accuse calumniously, sophistically, &c.): aliquid aliquid objicere or obiectare (to cast any thing in a man's teeth; reproach him with). To accuse falsely, false crimine or falsis criminatibus insinulare; falso conferre aliquid in aliquid; crimen or aliquid criminis aliquid or in aliquid confingere.

ACCUSED. An accused person, or the accused, reus (if in a court of justice).

ACCUSER, accusator: criminator, calumniator. (See verbs under ACCUSE.) Actor (the manager of a judicial impeachment).

ACCUSTOM. To accustom any body, consuefacere aliquid with inf. or ut, ne. To accustom any body to any thing, aliquid assuefacere aliquid rei (Cic., Cæs., or (post-Augustan) aliquid rei or ad aliquid. The transitive use of the original intransitive consuescere, assuescere, was unknown to the great prose writers. To accustom one's self, consuescere or assuescere, with infin. or abl. (post-Augustan, also with dat. or ad aliquid; assuescere even in Cæs., B. G., 6, 28); assuescere in aliquid: also se assuefacere aliquid rei.

ACCUSTOMED, assuefactus or assuetus aliquid rei. To have grown accustomed to living at Alexandria, jam in consuetudinem Alexandrinæ vitæ venisse.

ACE, unio (late: Tertull.). To bate an ace of any thing, *ne pilum quidem unum deminere or detrachere de aliqua re.

ACERBITY, austérité, acerbitas, amaritas. SYN. under SOUR.

ACHE (no Latin word expresses the notion of ache as a particular kind of pain), dolor (pain generally, whether of body or mind): cruciatus (excruciating pain): tormentum (torture; racking pain).

ACHE, v., dolere (in body or mind): condolere (mostly in the perfect). The wind had made my head ache, caput mihi de vento condoluit (Plaut.): my side ached, condoluit mihi latus (so pes; dens; tactum dolore corpus).

ACHE-BONE, coxa, coxendix; *os coxae.

ACHIEVABLE, quod effici, ad effectum adducit potest.

ACHIEVE, conficere (to bring to an end, so that the labor is over; to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work: itinera, mandata conficiuntur, non perficiuntur nec absolvuntur. D.): efficere, ad effectum adducere (to bring to actual existence): perficere (to carry through to the end; to make any thing perfect: opposed to inchoare, to begin): absolvere (to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete: opposed to inchoare, insinuat). JN. absolvere ac (et) perficere: peragere (to carry a business through): exsequi, persolvere (to follow up till it is done: action of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata): ad finem adducere (to bring any thing to its intended end; to complete): patrare (of important actions publicly performed: an old and solemn word, that had probably a religious meaning at first: strengthened perpetrare): sometimes facere alone (opposed to cogitare). To be able to achieve any thing, *parere esse aliquid rei exsequenda. || Obtain by exertion, adipisci, assequi (the former dwelling more on the object achieved: the latter on the persevering exertions by which it was achieved). To achieve peace, pacem perpetrare (Lit.).

ACHIEVEMENT, || completion; performance, executio. || Heroic action, facinus magnum (any great action), *res praeclara gesta. || Achievements, res gestæ (not confined to successes in

war). || *Esseutcheon*, insigne genitūs (cf. Cic. pro Sulla, 31, 88).

ACHING, a. See ACHE.

ACID, acidus (opposed to dulcis: son to taste or smell). JN. acer acidusque. Somewhat acid, acidulus, subacidus. Very acid, acidissimus, peracidus, acerbissimus, peracer, acerrimus: málum acidum = an apple sour, though ripe; málum acerbum, an apple sour, because unripe. To be acid, acere, acidum, or acerbum, or acrem esse gustatu. To be turning acid, acescere, coacescere. VID. SOTR.

ACIDIFY, acidum facere.

ACIDITY, aciditas (late): acidus sapor (acid taste). || Something acid, acidum.

ACKNOWLEDGE, agnoscere, cognoscere (to recognize any thing, then to acknowledge it to be what it is): appellare aliquid (with acc. of a title: to acknowledge a man for one's son, agnoscere aliquid filium: not to acknowledge him as one's son any longer, abdicare filium. To acknowledge a man as king, regem appellare aliquid (to declare him king), aliquid parere (to obey him): not to acknowledge a man for one's king, detrectare aliquid imperium. || Confess, fateor (mostly implying a previous question), confiteor, profiteri (confiteor, reluctantly, from being unable to conceal: profiteri, freely, openly, often joined with prae se ferre. To acknowledge openly, honestly, freely, aperte, ingenue, aperte et ingenue, libere confiteri; libere profiteri. To acknowledge a debt, confiteri aes alienum (xii. tabb. ap. Gell., &c.), confiteri nomen: fateri se debere, not to acknowledge a debt, infitari debitum. To acknowledge a sin, confiteri peccatum (Cic.) or se peccasse. To acknowledge the truth of Christianity, *Christum sequi; *doctrinam Christianam profiteri. || To allow that one has received, implying that one owes a return: to acknowledge kindnesses, beneficentia grate interpretari (Plin., Ep. 2, 13, 9). To acknowledge that they are conquered, unskilful, &c., confiteri se victos, imperitos, &c.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, agnitio (act of recognizing): confessio (act of confessing). To bring a man to the acknowledgment of any thing, aliquid adducere ad confessionem aliquid rei (by kind means): aliquid exprimere confessionem aliquid rei or exprimere ut aliquid confiteatur aliquid (by force). To force a man to an acknowledgment, exprimere or extorquere ut fateatur; cogere ut confiteatur or concedat. The acknowledgment of error, *error agnitus. To bring a man to an acknowledgment of his sins, *facere, efficere, ut agnoscat, intelligat se peccavisse. || To send a man a small acknowledgment, munusculum aliquid concinnare (if "small present" will do). || Acknowledgment, the payment of a debt, apocha. To give an acknowledgment, apocham dare.

ACME, the highest point, the height. Caeli, by adj., the acme of folly, translate "the greatest folly." || Crisis of a disorder, critica morbi accessio (August. Confess., 6, 1, end).

ACONITE, áconitum (Wolf's-bane).

ACORN, glans, glandis.

ACORS (bot.), acorus, calamus odoratus or aromaticus, calamus (if the species need not be mentioned).

ACoustics, *acustica.

ACQUAINT, *inform. VID. || Acquaint one's self with, noscere, cognoscere (especially by experience): discere (to learn): percipere (to get a clear notion of, especially by one's own observation and experience).

(o) ACQUAINTED, to be or become; with PERSONS. To become acquainted with each other, se inter se noscere. To become better acquainted with any body (i. e., with his character), propius inspicere aliquid. To be well acquainted with a man, aliquid bene, optime, pulchre, propius nosse (general term); pulchre cognoscere aliquid senum (his opinions); qui vir et quantus sit altissime inspicere (his intellectual or moral greatness); alii

ACT I

ACQUIREMENT, || *act of acquir-*

acquir- | any thing, vim habere or exere

ationem nominis postulare in aliquo
(proprio, to ask permission of the judge
to deliver in the name of the accused pro
then to accuse generally): nomen ali-
ad iudicem or iudices deferre: judge
postulare in aliquem: aliquem in
cium adducere: aliquem in jus edu-
aliquem ducere or educere (to bring
before a court): periculum alicui
or facessere (to put him in peril): a-
reum agere or facere (to make him
cused person): aliquem (reum) cit-
are him before a court): aliquem alic-
(to accuse him formally). For any
nomen alicuius deferre de re:

aliquem alijcui rei (also with ad iudicē): aliquem reum alijcui rei citare or agere; aliquem iudicio alijcui rei, or only aliquem alijcui rei accersere; aliquem reum alijcui rei postulare; and postulare aliquem alijcui rei or de re. To bring an action against any body for damages, aliquem iudicio recuperatorio persequi. (Vid. RECUPERATOR.) I have an action, i. e., ground of action, habeo actionem: est actio in aliquem. An action lies against any body, actio competit in aliquem. To show a man how he must bring his action, actionem alicui demonstrare. || Of an orator, including both voice and gesture, actio. || BATTLE. Vid. || Of a play, actio (an incident in it; or its incidents): argumentum fabulae (its general subject). A play abounding in action, fabula actiosa: deficient in action, *parum actiosa.

ACTIONABLE, (res) accusabilis (Ochsner, Cic., Ecl., p. 105). Any thing is actionable or not actionable, est alijcui rei (ulla) or nulla actio. A person's conduct is actionable, est actio in aliquem. || Sometimes, poena or supplicio dignus (the latter of the severest punishment): animadvertendus (to be noticed, and visited with punishment).

ACTIVE, industrius, navus, operosus, laboriosus, assiduus, diligens, sedulus (Syn. under ACTIVITY): actuosus (opposed to nihil agens, inclined to action, full of activity; e. g., of virtue, the mind, &c.; or opposed to quietus, of an active life. It can not be used safely in any other relations: still rarer is activus, which occurs in Sen. in philosophia activa, opposed to contemplativa): acer (full of fire and energy): impiger (setting to work rigorously; unwearyed by exertions): strenuus (rigorously and earnestly active: e. g., mercator): agens, ciens (active in philosophy, opposed to patibilis, passive). JN. navus et industrius: industrius et acer: acer et industrius: operosus et semper agens aliquid et moliens. Active in business, in rebus gerendis acer et industrius. To be always active, semper agere aliquid (et moliri): to be active (of things), vigere. To be active in any body's cause, niti pro aliquo: "he used to say that he was never more active than when he was doing nothing," dicebat nunquam se plus agere quam nihil quum ageret. || **ACTIVE VERB**, verbum agens (opposed to verbum patiendi, Gell., 18, 12, end).

ACTIVITY, opera (activity, unemphatically; opposed to momentary inactivity, or merely thinking, talking, or advising): labor (labor, toil): industria (habitual activity of an elevated kind; e. g., in heroes, statesmen): navitas (the useful activity of ordinary men): sedulitas (bustling activity in small matters): assiduitas (persevering industry): diligentia (careful, close application): impriguitas (unweariedness): actio (acting). Agilitas, pernicitas (activity and dexterity in all bodily movements): agilitas (opposed to tarditas).

ACTIVELY, naviter, strenue, impigre, enixe (with all one's might). || With agility, perniciter, agiliter (both post-Augustan).

ACTOR, artifex scenicus (general term): actor scenicus or actor only (actor, the most respectful term): histrio (the middle term: player): ludio, ludius (the lowest term: pantomimic performer: a player and dancer). Tragic actor, Tragœdus. Comic actor, Comœdus. || Company of actors, familia histrionum; grex histrionum.

ACTRESS, artifex scenica, also scenica only (late. In earlier times even female characters were acted by men).

ACTUAL, verus (true, real): germanus (one's own, complete, genuine: germanus frater: germanus Stoicus, a genuine Stoic): solidus (substantial, real): certus (certain): ipse (the thing itself).

ACTUALLY, re, re verâ, reapo: ad re veritate (really, not in words only): sane: profecto (assuredly, words of assertion). Sometimes quid est aliud (no-
 is).

ACTUARY, scriba: actuarius (in the Silver Age was a kind of short-hand writer,

who took notes of the speeches delivered in a court. Suet., Caes., 55).

ACTUATE, movêre, commovêre (to more): ciêre (set in motion, stir up): incitare, concitare (set in violent motion): impellere (drive or urge to): adducere, inducere (to draw to). Also agere aliquem (Heind., Hor., Sat., 2, 2, 13).

ACULEATE, aculeatus (armed with a thorn).

ACUMEN. Vid. ACUTENESS.

ACUTE, || sharp, propr. Vid. An acute angle, angulus acutus. || Of the senses, acutus: sagax (having a fine sense of hearing or smelling; sagacious). Obs., oculi acuti; oculi acres et acuti; visus acer: acer videndi sensus: nares acutae, nasus sagax, aures acutae. || Of the mental faculties, acutus (sharp): acer (rigorous, of powerful comprehension, penetrating): subtilis (fine, discriminating accurately): argutus (over-acute; making too fine distinctions): perspicax (clear-sighted). An acute understanding, ingenium acre or acutum: mens acris. Very acute, peracutus, perâcer: to be very acute, acutissimus, acerrimo esse ingenio: ingenii acumine valêre. To be an acute thinker, acrem esse in cogitando.

ACUTELY, || of the senses, acute (cernere, audire): acriter (intuêri aliquid). || Of the mental powers, acute, acriter, subtiliter (Syn. under ACUTE).

ACUTENESS, ingenii acumen or acies (the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability) and acumen only: perspicacitas: prudentia perspicax (insight, taking in all at one glance): subtilitas (fine discrimination): sagacitas (the power of accurate investigation). Acuteness in disputation, acumen disserendi. To possess natural acuteness, naturâ acutum esse. || Of sight, acies oculorum.

ADAGE, proverbium (the proper word): verbum (a saying): adagio and adagium are very rare, and never met with in the best prose writers. There is an old adage that; an old adage says, est vetus proverbium or verbum; vetus verbum hoc quidem est. According to the old adage, veteri proverbio. As the old adage says, ut est in proverbio: quod proverbii loco dici solet: quod aiunt; ut aiunt; ut dicitur. Vid. PROVERBE.

ADAMANT, adâmas.

ADAMANTINE, adamantinus.

ADAPT, accommodare aliquid alicui rei or ad rem: facere or efficere ut aliquid congruat or conveniat cum re (to make any thing suit another thing). To adapt the words to the thoughts, verba ad sensus accommodare; sententias accommodare vocibus: a speech to the place, circumstances, and persons, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis.

ADAPTATION, accommodatio.

ADAPTED, accommodatus alicui rei or ad rem (adapted to): aptus alicui rei or ad aliquid (fit for): conveniens, congruens (unclassical, congruous), consentaneus alicui rei or cum re (agreeing with, suitable to): idoneus (perfectly suited for some particular purpose, ad aliquid). To be adapted, aptum esse, apte convenire ad aliquid. Not to be adapted to, alienum esse: parum convenire.

ADAYS. Vid. NOWADAYS.

ADD, adungere aliquid; to any thing, alicui rei or ad aliquid: addere aliquid (alicui rei or ad aliquid, to add; used also of writing something additional): adicere aliquid to any thing, alicui rei or ad aliquid: subficere to any thing, alicui rei (adicere used also of additions made by word of mouth or writing; subficere also of additions in writing; subficere is always to add below; e. g., an example, exemplum). || Speech, allocution (address of a persuader, consolatory, or warning kind). A soft address, blandum or lenè allocution, Lit. allocutio (speaking to): appellatio (addressing a man quothly; e. g., he request any thing): compellatio (direct address in a speech; rhetorical term): oratio (formal, studied speech): concio (address to a popular or military assembly, harangue): sermo (speech of an unpremeditated, conversational kind).

subungere and subnectere in classica writers=to add co-ordinately. I have added a copy of the letter, exemplar literarum subscripsi, or subscriptum est: literarum exemplar ad te misi. || To add up, summam alijcui rei facere (to find the total): computâre (to reckon up): nume rare (to count): ratiocinari (to calculate).

ADDER, vipêra [coluber berus, Linn.]. || An adder's tooth, blood, &c., dens, sanguis, &c., viperinus.

ADDER'S-TONGUE (plant), * ophioglossum (Linn.).

ADDICTED, deditus alicui rei: studiosus alijcui rei (fondly pursuing it): addictus alicui rei (devoted to it). JN. addictus et deditus. Also, post-Augustan, devotus alicui rei. JN. deditus devotusque. || To be addicted to, se dare, dèrè, tradere alicui rei (to give one's self up to): indulgêre alicui rei (to indulge in it): studêre alicui rei (to pursue it with pleasure). To be wholly addicted to, multum esse in re (e. g., venationibus: totum esse in re. To be addicted to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum esse, servire, astricturn esse: ætatem in voluptatibus collocare: libidinibus se servum præstare.

ADDITION, studium alijcui rei (ea ger pursuit of any thing).

ADDITION, adjunctio: appositio (the pating to, or adding: e. g., of examples, exemplorum): adjectio: accessio (something added: in rhetoric, an addition that completes a definition): additamentum (thing added). PHR. To improve a work by additions and corrections, librum crebris locis inculcare et reficere (Cic.): to set any thing forth with lying additions, mendaciunculis aspergere aliquid. To make many important additions to his edict, multas res novas in edictum addere (Lir., 1, 30). || Arithmetical addition, calculorum subductio: computatio (calculation generally). By addition and subtraction, addendo deducendoque.

ADDITIONAL, e. g., additional observations, * observationes quæ prioribus addendæ sunt.

ADDLE. || Addled e. g., ovum inâne, irritum; ovum zephyrinum; ovum urinum; ovum lypemichum; ovum cysosturum. || Addle-headed, addle-pated, levis (flighty, thoughtless): vanus (empty, idly chattering, &c.): inconsultus, inconsideratus (acting without previous consultation or consideration).

ADDRESS, || accost, Vid. || Address one's self, se parare or se comparare; to any thing, ad aliquid (to prepare one's self for it): aggredi ad aliquid (e. g., ad dicendum, to approach it; set about it). || Address a letter to any body, alicui inscribere epistolam: dare literas ad alquem; literas mittere alicui or ad alquem (to write to, send a letter to: not scribere ad aliquem).

ADDRESS, || Dexterity, habilitas (dexterity of body): habitus (the dexterity gained by the practice of an art or virtue): ars (dexterity in an art): usus alijcui rei (experience and consequent skill): facultas (the power of doing any thing, capacity): ingenium ad aliquid aptum or habile (mental aptitude): ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas only: to any thing, ad aliquid (readiness and cleanness in conduct towards others; worldly wisdom, Lit., 28, 18, and 37, 7, end. In the sense of "dexterity" generally, it is not Latin). || Of a letter; direction, prescriptio. || Designation by name and place of abode. What is your address? ubi habitas? || To pay one's addresses to, aliquem petere: alijcuius amore tenêri, captum esse; aliquem in amore habêre (to be in love with: cause for effect). || Speech, allocution (address of a persuader, consolatory, or warning kind). A soft address, blandum or lenè allocution, Lit. allocutio (speaking to): appellatio (addressing a man quothly; e. g., he request any thing): compellatio (direct address in a speech; rhetorical term): oratio (formal, studied speech): concio (address to a popular or military assembly, harangue): sermo (speech of an unpremeditated, conversational kind).

ADDUCE, producere (lead forward)

person): afferre, proferre (*bring forward*): memorare, commemorare (*make mention of*): laudare (*especially to praise*): citare (*to call forth*); c. g., aliquem auctorem, as one's authority; but rare in this sense). To adduce witnesses, testes proferre, laudare, proferre, citare, excite: testimony, afferre testimonium; a passage, locum afferre, laudare; a reason, rationem, causam afferre: afferre eum with the subj. (e. g., eum credam, afferre possum, Cic.)—Obs. Since producing testem is correct, we may say producer or afferre scriptorem; but not locum, rationem: citare locum, indicare, efferre, are wrong; also allegare exemplum.

ADDITION. || *Of examples, passages, &c.*: prolatio: commemoratio (*the mentioning of them*).

ADDUCIBLE, qui produci, afferri, &c., potest. Vid. ADPUCE.

ADEPT, || *skillful, expert*, Vid. || *Initiated, mysterii initiatus; also mysta or mystes*.

ADEQUACY, prps., bonitas (*goodness*):ustus numerus (*proper number*): convenientia (*suitableness*).

ADEQUATE, quod satis esse videtur or visum est: par: satis idoneus: sufficient, used absolutely in this sense, belongs to a late age. An adequate knowledge of any thing, *satis idonea alicujus rei scientia. || *An adequate supply, satis, with gen.*

ADEQUATELY, satis (*sufficiently, late Latin*): convenienter, congruenter alicui rei: apte ad aliquid.

ADHERE, adherere alicui rei. Hence, to cling to; of properties, customs, &c.: herere alicui: manere (*to remain*). Sin adherere to him, haeret ei peccatum. || *Cling to; am devoted to*, adhaerere alicui rei: amplector or amplexus teneo alicui. To adhere to justice and virtue, justitiae honestatique adhaerere: justitiam honestatemque amplecti. || *Hence— to be an adherent of any body*, dedum, addictum esse, favere, studere alicui: favere alicujus partibus; studiosum esse alicujus; esse e partibus alicujus; sequi, sectari alicum; sequi alicujus auctoritatem; assectari alicum; assectum or sectatorem esse alicujus (*the last three especially of the followers of some more powerful person*). To adhere to a philosophical sect, sequi philosophiam; esse ab aliqua disciplina.

ADHERENCE, coherencia (*mutual adherence*): allegatio (*the tying together, knitting together*). || *Attachment*, studium, amor alicujus: voluntas in alicum (*with or without propens*): caritas alicujus or in alicum (*affection arising from high estimation*): observantia (*respectful attention*).

ADHERENT, assēcla (*mostly term of contempt; also scholar, follower of a philosophical sect*: ectorator and assector, in this sense, belong to the Silver Age): socius, amicus (*friend*): fautor, studiosus alicujus (*favorer*): cultor, admirator (*admirer*). A man's adherents (*in a political sense*), qui sentiunt cum aliquo, qui stant cum or ab aliquo; qui faciunt cum aliquo; qui alicujus partibus favent; qui alicui student. An adherent of the nobility, nobilium amicus, optimation fautor; nobilitatis fautor or studiosus. || *Female adherent*, fautrix: cultrix: alicujus studiosa. To be an adherent. See under ADHERE.

ADHESION. || *Adhesiveness*, lentitia: tenacitas. || *Attachment to a person or party*; prps., studium alicujus: better by crcl.

ADHESIVE, tenax (*sticky, tenacious*; e. g., waxy: resinaceus (*like resin*): glutinosus (*like glue*).

ADHESIVENESS, lentitia (*glutinosity*): tenacitas.

ADHIBIT. Vid. EMPLOY.

ADHORTATION. Vid. EXHORTATION.

ADIAPHANOUS, non pellucidus: non translucentus. To be adiphaphous, non per- or trans-lucere; lucem non trans-mittere.

ADIEU, vale! valeas! To bid adieu to any body, alicum salvare jubeo; alicui valedicere (*Silver Age, and poetical*). To

bid a final adieu, supremum valedicere (f). FIG., to bid adieu to (e. g., life, vice), renuntiare (vitae, vitilis).

ADJACENT, finitimus (*lying on the borders of*): confinis (*having a common boundary*): vicinus, propinquus (*near*); all four with dat.: conjunctus alicui loco: continens alicui loco, or cum aliquo loco. Obs., affinis, in this sense, hardly belongs to classical prose (though found Liv., 28, 17, 5): contiguus, contermimus, poetical and late: limitaneus, very late. To be adjacent to, adiacere alicui terrae, or aliquam terram; imminere alicui terrae: tangere, attingere, contingere terram.

ADJECTIVE, appositum, adjectivum. An adjective, epitheton (Quint.).

ADJOIN, (tr.), || addere, adjungere, ad-, sub-jicere (aliquid alicui rei or ad aliquid: sub-jicere only alicui rei). SYN. in ADD. (INTR.) || To be adjacent to; of countries. Vid. ADJACENT. || *Of buildings*, contiguari alicui loco (to join it).

ADJOINING, || nearest, proximus.

ADJOINT. Vid.

ADJOURN, differre, proferre, con-ferre (*differre may be used of an indefinite adjournment; but not pro- or con-ferre*): prolatore (e. g., comitia, diem, &c.; to put off): rejicere, reservare (to put off what should be done now): prodicere (diem); to fix a more distant day). To adjourn to another time, in aliud tempus differre, proferre, rejicere: to the next day, aliquid differre in crastinum; in postero diem conferre: for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovēre. Vid. PUT OFF.

ADJOURNMENT, dilatio, prolatio. To pray for an adjournment, petere dilationem. By adjournment, differendo, proferendo.

ADJUDGE, addicere (*general term*): adjudicare (*pronounce it his, judicially or authoritatively*). The property to any body, bona alicui addicere: the kingdom to Ptolemy, adjudicare regnum Ptolemaeo: a triumph, honors, a sum of money to any body, decernere alicui triumphum, honores, pecuniam. || *Fix a punishment*, constituere, dicere: irrogare had not this meaning till the time of the empire; before this it meant to propose the punishment to be inflicted on any body by the people. To adjudge any body to suffer such a punishment, constituere alicui poenam: to pay such a fine, dicere alicui multam.

ADJUDICATE, facere judicium: sententiam dicere (*by word of mouth*) or ferre (*by tablets*): about any thing, alicujus rei or de aliqua re: about any body, de aliquo.

ADJUDICATION, || *act of adjudging property to any body*, addictio; e. g., bonorum (Cic.): adjudicatio (Dig.).

ADJUNCT, s., i. e., an accessory thing or person: accessio (e. g., Syphax was an accessio Punicis belli, a mere adjunct, not the principal enemy. A lean-to, or building added to a house, was an accessio; and Pliny speaks of cups so ornamented with jewels that the gold was a mere accessio). || *An associate or assistant in office*, adjutor.

ADJUNCT, adj., joined to, junctus, conjunctus. "If death were adjunct to my act" (Shak.), si poenam aequi oporteret, ut supposito afficeret.

ADJUNCTION, adjunctio: appositio (*act of placing by or after*): adjectio. || *Thing joined*, accessio: additamentum.

ADJUNCTIVE, || *that which is joined*, adjunctivus (e. g., modus, the subjective, Diom.). || *a, one who joins*, adjunctor (Cic., but only in a bitter, taunting passage).

ADJURATION, || *act of proposing an oath*: crcl. by verbs under ADJURE. || *Form of an oath proposed to any body*, jurisjurandi verba or formula: jusjurandum. Vid. OATH. || *Earnest entreaty, obtestatio*: obsecratio (Syn. in ADJURE).

ADJURE, || *impose a prescribed form of oath*, jurjurando, or jusjurando, or ad jusjurandum alicum addigere; or aliquid sacramento adigere or rogare (*of soldiers*): jurjurando alicum astringere, obstringere, obligare (*bind by an oath*):

jusjurandum ab aliquo exigere: jusjurandum alicui deferre. || *Nearly=imply*: obtestari (*to call God to witness, and implore any body in a suppliant manner*, Dig.): obsecrare (*to implore urgently by all that is holy; by all a man holds sacred*). JN. implorare et obtestari. By any body, per aliquem. To adjure by all that is sacred, you all hold dear, &c., multis, omnibus, infimis precibus petere, orare; omnibus precibus orare et obtestari alicum.

ADJUST, ordinare (*general term to bring into order, regulate*: disciplinam, Lin.; litem, Cic.; res publicas, Hor.): in ordinem adducere, redigere: disponere (*to dispose, according to a plan, in various places*): digerere, in ordinem digerere (*to distribute, so that what belong together may be placed together, and each group be separated from the rest*: jus civile in genera, Cic.): dispensare (*to distribute proportionately*): componere (*to arrange, so that the whole may present a pleasing appearance*): collocare, constituere (*to fix*): describere (*to sketch, arrange by a written order, describere classes centuriasque ex censu* (Lin.): explicare (*unfold*; to arrange a confused, entangled mass). To adjust hair, capillum componere; crines or capillos digerere (f); capillos disponere (Or.); capillos comere; comam in gradus formare, frangere: the folds of a mantle, &c., collocare chlamydem ut apte pendent (Or., Met., 2, 733): componere pallium or pallam (for chlamydem, pallium, vid. MANTLE). To adjust one's affairs, rem familiarem constituere; res suas ordinare; res familiares componere: a plan of military operations, totius belli rationem describere: a merchant's or tradesman's affairs, alicujus negotia explicare: limits, boundaries, fines constituere, terminare. To adjust disputes, controversias componere (Ces.). || *Adapt one thing to another*, accommodare aliquid alicui rei or ad aliquid: facere or efficere ut aliquid congruat or conveniat cum re. Vid. ADAPT.

ADJUSTER, ordinator, dispositor (*both in the Silver Age*): qui aliquid ordinat, disponit, digerit, &c.

ADJUSTMENT, ordinatio: constitutio (e. g., religio, Cic.): institutio (e. g., rerum, Cic.): accommodatio (rei ad aliquid). Or by CRCL. with verbs under ADJUST.

ADJUTANT, adjutor tribuni militum (after Orell., Insc., 3517, where adjutor cornicularii): *adjutor castrensis [optio = prps., sergeant].

ADMEASUREMENT, dimensio: assignatio (allotment; e. g., agrorum, Cic.).

ADMENSURATION, dimensio (measurement): assignatio (allotting, allotment, Obs., not attributio, which is the act of referring any body to some other person for payment).

ADMINISTER, administrare (*to manage or administer any thing*: negotium, rem, bellum, rempublicam, magistratum): fungi aliqua re (*to perform any thing thoroughly, and to one's own satisfaction*: munere, officis, honoribus): gerere (*to bear, to carry on*; with reference to one's conduct in power: magistratum, imperium, honores, rempublicam, rem, rem bene, male): praesae alicui rei (*to preside over it*): procurare (*to manage any thing for another in his absence*). || Afford, Vid. || Contribute to, Vid.

PIR. to administer an oath to any body, alicui jusjurandum deferre (*to put him on his oath*; to tender an oath to him): jurjurando alicum astringere, obstringere, obligare (*to bind any body by oath*). To administer physic to any body, dare alicui medicamentum (ad or contra aliquid: medicamentum, potui dare alicui (if it is a draught): adhibere medicinum alicui (*to employ it in any body's case*). To administer poison to any body, venenum alicui infundere. To administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, *celebrare eucharistiam. To administer justice, judicium facere (*of coming to a decision in a particular case*): jus dicere, dare, reddere (*general term for pronouncing sentence, especially of the praetor, and govern*

ors of provinces): iudicium exercere (to preside over a judicial investigation, as judge).

ADMINISTRATIO, administratio (general term; e. g., republicae, praedii rustici, &c.): functio (performance of the obligations laid upon one by any thing, honorum, &c.): procuratio (management for another in his absence; e. g., alienorum bonorum). || **Body intrusted with the management of a nation's affairs**, *qui toti republicae administrandis prepositi sunt: *qui praefecti sunt rebus publicis: *rerum publicarum curatores: procuratores regni, or qui in procuratore regni sunt (i. e., who rule in the name of a king who is a minor, imbecile, &c.). || **Task or office of managing a nation's affairs**, administratio republicae; negotia publica; summa imperii, rerum.

ADMINISTRATOR, administrator: procurator (manager for another): qui aliquid administrat, alicui rei praest, &c.

ADMIRABLE, || **worthy of admiration**, admiratione dignus; mirandus; admirandus; mirabilis; admirabilis. || **Excellent**, egregius, eximius, excellens, praecellens, praestans, praestabilis. (Syn. in EXCELLENT.)

ADMIRABILITY, } admirabilitas.
ADMIRABLENESS, }

ADMIRABLY, || **in a manner that calls for admiration**, admirabiliter; admirandum in modum. || **Wonderfully**, mirum in modum: mirum quantum (in an extraordinary manner or degree). || **Excellently**, admirabiliter: egregie; eximie; excellenter.

ADMIRAL, praefectus classis; dux praefectusque classis; qui classis praest. || **To make any body an admiral**, praeporare aliquem navibus; praeficere aliquem classi. || **To be an admiral**, classi praesse, praepositum esse; toti officio maritimo praepositum esse. || **The admiral's ship**, navis praetoria. || **The admiral's flag**, *insigne navis praetoriae.

ADMIRALSHIP, summa imperii maritimi.

ADMIRALTY, toti officio maritimo praepositus (Cae., B. C., 3, 5).

ADMIRATION, miratio, admiratio. || **To excite admiration**, admirationem facere, efficere: admirationem habere (admirationem movere, to excite astonishment, of things). || **To be seized with admiration**, admiratio me caput or inest. || **Full of admiration** (astonishment), mirabundus.

ADMIRE, mirari (wonder at something new, strange, &c.): admirari (opposed to contemnere, to regard something with admiration as being great or good): suspicere (to look up to with a sense of inferiority). || **To admire exceedingly**, vehementer admirari. || **To be admired**, admiratione affici: || **to be much admired**, in magna admiratione esse. || **A man who speaks with eloquence and wisdom is greatly admired**, magna est admiratio copiose et sapienter dicentis. || **Colloquially** == to be in love with, amore aliquis teneri or captum esse; aliter in amore habere; amare.

ADMIRER, admirator. || **To be a great admirer of any body**, admiratione celebrare aliquem. || **Lover**, amans (one who really loves): amator (one who acts as if he loved, whether he does or not: a professing lover): of a thing, amans, amicus, amator; alicuius rei (the amator showing his feeling by his actions): cultor alicuius rei (one who shows a high estimation of it): studiosus alicuius rei (taking a lively interest in it): consector alicuius rei (pursuing it eagerly).

ADMIRINGLY, in admirantis modum.

ADMISIBLE, accipiendus; dignus qui (quae, quod) accipiat (acceptabilis only ecclesiastical): probabilis, probandus (meriting approbation of): aequus, commodus (fair: of proposals, conditions, &c.): licitus (allowed). || **What ought to be conceded**, concedendus.

ADMISSIBILITY, || **worthiness of being received**, sometimes *commoda ratio, commoditas (agreeableness, suitability): aequitas (fairness): probabilis (deceit of approbation). But mostly by CECIL.: to deny the admissibility of any

thing, rem accipiendam esse negare: admissibility of any body's evidence, fides (so far as it deserves credit); gravitas (so far as it has weight).

ADMISSION, || **the being admitted, or privilege of being admitted**, admissio (post-Augustan, the privilege of an audience with the emperor, &c.): aditus. || **To pray for admission**, *peto ut intromittar or recipiar. || **There is no admission**, nemini aditus patet. || **To procure any body admission to any body or any thing**, alicui aditum patefacere ad aliquem or aliquid. || **The admission of light**, admissus solis. || **To refuse any body admission**, alicui aditum negare; alicui aditum conveniendi non dare (to refuse him an audience): janua prohibere: alicui aditu januae arcere: aliquem excludere. || **Concession**, concessio. || **This admission being made**, quo concessio: quibus concessis. || **See what an admission I make you**, i. e., without compulsion, videte quid vobis largiar.

ADMIT, intromittere, admittere: recipere, excipere (to receive): sometimes infundere (to allow to flow in; e. g., homines humiliores in alienum genus, Cic.: agmina in Graciam, Curt.). || **To admit the enemy into the town**, hosti patefacere urbem; hostem in urbem accipere. || **Not to admit any body**, aliquem introitu prohibere, alicui introitu praecidere (general term, to prevent from entering). || **Refuse admission**, "under ADMISSION. || **To admit any body**, alicui aditum dare, aliquem admittere (general term): alicui aditum conveniendi dare; alicui copiam sui dare (to grant an audience). || **Persons of the lowest rank are admitted to him**, nemo tam humilis est, cui non aditus ad eum pateat.

|| **To concede**, concedere: largiri (to concede graciously, without compulsion): fateor (opposed to celare, disclose any thing): confiteor (confess in consequence of questions, menaces, compulsion): dare (to present an opponent with it as a preliminary concession). || **Do you admit that?** &c., dasne I with acc. and inf. || **Who can hesitate to admit this?** quis hoc non dederit? || **If you admit this**, you must also admit the former, dato hoc, dandum erit illud. || **Admit this to be so**, or to be the case, sit sane; fac or demus ita esse. || **Admit, admit of** == be capable of receiving, suffering, &c. (Vid. SUFFER). || **To admit of some excuse**, habere aliquid excusationis. || **To admit of no delay**, dilationem non pati; dilationem or cunctationem non recipere (both of things). || **This admits of no doubt**, de hoc dubitari non potest.

ADMITTANCE, Vid. ADMISSIO.

ADMIX, admiscere aliquid alicui rei: or aliquid aliqua re; or cum aliqua re (Columella).

ADMIXTION, || **admixture (as action)**: ADMIXTURE, || **admixture or res admixta (as thing)**.

ADMONISH, monere, admonere, to any thing, aliquid or with ut (to warn by appealing to a man's reason and judgment; the latter, mostly by putting him in mind of something past): hortari, adhortari (to appeal to his will and resolution, mostly from a friendly motive, and by pointing out the advantages of the proposed line of conduct: to exhort); to any thing, aliquem ad aliquid (in aliquid not good) or with ut. || **ADMONISHER**, monitor, admonitor: hortator, exhortator (exhorter, encourager).

ADMONISHMENT, || **monitio**, admonition, || **monitus**, admonitio (only in abl.): as thing, monitum, admonitum: hortatio, exhortatio. || **Syn. in ADMONISH**. || **Not to listen to any body's admonitions**, aliquem monentem non audire. || **To listen to any body's wise admonitions**, *audire or facere ea, quae quis sapienter monuit: by my admonition, me monente: for your admonition, tui monendi causa (or with particip., e. g., te moniturus haec dico).

ADMONITIONER, prps., admonitor non nimis verecundus (Cic., Fam., 9, 8): censor, or censor castigatore: patruus (uncle; so used proverbially, Hor., Sat., 2, 2, 97).

ADMONITORY, monitorius (Sen.).

ADO, || **trouble, difficulty**, negotium: with much ado, vix, agere, agerrime, magno labore, multo negotio, multa opera, n. alto labore or sudore. || **To have much ado**, to suffer, agere or agerrime aliquid pati; to compel them, plurimum negotii habere, ut cogam, &c.: to get them across the river, agerrime conficere ut flumen transeat. || **There was much ado to get it done**, difficulter atque agere fiebat. || **Bustle**, tumult, turba or turbæ (sed-dom), tumultus. || **To make much ado**, tumultum facere, tumultuari: about nothing, excitare fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur (Prov. Cic., de Legg., 3, 16, 36); magno conatu magnas nugas dicere (if in words, Ter.). || **With no more ado**, sine mora or dilatione: statim.

ADOLESCENCE, adolescentia (from 17 to 30, or even 40). || **Vid. YOUTH**.

ADOPT, adoptare (a minor): arrogare (an older person; who may even be the father of a family). || **IMPROPER**, To adopt a resolution, consilium capere or inire (faciendi aliquid; or with ut, or inf.; or de aliqua re): constituere (to resolve, to fix). || **To adopt a reading**, lectionem, scripturam recipere.

ADOPTER, adoptator (Gell., Ulp., Dig.): arrogator (Gaj., Ulp.): pater adoptivus (Ulp.).

ADOPTION, adoptio: arrogatio (Syn. in ADOPT).

ADOPTIVE, adoptivus. (Cic.; e. g., filius, pater.)

ADORABLE, venerandus, venerabilis: sancte venerandus: sanctus.

ADORATION, veneratio: adoratio (early, and in Lit., &c.): cultus. || **Vid. ADORAE**.

ADORE, venerari, adorare (he latter the stronger, not used by Cic.: both with the addition of ut deum, when spoken of a man to whom divine honor is paid). || **In a wider sense** == to love and honor, colere (e. g., a female).

ADORER, venerator (poetical, Or.): cultor. || **A zealous or constant adorer**, assiduus cultor. || **Of a female**, &c., cultor (Or.). || **To have many adorers**, in magna admiratione esse.

ADORN, ornare (general term): decorare (opposed to what is ordinary or unseemly): ornare, opposed to what is paltry and incomplete. || **Dig.**: exornare (to dress or deck out: also of adorning a speech): distinguere (to relieve, by ornaments placed here and there: also of a speech): comere (to dress, i. e., arrange ornamentally; e. g., the head, hair: also, figuratively, a speech). || **With any thing**, ornare, exornare, distinguere, or distinguere et ornare (see before), aliqua re; excolere aliqua re. || **ornatu alicuius rei** (to embellish with), e. g., the walls with marbles, parietes marmoribus; a room with pictures, cubiculum tabularum picturarum ornatum. || **To adorn one's self**, se exornare (to dress myself out). || **The heaven adorned with stars**, coelum astris distinctum et ornatum. || **Be an ornament to**, decori, ornameto esse: decus afferre (all alicui or alicui rei).

ADRIFT, crcl., according to the meaning, fluctibus or tempestate jactatus; in saelo fluctans (Cic.); deterius remis: nullo gubernante; gubernaculo non habilis or *inhabilis (Vellei., "neque habilem gubernaculo"); afflictus. || **FIG.**, To run adrift == to wander without guidance (of the mind, &c.), vagari errore vagari et errare.

ADROIT, dexter (prps., post-Augustan in prose): ingeniosus (fertile in expedients, in new ideas): sollers (possessing practical genius and inventive power): scitus (having tact, mother-wit, and the faculty of combination): callidus (clever from acquired knowledge of men and the world): catus (discovering and knowing secret ways and means): prudens (naturally judicious): peritus (alicuius rei, skilled in it).

ADROITLY, dextre (Liv.), sollerter, ingeniose, commodè, scienter, perito, docte. || **More adroitly**, dexterius (Hor.). || **He managed the affairs so adroitly**, that—rem—ita dexter egit, in (Liv.).

ADROITNESS, ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas only (ad aliquid, Liv., of tact in

conduct toward others, in the sense of 'adroitness' generally, it is not Lat.: solertia, calliditas, prudentia, peritia: ingenium ad aliquid aptum or habile (natural adroitness, in a particular respect). SYN. IN ADROIT.

ADRY, sitiens. To be adry, sitire.

ADSCITITIOUS, adscitus or ascitus (partec., opposed to natus).

ADSTRICITION, astrictio (adstringent power, Plin.).

ADULATION, adulatio, assentatio. (Vid. FLATTERY.) Scire adulation, blanditiæ verniles (such as slaves brought up in their master's house used, Tac., Hist., 59, 4).

ADULATORY, adulatorius (Tac.), adulabilis (late, Amnian.); blandinis, blandus.

ADULT, adulans; adulæ etatis; adul-tæ etate. An adult, pubes.

ADULTERATE, v., corrumpere (corrupt by an internal change of quality): vitare (general term, to make faulty, spoil; e. g., pecunias, merces): adulterare (to introduce what is bad or spurious into what is good and genuine; e. g., nummos, gemmas): interpolare (to give any thing a good appearance by dressing it up; with additions; e. g., merces): to falsify a document by additions and erasures): transcribere (to falsify in copying). || Commit adultery, adulterium facere, inire, committere, &c. Vid. ADULTERY.

ADULTERATE, } corruptus, vitia-
ADULTERATED, } tus, adulteratus,
&c. Vid. ADULTERATE, v. Adulterated money, nummus adulterinus (a coin of adulterated metal).

ADULTERATION, adulteratio. [Vitiatio (post-Augustan, and very rare): corruptio, Cic. twice, but very rare:] Depravatio (Cic., otherwise rare).

ADULTERER, adulter (μοιχός): alienarum corruptor feminarum (seductor of other men's wives). || Adulterer of coin, adulterator (monetæ. Claud., Saturn., Dig.).

ADULTERESS, adultera (μοιχάς).
ADULTERINE, adulterinus; adulterino sanguine natus (Plin.).

ADULTEROUS, adulter, a. un. To have had adulterous intercourse with any body's wife, adulterio cognovisse alicujus uxorem.

ADULTEROUSLY, *more adultero-
rum.

ADULTERY, adulterium. To commit adultery, adulterare: adulterium inire, committere, facere: conjugii fidem violare (to break one's marriage vow: all of single acts): adulteria exercere (of the habit): with any body's wife, alicujus uxorem adulterare, or adulterio cognoscere. Taken in adultery, in adulterio deprehensus: in stupro compta (of a female).

ADUMBRATE, adumbrare (more than to draw an outline, the outline being shaded, Freund: also, to give an imperfect representation in words): delineare (to draw an outline). PIR., formam ac speciem alicujus rei adumbrare: tantummodo summas attingere (opposed to res explicare).

ADUMBRATION, imago adumbrata (opposed to effigies solida et expressa): alumbatio (act, and thing formed: also improper, imperfect representation in words, an attempt, opposed to perfectio).

ADUNATION, adunatio (very late, Cyprian): conjunctio (Cic., joining together).

ADUNCITY, aduncitas (e. g., rostro-
rum, Cic.).

ADUST, exustus (burned or dried up; e. g., ager): adustus (burned or scorched by the sun; hence embrowned, brown): adustus color: concipiendi igni aptus (inflammable): facillis ad exardescendum (easily ignited): sometimes fragilis (easily broken from being dry).

ADVANCE, tr., || move forward, prop., promovere (a camp, troops, chessmen, &c.). || Promote to honor, alicuius augere, tollere, attollere (to raise a man to posts of honor in a state): fovère (to show favor to by one's acts): ornare, exornare (to distinguish): gratia et auctoritate suâ sustentare (support by one's influence). JN. augere atque ornare: au-

gère et adjuvare; fovère ac tollere; sustinere ac fovère. To advance to any thing, producere ad dignitatem (to raise to a post of honor): promovère ad, or in munus, or ad locum (to advance to an office: time of empire. Not promovère alone): muneri præficere (set over any thing): munere ornare. To advance any body to a higher rank or office, alicuius promovère ad (in) ampliore gradum, ad ampliora officia. || Forward: to advance any body's interests, servire alicujus commodis; rebus or rationibus alicujus consulere or prospicere. The interests or welfare of a state, salutî reipublicæ consulere; rempublicam juvare, tueri; reipublicæ salutem suscipere. A study, studiis favère, studia concelebrare (by pursuing it eagerly: of several persons, Cic., Invent., 1, 3, 4). || Enlarge, promovère (e. g., imperium, mœnia, &c.). To advance any body's fortune, alicujus fortunam amplificare. || Adorn, Vid. || Accelerate, accelerare aliquid (to hasten any thing): maturare aliquid, or with inf. (to endeavor to bring that to pass which should be performed now): representare aliquid (to do without delay, even before the time): precipitare aliquid (to hurry it on too much). || Propose, bring forward, &c. To advance an opinion, sententiam dicere (to give or declare an opinion): tueri (to maintain it); aperire (to open or disclose it), &c. || Pay in advance, Vid. ADVANCE, s.

ADVANCE, INTRANS., || to come forward, procedere (general term: also of a player): progredi (also of a general): prodire (to come forth; hence, also, to project). || Of an army, vid. MARCH. || Make progress, procedere, progredi, procedere et progredi, proficere: in any thing, in re: processus (never in the Golden Age profectum) facere in re. To advance in virtue, procedere et progredi in virtute; progressionem facere ad virtutem.

ADVANCE, s., progressus, progressio (prop., et imp.; processus (improper). || Money paid or received in advance, pecunia in antecessum data or accepta, respectively. To pay any body in advance, pecuniam alicui in antecessum dare. || A step forward, as it were, to meet a lover and fix his attention: perhaps the nearest notion is blandimentum, blanditiæ. To make advances to, petere: pries, per blandimenta adgredi (used by Tac. of a mother toward her son): pelli-cere (ad sese) alicuius, or alicujus animum.

ADVANCE-GUARD, primum agmen. Antecessores or antecessores agminis (small detachments, sent forward to observe the enemy, fix upon the ground for encamping, &c.).

ADVANCER, adjutor alicujus rei (helper, promoter): auctor alicujus rei (the adviser and principal promoter): minister alicujus rei (assistant in a bad action; accomplice, abettor): fautor alicujus rei (farer, supporter).

ADVANCEMENT, || promotion, pre-ferment, dignitatis successio: officium amplius. To hinder any body's advancement, aditum ad honores alicui intercludere. To receive advancement, honore augeri; muneri practici (of advancement to a particular office). Further advancement, promoveri ad (in) ampliore gradum, ad ampliora officia; ascendere (ad) altiore gradum. From any body, by any body's interest or support, per alicuius; alicujus beneficio; actum adiutumque ab aliquo. || Vid. ADVANCE.

ADVANTAGE, commodum (advantage: also of the advantages belonging to an office): utilitas (serviceableness, advantage to be derived from any thing): fructus (the produce of any thing, the profit we derive from a harvest, possession, business, &c.): lucrum (opposed to damnum: gain, generally): quæstus (gain sought for and earned by trade or any continued labor): compendium (a saving: according to Döderlein, "a single gain of considerable amount:" opposed to dispendium): emolumentum (according to Döderlein, "opposed to detrimentum: gain falling to one's share without any exertion of one's own:" all the other authorities make it the

opposite "gain designedly aimed at, and obtained by our own exertions:" nulla emolumenta laborum, Juv.). Advantage of ground, loci opportunitas. To derive advantage from, utilitatem or fructum ex aliquâ re capere or percipere: lucrum or questum ex aliquâ re facere. It is of advantage to me, est e re mea; est in rem meam; est mihi utilis. To be of advantage to, utilem esse, usum esse, ex usu esse (to be serviceable): utilitatem or usum præbere, utilitatem afferre: prodessse, conducere: to any body, esse ex usu alicujus; esse ex re or in rem alicujus (of a thing): alicui prodessse, &c. (of persons and things). To do any thing with advantage to himself, aliquid ad suam utilitatem facere. To have an eye to his own advantage, aliquid ad fructum suum referre: privato suo commodo servire (of the habit). To have a keen or sharp eye to his own advantage, ad suum fructum calere or callidum esse. || Superiority, principatus, prior locus: excellentia, præstantia (excellence). To have the advantage of any body, aliquo potiorè, priorem esse; alicuius antecedere. In any thing, aliquâ re præstare alicui or superare, vincere alicuius. || Circumstances of advantage (as properties): virtus (any mental excellence): bonum (any good thing, valuable property): laus (any property that deserves praise in the eyes of another). External advantages, externa bona; bona in specie posita. Advantages of mind and body, bona animi et corporis. || The advantage was with the Romans, i. e., the victory, res Romana erat superior. In the skirmishes the Gabini mostly had the advantage, parvis præliis Gabina res plerumque superior erat. || Opportunity of gain unfairly taken: to take advantage of any thing, ex aliquâ re suam occasione petere (e. g., ex incommodo alicujus): aliquid quaestum habere: aliquid in suum turpissimum questum conferre (of several things, Cic.). || To advantage: to appear to advantage, placere; solito magis placere, &c. Not to appear to advantage, parum placere; solito minus placere; displicere. To be dressed to advantage, vestiri honeste (opposed to quod satis est: vestiri mid.). || Advantage-ground, locus opportunus: loci opportunitas: fig., locus excel-sus et illustris (Cic.).

ADVANTAGE, v., prodessse (to be or make for any body: opposed to obesse, to make against him: ad aliquid): conducere (to contribute to his advantage: ad or in aliquid: only in 3d sing. and plur.): expedire (to extricate; hence to be of advantage in difficult circumstances: ad aliquid): esse ex usu alicujus, esse ex re or in rem alicujus (to be for his interest). To advantage any body little, longe alicui abesse (of a thing). || Intr., utilem esse: usui esse: ex usu esse: utilitatem or usum præbere; utilitatem afferre: prodessse, conducere.

ADVANTAGEOUS, questuosus (bringing rich profit; e. g., mercatura): lucrosus (gainful: of gain accruing from the thing itself; e. g., frans): utilis (serviceable for the purpose of gaining an advantage): all three also; to any body, alicui: commodus (convenient, serviceable): opportunus (conveniently situated or circum-stanced for assisting in the attainment of an object; of time and place): fructuosus (bringing profit to be enjoyed): saluber, salutaris (healthy: salutary). || To be advantageous. Vid. ADVANTAGE, v.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, utiliter, bene, salubriter.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS. Vid. ADVANTAGE.

ADVENT, adventus (arrival, coming). The first Sunday in Advent, dominica prima Adventus (Eckl.—CATCH. Concil. Trident.).

ADVENTITIOUS, adventicius or -tius (i. e., "extrinsecus ad nos perveniens: non nostrum aut nostro labore paratum," Ern.: opposed to proprius, innatus, iustus).

JN. externus et atque adventicius.

ADVENTURE. Vide ACCIDENT: CHANCE. || Enterprise, periculum

(*danger*): *alea* (game of hazard: hazard); *facinus*, *facinus auidax* (bold deed); *dimicatio* fortune or fortunarius, *vitas* or *capitis* (danger where one's property or life is at stake). || *At all adventures, temere*. || *Strange or remarkable occurrence, casus*, *casus mirificus: *res mira*, *mirifica*, *inuitata*. *I met with an adventure, res mira, &c., evenērunt mihi*.

ADVENTURE, *v. tr.*, aliquid in aleam dare: ire in aleam alcuius rei (to *peril* or *risk* any thing): aliquid audere (to *dare* any thing): periculum alcuius rei or in aliquid re facere; aliquid tentare, experi, periclitari (to *try one's luck* in a dangerous business). JN. experi et periclitari. *One's life, committere se periculo mortis*. INTA., || aleam subire, adire: se in casum dare (to *run the risk*): audere (to *dare*).

ADVENTURER, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam; * qui incerta fata querit (one who seeks adventures): homo vagus (a wanderer from land to land).

ADVENTURESOME. Vid. ADVENTUROUS.

ADVENTUROUSNESS. Vid. ADVENTUROUSNESS.

ADVENTUROUS, audens (bold, in a good sense, especially of a single act): auidax (bold in good or bad sense; of the habit): confidens (full of self-confidence, in a bad sense): temerarius (rash). JN. temerarius atque auidax. To be adventurous, auidacem or auidacia confidentem esse. || Hazardous, dangerous, of things, periculosus (full of danger): *aneps* (threatening equal danger from two sides): dubius (doubtful, as to how it may turn out). JN. periculosus et aneps.

ADVENTUROUSLY, audacter, confidenter, temere.

ADVENTUROUSNESS, audentia (boldness as a laudable spirit of enterprise); auidacia (boldness, in good or bad sense): confidentia (presumptuous self-confidence): temeritas (rashness).

ADVERB, adverbium. Adverbs of place, loci adverbia (Quint.).

ADVERBIAL, adverbii vicem obtinens. ADVERBIALLY, adverbialiter (Dion., Charis., Prisc.). To be used adverbially, adverbiorum obtinere vicem (Quint.); in adverbium transire (Quint.).

ADVERSARIA, || note-book, common place-book, libellus: commentariorum, commentarii (vid. Schütz., Lcz. Cic., sub voc. Obs., adversaria is also a day-book, in which accounts were set down at the moment, to be afterward transferred to the ledger).

ADVERSARY, adversarius (any opponent, in the field, politics, a court of judicature, &c.): qui contra dicit: qui contra disputat (opponent in a learned argument): qui alicui adversatur (of any opponent). In the speeches of an advocate, the opponent is mostly designated by iste, without any contemptuous meaning). To be any body's adversary, alicui resistere, obsistere, repugnare (to resist by actions): alicui adversari (to be opposed to any body's opinion, wishes, views). || If=enemy. Vid.

ADVERSATIVE, adversativus (Prisc.).

ADVERSE, || opposite, adversus, contrarius. Adverse wind, ventus adversus, contrarius. To have adverse winds, adversis ventis uti; ventus mihi adversum tenet. || Against any body's purpose and wish, adversus. Adverse fortune, adversa fortuna, casus tristis, adversus. Adverse circumstances, res adversae, incommode. || Personally opposed, adversus (opposite): infensus (enraged against). JN. infensus et adversus.

ADVERSITY, adversa (neut. plur., opposed to secunda or prospera, unfavorable events, whether happening to individuals or states): res adversae, fortunae afflictio, from the context fortunae only (unfortunate circumstances; especially with reference to property and civil relations): fortuna adversa (an unhappy fate, the result of blind chance): casus adversus, or from the context casus only (a misfortune happening to an individual): calamitas an accident; attended with great loss or injury: also in war) miseria (wretched-

ness caused by a long-continued pressure of evil). Fortuna mala (evil Fortune, considered as a deity): acerbitates, "sour adversities." Shak. To be in adversity, to suffer adversity, in malis esse, jacere; in malis versari: in miseria esse, versari. To suffer much adversity, multum malorum rerum sustinere.

ADVERT, animum attendere, advertere ad aliquid: advertere aliquem: animum intendere, or defigere et intendere, in (seldom ad) aliquid; tenere animum attentum, referre animum ad aliquid; cogitationem intendere ad rem (turn one's thoughts toward any thing).

ADVERTENCE or -ENCY, animi attentio (Cic.): oftener intentio (both, the turning the attention toward any thing): diligentia (the care with which one treats a subject): audientia (attention to a speaker, for which intentio may be used). Advertence to any thing, observatio alcuius rei (noting it, observing it).

ADVERTENT, attentus, intentus (with a mind attentive, or on the stretch): erectus (with the mind excited).

ADVERTISE, || inform, nunciare alicui aliquid (announce, by letter or by a messenger): per nuncium clare alicui aliquid (by a messenger): certiorum facere aliquem alcuius rei or de aliquid re (give him certain information: by letter, per literas): docere aliquem aliquid or de re (to give him information): deferre, perferre aliquid ad aliquem (to convey information to any body): significare alicui aliquid (to give any body to understand; especially under a promise of secrecy: to give a hint of any thing: by letter, literis or per literas). || To give public notice of, declarare (to announce publicly that something is going to happen; e.g., gladiatorial shows, munera: also ostendere) : praedicare (to proclaim by a herald: κηρύττειν, ἀνακρίναι): pronuntiare (ἀπαγγέλλειν, publish, cause to be proclaimed by a herald; e.g., orders, names of the conquerors in games, &c.): asperire, patefacere (to spread the knowledge of).

ADVERTISEM, indicium, significatio (both as the act of giving information and information given): nunciatus (information given, especially by a messenger, but also generally). || Declaration, public notice, praedicatio, pronuntiatio. (SYN. in ADVERTISE.) || Admonition, monitio, admonitio (action and thing): monitum, admonitum: praeceptum (as thing).

ADVERTISER, index: delator (one who gives information to a magistrate: both often=proditor): nuncius (one who brings intelligence). || As name of a newspaper, the nearest expression is acta diurna, orum.

ADVICE, consilium (general term): praeceptum (direction given by one qualified to teach): auctoritas (declared opinion of a person of weight and influence). To give advice to any body, alicui consilium dare: consilii auctorem esse alicui. To give any body good, sound, or sensible advice, alicui rectum consilium dare: honest advice, fidele consilium alicui dare: excellent advice, maxime utilis alicui suadere. To ask any body's advice, aliquem consulere; by letter, per literas (also of consulting physician), petere consilium ab aliquo. To follow any body's advice, sequi alcuius consilium; alcuius consilio uti; alcuius consilio obtemperare. To act by any body's advice, facere de or ex alcuius consilio. By my advice, me auctore, suasore, consuasore; me auctore et suasore; or me suasore et auctore; me suasore et impulsore: me hortante (by my exhortation). To despise any body's advice, alcuius consilium spernere (Or.); aliquem monentem spernere (if it is warning advice, Or.). To assist any body with advice, alicui adesse, praesto adesse, non deesse. || Deliberation. Vid. With advice, consilio, consulte (not consulto), considerate, remotā temeritate. Without advice, sine consilio; inconsiderate; temere. || Intelligence. Vid. || Prudent consideration, consilium.

ADVISABLE, utilis: fructuosus (bringing gain, profit): salubris, salutaris (wholesome, salutary). To be advisable, utilis esse. ADVISABLENESS, utilitas.

ADVISE, consilium dare. To advise to any thing, to do any thing, auctorem esse alcuius rei or with inf. (of an adviser whose advice is that principally considered): suasorem esse alcuius rei: suadere alicui aliquid or, mostly, with ut (to advise by aiming at influencing the understanding): hortatorem esse alcuius rei: hortari aliquid: hortari (aliquem) with ut (to exhort; to aim at influencing the will). JN. suadere et hortari: auctorem et suasorem esse: monere (to give warning advice, appealing to the consciousness and judgment; followed by ut, ne): censeo (to give it as one's opinion; with ut, or subj. without ut). To advise to concord, hortari ad concordiam: to peace, pacis auctorem esse; pacem suadere. I advise you to leave off, censeo desistas. || In form. Vid. || Consult, Vid.

ADVISED, || acting with deliberation, &c.: consideratus: circumspectus (circumspect): cautus (cautious): providens, prudens (acting with foresight). JN. prudens et providus; prudens et cautus. || Done or chosen with consideration, consideratus: circumspectus. || Ill advised, inconsideratus (of person and thing: acting or done without deliberation): temerarius (rash): incautus (incautious).

ADVISEDLY, considerate (opposed to inconsiderate): cante (opposed to incauto): consulto, consilio (considerately, with deliberation): de or ex industria: datā or deditā operā (with pains; purposely). To do any thing advisedly, consulto et cogitatum facio aliquid; aliquid prudens scienque facio.

ADVISEDNESS, consideratio, considerantia (deliberation): consilium (mature deliberation): attentio: diligentia (heedful care): cautio (caution).

ADVISEMENT, || information, Vid. || Advisedness, Vid.

ADVISER, suasor: hortator (SYN. in ADVISE): impulsor (one who urges on): monitor (a warning adviser): auctor consilii or consiliorum, or from the context auctor only (the first proposer or principal adviser of the plan). JN. auctor et consuasor: suasor et auctor: auctor et impulsor: consiliarius (general term, a counsellor: one who stands by any body to assist him with his advice): consiliorum minister, or minister only (a subordinate adviser). To be any body's adviser, aliquem consilio regere. To give any body to any body as an adviser, aliquem alicui in consilium dare. The people has bad advisers, populus malis utitur ministris.

ADVOCACY, advocatio: patrocinium: procuratio. (SYN. in ADVOCATE.) || Defence, patrocinium: defensio: propugnatio.

ADVOCATE, causarius actor: causidicus (general term, a lawyer who manages causes: the latter a depreciating term). The advocate in a cause, defensor (one who defends another in a court of justice): advocatus (the lawyer who assists and advises any body in the management of his cause): actor (one who conducts a judicial accusation for any body): patronus cause, patronus (the advocate who spoke in court for his client). In private causes, cognitor (the agent who managed the case of a party who has himself appeared in court): procurator (who conducts the case of an absent person in his own name). See LAWYER. A noisy or blustering advocate, rabula de foro; rabula latratroque. To be an advocate, causas agere, actitare, causas dicere in foro; versari in foro. To be any body's advocate, causam dicere pro aliquo: in any thing, de aliquid re: defendere aliquem de aliquid re: alicui cause auctorem intercedere. To employ an advocate, adoptare sibi patronum, defensorem: deferre causam ad patronum. || Champion of a cause, defensor: propugnator (e.g., libertatis, Cic.): patronus (e.g., foderum).

ADVOCATE, v., pugnare, propugnare pro aliquo re; defendere aliquid.

ADVOWEE, *patrōnus: *fem. patrōna*. ADVOWSON, *jus patrōnatūs* (Habbitt). *To have the advowson, jus patrōnatūs exercere.*

AERIAL, *aërius* (*existing in, or consisting of, our denser atmosphere*): *aëtherius* (*existing in, or consisting of, the upper and purer air*): *sometimes spirabilis, flabilis* (*fit for respiration*): *coelestis* (*existing in, coming from, &c., heaven*). *Lofty, aërius* (*poetical of mountains, towers, &c.*).

AERIE, nidus. *Vid. NEST.*
AEROLITH, lapis qui cœlo decedit: *aërolithus* (*technical term*).

AEROMANCY, *aëromantia* (*Isidorus, Orig., 8, 9*).

AEROMETER, *aërometron* (*technical term*).

AERONAUT, **aëronautes* (*technical term*).

AERONAUTICS, **ars aëronautica*.

AFAR, *procul* (*opposed to juxta, at a considerable distance, but mostly within sight*): *longe* (*opposed to prope, at a great distance: mostly out of sight*). *Both procul and longe = to a great distance and from a great distance: eminus* (*opposed to communis: at such a distance as to be in reach only of missiles*): *e longinquo* (*opposed to e propinquo, from a really great distance*): *perêgre* (*from a foreign land*). *To be afar off, procul or longe abesse. To come from afar, e longinquo venire. To follow afar off, magno or longo intervallo sequi.*

AFFAID, *territus, exteritrus, perterritus, trepidus*. *Vid. AFFRAID.*

AFFABILITY, *affabilitas; affabilitas* *sermōnis: sometimes civitas* (*in a prince*): *comitas*. *SYN. IN AFFABLE.*

AFFABLE, *affabilis* (*pleasantly conversing with inferiors*): *cōmis* (*kind and condescending toward inferiors; obliging toward their subjects as their fellow-citizen: post-Augustan*). [*Obs., humanitas is a higher virtue, of which affabilitas, comitas, &c., are partial manifestations.*]

AFFABLY, *affabiliter* (*Macrob.*): *comiter. Very affably, affabilissime* (*Gell.*). *To behave affably to every body, erga omnes se affabilem præstare.*

AFFAIR, *res* (*general term*): *negotium* (*business*). *|| Affaire = property, &c., res familiaris: res domesticæ, or domesticæ ac familiares. The confusion of his affairs, implicatio rei familiaris. To manage any body's affairs, aliqujus negotia, or rationes negotique procurare. || Sometimes = engagement. Vid. BATTLE.*

AFFECT, *v.*, *|| work or have influence upon, vim habere or exercere in aliquid* (*vim exercere is not Latin*). *|| Work upon* (*move, touch*) *the mind, movere, commovere, permovere* (*general terms*): *tangere* (*to touch, make an impression on; aliquid, aliqujus animum*): *frangere* (*to raise great feelings in any body, aliquid or aliqujus animum*): *percutere* (*to affect violently*): *afflicere, e. g., lætitia, voluptate, &c.* *|| Afflicere can not properly be used absolutely for affect in this sense, but only in such combinations as, "Your letter has affected me so," literæ tuæ sic me affecerunt, ut, &c.: "they were so affected," eorum animi ita affecti sunt, ut, &c.: it affects me a little, modice me tangit aliquid: not at all, non laboro de re* (*I care nothing about it; e. g., de aliqujus morte*). *To be violently affected, vehementius moveri. || Work upon injuriously, afflicere* (*e. g., hunger, cold, &c., affect the body*): *debilitare* (*weaken*): *frangere* (*to oppress the mind*): *violenter, grievously, &c., concifere* (*almost to destroy; especially of pain of body or mind*). *To affect the eyes, oculorum aciem obtundere: the cold affects any body, *frigus horrore aliqujus corpus afficit: to affect his body and mind, nervos mentis et corpora frangere: the whole liver is affected, pulmo totus afficitur* (*Cels.*). *|| Put on the appearance of any thing, simulare* (*pretend*): *ostendē re: jactare: præ se ferre* (*to assume ostentatiously*): *affectare* (*to strive after any thing too much: not till the Silver Age*). *To affect the philoso-*

pher in his exterior, philosophia studium habitū corporis præ se ferre: constancy, friendship, tears, knowledge of any thing, constantiam, amicitiam, lacrimas, scientiam rei simulare: another person's gain, incessum aliqujus inepte exprimere: a serious look, a solemn pace, &c., aliquis sibi vultum, incessum fingit, quo gravius videatur. || Aim at, endeavor after, affectare aliquid (*to pursue an object with eagerness; e. g., imperium in Latinis, regnum, Liv.: magnificentiam verborum, Quint.*): *petere, appetere* (*aim at, long for; e. g., honores, præturam, principatum eloquentia, regnum*): *expetere* (*pursue one object selected from others, and therefore the more eagerly, pecuniam, divitiis*): *aspicere ad aliquid* (*rare: ad aliqujus pecuniam: ad laudem*): *captare aliquid* (*try to catch or obtain; plausum, voluptatem*): *sequi* (*to pursue: otium et tranquillitatem vitæ, virtutem*). *Also persequi, sectari, consecrari aliquid; distendere aliquid; concupiscere aliquid; servire, inservire alicui rei; niti, adniti ad aliquid. [Vid. STRIVE.] || To be fond of, Vid. LOVE.*

AFFECTATION, *affectatio* (*the endeavor to say or write something surprising. V. Bremi ad Suet., Tib., 7*): **inepta imitatio* (*inspired, unnatural imitation*): *ineptiæ* (*affected graces in one's carriage, manners, &c.*): **putida elegantia* (*in writing*): *simulatio* (*hypocritical imitation of any thing*).

AFFECTED, (*A*) *of men: putidus* (*one who overdoes the thing; especially in speaking*): *ineptus* (*forced*): *molestus* (*excessively silly*): *arte quadam in ostentationem virtutum compositus: vultuosus* (*grimacing*): *gesticulatōnis molestus* (*neezing one by his gestures, attitudes, &c.*). *To be affected in gait, mollis incedere* (*of a mincing, tripping, effeminate gait*): *magnifice incedere* (*of a stately one*): *in manner, in gestu mollem esse, gestulationibus molestum esse: in speech, putide* (*in an exaggerated manner*) *or inepte* (*in a forced manner*) *dicere or loqui. || (B) of things, putidus* (*overdone, exaggerated*): *molestus* (*troublesome*): *questus* (*sought with pains*): *ascitus* (*borrowed from others, not natural; opposed to nativus*). *Affected words, apparsa verba. Affected walk, mollior incesus* (*Or., A. A., 306*).

AFFECTEDLY, *putide, inepte. Of gait, mollis* (*mincingly, trippingly*), *magnifice* (*in a stately way*). *To behave affectedly, *putide se gerere. SYN. IN AFFECTION.*

AFFECTEDNESS. *See AFFECTION.*
AFFECTION, *|| love, &c., amor* (*general term, but especially a passionate love*): *caritas* (*any tender, unsensual affection; especially that of parents toward their children: not used of things, except country, patriæ or erga patriam, reipublicam*): *pietas* (*dutiful affection, natural affection; e. g., affection toward the gods, one's relations, country, &c.*): *benevolentia* (*good-will*): *studium, voluntas* (*inclination, liking for*): *indulgentia* (*indulgent affection, overlooking offences, faults, &c.*). *In post-Augustan prose, affectio* (*Plin., Tac., &c.*): *affectus* (*Tac., Suet., Quint.*). *Affection toward or for any body, amor in, erga, adversus aliquem; also amor aliqujus; pietas, benevolentia, voluntas, in or erga aliquem: studium in aliquem; also aliqujus. Maternal affection, materni amoris cura: fraternal affection, fraternus amor in aliquem. To love any body with extraordinary affection, singulari amore aliquem amare; aliquem in deliciis habere: summum me tenet aliqujus studium. To gain any body's affection, aliqujus amorem, benevolentiam, voluntatem sibi conciliare. To cherish any body's affection, aliqujus amorem fovere; aliqujus caritatem retinere. From affection, propter amorem, or benevolentiam; amore impulsus, incitatus, ex amore: from pure affection, ipsâ aliquid re captus: for affection, præ amore. || Affection for a thing, amor, studium aliqujus rei. To have an affection for any thing, aliqujus rei esse amantem, studiosum, appetentem, cupidum; aliqujus rei studio te*

nêri, captum esse: sometimes aliquid petere, concupiscere. [Vid. INCLINATION.] || A state produced in a body or mind, affectio (*generally of a temporary state, but also of a permanent one; e. g., affectio animi constans, Cic., dūctis ψυχῆς*): (*animi*) *affectus* (*in the best prose writers only, state or disposition of mind; but in Quintilian's time = nûbos; and in plur., "the affections" generally; also, affection of body, Cels.*). *|| Passion of any kind, affectio, affectus* (*see just before*): *animi concitatio: animi impetus* (*stronger*) *animi perturbatio: motus animi turbatus or perturbatus* (*violent emotion*): *animi affectio, the state or disposition: animi motus, commotio, or permutio, emotio of the mind generally*). *A temporary affection, temporarius animi motus* (*vid. Quint., 5, 10, 28*). *Vehemens or violent affection, acerrimus animi motus; vehemens animi impetus. Vid. PASSION.*

AFFECTIONATE, *tener* (*tender; sensitive*): *mollis* (*soft, gentle*): *blandus* (*showing visible signs of affection*): *amoris plenus* (*full of love*): *amans* (*mostly with gen. of a person tenderly beloved; e. g., uxoris*): *pius* (*full of dutiful affection to parents, children, &c.*): *indulgens* (*overlooking faults*). *Jn. amans indulgensque. [Obs., affectuosus, in very late writers: Macrob., Cassiod., Tertull.] Affectionate upbraidings, molles querelæ: to write an affectionate letter to any body, literas amoris plenas dare ad aliquem: very affectionate words, verba blandissima, amantissima.*

AFFECTIONATELY, *blande, amanter pie. To look affectionately at any body, prps., molli vultu aliquem aspicere* (*Or., Mel., 10, 609*): *to behave affectionately toward, alicui multa blandimenta dare.*

AFFECTIONATENESS, *pietas* (*affectionateness as exhibited toward parents, &c.*): *indulgentia* (*as shown in overlooking faults, &c.*): *or by excl. with adj.*

AFFIANCE, *fiducia* (*the proper word*): *fides* (*belief in a man's honesty*): *spes firma or certa* (*confident expectation*). *To have affiance in any thing or any body, fidere, confidere alicui rei or alicui: fretum esse aliquid re or aliquo* (*to build on any thing*): *fiduciam habere aliqujus rei* (*to rely confidently on any thing*). *|| Marriage contra et, sponsalia.*

AFFIANCE, *v.*, *spondere, despondere* (*alicui aliquid: responsa late*): *destinare alicui* (*post destinata erat egregio juveni, Plin.*) (*in post-Augustan in the sense of despondere alicui. To affiance one's self to any body, despondere sibi aliquam* (*of the man*): *alicui despondendi* (*of the woman*). *|| Affianced, sponsus; to any body, sponsa, desponsa alicui* (*of the woman*).

AFFIDAVIT, *no exactly corresponding term: prps., testimonium* (*as opposed to testis or presens testis*) *or testimonium recitatum* (*"testimonia qua recitari solent," Collistr., Dig.*): [**testimonium affirmative* (= cum jurejurando) *scriptum* (?) *or *consignatum literis testimonium* (?). *Sometimes jusrurandum only, or *fides jurejurando data. To make affidavit, *affirmare scribere* (?) *with acc. and inf.: jurare: jurejurando firmare.*

AFFILIATION. *Vid. ADOPTION.*
AFFINITY, *affinitas. To make affinity with* (*Bible Tr.*), *affinitatem cum aliquo conjungere; cum aliquo affinitate sese conjungere, sese devincire. Relations by affinity, affines: affinitate conjuncti. To be connected by affinity, affinitate inter se jungi, devinciri. || Close connection, similarity, cognatio, conjunctio. To have an affinity with any thing, cognationem habere cum aliquâ re: propinquum, finitimum, propinquum et finitimum esse alicui rei: there is some affinity between our souls and the gods, animus tenetur quadam conjunctione deorum: not to bear the least affinity to any thing, remotissimum esse a re. || Power of attracting, *attrahendi, quo dicitur, vis* (*prop.*): **vis ad se illiciendi or attrahendi* (*improp.*).

AFFIRM, *aio* (*opposed to nego: absol. or with acc. and inf.*): *affirmare* (*assert that something is so*): *confirmare* (*affirm*

and support the assertion by reasons). *¶ Confirm a contract, law, judgment, &c., sancire (pactum, legem, &c.); alicuius rei auctorem fieri (e. g., legis; of its reception by the Senate); ratum facere, efficere; ratum esse jubere. (Vid. CONFIRM.)*

AFFIRMATION, affirmatio. *¶ Confirmation (Vid.) of a law, &c., confirmatio, auctoritas, fides.*

AFFIRMATIVE, aiens (*opposed to negans*, "negantia contraria aientibus," Cic.) affirmans (*asserting that something is so: in late grammarians, affirmativus*). *An affirmative answer, affirmatio.*

AFFIRMATIVELY, *no exactly corresponding word*: affirmanter, in Gell., is "with confidence": affirmate, Cic., &c., is "positively," "with an oath."

AFFIX, v., figere, affigere aliquid alicui rei (*join one thing to another; also, with nails*): alligare aliquid ad rem, annexere aliquid ad rem or alicui rei (*to bind one thing to another*): assuere alicui rei (*to stitch together*): agglutinare alicui rei (*to glue together*): apponere aliquid alicui rei or ad aliquid (*the proper word of placing one thing by another*): adicere aliquid alicui rei (*to add a supplementary remark, &c., to something before said*). *To affix a fine, alicui multam dicere (of the judge: irrogare, of the accuser). To affix a name to any thing, alicui rei nomen or vocabulum imponere: a meaning to a word, verbo vim, sententiam, notionem subicere.*

AFFIXION, affixio (*very late*): alligatio (Col.).

AFFLICT, angere (*to fill with fear, anguish: of future things*): torquere, cruciare, excruciare (*to torture, &c.*): alicui egre facere: alicui injuriam inferre (*of persons*): aliquid mordere, pungere (*to sting, vex, &c., of things*): fodicare, fodicare animum (*properly, to dig into; hence, vex, sting*): vexare (*to vex, harass*): dolorem alicui facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, incutere; dolore, sollicitudine, ægritudine, aliquid afficere. *To afflict one's self, afflictere se (Cic.), afflicari (Cic.), cruciari; laborare; sollicitum esse. To afflict with disease, morbo afficere. Vid. AFFLICTED.*

AFFLICTED, TO BE, dolere, in dolore esse; dolore angī; in morore jacere; sollicitudinem habere, in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem suscipere; ægritudine affici, about any thing, laborare, sollicitum esse de re; afflicti de re (Cic.): anxium et sollicitum me habet aliquid; about any body, ægritudinem suscipere propter aliquid. *¶ With disease: morbo laborare, affectum esse, vexari. VId. DISEASE.*

AFFLICTED (as adj.), sollicitus; ægritudine affectus, egre animo or animi.

AFFLICTEDNESS. Vid. AFFLICTION.

AFFLICTER, vexator: afflictor (*joined but once: a person who injures or destroys: afflictor dignitatis, &c.*).

AFFLICTION, *¶ subjectively as a state of mind: miseria (wretchedness): ægritudo, ægrimonia (opposed to alacritas; sickness of soul from a sense of present evil: the latter implying that it is an abiding sense): dolor (opposed to gaudium, a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief): tristitia, moestitia, m. (the natural, involuntary manifestation of grief): angor (passionate, tormenting apprehension of a coming evil; sollicitudo being the anxious, unsettling apprehension of it): moror (is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation): afflictatio (= "ægritudo cum vexatione corporis," Cic.): luctus (is mourning; i. e., by conventional signs). *¶ Objectively: an affliction, malum; plur. mala: ærumna (an old and half-poetical word; but used by Cic., a hardship that almost exceeds human strength): casus adversus, or, from context, casus only: res adversa, fortune afflictæ: fortuna adversa: calamitas, miseria, acerbitates (SYN. INADVERTSITY). Time of affliction, res misera, afflictæ, angustie temporum, temporis luctuosa. OBS., infortunium is used by the comic writers only of a corporeal punishment. To be in affliction, in miseria**

esse or versari, miserum esse: in summa infelicitate versari: in malis esse, jacere; malis urgeri, in malis versari; pessimo loco esse; iniquissimam fortunam uti: angere, angere confici; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angē intimis sensibus: angere cruciari: about any thing, dolere or morere rem or re; dolorem ex re capere, accipere, suscipere, haurire; molestiam trahere ex re (*to feel oppressed and dispirited by it*): in great affliction about any thing, magnam dolorem ex re accipere; ex re magnam animo molestiam capere: to come into affliction, in miseriam incidere; in mala precipitare: to relieve any body from affliction, miseriam alicuius levare: to deliver him, a miseriam vindicare; ex miseriam eripere: to endure affliction, miseriam ferre, ærumnas perpeti (i. e., patiently to the end).

AFFLICTIVE, tristis: miser: acerbus: luctuosus: gravis.

AFFLUENCE, *¶ divitiæ (riches, general AFFLUENCY, } term), copia rei familiaris: opulenta (stronger: the possession of money, estates, &c., as a means of aggrandizing one's self): vita bonis abundant. To live in affluence, divitem esse; satis divitem, &c. Vid. AFFLUENT.*

AFFLUENT, fortunatus (Cic.): abundans: dives: locuples: satis dives: satis locuples (dives, rich=πλούσιος, opposed to pauper: locuples, wealthy=ἀφύπλιος, opposed to egeus, egēus): bene numatus, pecuniosus (*having much money*): opulentus, copiosus (*opulent*): opposed to inops: rich in means and resources to obtain influence, power, &c.): copis rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus. *Very affluent, beatus: perdives, prædives: locupletissimus, opulentissimus. To become an affluent man from a poor one, ex paupere divitem fieri: to become affluent, fortunari augeri; fortunam amplificare: ad opem procedere; locupletari.*

AFFLUX, *¶ affluentia (act of flowing AFFLUXION, } ing to). There was a great efflux of men there, magna erat hominum eo loco frequentia, celebratis: of men to Athens, multi Athenas confluxerunt. ¶ An afflux: quod ad aliquid or aliquid affluit: allapsus (occurs twice: serpentium, Hor.; fontis, Appul.). Sometimes accessio (if it means something additional): of men, concursus.*

AFFORD, *¶ Yield, of the earth, trees, &c.: ferre, efferre, proferre: fundere: effundere (of nature, the earth, a field: fundere and effundere=yield abundantly). Afford fruit or produce, ferre fruges, or ferre only; fructum afferre; efferre (especially of a field). The tree affords its fruit, arbor fert. ¶ Produce, causa, &c., afferre (to bring): facere, efficere (to cause): esse (with dat.): prestare. To afford profit or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre: usui or voluptati esse: to afford any body continual pleasure, voluptatem perpetuam prestare alicui: comfort, consolation, solatium dare, præbere, afferre, solatio or solutium esse. To afford no consolation (of things), nihil habere consolationis: a hope, aliquid in spem vocare or adducere (adducere, also, of things): of any thing, alicuius rei spem alicui afferre, ostendere or ostentare; spem alicuius rei alicui offerre (of things); spem alicui rei præbere: an expectation, expectationem movere, commovere, facere, concitare: assistentia, auxilium or opem ferre alicui (against any thing, contra aliquid): aliquid operæ adjuvare in aliquid re, alicui opitulari in aliquid re faciendæ, alicui operam suam commodare ad aliquid, alicui operam præbere in aliquid re (to serve or assist in the execution of any thing: the last especially of assistance with one's own hands). ¶ To be able to buy with prudence, *tanti, tam care, tantâ pecuniâ emere posse: tantam impensam facere posse (of a large outlay): suum facere posse (to be able to make any thing one's own). I can not afford any thing, *multo plus est aliquid, quam ut ego emere, or meum facere, possim. ¶ To be able to sell without loss or with sufficient profit. I can not afford it for less, non possum minoris vendere.*

AFFRANCHISE. Vid. FREE, v.

AFFRAY, v. Vid. FRIGHTEN.

AFFRAY, s., pugna (*the general term for a fight, whether of two persons or more*): pugna in arto (vid. Walch Tac., Agr., 36, p. 365): tumultus (a tumultuous concourse, uproar, &c.).

AFFRICTION, affricatus (Plin.). [Affricatio (Col. Aurel.).]

AFFRIGHT, v. Vid. FRIGHTEN.

AFFRIGHT, s.

AFFRIGHTMENT, s. Vid. FEAR.

AFFRONT, *¶ Meet or go to meet, occurere (obviam): offendere aliquid; incidere alicui or in aliquid (by accident): obviam ire alicui (to go to meet). Vid. MEET. ¶ Meet in a hostile manner, &c., occurere, obviam ire (general term): se offerre alicui rei (e. g., periculis): resistere; confidenter resistere. ¶ Offer an insult to, contumeliam alicui imponere: aliquid contumeliâ insequi: contumeliis insectari: maledictis vexare (to insult with insolent words): sугillare (affront scornfully, contemptuously): offendere aliquid (to affront, displease; whether intentionally or not): aliquid ignominia afficere, ignominiam alicui imponere, injungere (of gross insults, causing public disgrace). To be affronted, ignominia or contumeliâ affici: offendi (to feel affronted). To affront with words, verbis or voce vulnerare, violare. contumeliam alicui dicere. To feel affronted, injuriam sibi factam putare: at any thing, aliquid in or ad contumeliam accipere: *aliquid re se lesum or violatum putare.*

AFFRONT, contumelia (a wrong done to one's honor): offensio (a state of mortified feeling; but also the act that causes it): injuria (an affront felt to be a wrong): opprobrium (affront conveyed by reproachful words). To look upon any thing as an affront, aliquid in or ad contumeliam accipere; ignominiam loco ferre aliquid: ignominia or probro habere aliquid. To put an affront on any body, contumeliam alicui imponere. Vid. AFFRONT, v. Attack, VId.

AFFRONT, qui alicui ignominiam or injuriam injungit.

AFFRONTING, contumeliosus: inju-

AFFRONTIVE, *¶ riosus (injurious to one's honor): ignominiosus (causing a loss of reputation, outward respect, rank, &c.): probrosus (attacking one's moral character). Affronting words, verborum contumeliæ: voces mordaces or aculeatæ; verborum aculei (stinging words). To be of an affronting nature, habere aliquid offensivum (of a thing).*

AFFUSE, affundere alicui (poetical and post-Augustan prose, Tac., Plin.): administrare (aliquid alicui re or alicui rei; aliquid in aliquid rem Plin.), cum aliquid re, Col., to mix it with): superfundere aliquid alicui rei (to pour it upon; chiefly poetical and post-Augustan prose).

AFFUSION. Crcl. by partec. To melt any thing by an affusion of wine, liquefacere aliquid affuso vino (Plin.). Sometimes suffusio (a suffusion; a pouring in from below: post-Augustan).

AFFY, *¶ Betroth, spondere, despondere (desponsare, post-Augustan, Suet.) alicui aliquid. Vid. BETROTH.*

AFIELD, *in or ad agrum or agros. To go afield, *in agros domo exire.

AFLOAT. To make a ship afloat, navem deducere. To get a ship afloat (that has struck a rock), navem scopulo detrudere (Virg.).

AFOOT, pedibus. To go, come, travel, &c., afoot, pedibus ire, venire, iter facere. Vid. on foot, under FOOT.

AFORE. Vid. BEFORE.

AFOREGOING, antecedens, præcedens: prior, superior (præteritus not to be used in the sense of just past, of time).

AFOREHAND. Vid. BEFOREHAND.

AFOREMENTIONED, *¶ de aliquo supra AFORNAMED, } pra comine AFORSAID, } moravimus,*

quem supra commemoravimus, diximus; quod supra scripsi; de quo a nobis antea dictum est. Also by ille only. [Supra dictus, commemoratus; prædictus, prænomintus, UNCLASSICAL.] In the afore

mentioned, &c., manner, ut supra dictum est; ut supra scripsi.

AFRAID, anxious, trepidus (*full of anxiety, confusion*): sollicitus (*anxious from fear of a future evil*): formidinis plenus: **terrītus** (*frightened*): **exterrītus**, **perterrītus** (*dreadfully frightened*). **Afraid** of any thing, timens, extimescens, reformidans, &c., aliquid (*if a participle will suit the meaning*): aliquid re or metu aliquid rei perterrītus: sollicitus de re aliquid. **Not afraid of death**, non timidus ad mortem: non timidus mori (*poetical*). || **To be afraid**, anxium, trepidum, &c., esse: of any thing, timere (aliquem or aliquid), metueri (aliquem or aliquid), extimescere, pertimescere, verēri (aliquem or aliquid), pavēre (aliquid or ad aliquid), horrēre, formidare, reformidare (**SYN.** in **FEAR**): in metu ponere or habere aliquid. **Jx.** metueri ac timere; metueri atque horrēre. **Not to be afraid**, sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare; bonum habere animum: bono esse animo (*to be of good courage*): securum esse (*to apprehend no danger*). **Do not be afraid**, bono sis animo; bonum habe animum; noli timere or laborare; omite timorem. **Not to be afraid of any body or any thing**, contemnere aliquem or aliquid (*to despise*). **To be afraid for or about any body or any thing**, metuo, timeo aliquid (rei), or de aliquo, aliquid re; extimesco, pertimesco de re, vereor aliquid rei. **To begin to be afraid**, ad timorem se convertere. **To be a little afraid**, subtimere (*of any thing*, aliquid; *that*, &c., ne); subvereri (ne, &c.). **To make any body afraid of one**, sui timorem alicui iungere. **Obs.** That "not," "test," are translated by ne after verbs of fearing; *that—not*, "test—not," by ut or ne non (*stronger*); and that the English future becomes in Latin the pres. subj. **VID. FEAR.**

AFRESH, denuo (νέωθεν, ἰκκαίνω, when what had ceased begins again): de or ab integro (ἐξ ὑπαρχῆς, when what had disappeared, been lost, &c., is reproduced by the same causes: **Silver Age**, ex integro): iterum (*a second time*): rursus (*again*). It is often translated by re (red) prefixed to a verb; e. g., a sedition breaks out afresh, recrudescit. **To begin afresh**, recpetere (*the proper word*): iterare (*for the second time*): redintegrare (*quite from the beginning*): retractare (*to go over a lesson, &c., again*; think over again): iterum legere (*to read any thing again, for the second time*). **Obs.** not licet or repetitū vice.

AFT, s., puppis. **To sit aft**, sedere in puppi (**Cic.**, but figuratively of an influential statesman).

AFTER, || of succession in time, post: secundum (*immediately after*): still stronger sub with statim, of things connected in order of time: a, ab (*from*): after, of what has been done or not done, from a point of commencement to be strongly marked: e, ex (*nearly*=a, ab, but intimating a closer dependence of one thing on another; a passing into one state from another, &c.). **After this**, I ask, &c., secundum ea, quæro, &c. **After three days**, post ejus diem diem tertium: *after three years*, post tres annos: *after many years*, aliquot post annos: *after many years*, post multos annos (*multis post annis*=many years after). **After any body's consulship or proconsulship**, post aliquem consulem, proconsulem. **After** (*immediately after*) the consul's donation, secundum donationem consulis. **Immediately after** those letters, vults were read, sub eas statim recitatae sunt tunc (so statim sub mentionem aliquid). **The Germans bathe as soon as they get up**, Germani statim e somno lavantur. **After the day, when, &c.**, ex eo die, quo, &c.: *one evil after another*, aliud ex alio malum (**Ter.**): *to go into Gaul after his consulship*, ex consulatu in Galliam proficisci: *day after day*, diem ex die: *die de die* (*not de die in diem*): *to look (i. e., in expectation) day after day*, diem de die prospicere (æquod auxiliūm—appareret (**Lit.**). **Immediately after the battle**, confestim a prælio (redire): **Homer lived not very long after them**, Homerus recens ab illorum ætate fuit: *the hundredth day after the death of Clodius*,

centesima lux ab interitu Clodii: (*immediately*) after that meeting ambassadors were sent, ab illā concione legati missi sunt: as soon as I came to Rome after your departure, ut primum a tuo digressu Romam veni. **One after another**, ordine, deinceps (*in a row*): continenter: continue (*præ- and post-classical, unless in two passages of Quint., where the best MSS. have continuo, Freund: continuo*=statim, nullā morā interpositā): alter post alterum: alius super alium. **So many days one after another**, tot dies continui. **Sometimes, especially in Cæsar, the ablative only is used**; e. g., alicuius adventu, discessu, fugā; solis occasu (*after any body's arrival, departure, flight: after sunset*). **After** post the action is often expressed by a participle; e. g., after the taking of Veii, post Veios captos: so post urbem conditam; post hanc urbem constitutam (*after the building of the city*). **Sometimes ablatives absolute are used** (when the action or state described by the ablative absolute is the cause or condition of what follows): anno interjecto (*after a year*): Hannibal in Italiam pervēnit Alpibus superatis (*after crossing the Alps*). || **Succession in order, rank, &c.**, secundum (post is only "after" of succession in time: in space it is "behind," opposed to ante). Generally by secundus, proximus ab aliquo, or proximus alicui (*next after in place, literally or figuratively*). **After you, I like nothing so well as solitude**, secundum te nihil est mihi amicis solitudine: proxime: next after these, those are dear to us, &c., proxime hos, cari, &c. (**Cic.**). [**Tac.**, juxta; e. g., juxta deos.] || **Of a rule followed, proportion to, conformity with**, &c., secundum: e, ex, sometimes de (*when the thing is also a cause*): pro (*in proportion to*): ad (*of a rule, copy, &c., that is followed*). **Obs.** Juxta, in the sense of secundum, belongs to sinking Latinity: to live after nature, secundum naturam vivere (*or nature conveniently*): to take any thing after its intrinsic value (**Bacon**), ex veritate aliquid estimare: after the example of, ad exemplum; after the model, pattern, &c., ad exemplum, ad effigiem: after the manner, de more: after my own manner, meo modo (**Pl., Ter.**): after my own original way of speaking, meo pristino more dicendi. || **After a sort**, quodam modo.

AFTER, conjunct., postquam: posteaquam: ut, ubi (as), quum (when). **Obs.** (a) ut, ubi, intimate the immediate succession of the second event, whereas postquam only states it to be after the first. Hence they prefer the perfect to the pluperfect, and often take statim, repente, primum, &c.: (b) postquam in direct narrative mostly takes the perfect or present; seldom the pluperfect, except in the form "so many days, years, &c., after another event happened:" (c) For ubi, ut, quum, vid. **WHEN**: (d) quum can only be used when things are stated as facts in a narrative; not of local relations, e. g., of passages in a book; where postquam or ubi must be used. **Passages like Cic., Tusc., i., 48, 103; Acad., ii., 32, 104, &c., only appear to be at variance with this rule.** Three years after he had returned, post tres annos or tertium annum quam redierat: tertio anno quam redierat: tribus annis or tertio anno postquam redierat: tertio anno quo redierat. **The day after I left you**, postdiem quam a vobis discessi. **The year after**, postero anno quam, &c. **Very often PARTICIPLES are used instead of these particles** (ablatives absolute if the "subject" of both clauses is not the same); e. g., most speeches are written after they have been delivered, plerique scribuntur orationes habito jam: after the murder of Dion, Dionysius again became master of Syracuse, Dionē interfecto Dionysius rursus Syracusarum potius est. || **After is often untranslated, the notion of it being already contained in the verb**; e. g., to follow after, sequi, sectari: to thirst after, sitira aliquid: to ask or inquire after, quærere rem or de re, inquirere in aliquid: to long after, cupere aliquid, &c.: to make any thing after the pattern of something else, imitari aliquid; aliquid imitando exprimere, effingere, &c.:

to run after any body, aliquem sectari, to send after any body, aliquem accessere, &c. || = **afterward**, **VID.**

AFTER, in composition, may some times be translated by posterior (*opposed to superior*); secundus; serus (*too late*). **AFTER-AGES**, posteritas: posterī.

AFTER ALL, may sometimes be translated by ipse, sometimes by ne multa; ne longum faciam: "a principle for which, after all, they have no ground, but," sententia, cui et ipsi nihil subest, nisi, &c., or cujus ipsis, ne longum faciam, ratio nem afferunt nullam, nisi, &c.: sometimes by ad summam (*in short, at last, after other things are mentioned*): often, in questions, by tandem: "but, after all, what is your own opinion?" * at quid tandem ipse sentis? sometimes by quid enim? (*implying that the person addressed can not deny the assertion*).

AFTER-BIRTH, secundæ (partūs).

AFTER-COST, reliqua (*plural, the unpaid portion of the expense, the proper word*). || **Fig.**, "incommoda quæaliquid sequuntur. You will have to pay the after-cost," postmodò senties.

AFTER-GAME, || **To play an after-game** (= repair an evil), alicuius rei or alicui rei medicinam adhibere: * alicui incommodo seram medicinam reperire: damnum sarcire, restituere: detrimentum sarcire, reconcinare.

AFTER-GATHERING, spicilegium (*a gleanings*): racematio (*in a vintage*). **To make an after-gathering**, spicilegium facere; racemari: improper, * omissa colligere.

AFTER-MATH, fenum auctumnale or chordeum: to cut it, accare.

AFTERNOON, s., dies pomeridianus (**Sen. Ep., 65, 1**): tempus pomeridianum; horæ pomeridianæ. **In the afternoon**, post meridiem; tempore pomeridiano; horis pomeridianis.

AFTERNOON, adj., postmeridianus: pomeridianus (*both forms used*; **Cic.** prefers the latter, **Orat., 47, 157**; but see **Orell.** on **Tusc.**, iii., 3, 7). **To make an afternoon call on any body**, aliquem post meridiem convenire (*on business*), invisere (*to see how he is*): * aliquem officio pomeridiani prosequi (*of a call of ceremony from an inferior for the purpose of shewing respect*: officio pomeridiano was the afternoon attendance of a client on his patron). **The afternoon service**, * sacra pomeridiana: afternoon preacher, sacerdos qui sacris pomeridianis interesse debet: **Con-**coniator pomeridianus would be an afternoon haranguer. **The afternoon sermon**, * oratio in sacris pomeridianis habenda (*if not yet delivered*, habita (*if delivered*)).

AFTER-PAYMENT, * pensio postea facta: numi additi (*additional sum paid*).

AFTER-PIECE, * fabella argumenti brevisior, quæ post comœdian agitur. **The after-piece will be—**, * hæc fabulam sequetur—.

AGAIN, rursus or rursum (*again*): iterum (*a second time*): denuo (= de novo, anew; relates to time, denoting repetition after an interval): ex integro (*in Silver Age also intero*: quite afresh; relates to the thing itself; which is to be brought back to a former state): vicissim (*in turn*; in the same manner that another has done it in before). **With verbs it is often translated by the red (red) of a compound verb**, to rise again, resurgere. || **Hereafter**, post, posthac, postea: that which may never happen again, id ne unquam po-lice accidere possit: xhom I was not likely ever to see again, quon non crām postea viderus. || **In turn**, contra, vicissim. || **As used in a discourse to introduce an additional reason**: præterea: ad hoc, ad hæc (*besides this, never in good prose, super hæc, super ista, adhuc*): jam, autem (*when the discourse is carried on in parts*): accedit, accedit quod: hæc accedit quod: addendum, eodcm est, quod: addece quod. (**Obs.**, non porro). || **Again and again**, etiam atque etiam: iterum et sæpius: semel atque iterumve (*the last two less strong*=several times, more than once). || **As big again**, alio ro tanto major (sa longior, &c.), duplo

major. As much again, alterum tantum. duplum.

AGAINST, direction toward, adversus: in with ablative (after expressions of hate, displeasure, anger, against any body). The hatred of the people against this man was so great, in hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis. So sevidam exercere in aliquo; vim adhibere in aliquo (to use violence against him). || Direction with the notion of opposition to: (a) Of departure from, excess above a limit: praeter, e. g., against expectation (not contra, but) praeter opinionem. So praeter spem: secus ac speraveram (against, i. e., worse than my hope and expectation); praeter jus faque; praeter aliqujus voluntatem (but also contra legem, contra aliqujus voluntatem, of direct intentional opposition to them). To act against a law, legem violare or migrare: against one's will, invitus (adj.): against the will of Caius, Caio invito. (b) Of hostile opposition: contra, adversus, in with accusative: against the stream, adverso flumine; contra aquam [vid. STREAM]: against the wind, vento adverso (navigare): the wind is against any body (naviganti) alicui ventus adversum tenet. A remedy against any thing, remedium adversus aliquid (that works against it; e. g., adversus venenum): remedium alicujus rei or ad quod (that is good for any disease; e. g., morbi, timoris, ad oculorum morbos). To write against any body, contra aliquem scribere: in, adversus aliquem scribere: librum edere contra aliquem (of publishing against any body): to speak (i. e., as an orator) against any body, contra aliquem dicere: aliquid in aliquem dicere (to say any thing against any body): to strive against any body, adversus aliquem contendere: to argue against any thing, contra aliquid disserere. To help against any thing [vid. HELP]. **AGAINST**, after a substantive, must be translated by a participle or relative sentence: e. g., the speech against Socrates, oratio contra Socratem habita; oratio quae habita est contra Socratem: the war against the Persians, bellum contra Persas gestum; bellum quod contra Persas gestum est. To sin against any body, peccare in aliquem. To excite the people against any body, populum inflammare in aliquem: to be against any body, facere contra aliquem (of the opposite party): dissidere cum aliquo (to be of a different opinion): to fight against any body, pugnare contra aliquem (ex adversus aliquem is, opposite him in the enemy's ranks): to fight for life and death against any body, dimicare adversus aliquem. Sometimes "against" is translated by cum to mark the mutual relation of two parties (e. g., pugnare, queri, querelae cum aliquo). The poor can make good no rights against the rich, nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquere inopli. After verbs of defence, &c. (tegere, munire, tutum esse, &c.), against is generally translated by a, ab (as in English by "from," i. e., with respect to danger proceeding from such a quarter); e. g., vasa a frigidibus munire: forum defendere a Clodio; but they also use adversus or contra, if the "against" is to be strongly marked: e. g., munire adversus or contra aliquid (Sall., Jug., 23, 4; Cic., ad Dir., 4, 14, 3): se defendere contra aliquid: aliquem defendere contra inimicos. To match a combatant against another, comparare aliquem alicui (Suet., Catig., 35): committere aliquem cum aliquo (Ter.). || Opposite to, vto. || Of an object against which any thing is done: after a verb of motion: ad, in. To run against any body, incurere in aliquem: to strike, dash, knock one's self against any thing, aliquid ad aliquid offendere (e. g., caput ad fornitem. Quint.): offendere aliquem (e. g., scutum, Lic.): offendere in aliquid (e. g., in stipitem, Colum): the waves beat against the shore, fluctus illiduntur in litore or in litus (Quint., Cocchifol reading). || Against = close by or to: juxta. Vid. By. To put a ladder up against a wall, scalas ad murum applicare: lean against. Vid. LEAN. || Of time, by

which any thing is to be done, in (with accusative), ad, sub (a little before): focus lincis extruere sub adventum lassu viri (Hor.). || For and against, in utramque partem: with respect to my journey, many reasons occur to me for and against it, per multa mihi de itinere nostri in utramque partem occurrunt (Cic.). Like other propositions, it may often be untranslated, the notion of it being already contained in the verb, e. g., by a compound with ob. To rail against any body, alicui conviciari (with datice in Quint. only): aliquem increpare: to lean against any thing, acclinari alicui rei: to ran against any body or any thing, offendere aliquem or aliquid: to struggle against the stream, oblatari flumini (Curt.): to fight against any body, oppugnare aliquem: to be against any body, adversari alicui.

AGAMIST, qui ab uxore ducenda abhorret: cujus animus abhorret a nuptiis.

AGAPE, hians (participle; e. g., in, to stand against): to set any body agape, aliquem in stuporem dare, obstupescere, stupidum tenere.

AGATE, achates, m.

AGARIC, agaricon (Plin., 25, 9, 57).

AGE, (1) the natural duration of any thing, especially of a man: aetas (poetic, ævum); (2) time of life, or a certain portion of it, ætas: the flower of one's age, ætas florens; flos ætatis; ætas viridis or integræ: military age, ætas militaris: of or about the military age, militie maturus: the maturity, weakness of age, ætatis maturitas, imbecillitas: the strength of full age, ætatis robur, nervi: to be of the same age as any body, æqualem esse alicui: nearly of the same age, ætate proximam esse alicui: to be in the flower of his age, integræ ætate esse; in ipso ætatis flore or robore esse: to be of a great age, longius ætate provecum esse: of a great age, grandis natu, ætate decrepita (the latter, if accompanied with weakness): to be of such an age, id ætatis esse. || To be of or under age, Of age, sui juris: suæ potestatis (no longer under the father's power): suæ tutelæ (not requiring a guardian): sui potens (general term for one who can act as he pleases, but sui iudicii is a different thing: one who acts boldly up to his own principles): to be of age, sui juris esse: to be nearly of age, prope pubertem ætatem esse: to be coming of age, sui juris fieri; in suam tutelam venire, pervenire: to declare a son of age, emancipare filium. Under age, infans (of a very young child), nondum adultæ ætate (general term), peradolescentulus, peradolescens (still very young): sons under age, filii prætæxtati. With reference to ascending the throne, nondum maturus imperio: to appoint any body regent till his own children should come of age, regnum alicui commendare, quoad liberi in suam tutelam pervenirent (Nep., Eum., 2, 2). Vid. MINOR. || Old age, senectus, senilis ætas (age, whether with reference to the weakness or to the experience of age: poetic, senectia); ætas extrema or exacta; summa senectus (extreme old age); senium (the time of feebleness); ætas decrepita (decrepitude); vetustas (great age and consequent goodness of a thing long kept; e. g., of wine, fruits, &c.). A green old age, cruda at viridis senectus (Virg.): to flee to or attain old age, senectutem adipisci, ad senectutem venire: to die at an advanced age, senectute diu obire suum, premium; exactæ ætate mori: to die of old age, aliquem senectus dissolvit: to be worn out with old age, ætate or senio confectum esse: to make provision against old age, senectutis subsidium parare. Age does not change the man. * lupus pilum mutat, non mentem. Age gives experience, seris venit usus ab annis (Ov.). Wisdom and experience belong to old age, mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est. || To be so many years of age, natum esse with accusative of the years; or esse with the genitive of the years: to be above so many years of age, vixisse, confecisse, complexisse, so many years. Thus: he is nineteen years of age, decem et novem annos natus est; decem et no-

venum annorum est: he is above ninety years of age, nonaginta annos vixit, confecit, complexit: also nonagesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: above or under thirty-three years of age, major, or minor, annos tres et triginta natus; or major (minor) annorum trium et triginta; also major (minor) quam annos tres et triginta natus: major (minor) quam annorum trium et triginta. He died at the age of thirty-three, decessit annos tres et triginta natus: in the thirtieth year of his age, tricesimum annum ætas. || An age = certain period of time: ætas (general term, also of those who lived at the same time): sæculum (large, indefinite period; an age or generation; according to some, 30 . . . 33 years; according to Etruscan and Roman usage, 100 years. In the times of the empire, a reign, each emperor bringing in a new order of things): tempus, tempora (the times or days of). The golden age, ætas aurea: a learned age, sæculum eruditum: the age of Homer is uncertain, Hómëri incerta sunt tempora: Socrates was not understood by the men of his age, Socratem ætas sua parum intellexit; Socrâtes ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur: there are hardly two good orators in an age, vix singulis ætatibus bini oratores laudabiles constiter: for that age, ut in eâ ætate (i. e., of any thing good, &c., for that age). || The spirit of the age, sæculi, hujus ætatis ingenium (so Aug. Wolf for the bad form sæculi genium or indoles temporis. Tac. has aule ingenium): mores sæculi or temporum (its moral character, customary proceedings, &c., Flor., Plin.): from context, mores only (such is the spirit of the age, ita se mores habent. Sall., Vel.): temporum natura atque ratio (circumstances of the times; after Cic., ad Dir., 6, 6, 8): sæculum (corruptum et corrupti non illic sæculum vocatur, Tac., the spirit of the age; the fashion of the times): tempora (the times): the licentious spirit of the age, licentia temporum: the irreligious spirit of the age, quæ nunc tenet sæculum negligentia dei (deum, Lic.). || The wants of our or the present age, * quod hæc tempora requirunt; * quod nostris temporibus desideratur. || The history of our age, * nostræ ætatis historia; æqualis nostræ ætatis memoria (Cic., De Leg., i, 3, 8).

AGED, ætate provecior or grandior, ætate jam senior (in advanced age): ætate affectus (feeling the effects of old age, aged: all of men): vetus or vetulus (pretty old, of men and things): grandis, grandior (with or without natu): ætate gravis, pergrandis natu, exactæ jam ætatis (very aged): senex (an old man: nescer femine): decrepitis, ætate or senio confectus (old and weak). Aged man, senex, homo ætate grandior. Vid. OLD.

AGENCY, || operation: effectus (both the power of working possessed by any thing and the effect): vis (power). JX. vis et effectus: efficientia (working). Sometimes impulsus (impulsion), appulsus (approximation of an effectual means or cause: especially of the sun: then, generally, the working of one thing on another). || Office of agent, procurator (general term): cognitor (office of a procurator or agent, especially in fiscal matters).

AGENT, actor (alicujus rei: doer of any thing, often auctor et actor (Cæs.), illo auctore atque agente, B. C., i, 26): confector (one who completes a work). || To be a free agent, sui juris, or suæ potestatis, or in suâ potestate esse: integræ ac solide potestatis esse (to be one's own master): nullâ necessitate strictum esse (bound by no necessity). Not to be a free agent, ex alterius arbitrio pendere (but not aliunde or extrinsecus pendere, sometimes given, without reference to the context, from Cic., ad Dir., 5, 13, 2). || Natural agents, inanim (plural opposed to animabilia): res naturales: ratione carentia: rationis expertia. || To be any body's agent (= manager of his affairs), alicui rationibus esse (from an inscription): alicujus res ac rationes curare.

AGENCY, procuratio (general term): cognitura (in fiscal matters).

AGGELATION, congelatio (*post-Augustan*).

AGGLOMERATE, agglomerare (*poetical*): glomerare, conglomerare: compingere (*fold together*): conglobare (*roll up in a ball*): INTRANS., conglomerari (*Lucr.*): conglomerari: concresecere (*grow together*).

AGGLUTINANTS, quae aliquid sanant, at coeant.

AGGLUTINATE, agglutinare (aliquid aliquid rei, *Cic.*).

AGGLUTINATION, conglutinatio (*gluing together*: agglutinatio not found).

AGGRANDIZE, amplificare (*to make of larger extent*; e. g., urbem, rem familiarem; then, *fig.*, to make more important, either by actions or words, opposed to minuire, infirmare: alieujus gratiam dignitateque, to aggrandize a person: alieujus gloriam: alieujus auctoritatem apud alieum): dilatare (*to extend the superficies of any thing*; e. g., castra: alieujus imperium: then, *fig.*, to increase any thing by spreading it; e. g., alieujus gloriam): propagare, or proferre aliquid, or fines alieujus rei (*to increase by extending its boundaries*; e. g., imperium, fines imperii): augere (*to increase by addition*): multiplicare (*to multiply*): majus reddere (*to make larger*): efferre (*raise*).

AGGRANDIZEMENT, *of a person with respect to his rank*: dignitatis accessio. || *Enlargement, amplificatio* (*enlargement of the contents of any thing, as an action*; e. g., gloriam, rei familiaris): auctus (*increase*): incrementum (*increase, as thing added*; e. g., rei familiaris, dignitatis): propagatio, prolatio finium (*the enlargement of a territory or kingdom*). Also by *CRCL.* with the verbs under AGGRANDIZE.

AGGRANDIZER, amplificator: *of any body, alieujus dignitatis*.

AGGRAVATE, aggravare (*post-Augustan*, but often in *Lit.*: agere, pondus, dolorem, &c.): gravius, majus reddere: augere (*general term, increase*; e. g., molestiam, dolorem): amplificare (*dolorem, Cic.*). || *To aggravate* (*rhetorically*), augere; e. g., alieujus facti atrocitatem; culpam (*Cic.*).

AGGRAVATION, *CRCL.* by verbs under AGGRAVATE.

AGGREGATE, *sa*, summa.

AGGREGATE, *v.*, aggregare (*Cic.*: *less common than adungere, and only in prose*; alieum or aliquid, ad alieum or aliquid: alieum alieui): congregare (*homines in locum, Cic.*).

AGGREGATION, *CRCL.* by verb: congregatio (*gathering or heaping together*).

AGGRESSE, aggrēdi alieum or aliquid (e. g., inermes, bene comitatum—januum, regionem): petere alieum: invadere in alieum: bellum ultro inferre.

AGGRESSION, || *aggressive war*, *bellum quod ultro inferitur: *bellum ultro inferendum, or (*if already begun*) illatum. Sometimes impetus; incursio; incursus (*attack, general term: the last two of violent attacks*). || *Unprovoked injury, generally injuria only*.

AGGRESSOR, || *in war*, qui bellum suscepit: to be the aggressor, bellum ultro inferre. || *Generally*, qui injuriam alieui fecit, intulit, imposuit: qui injuriā alieum lussessit.

AGGRIEVANCE. Vid. GRIEVANCE.

AGGRIEVE, || *cause grief*: to fodiare: fodiare animum (*to vex; of things*): alieui agere facere: alieui injuriam facere (*of persons*): alieum or alieujus animum offendere (*of persons or things*): alieum mordere or pungere (*of things*): quam acerbissimum dolorem alieui inire (*of persons*). || *To wrong, ledere* (*general term to hurt*): injuriā alieui alieum, injuriam alieui facere, inferre, imponere: injuriam facere or immittere in alieum (*to wrong*): to think himself aggrieved, se lasum putare: agere or molestare ferre: pro molestissimo habere (*se, &c.*).

AGHAST, territus, exterritus, perterritus, perturbatus, (animo) consternatus (*beside one's self with agitation*): (animo) confusus (*confounded*): commotus, per-motus (*deeply moved*). Sometimes afflic-

tus, percussus, attonitus, fulminatus, exanimatus. IN. obstupescit ac perterritus: confusus et attonitus. You look aghast, vultus tuus nescio quod ingens malum præfert. To make any body stand aghast, alieujus mentem animumque perturbare; in perturbationem conjicere; consternare; percutere (*not percellere*). To stand aghast, stupere; alieujus animum stupor tenet.

AGILE, pernix (*opposed to lentus*): dextrous and active in all bodily movements): agilis, poetical, and in *Lit.*, &c.: supple, pliable; hence, also, dextrous in acting): velox.

AGILITY, pernicitas (*nimbleness, as bodily strength and agility*): agilitas (*suppleness; quickness and dexterity in moving and acting*).

AGIO, collybus. To make a deduction for the agio, deductionem facere pro collybo (*Cic.*, *Ferr.*, 3, 78, 181).

AGITABLE, || *that can be put in motion, mobilis*: quod moveri potest. || *That can be disputed*, quod in controversiam vocari, deduci, adduci potest: quod in disceptationem vocari potest.

AGITATE, *PROPR.* || *to put in motion, movere, commovere*: agitare (*to move to and fro, up and down, &c.*): quater, quassare, concutere, conquassare (*to shake*): incitare (*to put in rapid motion; opposed to tardare*): labefacere, labefactare (*to make to totter*). IMPROPR. || *to disturb, commovere* (*to move*): turbare, conturbare (*to disturb*): percutere, percellere (*fig.*, to strike violently, make a violent impression: the former of a sudden, the latter of an abiding impression and its consequences): the mind, animum impellere, gravius afficere, commovere, per-movere: any body, alieum percutere; alieujus animum graviter commovere: the state (*seditionally*), republicam quassare, concutere, convellere, labefactare, dilacerare (*the last, to tear to pieces*): violently, republicam atrociter agitare (*Sal.*, *Jug.*, 37, 1): the empire, regnum concutere, labefactare; imperium percutere: the people, civium animos sollicitare; cives, plebem, &c., sollicitare, concitare: seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditionem commovere, concire (*of exciting them to an uproar*). || *A question*: agere rem or de re (*general term to treat it, discuss it*): disputare, disserere de aliqua re (*of the discussions of learned men, the latter, especially, of a continued discourse*): sermo est de re (*of a conversational discussion, whether of two persons or more*): aliquid in controversiam vocare, deducere, adducere (*to call it into dispute*). Obs., agitare questionem is, to think it over, weigh it in the mind. To be agitated: in controversiā esse or versari; in controversiam deductum esse; in contentione esse or versari; in disceptatione versari: to begin to be agitated, in contentione venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci.

AGITATION, || *motion*: motus (*in nearly all the acceptations of the English word "motion"*): motio (*act of setting in motion*): agitatio (*the moving to and fro, &c.*): jactatus, jactatio (*tossing and scrolling motion*; e. g., of the sea). To be in agitation, moveri, agitari: semper esse in motu (*to be in constant motion*). || *Violent motion of the mind*: animi motus, commotio, concitatio: violent agitation, animi perturbatio. Vid. AFFECTION. To be in a state of violent agitation, perturbatum esse. Often by participles: in areat agitation, valde, vehementer perturbatus: magno animi motu perturbatus: magnā animi perturbatione commotus: questio (*general term for an inquiry into*): disputatio (*discussion of a controverted point, mostly between two persons of different opinions*): tractatio (*the handling of*; e. g., questionem, *Quint.*). To be in agitation (*of plans, &c.*), agere. It is in agitation to destroy the bridge, &c., id agitur, ut ponas dissolvatur. || *Disturbed state of populace*: motus, motus concursusque, tumultus, turbas. || *Act of agitating the people*: perhaps *sollicitatio plebis.

AGITATOR, *i. e.*, one who sedulously agitates the people, turbas ac tumultus concitator: stimulator et concitator seditious: novorum consilio-um auctor: seditious fax et tuba (*of those who raise an uproar of the people*): concitator multitudinis: turbator plebis or vulgi (*one who agitates them, unsettles their mind*): concionator (*a haranguer*): opposed to animus vere popularis, *Cic.*, *Cat.*, 4, 5, 9).

AGNAIL, paronychium or paronychia (παρωνυχιον): pure Latin, reduvia. To remove agnails, reduvias or paronychias tollere. Obs., pterygium (πτερυγιον) is a different disease: when the skin grows over a nail of the finger or foot.

AGNATE, agnatus (*related by the father's side*).

AGNATION, agnatio (*relationship by the father's side*).

AGNITION, agnitio (*once in Cic.*, *Plin.*, *Macrob.*, &c.).

AGNIZE, agnosce.

AGNOMINATION, agnominatio (= Patronomastia, *Auct.*, ad *Heren.*).

AGO, abhinc (*with acc.* or *abl.*). Sometimes ante with hic. Three years ago, abhinc annos tres (or tribus annis). Six months ago, ante hos sex menses. Sometimes the ablative only will do: paucis hic diebus (*a few days ago*): and ante is found for abhinc without hic; e. g., qui centum millibus annorum ante occiderunt. Long ago, pridem (*opposed to nuper*; marking a distant point of time): dudum (*opposed to modo*; marking a space, but only of some minutes or hours). All often used with jam. He did long ago, jam pridem mortuus est. You ought to have been executed long ago, ad mortem te duci jam pridem oportebat. Obs., not diu, which goes with the perfect definite: jam diu mortuus est, "he has been long dead." An immense time ago! (*in answer to a question: how long?*) longissime! (*Plaut.*).

AGOG, appetens, cupidus, avidus alieujus rei. To be or be set ago, concupiscere aliquid: trahi or trahi dueque ad alieujus rei cupiditatem: tonet me cupiditas alieujus rei or de (*in respect of*) re: avide affectum esse de re: cupiditate alieujus rei ardere: incensum, inflammatum esse: ardet animus ad aliquid faciendum: ardentem, flagrantissime cupere, sitire: sitienter expetere, &c. To set any body ago, alieum cupiditate (alieujus rei) incendere, inflammare: alieui (alieujus rei) cupiditatem dare or inficere: alieum in cupiditatem (alieujus rei) impel-lerc.

AGOING. To set agoing, movere (*to set in motion*): iuitum facere: auspiciari (aliquid): to make a beginning; as a trial, as it were, of one's luck: (alieui) auctorem, or suasorem et auctorem, or hortatorem et auctorem esse alieujus rei (*to be the principal adviser of it*).

AGONIZE, || *to suffer agony*: cruciari, excrucuari, discrucuari: torqueri: TRANS., || *to inflict agony*: cruciare, discruciare, excruciare, excrucificare: alieum omnibus modis cruciare.

AGONY, cruciatus (*any pangs, natural or artificial*; applicable to pangs of the conscience): tormentum (*especially pangs caused by an instrument of torture*). Both often in plural; also cruciamentum (*a torturing: cruciamenta morborum, Cic.*). To be in agony, cruciari; excrucuari; discrucuari; torqueri.

AGRARIAN, agrarius.

AGREE, concordare (*to live or be in harmony*: fratres concordant, *Just.*: iudicia opinionisque concordant: also aliquid cum aliquid re: caput cum gestu, *Quint.*: sermo cum vita, *Sal.*): concinere (*to sing the same tune together, to agree harmoniously*: together, inter se or concinere absolutely: mundi partes inter se concinunt: vilesne, ut huc concinunt? with any body in any thing, cum alioquo aliquid re: used also of agreement in words: opposed to discrepare): construere (*opposed to repugnare*: with any body, alieui or cum alioquo: with any thing, alieui rei or cum aliquid re: together, inter se or absolutely: used also of agreement or coincidence in time): convenire (*seldom*, et

cept as under next head: convenire ad aliquid = *fit, suit*: consentire (*properly*, and especially of agreement in opinion; but also, by a sort of personification, of things: dative or with cum: together, inter se; e. g., vultus cum oratione; oratio secum; omnes corporis partes inter se): convenientem, apertum consentaneum esse alicui rei. To agree in opinion is also idem sentire cum aliquo (not adicere alicui, Görans.). Not to agree, discrepare, dissentire, dissidere: alienum esse re or a re. To agree with (= be consistent with) himself, sibi (ipse) consentire: sibi or secum constare. The letters seemed to agree with the speech, literæ consentire cum oratione visum sunt, Cic. So sententia non constat cum—sententiis, Cic. || Enter into, or accede to, an agreement: convenit alicui cum aliquo; inter aliquos (not convenio cum aliquo). We agreed, inter nos convenit. I agreed with Deiotarus, mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut, &c.: constituere aliquid (to agree about any thing to be done), Pass., to be agreed. It was agreed, convenit or (if by treaty) pacto convenit (Lir.). Even the consuls were not thoroughly agreed, ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebant. All are agreed, inter omnes convenit. Of a thing, also personally, res convenit alicui cum aliquo or inter aliquos: the peace had been agreed upon, pax convenerat. What had been agreed upon, quæ convenerant. If any thing could be agreed upon between them, si posset inter eos aliquid convenire, Cic. The terms of peace had been agreed upon, conditiones pacis convenerant. || Assent to, assentiri or (less commonly) assentire alicui, that, ut, &c. (Cic., ad Att., 9, 9, init.): annuere (absolutely). In disputes: concedere aliquid: confiteri aliquid: largiri or dare aliquid (of a voluntary concession). || To agree to any thing, consentire alicui rei or ad aliquid (to an offer or proposal; e. g., ad inducias): concedere alicui rei (to yield to it; e. g., alicuius postulationi, to any body's demand): to agree to the terms, conditiones accipere; ad conditiones accedere or descendere (especially of coming in to them after long hesitation). || To agree—to live in harmony, concorditer (concordissime) cum aliquo vivere: mirâ concordia vivere (Tac.). || To agree with any body (of food, climate, &c.), salubrem esse: not to agree, gravem, parum salubrem esse. || Agreed! (as a form of accepting a bet) ex dextram! (here's my hand upon it): cædo dextram (give me your hand upon it).

AGREE, TRANS., || reconcile, VIND.

AGREEABLE, || gratus (valued as precious, interesting, worthy of thanks): acceptus (welcomed): jucundus (delightful, bringing joy to us): suavis, dulcis, mollis (sweet, pleasing to the senses, and secondarily to the affections. All these, both of persons and things): carus (dear: of persons): urbanus (courteous, and so pleasing: of conversation, &c., or persons): lepidus: facetus: festivus (agreeable: of witty, spirited conversation, and of persons remarkable for it). Of places, amœnus (agreeable to the senses): latus. Very agreeable, pergratus, perjucundus. || Consistent with: accommodatus alicui rei or ad aliquid: aptus alicui rei or ad aliquid: conveniens, congruus (unclassical congruus), consentaneus alicui rei or cum re. JN. aptus et accommodatus; aptus consentaneusque; congruus et aptus; aptus et congruus. To be agreeable to, consentire, congruere, &c., with dative or cum. [Vid. to AGREE.] If it is agreeable to you, quod commodum tuo fiat: nisi tibi molestum est.

AGREEABLENESS, jucunditas (agreeableness: general term, also, of a pleasant style): gratia (graciousness, beauty): also, of style, Quint., 10, I, 65, and 96): venustas (beauty): suavitas (sweetness, attractiveness: of voice, speech, &c.): dulcedo (sweetness, amiability). JN. dulcedo atque suavitas (e. g., morum): amœnitas (pleasant: especially of places): festivitas (pleasant, lively humor): lepos (graciousness and tenderness in words, style, a speech, one's ordinary conversation, &c.). Agree-

ableness and fullness of style, suavitas dicendi et copia. || Consistency with, convenientia: to any thing, cum aliquâ re (Cic.): (congruentia, post-Augustan, and very rare).

AGREEABLY, jucunde: suaviter: amœne: venuste: festive. [SYN. in AGREEABLENESS.] To speak agreeably, suavem esse in dicendo, quasi decore loqui (of an orator): suaviter loqui. To tell a tale agreeably, jucunde narrare. To write very agreeably, dulcissime scribere. || Consistently with, convenienter, congruenter alicui rei: apte ad aliquid. To live agreeably to nature, naturæ convenienter or congruenter vivere; secundum naturam vivere; accommodate (stronger, accommodatissime) ad naturam vivere.

AGREEMENT, conventus, conventum; constitutum (an agreement or understanding, not formally binding): sponsio (an agreement by which one party binds himself to another: in war, an alliance or peace concluded by the commanders-in-chief, but not ratified by the authorities at home: non foedere pax Caudina, sed per sponsonem facta est, Lir.): pactum: pactio (a formal, public compact, legally binding on both parties: pactio, as act; pactum, as the thing agreed upon). To enter into or conclude an agreement with any body, pacisci, depacisci, cum aliquo: pactioem cum aliquo facere or conficere: about any thing, de aliquâ re pacisci. To keep an agreement, pactum præstare; in pacto manere; pactis or conventis stare. If an agreement is not brought about, si res ad pactioem non venit (Cic.). According to or by agreement, ex pacto; ex convento (as Cic., ad Att., 6, 3, I); ex conventu (as Auct., ad Herenn., 2, 16). JN. ex pacto et convento. || Consistency with, convenientia cum aliquâ re. || Resemblance, quedam or nonnulla similitudo.

AGRICULTURAL, rusticus: agrestis. Agricultural operations, res rustica: Agricultural population, rustici: the agricultural population of Sicily, qui in Sicilia arant. To be devoted to agricultural pursuits, agriculturæ studere. Devoted to agricultural pursuits, rusticis rebus deditus.

AGRICULTURE, agricultūra or agri (agrorum) cultura; or agri (agrorum) cultio (general terms): aratio (tillage): arandi ratio (the method of tillage). To follow agriculture as a pursuit, agrum colere, agriculturæ studere; arare (also to live by agriculture).

AGRICULTURIST, rusticus rebus deditus (if it is a favorite pursuit): homo rusticus: agricola: agri cultor.

AGRIMONY, agrimonia (Cels., Plin.: Eupatorium cannabinum, Lin.).

AGRIOPHYLLUM, agriophyllum (Apul.).

AGROSTIS, agrœstis (Apul.).

AGROUND. To run aground, vado, in vadum or litoribus illidi (to run on a sand-bank or the shore): in litus ejici (to be stranded and wrecked): in terram deferri (to run ashore). The fleet ran aground, and was wrecked near the Balearic Islands, classis ad Baleares ejecit. To be aground, sidere (to touch the bottom, and so stick fast). || Fig., to be aground; i. e., in difficulty, unable to proceed, in luto esse (Plaut.): hærere, hesitare (Ter.): difficultatibus affectum esse: = to be in debt, vere alieno obrutum or demersum esse.

AGUE, febris frigida: febris intermit tens. To have the ague, febrim (frigidam) habere, pati: frigore et febris jactari (after Cicero's æstus et febris, Cat., I, 13, 31). To catch the ague, febrim (frigidam) nasci, in febrim incidere; febris corripit.

AGUE-FIT, febrim frigus: frigus et febris (after Cicero's æstus et febris).

AGUISH, febriculosus.

AH! ah! (expressing pain, vexation, astonishment). || As expressing exultation, ha! ha! hie! (in the comic writers).

AHA! aha! (in the comic writers: of censure or refusal: also, of pleasure and exultation): eu, euge (of somewhat ironical praise).

AHEAD, ante aliquid, &c. To go ahead of, præterire: victam (navem) præterire (Virg., 5, 156). Fig., to run ahead, evagari (to wander away at will): modum excedere (Lin., to transgress the bounds of moderation).

AID, juvare, adjuvare, operâ adjuvare (opposed to impedire; to assist a person striving to do something, which our help may enable him to do sooner or better: in any thing, in aliquâ re): auxilium ferre alicui; auxiliari alicui; esse alicui auxilio: opem ferre alicui: optulari alicui (opposed to destituere, deserere: to help a person in distress. In auxilium ferre, &c., the helper is conceived rather as an ally, bound to assist: in opem ferre, &c., as a generous benefactor. Against any thing or any body, contra aliquid or aliquem): succurrere alicui (to run to any body's assistance in danger or distress): alicui subsidio venire: alicui subvenire (to come to any body's assistance in danger or distress: also, of soldiers): sublevare aliquem (to help a person up; assist in supporting him; e. g., aliquem facultibus suis, Cic.). [Vid. HELP.] To aid any body in doing any thing, alicui optulari in aliquâ re faciendâ; alicui operam suam commodare ad aliquid: alicui operam præbere in aliquâ re (the last, especially of manual labor). Their bodily strength did not aid them, nihil iis corporis vires auxiliatæ sunt (Cic.).

AID, s., auxilium (help, considered with respect to the person assisted, whose strength is thereby increased; pl., auxilia, auxiliary troops): ops (any means of assisting another; help, with reference to the giver): subsidium (assistance provided against the time of need: of troops, the reserve): adjumentum (assistance, as what helps us to compass an object; e. g., adjumentum rei gerendæ): præsidium (protecting assistance; securing the obtaining of an object): opera (acties help rendered; service): medicina alicujus rei (remedial aid, serving for the prevention or removal of an evil). By any body's aid, alicujus auxilio; alicujus opem; alicujus opem adjutus; aliquo adjuvante; aliquo adjuvatore; alicujus operâ. Without foreign (i. e., another person's) aid, suâ sponte, per se. By the aid of God, jurante Deo, divinâ opem, or (if spoken of conditionally) si Deus juvet or adjuvabit. By the aid of any thing: mostly the ablative only; e. g., ingenio et cogitatione. To offer one's aid to any body, offerre se, si quo usui operæ sit: toward or for any thing, ad aliquid operam suam profiteri: for any purpose whatever, in omnia ultro suam offerre operam. To bring aid to any body, alicui auxilium, or opem auxiliumque, alicui præsidium, or suppetias, or subsidium ferre: alicui auxilium offerre: alicui præsidium offerre (of aid implored; vid. Lit., 3, 4): alicui auxilio, or adjumento, or præsidio esse: alicui adesse or præsto esse. [Vid. AID, v., and ASSISTANCE.] To seek the aid of a physician, medico uti: medicum morbo adhibere: for a sick person, medicum ad ægrorum adducere. In every circumstance of life we require the aid of our fellow-men, omnis ratio atque institutio vitæ adjumenta hominum desiderat. || A subsidy, collatio (contribution of money to the Roman emperors): stipēs: collecta, æ, (a contribution).

AID-DE-CAMP, * adjutor castrens: adjutor ducis or imperatoris (after Orell., Inscript., 3517, where adjutor concularii is found).

AIDANCE, vid. AID, s.

AIDER, adjutor: qui opem fert alicui, &c.

AIL, v. || Pain, dolorem mihi affert aliquid (mentis): dolet mihi aliquid (bodily or mental): ægre facere alicui (mental). || Indefinitely, to affect. What ails you, that you, &c.: quid est causæ cur, &c. (both with subj.). || To be ailing, tenui, or minus commodô, or non firmâ valetudine uti. To be always ailing, semper infirmâ atque etiâ ægrâ valetudine esse.

AIL, s. || VId. DISEASE

AILMENT, }

AIM, s. (A) **PROPR.**, scōpus (Suet., Dom. 19, s. 1, v., the mark at which one aims). To miss one's aim. * scopum non ferire: ictus aliquid deerrat (Plin., 28, 3, 16). (B) **FIG.**, propositum: is, qui mihi est or fuit propositus, exitus: finis (end at which one aimed). Cicero uses the Greek, ακοῦσι; so Macrobius, ipsum propositum, quoniam Graeci σκοπὸν vocant. To propose to one's self an aim, finem sibi proponere: to miss one's aim, a proposito aberrare; propositum non consequi. To have a single aim. * ad eadem semper contendere. To propose to one's self high or ambitious aims, magna spectare. To arrive at, attain to, &c., an aim, propositum consequi; eo, quo volo, pervenio; quae volumus, persequere. What is the aim of all this? quorsum hac spectant?

AIM, v. (A) **PROPR.**, telum (sagittam, &c.) collinare aliquid: telum dirigere, or intendere in aliquid or aliquid: petere aliquid or aliquid (more generally, to try to hit). Obs., collinare is also, to aim truly (Cic., De Div., 2, 59, in.). They did not wound the heads only of their enemies, but whatever part of the face they aimed at, non capita solum hostium vulnerabant, sed quos locum destinasset oris (Liv.). to aim at a particular mark, destinatum petere (Liv.). (B) **FIG.**, To have for one's object, spectare aliquid or ad aliquid: moliri aliquid (of great things): petere aliquid (of aiming a blow at a person): velle aliquid (to wish to obtain it): rationem referre ad aliquid (to act with reference to an object): in animo habere aliquid: sequi aliquid: (animus) aliquid intendere: consilium aliquid sibi proponere. Of aiming at a person in a speech, by an insinuation, &c., designare, denotare aliquid. || To guess, Vid.

AIR, s., aër (air as an element: as distinguished from ether, it is the denser air from the earth to the region of the moon): æther (the purer air of the upper regions of the sky: say from the moon to the stars: the heaven): anima (the air as an element; vital air: mostly poetical, but used four times by Cicero; e. g., inter ignem et terram aquam Deus animamque posuit, Univ., 2): aura (gently waving and fanning air): spiritus (the power that sets masses of air in motion: breath-like current of air: the cause of aura and ventus: semper aer spiritu aliquo movetur): cœlum (the whole atmosphere, comprehending both aer and æther: but sometimes used for the one, sometimes for the other, Voss, ad Virg., Ecl., 4, 52). A salubrious air, cœlum salubre: cœli salubritas: aer salubris: cool air, aer refrigeratus: cold air, aer frigidus. The density of the air, aeris crassitudo. The air ascends in consequence of its lightness, aer fertur levitate sublimis. To mount into the air, sublime (seldom in sublimis) ferri, efferri; or (of living things) sublimem abire. To fly through the air, per sublimem volare. To expose any thing to the air, aliquid aëri exponere: to let in the air, aërem immittere, or (if by cutting away) eolam aperire alicui rei: to protect any thing from every breath of air, ab aëre omni protegere aliquid: curare ne aer aliquid tangere possit: to deprive it of every breath of air, alicui rei omnem spiritum auferre. To breathe air, animam or spiritum lucere: spirare: to live on air, vento vivere (= live on nothing; late). To sleep in the open air, sub divo cubare. Provs., to build castles in the air, somnia sibi fingere (Vid. Lucr., 1, 104): to speak to the air, verba dare in ventos (Ov., Am., 1, 6, 42): verba ventis loqui (Amianus): verba ventis profundere (Lucr.): in pertumum dolum dicta ingerere (Plaut.): surdo or surdus aëribus canere (Virg.): frustra surdas aures fatigare (Curt.). To take the air=walk, Vid.: to take the air in a carriage, on horseback, carpento or equo gestari, vectari: to take air (= to get abroad; of secrets, &c.), emanare (to leak out), &c. Vid. ARROD. || Mien, manner, look: vultus (the proper word, the countenance; the character as indicated by the motion of the eye, the serene or clouded brow, &c.): os (the habitual expression of the eye and mouth): aspectus, visus

(look): species: forma; facies (these five, of living or lifeless things: forma also, beautiful appearance). A dignified air, ad dignitatem apposita forma et species. To have a noble air, esse dignitate honesta: an imposing, commanding, majestic air, formā esse imperatōriā or augustā: an air of health, bonā corporis habitudine esse; * corporis sanitatem prae se ferre: an air of kindness, esse humano visu: an effeminate air, mollem esse in gestu: an air of probability, verisimile videri; simile vero videri. He has an air of being, &c., videtur, with nom. and infin. To give any thing an air of, alicui rei speciem addere or præbere. || Airs, pl., jactatio (foolish boastfulness): gloriatio (insolent boastfulness). To give one's self airs, se jactare (to boast foolishly: intolerantius); arrogantiam sibi sumere: se ostentare (to do it for the purpose of concealing real insouciance). JN. se magnifice jactare atque ostentare. If the gaiety is alluded to, magnifice incedere. || An air, as a musical term, * cantium, quod Italis Aria vocatur: modi, moduli: also cantus.

AIR, v., aëri exponere (to expose to the air): aërem in aliquid immittere (to let the air into any thing; hence to air an inclosed space). To air a room, cubiculi fenestras patrefacere, sic ut perflatus aliqui accedat (after Cels., 3, 19): perflatum in cubiculum totis admittere fenestris (after Ov., A. A., 3, 807, and Plin., 17, 19, 31). || To dry: siccare, exsiccare. || To air one's self. Vid. to take the air, under AIR.

AIR-BALLOON, * machina aërobatia. AIR-BATH. To take an air-bath, * corpus nudum aëri exponere.

AIR-BLADDER, vesica (general term for bladder) * vesica super quam nant (for swimming with: after Curt., 8, 8, 6): bulla (bubble in the water).

AIR-GUN, * telum pneumaticum (technical term).

AIR-HOLE, spiramentum: spiraculum: lumen (any opening through which light and air can penetrate).

AIRING. To take an airing, equo, carpento vectari, gestari.

AIRLESS, aëre vacuus.

AIR-PUMP, * antlia pneumatica (technical term).

AIR-SHAFT, æstuarium (Plin., 31, 3, 28, æstuarium quæ gravem illum halitum recipiant).

AIR-SHIP, * navigium per aëremehens.

AIRY, **PROPR.**, (1) || Consisting of air, aërius (of our denser air): ætherius (of the purer air of the upper sky): spirabilis: flabilis (breathable); hence, IMPR., || As thin as air, tenuissimus (very thin), levissimus (very light: both of clothes, &c.). To be clad in "thin and airy habits" (Dryd.), levissime vestitum esse. A most airy habit, ventus textilis (Publ. Syr., in Petron., Sat., 55): nebula linea (Ibid.: of linen). || As light as air, levis, levissimus (of men and things). Airy notions, opinionum commenta. (2) || Existing in the air, aërius (in our denser air): ætherius (in the upper, purer air). (3) || Exposed or perious to the air, aëri expositus (placed in the air): perflabilis, aëri pervius (through which the air can blow: the latter after Tac., Ann., 15, 43, 3): quo spiritus pervenit: quod perflatum venti recipit (in which the air has access): frigidus (in a wide sense, cool). || Gay, sprightly: hilaris, hilarum (either at the moment or habitually): alacer gaudio (at the moment).

ALSID, ala (of a side aisle): spatium medium (the nave). No term for our middle aisle: the barbarism of leaving only a pathway between pews being a modern invention. AIT (or EGYPT), * insula in flumine sita: or insula only. AKIN, **PROPR.**, propinquus (general term): agnatus (by the father's side): cognatus (by the mother's side): consanguineus: consanguinitate propinquus (by blood: especially of full brothers and sisters). Ons. These may be used substantively, as propinquus meus, &c. To be

akin to any body, alicui propinquum esse: alicui or cum aliquo propinquitate conjunctum esse: consanguinitate alicui propinquum esse: sanguinis vinculo alicui or cum aliquo conjunctum esse (by blood). To be near akin, arcta propinquitate alicui or cum aliquo conjunctum esse: propinqua cognatione alicui or cum aliquo conjunctum esse (if by the mother's side). IMPRPR., || propinquus (alicui or alicui rei): finitimus, vicinus (alicui or alicui rei). JN. propinquus et finitimus; vicinus et finitimus. The poet is near akin to the orator, orator finitimus est poeta. All the arts and sciences are akin to one another, omnes artes quasi cognatione aliqua inter se continentur.

ALABASTER, alabastrites. An alabaster box, alabaster. ALACK, eheu! pro dolor! vae mihi! prohi dii immortales! deos immortales! pro deum fidem!

ALAMODE. To be alamode, in more esse: moris esse (of customs). An article quite alamode, merx delicata (Sen., Benef., 6, 38, 3). VID. FASHIONABLE.

ALARM, s., ad arma! (call to arms). To give or sound an alarm, conclamare ad arma. IMPR., disturbance: turba (noise, confusion, wild disorder): tumultus, tumultuatio (noisy uproar, whether of an excited multitude or of an individual: then, like trepidation, the fear, &c., caused by it): strepitus (roaring, bawling noise). JN. strepitus et tumultus. A false alarm, tumultus vanus. To raise an alarm about nothing, excitare fluctus in simpulo (proverbially, Cic., De Legg., 3, 16, 36). To make an alarm, tumultuari: tumultum facere: strepere. To give an alarm of any thing, clamare, proclamare, clamitare aliquid: of fire, ignem or incendium conclamare (Sen., De Ir., 3, 43, 3). To be in alarm, trepidare. There is terror and alarm every where, omnia terrore ac tumultu strepunt (Lyc.). The whole house is in alarm and confusion, miscetur domus tumultu (Virg., Æn., 2, 486). || Fear, Vid.

ALARM, v., **PROPR.**, to call to arms, conclamare, ad arma! || Disturb, turbare, conturbare: perturbare: miscere, commiscere: confundere: concitare. || Disturb with apprehension, commovere; sollicitare; sollicitum facere: turbare, conturbare, perturbare. This alarms me, hoc male me habet; hoc me commovet, pungit: alarms me exceeding ly, est aliquid mihi maximo terrori.

ALARM-BELL, * campana incendionis hostium index (for incursion).

ALARM-POST, * locus quo milites ad arma conclamati conveniunt.

ALARMING. To send a very alarming report, perturbulose nunciare.

ALARUM, * suscitabulum. || Alarm, Vid.

ALAS! oh! (expressing emotion): pro! or prohi! (expressing complaint); also astonishment: eheu! heu! (expresses pain or complaint): vae! (expressing sorrow, displeasure, &c.): vae mihi! vae mihi misero! pro dolor! me miserrum! Alas! for Heaven's sake, prohi dii immortales! deos immortales! pro deum fidem! Alas! so are we degenerated! tantum, pro! de generavimus. Alas! shall I ever...? an unquam...? (in questions implying a vehement desire).

ALAS-A-DAY! } Vid. ALAS!

ALAS-THE-DAY! }

ALB, * alba (sc. vestis: ut diacōnus... alba indutus, Conc., Carth., iv., 41).

ALBEIT, Vid. ALTHOUGH.

ALBUGO, albugo: oculi albugo (Plin.).

ALCAID, || judge of a city, * judex urbanus. || Governor of a town or castle, præfectus urbis, oppidi, castelli.

ALCHEMIST, * alchymista.

ALCHEMY, * alchymia.

ALCHOL, * spiritus vini.

ALCORAN, * Coranus.

ALCOVE, zotheca (cabinet, for sleeping in by day, Plin.): dimna, zotheca.

ALCYON, alcedo (poetical alcyon): (* Alc' de ispida, Linn.)

ALDER, alnus.

ALDERLIEVEST (Shaksp. the Ger

man, allerliebt), dilectissimus: unice dilectus.

ALDERMAN, decurio (according to Roman usage): perhaps *magistratus municipalis.

ALDERN, aleus.

ALE, cerevisia (a drink of the ancients brewed from corn. To describe the German beer, Tacitus uses crcl.: humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus, Germ., 23, 1): zythum (Sibos, Plin., Pand.). To brew ale, *cerevisiam coquere. A bottle of ale, *lagena cerevisia. A barrel of ale, *dolum cerevisia. A glass of ale, *vitrum cerevisia. A jug of ale, *canthara cerevisia.

ALE-BREWER, *cerevisia coctor.

ALE-CELLAR, *cella cerevisaria.

ALE-HOUSE, caupona (general term for public house). To keep an ale-house, cauponam exercere: *cerevisiam vendere.

ALE-HOUSE-KEEPER, caupo.

ALE-KNIGHT, potator: acer potor.

ALEMbic, *alambicum.

ALERT, alacer (energetically active and in high spirits): vegetus (awake; alert both in body and mind): vividus, vigenus (full of life and energy): promptus (ready, always prepared). JN. alacer et promptus: acer et vigenus. To be on the alert, vigilare, cavere, ne, &c. || Pert, smart: procax (boisterously forward from assurance and impudence): protervus (impetuously, recklessly, insolently forward): lascivus (full of fun and high spirits).

ALERTLY, alacri animo (alacriter, late, Amman): acriter (with fire and energy): hilariter (cheerfully, gladly).

ALERTNESS, alacritas (energetic vivacity, enlivening spirit and activity): vigor (vigorous activity): hilaritas (mirthful, joyous activity).

ALEXANDRINE, *versus Alexandrinus.

ALEXIPHARMIC, alexipharmakon (only Plin., 21, 20, 84).

ALGEBRA, *algebra.

ALGEBRAIC, *algebraicus.

ALGID, algidus.

ALGIDITY, algor.

ALGIFIC, algificus (Gell.).

ALGOR, algor.

ALIAS, sive, seu: vel.

ALIEN, *Foreign, PROPR. Vid. ALIEN, s. || Foreign to, alienus (not relating or belonging to me: opposed to meus or amicus): from any thing, alieni rei, aliqñ re, ab aliqñ re: from any body, alieni, ab aliquo. To be alien from, alienum esse, abhorrere a, &c.

ALIEN, s., alienigena (born in a foreign country: opposed to patrius, indigena): advēna (one who has come into the country from the country of his birth: opposed to indigena: but the proper opposite to advēna is aborigines, αὐτοχθόνες, the original inhabitants): peregrinus (one travelling or sojourning in a country, and therefore not possessing the rights of citizenship: the political name of a foreigner: opposed to civis): hospes (opposed to popularis: foreigner, but, as such, claiming from us the rights of hospitality). Oss., extērus and extērus denote a foreigner, whether now in his own land or not: extērus being a geographical, extērus mostly a political term: extraneus means what is without us: opposed to relatives, family, native country: extrarius, opposed to one's self. All these, except hospes, are used adjectively. JN. extērus et advēna (e.g., rex); alienigena et extērus; peregrinus et extērus; peregrinus atque advēna; peregrinus atque hospes.

ALIEN, v. Vid. ALIENATE.

ALIENABLE, *quē alienari possunt.

ALIENATE. || Part with to another possessor, alienare, abalienare: vendere. JN. vendere et alienare: vendere et abalienare: a part of any thing, deminuerē de aliqñ re. To be alienated, alienari: venire atque a vobis alienari; or venire atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari. || Estrange, alienare aliquem (a se: sibi, Fell., 2, 112): aliquid voluntatem, animum alienare (a

se, or absolutely, Cass., B. G., 7, 10): abducere, abstrahere, subducere aliquem ab aliquo (of things). To be alienated, alienari, voluntate alienari: desistere ab aliquo: desererē aliquem.

ALIENATE, adj., ab aliqñ aversus, alienatus, aliēnus: alieni or in aliquem malevolus (wishing him ill): alieni inimicus. To be alienated from any body, ab aliquo animo esse alieno or averso.

ALIENATION, || act of parting with property: alienatio, abalienatio (the proper word): venditio (sale). Alienation of part of a property, deminutio de aliqñ re. || Estrangement, alienatio: from any body, ab aliquo (also, ab aliquo ad aliquem). JN. alienatio disjunctioque: disjunctio animorum (with reference to both parties): defectio (desertion: of alienation from a public character: from a man's party): dissidium (dissension, and consequent keeping aloof).

ALIGHT, descendere: from one's horse, ex equo: to alight hastily, desilire ex equo (vid. DISMOUNT): from one's carriage, ex id or de rheda descendere. || Of a bird, devolare (to fly down): in aliquem locum; from de): to alight there, devolare illuc: in terram decidere (Oc.). || To alight at any body's house (as a guest), devetere ad aliquem: devetere ad aliquem in hospitium. || Fall upon, decidere (in aliquid; e.g., imber in terram): ferire (strike).

ALIKE, pariter (in an equal degree, ton): aequē (in an equal manner). We do not all want any thing alike, aliqñ re non omnes pariter or aequē egēmus (Cic.): eodem modo (in the same manner): juxta (without any distinction: not in Cic., Cass., or Nep.: common in Liv. and Sal.) Good and bad alike, juxta boni et mali: juxta boni maliqñ, Sal. (So: juxta obidentes oboscesque, Liv.; hiēnus et aestatem juxta pati, Sal.; plebi patribusqñ juxta curas, Sal., &c.): tamquam (as well as). This is the only cause in which all think alike, hęc sola est causa, in quā omnes sentiant unum atque idem, Cic. (Suet., idemque et unum sentire). || Used adjectively, similis, consimilis, assimilis: geminus (exactly alike). JN. similis et geminus: exactly alike, geminus et similis (in any thing, aliqñ re): similis: et maxime geminus: to be alike, similes esse (in facie, facie): to make things alike, hanc rem ad similitudinem illius fingere: fingere, assimilare hanc rem in speciem illius, Tac. Vid. LIKE.

ALIMENT, alimentum: ejus: nutrimentum: pabulum: pastus: victus. SYN. in Food.

ALIMENTAL, in quo multum alimenti est: magni cibi (e.g., casei): magni cibi (opposed to minimi cibi): valens, firmus, valentis or firmę materię (opposed to imbecillus, infirmus, imbecille or infirmę materię, Cels.). Oss., alibilis only Varr.: nutritibilis very late.

ALIMENTARY, alimentarius (Cael. in Cic., Fam., 8, 6). || Nutritious. Vid. ALIMENTAL.

ALIMONY, alimonium (but not as a technical term for the allowance for a wife's support): perhaps *in alimonium quod satis sit (afterward in foenus Pompeii quod satis sit, Cic. Att., 6, 1: alimonium, post-class., Suet., Calig., 42: "collationes in alimonium atque domum puellę recepti").

ALIVE, vivus, vivens (opposed to mortuus: vivus denoting existence only: vivens, the manner of existence): spirans (still breathing): salvus (safe). To burn any body alive, aliquem vivum comburere: to make alive again, a morte ad vitam revocare: ab inferis excitare: ab Orco redicē in lucem facere: to escape alive, vivum effugere: salvum, incolumem evadere: while I am alive, dum vivo: me vivo: in meā vitā: to be alive, vivere, in vitā esse: vitam habēre: vitā or hac lucē frui: to find any body alive, aliquem vivum reperire: still alive, aliquem adhuc spirantem reperire. || Etc., vividus: vegetus: acer: alacer, &c. || To keep any thing alive (fig.), e.g., affection, nutrire, alere: alere atque angere (e.g., desiderium, opposed to extinguere). || As used with superlatives; e.g., "the wisest

man alive," longe, multo, omnium—multo. The handsomest man alive, omnium hujus ætatis multo formosissimus. || As used with negatives; e.g., "no man alive:" by ætatis suę (of a past time); ætatis hujus, eorum, qui nunc or hodie sunt (of a present time).

ALKALINE, *alcalinus (technical term e.g., sal alcalinus).

ALL, omnis (every, all: plural omnes, all, without exception: opposed to nulli, pauci, aliquot, &c.): cuncti (all collectively, considered as really united: opposed to dispersi, sejuncti. Hence in the singular it is used only with collective nouns; e.g., senatus cunctus): universus, universi (all, as united in our conception: opposed to singuli, unusquisque. It excludes exceptions like omnes, but with more reference to the whole than to the separate units that compose it). Oss., omnis Italia, geographically: Italia cuncta, fig.—all the inhabitants of Italy. ALL is also expressed strongly by two negatives, nemo non, vultus non, nemo with quin; e.g., all see it, nemo non videt: all did it, nemo est, quin fecerit. || All—each, quisquis: quisque (each one, the predicate being asserted of each and all alike): quivis (any one, without selection, but one only): unusquisque (each single one). Thus; in all places, quoque loco. I had rather suffer all manner of evils, quidvis malo pati. || When ALL stands with an adjective to denote a whole class, the Romans generally made each individual prominent by the use of the superlative with quisque: all the best men, optimus quisque. || ALL=whoever, whatever, quicumque: all, who were engaged, will know, quicumque prelio interfuit, sciet: sometimes quod (with est or habeo) with the genitive. All the time I can spare from my forensic labors, quod mihi de forensi labore temporis datur: I sent to the Prætors to bring you all the soldiers they had, ad Prætores misi, ut nullum quod habebat, ad vos deducerent. || All—any, after without (e.g., "without all doubt"), ullus (for which the comic writers and Ovid sometimes use omnis). If a negative precedes, aliquis or omnis. || All in all, or ALL used substantively, may be translated in various ways: e.g., his son is all in all to him, filius aliquid unus omnia est; filium fort or gestat in oculis: he has lost all, eversus est fortunę omnibus. || At ALL: omnino: prorsus: after negatives, nihil (the negative being untranslated): necer at all, omnino nunquam: nothing at all, omnino nihil: nowhere at all, omnino nusquam: hardly, if at all, vix, aut omnino non: not much, if at all, non multum, aut nihil omnino. || At all times, omni tempore: semper. || With CAN, COULD. All I can, quantum possum or (if relating to the future) potero. I would strive all that ever I could, quantum maxime possem contenderem. All that in me lies, or is in my power, quantum in me erit (relating to the future). He did all he could to overthrow the state, rempublicam, quantum in ipso fuit, everit: to labor all I can, quantumcumque possim, laborare. || To be ALL ONE. It is all one to me, nihil me interest or referit (it is all one to Caius, nihil Caii interest or referit): aliquid negligo, non or nihil curo; aliquid mihi non curat est: it is all one to him what people think of him, negligit, non or nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat. || FOR ALL (1) = although, Vro.; (2) in spite of, adversus: he is a fool for all his age and gray hairs, stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis canitiem. Some times by in with the ablative (e.g., noscitur bantur tamen in tantā deformitate, for all their pitiable appearance): for all that, tamen: nihil secius: nihil minus. || While—all the while (as used to point out the coexistence of two states, &c., that should not coexist): quum interea or quum only; e.g., bellum subito exarsit—quum Ligarius, domum spectans, nullo se negotio implicari passus est ("while Lig. all the while, &c.). || ALL along, semper (always): continenter (uninterruptedly; incessantly). || ALL AND EACH, omnes ac singuli: singuli universique. || ALL, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, omnes ad

anum, or (less commonly) ad unum omnes (these unum is neuter, but now and then agrees with the substantive: as, *naves onerarie omnes ad unum sunt exceptae*, Cic., *Lentul.*, in Cic. Ep., 12, 14, 2). || **NOT AT ALL** (in answers), non; minime vero; minime.... quidem: also imo: imo vero: imo enim vero: imo potius (with an assertion of the opposite of that which the question implies). Instead of non only, non with the verb of the question is mostly used: non irata es? not at all! non sum irata! don't you believe this? an tu huc non credis? not at all! minime vero! num igitur peccamus? not at all! minime vos quidem! sicine hunc decipis? not at all! it is he who is deceiving me: imo enim vero hic me decipit. No; not so at all! non ita est. It is not so—not at all! non est ita!—non est profecto. || **ALL THE BETTER**, tanto melior! (a conversational form of approbation or encouragement, Plaut.: omnes sycophantias instrui et comparavi, quo pacto ab lenone auferam hoc argumentum: tanto melior! Vid. *Freund's Lex.*, tanto). || **Additional PITRASES.** All or nothing, nihil nisi totum: all and each, omnes singuli: all without exception hoc, omnes quicumque: before all things, omnium primum, ante omnia; also, imprimis: against all expectation, præter opinionem: ex impenso: all on a sudden, improvise: repente (SYN. IN UNEXPECTEDLY): against all chances, ad omnes casus: all mankind, universum genus hominum; universitas generis humani: now you know it all, rem omnem habes; habes consilia mea (of a person's views): is that all? tantumne est? it is all over, actum est (de .): to be all in all to any body, omnia esse alicui: with all one's might, omnibus viribus or nervis, &c. (vid. *MIGHT*): in all possible ways, (omni ratione; e. g., to plunder any body, exinanire). He is all deceit, totus ex fraude constat. It all depends on (any thing being, &c.), totum in eo est, ut (if on any thing not being done, nē. Vid. Cic., *Quint. Fratr.*, 3, 1): it is agreed on all hands, constat inter omnes or omnibus (Cæs., B. G., 4, 29, end): to be all for himself, suo privato compendio, privatæ (domestice) utilitati servire; ad suum fructum, ad suam utilitatem referre omnia: id potius intueri, quod sibi, quam quod universis utile sit; nihil alterius causâ, et metri suis commodis omnia. Men are all for themselves, omnes sibi esse melius, quam alteri maluit.

ALL-KNOWING, ejus notitiam nulla res effugit: * qui eventura novit omnia, ac velut præsentia contemplantur.

ALL-POWERFUL. Vid. *ALMIGHTY*.

ALL-SEEING, * qui omnia videt, cōtuetur.

ALL-WISE, *cujus absoluta est perfectissima sapientia: * perfecte planque sapiens.

ALLAY, v., lenire (the proper word; e. g., a disorder, pain, hate, wrath, sorrow, &c.): mitigare, mitiorē fieri (e. g., pain, a fever, melancholy, &c.): levare (to lighten) also levare ægritudinem, sollicitudinem, &c.). To allay thirst, sitim reprimere, sedare; sitim rec., exstinguere, depellere (of entirely quenching it).

ALLAY, s., pr. No Latin word to denote it as thing. Vid. *ADULTERATION*. *INPR.*, mitigatio: levatio: allevatio (alleviation): mixtio, permixtio (mixing; as action and thing): mixtura (mixture; as manner and thing): adulteratio (adulteration): depravatio (deterioration produced by the admixture of something).

ALLAYMENT, levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (allevius rei): medicina (allevius rei).

ALLEGATION, sententia (opinion): indicium, significatio (declaration of a witness): testimonium (allegations of a witness): of witnesses, authorities, &c., prolatio: commemoratio: affirmatio (assertion of a fact). || *Pica, excusæ, excusatio*: causa (reason alleged).

ALLEGGE, affirmare, affirmare (to maintain as certain, affirm): asservere (to affirm strongly). *ONS.*, asserere (to affirm strongly). || To bring forward evidence, &c., afferre testimonium: a pas-

sage, locum afferre: a reason, rationem, causam afferre: to allege any thing as an excuse, excusare aliquid.

ALLEGEMENT. Vid. *ALLEGATION*. *ALLEGER*, *CRCL.*, by verbs [commemorator, Tert.].

ALLEGIANCE, obedientia: fidelitas: fides. To retain any body in his allegiance, aliquem in officio retinere: aliquem in ditone atque servitute tenere (if the subject of a despotic monarch or government): to swear allegiance to, in verba alicujus or in nomen alicujus jurare (to take an oath of fidelity: of citizens, magistrates, soldiers, &c.): in obsequium alicujus jurare (to swear obedience: of persons holding places of high trust; e. g., commanders-in-chief, Just., 13, 2, 14): aliquem venerantes regem consulare (to salute or acknowledge as king: of Eastern nations, Tac.).

ALLEGORICAL, allegoricus (late: *Arnob.*, Tert.).

ALLEGORICALLY, per translationem: allegorice (late): aperte atque symbolicè (Gell.).

ALLEGORIZE, * continuâ translatione uti: (allegorizare very late: Tert., *Hieron.*): aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendere (*Quint.*'s definition of allegory).

ALLEGORY, allegoria (*Quint.*, Latin and Greek: in 8, 6, 44, he explains it by inversio: genus hoc Græci appellant ἀλῆγορίαν, (Cic.): continuâ Cic.), continuatæ (*Quint.*), translationes ("quum fluxerunt continuâ plures translationes," Cic.): continuus translationis usus (after *Quint.*, 8, 14).

ALLEGRO, *cantus, or modus incitator.

ALLEVATE, lenire (to soften; to make less painful or disagreeable; e. g., dolores, miseria, ægritudinem): mitigare (to make milder: iram, tristitiam, severitatem, dolorem, labores, febrem, &c.): mollire (to soften: iram, impetum): levare, allevare (to lighten; partially remove: levare luctum, metum, molestias, curam: also levare aliquem luctu, Lin.: allevare sollicitudines, onus): sublevare (pericula, offensionem, res adversas): laxare (to lessen the tightness of any thing that compresses: laborem, Lin.): expedire: explicare (to render the performance of any thing easier): temperare (to temper by an admixture of an opposite feeling; e. g., hilaritatis or tristitiæ modum, Cic.). To alleviate any body's labor, partem laboris aliquid minuere: to alleviate in some degree, aliquid ex parte allevare.

ALLEVATION, levatio: allevatio, mitigatio (as act or thing: allevation administered): levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (as thing: allevation received): laxamentum (some remission that falls to one's lot): delinquentum (not Cic. or Cæs.): medicina alicujus rei (remedy for it): fomentum (a soothing application: fomenta dolorum, Cic.). To cause or bring with it some alleviation, habere levationem alicujus rei (e. g., ægritudinem): levationi or levamento esse: to find or seek for some alleviation, levationem invenire alicui rei (e. g., doloribus).

ALLEY, ambulatio (for the purpose of walking up and down): gæstatio (a place planted with trees for driving round for exercise): xystus (explained by *Vitruv.* to be hypæthra ambulation: a walk with trees or clipped hedges on each side, and generally adorned with statues). || *Lave* in a town: angustior, us (also angustiorum).

ALLIANCE, fœdus (treaty, alliance): societas (state of being allied). JN. societas et fœdus; amicitia societasque. To make or form an alliance with any body, fœdus cum aliquo facere, icere, ferire, percutere: fœdus jungere or inire cum aliquo: fœdere jungi alicui: societatem cum aliquo facere: alicui sibi societatem et fœdere adungere. To be in alliance with any body, mihi cum aliquo ictum est fœdus.

To observe the terms of an alliance: to be true to an alliance, fœdus servare, fœdere stare; in fide manere (opposed to breaking its terms): fœdus negligere, violare, rumpere, frangere). *INPR.*, close connection in private life, conjunctio: societas. JN. conjunctio et so-

cietas: necessitudo (the mutual relation in which friends, colleagues, patron, and client stand together): copulatio (rare, Cic., *De Fin.*, 1, 20, 69): conjunctio affinitatis, affinitatis vinculum (by marriage): communio sanguinis, consanguinitas, consanguinitas or sanguinis vinculum (of relationship). The alliance of friendship, conjunctio et familiaritas. To form an alliance with any body, societatem cum aliquo inire, coire, facere: to break it off, diffimere. A very close, the closest possible alliance, colligatio artissima societas (after Cic., *De Off.*, 1, 17, 53). To form a closer alliance with any body, artiora necessitudinis vincula cum aliquo contrahere. || = marriage: to form an alliance with any body, affinitatem cum aliquo jungere; cum aliquo affinitate sese conjungere or devincire: to form an alliance with such a family, filiam or virginem ex domo aliqua in matrimonium petere (of the man: afterward, *Liv.*, 4, 4, mid.): nubere or innubere in alicujus familiam or domum (of the female). To form a matrimonial alliance (i. e., with the person married), matrimonio jungi or conjungi; nuptiis inter se jungi. Vid. *MARRY*.

ALLICIENCY, *attrahendi, quæ dicitur, vis (magnetic attraction): *vis ad se illiendi or attrahendi (impr.).

ALLIED, p., federatus: fœdere junctus: socius (as a friend). || Related by blood or marriage, propinquus, cum aliquo propinquitate conjunctus (general term): necessarius (joined by ties of family or office, sometimes—prop. of a distant degree of relationship): agnatus (by the father's side): cognatus, cognatione conjunctus (by the mother's side): affinis, affinitate or affinitatis vinculis conjunctus (connected by marriage): consanguineus, consanguinitate propinquus (by blood; especially of full brothers and sisters). Closely allied, arcta propinquitate or propinqua cognatione conjunctus: cum aliquo conjunctus. || *FIG.*, closely connected, propinquus, vicinus, finitimus (alicui or alicui rei). JN. propinquus et finitimus: finitimus et vicinus. || *FIG.* Affinis, in this sense, is without any sufficiently old authority.

ALLIGATE, alligare (aliquem or aliquid rem, ad aliquid: aliqua rei).

ALLIGATION, alligatio (*Colum.*, *Vitr.*).

ALLIGATOR, crocodilus.

ALLIGATURE, alligatura (*Colum.*).

ALLISIO, offensio: pulsus: impulsio: allisio (*Trebell.*, digitorum allisione): collisus (*Silver Age*).

ALLITERATION, *vocabulorum similiter incipientium continuatio.

ALLOCATION, adjunctio: adjectio.

ALLOCATION, allocutio (*post-Augustan*). Vid. *ADDRESS*.

ALLODIAL, proprius, *alodialis. *Allo-dial* lands, agri immunes liberique.

ALLODIUM, ager immunitis liberque.

ALLOO, Vid. *HALLOO*.

ALLOQUY, alloquium (*Liv.*: a hortatory, consulatory, or animating address).

ALLOT, dispartire, distribuere (the former, with reference to the act of division; the latter, to its just and proper performance): impertire alicui alicui (to give in a friendly manner; e. g., laudem alicui): tribuere (to give in a just or judicious manner; e. g., alicui priores partes): assignare (to point out to each his portion, e. g., militibus agros: used, also, of duties, tasks, &c., manus humanam a deo assignatum defugere, Cic.).

ALLOTMENT, assignatio (act of allotting; especially of land to a colonist): pars (portio, in classical Latin, occurs only in the form pro portione). Sometimes ager, possessio (a property, possession): quod sorte alicui evenit; quod sortitus est (what he has received by lot). || Assignatio may be used for "an allotment;" e. g., adimere assignationem, *Ulp.*, Dig., 38, 4.

ALLOTTERY. Vid. *ALLOTMENT*. *ALLOW*, || admit, in argument, concedere (general term): confiteri (without being convinced): assentiri (assent to from conviction): dare aliquid (to allow previously). Vid. on all these, Cic., *Tusc.*, 1, 8, 16, and 11, 25. || Permit, concedere

(mostly on being entreated: opposed to repugnare): permittere (opposed to vetare: permittit): largiri (from kindness or complaisance): facultatem dare, or potestatem facere alicuius rei: permittere licentiam, ut, &c. (to put it in any body's power to do it): alicuius rei veniam dare, or dare hanc veniam, ut, &c. (to show indulgence in any thing). It is allowed, concessum est (general term): licet (is permitted by human law, positive, customary, or traditional). JN. licitum concessumque est: fas est (by divine law, including the law of conscience). JN. jus fasque est. As far as the laws allow, quoad per leges licet (or licitum est, for present time). In great danger fear does not allow of any compassion, in magno periculo timor misericordiam non recipit. || Suffer, sinere, pati, ferre, &c. Vid. STREX. || *To lose one's self any thing or in any thing* (=one's self): sibi sumere (of what might seem presumptuous): sibi indulgere. || Allowed, licitus, permissus, concessus. || *Allowed* = acknowledged, cognitus, probatus: spectatus (provid): confessus (acknowledged). A man of allowed integrity, vir spectate integritatis. || *To allow* (of wages), dare alicui mercedem operis: mercedem alienius constituit (to fix it at so much: the sum being in opposition). To allow so much for any thing, pecunias ad aliquid decernere (e. g., ad ludos, for public games): to allow the expenses of a journey, viaticum alicui reddere. || *To allow an excuse* (=acknowledge its validity), excusationem, satisfactionem accipere: not to allow it, non accipere, non probare: to allow a debt, confiteri sibi alienum or nomen (acknowledge it). || *To allow* (=make allowance for any thing in a calculation or action (e. g., for waste in selling goods: for the wind in aiming at a mark), perhaps alicuius rei rationem habere. Not to allow for any thing, aliquid negligere. To allow something in selling, &c., aliquid de summa deducere or detrachere: aliquid deducere (not detrachere).

ALLOWABLE, licitus: concessus.

ALLOWABLENESS, by CREL. = to deny the allowableness of any thing, rem licitum esse negare.

ALLOWANCE, concessio, permissio (in the ablative, concessu, permissu). || Abatement of rigor on any account, indulgentia, venia: to make allowances, concedere, condonare aliquid (e. g., etati alicuius, to pardon any thing on account of a person's age). || Acceptance, acceptio, comprobatio. || An allowance, alimenta (plural, all that is allowed for any body's support): cibarium (allowance for food): vestiarius (allowance for dress): quod quis alicui prestat: to make any body an allowance for food and clothing, alicui prestare cibarium, vestiarius. To keep on short allowance, alicum arcte contenteqe habere (Plaut.): exigue alicui sumtum præbere. || Abatement, deductio.

ALLOY, VID. ALLAY. Without alloy, purus, sincerus: in metals also solidus.

ALLOY, c., vitare, depravare: adulterare (to corrupt by mixing what is spurious or bad with what is genuine; e. g., nummos).

ALLSPICE, * piper Jamaicum.

ALLUDE, significare aliquid or de aliquid re: designare alicum (oratione sua, Cic.): cavillari aliquid (to allude in a bantering manner): jocari in aliquid (to allude playfully to: vid. LIT. 33, 34): spectare, respicere aliquid: covertely, tecte. He alluded often and plainly to his intention, not to, &c., multas nec dubias significationes sepe fecit ne, &c. (Suet. Ner., 37).

ALLUDERE, alicui rei is unclassical (found only in Val. Max.): innuere not Latin in this sense.

ALLURE, allucere, allectare. JN. invitare et allectare: allectare et invitare: oī allicum ad aliquid: illicere or pellicere alicum in or ad aliquid: inescare (attract by a bait): illecebris trahere. To allure by promises, promissis inducere.

ALLURE, s., esca, illecebra (proper and improper): cibus ad fraudem alicuius

positus (Liv.), also from context, cibus only. To take by an allure, cibio inescare. A bird used as an allure is illex.

ALLUREMENT, || as a cōtion: allectatio (Quint., Inst., 1, 10, 32). || As a thing: invitamentum: incitamentum. Allurements, illecebre: sometimes blandimenta. Allurements to sensual pleasures, also lenocinia.

ALLUSER, allector (Col.): illex (a bird used as a lure by fowlers: figuratively, a misleader, &c., Plaut., Appul.).

ALLURING, blandus: dulcis.

ALLURINGLY, blande.

ALLURINGNESS, illecebre; blandimenta (plural).

ALLUSION, significatio (also in plural, as Suet. Ner., 37, Bremi).

ALLUSUAL, || fluminibus aggestus ALLUVIOUS, || (Pliny): alluvius (Var.): per alluvionem adjectus (Gai., Dig.): qui fluminum alluvie concrevit (Col.), accrevit (Gai.).

ALLUVION, alluvies: fluminum alluvies (Col.): alluvio.

ALLY, || join one thing to another, conjungere aliquid cum aliquid re: adungere aliquid alicui rei, or ad aliquid (both proper and improper): copulare aliquid cum aliquid re (join fast, unite as if by a band, thong, &c., figuratively): connectere aliquid cum aliquid re (connect as if by a tie or knot: figuratively, e. g., orientem et occidentem; amicitiam cum voluptate). || Unite or league one's self with, se jungere, conjungere cum aliquid (join: generally): societatem inire, coire, facere cum aliquo (enter into a company, league, &c.): foedus facere (of an actual alliance): by marriage, matrimonio aliquid secum jungere. || To be allied, federe conjungi cum aliquo. || = to be akin to, &c. Vid. ALLIED. || FIG.

ALLY, socius: federatus. To be any body's ally, federe or societate et federe jungi alicui: socium alicui esse. To procure allies, socios sibi adsciscere.

ALMANAC, fasti; ephemeris: calendarium (late, Inscript., Grut., 133. In Jurists a debt-book: post-Augustan, Sen.).

ALMIGHTINESS, omnipotentia (Macrobian): * potentia omnibus in rebus maxima. The almightiness of God, præpotens Dei natura.

ALMIGHTY, ejus numini parent omnia: rerum omnium præpotens (Cic.); omnipotens (poetic, Virg.). God is almighty, * nihil est, quod Deus efficere non possit.

ALMOND, (A) PROPE, as fruit: amygdala, amygdalum (with the shell): nucleus amygdalis (the kernel). As adjective, amygdalinus. (B) IMPROPR. = tonsil, tonsilla.

ALMOND-MILK, * lac amygdalinum.

ALMOND-OIL, aleum amygdalinum; or oleum ex amygdalis expressum.

ALMOND-TART, * paniculum amygdalinum.

ALMOND-TREE, amygdalus; amygdala.

ALMONER, * qui est principi or regi (as the case may be) a largitionibus.

ALMOST, prope, pæne (almost, nearly, but not quite): fere, ferme (with omnes, &c.: prope, pæne, make a positive assertion; fere, ferme, decline doing it; it being either enough for the speaker's purpose, or all that his knowledge allows him to do, to state that the assertion is at least approximately or generally true): tantum (πολύον οὐ, ὀλίγον εἶναι: an elliptical form used by Licy and later writers, = "only this is wanting, that not," &c.): propemodum (what is not far removed from the right measure: "almost what it should be"). When, almost = "within a little," it may be translated by haud multum or non longe auit, quid, &c. (not ut); prope erat or factum est, ut, &c.: I prophus nihil factum est, quam ut, &c.: I almost believe, non longo abest (not absum) quin credam: the left wing was almost defeated, prope erat ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur.

ALMS, stipis (as a gift): beneficium (as a good deed). To give alms, stipem spargere, largiri: to collect alms, stipem cogere, colligere: to beg for alms, stipem

emendicare ab aliquo: to live on alms, alienā misericordiā vivere; mendicantem vivere (Plaut., by begging for alms): stipem precariā vitare (Ammian., 26, 10): to live by any body's alms, * ope alicuius sustentatum vivere: to hold out one's hand for an alms, manum ad stipem porrigere (Sen.).

ALMS-DEED. CACL. by stipem spargere, largiri.

ALMS-GIVER, * qui stipem confer in egenes.

ALMS-HOUSE, ptochotrophium, ptochium (Cod., Just., 1, 2, 13, and 19; 1, 3, 35).

ALMS-MAN, * qui alienā misericordiā vivit; qui mendicans vivit: mendicus (beggar): planus (ragsman).

ALMUG-TREE, Santalum album or Pterocarpus Sandalinus (sandal-tree).

ALOES, aloē, es. || Agallocha exscarpa; agallochum (a tree of which the bark and wood are used as perfumes in the East).

ALOFT, sublime (in sublime, post-Augustan): to be borne or carried aloft, sublime ferri (of living creatures and things): sublimem abire (of living things): pennis sublimem ferri, pennis or alis se levare (of birds).

ALONE, adj., solus: unus (opposed to several or all = my single self; by myself; for which also solus, unus solus): sine arbitris, remotis arbitris (without witnesses, spectators, &c.). To be alone, solum esse, secum esse (without any companion or attendant): sine arbitris esse. To like to be alone, secretum captare (in Siler Age). One who likes to be alone, solitarius. To let any body alone, sinere alicum. To let any thing alone, omittere aliquid: aliquid non facere. Let me alone, sine me; noli me turbare: omittite me.

ALONE, adv., solum, tantum. Not alone, but, non tantum (or solum) = sed etiam. VID. ONLY.

ALONG, prep., secundum (with accusative). Along the coast, præter oram: to sail along the coast, oram prætervohi: to sail close along the shore, oram, terram legere. || Along with, una cum, or cum only. || To go along with, vid. ACCOMPANY.

ALONG, adv., porro, protinus (forward, on). To drive a herd along, armentum porro agere. Go along with you, abi! apage te! move te hinc. || All along, semper, &c. VID. ALWAYS.

ALOOF, procul (opposed to juxta, at some distance, but mostly within sight: longe is of a greater distance, mostly out of sight). || To stand aloof from any thing, aliquid non attingere (e. g., negotia, rempublicam, &c.): ab aliquid re se removere or sevocare; ab aliquid re recedere (all three of withdrawing from what one has hitherto been engaged in). To stand aloof from each of two parties, neutri parti favere: from parties generally, ab omni partium studio alienum esse.

ALOUD, clare: clarā voce (e. g., legere: vivā voce is unclassical): magnā or summā voce (with a very loud voice).

ALPHABET, alpha et beta (e. g., discere, to learn his A, B, C, Juv.: alphabetum, Eccl.): litterarum nomina et contextus (the names and order of the letters: l. n. et contextum discere, Quint.): unus et viginti formæ litterarum (the shapes of the 21 letters of the Roman alphabet, Cic.): litterarum ordo (Plin.).

ALPHABETICAL, in literas digestus: * litterarum ordine dispositus. An alphabetical list of writers, annuum in literas digesta nomina (Vrb. Sq.). To explain any thing in alphabetical order, aliquid litterarum ordine explicare.

ALPHABETICALLY, litterarum ordine. To arrange any thing alphabetically, aliquid in literas digerere.

ALPINE, Alpibus. Alpine tribes, Alpici (Nep., Hann.), Alpine or Inalpine gentes: Inalpin (populi).

ALPS, Alpes, lum. Liring or situated at the foot of the Alps, subalpinus: on this side the Alps, cisalpinus: on the other side the Alps, transalpinus.

ALREADY, jam: jam jam (stronger than jam).

ALSO, etiam, quoque (quoque, which

always follows its word, is merely a copulative particle, and can only render a single notion prominent: etiam is augmentative, it enhances what has been said; it can also relate to a whole sentence. The pronoun idem is used where different properties are attributed to the same subject or object. Musci quondam iidem poëtae (were also poets): et ipse (when what is asserted of the person or thing in question is at the same time asserted, by implication, of other persons or things. Darius quum vincti suos videret, mori voluit et ipse, i. e., as well as they, or with them): item (in like manner; likewise; just so: augur cum fratre item augure: litere—a patre vehementes, ab amicis item): preterea, insuper (besides; moreover). ¶ Nec non in the prose of the Golden Age connects sentences only, not nouns. On the occasional use of et for etiam (in Cic.), vid. Huxley's TULLIUS. ¶ And also, et etiam, et quoque (generally with a word between; else atque etiam should be used).

ALTAR, ara (general term, whether made of stone or of earth, turf, &c.): altaria, ium (a high altar: an ara, with an apparatus for burnt-offerings: altare, altarium, in singular, belong to a later age). A little altar, arula: to build an altar, aram statueret (general term), deo facere aram (to a deity). To dedicate an altar, aram dicare, consecrare (Cic.). To swear before an altar, aram tenentem iurare (the person who swore, touched the altar). To make any body swear before an altar, altarihus adiungit iurjurando ad iurare aliquem. To fly to the altars, ad (in) aras confugere: to drag from the altars, ab ipsis aris detrahere: and slay, ab altarihus ad necem transferre. The sacrament of the altar, *cena Domini; *cena or mensa sacra; eucharistia (Eccl.). Vid. SACRAMENT.

ALTAR-CLOTH, *tegmen altarium. ALTER, TRANS, mutare: commutare (aliquid in aliquid re, of a thing that exists independently, as a house, &c.: de aliqua re, of what does not exist independently, as manners, customs, &c.): immutare (mostly of an entire change): submutare (of a partial change): novare (to give any thing a new shape): emendare, corrigere (improve by an alteration; emendare may be said of removing one or more errors, corrigere of making what was altogether bad good): variare (to vary by changing; e. g., fortium, animos, &c.): invertere (to turn round: give a wrong turn to; e. g., corrupt the character): interpolare (to falsify any thing by altering its appearance). To alter any thing written, a speech, &c., orationem, &c., rescribere: a will, testamentum mutare (general term): testamentum rescindere (to cancel it; of the testator: testamentum resignare, is to open a will): to alter a line of march, iter or viam flectere; iter convertere: a plan, consilium mutare or commutare: one's life, manner of life, morum institutumque mutationem facere (opposed to instituta sua tenere): one's custom, consuetudinem mutare: one's disposition, novum sibi inducere ingenium (Liv. 3, 33): one's character, morum mutationem or commutationem facere (general term)—mores emendare (for the better); mores invertere (for the worse): what can still be altered, quod integrum est: what is done can not be altered, factum innotum fieri non potest (Tac.). ¶ To be altered, Vid. ALTER, INTR.

ALTER, INTR, mutari: commutari: immutari (Syn. in preceding word): variare (to change backward and forward; especially of the weather): converti (to change round, whether for better or for worse): of fortune, plans, &c.): to change (of men, their characters, &c.): se inverti (for the worse): in melius mutari, ad bonam frugem se recipere (for the better). Vid., also, to alter the character, in ALTEI, TRANS. Not to alter, sibi constare, a se non decedere. He has not altered, non alius est ac fuit; est idem qui fuit semper: antiquum obtinet. He is quite altered, commutatus est totus. You must begin to-day to be an altered man, hic dies

aliam vitam deferat, alios mores postulat (Ter.). Men are altered, homines alii facti sunt. Times and opinions are altered, magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio. Every thing is altered, versa sunt omnia. Which can not now be altered, quod non integrum est.

ALTERABLE, mutabilis, commutabilis (unstable, changeable): qui mutari, commutari, &c., potest.

ALTERATION, mutatio: commutatio: immutatio: conversio (Syn. s. verbs under ALTER, TRANS.): varietas, vicissitudo (the first more accidental, the last regular). Alteration of the weather, colli varietas: alterations of fortune, fortunæ vicissitudines. Alteration of opinion, mutatio sententiæ: receptus sententiæ (retraction): to make an alteration, mutationem or commutationem alicuius rei facere (vid. ALTER, TRANS.): to cause an alteration, commutationem alicui rei afferre: to undergo or be subject to an alteration, mutationem habere: to plan or endeavor to effect an alteration, mutationem moliri. An alteration of circumstances is taking place, commutatio rerum accedit. Alteration of color, mutatio coloris: of plan, consilii: of the state of things, rerum conversio.

ALTERCATION, altercatio (a contest of words with more or less of heat): iurgium (an angry quarrel conducted with abusive words, when neither party will listen to reason). To have an altercation with any body, altercari cum aliquo: verbis cum aliquo concertare: iurgio certare cum aliquo: to begin an altercation, altercari incipere (cum aliquo): causam iurgii inferre. I get into an altercation with any body, oritur mihi (de aliqua re) altercatio cum aliquo. A great part of the day was taken up by an altercation between Lentulus and Caninius, dies magnâ ex parte consumitur altercatione Lentuli et Caninii. Altercations took place in the senate, altercationes in senatu factæ (Cic.). No altercation ever took place with greater clamors, nulla altercatio clamoribus habita maioribus (Cic.).

ALTERNATE, v., alternare (eum aliquo): alternare vices (Or.): aliquid aliquâ re variare (e. g., otium labore; laborem otio).

ALTERNATE, adj., alternus. Alternate acts of kindness, mutua officia: beneficia ultro citroque data et accepta. ¶ On alternate days, alternis diebus. Alternate angles, *anguli sibi oppositi.

ALTERNATELY, alternis (ablative of the adjective: Varr., not Cic., one after the other): in vicem, per vices (when several follow immediately after others): ¶ vicissim (in turn; on the other hand) does not belong here: and vicibus belongs to poetry and late prose: mutuo is "reciprocally," "mutually."

ALTERNATION, alternatio (post-classical): vices (plural), vicissitudo: permutatio (change): varietas. Alternations of fortune, fortunæ vicissitudines, varietas: of the seasons, temporum vicissitudo, varietas: of day and night, vicissitudines dierum, nocturnique: vicissitudines diurnæ nocturnæque (Cic.).

ALTERNATIVE. There is no word for it; but the notion may be expressed in various ways. "Peace or war is our only alternative," inter bellum et pacem nihil medium est (Cic.). "Either he must be punished by the state, or we enslaved: there is no other alternative," res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ille pœnas reipublice luat, an nos serviamus (Cic.). To offer any body an alternative, *geminam conditionem alicui proponere.

ALTHOUGH, etsi (= "even if," the concession made is here simply a supposition: if considered as really existing, the indicative is used; if merely as possible, the subjunctive): etiamsi (a fuller and stronger etsi = "yea, even if," "even if," Etiamsi and etsi differ nearly as "though" and "although"): tamen etsi or tametsi (gives prominence to the improbability of the coexistence of the supposition and the asserted consequence: it is often followed by tamen, which has then the force of "yet nevertheless" quoniam (=

"however much" the supposition really exists: the real existence of the supposition being granted, it takes the indicative in the best writers): quamvis ("however much" you, the person addressed, may possibly imagine the concession to exist really: hence = "yea, only with the subjunctive"): ¶ quoniam and quamvis can only be used with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs, whose notion can be supposed to exist in a heightened degree of intensity: licet (= "granted the thing be so": "let it be so, if you like:" allowing a supposition, the correctness of which the speaker does not in any degree maintain himself, but allows the person addressed to maintain it if he pleases: it is an impersonal verb, and takes the subjunctive governed by ut omitted. It may occur in other tenses; thus, detrahat auctori multum fortuna licet bit; and Cic. has quamvis licet, IV. D. 3, 36; Tusc. 4, 24). Ours. "Though" correcting or limiting a previous statement, or adding to it some circumstance to be kept in view in the application of it, is quamquam, less frequently etsi; the conjunction standing at the head of a sentence, which is then more than a mere subordinate clause. Thus, confit te ad Mulum: infer patrie bellum. Quamquam quid ego te invitem, &c. (Cic.). Do, do, ponas temeritatis meæ: etsi quæ fuit illa temeritas? (Cic.). Quam (with subjunctive, properly denotes the coexistence of two apparently inconsistent states, &c.). Ut has also the meaning of although (ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas, Or.), and ne of "although—not" (e. g., ne sit summum malum dolor, malum certe est, Cic.).

ALTITUDE, altitudo: excelsitas: sublimitas (all three properly and figuratively); proceritas (properly, "tallness," height in reference to growth. Vid. SYN. in HIGH); elatio (figuratively, elevation; e. g., animi). ¶ Altitude of a mountain, altitudo or excelsitas montis; or, if the highest point is meant, fastigium.

ALTOGETHER, ¶ completely, &c., prorsus (opposed to "in some degree," or "almost": quite, without exception): omnino (opposed to magnâ ex parte, &c.: completely, quite; also "altogether" = in one lot [e. g., vendere], opposed to separatim, Plin.): plane (quite: opposed to pæne: e. g., plane par: vis—vel plane nullo modo, Cic.): in or per omnes partes: per omnia (in every respect): penitus (through and through; thoroughly; quite; e. g., anitere, perspicere, cognosce, &c., opposed to magnâ ex parte, and to "superficially": funditus (from the foundations; utterly: especially with verbs of perishing, destroying, overthrowing, defeating, rejecting, depriving). Altogether or in great measure, omnino aut magnâ ex parte. With reference to a person, altogether may be translated by the adjective totus. "He is altogether made up of falsehood and deceit," totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est. ¶ = all together; cuncti (all collected together: opposed to dispersi): universi (all taken together, wherever they may chance to be: opposed to singuli). ¶ In all, omnino (e. g., omnino ad ducentos, Cic.): sometimes in summâ (Drusus erat —absolutus; in summâ quatuor sententiis, Cic.).

ALUM, âlumen. Containing or impregnated with alum, aluminatus, aluminosus. One engaged in procuring or preparing alum, aluminarius (Inscr.). Alum-water, aqua aluminata.

ALUMINOUS, aluminatus: aluminosus. ALWAYS, semper (opposed to nunquam): usque (always, within a definite limit: semper represents time as a space; usque as a continuing line: semper = omni tempore: usque = nullo tempore intermisso; continenter): perpetuo (of uninterrupted continuance to the end of a space of time). ¶ With superlatives always is translated by quisque: "the best things are always the rarest," optimum quidque rarissimum est. ¶ Sometimes always is used hyperbolically for "nearly always," "mostly;" it may then be translated by plerumque, or by a periphrasis with solere. He always arrives too late,

plerumque sero venit. *I always take a walk at this time, hoc tempore ambulare soleo.* But *but this may sometimes be expressed by the simple present or imperfect*; e. g., post cibum meridianum—paullisper conquiescebat: *to be always at a place, frequentem esse aliquo loco; assiduam esse aliquo loco or circo locum.*

AM. Vid. BE.
AMAIN, vehementer; valde; graviter; acriter; acerbe; contente.

AMALGAMATE. *The nearest verbs are temperare, miscere, commiscere (alliquid).*

AMALGAMATION. *The nearest nouns are mixtio (Vitr.), commixtio (Cul.).*

AMANUENSIS, amanuensis (*Silver Age*): a manu (sc. servus): librarius (a copier of books: but also one employed in other kinds of writing: a secretary, &c.): scriba (one who hold the office of scribe, whether as a public officer, or in the service of a prince): ab epistolis (sc. servus: the slave to whom the master dictated his letters). *To be any body's amanuensis, alicui a manu esse; alicui ab epistolis esse.*

AMARANTH, amarantus.

AMARITUDE, amaritudo.

AMASS, acervare: concervare (*to make a heap of any thing; to heap together*): aggerare, exaggerare (*to heap up high, post-Augustan in prose*): cumulare, accumulare (*the first to heap up to the full measure; to heap up much: the latter, to keep adding to a heap; cumulare also trop., to go on increasing any thing*): augere (*to increase*): addere aliquid alicui rei (*to add something to any thing*). *To amass treasures, opes exaggerare.*

AMASS, s., accumulatio: coacervatio.

AMATORY, amatorius.

AMAUROSIS, * amaurosiſ (ἀμαυρωσις).

AMAZE, in stuporem dare; obstupescere; alicujus mentem animumque perturbare; in perturbationem conjicere; consternare; percutere (not percellere). *|| To be amazed, obstupescere, and the passive of the verbs above: stupere; alicujus animum stupor tenet. To be sore amazed at any thing, aliquā re exanimatum esse. || to be astonished at.*

AMAZE, s. Vid. AMAZEMENT.

AMAZEDLY, * stupens in modum: or by participles of perturbare, &c.

AMAZED, stupens, obstupescens: admirans: admiratus (astonished at).

AMAZEDNESS, Vid. AMAZEMENT.

AMAZEMENT, stupor: admiratio (astonishment, wonder). *To fill with amazement, vid. AMAZE, verb.*

AMAZING, stupendus: admirabilis (astonishing: e. g., audacia): mirus, per mirus (wonderful): ingens, immanis (immense): immanes pecunie (an amazing sum of money).

AMAZINGLY, stupendum in modum: valde: vehementer.

AMAZON, Amazon, plural Amazōnes: IMPR., mulier or virgo bellicosa, animosa, fortis, &c.

AMAZONIAN, Amazonicus: poetical-ly, Amazonius.

AMBAGES, ambages (only in ablative singular: plural completus, Gell. um).

AMBIGUOUS, ambigiosus (Gell.).

AMBASSADOR, legatus. *Ambassador to treat for a peace, orator pacis or pacis petendæ (v. Cic. De Rep., 2, 8; Lit., 36, 27): * legatus pacificator or ad pacificandum missus (Cf. Lit., 5, 23; i, 40). To be an ambassador, legatum esse: legationem gerere, administrare: legatione fungi: to send ambassadors, legatos mittere; also mittere only, with qui (and subjunctive): to send ambassadors to any body, legatos ad aliquem mittere: any body, legatum ad aliquem mittere, or aliquem legare ad aliquem (de aliquā re, if the purpose is expressed).*

AMBASSADRESS, quæ missa est; oratrix: uxor legati (if ambassador's wife is meant).

AMBASSAGE, legatio. Vid. EMBASSASSY.

AMBER, succinum: electrum (th. for the Latin name; the latter borrowed

from the Greek: glesum was its name among the Germans. Dithley, Tac. Germ., 43, 6). As an adjective, succineus.

AMBERGRIS, Ambārum, Ambra (Kraft and Forbiger).

AMBER-SEED, } * amōmum granum
AMBER-TREE, } Paradisi (Linn.).

AMBIDEXTER, æquimanus (Auson., Beda, Orth., 2329, Plin.). *The Greek ἀμφίτερος, ἀμπίτερος, might be used in familiar style. Thus (figuratively): "at plane Homeric appellation ἀμπίτερος, id est æquimanus to pronuntium." Symmach., Ep., 9, 101 (110): dexter, vater, &c. || Green to double-dealing, homo bilinguis (double-tongued): temporum multorum homo (Curt., 5, 3, 4: a temporizer; time-server): prævaricator (as a lawyer).*

AMBIDEXTERITY, ἀμπίτερος, ut Greco verbo utar: vafrities, &c., || Shuffling conduct, prævaricatio (of a lawyer).

AMBIDEXTROUS. Vid. AMBIDEXTER.

AMBIENT, qui cingit, circumfunditur, &c. *The ambient air, circumfusis nobis aer.*

AMBIGUO, farrago.

AMBIGUITY, ambiguitas (general term, verborum, &c.): amphibolia (ἀμφιβολία in rhetoric). *A playful or ironical ambiguity, suspicio ridiculi abscondita (Cic., De Or., 2, 59, 978).*

AMBIGUOUS, ambiguus (e. g., answer, responsum, that admits of two or more interpretations: words, verba: and FIG. = not to be trusted, ingenium, fides, &c.): aniceps (proposition having two heads: hence waverer between two directions; what has a double or doubtful sense: oraculum, responsum): ōmbius (doubtful, indeterminate). JN. dubius et quasi duplex (e. g., words, verba): flexilōquus (speaking what admits of two meanings). JN. flexilōquus et obscurus (e. g., oracle, oraculum, Cic., De Div., 2, 56, 115). *An ambiguous declaration, ex ambiguo dictum: a man of ambiguous character, homo ambigui ingenii, ambigū fide. To return an ambiguous answer, ambigue respondere; nihil certi respondere.*

AMBIGUOUSLY, ambigue. || = with ambiguous faith, ambigū fide.

AMBIT, ambitus (tis).

AMBITION, ambitio: studium laudis: studium cupiditasque honorum: cupido honoris or famæ: aviditas or avaritia gloriæ: æstus quidam gloriæ: sitis famæ (t). *Sometimes from the context, gloria only may do, alienus gloriæ favere (Cic.). To be impelled by ambition, gloriā duci: to be possessed, enthralled, &c., by ambition, ambitione teneri: to burn with ambition, ambitione accensus esse or flagrare. He allowed himself to be hurried away by his ambition, eum absorbit æstus quidam gloriæ: or quasi quidam æstus gloriæ abripit, atque in altum abstrahit.*

AMBITIOUS, ambitiosus: avidus gloriæ or laudis: cupidus honorum: laudis et honoris cupidus: appetens gloriæ: sitiens famæ (t). *To be ambitious, laudis studio trahi: gloriā duci. To be ambitious of any thing, alicujus rei desiderio incessum esse or flagrare: aliquod ardentem cupere.*

AMBITIOUSLY, ambitiose (e. g., petere aliquid).

AMBITIOUSNESS. Vid. AMBITION.

AMBLE, v., totūm incedere (Varr. ap. Non., 4, 13: totūm incursum carpere, Plin., 8, 42, 67, is a mere conjecture). *An ambling horse or nag, equus tolutarius (Sen., Ep., 57, 9): equus gradarius (Lucell. ap. Non.): equus, cui non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterius crurum explicatu glomeratio (Plin., 8, 42, 67, end).*

AMBLE, s., ambulatura (= "gradus minutus et creber et qui sedentem delectet et erigat." Varr. 6, 6, &c.): gradus totulitis (Varr. ap. Non., 17, 20): mollis alterius crurum explicatu glomeratio (Plin., 8, 42, 67, end): incessus gradarius (Kraft and Forbiger).

AMBLER. Vid. "Ambling horse" in AMBLE.

AMBLINGLY, totūm.

AMBROSIA, ambrosia. || Name of a

plant, ambrosia. Chenopodium Botrys (Linn.). According to others, the ἀμβροσία of Dioscorides is Artemisia arborescens.

AMBROSIAL, ambrosius (t); ambrosiacus (Plin.).

AMBRY, armarium (cupboard or closet): armarium promptuarium (Cato).

AMBS-ACE, perhaps venus. *To throw ambs-ace, vœnem jacere.*

AMBULATION, ambulatio.

AMBULATORY, ambulatorius (mobile: of machines, &c.; e. g., torres: also that serve for walking on: porticus ambulatoria, Ulp. Dig.).

AMBURY, vomica.

AMBUSCADE. Vid. AMBUSH.

AMBUSH, insidia (both the place and the men): locus insidiarum (the place): latēbra (lurking place: e. g., of a murderer): to lay an ambush, insidias locare, collocare, ponere: insidias disponere (in different places; e. g., silvestribus locis): to place or post men in ambush, in insidiis locare, collocare: in insidiis disponere (if in different places): to lie in ambush, in insidiis esse or subsistere: to rise, &c., from one's ambush, ex insidiis consurgere: ex insidiis or latēbris exsilire: to draw into an ambush, aliquem in insidias trahere or perducere: aliquem in insidias inducere: to fall into an ambush, in insidiis incidere, insidias intrare: insidias circumveniri.

AMBUSHED, in insidiis collocatus, &c.

AMBUSHMENT. Vid. AMBUSH.

AMBUST, ambustus.

AMBUSTION, ambustio (Plin.).

AMEL. Vid. EXAMEL.

AMELIORATE, melius facere aliquid.

AMELIORATION, CACL. by melius facere.

AMEN! ita fiat! ratum esto! * dixi (at the end of a speech): amen (as technical term, "Et responsuri ferit aëra vocibus amen." Auson., Eph. in Orat., end, Prudent.).

AMENABLE, cui ratio reddenda est; qui aliquid præstare debet: to a law, lege aliquā teneri; legem aliquam conservare debere; legi aliqui parere, &c., debere: to the authority, rule, &c., of any body, sub alicujus jus et jurisdictionem subjunctus (Cic. Rull., 2, 36, 95).

AMEND, TRANS., melius facere or efficere (*to make better*): corrigere (*to correct or improve a whole that is defective, not right, &c.*): emendare (*to free any thing from faults*). JN. corrigere et emendare; emendare et corrigere. *To amend one's ways, mores corrigere or emendare. INTRANS., || to grow better in health, meliorem fieri; ex morbo convalescere: ex incommoda valetudine emergere. I am beginning to amend, meliusculi est mihi. || To improve: of fortune, &c. "My fortune amends" (Sid.), me res vult meliore loco. || With respect to morals, mores suos mutare: in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.*

AMENDE (French), multa or multa.

Vid. AMENDS.

AMENDMENT, || correction, correctio: emendatio. JN. correctio et emendatio (SYN. IN AMEND, trans.). || Improvement in a sick person's health, convalescentia (Symm.). a considerable amendment has taken place, inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo est; ægrotus convalescit. || Of circumstances, "melior rerum conditio. || Of morals, mores emendatores: vita emendator (Ulp. Dig.).

AMENDER, corrector: emendator. JN. corrector et emendator (SYN. IN AMEND, trans.).

AMENDS, compensatio: satisfactio (what satisfies an injured person): expiatio (atonement for a crime: sceleris, rupti federis, &c.). *To make amends for any thing, aliquid compensare: satisfacere alicui (to give any body satisfaction): expiare aliquid (of making amends for a crime: by any thing, aliqūā re). Also, expiare aliquem aliqūā re: to any body by any thing, aliquid alicui compensare aliqūā re: for an injury suffered or loss sustained, alicuiusdam restituere, damnum prestare: to make one's self amends for a loss sustained, damnum or detrimentum*

sancire or **resarcire**; **damnum compensare** (aliquid re). *To accept amends for any thing, satisfactionem accipere pro aliquâ re. To seek amends, res repetere (not only of the Fœdalis, or Roman officer who demanded restitution from a state, but also of a purchaser of damaged goods, &c., claiming his money back). || Recompense.* Vid. **REWARD**.

AMENITY, **amenitas** (hortorum, fluminis, orarum et litorum, &c.).

AMERCE, **multare** (in any thing, ali-quâ re): **multam imponere** (in aliquem). *To be amerced, pecuniâ multari. || De-prive, rob, privare, spoliare, &c.*

AMERCEI, qui multam imponit.

AMERCEMENT, multa: **hâc estimata** (the damages fixed according to an estimation of the injury).

AMES-ACE. Vid. **AMAS-ACE**.

AMETHYST, **amethystus**, f.

AMETHYSTINE, **amethystinus**.

AMABILITY, **amabilitas** (Plaut. and late writers): **suavitas** (sweetness): **venustas** (loveliness, attractiveness): **of disposition, morum suavitas**.

AMABLE, **amabilis**: **amandus**: **amore dignus**: **dignus qui ametur**: **suavis, dulcis** (sweet): **venustus** (lovely). *An amiable character, moros amabiles. Nothing can be more amiable than this man, nihil est hoc homini dignius, quod ametur.*

AMABLENESS. Vid. **AMABILITY**.

AMABLY, **suaviter, blande**: **amabili-ter** (= affectionately) **has an active sense** (e. g., **amabiliter cogitare** in aliquem, Cic.).

AMICABLE, **amicus**: **benevólus**: **bene-gignus**, &c. Vid. **FRIENDLY**.

AMICABLY, **amicæ**: **benevole**: **aman-ter**: **familiariter**. *To live amicably with any body, amice cum aliquo vivere; familiariter uti aliquo: to converse amicably with any body, amice, familiariter loqui cum aliquo.*

AMICE, **amictus** (Eccl. Vid. *Du Cange in Johnson's Dict.*).

AMID, } inter. *Amid the tumult, in-*

AMIDST, } **ter** **tumultum**. *Also by*
with the adjective **medius**: **in mediâ al-iquâ re**.

AMISS, **adv.**, **pervase**: **perpêram** (op-posed to recte): **prave**. *Sometimes oc-curs (i. e., otherwise than the thing should be, than was expected, &c.). To judge or de-termine amiss, perpêram judicare or sanc-ire; prave judicare. To do amiss, pec-care, dolere; delictum admittere or committere; labi, errare (vid. **SIN**, e.). It would not be amiss if you were to speak with Balbus on this subject, de quo nihil nocuerit, si cum Balbo locutus eris. I thought it would not be amiss to relate, haud ab re dixi, referre, &c.: or by en-ter only, followed by subjunctive (with or without ut) or by accusative with infinitive. Any thing turns out amiss, res secus cadit; res minus prospere or non ex sententiâ cadit. To take any thing amiss, aliquid perpêram interpretari (to put a bad con-struction on it); aliquid in malam partem accipere (to take any thing ill, in bad part). I take it amiss, that, &c., egre fero, with accusative and infinitive. To be somewhat amiss leviter egrotare: levi motuinequâ tentari (Suet.).*

AMITY. Vid. **FRIENDSHIP**.

AMMONIAC, **sal ammoniacus**.

AMMUNITION, **instrumentum et ap-paratus belli**: **arma, tela, cetera que ad bellum gerendum pertinent** (after Cic., Phil., 11, 12, 30).

AMMUNITION BREAD, **panis milita-ris**.

AMNESTY, **venia præteritorum**: **im-punitas**: **fides publica** (these three mostly of amnesty granted to individuals or a small number): **oblivio with or without re-um** ante actarum or præteritarum: **ob-livio** quam Athenienses ἀμνηστία vocant (Val. Max.): **lex**, ne quis ante actarum rerum accusator, neve multetur (Nep., act of amnesty passed): **pacum abolitionis** (Quint.). **JN.** **venia et obli-vio**; **venia et impunitas**; **venia et in-columitas**. *To pro-claim a general amnesty, omnium factu-rum dictorumque veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sancire. In the hopes of an amnesty, spe abolitionis* (Quint.). **PUR.**

veniam et impunitatem alicui dare; **im-punitatem largiri**. *To bind all parties to an amnesty, omnes jurejurando astringere discordiarum oblivionem fore. To pray for an amnesty, veniam præteritorum precari.*

AMNICOLIST, **amnicola** (Or.).

AMNIGENOUS, **amnigénus** (Val. Flacc.).

AMOMUM, **amómum**.

AMONG, } inter. *Sometimes in, apud.*

AMONGST, } *To be reckoned among good men, in bonis viris haberi. To reckon among good things, in bonis numerare. Apud is used of actions, &c., done among certain persons; e. g., tantopere apud nostros justitia culta est, ut, &c., Cic.: huc apud majores nostros facitatis, Cic. || From among, e, ex (e. g., ex cunctis genere).*

AMORIST, **amator**: **amator mulierum**. *That amator is often = amator mulierum (one who must always be in love with somebody) is proved by Tusc., 4, 12, 22; Hor., Ep., 1, 1, 38.*

AMOROSO. Vid. *next word*.

AMOROUS, **amans** (really in love with): **amore captus** or **incensus**: **venereus**: **libidininosus** (in bad sense): **amatorius** (relating to love: of things; e. g., voluptas, pœsis, &c.). *To have an amorous look, * vultu or oculis amorem prodere or fa-ter.*

AMOROUSLY, **amatorie** (e. g., **ama-torie scribere**).

AMOROUSNESS, **amor** (in good sense): **amor venereus**: **libido**; **venus** (in bad sense: of lustful passion).

AMORT, **tristis, mœstus**, &c. Vid. **SAD**, **DEJECTED**.

AMORTIZATION, } *Nothing nearer*
AMORTIZEMENT, } *than alienatio*
abalienatio.

AMORTIZE, in perpetuum alienare (Cic.).

AMOVE. Vid. **REMOVE**.

AMOUNT (v.), **efficere, also esse**: **ex-plere**. *What does the whole amount to? quæ summa est? quantum est? To amount to a great sum, longam summam efficere or conficere. The whole number amounted to more than 80,000 men, omnis numerus explebat amplius octoginta milia (Vell.). To what does the amount? id autem quantum est? (the amount being small). To amount to any thing (= to have it for its result), eo or hoc redire (Ter., &c.): hunc adeo exitum habere (have no other result than this: of actions, &c.). The evil at worst can only amount to a divorce, incommoditas huc omnis redit, si eveniat discessio (Ter., Andr., 3, 3, 35). Any thing amounts but to this, that! &c., perhaps aliquid non ferme longius progreditur, quam ut, &c. It amounts to the same thing, idem est: par est (Cic. pro Muren., 19, 41). It amounts to the same thing, whether—or, nihil interest, utrum—ad. The whole argument of his letter amounts to this, summa epistolæ hæc est. What he said amounts to this, exitus fuit orationis (Cæs., B. G., 4, 6, Herodot.).*

AMOUNT, s., **summa**. *The whole amount, solidum: an insignificant amount, minuta summa or summula. || Abstract of a whole, summa, caput. Vid. SUM.*

AMOUR, **res amatoria**. **Amours**, **amores**. *To have an amour, amori operam dare (Ter., Heaut., 1, 1, 53): To pursue amours, amores sectari.*

AMPHIBIOUS, **cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est** (Flor.). *An amphibious animal, bestia quasi anceps, in utraque sede vivens (Cic., N. D., 1, 37, 103): animal, cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est (Flor., 1, 3, 6): animal, cuius et in terrâ et in humore vivat (Plin., 8, 31, 45). || = mongrel, Vid.*

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, **amphibólus** (Ca-pell.).

AMPHIBOLOGY, **amphibólía**, Cic. (am-phibologia, Charis. Isid.).

¹ In such a sentence as is given in John-son: "the errors of aged men amount but to this, that more might have been done, or sooner."

AMPHIBOLOUS, **amphibólus** (Cajet.)

AMPHIBRACH, **amphibráchys** (G

yos).

AMPHIMACER, **amphimácerus** (or

ácer).

AMPHISBÆNA, **amphisbæna** (Lucan,

Plin.).

AMPHITHEATRE, **amphithéâtrum**

(Sæd., Plin. Tac., properly and figurative-ly): **to present somewhat of the appearance of an amphitheatre, velut amphitheatri or theatri efficere speciem** (Sal., Hist. B. Afr., 37).

AMPHITHEATRICAL, **amphitheatrá-lis**.

AMPLE, **amplus**: **laxus** (not narrow; roomy): **spatiosus** (roomy, spacious): **capax** (able to hold much). *Often by satis; e. g., ample reason, satis causa; also gravis causa. An ample garrison, abunde magnum presidium. || Liberal, &c., benignus. || Full (as in "an ample narra-tive"), copiosus, verborbus: longus. Vid. GREAT.*

AMPLENESS, **amplitudo**: **laxitas**: **ca-pacitas**.

AMPLIATE, **ampliare**.

AMPLIATION, **amplificatio** (amplia-tio is "adjournment;" but in Tertull. = amplification).

AMPLIFICATE, **amplificare**.

AMPLIFICATION, **amplificatio** (= "en-largement," and also as technical term of rhetoric, exaggerating representation).

AMPLIFIER, **amplificator**, Cic. (Jem.-atrix).

AMPLIFY, **amplificare** (= "enlarge," and also "set off by rhetorical exaggera-tion"). *Also dilatare (alicujus imperium, gloriam): propagare or proferre (aliquid, fines alicujus rei, &c.): augere: multipli-care. Vid. ENLARGE, INCREASE. || Ex-aggerate rhetorically, amplificare: verbis exaggerare: multiplicare verbis (represent as more numerous than they really are; e. g., copias): verbis augere: in majus (verbis) extollere: in falsum augere (Tac.).*

AMPLITUDE. Vid. **AMPLENESS**.

AMPLY, **ample**: **copiose**: **large**: **satis**: **abunde**.

AMPUTATE, **amputare** (membra, Cic.).

Vid. **CUT OFF**.

AMPUTATION, **amputatio** (not found; I believe, of limbs; but as amputation is, it may probably be used: dissecio, resectio are general terms).

AMULET, **amulétum**: **phylacterium** (Silver Age, and late).

AMUSE, **oblectare** (to supply a pleasant occupation; to amuse, whether by things or words): **delectare** (to delight). *To amuse one's self with any thing, se delectare ali-quâ re: delectari ali-quâ re (e. g., libris): se oblectare ali-quâ re (e. g., ludis). The play amuses the people (fabula oblectat populum). To be amused, oblectari ali-quâ re: oblectari et duci ali-quâ re: de-lectatione alicujus rei duci: voluptatem ex ali-quâ re capere, percipere, habere. || Draw a man on (with hopes, promises, &c.), extrahere aliquem (v. Liv., 23, and 31): aliquem variis frustrationibus differe, or variis dilationibus frustrare; aliquid per frustrationem differe: aliquem cludere atque extrahere: lactare aliquem et spe falsâ producere (Ter.).*

AMUSEMENT, **oblectatio** (amusement. a relative pleasure): **delectatio** (delight: a positive pleasure). *For the sake or pur-pose of amusement, delectationis causâ, animi causâ, voluptatis causâ; animi vol-up-tatisque causâ. To indulge in some re-laxation and amusement, se jucunditati dare et animum relaxare. To lighten toil, labor, &c., by intervals of amusement, studia voluptatibus condire. To find amusement in any thing, delectari, oblec-tari ali-quâ re; ali-quâ re oblectari et duci; delectatione alicujus rei duci. || Amuse-ment as thing, oblectamentum: delecta-mentum (Ter., Cic.).*

AN. Vid. **A**.

ANABAPTISM, * **anabaptismus** (ἀνα-bαπτισμός).

ANABAPTIST, * **anabaptista** (ἀναβαπτιστής).

ANACHRONISM, * **peccatum in tem-poris ratione**. *To be guilty of an anach*

ronism, *a verâ temporis ratione aberrare: *non servare ordinem temporum.

ANAGRAM, *anagramma, âtis (ἀναγρᾶμα, aro).

ANALECTA, *analecta (plural).

ANALOGICAL, analogicus (Gell).

ANALOGOUS, analogus (Varr.): similis (like, generally).

ANALOGY, analogia: proportio (Varr., Cic.): similitudo (likeness, generally).

ANALYSIS, explicatio; explicatio et enodatio; expositio: a chemical analysis, *analysis chemica. To make such an analysis, *ad principia reducere; *in elementa reducere.

ANALYZE, explicare; explicare et enodare; quasi in membra discernere. In grammar, to analyze words, *notare singula verba; *syllabas resolvere.

ANAPÆST, anapestus.

ANAPHORA, anaphora (Donat., Charis., Diom.).

ANARCHICAL, Anarchical state, *civitas in qua libido multitudinis pro legibus est; respublica quæ multitudinis arbitrio agitur (after Sal., Jug., 41, 3).

ANARCHY, *effrenata multitudinis licentia; *leges solute.

ANATHEMA, anathema, atis (Eccl., August.); excommunicatio (Eccl.); sacrificiorum interdictio. To pronounce an anathema against any body, aliquem anathematizare, excommunicare (Eccl.); aliquem sacrificiis interdicere (vid. Ces., B. G., 6, 13): also devovere aliquem (to pronounce a formal curse on any body: opposed to resacrare. Aquæ et ignis interdictio can only be applied to that kind of Roman banishment.)

ANATHEMATIZE. Vid. "to pronounce an anathema" under ANATHEMA.

ANATOCISM, anatocismus (Cic., Æn. 10, 680).

ANATOMICAL, anatomicus (late). The anatomical school, theatrum anatomicum (as building).

ANATOMIST, anatomicus (late); *corporum sector.

ANATOMIZE, incidere corpus mortui, ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (Cels., pref.); rescindere artus cadaveris (Sen.); insecare aperireque humana corpora (after an anatomist, Gell.).

ANATOMY, sectio corporum (as action); anatomia, or anatomica, anatomice (Cels., Macrob.).

ANCESTOR, generis or gentis ancestor (the founder of a race or family): unus majorum (one of one's ancestors): avus (grandfather: poetically, forefather). || Ancestors, majores: priores: patres: generis or gentis auctores (of the founders of the race or family).

ANCESTRAL, avitus; proavitus. Ancient pride, naturalis nobilitatis superbia: patricii spiritus.

ANCESTRY, ortus: genus: stirps. Of noble ancestry, nobili genere natus; nobili, haud obscuro loco natus (poetically, splendidis natalibus ortus). The pride of ancestry. Vid. ANCESTRAL.

ANCHOR, ancōra (poetically, also fig. of a main-stay, &c.): ora (the cable by which a ship was fastened to the shore). To cast anchor, ancoram jacere. The anchor holds, takes hold, ancōra subsistit or sidit. To lie or ride at anchor, consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras: stare in ancoris (Liv.): navem in ancoris tenere, or in statione habere (of a pilot or crew: of whom was also said, in ancoris commorari or expectare; the last with dum). To weigh anchor, ancoram or ancoras tollere (ἀνῆλθ' ῥὰς ὄγκυρας); oram solvere (but ancoras solvere, Cic., A. H., 1, 13, is unusual: ancoras vellere occurs in a doubtful passage, Liv., 23); solvere a terrâ, or solvere olim (navem understood: ἡν λῆναι). || Fig. to anchor on any thing, captare, appetere, concupiscere aliqui.

ANCHOR-P., INTRANS., constituere navem: consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras (to lie or ride at anchor). Vid. the preceding word. TRANS., navem deligare ad ancoras: a fleet, classem supplicare (Nep.).

ANCHOR-HOLD, fig. = security:

ancōra (poetically, Fabius ancōra ultima erat fessis, Sil., Ital.): spes (hope).

ANCHORAGE, *fundus ubi ancōra sidere potest: a good anchorage, *egregius ad tenendas ancoras fundus or locus: ipsos consistendi; statio (place where ships are anchored). || Money paid for anchoring, *vectigal ancōrale.

ANCHORET, } homo solitarius: ere-
ANCHORITE, } mita: anachorēta.
To lead the life of an anchorite, vitam solitariam agere.

ANCHOVY, *clupea encrasicolus (Lin.). Sarda was a kind of tunny. || Anchovy salad, acetarium encrasicollinum.

ANCIENT, vetus (opposed to novus: what has existed for a long time, whether we are speaking in praise or blame): vetustus (old, as an epithet of praise). The comparative vetustior is also regularly used as comparative to vetus: antiquus; very ancient, perantiquus (existing in old times: παλαιός, opposed to recens). JN. vetus et antiquus: priscus (οἰα, primitive: as a solemn word conveying the accessory notion of the sacred respect due to antiquity: ἀρχαῖος. Cæsus had the same meaning, but was obsolete in the time of the best prose writers). JN. priscus et vetustus; vetus et priscus; priscus et antiquus: pristinus (existing at a former time: whereas antiquus, priscus denote a time long past): vetulus (of a person considerably advanced in years): veteratus, more commonly inveteratus (having obtained a firm hold by reason of its age; e. g., inveteratus ulcus; malum: amicitia: antiquo artificio factus, antiqui operis (made long ago: of works of art): obsoletus (gone by, out of fashion). JN. antiquus et obsoletus. || The ancient writers, antiqui scriptores (inasmuch as they flourished at a distant age): veteres (inasmuch as they have influenced mankind for 2000 years). An ancient family, genus antiquum: ancient customs, pristini mores: ancient severity, prisca severitas: an ancient and hereditary custom, mos a patribus acceptus: ancient rites or usages, cærimonies a vetustate acceptæ: ancient institutions, vetera et prisca instituta: the ancient constitution, prisca reipublicæ forma: a pattern of ancient integrity, prisce probitatis et fidei exemplar; homo antiquâ virtute et fide: an ancient history, historia vetus et antiqua. Ancient days, i. e., the good old time, vetus or prior ætas. To put any thing on its ancient footing, aliquid in pristinum restituere. || The ancients, veteres; antiqui: prisce: also priores, superiores: if = our forefathers, majores. Vid. OLD.

ANCIENT, subst. || Flag of a ship, insignis navis (vid. Ces., B. G., 2, 6): vexillum (as the sign for attacking). Vid. FLAG. || Flag-bearer, signifier: vexillarius (not vexillifer).

ANCIENTLY, olim: quondam (once, formerly: opposed to nunc): antea: antehac (antea before that time: antehac before this time): antiquitus (in ancient days): patrum or majorum memoria (in our fathers' times).

ANCIENTNESS. Vid. ANTIQUITY.

ANCIENTRY, generis antiquitas.

ANCLE, talus. Reaching to the ancles, talaris (e. g., tunica).

AND, et (= kai: joins words and notions, each of which is considered independently, and as of equal importance): atque, ac (add what is of somewhat more importance: ac not before vowels or h: very seldom before g, Cic., Fam., 12, 7): que (= rei: joins a word closely to another as an appendage to it). "And" at the beginning of indignant questions is et (et quisquam dubitabit, &c. 7). || AND is often untranslated: (1) when it unites single notions of the following kind: (a) in certain combinations of frequent occurrence; e. g., "horse and man," equi viri: "men and women," viri mulieres. So vents remis, &c. (b) Before the last term of an enumeration, when the preceding terms are not connected by "and." "Our country was preserved by my labors, counsels, and dangers," patria laboribus, consiliis, et periculis meis servata est. "There were pres-

ent Greeks, Romans, and others," aderant Græci, Romani, alii. || The particle "and" is, however, inserted before the last term of an enumeration, it being omitted before the others, when that expresses the whole class, to which the preceding terms belong. (c) Between the names of consuls it is sometimes omitted. (2) When "and" connects whole sentences. In English we often connect by "and" sentences that relate to different times, or the latter of which is a consequence of the former, or describes a subsequent action of a person mentioned in the former. Such sentences are in Latin either (a) connected by the relative qui; e. g., "a messenger came and announced," venit nuntius, qui nuntiabat: or (b) the subordinate sentence is turned into a participial clause: "he came forward and spoke thus," in medium prodians hæc locutus est: "he left the city and retired to his country-house," urbe relicta in villam se recepit: or (c) causal particles are used, when statements stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect, or occasion and consequent action, &c.; e. g., "Xanthippus was sent to aid the Carthaginians, and defended himself bravely," Xanthippus, quum Carthaginensibus auxilio missus esset, fortiter se defendit. "I saw him, and immediately recognized him," postquam eum asperi, illico cognovi. || AND so; AND ACCORDINGLY: itaque, sometimes que only (to intimate the rapid succession of the second event). || AND ALSO, et—quoque (e. g., et sarmata quoque in merce sunt): nec non (to connect sentences; they should stand separately. They are not used in the best prose to connect two nouns like a simple et). If two adjectives or other attributives are spoken of one noun, "and also" is translated by idemque, et idem (e. g., musici idemque philosophi). || AND YET, et tamen: atque (at the beginning of a sentence). || AND THAT, et is, isque: if "and that" relates to a verb or to a whole sentence, idque should be used (negotium magnum est navigare, idque mense Quintili). || AND NOT, nec or neque; et non; ac non (nec or neque when the negative refers to the whole of the second sentence: et non or ac non, when it belongs more particularly to a single word or notion in it, or when the "and" is very emphatic: ac non, especially when the notion in the second clause corrects, or is opposed to, a notion in the first; e. g., "see must use reason, and not follow the distorted rule of custom," adhibenda est ratio, nec utendum pravissimâ consuetudinis regulâ: "it would be tedious and it is not necessary to relate," longum est et non necessarium commemorare. "I would write to you at greater length, if the thing needed words, and did not speak for itself," pluribus verbis ad te scriberem, si res verba desideraret, ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur). || In such a sentence as, "it is A, and not B," it would be quite wrong to express the "and" in Latin; e. g., tuâ culpâ factum est, non meâ (not tuâ culpâ factum est, et non meâ). || AND NOT RATHER, ac non, or ac non potius. || AND NOBODY, AND NOTHING; AND NEVER, &c., nec quisquam, nec quidquam, nec unquam, if the negative belongs to the whole sentence; et nemo, et nihil, et numquam, when the negative belongs to the single word. || In sentences of parallel construction, e. g., "A does this, and B does that," &c., the "and" should be translated by autem, which is a weak adversative particle; e. g., volutantes impellere, quo veli; unde autem veli, deducere: versutos eos appello, quorum mens celeriter versatur, callidos autem, quorum mens—usu concalluit).

ANDROGYNOUS, androgynus, i (Cic., substantively): fem. androgynæ. Vid. HERMAPHRODITE.

ANECDOTE, fabula: fabella: narratiuncula (a piquant historical narrative): facete, belle dictum or dictum only (ἀνέκδοτα, non mot): salse dictum: dictum (of a sarcastic kind).

ANEMOMETER, *aëromëtrum: *anemomëtrum.

ANEMONE, anemone.

ANEW, *denuo* (*rare, except in Plaut., Ter.*: when what had ceased begins again: *videtur, ix καὶ νῦν*): *de* or *ab* integro (*post-Augustan*, also *ex integro*: when what had quite ended or disappeared begins again to exist from the same causes as before: *ix* *ῥαπῆς*). ANEW is often expressed by *re* in composition: *seditio recrudescit* (*breaks out anew*).

ANFRAC TUOUS, anfractus habens: currents in ambitum: sinuatus.

ANFRACTURE, anfractus, *uis*.

ANGEL, angelus: minister ne muncius Dei (*Eccles.*). You come like an angel from heaven, venis de coelo missus. My angel! mea delicia! mea voluptas! mea festiuitas (animentas)! mea anima (vita)! all in the comic writers.

ANGEL, as *adj.*, } *angelicus: eccles-
ANGELIC, } tis, diuinus: exi-
ANGELICAL, } minus, incompara-
bilis.

ANGEL SHOT, *globus catenatus.

ANGER, ira: iracundia (*of the habit of anger, proneness to anger: also of a violent outbreak of this passionate temper*): bilis (*properly the gall: hence, metonymically, vexing and irritating displeasure; the feeling rather than the outward manifestation*): stomachus (*properly the stomach, as the seat of anger from the overflow of the gall into it: hence, metonymically, for anger, passion*): indignatio (*anger arising from indignation, and therefore exciting respect*): exandescencia (=ira nascens: the waxing angry). Any body's violent anger, ira et rabies alicuius. The anger of the gods, ira cœlestes. For anger, præ ira or iracundia: in anger, per iram; iratus: cum ira: irato animo; ira victus. To be angry, iratum fieri; irritari: ira incendi, exandescere; ira or iracundia urdere (*to be inflamed with anger*). To excite any body's anger, alicuium iratum reddere; iram, bilem, or stomachum alicui movere; bilem alicui commovere (*Cic.*); alicuium or alicuius iram irritare. To be under the influence of anger, ira teneri: to give the reins to anger, to surrender one's self to anger, iracundius parere: not to be able to restrain one's anger, iræ non potenter esse: to give vent to one's anger in tears, iram or bilem per lacrimas effundere: to vomit forth, or discharge one's anger against any body, iram evomere in alicuium; stomachum in alicuium erumpere: to lay aside one's anger, iram missam facere; iram di- or e-mittere: his anger cools, ira defervescit, deflagrat. Prone to anger, iracundus; ad iram proclivis; præceps in iram.

ANGER, *v.*, facere alicuium iratum; iri-riare alicuium or alicuius iram: stomachum alicui facere or movere; indignationem alicui movere; bilem alicui movere or commovere: punire alicuium (*to sting a man*): offendere alicuium (*to annoy: of persons or things*): exacerbare alicuium (*to make him bitter against any body*): ægre facere alicui (*Plaut., Ter.*). || To be angry *red*, &c. Vid. ANGRY.

ANGLE, || *mathematical angle*, angulus. A right angle, angulus rectus; angulus ad normam respondens. An obtuse angle, angulus obtusus or hebes. An acute angle, angulus acutus. The angle of the eyes, angulus oculorum. Full of angles, angulosus (*technical term, Plin.*). A little angle, angellus (*Luer.*). || Instrument for fishing. The nearest term is hamus; hamus piscarius (*the hook; opposed to nets, &c.*), or arundo (*rod*).

ANGLE, *v.*, hamo piscari: hamo pisces capere: arundine pisces captare (*with a rod, On., Met., 8, 217*). IMRA, to fish for any thing, captare, aucupari alicuium.

ANGLE, piscator (*general term*): qui hamo piscatur; qui arundine captat pisces, &c. Vid. TO ANGLE.

ANGLE-ROD, arundo.

ANGLICISM, *proprietas Britannici sermonis.

ANGOR, angor.

ANGRILY, irate: irato animo: iracunde. To look angrily at any body, iratis oculis or truci vultu alicuium intueri.

ANGRY, iratus (*angry: also of things that betray a person's anger; e. g., oculi*):

with any body, alicui: iræ plenus (*full of wrath: of persons*): ira incensa, or accensus, or incitatus, or flagrans: iracundia inflammatus (*inflamed with anger: of high degrees of passion*): minax, trux (*threatening, wild, fierce: of looks, &c.*). || To be angry, iratum esse; with or against any body, iratum or offensum esse alicui. He is angry with me, illum iratum habeo. They are angry with each other, ira inter eos interest. To grow angry, irasci, iratum fieri; indignari; stomachari; ira incendi, or exacerbari, or exandescere: iracundia exardescere, inflammari, efforri. To make any body angry, facere alicuium iratum; irritare alicuium or alicuius iram; exacerbare alicuium. To make any body angry against any body, alicuium facere alicui iratum. I am angry at any thing, alicuium mihi stomacho est; alicuium ægre fero (*in Com.*), alicuium mihi or meo animo ægre est; alicuium mihi molestum est; alicuium me pungit; alicuium me male habet. I felt more angry about it than Quintus himself, hæc mihi maiori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt. || To be angry (*of wounds*), inflammari.

ANGUISH, angor: anxietas: stimuli doloris. To suffer anguish, angere: about any thing, animo angere alicui rei: about any body, angorem capere pro alicui. To suffer great anguish, angore confici, æstare; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angere intimis sensibus. To be tortured with anguish, angore cruciari.

ANGULAR, angularis (*having angles*): angulatus (*formed with angles*): angulosus (*having many angles*).

ANGULARITY, CRCL., e. g., from its angularity, ex eo, quod angulatum or angulosum est.

ANGULARNESS. Vid. ANGULARITY. ANGULATED, angulatus.

ANGULOSITY. Vid. ANGULARITY.

ANGULOUS, angulosus.

ANGUST. Vid. NARROW.

ANGUSTATION, CRCL. with angustare (*Plin.*).

ANHELATION, anhelatio (*Plin.*).

ANIGHTS, nocte: noctu: nocturno tempore.

ANILENESS, } anilitas (*Catull.*).
ANILITY, }

ANIMADVERSION, || *reproof, censure*, animadversio. To escape animadversion, animadversionem effugere (*Cic.*). Vid. REPROOF. || Punishment, animadversio (in aliquem). JN. animadversio et castigatio. The censor's or dictator's animadversions, animadversiones censorie, dictatorie. Vid. PUNISHMENT. || Perception, animadversio. Vid. PERCEPTION.

ANIMADVERT, || *censure or punish a fault*, animadvertere alicuium: upon a person, animadvertere in alicuium.

ANIMADVERTER, animadversor (e. g., vitiatorum).

ANIMAL, animal, animans (*any living creature; animal, as belonging by nature to the class of living creatures*): animans, as being now alive. The gender of animans is determined by the subject of which it is supposed to be spoken; hence plural animantia or animantes; bestia (*irrational animal; opposed to homo*): belua (*a great unividdly animal; as elephant, lion, tiger; whale, and other sea-monsters. In Cic., 2, N. D., 12, 9, fer bestia*): pecus, fida, f. (*domestic animals—bullock, sheep, &c.*): opposed to belua, fera): a wild animal, bestia fera or fera only (*opposed to eicui or pecus*): belua fera (*of one of the class described under belua, living in a wild state; opposed to pecus*): belua silvestris (*opposed to belua agrestis, dwelling in forests*). To paint animals very well, prosperrime bestias exprimere (*after Plin., 35, 11, 40, § 133*). The animal creation, genus animalium or bestiarum; genus animantium; animalia. || A stupid animal, pecus (fida).

ANIMAL, as *adj.*, animalis (*endowed with life*). || Belonging to living creatures: by genitive, animantium. Animal fire, ignis, qui est in corporibus animantium. Animal life, vita, que spiritui et corpore continetur. || Peculiar

to the brute creation: by genitive, beluarum or pecudum (beluinus, bestialis not found in classical prose: e. g., animal instinct, beharum or pecudum ritus, IMRA, gross, sensual, &c.: by genitive corporis. Animal pleasures, lusa, &c., corporis voluptates, libidines.

ANIMALCULE, bestiola (animalcule is without any old authority): very small animalcules, immenses subtilitatis animalia.

ANIMATE, || *make alive, &c.*, animare. || Incite, &c., excitare, incitare (*excite, incite*): incendere (*to set a man on fire*): injicere alicui aliquid (e. g., hope, eageriness to fight, &c.): implere alicui aliquid (*to fill any body with anything*): erigere alicuium in or ad spem (*of filling him with hope*): alicuius studium incitare; alicuius animum erigere, &c. To be animated, acriorum fieri, &c.

ANIMATE, *adj.*, animatus, animans, animalis. Vid. ANIMAL, *adj.*

ANIMATED, || *endowed with life*, animatus; animans; animalis. || Lively, vigorous, vividus, vegetus: alacer ad aliquid. || As participle, incensus alicui rei (amare, officio, &c.): impletus alicui rei (e. g., spe animoque).

ANIMATION, CRCL., e. g., by genitive animandi, &c. (animatio, Tertull., &c., in Cic. metonymically). || Liveliness, vis: gravitas: vehementia (all three of animation in speaking): alacritas, &c.

ANIMATIVE, vitalis (*promoting or containing life*; e. g., vitalis vis): in vivum calorem revocans (*poetically, On., Met., 4, 247*).

ANIMATOR, CRCL. (animator, Tertull., &c.).

ANIMOSITY, odium: invidia: simulas: ira. [SYN. in HATRED]. To feel, cherish, entertain animosity against any body, odisse alicuium: odium in alicuium habere or gerere: alicui invidere: in simulate esse cum alicui. He entertains a feeling of bitter animosity against any body, acerbissimum est alicuius odium in alicuium. To conceive animosity against any body, odium in alicuium concipere or erga alicuium suscipere. Look for other phrases in HATRED.

ANISE, anisum (Pimpinella anisum, Linn.).

ANKER, *amphora dimidiata.

ANKLE, talus. Reaching to the ankles, talaris (e. g., tunica).

ANNALIST, annalium scriptor.

ANNALS, annales. The annals of history, historie monumenta.

ANNATS, primitiæ (*first-fruits of any thing*).

ANNEAL, vitrum coloribus pingere; vitro picturam inuere. The art of annealing, ara vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inuendi (*after Plin., 35, 11, 41*).

ANNEX, annexare, adungere alicui ad aliquid or alicui rei: addere, adicere, agglutinare: subijcere alicui alicui rei: copulare alicuium cum alicui rei. Vid. ADD.

ANNEX, s., accessus: accessio. Vid. ADDITION.

ANNEXATION, adjunctio: appositio: accessio: adjectio [SYN. in ADDITION]: annexio (*late: Pallad., Mart.*); annexus, us (*Tac.*).

ANNEXMENT. || Vid. ANNEXATION || Vid. ADDITION.

ANNIHILABLE, qui deleri potest.

ANNIHILATE, delere (urbem, hostes, &c.): extinguere (*extinguere: spem, &c.*): tollere (*remove out of the way*). Sometimes evertre, subvertere. [Vid. DESTROY.] To annihilate an army, ad interfectionem delere, redigere, adducere or cadere occidione evertre or occidere. To be annihilated, funditus interire: totum perire (*to perish utterly*); ad interfectionem venire or pervenire (*by a pestilence, &c.*).

ANNIHILATION, delictio; extinetio: interitus (*death*): excidium (*tragic end*).

ANNIVERSARY, s., festi dies anniversarii: sacra anniversaria.

ANNIVERSARY, *adj.*, anniversarius (*returning every year: annuus is, lasting a year*).

ANNOIANSE. Vid. NUTSANCE.

ANNOTATE, annotare (e. g., paucā de aliquā re). Vid. ANNOTATION.

ANNOTATION, annotatio (*technical term of post-Augustan Gram.*): "scholion (an explanatory note: σχολιον, Græc. in Cic., *Att.*, 16, 7, 3): explicatio: interpretatio. [Nota, properly, the censor's mark, i. e., *censura*, is defended by Hand and Weber as having been long used as a technical term.] To write a few annotations, paucā annotare (de aliquā re) in a book, commentari librum (*Suet., Gram.*, 2); commentaria in librum componere (*Gell.*, 2, 6, beg.).

ANNOTATOR, interpres, explainer (writer of explanatory remarks): enarrator (a commentator who explains the meaning of a writer). *ANNOTATOR*, in Pliny, is one who notes a thing.

ANNOUNCE, nunciare: renunciare (the proper sense: renunciare, especially when the announcement is the consequence of a commission, or the repetition of information received): aliquem certum facere de re (give him information about it): promulgare (to make publicly known): pronunciare (to proclaim publicly): occurrere (to announce unpleasant occurrences): denunciare (to make a threatening announcement): indicare: significare (by letter, per literas): docere, edocere aliquem aliquid or (less commonly) de aliquā re (to give a person accurate information about a particular circumstance): perscribere aliquid alicui or ad aliquem: mittere aliquid or ad aliquem (to send an announcement by letter or a messenger; with the accusative and infinitive of mere intelligence; ut, if it is a command). *To announce with authority, what is to be followed or attended to: imperare (to command): edicere (to make publicly known by a written or oral proclamation): proponere (to make known by a public notice). "Brutus has announced that I may expect Spinther to-day," hodie Spintherum exspecto; misit enim Brutus ad me. To announce a person, nunciare aliquem venturum esse or venire (of a future or approaching arrival respectively); nunciare aliquem venisse or adesse: nunciare alicujus adventum (of an actual arrival). To announce a book, librum proponere (if it is in preparation): librum indicare (if it is out: both of the bookseller).*

ANNOUNCEMENT, nunciatio: renunciatio: significatio: denunciatio: indicium: promulgatio: pronunciatio (all as action. Vid. the verbs under ANNOUNCE).

ANNOY, negotium facessere, negotium or molestiam exhibere alicui: any body with any thing, obtundere aliquem aliquā re (e. g., literis, rogando): obstrepere alicui (e. g., literis): with entreaties, precibus fatigare aliquem: molestiam alicui afferre: molestiā aliquam afficere: alicui aliquā re molestum or gravem esse. Sometimes agitare, exagitare, vexare, commovere, sollicitare, &c. [Vid. VEX.] I fear that I annoy you, veror ne tibi gravi sim. This annoys me, hoc male me habet: hoc me commovet, pungit. *[Injuræ, damno or detrimento esse: obesse: officere.]*

ANNOYANCE, molestia: onus (burden): cura (anxiety). To cause annoyance to any body, molestiam alicui afferre, exhibere: molestiā aliquam afficere: some annoyance, aliquid aspergere molestiæ (i. e., as a drawback; the other circumstances being of a favorable or happy kind). *AN annoyance, onus, incommodum. To be an annoyance to any body, alicui esse molestiæ (Plaut.). oneri (Liv.), onerare aliquem (Cic.), to any thing.*

ANNOYER, CCL. by verbs under ANNOY: qui alicui negotium facessit, &c.

ANNUAL, annuus (lasting a year; taking place throughout the whole year: also annalis, Var.). anniversarius (returning at the expiration of a year: in this sense annuus is poetical). Annual festivals, sacra anniversaria: festi dies anniversarii.

ANNUALLY, quotannis: singulis annis: in singulos annos (for every year).

ANNUITY, reditus status (statum redditum prestare, Plin., Ep., 2, 19, 5): annua, orum, or annua pecunia (general term,

Sen., Ben., 1, 2, 4; Tac., Ann., 13, 34, 1): merces annua (if in payment of services). To settle an annuity on any body, annua or annuum pecuniam alicui statuere, constituere. To pay any body an annuity, annua alicui præbere or præstare. To allow any body an annuity of 500,000 sesterces, offerre alicui in singulos annos quingenta sestertia: aliquem quingenta sestertia annuis sustentare. To receive from the prince an annuity of 250,000 sesterces, decenta quinquaginta HS annuā mercede sumi mihi apud principem (of a salary rather than an annuity).

ANNUITANT, *qui annuus or annuā pecuniā sustentat.

ANNUL, tollere (the proper word of annulling a law, office, tax, judgment, &c.): abolere (e. g., to annul laws, customs, religion, wills: not found in Cic.): abrogare (by the authority of the people: a law, decree, a magistracy): inducere (to strike out, cancel: a resolution, decree, contract, &c.): solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (a custom, friendship, military discipline): pervertere (overthrow; e. g., rights, justice): funditus tollere (remove quite away): delere (blot out; destroy utterly).

ANNULAR, {no exact word. Sometimes in orbem circumactus [annularis, annularius, mean, "relating to a ring": orbicularis, circularis, late].

ANNULET, annulus (ring): anellus (dimin.). *Round ornament on the capital of a (Doric) pillar, annulus (Vitruvius): astragalus.*

ANNUMERATE, annumerare (Cic.). ANNUMERATION, CCL. by annumerare (annumeratio, Dig.).

ANNUNCIATE, annunciare (Pliny). Vid. ANNOUNCE.

ANNUNCIATION, Vid. ANNOUNCEMENT [annunciatio, Lactantius].

ANODYNE, dolorem sedans, finieus: anodynus or -us (Celsus), anodynus medicamentum. *An anodyne, anodynus (Marius, Emp., 25).*

ANOINT, ungere: inungere: perungere (all aliquā aliquā re): unguentis oblinere.

ANOINTER, unctor.

ANOINTING, unctio: inunctio (as act): unctura (with reference to the kind or manner of anointing).

ANOMALOUS, enormis (irregularly arranged or built; e. g., vicus, Tac., post-Augustan): anomālus (irregular as to declension or conjugation). Sometimes in-compositus, inusitatus.

ANOMALY, anomalia (ἀνωμαλία, Varr.): inæqualitas (Varr.): inæqualitas (Gell., all three of declension, conjugation, &c.): enormitas (irregular arrangement, Quintus): minus apta compositio (want of symmetry; e. g., in the body).

ANON, *quickly, soon, confestim, illico, extemplo, statim, continuo.* Vid. SOON. *Sometimes, now and then, interdum.* Vid. SOMETIMES.

ANONYMOUS, An anonymous letter, literæ sine nomine scriptæ. Anonymous poems, carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata. Anonymous verses, sine auctore versus. An anonymous writing or book, libellus sine auctore: *sine auctoris nomine emissus.

ANONYMOUSLY, sine nomine; sine auctore; incerto auctore.

ANOREXY, ἀνορεξία, ut Græco verbo utar: fastidium cibi expressum more; i. e., posture loathing.

ANOTHER, alius: alter (another of two: alter must also be used when another is indefinite, but the action is done to or with but one other person; e. g., si cum altero contrahas: exitium alteri parare): diversus (= different). Another person's, another's, alienus (e. g., alienum puerum pro suo tollere). In such expressions as "another Cato," &c., alter or novus (e. g., alter Hannibal: novus Camillus: novus till still Silver Age). Another world, orbis alienus (Plin., i. e., another, strange, and virtually different, world). To adopt another plan, consilium mutare. *At another time, alias: alio tempore. At another place, alibi (in this sense alias once in Cic., Att., 10, 11, 7). To another place,*

alio. In another manner, aliter. But more of this another time, sed hæc alias pluribus. *ONE ANOTHER, alius alii, or alium, or (if there are two only) alter alteri, or alterum (i. e., one to the other; or one—the other): inter se (or, if the nominative is "we," "you," inter nos, inter vos; when the predicate is spoken of a person or persons expressed in the nominative or accusative in that sentence; seldom in any other case). *Obs.* "We know one another," is novimus nos or novimus nos inter nos; but "they know one another," is never novimus se (which is, "to know themselves") or novimus se inter se. To fear one another, timere inter se. *Inter nos, inter se, are even sometimes joined attributively to substantives; e. g., ad habitationes atomorum inter se.* Inter ipsos (when there is an opposition, expressed or implied, between the subjects spoken of and others). Fidelity to one another, fides inter ipsos (Suet.). So societas socium inter ipsos (Cic.). mutuo (mutually, reciprocally: invicem is unclassical in this sense, and vicissim has no such meaning): ultro et citro: ultro citroque: ultro citro (= ab utraque parte. *Obs.*, ultro citro is post-Augustan). To love one another, amare inter se: inter se diligere (Invicem or mutuo diligere are post-classical: vicissim diligere, founded on a misapprehension of Cic., *Lat.*, 9, 30, is wrong). To look at one another, inter se aspicere. *One after another, deinceps.* Vid. Each other.*

ANSWER, respondere, to any thing, ad aliquid or alicui rei (properly, by word of mouth: opposed to rescribere; then by word of mouth, or by letter): responsum dare, edere, reddere (give an answer): rescribere, to any thing, ad aliquid or alicui rei (to give a written answer to a written question): excipere aliquem or alicuius sermonem (to take up the discourse it can only imply that an answer is given to the preceding one). To answer an objection, referre: reponere: respondere contra aliquid: id quod opponitur refutare: respondere de jure: respondere (to answer legal questions whenever applied to: of jurists): respondere se defendere: se purgare (to answer an accusation: criminibus respondere). To answer a question or questions, respondere ad interrogata (rogata) or ad ea, quæ quaesita sunt: not to answer, non respondere: tacere: obmutescere: to answer nothing, nullum responsum dare: nullum verbum respondere: omnino nihil respondere: to answer boldly, fiercely, &c., fortiter, audacter, ferociter respondere: to answer courteously (by letter), rescribere humanissime. It is easy to answer this, huius rei facilis et prompta est responsio. *To answer any body again, respondere alicui: obloqui alicui: par pari respondere (to give him as good as he brings, Plaut.). To answer (= be accountable) for any thing, rationem reddere alicuius rei or de alicui rei. To answer for (= be surety for) any body or any thing, intercedere pro aliquo (also intercedere pecuniā pro aliquo: to be his surety by consenting to forfeit a sum of money if he does not perform the thing in question): præstare aliquem, aliquid or de re (to be surety, to answer for, in a wider sense): spondere, fidem interponere, pro aliquo: vadem fieri ejus sistendi (to answer for any body's appearance): pradem fieri pro aliquo and alicuius rei: obsidem alicuius rei fieri: also vadem se dare alicui pro aliquo. [Syn. in SECRETY.] I will answer for it, that, præstabo with accusative and infinitive. *To answer to one's name, ad nomen respondere: vocatum (participle) respondere. Correspond to, suit with, respondere alicui rei, or absolutely: ex altera parte alicui rei respondere (to be its counterpart): concipere: congruere: convenire. [Syn. in AGREE.] To answer men's expectations, opinionum hominum respondere. The event does not answer his expectations, eventus alicui non respondit ad spem: res longe aliter, ac quæ ratus erat (or speraverat), evenit. There is no Latin word which answers more nearly to the Greek ἡσυχία than**

voluptas: nullum verbum inveniri potest, quod magis idem declarat Latine, quod Græce ἡβαν, quam declarat voluptas. To answer the demands or claims of one's creditors, creditoribus satisfacere: creditores absolvere or dimittere (Gierig, *Plin.*, Ep., 2, 4, 2). To answer any body's expectation, expectationem alicuius explere; respondere alicuius expectationi (opposed to decipere alicuius expectationem, not to answer, &c.). || To answer for (= serve for) any thing, pro aliquâ re esse or esse posse: alicui rei or ad aliquam rem utile esse (of being useful for a purpose). Sometimes usui esse ad aliquid idoneum esse ad aliquid, or bonum esse alicui rei or ad aliquid. || To succeed well, prospere cedere, prospere, or bene, or pulchre procedere; prospere succedere, or succedere only. || Answer like an echo, resonare (gloria virtuti resonat tamquam imago, Cic.). || A ship does not answer to the helm, non habilis est gubernaculo (Vell.): impatientis est gubernaculi (Curt.). || = to succeed, respondere (e. g., aliquid . . . quod non ubique fortasse, sed sapientius tamen etiam respondet, Cels. Praef.). Vid. SUCCEED.

ANSWER, s., responsio: responsum (general term, the former, in Quint., a refutation); the latter, also the answer of an oracle): defensio: excusatio: purgatio (reply to a charge): oraculum: sors oraculi (oracular response): rescriptum (written reply of a prince: Silver Age). An answer given to one's self to a question put by one's self (of an orator), sibi ipsi responsio, subjectio (ἀνθυραποδῶν). Answer to an objection that might be made, antecupatio: praesumptio (πρόληψις). Sharp, witty answers, acute responsa. || To give an answer. Vid. to ANSWER. To receive an answer, responsum ferre, auferre. I receive an answer to my letter, meis literis respondetur or rescribitur. I got for answer, responsum mihi est; responsum datum est. To bring back an answer, responsum referre, renunciare.

ANSWERABLY, consentaneus: conveniens or congruens (all three alicui rei): accommodatus ad aliquid: aptus alicui rei. JN. aptus consentaneusque alicui rei. To be answerable to any thing, congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse alicui rei. Not to be answerable to any thing, alienum esse re or a re. Any thing answerable to another, res alicui rei similima (very like), compar (quite like); ex altera parte respondens (correspondent); its counterpart. || Accountable, &c., alicui ratio reddenda est (he must account for it): to be answerable for any thing, aliquid prestare. I am answerable for it, mihi res praestanda est. To make one's self answerable for any thing, aliquid in se recipere (take it on one's self). || Admitting of a satisfactory answer, quod excusari potest (which can be justified): (cuius rei ratio reddi potest of which an exculpatory account can be given).

ANSWERABLY, convenienter, congruenter alicui rei: apte ad aliquid.

ANSWERER, qui alicui respondet, &c. || One who replies to another in a controversy, qui contra dicit; qui contra disputat.

ANT, formica: a little ant, formica parvula (†); formicula: overrum with ants, formicæus. An ant's egg, ovum formicæ.

ANT-BEAR, Myrmecophaga.

ANT-HILL, formicarium cuniculus (Pl., 11, 31, 36): formicetum is without old authority (Kraft and Forbiger quote Appul.).

ANTAGONIST, adversarius (general term.) Vid. ADVERSARY. || An antagonist muscle, * musculus alicui musculo adversus et contrarius.

ANTALGIC, dolorem sedans, finiens. ANTANACLASIS, in Rhet. ἀντανάκλασις, ut Græco verbo utar (= cui παραπονοιαῖς confinis est ἀντανάκλασις, ejusdem verbi contraria significatio, Quint., 9, 3, 68).

ANTAPOLEPTIC. An antapoleptic remedy or medicine, remedium adversus morbum, quem apoplexion vocant.

ANTARCTIC, ἀνταρκτικός (Parr.): antarcticus (Hygin., Appul.).

ANTECEDE, antecire: antegrèdi: antecedere: praeire: prægrèdi.

ANTECEDENCE, antecessio (Cic.). ANTECEDENT, antecédens: præcedens: prior, superior (former: not præteritus).

ANTECEDENTLY, antea. Antecedently to any thing, ante aliquid.

ANTE-CHAMBER, amphithalâmus (Ἀμφιθάλαμος, Vitr., 6, 7 [10], 2 ed., Schneid.: others read antithalamus): procoeton (an ante-room to a bed-chamber where slaves used to wait: προκοιτὸν in Varr., R. R.): vestibulum (open space before a Roman house, where those who had business there waited: in vestibulo aedium opperiri salutationem Caesaris). To be on guard in the emperor's ante-chamber, excubias circa cubiculum principis agere (Suet.).

ANTE-CHAPEL, pronâos (πρόναος).

ANTECURSOR, antecursor.

ANTEDATE, v., i. e., take before the proper time, aliquid præcipere or præsumere.

ANTEDILUVIAN, * qui ante inundationem illam terrarum vixit, fuit, &c. || Old, primitive, vetus: antiquus, priscus, &c. || Old-fashioned, antiquus et obsoletus: obsoletus: exoletus.

ANTELOPE, * antilope (Linn.).

ANTE-MERIDIAN, antemeridianus.

ANTE-MUNDANE, * qui ante mundum conditum or edificatum fuit.

ANTENNA, * antenna, quæ dicitur.

ANTEPAST, praesumptio alicuius rei (Plin., Ep., 4, 15, 11). [Not praesensio, which is mental anticipation.]

ANTERIOR, antecedens, præcedens: prior, superior (former: for former in point of time, præteritus is quite wrong): [anterior is late: Amnian., Symm., Sulpic. Seer.]

ANTEROOM. Vid. ANTE-CHAMBER. ANTHEM, * canticum Ecclesiasticum.

ANTHOLOGY, anthologica, orum (Pl., 21, 3, 9).

ANTHONY'S FIRE, crysipêlas, âtis (ὑποτίελας).

ANTHRAX (in medicine), anthrax (Æm., Maer.): carbunculus: anthracitis (Plin.): antbracias (Salic.).

ANTHROPOMORPHITES (a sect of schismatics), anthropomorphitæ (Augustin.).

ANTHROPOPHAGI, anthropophagi (Plin.).

ANTHYPOPHORA (figure in rhetoric), anthypophôra (Sen.). Quintilian writes it in Greek characters.

ANTI-ACID. Vid. ALKALI.

ANTIC. No corresponding word. Sometimes vultus distortus or encl. by os distortus (if grimaces are meant). || As person. Vid. BUFFOON.

ANTI-CHAMBER. Vid. ANTE-CHAMBER.

ANTI-CHRIST, antichristus (Eocl.).

ANTICIPATE, anticipare (e. g., molestiam, Cic.: also, to form a notion beforehand): quasi anticipare (to do before the proper time; e. g., ludos, Suet., Claud., 21): præcipere (e. g., gaudia, spec. victoriarum: consilia hostium: victoriam animo): praesumere (e. g., officia hercdum, Plin.: gaudium, letitiam, Plin.: futura, Sen.: bellum spe, Virg.: aliquid cogitatione, Plin.): occupare (praesent; forswear; do first: rates, Ov.: ortum solis, Curt.).

ANTICIPATION, anticipatio (a notion, the truth of which we anticipate before it is proved: = "antecepta animo rei quaedam informatio" Cic., πρόληψις: praesumptio (anticipated enjoyment). || Rhet., anticipation (the answering of an anticipated objection), anticipatio: ante occupatio: praesumptio.

ANTIDOTE, antidôtos: antidôtos or antidôtos, f. (Cels., Phadr., Quint., Aristot.): alexipharmakon (only Plin., 21, 20, 84): remedium alicuius rei, ad aliquid: contra aliquid (Plin.).

ANTIMONY, stibi (στίβι), or stimmi (στίμμι), or Latinized, stibium: * antimonium (technical term).

ANTINOMIAN, an. antinômus (used by the Lutheran "Formula Concordie").

ANTIPATHY, discordia rerum: repugnantia rerum (contrariety of nature and qualities, Pliny also uses antipathia, ἀν-

τιπάθεια): odium: fuga: aversans et repugnans natura (natural feeling of dislike; these three especially of persons): naturale bellum (Cic., of the consequence of a natural antipathy between animals: est alicui cum aliquo). To feel an antipathy against any thing, abhorrere a re: aversari aliquid: aliquid spernere, aspernari, respicere. JN. aspernari ac respicere aliquid: fastidire aliquem or aliquid (feel disgust or loathing). To entertain an antipathy against any body, animorum contentione ab aliquo discrepare: to feel a great antipathy against any thing, magnum odium alicuius rei me capit. There is a great antipathy between two things, res quaedam pervicaci odio dissident.

ANTIPODES, qui conversis inter se pedibus stand (with relation to each other, Plin., 2, 65, 65). Our antipodes, qui adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντιπόδες vocant (Cic., Acad., 2, 39, 123); qui adversa nobis urgent vestigia (Cic., Somn. Scip., 6, in.); qui sunt contrarii vestigiis nostris (Laet.). In the Silver Age, antipodes, antichthones (ἀντιχθόνες, ἀντιχθονες).

ANTI-POPE, * antipāpa.

ANTIQUARIAN. Antiquarian researches, studies, * antiquitatis investigatio or studium: * antiquarium literarum studia.

ANTIQUARY, rerum antiquarum studiosus (one fond of antiquarian pursuits; a collector, &c.): rerum antiquarum literate peritus (of antiquarian knowledge): * veterum librorum coactor (a collector of old books): antiquitatis investigator (one who investigates antiquarian subjects).

ANTIQUÉ, adj., antiquus: antiquo opere factus: antiqui operis. Vid. ANCIENT. || An antique, opus antiquum: res antiqua: res antiquo opere facta: res antiqui operis. A cabinet or museum of antiquities, * thesaurus quo vasa, statuae, alique res antiqui operis continentur: * horrum operum antiquorum. A collector of antiquities, * rerum antiquarum studiosus.

ANTIQUATED, obsoletus (of dress, words): exoletus (of words): ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus (of words long gone out of common use); ab ultimis et jam oblitteratis temporibus repetitus (of words).

ANTIQUITY, vetustas (the long duration; and, the olden time): antiquitas (in all the meanings of the English word). An antiquity, antiqua res: antiquum opus. A monument of antiquity, monumentum antiquitatis, Roman antiquities, * antiquitates Romanæ. Any thing bears about it evident marks of antiquity, plurima in aliquâ re antiquitatis effigies.

ANTISPAST, antispastus.

ANTISTROPHE, antistrophê (Victorin.).

ANTITHESIS, contrarium (the opposite of any thing). "The antithesis of any thing," by encl. with contrariis alicuius rei or alicui rei (e. g., hujus virtutis contraria vitiositas, Cic.): contentio (the placing together of opposite thoughts). ONS. (a) oppositum does not intimate that the notion opposed to another is contrary to it: (b) antithesis is a grammatical figure when one letter is put for another (as oli for illi); but antitheton is "an antithetical notion," so that antithesis may be used for "antitheses" (hæc quæ Græci antithêta nominant, quum contrariis opponuntur contraria, Cic.: "rasis Librat in antithetis" Pers.).

ANTITYPE. The Latin fathers use substantia, veritas, &c. (opposed to umbra, signum).

ANTLER, ramus (but not without cornu mentioned, Cass., B. G., 6, 26). Antlers (when used loosely for horns), cornua.

ANTONOMASIA, antonomasia (Quintilian.).

ANTRE, antrum.

ANUS, anus.

ANVIL, incus, ſidus.

ANXIETY, angor: anxietas (anxitudo rare: angor is a temporary affliction: anxietas, an abiding state): sollicitudo (anxiety caused by the apprehension of evil): pavor (dread): trepidatio (impatience of rest, as a bodily effect of anxiety): afflictatio (great anxiety, anguish: not afflictio,

which is removed from *Cic.*, *Tust.*, in critical editions): æstus (disturbed, perplexed state). Full of anxiety, anxius, trepidans or trepidus: sollicitus. To be in, or feel, anxiety, angī; animo sollicito esse; animo tremere; pavere: about any thing (animo) angē de re: about any body, angorem capere, sollicitum esse pro aliquo. To be in great anxiety, angore confici; æstare; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angī intīmīs sensibus: to be tormented with anxiety, angore cruciari. To cause any body anxiety, anxius curis implere alijus animum; sollicitudinem alijui struere; trepidationem alijui injicere. To be an anxiety, sollicitudinem esse (*Cic.*).

ANXIOUS, anxius: sollicitus (anxious, especially from present causes; sollicitus, from apprehension of future evils): pavidus: trepidus or trepidans [Syn. under ANXIETY]. To be anxious about any thing, anxius esse re or de re, aeldom with accusative or genitive, sollicitum esse de re: about any body, pro aliquo laborare. [Vid. more under ANXIETY.] Causing anxiety, anxius (not in *Cicero* in this meaning, but in *Livy*): anxius cares, anxie curæ: an anxious fear, timor anxius (*Virg.*). To make any body anxious, aliquem sollicitare, sollicitum habere. Jn. anxiam ac sollicitum habere: afflicte; sollicitudine or ægritudine afficere; sollicitudinem or ægritudinem alijui afferre: to make very anxious, vehementer angere; vexare; urere; cruciare: discruciare: miseris modis sollicitare.

ANXIOUSLY, anxie; sollicitē; pavidē; trepidē.

ANY, *wh* when all are excluded: quisquam and ullus (1) quisquam is used in the singular only, and as a substantive; never as an adjective, except with personal nouns [e. g., scriptor, hostis, civis, homo!], and, in *Cic.*, personal nouns of multitude [e. g., ordo, genus hominum, legatio]. (2) Quisquam or ullus is used in negative sentences; in questions where the answer "no" or "none" is expected; and after "than." "scarcely." After "without" "any" is aliqui in a negative, ullus in a positive sentence. ["Any" when all are included (i. e. = any you please), quilibet, quivis (quivis implies a deliberate, thoughtful choice); quilibet, a blind, inconsiderate one). ["Any" after si, nisi, nē, num, quo, quanto, is generally the indefinite quis: but aliquis is used when the "any" is emphatic. Si quis = "if any body," without any emphasis: si aliquis = "if any body," be he who or what he may (relating to quality); si quisquam = if there be any one, though no more (relating to quantity), generally implying that there is probably none. ["Any" in interrogations is often equis i eo after quære, cunctari, &c.: "do you ask whether there is any hope?" quæris equa spes sit? (equis or equi; equa or equae; equid or equod; as adjectives). ["Any" = some one or other. "some," aliquis; quisquam: aliquisquam: (1) aliquis, aliquia, aliquid, substantivē; aliquis or aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, adjectivē: (2) aliquisquam, quisquam [substantivē and adjectivē], relate to a multitude, intimating that it is immaterial which individual of that number is thought of. ["Any single person; any one singly; unus quilibet: quilibet unus: unus quivis. ["After a negative, "any body," "any thing," are often omitted before a relative clause: "I have not any body to sen, or whom I can send," non habeo quem mittam.

ANY, with adverbs. *Any* where, alijubi, usquam: usquam (with the same distinction as between aliquis, quisquam, ullus). *At any time*, aliquando, quando (the latter when there is no emphasis; especially after si, nē, quo, num, &c.); umquam (after negatives, in questions expect-

ing the answer "no" after "than," "scarcely." *Any* where you please, ubivis: if—any where, sicubi (of rest); si quicubi (of motion). *Any* where = any who (of persons); quopiam: quouquam: usquam (with the same distinction as between aliquis: quisquam: quisquam: ullus). *From any where*, alicunde. *If from any where*, sicunde. ["Any more than, (after negative), non plus quam, &c.

ANY, before comparatives: nihil, without non: the comparative only, non being expressed [his concessio, nihil magis efficitur, quod veltis; non feram diutius].

APACE, celeriter: cito: festinanter: velociter: to run apace, celeriter ire; celeritè or citato gradu ire (of persons); inclutatus fluere or ferri (of streams).

APART, seorsum (opposed to una): separatum (opposed to conjunctum). Often expressed by se in composition: to place or set apart, seponere: to go apart, secedere. Joking apart, remoto joco.

APARTMENT, conclave (room that can be locked up, chamber—dining-room): cubiculum (apartment to let; but mostly sleeping apartment): diæta (any living room; e. g., a summer-house with chambers attached): membrum (chamber, as portion of a house; apartment): cubiculum hospitale (dining-room): cubiculum dormitorium: membrum dormitorium (sleeping apartment).

APATHETIC, lentus (on which nothing makes any impression): nihil sentiens: sensus expers: a sensu alienatus.

APATHY, torpor (properly numbness: hence deadness of feeling): indolentia, or cæcl, with nihil dolere (insensibility to pain, with which dullness of mind is connected: ἀπαθία): stupiditas (stupid apathy as a quality): socordia (apathy as far as it shoves itself in thinking and resolving): animus durus: ingenium inhumanum (hard, unfriendly nature): lentitudo (insusceptibility of any impression).

APE, simia: simius, poetically. A little ape, simiulus: pithecius (πίθηκος, *Plaut.*, contemptuously, of a damsel). ["Foolish imitator, simia: *imitator ineptus: cæcozēlus (κακοζήλος: especially an imitator of bad things or properties, e. g., in an orator, *Suet.*).

APE, c., perverse imitari: or, from context, imitari only. To ape any body's gait, alijuius incessum inepte exprimere.

APER, Vid. APE.

APERIENT, catharticus. To take aperient medicine, purgatione alium sollicitare. One must take an aperient, dejectione a medicamento petenda est.

APERITION, apertio (*Varr.*, *Appul.*).

APERTURE, aperte.

APERTURE, *Opening*, foramen (general term for any opening made by boring): cavum (*Burton*, *pit*, &c.); hiatus (any yarning fissure): rima (*Isidore*: a cut made lengthwise): fissura (*a rent*): lacuna (*a space not filled up*; e. g., in a ceiling): lumen (the opening of a window or door; any opening through which light can penetrate): fenestra (aperture of a window); os (mouth-like aperture, e. g., of a cave): apertura (*Virg.*). [If it is = AIR-HOLE, vid.]. Aperture of a road, rivus fistule. *To make an aperture in any thing*, aliquid aperire (general term); perforare (to bore through it). To have apertures, aperturas habere (*Virg.*). *Act of opening*, apertio (*Varr.*, patefactio only improper as act of opening).

APEX, apex.

APHÆRESIS, aphæresis (ἀφαίρεσις).

APHELION, * apellium (ἀπέλιον, technical term).

APHORISM, sententia: dictum.

APIARY, apiarium (*Col.*): alvear or alvearium: mellarium (*Varr.*).

APIECE, to be translated by using a distributive numeral; with which, however, quisque or unusquisque, with genitive (substantivē, or singulari (adjective), may be used: "the common people received an allotment of two acres apiece," bina jugera agri plebi dividebantur. "You are to receive an allotment of two acres apiece," cuique vestrum bina jugera assignantur. The praetors receive two thousand infantry

apiece, prætoribus octōna millia peditum data.

APISH, cæcozēlus (foolishly imitating, *Suet.*): inepte imitatus aliquid, inepte exprimens aliquid. Sometimes ineptus imitator; inepta imitatrix (e. g., "our apish nation," nos, inepti imitatores, or imitatores only; gens inepta imitatrix [alijuius rei]: vulnuosus (grimacing): gestulationibus molestus (acting one by airs and attitudes). Vid. AFFECTED, SILLY, PLAYFUL.

APISHNESS, cæcozēlia (*Sen.*). Vid. AFFECTATION, SILLINESS, PLAYFULNESS.

APITPAT. My heart goes apitpat, cor saltit: pectus trepidat (*Or.*).

APLUSTRE, aplustre (plural, aplustra or aplustria; dativē and ablativē, aplustra or aplustribus).

APOCALYPSE, Apocalypsis (*Tertull.*).

APOCOPE, apocōpē.

APOCYPHÆA, apocryphi libri (*Ecccl.*, ἀποκρυφά).

APOCYPHAL, suspectus: suspiciosus (exciting great suspicion). Sometimes incertus: dubius. To be apocryphal, suspiciōe non carere.

APODICTICAL, apodicticus (*Gell.*, argumentum—non probæ, neque apodictic): certissimus: quod in dubium vocari nequit.

APOGEE, *apogœum (in *Plin.*, venti apogœi, blowing from the land).

APOLOGETICAL, by cæcl. with defensio: defendere: se purgare, excusare (in *Tertull.*, apologeticus [e. g., liber]; defensorius).

APOLOGIST, defensor: laudator (panegyrist).

APOLOGIZE. To apologize (= plead) for any body, causam alijuius defendendam suscepisse; dicere pro aliquo: scribere pro aliquo (of composing a written apology): aliquid purgare de aliquo re: culpam alijuius rei demovere ab aliquo: aliquid defendere de aliquo re: for any thing, purgare aliquid (to prove one's innocence, the thing being either not done, or not being wrong): excusare aliquid (to bring grounds of extenuation for a fault confessedly committed; e. g., it having been done unintentionally, in ignorance).

APOLOGUE, apologus (=narrationes apologorum, of fables, *Cic.*).

APOLOGY, defensio (a defense): purgatio: excusatio [Syn. under APOLOGIZE].

APOPHTHEGM, sententia: dictum. A pithy apophthegm, elogium (e. g., *Solonis*, *Cic.*).

APOPLECTIC, morbo, quem apoplexin vocant, correptus; apoplexi attertus: apoplecticus; apoplēctus (ἀποπληκτικός or ἀπὸ πλεκτος: *Firm. Matthes*: *Cæc. Aur.*, *Acut.*: paralyticus (παρὰ πλεκτος)).

APOPLEXY, apoplexia: apoplexia (loss of all one's limbs, accompanied with loss of consciousness: ἀπόπληξις, -ia, in *Cels.*): paralyxis (παράπληξις) or nervorum remissio (properly the loss of one side or limb; but in *Celsus*'s time = every kind of apoplexy). To suffer, &c., a stroke of apoplexy, morbo, quem apoplexin vocant, corripī, apoplexi arripī.

APOSTOPEXI, apostopiæsis (Quint.) reticentia (*Cic.*).

APOSTASY, * defectio a sacris: defectio (apostasia, *Salte*, de *Gubern.* *Der.*).

APOSTATE, defector (*Tac.*): apostātus (*Tertull.*, *Sedul.*: ἀποστάτης); *desertor patriæ religionis; *qui patriâ sacra abijrat (*Krebs*).

APOSTATIZE, deficere, desciscere ab aliquo: *patriâ sacra desciscere: *Christianorum sacra desciscere.

APOSTEMATE, suppurare.

APOSTEME, *ulcus: apostōma: ab-

APOSTUME, } scessus. Vid. ASC-

CESSUS.

APOSTLE, apostolus (*Ecccl.*). Acts of the apostles, apostolorum acta (gesta) or res gesta.

APOSTLESHP, } apostolatus (*Tert.*):

APOSTOLATE, } *munus Apostoli.

APOSTOLIC, } apostolicus (*Tert.*):

APOSTOLICAL, } ab apostolo or apostolis traditus. The apostoli age, apostolica ætas (*Tert.*).

¹ *Cicero's practice is thus given by Stirenburg, using scriptor for the noun. Nom. quisquam (not ullus) scriptor. GEN. cujusquam (not ullius) scriptoris. DAT. cuiusquam (not ulli) scriptori. ACC. quemquam or ullum scriptorem. ABL. ullo scriptore: once only, quoquam homine.*

APOSTOLICALLY, * apostolorum more.

APOSTROPHE, || a rhetorical figure, apostrophē. (2) || Grammatical mark, apostrophos or -us (Donat., Diom.).

APOSTROPHIZE, aliquem aliqui, affari, appellare, compellere [Syn. under Accost]: omnem orationem in aliquem or aliquam rem transducere, convertere; transducere et convertere.

APOSTREME. V.† APOSTEME.

APOTHECARY, medicamentarius (a preparator of drugs, potions, &c., *Plin.*): pharmacopola (drug-seller, mostly of an itinerant vender; quack); medicus (general term). An apothecary's shop, medicina taberna or medicina only: taberna instructa et ornata medicinæ exercendæ causâ (of a well-stocked shop). To be an apothecary, medicamentarius or medicum exercere, facitare.

APOTHEOSIS, apotheosis (Tert.: ἀποθεωσις): consecratio (Tac., *Ann.* 13, 2, and). APOZEI, apozeîn, atis (Emil., Macer. Herb.: ἀποζην, a decoction).

APPALL, aliquem terrere, exterrere: terrorem alicui afferre, inferre, offerre, incutere: incutere: aliquem in terrore conficere: terrore aliquem complere: pavore effundere alicui: perterrefere, perterrefacere aliquem: pavore percellere alicuius pectus.

APPALLMENT. Vid. DISCOURAGEMENT.

APPANAGE (of a prince), alicui præbita annua (Suet.).

APPARATUS, apparatus (as act); apparatus (as thing). Sometimes quæ ad aliquid pertinent.

APPAREL, vestis: vestitus: cultus: vestis ornatus. JN. vestitus atque ornatus. VID. DRESS.

APPAREL, v., vestire: convestire veste tegere: veste induere aliquem: veste aliquem amicare. To be apparelled, vestiri, amicari aliqûa re. VID. DRESS.

APPARENT, || seeming, opinatus (imaginary; e. g., good, evil, opposed to verus): simulatus, fictus. JN. fictus et simulatus (pretended: opposed to verus): imaginarius (what is present, happens, &c., only in form, without having full validity; imaginary: first in *Liv.*, nec se imaginariis fasibus eorum cessuros esse, 3, 41): adumbratus (sketched in appearance only; feigned: opposed to verus): fucatus, fucosus (deceiving by a fair appearance; hence, not genuine: opposed to verus). || Speciosus is never "seeming," but "striking the senses by its fair exterior." Sometimes apparent may be translated (a) by the adverb fecte. "An apparent reconciliation," gratia fecte reconciliata; (b) by id quod videtur neque est; e. g., "apparent expediency," ea que videtur utilis, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est; (c) by species with the genitive, "an apparent advantage," species utilitatis. || Indubitabile, plain: manifestus, apertus. JN. promptus et apertus, apertus et manifestus: perspicuus. JN. apertus et perspicuus: non dubius: certus: evidens: testatus (proved by evidence); præsens (already at hand): ante oculos positus: notus, cognitus (known): luce clarior. It is apparent, patet, apparet, manifestum est, in oculis incurrit. It is quite apparent, omni luce or solis luce clarior est [not meridianâ luce clarior est]. To make any thing apparent, aperire, patefacere, palam facere. To become or be made apparent, patefieri: e. tenebris erumpere (of things suddenly becoming visible; e. g., a conspiracy). || An heir apparent, * heres legitimus (hereditas legitima, res an inheritance given to a person by law, the owner of the property having either died intestate or made an invalid will).

APPARENTLY, simulate, fecte. JN. fecte et simulate. [Syn. in APPARENT.] || Plainly, &c., aperte (subjectively; e. g., mentiri, adulari; favere alicui): manifeste (objectively): evidenter: scilicet, videlicet (mostly ironically). Also by manifestum est. "Apparently he is a fool," manifestum est, cum esse stultum.

APPARTITION, species (any appearance; e. g., mortui, Appul.): simulacrum

vanum (Or., deceitful appearance): umbra (shadow; e. g., mortui, Suet.): larva (disembodied soul, as an evil spirit of the night): visum (something seen, a vision): also visum somni or somniantis [vid. Vision]: ostentum: prodigium: portentum (astonishing appearance, foretelling what is about to happen). A frightful apparition, objecta res terribilis. Sometimes species nova atque insolita. An apparition of the night, visum nocturnum: species nocturna: in the heaven, phenomenon. Spectrum is not Latin in this sense; = εἶδωλον only in the sense of the Stoics: mostellum found only in the second (spurious) argument of Plaut., Mostellaria. Appul, has also occursacula noctuum: bustorum formidamida: sepulcrorum terribilissima (terrible spectres haunting graves). To fear apparitions, simulacra vana timere: to be disturbed by apparitions, umbris inquietari. I see apparitions, obvia mihi fiunt species mortuorum. || Appearance, adventus (approach): præsentia (presence): species. A sudden apparition, repentinus objectus (Nep., Hann., 5, 2).

APPARITOR, apparitor: accensus: viator (vid. Dict. of Rom. Antig.).

APPEAL, v., appellare aliquem (to the tribunes of the people, the senate, the emperor, &c.): provocare ad aliquem (especially to the whole people: tribunes plebis appello et provocho ad populum, *Liv.* 8, 33. Both verbs also stand absolutely): against any body or any thing, appellare, provocare adversus aliquem or aliquid (also provocare aliquid): from any body to any body, ab aliquo ad aliquem: to the people from a sentence, ad populum provocare sententiam: || call to witness, &c.: testari, testem facere aliquem, &c.: to appeal to Heaven, deum testari: deum invocare testem. || Call loudly upon, inclamare aliquem: invocare aliquem.

APPEAL, s., appellatio: provocatio [vid. APPEAL, v.]: to any body, ad aliquem, also alicuius: to any body from any body, ab aliquo ad aliquem: to any body against any body or any thing, ad aliquem adversus aliquem or aliquid. To make an appeal, appellatorem, provocationem interponere (Scaevol., Dig.): to receive or allow an appeal, appellatorem admittere, recipere (Ulp., Dig.): to grant any body an appeal, dare alicui provocationem or jus provocationis (adversus aliquem). A magistrate or punishment from which there lies no appeal, magistratus, poena sine provocatione. || An appeal (as writing), libellus appellatorius (Ulp., Dig.). || A court of appeal, "judicium ad quod provocari potest: * senatus provocationum.

APPELLANT, } appellator (Cic.): qui

APPELLER, } appellat, provocat.

APPEAR, || become visible, apparere: in conspectum venire: conspici: se offerre, offerri (to come in one's way suddenly): erumpere (to come forth suddenly): existere (of celebrated persons making their appearance in the world; in history). Sometimes particular modes of approach to a country should be used, as appellere navem ad; e. g., "Two hundred years later Pelops appeared in Argos," appellere, ascendere, or egrei may be used. To appear to a person in a vision, ostendere se alicui in somnio: videri in somnis, per somnum, per quietem, in quiete. Day appears, dies venit: illicescit. To appear in public, in publicum prodire, procedere, egrei: not to appear in public, domi se tenere: pedem domo non efferre (not to stir out): publico carere or abstinere (not to appear in public): olisse celebritatem: hominum celebratam fugere (to shrink from appearing in public; to hate a crowd; seldom appearing in public, rarus egressus (Tac.). To appear in person, coram or præsentem adesse: to appear at a public meeting, an assembly of the people, in concione adesse. || To appear (be published), of a book, in lucem edi: "lucem videre": prodire. || To appear before a court, in iudicium venire: at an appointed time, se sistere (of the accused person and his sureties), vadimonium sistere (of a surety):

opposed to vadimonium deserere, to forfeit his recognizances: to appear in court with any body, alicui adesse in iudicio (to assist him with advice, countenance, &c.). || Seem, videri: the impersonal form "it appears" is mostly translated personally: "it appears as if our friends would not come," amici nostri non venturi videntur: "it appears as if we had lost the cause," causâ cecidisse videmur. To appear in any body's eyes, iudicio alicuius esse: ab aliquo existimari: videri alicui: esse apud aliquem. || It appears = is evident, patet; apparet; liquet; intelligitur: it appeared from many proofs or signs, multis emanabat indicia. || To make it appear, that, &c., docere, especially with arguments: demonstrare: firmare, confirmare, especially with arguments: efficere, vincere, evincere. Vid. PROVE.

APPEARANCE, adventus (approach): præsentia (presence): vadimonium (appearance of a surety in court): || on the appearance of the enemy all fled, * hoste appropinquante omnes terga verterunt. || That which appears, res objecta (what is presented to the eyes, Cic., Acad., 2, 13, 38): visum (what is seen, a sight, a vision): species (a form one believes one's self to have seen, whether when awake or in a dream): simulacrum (an image of the fancy, which, bearing a resemblance to some particular object, is supposed to be seen by a waking person. But spectrum = εἶδωλον in the sense of the Stoics): ostentum: prodigium: portentum (prodigy, portent). A sudden appearance, repentinus objectus. An alarming appearance, objecta res terribilis. An unusual appearance, species nova atque insolita: also facies insolita (Sal., Jug., 49, 4). An appearance in the heavens, phenomenon. Sometimes quæ fiunt may do (e. g., quæ mari celoque videntur). To make one's appearance on the stage, in scenam prodire. || Personal appearance, habitus corporis. || Appearance, opposed to reality, species: to put on the appearance of any thing, speciem alicuius rei præbere: simulare aliquid (to put on an appearance hypocritically: also simulare with quasi and subjunctive, or accusative and infinitive): speciem alicuius rei inducere: to have the appearance of any thing, speciem alicuius rei habere (of things); speciem alicuius rei præ se ferre: similitudinem quandam gerere speciemque alicuius (of persons). IN APPEARANCE, specie: in specie (opposed to res); verbo: verbo et simulatione (opposed to revera, re ipsâ). Sometimes simulate: fecte et simulate. He only put on the appearance of madness, simulavit se furere: simulavit furem. He pretended to defend him to save appearances, speciem defensionis præbuit. First appearances are deceitful, prima frons decipit (Phadr., 4, 1, 4). To judge by first appearances, judicare aliquid ex primâ fronte. || Under the appearance (= pretext, pretence), specie, per speciem: nomine (under color of): simulatione: per simulationem (under cloak of: sub prætextu or obtentu not classical). JN. simulatione et nomine: fronte or in frontum (opposed to pectore). In all appearance, haud dubie. But mostly by circumlocution with verisimilis or videri. In all appearance (or, to all appearances), he will not come, verisimillimum est, cum non venturum; or, non venturus videtur; or, veretur ut venturus sit. To all appearances, a war is at hand, bellum imminere or exarsurum esse videtur. || To observe the appearances of the sky, de celo servare (of augurs).

APPEASABLE, placabilis. To show himself appeasable, placabilem inimicis se præbere, se prestare.

APPEASABLENESS, placabilitas: ingenium placabile: nimis placabilis: animus ad dependendum offensionem molis.

APPEASE, placare (general term to pacify; e. g., numen divinum scelere violatum precibus: iram deorum: hostes: publicos): expiare (to appease by expiatory rites: numen; manes): mitigare, lenire (to soothe, to soften down; ut cum illi ordine aut reconciliis aut mitigis, Cic.). To appease any body who is angry with another,

aliquid rei; designare ad aliquid (*mark out for*); sponere alicui rei or in aliquid (*to set apart for*). || **To be appointed** (= *destined to any thing by fate*), alicui rei or ad rem nam esse: *fato fieri aliquid*. "It is appointed to all men once to die," &c., *cā lege or hoc fato nati sumus*, ut, &c.; ita a naturā generati sumus, ut, &c. || **Fit that a person should be present at such a time or place**, aliquem adesse or venire jubere. "To appoint any body to appear at Rome early in the following spring," into proximo vere Rome aliquem adesse jubere: "to appoint that a person should come back to one," aliquem ad se reverti jubere: *to appoint a place or time*, condicere tempus et locum (*cocundi, Just.*). || **Well appointed**, instructus: omnibus rebus ornatus atque instructus. Vid. **EQUIP.**

APPOINTER, constitutor (*Quint., Lactant.*)

APPOINTMENT, stipulation. Vid. **AGREEMENT**. Constitutum. *To have an appointment with any body*, habere constitutum cum aliquo (e. g., cum podagrā, *with the gout*; Cicero, *playfully*). *To make an appointment with any body*, cum aliquo mihi convenit, ut. *We made an appointment*, inter nos convenit, ut, &c. *According to appointment*, ut erat constitutum: *ex pacto*; *ex convento*; *ex conventu*. || **Order**, jussus; *jussum*; *mandatum*; *preceptum*. [Vid. **COMMAND**.] *According to any body's appointment*, jussu or auctoritate alicujus; *jubente aliquo*; also *by jussu ab aliquo*; *sometimes by ab aliquo only* (as in Atheniensis, a quibus erat profectus, *Nep., Milt., 2, 3, Dahn*). || **Equipment**, vid. || **Allowance**, vid. || **Act of appointing**, constitutio. || **To keep an appointment** (= *appear at an appointed day*), ad diem adesse or sistere sc, or esst.

APPORTION, assignare; *dispartire*; *distribuire*; *impertire*; *tribuire* [SVN. IN ALLOT.]; *describere* (*if set down in writing*); e. g., *suum cuque munus describere*; *dimetiri*. *Sometimes dirigere aliquid ad aliquid*; *aliquid re dirigere aliquid*; *modulari aliquid aliquid re* (i. e., *to bring one thing into due proportion to another*).

APPORTIONER, *divisor (especially of lands to colonists, *Cic., Phil., 5, 7, 20*); assignator (*Ulp.*); distributor (*Trism. ad Eschyl., p. 92, 26*).

APPORTIONMENT, assignatio (e. g., *agrorum*: as *act or thing*); attributio; *perscriptio* (*of money*: the *latter by writing*); *pars* (*aportion*); *divisio* (*act of dividing*); *distributio*. Vid. **ALLOTMENT**.

APPOSE, Vid. **QUESTION**. || **Apply one thing to another**. Vid. **APPLY**.

APPOSER, Vid. **EXAMINER**.

APPOSITE, appositus (ad aliquid; ad iudicandum, *Cic.*; ad agendum, *Cic.*); idoneus (ad aliquid); accommodatus (alicui rei or ad aliquid); consentaneus alicui rei; convenientis alicui rei or ad aliquid (*subiuncto*); aptus alicui rei or ad aliquid.

APPOSITELY, apte (e. g., *dicere*, aliquid apte disponere); *to any thing*, ad aliquid apte, accommodate or apposite.

APPOSITENESS, *by circumlocution with accommodatum*, aptum, idoneum, consentaneum esse; *convenire* or *congruere* (alicui rei or eum aliquid rei), &c.

APPOSITION, adjunctio; appositio (e. g., *exemplorum*); *adjectio*, or *by participle*, *admotus*, *appositus*, *adjectus*. || *In grammar*, *appositio, quam grammatici vocant.

APPRAISE, aestimare (*general term to value*). Censere *the act of the censor*, &c., *valuing property with a view to taxation*.

APPRAISER, estimator. *Valuer of property with a view to taxation*, censor.

APPRECIABLE, circumlocution by estimari posse.

APPRECIATE, aestimare: aestimare ex aequo.

APPREHEND, lay hold on, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere aliquid or aliquid: *with any thing*, aliquid re: prehendere or comprehendere aliquid manibus; manu prehendere or reprehendere aliquid (*the latter, for the purpose of dragging him back*; e. g., a

soldier flying from battle). || **To arrest**, &c., comprehendere (*general term*); in custodiam dare: in vincula conicere (*put in prison*); e. fugā retrahere aliquem (*if he was flying*). || **Seize with the mind**; *comprehend*: capere (*to take a thing*); intelligere (*to understand it*); (*mente*) percipere (*to take it in*; see it clearly); assēqui (*to follow it*; hence to master it). || **Fear**, vereri, timere, metuerē. Vid. **FEAR**.

APPREHENSIBLE, quod intelligi or mente percipi potest.

APPREHENSION, comprehensio (*act of seizing*; of arresting; e. g., *sontium, Cic.*); prehensio (*in a judicial sense*; e. g., *jus prehensionis habere, of arrest*).

Mental conception, captus (*manner of apprehending*: in classical prose, only in the phrase ut est captus alicuius or aliorum); vis percipiendi (*faculty of comprehending*); intelligentia (*power of understanding*; *understanding*; *post-Augustinus*, intellectus); intelligendi prudentia or prudentia (*the understanding as a faculty, and a clear view into the nature of things obtained by its means, Cic., De Or., 1, 20, 90; and Partit., Or., 8, 29*); ingenium (*mental powers generally*; *quickness, talents*). *Quickness of apprehension*, celeritas percipiendi; celeritas ingenii. *Quick of apprehension*, docilis: in aliquo est ingeni docilitas (*easily learning*); perspicax (*seeing clearly through a thing*). *Slow of apprehension*, indocilis; tardus; stupidus. *To descend to the apprehension of one's audience*, ad intelligentiam audientium or auditorum descendere. *Suited, adapted, &c., to the apprehension of ordinary men*, ad sensum popularem vulgaremque or ad commune iudicium populari et intelligentiam accommodatus or accommodatus; intelligentia a vulgari non remotus: *to descend to the apprehension of one's pupils, of beginners*, ad intelligentiam discipulorum descendere; se submittere ad mensuram discipulorum (*Quint.*): *to beyond our apprehension*, fugere intelligentiam nostrā vim: *to sharpen apprehensions*, ingenium or intelligendi prudentiam acuire. || *Notion*, opinion, Vid. || **FEAR**, anxietas, Vid.

APPREHENSIVE, quick of apprehension, docilis; perspicax. || **Fearful**, Vid. **FEARFUL**, **FEAR**, v. || **Sensitive**, *sensu praeditus. Also, patibilis (e. g., *natura, Cic.*). *Sometimes mollis, mollior*, *qui facile movetur.

APPREHENSIVELY. Vid. **FEARFULLY**.

APPREHENSIVENESS, intelligentia; intelligendi prudentia.

APPRENTICE, discipulus artificis or magistri (e. g., *De Or., 3, 9, 35*); puer discens (*both for pupil generally; the latter, if he is a lad under seventeen*); tiro (*one still a beginner in his art*); tabernae alumnus (*pupil, lad, &c., of a handicraftsman or shopkeeper*; e. g., *tabernae sutrinae alumnus, a shoemaker's apprentice*).

None of these words fully express our notion of an apprentice: perhaps *ab aliquo in disciplinam receptus, or ab aliquo in disciplinam sollemni ritu receptus. *To receive a lad as one's apprentice*, *puerum sollemni ritu in disciplinam recipere.

APPRENTICE, v., *puerum tradere officii in disciplinam (*of the father, &c.*); *dare puerum in tabernam opificis.

APPRENTICESHOOD, annus or anni APPRENTICESHIP, } disciplina. *To serve one's apprenticeship*, *tirocinium ponere, deponere.

APPRISE, docere (*general term, to inform, teach*); edocere (*to impart sufficient information about a particular circumstance*); monere (*to give information by way of warning*); all these aliquid, aliquid, or de re: certiorum facere aliquid de re or alicuius rei. *To be apprised of any thing*, certiorum fieri de re; edoceri aliquid; cognoscere rem.

APPROACH, || *of persons*: accedere ad aliquid; appropinquare ad aliquid or alicui rei: adventare (*absolutely, to approach rapidly; especially of an enemy in the historians*); succedere aliquid, ad or sub aliquid (*draw near to gradually*). *To*

approach (of a general), copias adducere, (propius) advovere (e. g., *ad urbem*). || *Of time*: appropinquare: appetere: adventare (i. e., *with rapid steps*); imminere, instare (*to be at hand; of a threatening approach*); prope adesse; subesse (*to be near*). *The time approaches when*, prope adest, quum, &c.: *the seventh day was approaching*, apperebat dies septimus: *to have approached one's eightieth year*, prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse. || *To come near to, resemble*, prope accedere (ad); accedere ad similitudinem alicuius rei; non multum abesse (a); simile esse alicuius. *To approach the truth*, prope accedere ad veritatem; non multum abesse a veritate; simile esse veritati.

APPROACH, trā, advovere aliquid alicui rei.

APPROACH, s., appropinquatio: accessus; adventus; successus (*gradual approach*; e. g., *of enemies*); impulsus (*rapid approach*; e. g., *of ships*). *Sudden approach*, adventus repentinus, improvisus; unexpected approach, intervencus, superventus (*Tac., Hist., 2, 54, 1*). *Similitudo (approach in the way of resemblance)*, *The approach of the sun*, appulsus solis: *the approach of death*, mortis appropinquo: *at the approach of death*, morte appropinquante; *at the approach of night*, nocte appropinquante; *sub noctem* (not nocte). || **Access**. (1) *As place*, aditus: *to close all the approaches*, omnes aditus claudere, intercludere, precludere, obstruere. (2) *Liberty of approaching*, aditus: *to be easy of approach (of persons)*, aditus ad eum est facilis. Vid. **ACCESS**. || *Approaches (of a besieging army)* must be translated by opera (*works*). *To make approaches*, opera urbi advovere: urbem operibus aggredi.

APPROACHABLE, patens; facilis accessus (*of places*); ad quem facilis sunt aditus (*of persons*). Vid. **ACCESSIBLE**, **ACCESS**.

APPROACHMENT, Vid. **APPROACH**, s.

APPROBATION, probatio: approbatio: comprobatio (*approbatio*); assensio or assensus (*assent*); plausus (*applause*); assentatio (*hypocritical approbation; in good sense, post-Augustinus*); acclamatio: clamor (cries of approbation; but in Cicero, acclamatio is a cry of disapprobation). Jn. plausus clamoresque. *To receive any thing or any body with approbation*, probare aliquid or aliquid; approbare, comprobare aliquid (*approve*); alicui applaudere, plausum alicui dare or impertire; applaudere et approbare aliquid or aliquid; plausu, plausu et clamore prosequi aliquid (*to applaud it*); assentire, or assentiri alicui, or alicui rei; alicui assentari, suffragari, astipulari, album calculum adicere alicui rei (*vote for it*; the last Pliny). *To express unanimous approbation of any thing*, consensu et una voce approbare aliquid. *Not to give, to withhold, one's approbation*, assensum (also with a re) retinere, cohilbere: sustinere se ab assensu: *to express clamorous approbation of any body*, clamore et vocibus alicui astrepere: *to express approbation loudly*, magno clamore approbare aliquid. *To receive, or be honored with, approbation*, approbari: *any body's approbation*, probati alicui or ab aliquo; alicui placere: *general approbation*, omnibus probari or placere; ab omnibus laudari; omnium assensum comprobari. *With clamorous expressions of approbation*, cum plausibus clamoribusque. *To meet with no approbation*, improbari; displicere: a speech is received without any approbation, oratio friget. *To court approbation*, assensionem captare; laudem venari. || *Liking for*, amor: studium alicuius rei: proclivitas ad aliquid (*of a bad inclination for*); inclinatio animi or voluntatis ad aliquid. || **Attestation**, affirmatio: confirmatio. (*To do any thing*) in approbation of (= *to confirm*) any thing, ut rem testimonio confirmet, &c., or by other circumlocution with fidem alicui rei addere; aliquid testimonio confirmare, &c.

APPROOF. Vid. **APPROBATION**. **APPROPRIATE**, appropriare.

ARBUSCLE, arbuscula.
 ARBUTE, arbūtus: arbūtum (*fruit of it; and by metonymy, the tree*).
 ARC, arcus (*in mathematics: segment of a circle, &c.*). || Arch, Vtd.
 ARCADE, porticus: ambulatio arcuata (*Kraft and Forbiger*).
 ARCH, arcus (*general term*): fornix (*arch, arch-way; both used of triumphal arches*). An *arched roof*, camera (*camera lapideis fornicibus vincta*). Obs. *Cicero censures Ennius's fornices coeli* ("the arch of heaven") as a badly chosen image.
 ARCH, v, arcuare (*Lin.*): camerare: concamerare (*to arch over; cover with a vaulted roof*): camerare, *Plin. only*; nidos camerare *ab imbr*: conformicare (*Vitr., arch over*). To be *arched*, arcuari (*general term*, to be *arched or curved*): fornicatim curvari (*Plin.*): concamerari (*to be archd over; covered with an arched roof*). || *Archd*, arcuatus: in formam arcūs incurvus (*Mela*): in apsidā curvatus (*Plin.*): cameratus, concameratus (*arched or vaulted over*). Sometimes *convexus*, gibbus (*swelling out*).
 ARCH, a, petulus; lascivus.
 ARCH- (*as prefix*) chief. (a) In dignities and titles *archi-* prefixed, as in *Archbishop*, Archiepiscopus: in other words (b), often by *summus* or *maximus* (*with or without omnium*): by (c) *caput* or *principes* with *genitive*; or (d) by *qui totus ex aliquā re factus est*, or *versatus in omni genere aliquid rei*; or, lastly (*in a few words in Plaut., and afterward in Jun.*), by the Greek prefix *tri-*. Thus, trifur, triscuria.
 ARCHIAEOLOGY, * antiquarum literarum scientia: * antiquarum rerum scientia (*according as acquaintance with ancient literature or with other monuments of antiquity is meant*).
 ARCHANGEL, Archangelus (*Eccl.*). || *Dead-nettle*, galeopsis: lamium.
 ARCHAISM, verbum or vocabulum obsoletum, exoletum, ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissum: dicendi, loquendi ratio obsoleta.
 ARCHBISHOP, Archiepiscopus (*Cod. Just.*).
 ARCHBISHOPRIC, archiepiscopatus.
 ARCH-DEACON, archidiaconus.
 ARCH-DUKE, * archidux.
 ARCH-PHILOSOPHER, summus philosophus.
 ARCH-PRESBYTER, archipresbyter.
 ARCH-PRIEST, summus sacerdos: archisacerdos: archipresbyter (*Eccl.*).
 ARCHED. Vid. Arch, v.
 ARCHER, sagittarius. A *mounted archer*, hippotoxota.
 ARCHERY, * sagittarum emissio: circumlocution by sagittas militare. As a game, * lususum id genus, quo in orbis tela conficiunt.
 ARCHETYPAL, archetypus (*Juv.*).
 ARCHETYPUS, archetypum (*Varr., Macr., aperturor* in *Cic.*): * exemplum primum: *exemplum*: species (*used by Cic. for the Platonic Idea*).
 ARCHITECT, architectus [*architecton, Plaut., Sen.*]. || *Contriver*, auctor: parans: inventor: conditor: effector. JN. parens effectorque: princeps: architectus. JN. princeps et architectus: inventor et quasi architectus: molitor: instimulator: conciator. JN. instimulator et conciator. The *architect of the world*, creator or procreator mundi: effector mundi molitorque.
 ARCHITECTONIC, architectonicus (*Vitr.*).
 ARCHITECTURE, architectura (*Cic.*): architectonica (*Quint.*).
 ARCHITRAVE, epistylum.
 ARCHIVARY, ab actis (*Inscr.*).
 ARCHIVE, tabularium (archivum, archivum, grammatophylacium, *post-classic-ab.*). *Archives*, tabulae publicae (acta publica) or acta are the records of the proceedings of the senate, people, &c.: tabularium or tablinum, a place in a Roman house where documentary papers were kept).
 ARCH-LIKE, in formam arcūs incurvus, &c. Vid. ARCHED.
 ARCHWISE, in formam arcūs: arcuatum (*Plin.*).
 ARCTIC, septentrionalis (regio, popu-

lus, &c.): aquilonaris regio (*Cic., properly relating to the northeast*). [Arcticus circulus, *Hygin., Astron.*, 1, 6.] || *Borealis*, unclassical and poetical. Vid. NORTH, NORTHERN.
 ARCUATE. Vid. ARCHED.
 ARCUATION, arcuatio (*only in Frontin.*).
 ARCUBALISTER, arcuballistarius (*Veget.*).
 ARDENCY, ardor (*sc. amoris, Tib.*): æstus (*of fevers, passions, &c.*), vis.
 ARDENT, ardens: fervens or fervidus: æstuosus (*of raging heat*). IMPROPR., calidus: ardens: fervens or fervidus: acer (*vehement, fierce*). An *ardent temper*, ingenium ardens or fervidum. || *Ardent*, of spirits, &c., fervidus (*after vina fervida, Hor.*).
 ARDENTLY, ardentem; ferventer; acriter: cupide, avide (*eagerly*). To *desire ardently*, ardentem cupere aliquid; vehementer cupere.
 ARDOR, PROP. Vid. HEAT. IMPROPR., ardor, fervor, æstus (*the first the weakest, the last the strongest: all three also with animi, when mental ardor is meant*): impetus (*impetuosity*). Youthful ardor, ardor juvenilis: ardor or fervor ætatis.
 ARDUOUS, || high, Vtd. || Difficult, gravis (*heavy*): difficilis: non facilis (*difficult*): magnus (*great*): durus (*hard*): impeditus (*encumbered with difficulties*). An *arduous task*, magnum opus atque arduum.
 ARDUOUSNESS, || height, Vtd. || Difficulty, difficultas: negotium (*the labor one must undergo to attain one's object*).
 AREA, area: superficies (*extension in length and breadth*). A small area, areola.
 READ, || Vid. ADVISE.
 AREFACTION, circumlocution by arefacio, areferi.
 AREFY, arefacere (*Varr.*): siccare.
 ARENACEOUS, arenaceus (*Plin.*).
 ARENATION, arenatio (*Vitr. for a succo of sand*).
 ARENOSE, arenosus.
 ARETOLOGY. Vid. MORAL (philosophy).
 ARGENT, adj., argenteus.
 ARGILLACEOUS, argillaceus (*consisting of clay, Plin.*): argillosus (*abounding with clay, Varr.*).
 ARGOSY. Vid. SHIP.
 ARGUE, to discuss question: agere rem or de re (*general term*): disputare, disserere de aliquā re (*of learned discussions*): disserere, mostly of a continuous discourse: sermonem habere de re (*discuss it in conversation*): disceptare aliquid or de aliquā re (*with a view to the settlement of a dispute*): to argue at great length, multis verbis disputare: to argue on the other side, contra disputare: to argue on both sides of a question, in utraque partem: on opposite sides, in contrarias partes. || Produce arguments, argumentari (*with neuter pronoun or dependent clause*): docere argumentis: firmare, confirmare argumentis: efficere or evincere velle (*to wish to establish an opinion*). || Accuse, arguere (*with genitive, ablativus de, accusative with infinitive, or ut*). [Vid. Accuse.] || Prove, infer (*transitively*), probare: evincere, ostendere, declarare.
 ARGUER, disputator (*seldom: once in Cic.*): qui disputat, &c.
 ARGUMENT, || proof, reason, argumentum: ratio. To bring or allege arguments, argumenta or rationes afferre: to derive arguments from, argumenta ex re ducere, sumere, crucere: to reject an argument, argumentum rejicere: to press an argument, argumentum premere: to be an argument, argumento esse. Ons. An argument for any thing, not argumentum pro aliquā re, but argumentum quo aliquid esse demonstratur, &c. To bring many arguments for the existence of a God, multis argumentis Deum esse docere. That is no argument, nullum verum id argumentum est. To produce or allege many probable arguments for that opinion, multa in cam partem probabilior argumentari (*Lin.*). Argumentum is often left out when an adjective is used; e.g., "the

strongest argument for this is," &c., firmissimum hoc afferri videtur, quod, &c. (*Cic.*). || Subject of a discourse or writing, sententia: sententia (*the principal thought or thoughts*): argumentum (*subject matter of a speech, essay, &c., for which materia is never used in the classics*): summa (*the main subject*; e.g., of a letter, conversation, &c.). || Contents summed up by way of abstract, summarium: epitome (*vid. ABRIDGMENT*): index (*Quint.*). || Subject under discussion, questio: controversia: res controversa: disceptatio. Often by circumlocution with quod cadit in controversiam or disceptationem. || Dispute, discussion, concertatio: disputatio: pugna: controversia. To make anything the subject of an argument, rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere. An argument arises, oritur certamen or controversia (de aliquā re cum aliquo). To hold an argument about any thing with any body, disputare de aliquā re cum aliquo.
 ARGUMENTATION, argumentatio: also ratio (e.g., *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 53, 214).
 ARGUMENTATIVE, perhaps by gravis (*weighty*): firmus ad probandum, &c.
 ARGUTE, argutus.
 ARIA, varia.
 ARID, aridus (*dry, from an internal want of moisture, caused by a heat acting within*): torridus (*dry, from being burned up by an external heat*): siccus (*dry as to the surface*). JN. exsiccatus atque aridus. Vid. DRY.
 ARIDITY, ariditas: aridus: siccitas [*syn. in ARID*]. Vid. DRYNESS.
 ARIES, aries.
 ARJETATION, arjetatio (*butting like a ram, Sen.*).
 ARIGHT, recte: juste, vere: bene. Sometimes sincere, sine fraude. To judge aright, vere or recte judicare de re. To see or hear aright, recte videre, audire. If I remember aright, si bene or recte memini.
 ARIOLATION, hariolatio.
 ARISE, (A) PROP., || surgere: exsurgere: consurgere (*especially of several*): se erigere (*to raise one's self up*). of little children trying to raise themselves from the ground): from a scat, surgere e sella: from bed, surgere, with or without (e) lectulo (or (c) lecto): surgere cubito (*properly*): ex morbo assurgere, of leaving one's bed after a disease): from tabl, surgere a comā: also poscere calcos (asking for one's shoes as a sign of intending to rise from table). || Mount up, on high, so levare (*of birds*): so sublimius levare): levare: sublimē ferri: sublimem aldre. Clouds arise, nebulae levantur in nubes: the smoke arises from the cottages, fumus evoluitur e tuguriis. A storm arises, tempestas cooritur: nubilare coepit; nubilatur. || Arise of the heave nly bodies, oriri: exoriri: emergere (*of the stars; not of the sun*). || Arise (*of thoughts in the mind*), subire mentem or animum: succurrere. A thought arises in my mind, subit cogitatio animum: a suspicion arose in my mind, incedit mihi suspicio; venit mihi in suspicionem (both with accusative and infinitive). || Arise (*from the dead*) reviviscere, in vitam redire: ab inferis existere: ab orco reduci in lucem fieri (*according to heathen notions*): ab inferis excitari or revocari. || Arise (= appear gradually) of the day, appetere: dies appetit; lucebit; dilucescit: illucescit. As soon as day arose, ubi primum illuxit. (B) MYR., || come forth, appear: prodire (*to come forth*): existere, so efferre (*of distinguished men*): exoriri (*agreeing with our "arise" in this sense*): of remarkable persons or things, whether good or bad: libido: ferrea proles, Sulla, Epicurus, &c. || Rise: ultor nostris ex ossibus, Virg.). || Rise up in a rebellious manner, or against any body, exsurgere contra or adversus aliquem (*Tac.*): cooriri in aliquem: imperium aliquis detrectare: consurgere ad bellum, ad bellum cooriri: rebellare (*the proper word of those who had been subdued*).
 ARISTOCRACY, || as an administration, paucorum et principum administratio. || As a form of government, ejus

reipublic status, quoniam est pene delectos omnium summa potestas; optima status; ea imperii forma, quae vis omnia pene primos civitatis est (after Lin., 1, 43). **¶** *An aristocratical state, respublica, quae a principibus tenetur; optimatum civitas; civitas, in qua cives per principes reguntur; civitas, quae ab optimatibus (or optimatum arbitrio, Cic.) regitur; respublica optima; respublica, quae est pene principes.* **¶** *Sway or power of an aristocracy, optimatum dominatus or potentia; potestas atque opes optimatum.* **¶** *"The aristocracy" vid. "the Aristocrats."*

ARISTOCRAT, *defender of aristocracy, qui optimatum causam agit; optimatum fautor; nobilium amicus; nobilitatis fautor or studiosus.* **¶** *The aristocrats, optimates; proceres; principes civitatis; potentiores cives.*

ARISTOCRATIC, *qui optimatum* **ARISTOCRATICALLY**, *causam agit (of aristocratic opinions; of the aristocratic party): *quod ad optimatum imperium pertinet (relating to aristocracy): quod ab optimatibus proficitur (proceeding from the aristocratical).*

ARITHMETIC, arithmetica, orum (Cic.): arithmetici, es, or arithmetica, ae: notitia numerorum (the knowledge of numbers, generally, Quint., 1, 10, 35). **To teach arithmetic, *arithmetica profiteri.** *A teacher of arithmetic, *arithmetecorum magister.* **¶** *An arithmetic book, liber arithmeticus.*

ARITHMETICAL, arithmeticus. **ARITHMETICALLY**, *To explain any thing arithmetically, numeris aliquid explicare.*

ARITHMETICIAN, arithmeticus. *A good or expert arithmetician, bonus or diligens ratiocinator (good calculator): in arithmetice suis exercitatus (Cic.).*

ARK, *[(Noah's) ark, navis. ¶ Ark of the covenant, *arca foederis divini.*

ARM, *s. (1, a limb) ¶ of men: brachium (from the hand to the elbow: often for the whole arm, when distinction is not necessary): lacertus (from the elbow to the shoulder: also for arm generally, especially when its strength or muscularity is meant): tori (the muscular arm of the athlete). Relating to the arm, brachialis: having strong arms, lacertosus. With his arms a kimbo, ansatus (Plaut., Pers., 2, 5, 7): to carry any thing under one's arm, aliquid sub ala portare: what is carried under the arm (i. e., habitually), subalaris (telum subalaris, Nep.): to carry a child in one's arm, puerum in manibus gestare: to take a child in one's arms, puerum in manus accipere: to embrace any body with one's arms, aliquem medium complexi: to clasp in one's arms, artius amplecti aliquem: to sink in any body's arms, manibus aliquis excipit. Obs. "arms" = "enfolded arms," "embrace" is mostly to be translated by complexus: to lie or be enfolded in any body's arms, haurire in aliquis complexu: to receive any body in one's arms, manibus aliquem excipere: to receive any body with open arms, libere ac supinis manibus excipio aliquem: to die in any body's arms, in complexu aliquis emori or extremum vitae spiritum edere: inter aliquis manus expirare: inter sublevantis manus extingui: to tear children from the arms of their parents, liberos e parentum complexu abripere: liberos de parentum complexu avellere atque abstrahere: to support with one's arms, aliquem sustinere (in walking, getting into a carriage, &c.): aliquem colapsum excipere (to raise one who had fallen): to fly to any body's arms (for protection), ad aliquem confugere: aliquis fidei se committere: se committere in fidem et clientelam aliquis (as a client to a patron) in aliquis sinum confugere (Silver Age). **¶** *Impar, power, strength, manus, potestas. Kings have long arms, longae regibus sunt manus (Ov.). The secular arm, imperium or potestas magistratuum. ¶ Of a river: pars: cornu (winding arm, Ov.): caput (mouth: also, and more frequently, the head, source). ¶ Of a mountain chain, brachium (Taurus brachia emittit,**

*Plin.): ramus. ¶ Of a tree, brachium: ramus [vid. BRANCH]. ¶ Of a chair, ancon (Cal. Aur., Tard., 2, 1, 46). ¶ In fortification: works to connect two points, brachium: more frequently, lingua (exclm). ¶ Arm of a catapult, brachium. ¶ Arms of a pair of scales, caput (Virg., 2, 5, 3, Schneid.). ¶ Arms of an anchor, *anchora brachium or cornu.*

ARM, *r., TRA, armare (to furnish with arms: then, to provide with what is necessary: against any body, adversus aliquem): armis instruere (to furnish with arms): instruere: munire (to furnish with any thing considered as a weapon). ¶ Armcd, armatus: in armis (iv ois, in or under arms). ¶ To arm one's self against any thing, praecavere aliquid: tutum or munum esse ab aliquo re: se praeparare ad aliquid (to make preparations against): animum praeparare ad aliquid: se or animum componere ad aliquid (to prepare one's mind against). Sometimes meditari aliquid: to be armed against any thing, animo sum ad aliquid parato: tutum or munum esse aliquo re: aliquo re se loricare (Plin.) [vid. ARM, v. intr.]. ¶ To clothe any body with armor, lorica, thorace, cataphracti induere aliquem (according to the kind of armor meant).*

ARM, *r., INTRA, arma sibi induere (to put on one's armor): arma capere (to take to one's weapons: prepare for war: for which ad arma or ad saga ire is also found): arma sumere (to take one's weapons in one's hand to use them). ¶ To be arming (of nations), bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, instruere: belli apparatus instruere: omnia, quae ad bellum pertinent, providere.*

ARMADA, naves bellicae: classis.

ARMAMENT, copiae: mostly of a naval armament: copiae navales: naves bellicae classis.

ARMATURE, arma, orum, n., armatura (the latter with reference to the nature, &c., of the weapons).

ARMED, *having arms. An armed chair, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (Cal. Aur., Tard., 2, 1, 46): cathedra (armed chair of Roman ladies).*

ARM-GAUNT, macer: strigosus: strigosi corporis.

ARM-HOLE, ala (poetical, alarum vallis, Catull.).

ARMILLARY, *armillae similis.

ARMPOTENCE, armpotentia is used by ARIMON., 18, 5.

ARMPOTENT, armpotens (Lucr., Virg.).

ARMISONOUS, armisonus (Virg.). **ARMISTICE**, indutiae. *To conclude an armistice, facere or inire indutias. To agree to an armistice, consentire ad indutias. Vid. TACE.*

ARMLET, *little arm, brachium (Catull.). ¶ Bracelet for the arm, brachiale (general term): armilla (bracelet, armlet): spinther (σπινθηρ) armlet for the upper arm: calbei were armlets given to soldiers as a reward (Fest.): spathulium or spatulium, dardanium, viriola, viria, were also ornaments of the arm, of unknown form. To put on golden armlets, brachia et lacertos auro colere (Cic.).*

ARMOR, armatus, is (= manner of being armed: only in the obsolete: dispari armatu: Cretico armatu): arma, orum, n. (general term for arms): cataphracta (iron or brass scale-armor: for men or horses, &c.): lorica (leather jerkin): thorax (iron breast-plate, cuirass). *Js. lorice thoracesque. To put on one's armor, lorica, thorace, cataphracti (according to meaning) se tegere or induere. To strip the bodies of their armor, arma corporibus detrahare (Liv.).*

ARMOR-BEARER, armiger. **ARMORER**, faber armorum. **¶** *Squire: one who puts on another's armor, perhaps armiger.*

ARMORIAL, Armorial bearings, *clypeus insignis: insigne generis. *One who has a right to armorial bearings, *aliciu licet insigni frui (according to Roman custom, qui imagines familiae suae consecutus est).*

ARMORY, armamentarium. **¶** *Armor,*

VID. ¶ *Armorial bearings Vid. ARMORIAL.*

ARMPIT, ala (vallis alarum, poetical, Catull.).

ARMS, arma (general term, but of defensive armor, not applied to missiles tela: also figuratively, as arma prudentia, senectutis, legum): tela (missiles) *Furnished with arms, armatus: arms instructus: without arms, incermis: to take arms, ad arma ire: arma capere (to arm one's self against any body, contra aliquem): arma sumere (especially when other means might have been tried, contra aliquem): descendere ad vim atque ad arma: to seize one's arms, arma arripere: they ran to arms, concursus est ad arma: to arms! ad arma! to sound to arms! ad arma conclamare! (Liv.): to lay down arms, arma deponere: arms discedere: to fling away their arms, arma abijcere: to take away any body's arms, arma alicui auferre: to be under arms, in armis esse: to have 20,000 men under arms, millia viginti in armis habere: to grow old in arms, in armis consensescere: to bear arms against any body, arma contra aliquem ferre: to turn one's arms against any body, arma in aliquem vertere: to defend one's country by arms, patriam armis ac virtute defendere: to give up one's arms, arma tradere (Nep.): to defend one's self by the arms of prudence, armis prudentiae se tueri ac defendere.*

ARMY, exercitus: acies (army in battle array): agmen (army in marching order): milites (soldiers, especially when the individuals are meant: also the singular miles, when "the soldier" = "the soldiers," or "the army" generally): vires (the military forces): copiae (forces): often with armatorum, or pedum equitumque, or pedestres, equestres, pedestres equestresque, pedestres navalesque. *To command or lead an army, exercitum ducere, exercitui praesse: to levy an army, exercitum scribere or conscribere: milites scribere or legere: delectum habere (of the Roman consul: scribere or conscribere, to enroll the names of those who ought to serve): exercitum colligere, or conficere (not cogere), or parare, comparare: to hire an army of mercenaries, exercitum or copias mercede conducere: to recruit an army, exercitui supplementum scribere (of setting down the names): exercitum supplere or reficere: to draw up an army (in order of battle), aciem instruere or instituere: to disband an army, milites mittere, dimittere or missos facere: militibus missionem dare [Syn. in DISBAND]. ¶ Great number, exercitus (e. g., corvorum, Virg.): multitudo: copia incredibilis: vis magna.*

AROMATIC, aromaticus (late). **¶** *Aromatics, aromata.*

AROMATIZE, condire.

AROUND, prep., circum: circa [vid. ABOUT]: ad., circum: totus circum: in circuitu. *Often by circum in composition: to ride around, circumequitare or equo circumvehī (locum): to roll around, circumvolvare (transitively), circumvolvi (intransitively). Sometimes by per: to look around, circumspicere: circumspicere: oculos circumferre: perlustrare (omnia, &c.): to wander around, pervagari (locum): to look around in a threatening way, oculos minaciter circumferre: to dig a trench around a city, oppidum fossa (vallo fossaque) circumdare.*

AROUSE, excitare: expergefacere (e somno): excitare (e somno): suscitare somno or e quiete (he), all stand (without somno) also improperly for "exciting," "animating." **¶** *Excite, excitare: concitare (e. g., a man to any thing: also to excite laughter, hatred, envy, compassion, &c.): excire, conciere or concire (in classical prose only = to excite violently to some activity: seldom to produce any passion or evil: e. g., iram, seditionem, terrorem, &c.): movere, commovere aliquem (to stir, move, excite: then also to excite misericordiam, seditionem, bellum, &c.): conflare (to kindle: e. g., aliciu invidiu, bellum, &c.).*

AROYNT (thee), abi! apage te! abi in malam rem (comic).

ARPENT, *huba (in the Middle Ages) : iger triginta iugerum.*

ARRACK or ARACK, *humor ex oryza in quam similitudinem vini corruptus.

ARRAIGN. Vid. Accusare.

ARRAIGNMENT. Vid. Accusation.

ARRANGE, ordinare: in ordinem adducere or redigere: disponere: digerere: in ordinem digerere: componere (to arrange so that the whole may present a pleasing appearance): collocare, constituere (place together; bring into a proper collocation). Sometimes describe (to sketch a plan): explicare (to unravel): dispensare (to weigh out in all its parts; arranging, that no part may come off short). To arrange troops, copias ordinare or disponere: in order of battle, copias or aciem instruere: the order of march, agmen ordinare: books or a library, libros or bibliothecam ordinare or disponere: bibliothecam digerere: hair, capillum imponere: crines or capillos digerere (h): the folds of a chlamys, collocare chlamydem, ut apte pendent (On); componere togam (Hor.); a plan of the campaign, describere totius belli rationem: one's family affairs, rem familiarem constituere: res suas ordinare: res familiares componere: a person's affairs, aliquis negotia explicare. To arrange words alphabetically, (vocalia) in literas digerere: words in a sentence (with reference to style), verba componere: verba apte collocare. A well-arranged establishment, domus omnibus rebus instructa, quae ad victum ultimumque pertinet. (Make a plan or arrangement) precipere, decernere, constituere. We arranged (to do so and so), inter nos convenit, ut, &c. I arranged with any body (to do so and so), mihi cum aliquo convenit, ut, &c.

ARRANGEMENT, ordinatio: dispositio: descriptio: constitutio: institutio. [Vid. TO ARRANGE.] The arrangement of a library, designatio librorum: of words (in a Lesson), vocabulorum digendorum ratio: (in a sentence), verborum apta compositio, collocatio: ratio collocandi. || Order resulting from arrangement: ordo: ratio. Sometimes preceptum: institutum: lex. These arrangements are excellent, haec optime institutio or instructa sunt. It is a beneficial arrangement of nature's that, &c., salubriter a naturâ institutum est, ut or quod.

ARRANT. To be translated by summus, maximus, with or without omnium: by caput or princeps with gentile: by totus ex aliqua re factus est or constat: versatus est in omni genere aliquis rei. In Plaut. by compounds with the Greek tri (trifur, triscurria). An arrant rogue, trifurefur (Com.): caput scelerum (Plaut.): princeps flagitiorum (Cic.): venerator. An arrant thief, princeps omnium furto (Cic.): versatus in omni genere furandi atque prædandi. Sometimes by a superlative adjective: an arrant fool, stolidissimus, stultissimus.

ARRANTLY, turpiter: frede: flagitiose: nefarie.

ARRAS, tapetes, étis, m. (Græcis: or Latinized, tapetum). [T] The tapetes of the ancients were of carpet-like texture (mostly shaggy, and with colors or figures interwoven) for covering walls, floors, &c.

ARRAY, s., ordo. || Battle array, acies. To draw up an army in battle array; to set in array, copias or aciem instruere, instituere. || The array (= soldiers drawn up), ordines militum. || Dress, vestis: vestimenta (plural): vestitus (kind of apparel). || Jurors impaneled, perhaps iudices selecti: turba selectorum (chosen, at Rome, from the senators, knights, and tribuni aerarii): juratores (sworn valuers of any thing, Plaut.).

ARRAY, v., || arrange, Vid. || Dress, vestire: convestire: inducere sibi vestem or se veste: veste indui: veste se amicare (to wrap one's self up in a garment: applied, therefore, to upper garments: not to garments drawn on, which is induere: vestire is general): vestiri, amicti aliquid re (velari aliquid re, poetically): to be arrayed in gold and purple, insignem auro

et purpurâ conspici. The earth is arrayed with flowers, &c., terra floribus, herbis, &c.: vestitur. || To array a panel, *iudices seligere.

AREAR. Vid. BEHIND.

AREARS, § pecuniae residuum (old AREARS, § outstanding accounts): reliquum: quod reliquum est: quod reliquum restat, quæ restant or quod restat: pecuniae reliquæ (the still remaining portion of a debt). To be in arrears, reliquari aliquid (e. g., amplam summam, debitum: ex administratione rei publicæ reliquari: etiam quibus [summis] reliqua restant. All Jur. Cons.): reliqua habere or debere: with any body, nondum persolvisse aliquid, quod reliquum restat: to exact the arrears, pecunias reliquas or residuas exigere. He is so much in arrears, residere apud aliquem (i. e., such a sum residet apud aliquem, Marcian., Dig.).

AREARAGE. Vid. AREAR.

ARREST, arectus: erectus (aures arigeret, Ter., Virg.: erigere, Cic.).

ARREST, s., comprehensio. To put under arrest, comprehendere (of the person arresting): in custodiam dare (of the person ordering the arrest). To be kept under arrest, in custodiâ haberi or servari: custodiâ teneri or retineri.

ARREST, v., comprehendere: in custodiam dare (vid. ARREST, s.): in vincula conjicere: alium manus injicere (to lay hands upon; e. g., virgini minister decemviri manus iniecit, Liv., 3, 44, 6). To arrest one who was flying, e fugâ retrahere aliquem. || Stop, delay: morari: remorari: moram facere aliquid rei: moram afferre aliquis or aliquid rei: moram et tarditatem afferre aliquid rei (cause a delay in any thing): tardare: retardare (to retard the prosecution of any thing; e. g., of a journey, of the pursuit of an enemy): tenere: retinere: sustinere (to stop the progress of something: a thief, a carriage, a horse): reprimere (to check forcibly): legum hostium; redundantem lacum) arcere: cohibere (to hold any thing off, so that it may not approach). To arrest any body, morari, demorari, remorari aliquem (general term for delaying him): detinere, demorari et detinere aliquem (to draw him back, with reference to some object pursued by him): to arrest any body on a journey, retardare aliquem in viâ: remorari aliquis iter: to arrest any body's pursuit of an enemy, tardare aliquem ad insequendum hostem (of a marsh or other obstacle): the progress of a war, moram et tarditatem afferre bello: morari celeritatem belli: the onset of the enemy, tardare or retardare hostium impetum.

ARRIDE, arridere.

ARRIERE. Vid. REAR.

ARRIERE BAN, *peribannus (Schirliß, Mater., p. 153, 4, 1): ad rempublicam defendendam populi universi convocatio (Cic.).

ARRIVAL, adventus: accessus: apulus (arrival of a ship: with or without litôrâ). Sudden, unexpected arrival, adventus repentinus, improvisus or interveniens, superventus (without any adjective, Tac., Hist., 2, 54, 1). To expect any body's arrival with eagerness, aliquis adventum non mediocriter captare.

ARRIVE, venire, advenire: adventare: accedere ad locum: pervenire, devenire: attingere, nancisci locum (to succeed in reaching): afferri (to be brought to: of things). To arrive on horseback, equo advêhi: in a carriage, curru advêhi: in a ship, pervêhi in locum, appellere (vid. TO LAND): the ship is arrived, navis appulsa est (not appulsi). To have arrived: often adesse. IMPR., || reach, assequi, consequi, adipisci (to arrive at an end aimed at; then to reach locum or aliquem): pervenire ad aliquid (arrive at any thing): completum fieri aliquis rei, potiri aliquid re (obtain any thing desired; e. g., a wish).

ARROGANCE, || arrogancia (the exact ARROGANCE, § ing homage to one's endowments and privileges): fastus (a presumptuous, contemptuous disposition): superbia (self-sufficiency, pride, from thinking others beneath one's self): insolentia (insolence).

ARROGANT, arrogans: insolens: superbus: fastosus (post-Augustan, and very rare). The superbus would outshine others; the arrogans would encroach upon them; the fastosus despises them; the insolens insults them, Döderlein. An arrogant speech, sermo arrogantis. To become arrogant, arrogantiam sibi sumere; magnos sibi sumere spiritus.

ARROGANTLY, arroganter; insolentor.

ARROGATE, aliquid vindicare sibi or ad se: aliquid usurpare (appropriate to one's self unjustly: asserere in unclassical): sibi sumere, assumere, asciscere, arrogare, tribuere (ascribe to one's self unjustly or unreasonably). I don't arrogate so much to myself, non tantum mihi sumo neque arrego: to arrogate to one's self great authority, magnam auctoritatem sibi sumere.

ARROW, sagitta: telum (any missile: but properly one thrown by the hand): to shoot arrows to any mark, &c., sagittas (or tela) conjicere aliquo. Like an arrow (= very swiftly), incredibilis celeritate. A cloud of arrows, velut nubes (conjecta) sagittarum; or ingens vis sagittarum. Such a cloud of arrows, tanta vis sagittarum corbercinæ grandinis modo (cf. Liv., 28, 37, 7).

ARROW-HEAD (a plant), sagittaria.

ARROWY, "sharp sleet of arrowy shower" (Milton), ingens vis sagittarum corbercinæ grandinis modo.

ARSENAL, armamentarium: officina armorum (which weapons are also manufactured there): navale, or plural navalia (for ships).

ARSENIC, arsenicum: auripigmentum (orpiment).

ARIS (in music or metre), sublatio (âpis, opposed to positio, Stôis: in late grammarians also arsis).

ART, (i) human dexterity: (a) as opposed to nature: ars: manus (the human hand); by art, arte, per artem (general term): manu, opere (by human labor). Fortified by art (of a fortress, &c.), manu or opere munitus: (b) opposed to what is merely mechanical: ars (general term, as the theory or set of rules by which the artist works: the skill with which he works, or with which any thing is made): artificium (the skill with which any thing is made). The healing art, ars medicandi. With art, arte, ex arte (e. g., scribere, canere): scienter (scientifically; e. g., tibis cantare): to bear upon it the stamp of art, artis signo notatum esse: (2) readiness or dexterity of one particular kind, obtained by practice: (a) generally, ars: scientia aliquis rei (experimental knowledge; e. g., philosophandi; fundendi aris): studium aliquis rei (pursuit of any thing: an art so far as it is actually practiced). The art of painting, ars pingendi: the art of securing every body's good-will, ars ad promerendam omnium voluntatem: the art of conversation, of social intercourse, sermocinatrix (sc. ars: as translation of the Greek ψευσμητική). || Trick, artifice, ars (trýxv): artificium (only in Com.: also technê): || (b) a particular trade, profession, art, ars: artificium: to study an art, arti aliquid studere: to follow or practice an art, artem colere, facitare: in arte versari, se exercere (exercere artem, doubtful, Krebs): to leave off an art, artem desinere: to reduce any thing to an art, aliquid ad artem redigere; aliquid in artem vertere. War became an art, disciplina militaris in artis modum venit. The mechanical arts, artes sordide: questus sordidi. The liberal arts, artes ingenuæ, or liberales, or honestæ, or elegantes. JN. artes elegantes et ingenuæ; studia liberalia: the arts and sciences, artes et disciplinae; studia et artes: a lover of the fine arts, liberalium artium studiosus: homo elegans: *artium amator: all the liberal arts, omnes bonarum rerum disciplinae: the arts of war and peace, artes belli et pacis. || MASTER OF ARTS, *magister liberalium artium: to take the degree of Master of Arts, *ad amplissimum magistri gradum promoveri. Vid. MASTER.

ARTERY, arteria.

APTIFUL, callidus: versutus: vafer: astutus: subdoliſus. JN. callidus et astutus: astutus et callidus: versutus et callidus. [SYN. IN CONNING.] || *Wrought by art; not natural*: artificiosus [artificialis, Quint.: artifex, poetically]: facticius: factus.

ARTFULLY, astute; callide; vafre, subdole.

ARTFULNESS, astutia: vafrities: versutia: calliditas: dolus. || *Skill, ars: artificium.*

ARTHRITIC, arthriticus.

ARTHRITIS, arthritus: morbus articularis or articulus.

ARTICHOKE, carduus: cinařa (Cynara Scolymus, Linn.): cactus (cardoon: Spanish artichoke, Cynara Cardunculus, Linn.).

ARTICLE, (1) *part*: pars: caput (head, chapter). *Article in a contract, conditio*: caput. *Article of a peace, lex*; conditio; caput: *of faith, chapter doctrine sacra*: in a dictionary, vocabulum, verbum. (2) || *species*; e. g. of wares, genus. The general term res may often be used; e. g., an article of luxury, res ad luxuriam pertinet: *this article is much sought after*, *hujus generis merces cupide expetuntur. || *In grammar, articulus*. || *Article by article, per partes*: per capita. || *Articles of war, lex militaris (with reference to what is allowed or permitted in war).*

ARTICULAR, articularis (Suet., Plin.): articulus (Cat., Plin.): morbus articulus or articulus (the gout).

ARTICULATE, adj., clarus: planus: explanatus. *An articulate voice, vox clara* (clear: opposed to obtusa); *vox explanabilis* (opposed to perturbata, Sen. de Irá, 1, 3, 5). *An articulate utterance, os planum or explanatum* (opposed to os confusum). *To be an articulate speaker, explanate esse linguę* (after Plin.).

ARTICULATE, v., pronunciare (verba). *In Lucr., Appul., Arnob., articulare verba*: [has voces] mobilis articulat verborum dædala lingua, Lucr., 4, 551: *to learn to articulate, primum fari cõpisse* (Suet., of children): loqui discere (of beasts, &c.): *to teach any body to articulate, aliquem verba edocere*; aliquem sermoni assuefacere. || *To make terms, to treat*: de conditionibus tractare or agere (cum aliquo). || *To draw up in articles, in capita conerre.*

ARTICULATELY, plane (so as to be understood): clare, clara voce (with loud, clear voice). *To speak articulately, plane et articulat eloqui* (so that each syllable is heard, Gell.): clare or clara voce dicere: verba exprimere explanareque (Plin.): explanatę esse linguę (to be habitually an articulate speaker).

ARTICULATENESS, explanatio verborum (Quint.): dilucida pronuntiatio: explanata vox (after Plin.): splendor vocis (clearness of voice).

ARTICULATION, || of words, prolatio (utterance, Liv.): [pronuntiatio is the whole delivery = actio.] || *Juncture of bones, commissura* (general term for mode of joining together: also of the limbs of the human body): artus: articulus (joint: artus in singular not till poets of Silver Age). JN. commissurę et artus.

ARTIFICE, ars: artificium (only in Com.: also techna): dolus.

ARTIFICER, artifex (general term, especially of one needing mind and invention in his work): faber (one who works upon hard materials, as stone, ivory, &c.): opifex (a workman needing mechanical skill and industry: the author and producer of any work). A distinguished artificer, artifex opibulus suis præcipuus. || *Maker, contriver, auctor*: inventor: conditor: effector: molitor: princeps: parens: architectus. [SYN. IN ARCHITECT.] JN. parens effectorque; princeps et architectus. *The artificer of the world, creator or procreator mundi*; effector mundi: molitręque.

ARTIFICIAL, artificiosus (made or produced by art: opposed to naturalis: artifex, poetically, Prop., Pers.: artificialis only in Quint.): quod habet artem: artis particeps (what testifies to art as concerned

in its production: opposed to arte carens): facticius: factus (made; not produced by nature: opposed to naturalis). *An artificial address, oratio artis plena*: *hæc est natura, sive artis, a natural or artificial memory, memoria naturalis aut artificiosa.*

ARTIFICIALLY, artificiose; arte; manu et arte; affabre (as in affabre factus, Cic.).

ARTILLERY, || large machines for shooting instruments of destruction, tormenta, plural, orum (comprehended in ancient warfare, ballistæ and catapultæ, for shooting stones, &c.). Heavy artillery, *tormenta majoris modis: horse artillery, *tormenta quę ab equibus administrantur. A captain in the artillery, *cohors tormentaria præfectus. An artillery wagon, *currus tormentarius: a park of artillery, tormenta, orum; *apparatus tormentarius. The fire of artillery, *ictus tormentarii. || *The artillery (as a service, &c.)*, res tormentaria. || *As a body*, *cohors tormentaria or tormenta only.

ARTILLERY-MAN, *tormentarius.

ARTISAN, opifex: faber: artifex [SYN. IN ARTIFICE]: sellarius (an artisan whose occupation is of a sedentary kind).

|| ARTISANS, fabri; qui in tabernis sunt: opificum vulgus. A base artisan, opifex vilissimę mercis.

ARTIST, artifex. [Vid. ARTIFICE.] || *Skilled in art, intelligens; sciens artium.*

ARTLESS, || as praise rather than not, simplex: sine affectatione (of persons): apertus (open-hearted: homo, animus, &c.): nullo cultu (without ornament or polish: of things). || *As blame rather than not, non artificiosus: inconditus.* || *Wanting art, unskillful, artis non peritus*: artis ignarus.

ARTLESSLY, sine arte: nullo cultu: ingenuę: candide: aperte.

ARUNDINACEOUS, arundineus (arundineus, once in Pliny).

AS, (1) || *as a particle of comparison*: ac, atque (after words denoting equality, similarity, &c.: æque, idem, par, &c.): quam (if exact equality is not meant, but excess or defect. Thus, if a negative precedes æque, &c., quam must be used, not ac, atque, for the negation destroys the exact equality, Herzog, Cæs. B. G., 2, 6): et, ut, and (after idem) ac, atque, et, seldom cum (as in Sallust and Tacitus). We can not maintain friendship unless we love our friends as ourselves, amicitiam tueri non possumus, nisi æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus: in what a situation our affairs are, you know as well as I do, quo in loco res nostrę sint, juxta mecum omnes intelligitis: they go away the same men as they came, idem abeunt, qui venerunt. || After such, so great; so many (talis, tantus, tot), non quam, but qualis, quantus, quot. He is such as he ever was, talis est, qualis semper fuit. || In forms of protestation and swearing: "as true as," ita or sic with the subjunctive followed by ut, with the subjunctive if a wish is to be expressed, the indicative if an assertion is to be made: "as true as I live, I shudder," &c., ita vivam (or ita deos mihi velim propitios), ut—perhorresco; or (with ita vivam thrown in parenthetically) perhorresco, ita vivam, &c. "As true as I am alive, I should like," &c., ita vivam (or ita mihi omnia, quę opto, contingant) ut vclim, &c. || As (so) WELL—as: et—et; tum—tum; quum—tum (with quum—tum, the clause with quum is the more general, that with tum the more special statement). Sometimes ut—sic; uton minus—quam: [I] tam—quam in this sense does not belong to the Golden Age.] || Not so—as, non tam—quam. The Romans waged some wars not so successfully as bravely, Romani bella quędam non tam feliciter quam toriter gesserunt (or Romani bella quędam fortius quam feliciter, or magis fortiter quam feliciter gesserunt). Cautius is not so prudent as he is brave, Cautius fortior est quam prudentior (which allows him some prudence: magis fortis est quam prudens, or fortis est quam prudens. The form fortior est

quam prudentior is that which belongs to the best age). || As—so: ut—ita or sic, quędammodum—eodem modo: quędammodum—sic; velut—sic or ita. || As MUCH AGAIN, alterum tantum: this is as big again as that, hoc altero tanto majus est. || As MANY AS (=all who), quotumque: As MUCH AS, quantumcumque. || As SOON AS: simul et or ac (atque): simul ut: also simul alone: ut: ut primum: quum primum: nbi (when): postquam (after). || All these take the perfect indicative in narrative where we should use the pluperfect; but when repeated actions or continued states are described, the principal verb being in the imperfect, the verb with postquam, &c., may be in the pluperfect: [simulac se remiserat—reperiebatur, Nep.] || As (=as if), As IF: tamquam. I depart from life as from an inn, ex vitā discedo, tamquam ex hospitio.

(II) As a particle of explanation. || As if; just as if: tamquam; tamquam si; velut; haud secus ac si; non aliter quam si (all with subjunctive): the men flocked together as if something of great importance were in hand, tamquam summi momenti res ageretur, ita concurrerunt homines. Sometimes an ablative absolute is used: the enemy pursued as if the victory were already won, hostes insecuti, quasi partā jam victoriā. || As IF, FORSOOTH; As IF (ironically): as if, forsooth, I thought this, quasi vero id putem. || To denote a property: tamquam (expressing equality in point of manner and degree: "as much as," "as if"): ut (the relation, "as far as"): loco (in the place of): instar (as good as, of equal value or weight with): nomine (under the name of). I love you as a friend, amo te ut amicum (so far as you are my friend): tamquam amicum (as much as a friend); as much as if you were my friend: to be as a son to any body, fili loco esse alium: to be to any body as a father, alicui parentis numero esse. Sometimes other forms must be used; e. g., we must do as physicians do, medicorum ratio, or consuetudo imitanda est. To carry any thing off as so much gain, lucri nomine tollere aliquid. Plato is, in my judgment, as good as all of them together, Plato est mihi instar omnium. As with a substantive is here often translated by an adverb or by in modum. To behave as a woman, muliebriter se gerere: to act as a slave, serviliter agere: to obey as slaves, in modum servorum parere: to torture a free citizen as a slave, civem servilem in modum cruciare. || As; AS BEING. Here the property contains also the ground of the preceding statement, and quippe, quippe qui, utpote qui are used. Quippe is often used with something of irony, and before participles or other attributives only [Democrito, quippe viro erudito, &c.]: quippe or utpote qui mostly takes subjunctive. [Pract. Intr., ii., 814.] They did not trust their own valor, as being men who had been often routed, non suā virtute confisi sunt, quippe toties fusi fugatique. || As is often untranslated; e. g., with such verbs as to consider or look upon: as, this must be looked upon as the greatest evil, hoc maximum malum existimandum est: he is looked upon as a very just man, justissimus vir habetur. || As is also untranslated when—in the character of, or when I was. He dedicated, as dictator, the Temple of Salus, which he had vowed when consul, ædem Salutis, quam consul voverat, dictator dedicavit. || As, FOR INSTANCE: ut; velut; veluti. Animals which are born on land; as, for instance, crocodiles, bestię quę gignuntur in terrā, velut crocodili: even the gods waged wars; as, for instance, with the giants, di quoque bella gesserunt, ut cum gigantibus. Sometimes vel is used in this sense: raras tuas quidem sed suaves accipio literas: vel (as, for instance) quæ proxime accipi. quam prudentes, &c. [Pract. Intr., ii., 542.]

(III) As a particle of time. || As=when: quum: ut: ubi. [Ubi marks a point in time from which something began: ut, an event which was succeeded by an-

other: quum, the coincidence of two facts, so that either both happen at the same point of time, or a momentaneous action introduced by "as" either happens while another is still going on, or is immediately consequent to it. Vid. Excurs., II, (Grotefend's Materials.) It and ubi take the indicative (taken no other reason requires the subjunctive), mostly the perfect: quum also takes indicative of present and perfect (and also with the imperfect and pluperfect of repeated actions—as often as); but in simple narrative has the subjunctive of the imperfect and pluperfect. Very often the verb with "as" is translated by a participle, which will be in abtative absolute when the two propositions have not the same subject. || AS OFTEN AS: quoties: quum with indicative, even of imperfect and pluperfect. || QUUM quapian, cohorts exorbe exccsserat, hostes velocissime rofugebant, Cæs. || AS LONG AS: tam diu—quam or quam diu: usque adeo—quoad; as relat. quandiu (e. g., tuncit se uno loco quandiu fuit hiems): quoad (all the time until; as long as). || AS= while, dum, or by participle of present. || AS SOON AS. Vid. As (I).

(IV) AS A CAUSAL PARTICLE—since; inasmuch as: quoniam (indicative): quum (subjunctive): quando; quandoquidem (indicative). Vid. SINCE.

(V) AS TO; AS CONCERNING; AS TOUCHING, &c.: quod attinet ad: quod; sometimes de: ad. As to the book, which your son gave you, quod ad librum attinet, quem tibi filius dedit. As to retaining our library, I agree with you, de librato refrenda tibi assentior. As to (or, as for) Pompeia, I would have you write, if you think good, quod ad Pompeianum, si tibi videtur, scribas velim. || As to my Tullia, I agree with you, de Tullia mea tibi assentior. As to your praying that, &c., (nam) quod precatus es, ut, &c. || As TO, before infinitive after "so," "such," ut: after a negative or interrogative sentence, ut, or more commonly qui (with subjunctive). No man is so senseless as to believe this, nemo tam delirus est, ut (or qui) hac credat [quis potest tam aversus a vero esse—qui negat, &c.]. AS NOT TO, quia. No food is so hard as not to be digested, &c., nullus cibns tam gravis est, quin is—concoquatur.

(VI) || MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES with AS. Be it as it may, utrumque res est or erit. AS WAS LIKELY; AS WAS SURE TO HAPPEN: id, quod necesse erat accidere. AS PEOPLE SAY, ut dicunt, ferunt, or alunt: ut dicitur, traditur, oritur. AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, quam celerrime: AS SHORTLY AS POSSIBLE, quam brevissime: AS FAR AS I CAN, quod ejus facere possimi: AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, AS FAR AS CAN BE DONE, quod ejus fieri potest. AS IT WERE (softening a strong word, &c.), quasi. As far as appearance goes, ad speciem [e. g., forum adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu, Cic.]. As far as I know, quod sciam. As far as I can with a good conscience, quod silva fide or salvo officio possim. But with quantum such limitations are in the indicative [quantum—Intelligi].

ASBESTOS, asbestos: amiantus (not our asbestos, but amiantu).

ASCEND, ascendere: sublimare ferri: sublimem abire (of mounting on high, into the clouds, &c.): the latter only of living things. To ascend gradually, gradatim ascendere. (TRANS.) To ascend a wall, murum ascendere: a tree, in arborem inscendere: the rostra, in rostra (in concionem) ascendere: ascendere in rostra: to ascend the pulpit, *in sacrum suggestum ascendere: the throne, *in regiam sedem ascendere (properly): regnum adipisci: regnum recipere (of oblatting royal power: the latter especially unlawfully). || Eic., to ascend to honors, &c., ascendere ad honores, ad altiores gradum; also without ad: promovendi ad or in ampliores gradum. || The ascending lines (in genealogical tables), gradus ascenduntum (Paul, Dig.).

ASCENDANT, fastigium, or by adjective summus. To be in the ascendant, in (tam) sublime fastigium venisse: in ho-

nore esse: florere: vigore: summam fortunam, summam gloriam consecutum esse: gloria florere: esse in laude: in claritudine pervenisse: gloria circumfluere: omnium sermone celebrari: in magno nomine et gloria esse: magna celebratæ famæ esse (of persons only). (2) || Superiority, influence, prestantia. To have the ascendancy in any thing, aliquâ re præstare alicui: potiorum esse aliquo: aliquem antecedere, antecellere, antecire, antistare, excellere, præcedere, præcurrere, superare: præpollere: prævalere (prævalere, Lit., præf.). || ASCENDANTS (in degrees of kindred), ascendentes (opposed to descendentes, Paul, Dig.).

ASCENDENCY, præstantia: vis. [Vid. ASCENDANT (2)]. To have ascendancy over, vim exercere in aliquem: multum valere ad aliquem; momentum habere ad aliquem.

ASCENSION, ascensus, us (in aliquid; also of ascension of the stars): ascensio (less common): consensio (in aliquid: act of climbing or mounting for the purpose of entering into: ascensus is without certain authority in the old writers, for in Lit., 34, 28, and Tac., Ann., 13, 39, 2, ascensus is now ready. || Ascension to heaven, * abitus or ascensus in cælum. || Ascension day, * dies per Christum in cælum abitum secretat; or * dies memorie Christi in cælum profecti sacra. In the Roman Catholic Church, festum [dies festus] ascensionis Domini.

ASCENT, (I) || act of ascending: ascensus, us (in aliquid); ascensio (less commonly). (2) || Way by which one ascends, ascensus. A steep ascent, ascensus arduus (Cic.). (3) || An eminence, locus editus: locus superior.

ASCERTAIN, || make certain, ostendere: declarare: probare: planum facere atque probare. Anything ascertains the meaning of a word, aliquod satis declarat, quantum sub voce—subjuncta sit sententia. || To ascertain a person of any thing, probare alicui aliquid: demonstrare: efficere (establish): vivere: evincere (prove against all opposition). || To learn for certain, aliquod compirare: to have ascertained, (pro) certo scire: exploratum habere aliquod or aliquod mihi exploratum est: perspectrum planeque cognitum habere.

ASCERTAINMENT: the nearest, perhaps, regula, or norma ad quam aliquid dirigitur. Bitter by circumlocution with verbs under ASCERTAIN. "For want of ascertainment, how far," &c., quum nondum satis sit exploratum, utatns, &c.

ASCETIC, as, ascēta, æ (fem., ascētria): ascētris, quem vocant. || Iuxta, vir vita durus. || AD., an ascetic life, vita parissima ac durissima. To lead an ascetic life, prope, * ascetatum more vivere: ITCR, parca ac duriter vivere.

ASCETICISM, immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis (C. Part., 23, 81).

ASCL, * qui loca ascia incolunt (loca ascia, Plin.).

ASCITES, ascites, æ, m. (Cæl. Avr., Tard., 3, 8; Plin., l'alcr., 3, 12. In Cels., ascitis).

ASCITIOUS, ascitus or ascitus (participle opposed to natus).

ASCRIBABLE, ascribendus, &c., or quod ascribi debet, potest, &c.

ASCRIBE, ascribere alicui aliquid (to attribute any thing, whether good or bad, to any body, as its author, inventor, or cause): assignare alicui aliquid (to attribute any thing to any body, as proceeding from him): to impute it to him as a fault, or ascribe it to him as a merit): ad dicere alicui aliquid (to pronounce any body the author of a writing, book, &c., Cæll., 3, 2): tribuere or attribuer alicui aliquid (to represent any body as the cause of any thing): to lay the blame of it upon him). To ascribe the invention of any thing to any body, aliquod alicui inventori ascribere: to ascribe any thing to fear, aliquod timori assignare: to ascribe an evil, a mischance, &c., to any body, alicui casum adversum tribuere: alicui incommodum ascribere. You ascribe all this to me, hæc tibi a me eveniunt.

ASH, fraxinus. || Of ash, fraxineus. || MOUNTAIN-ASH, sorbus [sorbus aucuparia, Linn.]. || Not ornus.

ASHAMED, pudore suffusus. To be ashamed, pudet me (alicuius rei); also with infinitive, Ter.; pudor suffunditur mihi: pudore affici (aliquâ re).

ASHEN, fraxineus.

ASHES, cinis (remains of a burned body, whether still glowing or burned out; also both singular and plural, as ashes of a burned corpse): favilla (ashes as light, floating particles, especially when still glowing): lix, gen. liciis (ashes from the hearth; cinis foci, Varr.; the ashes). To burn or reduce any thing to ashes, aliquid in cinerem redigere (for any purpose): in cinerem or cineres vertere (= annihilate, destroy): to be burned or reduced to ashes, in cinerem rodigi (for any purpose; e. g., horri): in cinerem or cineres verti (to be destroyed, annihilated): conflagrare: deflagrare: consumi (to be burned up or down). Reduced or burned to ashes, in cinerem reductus: ad cinerem ambustus (crumbled to ashes by burning). The fire is burning under the ashes, cinere latet obrutus ignis (tropically, Lucr., 4, 924): ignis suppositus est cinere (doloso, Hor., tropically). To lie in sackcloth and ashes, sordidatum or atratum esse (according to Roman custom). To adjure any body by the ashes of any body, obsecrare aliquem per cinerem mortui alicuius. Peace to thy ashes, tua ossa bene quiescant (Petron.); tua ossa mollior cubent (Ov.); bene placido quiescas (terraque tibi sit super ossa levis, Tib.).

ASHORE, in litore (on the shore): in arido (on dry land): ad litus; in terram (to the shore). To go ashore, exire in terram; e navi exire, or exire ulius: egrēdi, ascendere, ascensionem facere (in terram). To put soldiers, &c., ashore, milites in terram (or in terrā) exponere. To run or be driven ashore (of a ship), in terram deferri (to be carried to the land; stronger, in litus ejci): vado, or in vadum, or litorebus elidi. To run a vessel ashore (intentionally), ad litus appellere. To be ashore (of soldiers, &c.), expositos or in terram (or in terrā) expositos esse.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, * dies cinerum saccorum.

ASHY, cinereus: cineraceus: cinerea coo or cinerico colore: leucophæus (be tween white and black).

ASIDE, seorsum (apart from others): in latus: oblique: in obliquum. But mostly with verbs compounded with se: to call any body aside, aliquem vocare: to take or lend any body else, aliquem seducere: to lay or put any thing aside, aliquid seponere (properly): aliquid intermittere or omittere (figuratively, to give up any thing; intermittere, for a time; omittere, entirely). To say any thing aside to any body, aliquod alicui in aurem dicere.

ASININE, asinus (belonging to or proceeding from an ass: not in the sense of "stupid"). || Stupid: stolidus: fatuus: stupidus: hebes: tardus. Jn. stupidus et tardus.

ASK, interrogare, rogare aliquem, or (less frequently) de aliquo: any body about any thing, aliquem aliquid (or less commonly de re: both general terms, to ask for the purpose of getting an answer from any body, or learning his opinion): elicitari (ex aliquo (to ask urgently): often from curiosity, with inquisitiveness, eagerness, or in an artful manner): querere, exquirere, requirere ex or ab aliquo (to ask connectedly and accurately, to question for the purpose of arriving at certainty. Querere is the proper word of a judge questioning an accused person): percunctari de or ex aliquo (to desire to know every thing exactly: hence the proper word for asking the price of goods, v. Gell., 9, 4, p. init.; whether, utrum, if or whether any thing, equid or quid, not si quid). To ask in a captious manner, captiose interrogare: to ask any body for advice, consulere aliquem: to ask one's way, rogare viam (!): exquirere iter. I had no occasion to ask that, hoc mihi non fuit querendum. || Request: rogare: petere (general term for asking, whether as

a request or a demand; in the middle, therefore, between poscere and orare, but somewhat nearer to a request: petere mostly refers to the object, rogare to the person: hence petere aliquid ab aliquo: rogare aliquid alicui. To ask almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obsecrare aliquid: to ask any body's life, petere vitam (innocent): to ask any thing as a matter of right, aliquid jure quodam suo postulare. To be able to ask any thing as (a matter of) right, aliquid jure quodam suo postulare posse: justum postulandi causam habere. || *Invite: invitare: vocare: to dinner, aliquem ad cenam vocare or invitare: to one's house, aliquem domum suam invitare.* || *Demand such a price: indicare (opposed to promittere, to offer so much).* To ask 100 sesterces, indicare centum numis (or nummis). || *Require: poscere: postulare: flagitare. Mostly by genitive or adjective with esse: this asks prudence, est prudentis [causa, res, tempestas poscit; quum res postulabit: quæ tempus et necessitas flagitat].* || *To ask pardon, vult. Pardon.* || *To ask leave, veniam petere.*

ASKANCE or ASKAUNCE, oblique: in obliquum. To look askance at any body, aliquem limis oculis adipiscere (Plaut.), aliquem limis spectare (Ter.).

ASKAUNT. Vid. ASKAUNCE.

ASKER, rogator (e. g., hac epistola non suaviora est, sed rogatoris, Cic.): interrogator (Ulp., Dig.). Participles, rogans: interrogans. To reply to an asker, interroganti alicui respondere.

ASLAKE (obs.), reprimere (e. g., ignem, sitim): opprimere (e. g., flammam): compescere (e. g., incendium): sedare (e. g., sitim).

ASLANT, oblique: in obliquum: ex obliquo: transverso: transverse: in transversum (across).

ASLEEP, in somno: somno. To be asleep, dormire (general term): dormitare (to be in a deep sleep): quiescere (to be at rest after exertion): somnum capere (to fall asleep). A person asleep, dormiens. I have not been asleep all night, somnum ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis (Ter.): totam noctem pervigilavi. To prevent any body from falling asleep, aliquem somno prohibere. I easily fall asleep, facilis mihi est somnus (opposed to difficult mihi est somnus). To put or lull asleep, sopire: consopire: alicui somnum afferre, parere, conciliare (properly): securum, lentum, or negligentem reddere, or facere (figuratively, of making a person careless, lazy, &c.).

ASLOPE, oblique: in obliquum.

ASP, aspis (the proper word, a coluber in Linn.). The bite of an asp, aspidis morsus.

ASPALATHUS, aspalathus.

ASPARAGUS, asparagus (asparagus, Apul., Herb., 24).

ASPECT, || *look, aspectus [aspectus lætus, horridus, deformis turpisque]: visus (not visus): species: forma: facies (outward appearance, form: forma also of beautiful appearance: all five both of living and lifeless things): os (with reference to the whole form of the face): vultus (with reference to the countenance). || Look (active): act of beholding, aspectus. || Direction (of local position): circumlocution by spectro (mostly with ad, in), less frequently aspectu with accusative. To have an eastern aspect, ad orientem solem spectare. The situation and aspect of a villa are of great importance, permagni est, ubi sit posita villa, quo spectet (particibus, ostiis ac fenestris, Varr.). || Situation or prospect of affairs: status: conditio: locus: temporum ratio, or tempora, or res only, or a neuter adjective. the aspect of things is brighter, omnia jam hilariora sunt: the aspect of my affairs is brighter, res meae meliore loco sunt: it is darker, res meae sunt minus secundae: deteriora sunt statu: the aspect of things is much changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio: versa sunt omnia, the unfavorable or threatening aspect of the times, iniquitas rerum et temporum. || Aspect of the stars, aspectus (siderum,*

Plin.): positus ac spatia siderum (Tac.): postura stellarum (Gell.).

ASPECT, *asp., aspectare: spectare.*

ASPEN, *pōpulus tremula. || *Andr. populeus.*

ASPERATE, asperare (Varr., Col., Tac.).

ASPERITY, asperitas: acerbitas (bitterness, roughness of things; of mind, voice, &c.: sharpness, e. g., of vinegar). To speak with asperity, aspere concitate dicere. Jn. tristitia atque asperitas: asperitas et immanitas natura.

ASPERNATION, aspernatio (Cic.).

ASPERSE, aspergere aliquem aliquid (not aliquem alone), or aliquid sibi [e. g., labem or labellum (nonnullum) alicui aspergere (Cic.): aliquem maculā aliquid aspergere (Cic.): aliquem infamiam or linguā aspergere (Cic.): alicui aliquid mali faucibus afflare (rhetorical, Cic.): de famā or gloriā alicujus detrudere: existimationem alicujus oppugnare: incurere in alicujus famam: calumniari (to accuse falsely with bad intention): criminari (to blacken; to excite suspicion against any body by accusation: aliquem apud alium): male dicere alicui (to speak ill of). Also aliquem variis rumoribus differe.

ASPERSION, || *act of sprinkling, aspersio (aque, Cic.): aspersus (only in ablative, aspersus: perhaps only in Plin.). || Calumny: calumnia: criminatio: labes or labellum alicui aspersa: nota alicui aspersa (Ulp.).*

ASPHALTIC, bituminatus (e. g., aqua): bituminosus (e. g., terra: fontes, Virg.): bitumeneus (Or.).

ASPHALTOS, bitūmen (ἀσφαλτος).

ASPHODEL, asphōdēlus (asphodelus ramosus, Linn.): pure Latin, albidum (according to Isid., Orig., II, 9, 24).

ASPIC, aspis, idis.

ASPIRATE, aspirare. To aspirate a consonant, consonanti aspirare or aspirationem adijcere (Quint.). Not to aspirate a consonant, consonanti aspirationem detrudere.

ASPIRATE, adj. An aspirate, littera cui aspiratur, or cui aspiratio adijcitur (Quint.).

ASPIRATION, || *earnest desire (of something great): desiderium alicujus rei: magnum, summum, or incredibile alicujus rei desiderium. To have lofty aspirations, perhaps altā mente prædium esse: excelsum quandam et altum, et humana despicientem genitum esse: altiore animo esse: magno rerum bonarum desiderio teneri, incensum esse: elate atque ample sentire. || Pronunciation of a letter with a rough breathing: aspiratio. To pronounce no consonant with an aspiration, nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uti.*

ASPIRE TO, aspirare ad or in aliquid, or with local adverb in o (sometimes with dativē or absolutely): sectari or consecrari aliquid (to pursue it earnestly). Also petere or appetere aliquid: cupere aliquid: studere alicui rei: concupiscere aliquid. To aspire to the praise we long for, ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare (Cic.): to aspire to immortality, immortalitatem sectari: to aspire to any body's good-will, benevolentiam alicujus consecrari: to wealth or power, opes or potentiam consecrari: to which you aspire, quo tu aspiras.

ASQUINT: to look asquint, limis spectare (of a single case): limis or perversis oculis esse, strabonem esse (to squint habitually).

ASS, asinus. Little ass, asellus. Young ass, colt of an ass, pullus asinus. The ass brays, asinus rudit. A wild ass, onager. || As a word of contempt (as fool, dolt) the Romans used asinus only of a simple, silly person [In me quidvis harum rerum convenit Quæ sunt dictæ in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter.]: stipes: truncus: æque hebes ac pecus (Cic.). Ass's skin, *pellis asinina: milk, lak asininum.

ASSAIL, adori, aggredi aliquem; impetum facere or invadere in aliquem (all of enemies: invadere also of dogs): incurere, incurare in with accusative (of

running wildly against; e. g., of dogs, also the proper word of catality): tentare aliquem (of diseases): oppugnare aliquem (also especially of attacking a city; urbem oppugnare or impugnare): insectari aliquem vehementius: invadere in aliquem acerbius (of assailing with hard words). To assail with the sword, ferro petere aliquem, or (of prooving him; of acting on the offensive) ferro lacerare aliquem. To assail any body from behind, a tergo adori aliquem: to assail any body with stones, aliquem saxis incessere: with prayers, entreaties, &c., precibus agere cum aliquo: precibus fatigare aliquem (to weary him with prayers): orare aliquem supplicibus verbis: to assail any body with prayers and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obsecrare aliquem.

ASSAILABLE, circumlocution by impugnari, oppugnari, &c., posse.

ASSAILANT, oppugnator (e. g., patriæ, Lit., salutis meæ, Cic.): or by circumlocution with verbs under ASSAIL (qui, &c., adori, aliquem, lacescit, impugnat aliquem), or by their participles (invadens, &c.).

ASSAILER, oppugnator. Vid. ASSAILANT.

ASSASSIN, sicarius (one who makes murder a trade, of which the sica is his tool): percussor alicujus: auctor necis (one who actually struck the death-blow): interfector (general term occisor only in Plaut.; peremptor, interemptor, late). To hire an assassin, conducere aliquem ad cædem faciendam: to hire an assassin to kill any body, percussorem emere in aliquem: percussorem alicui subornare. Sometimes insidiator (one who kills by treachery).

ASSASSINATE, cædem (* ex insidiis) facere, committere: any body, aliquem ex insidiis interficere: aliquem percutere (to strike): trucidare (cut down like an ox; butcher): to employ any body to assassinate another, alicui negotium dare, ut aliquem interficiat.

ASSASSINATION, cædes: * cædes ex insidiis facta: to accuse any body of assassination, accusare inter sicarios (Cic., Rosc. Am., 32, 90).

ASSAULT, *s.*, adori, aggredi aliquem: impetum facere or invadere in aliquem: incurere, incurare in aliquem: oppugnare or impugnare (urbem, &c., also aliquem). With the sword, ferro petere or lacerare aliquem: in the rear, a tergo adori aliquem. [Syn. in ASSAIL.] || To commit an assault on any body, alicui manus afferre, admovere, injicere: alicui vim afferre (also = to lay violent hands on, to kill): alicui vim et manus injicere (to commit violence): plagam or plagas alicui imponere, indigere, injicere (to strike any body).

ASSAULT, *s.*, impetūs: incurus (both of enemies and of a disease): oppugnatu, impetus in locum factus (assault on a town). A personal assault, vis or verbera. To commit an assault upon any body, alicui vim afferre (Cic.): vim facere in aliquem (Ter.). [Vid. ASSAIL, r.] To accuse any body of an assault, or bring an action of assault against any body, aliquem reum facere de vi. To take a town, &c., by assault, vi or impetu capere: vi or per vim expugnare: impetu facto scalis capere. To determine on an assault, exercitum ad urbem oppugnandam admovere: to order an assault, urbem vi adori or oppugnare: scalis muros aggredi. To commit a criminal assault, vim or stuprum afferre alicui; stuprum inferre alicui; per vim stuprare aliquem; decus muliebri expugnare (Liv.). [Vid. ATTACK, end.]

ASSAULTER, oppugnator. Vid. ASSAILANT.

ASSAY, *v.*, tentare, experiri, periclitari aliquem or aliquid: periculum facere alicujus or alicujus rei. [Vid. difference in ASSAY, s.]: explorare aliquid: probare is in this meaning without classical authority. To assay my strength, tentare quid possim: let us assay our strength, experiamur, quid uterque possit: to assay, if, &c., experiri, si, &c.: whether—utrum—an, &c. || Try, &c., tentare.

conari to *assay* (gold, &c.), aliquid ad obrussam exigere (obruere, assay by fire); igni spectare aliquid ad (figuratively) aliquid (Cic.): to assay any body's fidelity, aliquid fidei inspicere (Ov.).

ASSAY, s., tentatio: tentamen (general term for trial: the former as act: the latter only in Ov., but doubtless current in prose): experimentum (trial for the purpose of obtaining experience): periculum (trial attended with risk). *Assay of gold*, obrussa (trial by fire): spectatio (e. g., pecuniæ). To make assay. Vid. to ASSAY, v.

ASSAYER, spectator (e. g., pecuniæ).

ASSECUTION, comparatio: adeptio.

ASSEMBLAGE, || assembly. Vid. || Collection of things: acervus: cumulus: congeries: strues (heap, pile, SYN. in HEAP): multitudo: thesaurus (assemblage of valuables): || collectio is only the act of assembling: e. g., collectio membrorum Aesbyri (Cic.), collectus occurs in Frontin., de Limit. (collectus aquæ pluvialis).

ASSEMBLE, tr., cogere (properly, to drive together: to bring together to one point): congregare (to drive together like a herd): convocare (to call together): conducere: contrahere (to draw together: e. g., troops): to assemble the people, concionem vocare or convocare: the senate, senatum cogere or convocare: the troops (for the purpose of addressing them), milites in concionem convocare: to assemble troops at a given place, milites, copias in unum locum cogere, conducere, or contrahere. **INTR.**, cogi: se congregare: convenire: coire (to come together): confluere: frequenter convenire (of flowing together in a large body): convolare (to fly together in haste): to assemble in the senate-house (after being summoned), in senatum or in curiam cogi.

ASSEMBLING (participial substantive), congregatio: convocatio.

ASSEMBLY, || of persons: conventus (assembly as meeting at a certain or appointed place): cœtus (assembly as meeting to assist in a common purpose): concio (assembly as summoned to listen to an address: e. g., of the people, of soldiers): circulus (assembly as circle conversing together, or standing round a speaker): corona (crowd encircling a speaker): consessus (a sitting assembly: e. g., of judges, spectators, &c.): concilium (a summoned assembly, in which one declares what is to be done): consilium (an assembly in which each person is to declare what he thinks should be done): comitia, plural, is an historical term for the meeting of the Roman people: acrosias (ἀκροσία, a conversation: an assembly where one or more entertain the rest by singing, reading aloud, &c.). A numerous assembly, celeberrimus: celebritas (so far as a place is visited by numbers; is of much resort): frequentia (so far as an assembly is in itself numerous: so far as sufficient numbers are present). To summon an assembly, concionem vocare, advocare, or convocare: any body to an assembly, aliquid ad concilionem vocare: to hold an assembly, concilium concionem habere: to dismiss an assembly, concilium or concionem dimittere (all these, of course, to be used according to the meaning of concio, concilium, &c.).

ASSENT, v., assentiri or (more commonly) assentire aliquid (ut, &c.): annuere (absolutely): consentire aliquid rei or ad aliquid (to an offer or proposal): concedere aliquid rei (to yield to it).

ASSENT, s., assensio: assensus: stipulatio: stipulatus. With my assent, me assentiente: me annuente.

ASSENTATION, assentatio (Cic.).

ASSERT, sio (to affirm a proposition by simply expressing it: opposed to nego): affirmare (to affirm it as certain: opposed to dubitare and rumore, dubitare): asseverare (to assert strongly and in earnest: opposed to a light or jocular affirmation): defendere (to maintain a proposition that is attacked): contendere (to perseveringly maintain an opinion against contradiction): dicere (to say, without any accessory notion). To assert that any thing is

not so, negare. Democritus asserts that nobody can be a great poet without something of madness, Democritus negat sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse. || Not asserere. || Defend, defendere: defensare: from or against any body, ab aliquo, contra aliquem, ab aliquo re: tueri: tutari (ab aliquo, ab aliquo re, contra aliquem or aliquid): propugnare pro aliquo re. Jn. defendere et protegere: defendere et propugnare [vid. DEFEND]. || Claim: vindicare a title to: rem sibi or ad se vindicare (by law or not): tenere: obtinere (to make good one's right to a disputed possession): retinere (to withhold any thing, not to give it up). In the poets and later prose writers, asserere aliquid aliquid (sibi), or asserere only (se coelo asserere, Ov. So "assert the native skies," Dryd., i. e., claim to be heaven-born: nec laudes asserere nostras, Ov.; nec sapientis nomen sibi asseruit, Quint.). To assert a right successfully, jus tenere, obtinere: retinere: to assert a right (— to endeavor to make it good), jus persequi: to assert one's liberty (i. e., to escape from an actual servitude), se in libertatem asserere: se asserere (Ov.).

ASSERTION, affirmatio: asseveratio (both as an action): sententia (opinion): opinio: decretum: dogma (opinion of a school in philosophy). To retract an assertion, sententiam mutare: revocare. || Assertio is the maintaining in a court of justice that a person is a free man or a slave.

ASSERTIVE, alius (opposed to negans): [affirmativus in grammar, Diom.], "In a confident and assertive form," affirmare (Cic.): affirmatissime (Gell.).

ASSERTER, assertor alieuius rei (vindicator: e. g., gladius assertor libertatis, Sen.); propagator alieuius rei (e. g., libertatis, Cic., a champion of a cause): defensor (a defender; also one who wards off any thing): qui aliquid affirmat, &c. (affirmer): affirmator, late: Ulp., Tertull., Min. Fid.).

ASSESS, censere (to value any body's property with a view to taxation: to fix, therefore, not how much he is to pay, but what his whole rateable property is to be considered). To assess a town, &c., censere (to value all the property): tributa in singula capita imponere (to put so much on each individual). Also by circumlocution with tributum, vectigal, &c., imponere aliquid or aliquid rei: my estate is assessed very high, agris (meis) pergrande vectigal impositum est (Cic.). To be assessed, censeri: vectigal or tributum mihi impositum est: * aliquid ex censu (quotannis) conferre or pendere (cf. omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, Cic.). I am assessed at two million sesterces, * sesterti vicies ex censu (quotannis) confiro.

ASSESSMENT. The nearest words are: tributum (poll-tax; income-tax): vectigal (land-tax): census (any body's estimated property): æstimatio (act of valuing). As act: * tributum in singula capita distributio (dividing, among the rate-payers, the whole sum to be levied).

ASSESSOR, || one who sits by another, in court or court-room, to advise him: assessor: also synædrus (among the Greeks, of a member of a collegium, &c., Lit.). || One who is next in dignity: qui assidet aliquid (poetical, by after Hor.: assidet insano): better, qui ad aliquid, or aliquid propo., or proximus accedit: or by qui cum aliquo dignitate æqueatur (of actual equality): qui secundum locum dignitatis obtinet: qui aliquid dignitate proximus est (of occupying the second place). The assessor of a throne, proximus or secundus a rege: secundum gradum imperii tenere. || Assessor of taxes: * qui tributa in singula capita dividit: censor [vid. ASSESS]: estimator: * qui quantum a quoque viro ex censu conferendum sit, æstimat (†): exactor vectigalium (tax-gatherer).

ASSETS. The nearest, perhaps, fortuna tota alius or with quam aliquid reliquit, if the person is dead, Phadr., 4, 5, 8): bona (all his goods).

ASSEVLIR, || asseverare. Vid. ASSEVERATE. || SENT, AFFIRM. ASSEVERATION, asseveratio. Vid. AFFIRMATION.

ASS-HEAD, stipes, caudex, æstivus. **ASSIDUITY**, assiduitas (continued, uninterrupted exertion): sedulitas (indfatigable bustling activity in small matters): diligentia (careful and close application): industria (industry of a high and elevated kind). Vid. INDUSTRY.

ASSIDUOUSLY, assiduus (constantly active): sedulus (busily active, bustling: opposed to piger): industrius (restlessly active in high matters: opposed to segnis): diligens (carefully and closely applying one's thoughts and exertions to the attainment of an object). To be assiduus in any business, in re agendâ acrem et industrium esse.

ASSIDUOUSLY, assidue: industrie: diligenter: sedulo. SYN. in ASSIDUOUS.

ASSIEGE, vid. BESIEGE. **ASSIGN**, assignare (to assign any thing to any body, especially of lands to colonists: also munus aliquid, a task, Cic.): attribuire aliquid aliquid (general term for granting to a person: also of public lands, money, &c.): delegare aliquid (to refer any body to another who is to do any thing): to appoint a third person to pay another or to be paid by him: delegare est vice tibi se alicui reum dare creditori vel cui iusserit, Ulp., Dig.; e. g., delegare debitorem, to refer any body to one who is in my debt and will pay him: I will assign you to Epicurus, he will pay you; delegabo tibi Epicurum, ab illo fiet numeratio, Sen. Also delegare aliquid aliquid, cui numerat, to order him to pay a debt due to me to a third person). To assign lands to any body, assignare aliquid agros: to assign public lands to the people, plebem in agris constituere; multitudinem in agris collocare: to assign the troops winter-quarters, hiberna constituere: to assign every man his task, suum cuique munus describere: money to any body, attribuire aliquid pecuniam: aliquid pecuniam curare (sc. solvendam ab aliquo, to order it to be paid by a third person). || To assign a reason, rationem, causam afferre: any thing as an excuse, excusare aliquid. || In law: to prove or establish (as in, to assign error; false judgment; waste, &c.), planum facere: planum facere atque probare: testibus planum facere, or productis testibus probare (if by evidence).

ASSIGNABLE, qui, &c., assignari potest; qui ostendi, nominat, dici potest. There is no assignable cause, nulla ratio, or causa afferri potest: nihil affertur, or afferri potest (cur, &c.).

ASSIGNATS, * literæ quæ de versurâ publicâ eavent.

ASSIGNATION, constitutum (assignment and place of assignment): to have an assignment with any body, constitutum habere cum aliquo: to make an assignment with any body, constituere aliquid (Jur., 3, 12, Ruper); to keep an assignment, venire ad constitutum. || These are general terms, not confined to the appointments of lovers. || The making over any thing to any body: assignatio: attributio: prescriptio: delegatio.

SYN. of verbs in ASSIGN.

ASSIGNED: no exact expression. Circumlocution by qui ab aliquo delegatur: qui mandata habet ab aliquo.

ASSIGNER, qui assignat, describit, &c. Vid. ASSIGN.

ASSIMILATE, simulare aliquid aliquid: assimilare aliquid aliquid: similitudo facere: æquare: adæquare aliquid cum aliquo rei: later, mostly in the historians, aliquid rei. || To assimilate food: digerere cibos (to convey food in a proper manner to the different parts of the body, Cels.): concoquere cibos (to digest food).

ASSIMILATION, simulatio: assimilatio. || Of food: digestio: concoctio (digestio is, according to Celsus, the passing of food, whether digested or not, to the proper parts of the body: concoctio is "digestion").

ASSIST, juvare, adjuvare, operâ adjuvare aliquid: in any thing, in aliquo rei:

auxilium ferre alicui: auxiliari alicui: esse in auxilio alicui: opem ferre alicui: optulari alicui: succurrere alicui, subvenire alicui: subsidio venire alicui: sublevare aliquem. [SYN. in AID.] To assist any body in doing any thing, alicui optulari in aliquâ re faciendâ: alicui operam suam commodare ad aliquid: alicui operam præbere in aliquâ re. Their bodily strength did not assist them, nihil illis corporis vires auxiliâre sunt (Cic.). To assist digestion, concoctiones adjuvare.

ASSISTANCE, auxilium: ops: subsidium: adiumentum: opes. [SYN. in AID. s.] By any body's assistance, alicuius auxilio, ope, adiumento: alicuius ope adjuvus: aliquo adjuvante: aliquo adjuvatore: alicuius opera. Without foreign (i. e., another's) assistance, sua sponte; per se: by the assistance of God, juvante Deo, divinâ ope or (if spoken conditionally) si Deus juvet or adjuvabit. To offer one's assistance to any body, offerre sibi, ei quo usus operæ sit: iuvare or for any thing, ad aliquid operam suam proficere: to bring or bear assistance to any body, alicui auxilium, opem auxiliumque, præsidium, suppetias or subsidium ferre: alicui auxilium offerre: alicui adesse or præsto esse (in time of need). To seek or call in the assistance of a physician, medicum: medicum morbo adhibere: for a sick person, medicum ad ægrotum adducere. In every circumstance of life we require the assistance of our fellow-men, omnis ratio atque institutio vite adjuvamenta hominum desiderat: to send any body to another's assistance, aliquem auxilio or subsidio mittere: to send the infantry to the assistance of any body, pedites alicui subsidio or suppetias mittere: to go to any body's assistance, alicui auxilium venire: alicui suppetias ire or proficisci: alicui subvenire or succurrere: to beg, &c., any body's assistance, auxilium, or opem, or opem atque auxilium, or præsidium petere ab aliquo.

ASSISTANT, adiutor (general term, also assistant teacher): socius (partner in any thing; e. g., furthorum): minister: administrator (one who is present and assists in a subordinate capacity: especially in a bad sense): collega (colleague): hypodidascalus (under-master). SYN. minister et adiutor: socius et participes alicuius rei: servus et minister alicuius rei. To be any body's assistant in any thing, alicuius socium esse in re: in a crime, celerem affinem esse: to take any body for one's assistant, aliquem socium sibi adungere: in any thing, aliquem socium adhibere in re: to give any body any body for an assistant in any thing, alicui dare aliquem ad rem adiutorem.

ASSISTANT, adj. adjuvans. To be assistant to any body, juvare or adjuvare aliquem. Vid. TO ASSIST.

ASSISTERS, adiutores: qui opem, auxilium, &c., ferunt alicui: qui alicui adfuit, præsto fuit alicui (in need), &c. Vid. ASSISTANT.

ASSIZE, conventus (the coming together of persons, at a given time and place, for the trial of their causes). To hold an assize or the assizes, conventum agere: a judge of assize, qui iure dicundo conventus circumit. [Vid. CIRCUIT.] To have finished or returned from the assizes (i. e., a whole circuit), conventus peregrisse. || Assize of bread, *pretium panis constitutum.

ASSIZER of bread, *qui pretium panis constituit.

ASSOCIATE, v., TR., sociare: conjungere aliquem cum aliquâ re: adungere aliquid alicui rei: any body with any body, aliquem socium or comitem addere alicui. To associate any body with myself, myself, &c., aliquem in societatem assumere or ascribere (general term): aliquem in collegium optare (of election into a corporate body by the members). INTA., || keep company with: aliquo familiariter or intime uti: in familiaritate alicuius versari: also vivere cum aliquo; se comitem or socium adungere alicui. || Join one's self to, se jungere or con-

jungere cum aliquo (general term): societatem inire, coire, facere cum aliquo (enter into a company, league, &c., with): fœdus facere cum aliquo (of a league or compact).

ASSOCIATE, adj., fœderatus: fœdere junctus: socius (all).

ASSOCIATE, s., socius (partner, companion: bound to another by common interests: in any thing, alicuius rei; e. g., periculi: criminis): sodalis (comrade, companion: bound to another by liking, for enjoyment, &c.): participes alicuius rei: consors alicuius rei (one who shares in an enjoyment or possession: the participes [opposed to experts], voluntarily taking a part: the consors [opposed to exors], because, without co-operating, he is entitled to a share: socius imperii a co-regent so far as he actually shares the business of a government; consors, as far as the office is merely honorary: participes ejusdem laudis; conjurationis, voluptatis: consors laboris, mendacitatis, vitiorum—in lucris atque furis): convicior (one who always lives with another): comes (companion: one who keeps company with another, especially on a journey, in walking, &c.): affinis alicuius rei or alicui rei (implicated in any thing, mostly in something bad, affinis criminis, noxia, culpa). To declare his associates, consocios edere: to refuse to declare them, consocios celare.

ASSOCIATION, || unio, societas: to have formed a friendly association, societatem caritatis coisse inter se. || A union of persons for a particular purpose: societas (for some common business: intellectual, commercial, &c.): sodalitas (a brotherhood; a union of companions; e. g., of certain priests at Rome: then of any similar association; e. g., of the free-masons): factio (a political party, mostly in a bad sense): collegium (a corporation; e. g., of merchants, priests, artisans, &c.). || Association of ideas." Hand thinks that *associatio idearum must be allowed as a technical term.

ASSORT, in genera digerere (after Cic., De Or., I, 42, 190): digerere: in ordinem digerere. Vid. ARRANGE.

ASSORTMENT, || act of arranging, &c., ordinatio: circumlocutio with in genera digerere, &c. || A collection of goods, &c., properly arranged: merces in genera digesta, but mostly by merces only, with a suitable adjective; e. g., "an assortment of foreign goods," merces peregrine.

ASSUAGE, lenire: mitigare: mollire: levare: allevare: sublevare: temperare. [SYN. in ALLEVATE.] To assuage hunger or thirst, famem or sitim sedare: sinem reprimere: famem or sitim explere, depellere. INTR., minui, se minuire, and minuire only: imminui: remitti: se remittere: levare: sublevare: leniri: mitigari. SYN. in ABATE.

ASSUAGEMENT, Vid. ALLEVATION. **ASSUAGER,** circumlocutio by verbs under ASSUAGE [sedator, Arnob.].

ASSUASIVE, dolorem leniens or mitigans.

ASSUBJUGATE, Vid. SUBJUGATE.

ASSUEFACTION, circumlocutio by assuefacere (alicui rei, or with the infinitive).

ASSUETUDE, assuetudo (to any thing, alicuius rei).

ASSUME, || take, sumere: capere. To assume as a pretence, simulare. || Take or arrogate to one's self, sumere: sibi sumere, assumere, asciscere, arrogare or tribuere: aliquid vindicare sibi or ad se: aliquid usurpare. To assume the name of king, regium nomen sumere: regium nomen sibi asciscere: to assume the royal authority, regnum sibi vindicare: the praises of another, *alius laudes vindicare ad se: great authority, magnam auctoritatem sibi sumere. || Take for granted: sumere, or habere, or putare pro certo: pro certo, or comprobato ponere, or ponere only. You have assumed that the gods are happy, deos beatos esse sumisti: this being assumed and granted, hoc posito et concesso (posito alone is bad). All philosophers assume, inter omnes philosophos constat.

ASSUMER, arrogans: insolens: superbus.

ASSUMING, arrogans: insolens: superbus.

ASSUMPTION, vindictio (act of claiming to one's self): usurpatio (illegal assumption). || Arrogance: arrogantia: insolentia: superbia. [Vid. ARROGANCE.] || Postulate: sumtio (by which Cic. translates the Greek ἵκπηα): conjectura (conjectural assumption): *premissa syllogismi (in logic: assumptio is "the minor" proposition). On this assumption, hoc posito atque concesso. || Assumption into heaven (e. g., of the Virgin Mary), *assumptio in cœlum; or by circumlocutio with *in cœlum assumi (after assumptus est in cœlum in the Creed).

ASSURANCE, fiducia (the proper word, the laudable trust in things we actually can trust, which is allied to the courage of trusting in ourselves): confidentia (a blamable, presumptuous trust, particularly in one's own strength: opposed to foresight and discretion): audacia (confidence arising from contempt of danger: it may imply either praise or dispraise): audentia (laudable confidence; spirit of enterprise): fidentia ("Fidentia est perquam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiducia certâ cum spe collocavit." Cic.): fides (faith in a man's word): spes firma: spes certa (confident expectation): firma animi confisio: animus certus et confirmatus. The full assurance of safety, certa fiducia (e. g., salutis: opposed to spes). To cause assurance, fiduciam facere: alicui fiduciam afferre: to feel a full assurance, certam spem habere: magnam fiduciam habere. With assurance (=firmness, boldness), fidenter: fidenti animo: (=in a spirit of rash confidence) confidenter. || Want of modesty, confidentia (e. g., videte quo vultu, quâ confidentia dicantur Cic.): impudentia: os impudens, or durum, or ferreum: a man of consummate assurance, homo perficte frontis. || A pledge or security for payment: fiducia (also a sale, on condition of being permitted to buy back the thing sold). To receive such an assurance, fiduciam accipere: to hold it, fiduciam commissam tenere. || Positive and confident statement: circumlocutio by confirmare alicui alicui: confirmare de aliquâ re: or with the accusative and infinitive. He gave them a solemn assurance, which he confirmed by an oath, that he would let them pass unmolested through his territory, pollicitus est et jurejurando confirmavit, tutum iter per fines suos daturum. || Insurance, Vid.

ASSURE, || maintain the certainty of any thing: affirmare: confirmare (to assert the certainty of a thing emphatically): asseverare (to maintain a thing earnestly: asserere is bad in this sense) in the Golden Age with de, or the accusative and infinitive: pro certo affirmare: sancte affirmare: with an oath, jurejurando affirmare or confirmare. He assured them with an oath that he would give, &c., jurejurando confirmavit—daturum, &c. Be assured, persuasus tibi: persuasum tibi sit: crede mihi, or more commonly, mihi crede (parenthetically): persuasus tibi velim: velim tibi ita persuasus: sic volo tibi persuadere. You may be assured that I shall do every thing, illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam, &c. To feel assured of any body's fidelity, ejus fides mihi cognita est. || Produce in any body the feeling of certainty about any thing: fiduciam facere alicui: fiduciam afferre alicui. To feel assured of or about any thing, magnam fiduciam habere alicuius rei. || Betrotk: despondere aliquem alicui; desponsare (later, Suet.).

ASSURED, || certain (objectively: of things): certus: exploratus: non dubius. It is an assured experience, inter omnes constat, or constat only: a man of assured integrity, vir spectatus fidei. || Certain (subjectively: of persons): certus. || Having unbecoming assurance impudens.

ASSUREDLY, || surely; without

doubt: certe, certo (the former relating more to the persuasion of the speaker; the latter to the real state of the case: both certe scio and certo scio occur; the latter more commonly: *certe* is used objectively) — *certe* evenire [Pract. Intr., ii, 561, &c.]

Liquido (with clearness; with full certainty; without hesitation; e. g., dicere: confirmare, Cic.; jurare, Ter.; haud dubie: sine ulla dubitatione (like *certe* to intimate that the speaker entertains no doubt of the truth of his assertion): profecto (i. e., for a fact: a strong assertion, that the statement made is objectively true: also the "doubtless" of assumption; in an "assuredly you are now at Rome," nunc quidem profecto Romae es): sane (certainly; of which a sane mind can not entertain a doubt: used, also, in replies): nā (nearly = profecto, but stands only at the head of a sentence, mostly before a personal pronoun): recte (assuredly; you are right: a courteous assent in replies): utique (a restrictive particle of assertion: in Cic., chiefly in his letters, with imperative, subjunctive, and other expressions of wishing, advising, or commanding): nimirum (of what is so certain, that it would be surprising if it were otherwise; e. g., nimirum recte). — *"Assuredly,"* in a sentence containing a positive assertion, may often be translated by non dubito, quin, &c. *Assuredly* this can happen, non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit. || *IF NOT—YET ASSUREDLY* (= at all events), si non—at saltem; si non—certe. || *"Assuredly,"* as an answer: certe: sane or vero (often with the verb used in the question): sane quidem. Sometimes recte: optime (of courteous assent). "Do you grant us this?" *"Assuredly* (I do)," dasne hoc nobis? do sane. [Pract. Intr., ii, 148, 149.] || *Ironically*: certe; quidem certe; nempe; scilicet; videlicet; nimirum (of these, certe is the only one that can stand alone). || *I believe* any thing assuredly, persuasum est mihi; persuasi mihi: to know assuredly, certo (pro certo) scire: pro explorato habere aliquid; certo, exploratum or comperitum habere aliquid.

ASSURER, qui eavet de or pro aliqua re (he who gives the security): *qui cautionem adhibet alicui rei (he who takes the security).

ASTERISK, asteriscus (ἀστέρις).

ASTERISM, Vid. CONSTELLATION.

ASTERN, by circumlocution with puppis. "Those astern," qui in puppi sunt or sedent.

ASTHMA, dyspnœa (ἄσθμα): anhelatio: spiritus angustior; angustie spiritus. Also meatus animæ gravior et sonantior (after Plin., 6, 16, 13). To have the asthma, dyspnœa laborare: gravem tardumque spiritum expedire.

ASTHMATIC, angustii pectoris: *ASTHMATICAL*, spiritus angustioris: dyspnoicus: asthmaticus. To be asthmatic, alicui spiritus difficilis redditur.

ASTONISH, in stuporem dare; obstupescere (to astound). Circumlocution by mihi mirum videtur, &c. *Yau astonish me by, &c.*, mirum mihi videtur, te, &c.: to be astonished, obstupescere; obstupesci: stupesci (to be astounded: also stupor me invadit: aliquid stupidum me tenet): mirari, admirari, demirari aliquid: accusative with infinitive, or aliquid. *I am astonished at your not writing to me, miror te ad me nihil scribere. I am astonished at your not laughing, miror quod non rideas, or te non ridere.* Vid. ASTONISHMENT.

ASTONISHING, stupendus: admirabilis: mirus: mirificus: mirabilis. Sometimes ingens, immensus (huge, immense). An astonishing amount of money, immanes pecunie. To perform astonishing cures, mirabiliter medici ærotis (Plin.).

ASTONISHINGLY, stupendum in modum: mirum in modum: mirandum in modum: mirabiliter: valde.

ASTONISHMENT, miratio: admiratio. To create astonishment, admirationem elicere, tacere habere: to feel astonishment, admirationem alicui, admirationem incendit: to fill any body with aston-

ishment, alicquem in admirationem conjicere.

ASTOUND. Vid. ASTONISH.

ASTRADDLE. To ride astraddle, *eo, quo homines solent modo, equitare.

ASTRAGAL, astragalus.

ASTRAL. Vid. STARRY.

ASTRAY. To go astray, errare (also figuratively): errore vagari: vagari et errare: to lead astray, a rectâ vi deducere (properly): inducere alicquem in errorem (figuratively): intentionally, purposely, scienter: transversum agere alicquem (to lead him astray from the path of virtue). To be far astray (figuratively), in errore versari: errore captum esse.

ASTRICT, astringere (opposed to solvere).

ASTRICTION, astriectio (Plin.: astri- gent power): constrictio (act of binding together: then, of the intestines by medicines: late): contractio (general term, opposed to remissio: porrectio). Astriectio of the bowels, alvus astrieta or restricta.

ASTRICTIVE. Vid. ASTRINGENT.

ASTRIDE. [Vid. ASTRADDLE.] OBS., variare is to stand with the legs wide apart: divaricatis erubus or pedibus is "with legs or feet wide apart."

ASTRIFEKOUS, astrifer (poetically and post-Augustan).

ASTRINGE, astringere (e. g., alvum: opposed to solvere: also of intense cold, &c.): constringere (to tie tightly together).

ASTRINGENCY, astriectio: astriectoria vis (astri- gent power: herba gustis amari cum astriectio, Plin.: folia astriectoriam vim habent, Plin.).

ASTRINGENT, astriectorius (Plin., astriectoria vis): constrictivus (in late medical writers).

ASTROLOGER, astrologus: mathematicus: Chaldaeus (as far as mathematicians and Chaldeans foretold events by the stars): Chaldaicus rationibus eruditus.

ASTROLOGICAL, by genitive, astrologorum [astrologicus, Boeth.]. Sometimes Chaldaicus; e. g., astrological calculations, rationes Chaldaice.

ASTROLOGIZE, mathematicæ additum esse (after Suet., Tib., 69): Chaldaicus rationibus eruditum esse.

ASTROLOGY, astrologia (in classical Latin the regular word for "astronomy;" afterward = "astrology"): ratio sideralis or scientia sideralis (knowledge of the stars, especially if used to foretell events by it: the former objective; the latter subjective): rationes Chaldaice (astrology, as an art practiced by the Chaldeans, Cic.): mathematica (e. g., in mathematicæ additum, Suet.): Chaldaicum prædicendi genus (Cic.).

ASTRONOMER, astrologus; cœli ac siderum peritus: astronomus (post-Augustan). Vid. ASTROLOGER.

ASTRONOMICAL, astronomicus: ad sideralem rationem spectans or pertinens.

ASTRONOMY, astrologia, astronomia (the former the classical word: the latter post-Augustan): cœli dimetiendi ratio or studium (the measuring of the heavens: ratio the science, studium the practice of it): lunaris ratio is observation of the moon, as a prognostic of the weather.

ASTUTE. Vid. CUNNING.

ASUNDER, seorsum, but mostly by dis or se in composition; e. g., to cut or clear asunder, discidere (ferro): discindere (also with ictu): diffundere: to be or remain asunder, distare (inter se: to be at a certain distance apart): separatum esse, disjunctum inter se esse: to saw asunder, serrâ discidere: to dwell asunder, seorsum et non una habitare: to draw asunder, diducere: distrahere (dreg asunder by violence).

ASYLUM, asylum (the strict sense, of a sacred place of refuge): perflugium (general term, any place, thing, or person that offers security): refugium (a secret place of refuge, as far as possible removed from danger): receptus (a place to which one withdraws): receptaculum (a place which receives and protects one). To offer an asylum to any body, perflugium præbere: refugium dare. To fly to an asylum, in asylum perfugere. Vid. REFUGE.

ASYMMETRICAL, non or parum

æqualis: inæqualis: parum congruens To be asymmetrical, *parum inter se consentire: *nullos habere commensurs proportionis.

ASYMMETRY, inæqualitas: ἀσυνμετρία, ut Græco verbo utar.

ASYMPTOTE, *linea quæ circulum, &c., tangit, neque secat: *linea, quæ circulum, &c., ita tangit, ut non secet.

AT, || with names of towns, &c.: genitive case of singular nouns of first or second declension: ablative of other nouns. At Rome, Romæ: at Athens, Athēnis: at Pessinus, Pessinunte. — *If the action did not take place in, but only near the place, the preposition ad or apud must be used.* The battle fought at the Trebia, at Cannæ, &c., pugna ad Trebiam, ad Cannas (mostly with, but in Liv. also, without commissio, for which Liv. once only uses the genitive. Si Trasimēni quam Trebiam, si Cannarum quam Trasimēni pugna nobilior fuit). The mutiny which began at Sueto, seditio militum coepta apud Suetōnem. "To be waiting at Rome for a triumph," is ad urbem esse (the general claiming the triumph not being permitted to enter the city till his request was granted or refused). To take any thing from the temple of Diana at Ephesus, tollere aliquid Ephēso (ablative, scilicet Ephesi) ex fano Dianæ. [Vid. Pract. Intr., ii, p. 271, caution f.]

Cassius is at Antioch with his whole army, Cassius in oppido Antiochiæ esse cum omni exercitu (i. e., in Antioch, Cic.): Cassius ad Antiochiam esse cum omni exercitu (i. e., before or near Antioch). || *"At"* with "home," "house:" genitive of domi. Is your brother at home? domine est frater? at in my house, domi meæ: but also in domo meâ, domi apud me. With "to dine," (cenare) apud with the accusative of the person, apud alicquem cenare.

"At" my, thy, another's, &c., house, is mostly me, tuæ, sue, nostræ, vestræ alienæ domi: but when there is another adjective or a genitive of the possessor, the preposition is more common; e. g., in domo Cæsaris, but also domi Cæsaris. To stay at home, domi manere, remanere: domi se tenere or retinere. [Vid. HOME, HOUSE.] || With other local relations: mostly by ad. To stand at the door, ad ostium astare: to be at the gates, esse ad portas: but to halt, &c., at two miles' distance is, consistere, &c., a milli- bus passuum duobus. To learn any thing at school, in scholâ aliquid discere (Quint.).

|| OBS. The preposition "at" after a verb is often not expressed; e. g., to aim at any body, petere alicquem: to laugh at any thing, ridere aliquid: aliquid risu excipere (to receive it with a laugh). *AT*, with relations of TIME: ablative case: at that time, eo tempore. For an appointed time, ad: to assemble at the day fixed, ad diem convenire. At the right time, at the nick of time, tempore: ad tempus (of an appointed time): suo tempore (of events, &c., happening at their proper time). || At a party, dinner, &c., in convivio (Ter.): inter cenam (of any thing happening at dinner-time, Cic.). || *AT ONCE—AND* (= both—and); idem—idem (e. g., fuerit qui iidem ornate, iidem versute dicent).

AT, at an occasion, &c., sometimes ad. To raise his eyes at the name of Thisbe, ad Thisbes nomen oculos erigere (Oe.).

AT, with words of COST, PRICE, &c.: ablative of the price; e. g., to live at enormous expence, profusis sumptibus vivere: to be provided at a small charge, parvo curata esse. But *at* (1) tanti, quanti, &c. their compounds, pluris, minoris, are always in the genitive. (2) With verbs of valuing, magni, parvi, maximi, minimi, plurimi, also stand in the genitive: but magno, parvoque, parvo, are also found with estimare. (3) With verbs of price, magno, parvoque, multo, parvo, plurimo, minio, villi, always in the ablative. (4) Multi, majoris, are not used, but magni, pluris (majoris once in Phaedr.).

|| *AT* for such forms as "at least," "at most," "at hand," "at once," &c., vid. LEAST, MOST, HAND, ONCE, &c.

ATHEISM, eorum impietas, qui Deum esse negant.

ATHEIST, athēus (Cic., *athēus*): qui nullum esse omnino Deum putat; qui Deum (or deos) esse negat: homo impius (*general term*).

ATHEISTICAL, } impius.

ATHEOUS,

ATHIRST, sitiens: situlōsus: *figuratively*, alijcus rei avidus; appetens. [Vid. THIRSTY.] To be athirst, sitire.

ATHLETIC, valens: validus: lacertosus: corpore vicens: corpore validus: corpore robusto. JN. robustus et valens. SYN. in STRONG.

ATHWART, in transversum: transverse: ex transverso. || Across, preposition. Vid.

ATLAS, || geographical atlas, * tabularum geographicarum volumen, or * tabulae geographicæ. || A kind of silk, * sericus pannus densus et collustratus.

ATMOSPHERE, aer (the denser air of the lower regions of the atmosphere: opposed to ether, the upper, purer air): cœlum (the heavens): the whole atmosphere; also temperature, climate). A pure atmosphere, aer purus: healthy, cœlum salubre or bonum; aer salubris.

ATMOSPHERICAL, by the genitive, aeris or cœli.

ATOM, atomus, i, f. (ἄτομος): corpus individuum (Cic.): corpus individuum et solidum (Cic.): corpus insecabile (Virg., Quint.). || Used hyperbolically for a very small portion: not an atom, ne minimum quidem: ne tantillum quidem.

ATONE, *agere*, Vid. || Atone (= expiate, *agere*) any thing, or for any thing, aliquid lae, expiare, poenas alijcus rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere, solvere: by death, with his life, luere morte, capite. Sometimes compensare aliquid cum aliquid re or aliquid re (to make a compensation or give an equivalent for it). || Reconcile, placare: expiare: mitigare or lenire (SYN. in APPEASE): animum alijcus in aliquid offenditorem recolligere: placare aliquid alijci or in aliquid: aliquid cum aliquid reconciliare, or reducere, or restituere in gratiam: alijcus animum alijci reconciliare. To atone enemies, inimicos in gratiam reconciliare: componere gratiam inter inimicos (Com.).

ATONEMENT, satisfactio (satisfaction for an injury: e.g., for killing a person): poena (*general term for punishment*): piaculum (in religious matters): placamentum (that by which atonement is made). A sacrifice of atonement, * mors quâ nomen placatur or expiatur. To require atonement from any body, piaculum ab alijquo exigere. To make atonement for any thing, aliquid expiare, luere. [Vid. ATONE.] || Reconciliation, &c., placatio (act of appeasing): reconciliatio concordiae or gratiae (reconciliation): reditus in gratiam. To make atonement between persons, aliquid alijci or in aliquid placare: aliquid cum alijquo reconciliare: aliquid or alijcus animum alijci reconciliare.

ATOP, by adjective summus in agreement: a atop of which, in quo summo.

ATRALILIOUS, melancholia.

ATRALILOUS, melancholicus.

ATROCIOUS, dirus (exciting horror: a property of things; e.g., exsecratio): atrox (exciting fear; e.g., facinus): foedus (foul): abominandus: detestandus: detestabilis (detestable): nefandus: nefarius (the former of actions: the latter of men, their thoughts and actions): immanis (shocking: of actions): teror (hideous, shocking: abominable in character and conduct). An atrocious villain, homo omni parte detestabilis: homo impurus: monstrum hominis.

ATROCIOUSLY, atrociter: immaniter: fœde: tæte.

ATROCIOUSNESS, || atrocitas: fœditas.

ATROCITY, } tas: immanitas. || An atrocity, atrocitas, &c.

ATROPHY, tabes (*general term*): atrophica, in Cels. in Greek characters; afterward in Latin.

ATTACH, || bind to one's self, aliquid sibi adjungere: aliquid sibi de-

vincire: by any thing, aliquid re: by present, donis sibi obstringere aliquid; præmiis sibi devincire aliquid. Sometimes capere (to captivate: of female beauty); tenere: detinere: aliquid ad se trahere, attrahere or perducere; aliquid in suas partes ducere or trahere; aliquid suum facere (to bring over to one's party or side): aliquid sibi facere or reddere amicum; alijcus amicitiam sibi parare, comparare, conciliare; animum alijcus sibi conciliare et ad usus suos adjungere (to gain any body's friendship). || Arrest, comprehendere (*general term*): in custodiam dare: in vincula conjicere (throw into prison). To attach great importance to the circumstance, that, &c., plurimi faciendum existimare, quod, &c. || Seize, Vid.

ATTACHMENT, amor: voluntas: caritas: studium: benevolentia (SYN. in AFFECTION): toward any body, amor in erga, adversus aliquid: benevolentia, voluntas in erga aliquid. From attachment, propter amorem or benevolentiam. [More under AFFECTION.] || Arrest, comprehensio (e.g., sœtium): prehensio.

ATTACK, v., adori, aggredi aliquid: impetum facere, or invadere in aliquid: incurere or incursum in aliquid: oppugnare or impugnare (urbem, &c., also aliquid): also signa inferre in hostem; signis infestis inferri in hostem: with the sword, ferro petere or lacessere aliquid: in the rear, a tergo hostes adori; hostium terga impugnare: in front, in adversos hostes impetum facere: in flank, in latu hostium incurere: in two bodies, signa bipartito inferre: to be attacked before and behind, ancipiti acie opprimi (Curt.). || To attack with words: dicere or convicio incessere, lacessere, insectari, conseruere, adori aliquid (*general term*): (acerbus) invehi in aliquid (inveigh against): petere aliquid: pugnare contra aliquid: impugnare aliquid: in controversiam vocare aliquid (combat a proposition). To attack a man's opinion, impugnare alijcus sententiam: a man's reputation, glory, &c., de famâ or gloriâ alijcus detrachere: dignitate alijcus impugnare: alijcus existimationem oppugnare; incurere in alijcus famam: to attack openly, aperte petere aliquid: secretly, covertly, occulte cuniculis oppugnare aliquid (Cic., Agr., i, 1, init.). || To be attacked by a disease: tentari morbo (of a light attack): corripui morbo (of a severe attack): to attack the eyes, aciem oculorum obtundere.

ATTACK, s., petiti (act of aiming at): impetus: incurso: incursum (*general term, the last two mostly of violent attacks*): excursio (of light troops): concursus: congressus (the mutual attack of two parties): impugnatio: oppugnatio (especially assault of a town). An unprovoked attack, bellum ultro illatum. Frequent attacks of cavalry, procella equestris (Liv.). At, or on, the first attack primo impetu: primo congressu: to order an attack of cavalry, immittere equites in hostem: to give a sound the signal for attack, bellum canere: to defeat an attack, impetum frangere, reprimere, propulsare: to stand against an attack, impetum excipere, ferre, or sustinere: to check an attack, impetum tardare or retardare: to be ready, &c., for making an attack, infestis signis consistere. In a wider sense, "to make an attack on any body's property," involvere in possessiones alijcus: on a female's virtue, puellæ pudicitiam aggredi or tentare: puellam tentare: puellam de stupro appellare: feminam in stuprum illucere.

ATTAIN to, parare: comparare: acquirere: colligere: nauticis: adipisci: consequi: assèque: obtinere. [More under ACQUIRE.] || Reach, equal: consequi: assèque (to equal any body in a property: assèque mostly of attaining to the property itself): adquire, exsequere (to attain to a property in an equal degree). JN. exquare et assèque: uquare (to equal any body in a property: less commonly, to attain to a property in an equal degree). To be far from having attained

to an equality with any body, multum abesse ab alijquo: to attain to any thing, or to an equality with any body, by imitation, aliquid or aliquid imitari: aliquid imitando consequi. || Arrive at. To attain to extreme old age, ad summam senectutem pervenire: the same degrees of honor as another, eos honorum gradus, quos alius, assequi: on an object, ad id, quod volumus (cupimus), venire or pervenire; eo, quo alijquis vult, pervenire: eo, quo alijquis intendit, ferri ac deduci. To attain a wish; the object of my desires, &c., optatum impetrare (by entreaty): voti compētore or participem fieri: voti dampnari: voto potiri (i).

ATTAINABLE, quod adipisci queas: quod obtineri potes: impetrabilis (attainable by entreaties).

ATTAINER, damnatio: condemnatio (post-Augustinus). To reverse any body's attainer, rescare aliquid (Nep. i.e., to retract the formal excommunication publicly pronounced against a state criminal). || Stain: labes: macula.

ATTAINMENT, comparatio: adeptio (SYN. in ACQUISITION): of popularity or favor, conciliatio gratiæ. || Attainments: doctrina: eruditio: literæ. A person of great attainments, multarum rerum cognitione imbutus; eruditissimus; optimis artibus eruditus; homo in quo multe sunt literæ: of great and various attainments, in quo est copia et varietas studiorum.

ATTAIN, damnare: condemnare. [Vid. CONDEMN.] || Corrupt. Vid. TAINT.

ATTEMPER, temperare: moderari: modum or moderationem adhibere alijci rei or in aliquid re: continere: coercere (to restrain it properly): lenire: mitigare: mollire (soften; make less harsh). [SYN. in TEMPER.] || Fit to any thing: accommodare aliquid alijci rei or ad rem: facere or efficere, ut aliquid congruat or conveniat cum re.

ATTEMPERATE, Vid. ATTEMPER. ATTEMPT, v., tentare: experiri: canari: periclitari (aliquid or aliquid; e.g., periclitari Romanos, Nep.): periculum facere alijcus or alijcus rei: moliri (to endeavor to effect a great and difficult work): audere (to attempt a great and dangerous work). [Vid. TRY.] || Attempt any body's mind: sollicitare aliquid or alijcus animum; e.g., pretio: pecuniâ: pellicere aliquid.

ATTEMPT, s., conatus, ūs, m. in plural, also conata (attempt, as the beginning of an undertaking): periculum (trial by which, with danger to one's self, one arrives at experience: periclitatio, as action): experimentum (trial, contrived for the purpose of learning the nature of any thing). An unlucky or unsuccessful attempt, res infelicit operis; res infelicit tentata: a vain attempt, conatus frustra captus: to make an attempt, periculum facere; conatum incipere or facere (incipere of beginning to make it: facere of actually carrying it through, Cic., Cat., 2, 12, 27): against any body or any thing, contra aliquid or aliquid. To make an attempt upon any thing, tentare aliquid (e.g., on a camp, castra).

ATTEMPTER, tentator (ἐπιπράτης: Hor., one who attempts to seduce a female).

ATTEND, || pay attention to: attendere aliquid or aliquid (not ad aliquid: ad aliquid: but attendere animum or animos ad aliquid is correct, Krebs): animum attendere, animum advertere ad aliquid: curare aliquid (care about it; look after it): servare (observe (observe): alijcus rei rationem habere, ducere (regard it; take it into account): to attend to the household affairs, negotia domestica curare: domus officia exsequi (of the mistress of a family): res domesticas dispensare (of the steward, &c.): to attend to one's studies, colere studia: de servare studia. Not to attend to, negligere aliquid or aliquid. ICRANUS, || pay attention, animum attendere, intendere, advertere: animo adesse (*general term*): aures erigere animumque attendere, or erigi only, or se erigere (of auditors).

Attend! adestote animis, erigite mentes auresque vestras, et me dicentem attendite! (Cic.). [*Vid.* ATTENTION.] **Attend** company (as attendants), or be consequent to (as a following train), comitari aliquem or aliquid: comitem aliquem esse: comitem se alicui dare, adungere: prosequi aliquem or aliquid: deducere aliquem (i. e., attend a Roman senator) [*SYN.* in ACCOMPANY]: sequi (to follow): famulari (to attend as servant): apparere (to be in attendance on a royal personage, or one in high office, as scribe, factor, &c.). To be attended by a crowd, stipari (e. g., non usitata frequentia). || *To attend a sick person:* agrotum curare: assidue, &c., agrotò assidere. || *Wait for:* opperiri (aliquem or aliquid): praestolari alicui (or but not in Cic.) aliquem: manere aliquem: expectare aliquem or aliquid. [*SYN.* in WAIT FOR.] || *Avail:* manere alicui or aliquem: imminere (hang over him). || *Attend to a business:* dare operam alicui rei (one's business, duty, &c.): munere suo fungi: munus sui officii satisfacere: exsequi munus officii: colere, obire munus. || *Be present at:* to attend public worship, sacris adesse. || *Visit any body,* convenire aliquem.

ATTENDANCE, ministerium (as domestic, scribe, &c.: ministratio in Virg.); salutatio: officium (attendance on a superior to pay him respect). Daily attendance, assiduitas quotidiana (varying with it the notion of zeal, &c.). To dance attendance on any body, assiduitatem alicui praebere: in any body's ante-chamber, in vestibulo aedium opperiri salutacionem (Gell., 4, 1, in fr.). || *Body of attendants:* ministerium, or plural ministeria (Silver Age): funuli: ministri (servants): comitatus: associatio (attending body or train: the latter, train of clients, &c., following to show respect): stipatio (dense crowd accompanying any body = "suite," "train"). || *Attention, Vid.* "Attendance on a sick person: curatio, cura, are the nearest words: mostly by circumlocution.

ATTENDANT, comes (companion: general term): assecla: assessor (a servant, client, friend, &c., accompanying a person to do honor to him): deducitor (one who attends another to his house to do him honor): famulus (domestic servant): minister (servant or assistant for the performance of any office: e. g., the servants who wait at table). Vid. "body of attendants," under ATTENDANCE. || *To be an attendant at any thing,* adesse alicui rei (of mere presence): interesse alicui rei (if present to take a share in managing it): to be an attendant at church, sacris adesse.

ATTENT. Vid. ATTENTIVE.

ATTENTION, attentio animi (Cic., De Or., 2, 35, 150): more commonly intentio (both, the steady direction of the thoughts toward an object): audientia (attention to a speaker; for which also intentio is used): diligentia (careful attention to a task, &c.: opposed to indiligentia): studium: officium: officium et cultus (obliging attention to a person). Attention to anything, observatio alicuius rei (act of observing it): to one's self, animadversio (Cic., De Off., 1, 29, 103). To procure attention to one's self (of a speaker), sibi or orationi suae audientiam facere: the attention of an audience, auditores sibi facere attentos: to keep or rivet any body's attention, aures aliquem tenere. To direct one's attention to any thing; to pay attention to any thing, animum attendere, advertere ad aliquid; animum intendere, animum dirigere et intendere (in seclum ad) aliquid; tenere animum attentionem, referre animum ad aliquid; cogitationem intendere ad rem; operam dare alicui rei (e. g., to a play, fabula). To be paying great attention to any thing, scriber animum intendere ad aliquid. To call any body's attention to something (that he might otherwise forget or omit), monere aliquem with ut. To call or draw any body's attention to one's self, convertere aliquem or aliquis animum in or ad se: to attract attention, conspici (absolute): conspicium

esse: by any thing, aliquid re (of things and persons that strike one by their unusual appearance). To draw people's attention to any body, aliquem conspicium facere. Any thing occupies the attention of men, aliquid occupat cogitationes hominum. To pay attention to a person, observare aliquem: colere et observare aliquem (Cic.): officium et cultum alicui tribuere: adesse animo: erigere mentem auresque (to prick up one's ears and attend to a speaker): marked attention, aliquem praeter ceteros or perfosius observare: diligenter observare et colere aliquem: significare studium erga aliquem non mediocre: marked and affectionate attention, perfosius et peramenter observare aliquem (Cic.). || "With attention." Vid. ATTENTIVELY.

ATTENTIVE, attentus: intentus (with the mind on the stretch): crectus (mentally excited). Very attentive, peratentus. To be very attentive: vid. "to pay, &c., attention," under ATTENTION: to make any body attentive, aliquem attentionem facere: excitare animos, ut attendant. More under ATTENTION.

ATTENTIVELY, attente: intente: very attentively, peratente. To look at attentively, acris contueri, or only contueri, conspiciere (Bremi ad Nep., Chabr., 1, 2): acris animo et intento intueri: very attentively, acerrime contemplari. To listen attentively, diligenter attendere, attente, or attento animo, or seculo audire aliquem: praebere se alicui attentionem auditorem; adesse animo (animis): erigere mentem (mentes) auresque, et aliquem dicentem attendere (of listening to an orator): any thing, attente audire aliquid. He is not listening attentively, aures ejus pergrinantur: to follow any thing attentively, animo sequi aliquid.

ATTENTIVENESS. Vid. ATTENTION.

ATTENUATE, attenuare: extenuare (to make thinner, literally; then, figuratively, to lessen, with respect to time or strength): diluere (to dilute; e. g., vinum, potionem).

ATTENUATE, attenuatus: extenuatus (e. g., aër extenuatus).

ATTENUATION, extenuatio.

ATTES-|| bear evidence to: testari (general term): attestari: testificari: testimonio confirmare (confirm by one's evidence): testimonio esse: testem esse (to be a witness: the former of things, the latter of persons): affirmare (to affirm positively): clamare (to cry out). || Call to witness: testari aliquem, testem facere aliquem: God, Deum testari or Deum invocare testem: gods and men, deos hominesque testari, or contestari: attestari aliquem (in legal matters, before the introduction of a cause into court. The question put was, licet attestari? If the party consented, the person appealing to him touched the tip of his ear. In non-judicial matters it occurs only in Cic., pro Milone, 25, 68).

ATTEST, s.,

} testimonium: to
ATTESTATION, s., } give attestation, testimonium dare (both of persons and things): to bring forward attestation, testimonium perhibere (of persons): testimonium alicuius rei proferre: testimonium alicuius rei afferre. To be or serve for an attestation, alicuius rei esse testimonium. Vid. WITNESS.

ATTIRE, v., vestire: convestire: veste tegere: veste induere aliquem: veste amicare aliquem. To be attired, vestiri, amiciri aliquid re. Vid. ARRAY, DRESS.

ATTIRE, s., vestis: vestitus: cultus: vestis ornatus. Jx. vestitus atque ornatus. Vid. DRESS.

ATTITUDE, status (manner in which any thing stands: hence, also, position of a combatant): habitus: corporis habitus (attitude). To throw himself into an attitude of surprise, fear, flattery, &c. (of an orator), in habitum admirationis, motus, adulationis seingere (Quint.); an unworthy attitude, status indecorus. An erect attitude, status crectus or celsus. To erect a statue made in that attitude, illo statu statuum fieri voluit.

ATTORNEY, causidicus (in a depreciating sense): advocatus (legal assistant

or adviser, who made himself useful to a party in an action by his presence and advice in court): cognitor (in civil causes, the agent of a party present): procurator (agent of one not present): leguleius: formularius (a narrow-minded lawyer, who attended only to the letter of the law, not to its spirit: he may, however, be cautious and acute, Cic.). A noisy attorney, rabula de foro.

ATTORNEYSHIP, opera forensis: causidicatio (general term: the latter ap. Front., Ep. ad Merc. Anton.): advocatio: procuratio. *SYN.* in ATTORNEY.

ATTRACT, PROP., attrahere: ad or in se trahere: ad se allicere et trahere. The magnet attracts iron, magnes lapis attrahit, or ad se allicit et trahit ferrum: to attract moisture, humorem trahere or recipere. || **IMPROPR.,** ad se trahere or attrahere: allicere: ad se allicere or illucere (allure). To attract hearers by novelty, audientium animos novitate tenere: to attract by arts of allurements, illecebris ad se trahere: to attract new or fresh pupils, discipulos novos attrahere (Ov.).

ATTRACTION, || power of attracting: attrahendi, quae dicitur, vis (properly): * vis ad se illicendi or attrahendi (figuratively). Novelty is the only attraction of that book, libro isto sola novitas lenocinatur. Any thing has lost the attraction of novelty, res novitatis gratiam exuit. || An attraction: aliquid ad se attrahit or illicit: aliquid nos capit, delectat, delectatione allicit.

ATTRACTIVE, An attractive person, homo blandus: * cui magna ad se illicendi et attrahendi vis inest: an attractive writer, lectorum tenens scriptor: an attractive style, speciosum dicendi genus: fables are very attractive, fabulae habent multum delectationis.

ATTRIBUTABLE, circumlocution—sometimes by referendum (that may be referred).

ATTRIBUTE, v., ascribere alicui aliquid (ascribe any thing, whether good or bad, to any body as its author, inventor, or cause): assignare alicui aliquid (refer any thing to any body as the person from whom it proceeds: to impute it in blame, or give the merit of it): addicere alicui aliquid (to declare any body the author of a composition, Gell., 3, 3): tribuere or attribuire alicui aliquid (to attribute any thing to any body as its cause, whether guilty cause or not). To attribute the invention of any thing to any body, aliquid alicui inventori ascribere: the blame to any body, alicui culpam tribuere or attribuire: culpam in aliquem conferre (throw it on him): culpam in aliquem vertere or transferre (from one's self): to attribute any thing to fear, aliquid timori assignare: ill successus to any body, alicui easum adversum tribuere: alicui incommodum ascribere: any thing to one's self alone, aliquid sibi soli ascribere: you have attributed this to me, hanc tibi me eveniunt.

ATTRIBUTE, s., proprietates: proprium (the peculiar nature of any thing): natura (nature): ratio: vis (the efficacy it possesses; its constitution): qualitas (peculiar constitution: coined by Cic. as a translation of ποιότης). The divine attributes, dei (or deorum) natura.

ATTRITE, attritus.

ATTRITION, attritus, us (post-Augustan, Plin., Sen.): attritio (Lamp., Marc. Capell., perhaps only in two passages, Freudent: attritio (act of rubbing off; also of polishing by attrition): attritura (manner of rubbing off any thing): attritum in this it's proper meaning only in Appul., Met., 6. In the Roman Catholic sense (as less than contritio), * cordis attritio, quae dicitur; or * attritio, quam Pontifici vocant.

ATTUNE, || make harmonious: concentum ducere aliquam rem. || Tune one thing to another: * efficere ut aliquid cum aliquo re concinat: * efficere ut res concentum servent: to attune one harp to another or others, fidem ita contendere nervis (Orell, reads numeris) ut concentum servare possit: to attune his voice to his lyre, * concentum vocis lyrae (Ov.) efficere.

ATWEEN, } Vid. BETWEEN.
ATWIXT.

AUBURN, flavus: flavens (of hair, &c., composed of green, red, and white, Georges); aureus (golden) [Syn. under YELLOW]: * colore nuceo (nut-brown).

AUCTION, auctio (general term): auctio hastes; hasta publica: hasta censoria (auction by public authority, a spear being fixed in the ground: the first two of confiscated property, the last of taxes and other sources of revenue): sectio (division by auction of booty, confiscated property, &c.): hence sectores, persons who bought goods at such sales to get a profit by reselling them). To hold an auction, auctionari: auctionem facere or constituere: an auction of public property, hasta posita auctionari: to proclaim or advertise an auction, auctionem prædicare (by the herald): auctionem proscribere or proponere (by a notice). They are announcing an auction, couclamatur auctionem fore: to sell by auction, auctione constituta vendere aliquid: auctionem facere et vendere aliquid: hasta posita vendere aliquid (of sales of public property): to be sold by auction, hasta posita vendi or venire (of public property): to buy at an auction, in auctione emere: to put off an auction, auctionem proferre: neer to attend auctions of public property, nunquam ad hastam publicam accedere: a constant attendant at auctions (who goes about to markets to sell his purchases), circulator auctionum (Cic., Ep., 10, 32, 3).

AUCTION-MART, atrium auctionarium (Cic., Agr., 1, 5, 7; Inscr., Orell., 388).

AUCTIONARY, auctionarius.

AUCTIONEER, * curator auctionum (the manager of an auction): præco (the herald who cries out what is bid, &c.).

AUDACIOUS, audax (always in bad sense): summæ audaciæ: singulari audaciâ: confidens.

AUDACIOUSLY, audacter. Jx. audacter libereque: impudenter: confidenter. AUDACIOUSNESS, } audacia: confidacitâ, } dentia: temeritas (rashness). To have the audacity to do any thing, audere with infinitive: sumere hoc sibi, ut, &c. (of presumptuous audacity).

AUDIBLE, quod audiri or auribus percipi potest. To be audible, audiri posse. With an audible voice, clare: clarâ voce. AUDIBLY, clare: clarâ voce.

AUDIENCE, } admission to a sovereign, &c.: admisso (with reference to him who grants it: Post-Augustin, but classical): alius (with reference to him who obtains it): colloquium (the conversation during the audience). To grant any body an audience, admisionem or auditum alicui dare: ad colloquium alicui admittere: alicui admittere or audire: alicui sonum dare (of the senate): to give any body a private audience, alicui in secretum recipere: to obtain an audience, admitti: alicui: datur alicui admitti conveniendi: to be refused an audience, ad colloquium non admitti: * aditu prohiberi: to beg, demand, &c., an audience, petere auditum conveniendi: auditum ad alicuium postulare: to beg a private audience, secretum petere ab aliquo (in the time of the empire). } Hall of audience, saluatorium cubiculum (after Min., 15, 10, 11): atrium (the atrium in a Roman house, where great men received their visitors). } Auditory: auditores: qui audiunt (general term): eorum quibus dicimus (those in whose presence an orator speaks): coram (the crowd about a speaker, especially in a court of justice). A numerous audience, frequentia eorum, qui nos audiunt. Before a numerous audience, frequentibus auditoribus: in magnâ (or maximâ) audientium celebritate or frequentia.

AUDIT, r. To audit any body's accounts, alicujus rationes cognoscere, inspicere (to examine them), excutere, discurrere (to examine them with searching accuracy).

AUDIT, s. inspectio rationum (as act): * dies rationum inspiciendarum (audidm): * dies rationis reddende (with reference to him who has to give account).

AUDITOR, qui alicujus rationes inspicit.

AUDITORY, auditores: audientes: qui audiunt: coram quibus dicimus: corona: Before a numerous auditory, (in) magnâ or summâ audientium celebritate or frequentia: multis audientibus. Syn. in Audiencia.

AUGMENT, augere: adaugere. Jx. amplificare et augere: any thing with any thing, augere or adaugere aliquid aliquid rei: addere aliquid alicui rei or ad aliquid (add or append any thing to any thing): amplificare (to make longer in compass): amplificare (to make numerically greater). } INTRANS. augeri (of persons and things): crescere (of things).

AUGMENTATION, amplificatio (increase of extent, as action; e. g., glorie, rei familiaris): propagatio or prolatio finium (augmentation of territory): accessio (the addition made; e. g., adium: dignitatis): incrementum (increase, as thing: urbis, rei familiaris: dignitatis). Also by circumlocution with augere, adaugere, &c. By the augmentation of usury, multiplicandis usuris.

AUGUR, s. augur. [Vid. PROPHECY.] Augur's staff, lituus.

AUGUR, v., TRANS. prædicare: prænunciare (general term): vaticinari (to prophesy any thing): canere (to prophesy in verse or rhythm): augurari (to foretell by the flight of birds, &c.; then generally). To augur (= anticipate) any thing, aliquid augurari: aliquid opinione, or conjectura (Cic.), or mente (Curt.) augurari. To augur any body's fate, prædicere, quid alicui eveniturum sit: his death, alicui mortem augurari. INTRANS., futura prædicare: prænunciare: vaticinari (to prophesy: be a vates).

AUGURY, auguratio (by flight of birds): prædictio (foretelling, generally): vaticinatio: divinatio (prophecy). [Syn. in PROPHECY.] } As thing: prædictum: vaticinium: augurium (thing foretold by augury; also, the science of an augury, "sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem").

AUGUST, adj., augustus (sublime and sacred; especially of divine things): altus: elatus: celsus: excelsus (high: properly and figuratively. Syn. in HIGH).

AUGUST, s., Augustus: mens Augustus: (in the time of the republic) Sextilis: mensis Sextilis. With Nonæ, Kalendæ, &c., it is used as adjective, Kalendæ Augustæ.

AUNT, amita (father's sister): matertera (mother's sister). } Great aunt, &c., amita magna (grandfather's sister): amita major: proamita (sister of great-grandfather): amita maxima (great-grandfather's sister). } All these on father's side: matertera magna (grandmother's sister): matertera major: promatertera (great-grandmother's sister): matertera maxima (great-grandmother's sister). } All these from Gaius, Dig., 38, 10, 1, and Paul., Dig., 38, 10, 10).

AURICLE, auricula. } Auricle of the heart, * auricula cordis (medical technical term).

AURICULA, * primula auricula.

AURICULAR, in aurem dictus: in aurem or aures insinistratus. Auricular confession, * peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta.

AURIST, medicus auricularius (Ulp. Dig.).

ASPICE, aspiciam. Under your auspices, tuis auspiciis: under any body's auspices, alicujus auspicio or auspiciis (especially of successes gained by a general in subordinate command, who was said to have gained them under the auspices of the Imperator). In other senses, ab aliquo adjutus: aliquo adjutante or adjutore: alicujus presidio fretus.

ASPICIOSUS, prosper: secundus: faustus: dexter [Syn. in HAPPY]: auspiciatus, participle (e. g., in auspiciis reipublice omnibus, Vell.).

ASPICIOSUSLY, prospere: fauste (auspiciato, Plaut., Ter.).

AUSTERE, austérus (austerus: making the tongue dry and rough; harsh). Some-

what austere, subausterus. } Of character: austerus (opposed to jocosus or mitis: one who is an enemy to jocularity and frolic, always seeking what is serious and real, at the risk of passing for dull): severus (opposed to comis: rigid, exacting from himself and others strictness of conduct, at the risk of being thought harsh): tetricus (rigidly stiff and constrained, from pedantry and want of temper: of persons or habits, discipline, &c.): difficilis (not understanding the art of easy and agreeable conversation and intercourse from hypochondria and temperance): morosus (wishing every thing to be done according to rule, from intolerant scrupulosity): tristis (opposed to hilaris: gloomy; moody; scorning the agreeable).

AUSTERELY, austère: acerbe. AUSTERENESS, } austertus (both of AUSTERITY, } things and character): acerbitas: amaritas (both properly and figuratively): severitas (austereity of character): difficultas: morositas: tristitia. [Syn. in AUSTERE.] A gloomy austereity, tristis austertus (Quint., opposed to dissoluta comitas).

AUTHENTIC, } fide dignus: certus: AUTHENTICALLY, } verus. Sometimes genuinus: sincerus. An authentic edition, * editio sincera (opposed to * editio adulterina: genuinus, from gen, root of gigno, intimates that the thing really proceeds from the source pretended: e. g., genuina Plauti fabula: sincerus = unadulterated).

AUTHENTICALLY, certo auctore: cum auctoritate. Cicero uses authenticus in his letters; e. g., authenticus narrare, nunciare.

AUTHENTICALLY, } fides: fides AUTHENTICITY, } veritas: auctoritas. Many persons entertain doubts of the authenticity of the book, * multi dubitant hunc librum ab eo, ad quem refertur, conscriptum esse: some persons attack the authenticity of the law, * sunt qui censeant, legem esse adulterinam.

AUTHOR, beginner or mover of any thing: auctor (the person to whom the plan or origin of any thing is due, whether he carried it through or not): Inventor (the inventor): parens (the author who has produced any thing): conditor (the author who has constructed any thing, laid the foundation of and arranged it): effector (he who has carried it into effect): princeps (he who stands at the head of any thing; e. g., of a conspiracy): molitor (he who sets a difficult thing a going by a strong exertion): architectus (planner, contriver, &c.; then, in a depreciating sense, the author of something bad): instigator: concitator (he who excites to any thing). Jx. parens effectorque: princeps et architectus: instigator et concitator. The author of a law, legis inventor (he who first proposed such an enactment): legis auctor (he who first advocated it, recommended it, and caused it to be carried): legis lator (he who brought it before the people for their approbation): the author of a crime, sceleris auctor, architectus or molitor: the author of all evil, omnium malorum seminator: to consider any body the author of any thing, putare ortum esse aliquid ab aliquo. } Author of a book, scriptor: qui librum scripsit or conscripsit (the actual writer of it): auctor (only so far as he is an authority for using a particular style for a particular statement, &c.; hence not without a genitive, unless this can easily be supplied by the context): Roman authors, Romani scriptores (who have written in Latin): rerum Romanarum auctores (Latin historians, who are our authorities for Roman history): Latinis auctores (writers of classical Latinity). } Authors (as a class) without genitive, qui libros scribunt or conscribunt.

AUTHORITATIVE, } having due authority: auctoritatem, multum (plus,

1 Esopos auctor quædam senarius reperit, Hanc ego polvi versibus senariis, Phadr. Apud quosdam auctores non invenio Lucretium Consullem, Lio.

&c.) auctoritatis habens (after Cic., legum verba—quo plus auctoritatis habuit, &c.): aliquid magnâ auctoritate affirmatum (with all the weight that character, consent, &c., can give it: both of things). || *Having the air of authority*: imperiosus; superbus; insolens.

AUTHORITATIVELY, magnâ, &c., auctoritate: imperiose: pro imperio (e.g., aliquid discere iubere): superbe: insolenter: arrogant.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, mostly by insolentia, superbia, &c.

AUTHORITY, auctoritas (influence; weight as an authority for any thing; also "an authority," e.g., for a statement): arbitrium (freedom to act according to one's will): potestas (power): licentia (permission): imperium (command): testimonium: auctoritas testimonii (evidence). || *I have authority to do any thing*, mihi data est potentia or copia aliquid faciendi, also auctoritatem habeo aliquid rei faciendae.

Public authority, publica auctoritas; by the authority of the Senate, (ex) auctoritate Senatûs; to give a man authority to manage any thing, aliquid arbitrio rem gerendum tradere or committere; to give any body unlimited authority, infinitam licentiam alicui dare. *He does it by his own authority*, suo jure agit: *by what authority?* quo iure? *let us reign with equal authority* paribus auspiciis regamus. *Absolute or despotic authority*, potestas infinita. *Domination*: to have great authority in the state, in republicâ plurimum polere: the authority of reason, domination rationis. *The authority for a report*, (rumor) auctoritas (Plaut.). *Any body's authority prevails*, aliquid auctoritas valet: to disregard reason and authority, et rationem et auctoritatem relinquere (Cic.): they have received authority to give laws from the Senate, habent auctoritatem legum dandam ab Senatû: any thing seems to give authority to commit sin, aliquid videtur auctoritatem adferre peccandi: to lessen any body's authority, aliquid auctoritatem diminuire, minuire: to have authority (weight, influence), auctoritatem habere: to reject authority, auctoritatem repudiare: to overthrow, destroy, or ruin authority, labefacere, infringere auctoritatem: to despise authorities (i.e., the great names produced or authorities), auctoritates contemnere. *Great authority* (= influence), auctoritas summa or amplissima: a person of great authority, homo in quo summa est auctoritas atque amplitudo: to be of or have great authority, magnâ esse auctoritate: auctoritate florere or vigere: to be of small authority, tenui esse auctoritate: to obtain great authority by any thing, magnam auctoritatem sibi aliquid re constituere: to increase authority, auctoritatem amplificare, augere: to do any thing by any body's authority, aliquid auctore, or aliquid nomine (as his substitute) facere aliquid. || "A n authority," auctor. *Thucydides, a weighty authority*, locuples auctor Thucydides. || "With authority," pro imperio (iubere) or auctoritate: of one holding an imperium. || *Authorities* = magistrates, Vid.

AUTHORIZE, alicui copiam dare or potestatem facere: to do any thing, aliquid faciendi: aliquid rei faciendâ licentiam dare or permittere: mandare alicui, ut (to commission him to do it). *To be authorized to do any thing*, potestatem aliquid faciendi habere, sometimes mandata habere ab aliquo. || *Make any thing legal or right*: sancire: ratum facere or efflicere: ratum esse iubere. *Often by circumlocution with nulla est excusatio* aliquid rei, si, &c. *Friendship can not authorize the commission of sin*, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris: or turpis excusatio est et inanimata accipienda, si quis se amici causâ peccasse fateatur. *Sometimes probare, comprobare* (to approve of): as in, "desires which reason does not authorize". *Some people consider that a great reason authorizes sin*, quidam excusari se arbitrantur, quia non sine magnâ causâ peccaverunt: their speeches authorize me to hope, eorum sermonibus adducor ut

sperem, &c. *To think himself authorized to do any thing*, sibi jus datum, or potestatem datum putare: not to think himself authorized, non fas esse ducere, haud licet sibi aliquid putare.

AUTOGRAPH, manu meâ (tuâ, &c.) scriptus. *An autograph letter*, epistola, quam meâ manu scripsi: literas autographas (Suet., Oct. 87): any body's autograph, literas ipsius manu scriptas: an autograph, chirographum (handwriting). *It was an autograph*, ipsius manu scriptum erat. *I will write the letter with my own autograph*, meo chirographo utar (Cic., Att. 2, 20, 5).

AUTO-DA-FE, "supplicium hæreticorum.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, meâ (ipsius, &c.) manu scriptus.

AUTOMATON, automâton (in Suet., Claud. 34, ἀὐτόματον: in late writers in Roman characters). Automaton, automataria, plural (Clp., Dig.).

AUTOPS, spectatio (general term).

AUTUMN, autumnus: tempus autumnale: to be passing into autumn (of summer), autumnescere (Marc. Cap.): to cause or produce autumn, autumnare (Plin.). || **AS ADJ.**, see next word. || *The autumn of life*, ætas gravior or grandior.

AUTUMNAL, autumnalis, or genitive autumni. *The autumnal equinox*, æquinoctium autumnale or autumni. *Autumnal or autumn weather*, tempestas autumnalis or autumni: cœlum autumnale. *The weather is growing autumnal*, æstas autumnescit (Marc. Cap.): ær autumnat (Plin.).

AUXILIAR, { auxiliarius: auxiliarius. **AUXILIARY**, { Auxiliary forces, auxiliarii or auxiliarii milites, copie, &c., or auxiliares ubi: auxilia, plural. *Auxiliary forces suddenly raised*, auxilia repentina: milites subitarii (Liv. 3, 4, extr.). *Auxiliary verb*, verbum auxiliare. *To be auxiliary to any thing*, adjuvare aliquid: adjuvamento esse ad aliquid.

AUXILIAR, { s., adjutor. **VID. HELP.** **AUXILIARY**, { ER, ASSISTANT.

AVAIL, v., valere (to have weight, validity, efficacy: with anybody, apud aliquem): utile esse: usui esse: ex usu esse: utilitatem or usum præbere: prodesse: conducere. *To avail much*, magnæ utilitati esse: magnam utilitatem adferre: plurimum or valde prodesse: to avail little, non multum prodesse: parum prodesse (too little). *To avail any body*, prodesse alicui: esse ex usu alicuius: esse ex re or in re alicuius. *Sometimes proficere may be used*: patientia avails nothing, nihil proficere or nihil proficitur patientiâ. *Conjecture does not avail*, nihil valet conjectura.

AVAIL, s., utilitas: usus: commodum; emolumentum: lucrum; fructus. [Mostly by verbs under AVAIL, v.] *To be of much avail toward doing any thing*, multum valere ad aliquid faciendum. *Any thing is of little avail against any thing*, aliquid parum valet contra aliquid.

AVAILABLE, utilis (useful). Mostly by circumlocution.

AVANT-GUARD. **VID. ADVANCE-GUARD.**

AVARICE, avaritia: habendi cupiditas or cupido. *Js. cupiditas et avaritia*: pecunie studium or cupiditas or aviditas. *Greedy avarice*, avaritia lians et imminens. *Mean avarice*, sordus.

AVARICIOUS, avarus: habendi cupidus: aliquidum avidior al rem: pecunie cupidus or avidus. *From the context, sometimes cupidus or avidus may stand alone in this sense*: e.g., homo castus ac non cupidus (Cic.).

AVAU, abi! apage! amove te hinc! abi in malam rem (Com).

AVENGE, v., ulcisci aliquid or aliquid: vindicare aliquid or aliquid: persequi aliquid penas, or post-Augustin: exsequi aliquid: penas capere pro aliquo or aliquid rei: punire aliquid. *Js. ulcisci et punire*. [For SYN., Vid. REVENGE, s.] *To avenge any body's death*, aliquid mortem (or necem) ulcisci, or vindicare, or persequi: to avenge any body by the blood of his murderer, aliquid or aliquid manibus sanguine aliquid pa-

rentare (Herzog, Cas., B. G., 7, 17, extr.). *To avenge one's self on any body*, ulcisci or persequi aliquid injurias; ulcisci aliquid pro acceptis injuriis (nece ulcisci aliquid alone in this meaning): vindicare in aliquid; penas petere or repetere ab aliquo: one's self on any body for any thing, or to avenge a person (by punishing him who wronged him), ulcisci aliquid pro aliquo re or pro aliquo (the person punisched in the accusative): vindicare aliquid ab aliquo (to visit any thing upon any body): penas aliquid or aliquid rei repetere ab aliquo. *To go to avenge one's self upon any body*, aliquid ultum ire: not to avenge one's self (for any thing), aliquid inultum et inapunitum dimittere: not to avenge one's self, injurias acceptas non persequi et injuriam inultam et inapunitam dimittere. *I will be sure to avenge myself of him*, inultum id nunquam a me auferet. *I am already sufficiently avenged*, satis est mihi sufficere.

AVENGENCE, { **VID. REVENGE, s.**

AVENGEMENT, { **VID. REVENGE, s.**

AVENGER, ultor, or vindex aliquid, or aliquid rei: punitor aliquid rei: ultor injuriarum. **SYN. IN REVENGE, s.**

AVENUE, { aditus (approach): xystus (explained by Vitruvius to be hypetrura ambulation, i.e. walk with trees or clipped hedges on either side, and generally adorned with statues).

AVER, **VID. ASSERT.**

AVERAGE, mostly by plus minus; plus minusve (more or less); circiter (about). *They received, on an average*, 10,000 sestertia a year for honey, nunquam minus, ut peraque duccat, dena millia sestertia ex mille recipiant.

AVERSION. **VID. AVERSION.**

AVERSE, ab aliquo or ab aliqua re aversus, alienatus, alienus. *Not to be averse to do any thing*, non displicet with infinitive; not to be averse to their opinion, haud penitet eorum sententia (Liv.).

AVERSENES, **VID. AVERSION.**

AVERSION, odium (hatred, dislike, aliquid or aliquid rei): animus alienus or aversus (ab aliquo, aversion): doctinatio (aliquid rei: opposed to appetitio: the shunning it by stepping aside out of its way): fuga (the flying from it): tadium (aversion of weariness and disgust: aliquid rei: odium in aliquid conceptum, or erga aliquid susceptum [aversionis, Q. S.]. *To have an aversion to any thing*, aliquid esse, or abhorrere ab aliqua re: tadium mihi aliquid affert or adducit. *I have a great aversion to any thing*, magnum aliquid rei odium mihi cepit. *Any body is my aversion*; or, to have an aversion to any body, ab aliquo animo esse aliquid, or averso (or aversissimo): odium gerere adversus aliquid: odium suscepisse adversus aliquid: odium concepis- se in aliquid: aliquid odisse or odio habere. *To erite aversion*, odium concitare, creare, or conciliare: stomachum movere: against any thing, odium aliquid rei facere.

AVERT, PROPRA, avertere: amovere: one's eyes from any body, oculos declinare ab aliquo (not avertere oculos, hic oculos ab aliquo in alium avertere is correct): a blue [vid. PARRY]: one's thoughts from a subject, cogitationes avertere ab aliqua re, and ab aliquo. IMPRA, to avert an evil, amovere, declinare (to remove it): depellere (to drive off an approaching evil): repellere (to drive back one that has approached): propulsare: defendere (to ward it off): deprecari (to avert it by prayers): averruncare (of the gods). *To avert a calamity by prayers*, deprecari a se calamitatem: a rear, amovere bellum; defendere bellum.

AVIARY, aviarium.

AVIDITY, aviditas: cupiditas: cupido. *Great avidity*, (cupiditatis) ardor; iniquitas: sitis. *To read books with avidity*, vorare literas.

AVOCATION, || that which calls aside: quod (animum, cogitationem, &c.) avocat, abducit. || *Business* multa, plural, officium: negotia. *The vocations of business*, negotia or occupationes, quibus aliquis implicitus est, or negotia only.

B.

AVOID, fugere: defugere (*fly from, and so keep out of the way*): vitare: devitare (*to go out of the way of*): declinare (*to lean aside from*): To avoid a battle, prolium defugere: a danger, periculum fugere, defugere (*not to expose one's self to it*), vitare (*being exposed to it, to get out of its way at the right time*). Reason teaches us what to do and what to avoid, ratio docet, quid faciendum fugiendumve sit: to avoid hurtful things, ea, quae nocitura videntur, declinare.

AVOIDABLE, quod evitari potest [vitabilis: evitabilis, *are poetical*].

AVOIDANCE, vitatio: devitatio: evitatio (Quint.): fuga (alicujus rei): declinatio (alicujus rei).

AVOUCH. Vid. ASSERT, ALLEGE.

AVOW, profiteri (*to avow freely and fully, whether questioned or not*): confiteri (*to confess in consequence of questions, threats, &c.*).

AVOWAL, professio (e. g., stultitiae, bonae voluntatis).

AVOWEDLY, the nearest are, aperte (openly, subjectively): ex professo (Sol., Quint.): libere: ingenue. Circumlocution with libere profiteri, ingenue confiteri.

AWAIT, manere alicui or aliquem (*are in store for*): imminere alicui (*hang over*). || Wait for: operari aliquem or aliquid: praestolari alicui or (*but not in Cicero*) aliquem: manere aliquem: expectare aliquem. SYN. in WAIT FOR.

AWAKE, } TRANS., exsuscitare; ex-
AWAKEN, } pergefacere (e somno);
excitare (e somno); suscitare somno or e quiete (¶) *all stand, also, without e somno, in the figurative sense of arousing*. To awake from the dead, aliquem excitare ab inferis: aliquem a morte ad vitam revocare: aliquem ab orco reducere in lucem facere. His conscience is awakened, conscientia mordetur. || FIG. Vid. EXCITE, KINDLE, CAUSE.

AWAKE, INTR., experisci, expergere (*properly and figuratively*): somno solvi: somno excitari, properly: excitari without somno, also figuratively: suddenly, somno excuti (¶). Awakening at the dawn of day, ad primam auroram excitus.

AWAKE, adj., vigilans: exsominis (*one whose eyes no sleep visits*). To be awake, vigilare (properly): excubare (figuratively, to be watchful, Cic. ad Div., 10, 8, 5): to remain awake the whole night, pervigilare noctem: noctem perpetuis vigiliis agere: noctem insomnem agere (*the first two of voluntary, the last of involuntary, sleeplessness*).

AWAKEN. Vid. AWAKE.

AWAKENER, circumlocution with qui exsuscitat, &c.

AWAKENING, exsuscitatio (*only improperly*).

AWARD, v., addicere: adjudicare: property to any body, bona alicui addicere: the sovereignty to Ptolemy, adjudicare regnum Ptolemaeo: a triumph (money, &c. to any body), decernere alicui triumphum, &c.: to award punishment, penam alicui constituere, dicere (*under the emperors, irrogare*): a fine, dicere alicui multam.

AWARD, s., iudicium: arbitrium: decretum: sententia. [SYN. in JUDGMENT.] || As act: addicere (e. g., bonorum): adjudicatio (Dig.).

AWARE, cautus: cautus providusque. Not aware, ignarus (ignorant). To be aware, scire: novisse: aliquid cognitum habere: non nescire: non ignorare: alicujus rei non ignarus esse: me non fugit or praeteri aliquid. Not being aware that the dictator was come, ignari venisse dictatorem.

AWAY, || away with: tolle (tollite): aufer (auferite) aliquid: away with you, abi! apage te! amove te hinc: abi in malam rem (Com. = "go to the devil"). Away with you, ye profane, procul este, profani! Away with this nonsense, pellantur istae ineptiae: contemnamus istas ineptias. Away with this kind of deliberation, hoc quidam genus deliberationum tollatur e medio! || TO BE AWAY, abesse: procul esse. || In composition, "away" is usually translated by verbs compounded

with a, ab, de, pr., ex. To fly away, avolare: to hasten away, aufugere, avolare: se proripere: to flee away, aufugere, profugere (the latter especially secretly): to lead away, abducere: deducere: to drive away, abigere (properly): pellere: propellere: expellere: to carry away with one, secum asportare: to drag away by force, vi abducere or abstrahere: to go away, abire; discedere. || To away with any thing (= endure), vid. BEAR.

AWE, s., verecundia (*fear of lowering one's self in the eyes of one whom we respect: then respect for a person or thing*): reverentia (the feeling and conviction that a person deserves one's reverential respect): veneratione (reverence toward the gods and sacred things: the reverence of worship): admiratio (awe accompanied with wonder, felt and expressed. To be restrained by a secret awe, tacita quadam veneratione inhiberi. To feel awe at any thing, vereri or revereri aliquid: verecundum habere alicujus rei: sometimes pavore or expavescere: timore or extimescere aliquid (to tremble at the thoughts of it): to feel awe of any body, verecundum habere alicujus; aliquid revereri; reverentiam adversus aliquem adhibere: suspicere aliquem (to look up to). To throw aside all feeling of awe, reverentiam exuere; omnem verecundiam effundere.

AWE, v., alicui injicere admirationem sui (to make him gaze at one with admiration): timorem, or pavorem alicui injicere, or incutere (to strike fear into them): effugere ut aliquis aliquid or aliquem vereatur or reveratur (to cause him to reverence).

AWFUL, by circumlocution with verbs under AWE, v. || Feeling awe; the nearest are venerandus (of persons): pavidus, pavens (trembling: of persons or things). || Sometimes other adjectives may be substituted; as, "an awful catastrophe," funestus or luctuosus rerum exitus, &c.

A WHILE, aliquamdiu: paullisper (*during a short time*): ad tempus (*only for a time*): parumper (*only for a short time, and not after that; especially of mental actions*): paullisper especially of bodily actions. Dd.).

AWKWARD, agrestis (rustic, rude): laevis (left-handed: without dexterity): rudis (rude, uncultivated): insectus (without the requisite knowledge): incompotus (without apt arrangement; especially of orators and orations). JS. rudis atque incompotus: incultus (uncultivated, whether in manner or mind): impolitus: intonsus (unpolished). JS. intonsus et incultus: inurbanus (uncourteous): invenustus (without attractive beauty): inelegans (tasteless): inconcinuus (without the grace of symmetry or harmonious proportion). To have an awkward gait, corporis motu esse agrestem. Awkward manners, mores rustici, rusticitatis.

AWKWARDLY, rustice: rusticus: incomposite: illiberaliter: inurbane: ineleganter: insecte. To behave awkwardly, rusticum se praebere: rustice facere.

AWKWARDNESS, rusticitas (Silver Age): inelegantia: inconcinntia: insectia [SYN. in AWKWARD]: insultus (the making a disagreeable impression on people of taste).

AWL, subula. Cobbler's awl, fistula sutoria (Plin., 17, 14, 23).

AWN, arista.

AWNING, * tegumentum lineum.

AWRY, oblique: prave (properly and improperly).

AXE, securis (any axe—the butcher's, executioner's, soldier's, woodman's, &c., &c.): bipennis (double-axe, used by woodmen and soldiers): ascia (a carpenter's axe, to tap and square wood with): dolabra (pickaxe).

AXIOM, pronunciatio (ἀξίωμα, Cic.: later, axiōma, Arist.).

AXLE, axis (in all the meanings of the English word).

AY. Vid. YES.

AYE. Vid. ALWAYS, EVER.

AZURE, adj., caeruleus: cyaneus: colore caeruleo or cyaneo

BAA, balare (*to bleat; of sheep*): blaterare (*of rams*: Auct. carn. de Philom., 56).

BABELE, balbutire (*to speak inarticulately, like a child*): garrire (*to prate in a familiar or frivolous manner, from fondness for speaking*): blaterare (*to talk much about nothing, with reference to the foolishness of what is said*): hariolari (*to talk senseless stuff, like an insane soothsayer*): alucinari (*to speak without any thought or consideration*): nugari (*to bring forth stupid, trifling matter*). These three mostly translated with the accusative: fabulari. confabulari: fabulari inter se: sermones cadere (ἀόρων λόγων: of persons chattering together in a good-natured, confidential way): effutire (aliquid, or absolutely, Cic.).

BABBLER, garrulus; loquax (the garrulus is tiresome from the quality, the loquax from the quantity, of what he says): qui silere tacenda nequit.

BABBLING, garrulus (late): garrulitas: loquacitas: confabulatio (good-natured, chattering conversation of one or more: late).

BABE. Vid. BABY.

BABOON, simia pavianus (Linn.).

BABY, infans: pupus; pupulus (of a male infant): pupa; pupula (of a female: these four also as terms of endearment). || Incunula puellaris, in some recent editions of Suet., Ner., 56, is a mere conjecture.

BACCHANAL, bacchans, homo vinolentus ac dissolutus.

BACCHANALIAN, bacchicus (belonging to Bacchus; poetical, bacchicus or bacchius): bacchantibus similis. || Drunkard: riotous liver: homo vinolentus ac dissolutus: dissolutus: Insuperosus: potator (fond of drinking): vini capiasimus.

BACCHANALS, bacchanalia, plural (drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus).

BACCHANTE, Baccha (a woman who celebrates the rites of Bacchus).

BACHELOR, caelebs, qui uxorem nunquam habuit (it is also applicable to a widower): a redoubted bachelor, qui abhorret ab uxore ducenda: a confirmed old bachelor, qui a ducenda uxore sic abhorret, ut libero lectulo neget esse quidquam jucundius. || In the Academic sense: * baccalaureus (one who has taken his first degree, which degree is called baccalaureatus).

BACK, tergum (in opposition to frons): dorsum (the back of a quadruped: in opposition to venter or alvus. According to Diderlein, dorsum, from δίπας, denotes the back in a horizontal direction; consequently, the back of an animal, in opposition to the belly, like ὠστρον: tergum, the back, in a perpendicular direction; consequently, the part between the shoulders in a man, in opposition to the breast, like πρὸςπρῶτον. Hence dorsum montis denotes the uppermost surface; tergum montis, the hinder part of a mountain: with the back toward one, aversus: with his back to the light, aversus a lumine. Back to back, inter se aversi: to bind the hands behind the back, religare or revincire manus post tergum or post terga: to put the hands behind the back, rejicere manus in tergum: to walk up and down with the hands behind the back, manibus in tergum rejectis inambulare: to take on the back, * aliquid or aliquid in tergum accipere (Cic. De N. D., 2, 63, 159): to lift on one's back, aliquid or aliquid humeris attollere: to lie on the back, supinum cubare (in opposition to in faciem cubare, Juven., 3, 280): the wind is at one's back, tergum afflat ventus. To lay upon its back, resupinare: to turn their backs, terga vertere or dare (take to flight): as soon as my back was turned, simul ac discesserim: to turn one's back upon any one, alicui tergum (of several, terga) obvertere (literally); aliquid deserre (*to leave in the lurch*): alicui deesse (*to fail him*): behind any one's back, clam aliquo, or aliquo inscio, aliquo ab

cente: to speak ill of a person behind his back, aliquid absenti male dicere. || *Back part*: pars aversa; tergum; pars posterior: back of the paper, charta aversa. || *Written on the back, scriptus in tergo (Juv.)*. The back of the head, aversa pars capitis; occiput: back of the island, aversa (plural) insula: of the mountain, aversa montis; aversus mons: at the back of the house, (in) aversa parte domus (i. e., in the back side of the principal building); in postico: (in) postica parte aedium: (in) postica domo (in the back buildings). He lives at the back of the house, *habitat in aversa parte domus (i. e., his windows look into the court): *habitat in postica aedium parte (in some of the back buildings). There was a garden at the back of the house, hortus erat posticis aedium partibus.

BACK, v. a. || *Mount, retrorsum*: when used elliptically it is expressed by *cede*! *cedite*! *recede*! *recedite*! mostly expressed by *re* in composition; e. g., to call back, revocare: to turn back, reverti (the past tenses from the perfect, reverti: hence reverteram, &c., seldom reversionis sunt. But the participle reverens has the active meaning): of a drifter, equos flectere: to run back, recurrere: to fly back, revolare: to roll back, revolvare: to drive the enemy back from the city, hostes ab urbe repellere or rejicere: to go back to the origin and head of any thing, aliquid alto: et a capite repetere.

BACK, v. a. || *Mount, conscendere* (e. g., equum, to back or mount a horse). || *To back or take the part of any body, suffragari alicui; aliquid favere; juvare* or *adjuvare alicui; adjuvato esse alicui; aliquid consilio et re tueri, or operâ et consilio juvare*: sustentare: sustinere. || *To back or retreat*, se recipere, retrorsum movere: to back-acter, navem retro inhibere: inhibere navem remis, or inhibere remis ullo.

BACKBITE, tr., calumniari (to accuse falsely and with malignant intention); falso criminari alicuique apud alicuique: de famâ or existimatione alicuius detrachere: male dicere alicui: to speak ill of behind the back, absenti rodere (Hor.): de aliquo absente detrachendi causa male-dice contumelioseque dicere (Cic., Off., 1, 37, 134); alicui absenti male loqui (Ter., Phorm., 2, 3, 25). I am backbitten, detrachitur de meâ famâ.

BACKBITER, calumniator; calumnatrix; obtractator.

BACK-BONE, spina, or spina dors.

BACK-DOOR, postica (sc. Janua); ostium posticum, also merely posticum: Janua aversa or interior [with the same distinction as in BACK-GATE].

BACK-GATE, porta aversa (opposed to front gate): porta postica, or postica only (ante in the back buildings): of a camp, porta decumana.

BACK-GROUND, recessus: of a painting, quæ in picturâ abscedunt or recedunt. To be in the back-ground, recedere, abscedere (opposed to prominere).

BACKSIDE, || pars posterior: pars aversa. || Of an animal: natus (of a man): clunes (buttock, of men or animals): diminutive, cluniculus.

*BACKSLIDE, *patria sacra deserere: *Christianorum sacra deserere.*

*BACKSLIDING, *defectio a sacris.*

BACKSLIDER, defector (Tac.); apostata (Erc).

BACKWARD, adv., retro; retrorsum: to go back, retro ire, or ambulare, or gradi: backward and forward, ultro citroque. || To go backward = become worse: deteriorum, deterius fieri; in deterius mutari: in pejorem partem verti et mutari. He goes backward in his learning, non discit, sed dediscit. His affairs go backward, res ejus deteriore loco sunt. || With the back turned toward the spectator, aversus. Nears creep down from trees backward, ursi arbores aversi derrepunt.

BACKWARD, adj., ab aliquo or ab aliquâ re aversus, alienus: tardus (opposed to celer, velox: also of the mind): lentus (opposed to citus, and, of the mind, to acer): segnus (opposed to promptus): ac-

cording to Döderlein, tardus denotes slowness with reference to the great length of time spent; whereas lentus with reference to quietness of motion (Hand-book, p. 209): backward in transacting business, tardus in rebus gerendis; backward in writing, cessatorem esse in literis: backward in learning, tardus ad descendum, or in discendo; lentus in discendo; ingenio tardus; piger (slowful). || Loitering, &c., cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans; moram faciens. || Late, with reference to time: serus: serotinus: backward figs, seræ fici: grapes, serotinae uvæ.

BACKWARDNESS, ignavia (opposed to industry and alacrity). Jx. tarditas et ignavia; scordia atque ignavia; pigritia; inertia; segnitias (Syn. in SLOWNESS); fuga laboris; desidia; languor et desidia: or if backwardness is seated in the will, animus alienus; animus invitus.

BACON, lardum (contraction of lardum, Plaut.).

*BAD, || in a physical sense, malus: bad weather, tempestas mala adversa, fœda: a bad journey, iter difficile, incommodum: a very bad road, via deterrima: bad money, numi adulterini: a bad throat, angina: bad eyes, oculi lippi: to have bad eyes, lippire: he who has bad eyes, lippus: a bad head, porrigo. || In a moral sense, malus (bad by nature: opposed to bonus): pravus (corrupted by bad habit): bad by nature and corrupted by habit, malus prævusque: homo nequam (a bad or worthless fellow: opposed to frugi): to have a bad heart, esse ingenio malo pravoque: a bad conscience, conscientia mala: to be in bad repute, male audire: to get on badly, male proficere in aliquâ re. According to Döderlein, malus homo is a morally bad man; but nequam, a good-for-nothing man, whose faultiness shows itself in aversion to useful labor, and a propensity to roguish tricks, in opposition to frugi; pravus, a man whose character has taken a vicious direction, in a physical, or intellectual, or moral point of view, in opposition to rectus (Hand-book, p. 131): bad times, tempora iniqua, aspera, luctuosa; temporum iniquitas; temporum calamitates (the badness of the times): bad news, nunciis tristis, acerbis: to hear bad news, malum nuncium audire: a bad wife, mulier or uxor sæva, incommoda et importuna; bad company, *socii mali: to set a bad example, esse exempli mali: to try to mend a bad business, rem proclinatorum adjuvare. || With reference to health: æger (bad in health), æger atque invalidus: very bad, gravi et periculoso morbo æger: to fall into a bad state of health, in adversam valetudinem incidere: to be bad again, in morbum recidere: de integro in morbum incidere: to be bad or sick, ægrotare (opposed to valere); ægrotum esse: in morbo esse; morbo laborare or affectum esse; valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari, or conflictari, iniquâ valetudine conflictari: to be very bad, gravior or gravi morbo ægrium esse. Vid. SICK.*

BADGE, signum; nota; indicium (in a general sense): insigne (a badge of honor): insignia triumphali; ornamenta triumphalia: many have obtained badges of merit without deserving them, insignia virtutis multi etiam sine virtute associati sunt.

BADGER, ursus meles (Liv.). The meles or meles of the ancients is, however, more probably the martin. Vid. Schneider, Varr., R. R., 3, 12, 3. || One who speculates in corn or provisions, fenerator or toculio, ex anomia caritate lucrans (Suet., Ner., 6).

*BADGER, v. a., cruciare; excruciare; torquere; stimulare; angere; vocare: to badger with questions, alicuique rogitando obtundere: to badger to death with questions, alicuique rogitando enocare: to badger with entreaties, alicuique precibus fatigare: to badger with complaints, alicuique querelis angere. [The canis vortagus (hound employed in badger-hunting, Liv.) expels with difficulty the badger from his hole (*caverna ursi melis), when the animal is hunted for his skin, *pellis ursi melis; hence to annoy unnecessarily is "to badger," or treat as you would a badger.]*

BADINAGE, ludus; jocus; nugæ; tricæ. To employ badinage, jocularia fundere; ridicula jacitare; ludere; jocari; cum aliquo ludere, jocari; alicuique ludâ bri habere: atay with your badinage, quin tu mitte istas tricâs; aufer nugas!

BADLY, male; prave; nequiter: to think badly, or have a bad opinion of a person, male opinari de aliquo: to speak badly of a person, alicui male dicere: to behave badly to a person, injuriam alicui facere or inferre: to turn out badly, male or secus cadere: to manage matters badly, male rem gerere: he is afraid that he may come off badly, metuit ne malum habeat: any body is coming off badly, male se habet aliquis; male agitur cum aliquo.

BADNESS, || badness of character. ingenium malum pravumque; improbitas; nequitia. || Of conduct: flagitium; probrum; scelus.

BAFFLE, ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere (avoid ad nihil redigere in this sense: it is strictly, "to reduce to nothing," Lucr., Lin): disturbare (unsettle what had been settled): perimere (destroy): to be baffled, irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, or recidere, or venire: to baffle expectation, spem fallere, or ludere, or destituere: to see one's hopes baffled, spem perdere: spe excidere; a spe decidere; spe dejicere: one's hope is baffled, spes ad irritum cadit, or redigitur: to baffle all a person's plans, conturbare alicui omnes rationes: if some accidents or avocation had not baffled his design, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium permisisset: death baffles all his hopes and all his plans, omnem spem atque omnia vite consilia moris pervertit. In this manner was this undertaking baffled, ita frustra id inceptum si fuit.

BAG, sacculus; culcus (a larger bag of leather, for sewing paricides in, and for various purposes): follis (a leathern bag for money, or leathern purse): marsupium (a money-bag): crumena (a small money-bag or purse: according to Plaut., Asin., 3, 3, 67, and Truc., 3, 1, 7, worn about the neck): zona (a small bag or purse slung around the body). A little bag, sacculus: sacculus: folliculus.

*BAG, v. a., in saccum, or sacco condere (to put in a bag): *sacco ingerere. INTRA, tumescere; intumescere; extumescere; turgescere (to swell like a bag that is full): *deformem in modum sinuâri (of clothes).*

BAGATELLE, res parvi momenti: nugæ: apine (Mart., sunt apine triceque et si quid villus istis). I took upon any thing as a mere bagatelle, aliquid nihil jocus or ludus est. To the Greeks, false testimony is a mere bagatelle, Græcis jusjurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus.

BAGGAGE, sarcina, impedimenta, orum, n. (both, also, of an army: sarcina, that of individuals; impedimenta, that of the whole army, especially as carried in wagons or by beasts of burden): impedimenta et carri (the baggage and wagons by which they are transported): to plunder the baggage, impedimenta diripere: to take the baggage, impedimenta capere; impedimentis potiri: to take all their baggage from the enemy, omnibus impedimentis hostem exuere: to lose the baggage, impedimenta amittere; impedimentis exui: soldiers without baggage, milites expediti: to fight while encumbered with their baggage, sub onere conficere: to attack the enemy while they were encumbered with their baggage, hostes sub sarcinis adoriri. || As a word of contempt, sordes; lutum; scortum.

BAGNIO, || a bathing-house: balneum or balneum, plural, mostly as heterolite, balneæ or balineæ, seldom (in Cic. never) balinea or balnea, orna: the plural is used of public baths, the singular of private, Varr., L. L., 9, 41, § 68 (vid. BATH): balnearia, orna (private bathing-places in gardens, villas, &c., Cic., Att., 13, 29, 2; Cic., Quint., Fr., 3, 1, 1, § 1): thermæ (public buildings erected by the emperors for bathing and taking exercise): lavatio (a place for bathing: by later writers, lavacrum): || lupinar: lustrum (a brothel).

BAIL, sponsio; fidejussio, vadimonium

(a recognition or bail to appear in a court of justice): cautio (a security): satisfactio (guarantee, or security for the performance of a stipulation): to promise bail, vadimonium promittere: he who has made the promise, qui est in vadimonio: to give bail, sponsonem or vadimonium facere; sponsonem se obstringere; satisfactio: to take bail, satis accipere: to forfeit bail, vadimonium desecere: to demand bail, vadem poscere: of any body, aliquem vadari. || A bail, or one who gives bail: sponsor; fidejussor; vas, vadis, m.; præs. || According to Döderlein, sponsor is a surety in a general sense, who guarantees anything whatever; whereas vas and præs are sureties in a court of justice; vas, one who gives security for the appearance of one or other party in court; præs, who gives security for a claim of government (Hand-book, p. 203). To give leg bail, clam se subducere: fugâ se subtrahere.

BAIL, v., || give bail for any body, sponsonem, prædem esse pro aliquo: spondere, fidem interponere pro aliquo; vadem fieri aliquis sistendi (for his appearance); prædem fieri pro aliquo or aliquis rei; obseidem aliquis rei fieri: vadem se dare alicui pro aliquo. || Accept bail for any body, vades (prædes) accipere aliquis rei: vadimonio interposito aliquem liberare (of a person who would otherwise be kept in prison).

BAILIFF, administrator; procurator (manager of the affairs of an absentee by commission); villicus (an under-steward of a manor): to commit the management of an estate to a bailiff, villicum fundo familieque præponere: apparitor (an officer of a court of justice, whose business it is to execute arrests, &c.): also licitor; but these words answer in part only to our bailiff or catchpole: the high bailiff, quæstor ac iudex primus.

BAIT, v., || to furnish a hook, &c., with a bait, escam imponere or obducere (a hook, ham). || To allure by food afish, &c.; i. e., to bait for: inescare; cibo inescare; cibo allicere. || On a journey, subsistere in itinere; iter intermittere (to suspend one's journey): devertere: deverti: deversari (to turn in for refreshment, &c.): at any body's house, ad or apud aliquem: at any where, ad or in locum. Obs, divertere can not be used except where the parties separate, and some go to one inn, some to another. To bait horses, equorum reficiendorum causâ subsistere (after Cæs., B. Cio., 2, 42, end). || equorum reficiendorum causâ apud aliquem, or ad aliquem locum deversari. || To set dogs upon, immittere canes alicui or in aliquem. || To attack as dogs do, morsu apprehendere; mordicus premere aliquid: morsu appetere aliquem. Fig. = assail pertinaciously: invadere in aliquem: incursare in aliquem: vexare, agitare, læsere aliquem. || To bait a bear or a bull, = arsum or taurum cum canibus committere.

BAIT, s., esca, illecebra (properly and improperly): cibus ad fraudem alijus positus: also, from context, cibus only. To catch with a bait, cibo inescare. || BULL-bait. Vid. BULL.

BAITING-PLACE, deversorium: taberna deversoria: deverticulum.

BAIZE, pannus laneus crassioris telæ.

BAKE, coquere (general term for making hard by heat; bread, bricks, &c.): torrere, torrefacere. siccare (to dry, parch, &c.; e. g., igni fruges; terram solis ardore). INTRA, coqui: percoqui: excoqui: bricks baked in a kiln, lateres cocti or cocclites: to bake bread, panes coquere.

BAKE-HOUSE, pistrina; pistrinum.

BAKER, pistor; furnarius; furnarium exercens (pistor is the slave employed in baking; furnarius, the freeman exercising the trade): a baker of fancy bread, pistor dulciarius, or merely dulciarius: a baker's wife, furnarium exercentis uxor (Suet., Vit., 2): a female baker, pistrice (Varr., L. L., 5, 31, § 138): the guild of bakers, * corpus, collegium furnariorum: a baker's apprentice, furnarium exercentis (according to Suet., Vit., 2), or pistrine alumnus (according to Tac., Ann., 15, 34, 3): ba-

ker's bread, panis a propolâ emtus (Cic., Pis., 27, extract): the baker's market, forum pistorium: baker's man or boy, opera pistoria (mostly in the plural, opera pistorie).

BALANCE, s., || for weighing: trutinâ (τρύτην: properly, the hole in which the tongue of the balance plays: then general term for balance: trutinæ, quæ statæræ dicuntur, Vitr., 10, 3, 8, 4): libra (a pair of scales): statæra (mostly steel-yard; seldom pair of scales): lantz (the scale of the balance): to weigh in a balance, pendere; trutinâ examinare (Cic., De Or., 2, 38, 159): not to weigh in too nice a balance, non aurificis statæræ, sed populari trutinâ examinare: librare. || Equality of weight, momentum par [not æquilibras, or æquilibrium. Vid. Dict.]. The balance is destroyed, portio æquitas turbatur: to disturb the balance of the mind, æquitatem animi turbare (Sen.): in a balance, pari momento, or suis ponderibus libratus: to maintain a balance of power, providere, ne æqua civitatum conditio turbetur: to lose one's balance, labi. || That which is wanting to make equal, or the difference, quæ, reliquum, restat. || Of a watch, libramentum. || Fræ, consideratio: reputatio; deliberatio; comparatio.

BALANCE, v., || to keep in equilibrium, aliquid suis ponderibus librare. INTRA, suis ponderibus librari (after Cic., Tusc., 5, 34, 69): librare: pendere; pensare; ponderare; trutinâ examinare: to balance virtues and vices against each other, perpendere vitia virtutesque: to balance every word, unumquodque verbum statærâ examinare (Varr., Non., 455, 21; Cic., De Or., 2, 38, 159). || To balance an account, rationes consolidare (Cic.). || To balance or make equal, adæquare aliquid cum aliquid.

BALANCER, pensator: to be a most minute balancer of words, esse verborum pensatorem subtilissimum (Gell., 17, 1).

BALCONY, podium: Manianum (in the circus, to view the games. Vid. Bremi, Suet., Cal., 18): solarium denotes a sort of terrace on the houses of the Romans, for basking in the sun.

BALD, glaber (γλῶβος, by nature or by shearing: applies to the parts of the body, but not of the head, where hair is wanting; and to places where plants, trees, &c., should stand): calvus (without hair or feathers by nature, or through old age: with reference to men, it merely applies to the head; with reference to animals, to the whole body): bald in front, præcalvus: bald behind, recalvus (both post-Augustan): a bald head, calvitium (not calvities or capitis levitas): bald places, where nothing grows, glabreta, orum, n.: to be bald, calvère; calvus esse; glabrère; glabrum esse: to grow bald, calvum fieri; glabrum fieri: to be growing bald, calvescere; glabrescere: to make bald, calvum facere; glabrum facere; glabrare.

According to Döderlein, levis, levis (λῆις), means smooth, in opposition to rough and rugged, and gives a pleasant impression of elegance; whereas glaber (γλῶβος), in opposition to rough, covered with hair, and grown up, and gives an unpleasant impression of deficiency. || Unadorned, inelegant (of style): inornatus: incomtus: incultus: impolitus: exilis. || Mean, worthless: abjectus: humilis: vilis.

BALDERDASH, farrâgo (with reference to the contents), sartâgo (with reference to the words, Pers.).

BALD-HEAD, calvitium (not calvities). || He who has a bald head, calvus (by nature or age: opposed to comatus): pilis defectus (by age, Phaed., 5, 7, 2).

BALDNESS, calvities; capitis levitas.

BALDRIC, cingulum, zona (the former as genuine Latin, zona as derived from the Greek, ζώνη: zona applies especially to the finely-wrought girdles of females; both apply to the division of the earth, and the girdle in which money is carried). || "The baldric of the heavens" (Spens.), the zodiac, orbis or circulus signifer; circulus, qui signifer vocatur; also merely signifer: later writers the Greek term zodiacus (ζωδιακός) was introduced.

BALE, fœcis, * fascis mercium (of goods): to make into bales, * in fasces colligare; merces in fasciculos colligare. A heavy bale, mercium moles. || Calamity, miseria; res miserae or afflictæ; calamitas; malum; damnum.

BALEFUL, infelix; miser; calamitosus; luctuosus; perniciosus; exitiosus; extitialis; funestus; to be baleful, perniciosi esse; nocere.

BALE OUT, v., exhaustire: not exanillare in good prose.

BALK, || a beam, tignum; trabes. || Between two fields: confinium (space left uncultivated, to divide two fields, Beier ad Cic., De Off., 2, 18, 64): limes (cross-way forming the boundary between two fields, Sall., Varr., R. R., 1, 16, 6, where limes et confinium). || Disappointment, frustratio; ludificatio.

BALK, v., || disappoint, frustrate: fraudare (the proper word to cheat, injure, or rob any body by an abuse of his confidence): decipere (to deceive; outwit by suddenly executed plot): circumvenire (outwit by an artfully laid plot): destituere (to leave in the lurch; also, to deceive, beguile of: deus mercede, Hor.: spem, Liv.): frustrare, more communiter frustrari (to let any body expect in vain the fulfilment of a promise or hope: aliquem spe auxilii, Liv.: expectationem alienius, Plin.: spes me frustrata est, Ter.): eludere: to make sport of; also, to evade an attack: aliquem; manus scrutantur, Petr.: vim leges, Suet.): ludificari (ea, quæ hostes agerent, Liv.): ad vanum or ad irritum, or vanum et irritum redigere (to render what has been done useless): disturbare (throw into confusion, and so destroy). To balk any body's hope, expectatione, &c., spem fallere, ludere or destituere: to be balked, falli (to be deceived); irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, recidere or venire: to see one's expectation balked, spem perdere; spe excidere: a spe decidere: spe deijci; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: frustrari spe (Sall.): spes aliquem frustrata est (Ter.). To balk all a man's plans, conturbare alicui omnes rationes. Death has balked all his hopes and plans, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit. || Omit, refuse, Vrb. || Attempt to shun, eludere (aliquem; hastas): declinare (impetum, Cic.).

BALL, || any round body, pila: a ball to throw or play with, pila with or without lusoria. The Romans had four kinds of balls: pila trigonalis or trigon (a small, hard ball stuffed with hair, played by three persons who stood in the form of a triangle, each striking it to the other with the hand or with a racket, Mart., 4, 19, 5: to play with this ball was datatim pila ludere, Plant., Curs., 2, 3, 17): follis: folliculus (a large leathern ball, also called tollis puggillarius. According to Georges and the Dictionary of Antiquities, it was filled with air; but Martial would seem to make it stuffed with feathers: plumæ seu laxi partitis pondera follis, 4, 19, 7. To play with this ball was, pilâ expulsum ludere, Varr. in Non., 104, 27): pagania (a large ball, but smaller than the follis: it was stuffed with feathers, and played with in the open air, in country districts, &c.: in pagis: harpastum (ἀγρᾶστον, ἀγρᾶς: a ball filled with cloth, feathers, &c. It was played by two parties, each of which endeavored to snatch it from the other and keep it from them; hence Mart.: sive harpastum pulverulenta rapis, 4, 19, 6): to throw a ball, pilam jactare or mittere: to return a ball, pilam remittere; repercutere or retorquere: the ball slips, pila e manibus labitur: to keep the ball up, pilam cadentem revocare: to raise it up again after it has fallen, repetere pilam, quæ terram contigit: to play at ball, pila ludere: pilâ se exercere; pilâ exerceri: to be fond of playing at ball, ludere studiōse pila: pilâ studio teneri: a good player at ball, lusor bonus or exercitatus et doctus, opposed to tiro et indoctus: a play-fellow at ball, collusor: we are but balls in the hands of the gods, di nos quæ pilas homines habent (Plant., Capt. Prolog., 22): a billiard-ball, * globulus eburneus. Foot-ball, follis, folliculus. || An

ound mass, globus, pila. The earth-ball, pila terræ; or, better, globus terræ. The eyeball, pupula, pupilla, acies. The ball of the thigh-bone, caput ossis femoris. *lak-ball, used in printing,* * folliculus typographicus. The ball of the foot, plantæ pars exstantior. For musket-ball, *globus; for bomb, pila.* || A little ball, globulus, pillula, folliculus. || An entertainment for dancing, saltatio: to give a ball, saltationem instituere: to go to a ball, * saltatum ire: to be at a ball, saltationi interesse.

BALLAD, perhaps carmen epicolyricum. A street-ballad, carmen triviale (Juven., 7, 35, Rupert); ballad-singer, * cantor circumforaneus.

BALLAST, saburra: to lade a ship with ballast, navem saburra gravare; navem saburra.

BALLET, pantomimus; embolium (Cic.: *tatiude*, C. *Sest.*, 54, 116). Ballet-master, * qui pantomimum docet. Ballet-dancer, pantomimus (sem. pantomima); emboliaria (qf a female, Plin.).

BALLOON, * machina aerobatica (air-balloon).

BALLOT, * globorum suffragia: to ballot, * globis suffragia ferro: a ballot-ball, globus; tessera; calculus: a ballot-box, arcula; capsula; cistula, in quâ tessere concluduntur: to ballot, * globis suffragia ferro.

BALL-ROOM, locus quo utriusque sexû juvenes saltandi causâ veniunt (after Cic., *Lat.*, 15, 36): * focus in quo saltant.

BALM, balsamum: opobalsamum: balsami succus or lacrima (Plin., 12, 25, 54): balsami oleum (Plin., 23, 4, 47): unguentum; fomentum. || Fig., solatium (comfort): fomentum (soothing application).

BALMY, || of balme: balsaminus (Javanus, Plin., 23, 4, 47). || Smell of balme, balsmides (Javanus, Plin., 12, 19, 43): suaves odores spargens: to emit balmy odors, suaves odores spargere: flowers emit a balmy fragrance, suaves odores affluunt e floribus. || Soft, molles, lenis, dulcis, suavis.

BALSAM, Vid. BALM.

BALSAMIC, Vid. BALMY.

BALUSTRADE, pluteus or pluteum: cancelli: clathi.

BAMBOO, arundo Indica: calamus Indicus (Plin., 16, 36, 65): arundo Bambos, Lin): bamboo spears, hasta gramineæ (C. *Verr.*, 4, 50, 125).

BAMBOOZZLE, circumvenire; illudere et destituere; fraudem or fallaciam alicui facere; dolum alicui necere, confingere; fallere; alicui imponere; alicui fucum facere; alicquem circumducere (= lead him by the nose, Com.): alicui verba dare (Sext. in DECEIVE). He got his associates into a scrape, deceived, abandoned, and completely bamboozled them, socios induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et peritiâ fefellit (Cic.).

BAMBOOZZLER, fraudator: homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus: circumscriptor: prastigator: deceptor: a complete bamboozler, homo ad fraudem alius; veterator: homo totus ex fraude factus: to be a complete bamboozler, totum ex fraude et fallaciâ constare.

BAN, || an interdiction: (1) Secular, aquæ et ignis interdictio: to place under a ban, aquâ et igni interdicere alicui. (2) Ecclesiastical, sacrificiorum interdictio; anathema, atis, n., excommunicatio: to place under a ban, sacrificiis interdicere alicui (Crs., B. G., 6, 13, where the expression is thus explained; quibus ita interdictum, hi numero impiorum ac secleratorum habentur; his omnes decessunt, aditum eorum sermonemque deficiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommo- di accipiant; neque his potentibus res redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur; alicquem anathematizare; excommunicare (Erel.); also devovere alicquem. || Curse, execratio; devotio; imprecatio. || Bans of marriage, * præconia sponsalia: * futurum nuptiarum promulgatio. In the canon law, proclamations sponsi et sponsæ in ecclesiâ fieri solitas. || Ban of the empire, proscriptio ab imperatore et ordinibus

Germaniæ irrogata, and from context merely proscriptio.

BAN, v., execrari; devovere; diras alicui imprecari; alicquem detestari; detestari in caput alicujus minas et pericula: detestari in caput alicujus iram decuram. According to Döderlein, execrari means "to curse," when one would exclude a guilty person from human society, as devoted to the infernal gods, in opposition to blessing; detestari means "to curse," when one wishes to deprecate evil by an appeal to the gods against a person or thing, in opposition to "praying in behalf of." (Hand-book, p. 1.)

BAND, s., || that which binds, vinculum: ligamen; ligamentum. || That which binds together, copula. || For the hair, redimculum; tunia; fascia. || For wounds, fascia; vinctura: ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum; nitella (for a broken arm). || An ornament for the head, vitta; infula (for the priests); lemniscus (ribbon of a garland). || Of iron about a beam, armilla. || A troop or company, globus; turba; cœterva; grex; manipulus; turma (of cavalry); manus; multitudo: bands of robbers, latronum globus: a band of conspirators, conjuratorum globus: armed bands, armatorum copia.

BAND, v., sociare; consociare; se jungere; se conjungere alicui or cum aliquo; se conjungere cum copis alicujus; arina consociare cum aliquo; signa conferre ad alicquem.

BANDAGE, s., fascia: (if small) fasciâ; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum; vinctura.

BANDAGE, v., deligare, alligare, obligare.

BAND-BOX, capsula; capsula.

BANDIT, sicarius (one who lends and hires out his hand to a secret assassination); also, from context, insidiator; latro.

BANDY, ultro citro agere, modo hoc modo illic pulsare. || Agitate, agitare, vexare, exagitare. || To bandy looks, fidenter inter se aspicere: words with one, verba commutare cum aliquo (as a friend); cum aliquo alterari.

BANDY-LEGGED, varus; valvus; vati- us; curvibus variis, or valgis, or vatis: compenis: varus and valvus mean bent outward, or "bow-legged"; vati- us and compenis, bent inward, or "knock-kneed."

BANE (poison), venenum, virus. || That which destroys, pestis, perniciës; ruin, mischief, perniciës, exitium.

BANEFUL, venenatus; veneno imbutus, infectus or tinctus. || Fig., acerbus; perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis; funestus; damnosus: to be baneful, perniciës esse; nocere: who does not know that this is of a baneful nature: quis non intelligit hanc rem nocere?

BANEFULNESS, vis nocendi (Tac., Ann., 15, 34): natura perniciës, exitialis, or damnosa.

BANG, s., percussio; percussus; plaga [vid. BLOW]: a bang on the head, percussio capitis: a bang at the door, pulsus ostii. || A noise, ingens fragor, or ingens sonitus.

BANG, v., pulsare aliquid aliâ re: percutere aliquid aliâ re: to bang one's head against the wall, caput illidere or impingere parieti; i. e., with a murderous intention from despair: to bang any body with fists, alicquem pugnis cadere or collap- sis pulsare: with a stick, alicquem fusti verberare: to be an adept in banging and beating, ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitissimum esse: to bang or drub soundly, mulcare, with or without male.

BANISH, alicui aquâ et igni interdicer- e, exsilio adicere, in exsilium agere or exigere, ex urbe or ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare; relegere (to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property): deportare (to transport to a distant, desert place; this was the severest kind of banishment, and subjected a person to the loss of citizenship and of property, and cut off all hope of return): for ten years, relegere in decem annos: any one to an island, alicquem relegere, deportare, proferre in insulam. || Fig., to banish doubt,

expellere dubitationem; all suspicion, delere omnem suspicionem ex animo; lore from the heart, amorem ex animo ejicere, amovere: the authority of the senate from the state, exterminare auctoritatem senatus ex civitate: to banish sorrow, mortification ex animis pellere. A banished man, exsul (who has been driven from his country, or has fled from it in order to escape from punishment): extorris patriâ, extorris (as being homeless, without reference to punishment); relegatus, deportatus.

BANISHMENT, interdictio aquæ et ignis, ejectio: involuntary, to a distant, desert place, and attended with the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship, deportatio: to an appointed place, with no forfeiture, relegatio: exsilium (state of banishment, voluntary or involuntary). To go into banishment, in exsilium ire, proficisci, pergere; exsulatum ire, abire; solum vetere exsiliî causâ, solum mutare. To lie in banishment, in exsilio esse, exsulati. To return from banishment, exsilio redire. Place of banishment, exsilium: to recall from banishment, revocare de or ab exsilio; reducere de exsilio; in patriam revocare, or restituere.

BANK, || of a river, ripa. A steep bank, ripa ardua, locus arduus: precipitous, ripa prærupta, præceps; locus prærius, præceps; præceps, præcipitum. || Heap of earth, agger; moles; tumulus; clivus; locus editor. || Bank of oars, scammum; transtrum. || Sand-bank, syrtis (sipris); or, in pure Latin, pulvis (Sext., ad Ænu., 10, 303). || For money, mensa publica; argentaria, with or without mensa; * avarium mercatorum: to put money in the bank, pecuniam apud mensam publicam occupare: to pay from the bank, a mensâ publicâ numerare: the person who does this, mensarius. || Of a gaming-house, * arca aleatoria: to break the bank at a single throw, * totam aleatoris arcam uno jactu exhaus- tire.

BANK, v., mole, or aggerem extruere: to bank a river in, fluvium extra ripas diffuentem coercere. || To bank with; deposit in a bank, pecuniam apud argentarios deponere.

BANKER, argentarius; mensarius; num- mularius: to be a banker, argentarium facere: to be an eminent banker, maximam argentariam facere.

BANK-NOTE, * tessera mensæ publi- cæ.

BANKRUPT, ere dirutus; decoctor (through extravagance); bonis eversus: a fraudulent bankrupt, creditorum frau- dator: to become a bankrupt, a mensâ sur- gere; dissolvere argentariam (of a bank- er); cedere foro (of a tradesman): con- turbare (absolutely); corruere, cadere (opposed to stare): decoquere, with or without creditoribus; ere dirui: to become a complete bankrupt, naufragium omni- um fortunarum facere: to become a bank- rupt through misfortune, and not by one's own fault, fortune vitio non suo decoquere: to be near being a bankrupt, in ere alieno vacillare. || Observe that decoquere is used for one who, by a private arrangement, assigns his property to his creditors.

BANKRUPTCY, ruina; or naufragium fortunarum: naufragium or cversio rei familiaris: tubula novæ (of a state; new debt-books for the advantage of the debtor): to declare one's bankruptcy, ienus et im- pendium reculare: a person is on the verge of bankruptcy, fortunarum ruina; alicui impendit: it amounts to a national bankruptcy, res ad tubulas novas per- venit.

BANNER, signum militare, or signum only; vexillum: to raise the banner or standard, signum or vexillum proponere; vexillum tollere: to lower the banner or standard, vexillum submittere: to fight under any body's banners, signa alicujus equi; castra alicujus sequi: to desert any body's banners, signa militaria relinquere: a signis discedere: to return to the banners, ad signa se recipere.

BANNIAN (a sort of light undress), per- haps vestis domestica.

BANNISTERS (*corrupted from BALUSTERS*), epinœdion (*Inscript. Orell.*).

BANNOCK, an oaten cake, placenta avenacea; panis avenaceus.

BANQUET, epûla (*general term for meal, whether frugal or sumptuous, whether in family or with guests, at home or in public*); convivium (*a social, convivial meal*); dapes (*a religious meal*; *a feast on the offerings*); epulum (*a solemn meal, mostly political, in honor of something*); commissatio (*a gormandizing meal*; *a feast*); to prepare a banquet, convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare; to give a banquet, cenam or epulum alicui dare; to hold a banquet, convivium habere, agere; to go to a banquet, convivium inire; se convivio reddere; to invite to a banquet, aliquem ad cenam invitare or vocare; to be at a banquet, convivio interesse. **INTA**, convivari; epulari apud aliquem: convivium celebrare; sumptuosius, salientem in modum epulari.

BANTER, r., ludibrio sibi habere aliquem; aliquem irridere (*to laugh at*); aliquem deridere (*to mock*); aliquem cavillari (*mock in a bantering, ironical way*); to banter any body with bitter irony, acerbis facetiis aliquem irridere; any body about any thing, aliquod ludibrio habere; aliquod irridere or deridere; jocari in aliquod; aliquod cavillari; per ludibrium exprobrare aliqui aliquid.

BANTER, s., irrisio (*derisus, post-Augustan*); derisio is very late, *Arnob.*, *Lactant.*; cavillatio; ludibrium; ludus; jocus: to be the subject of any body's banter, alicui ludibrio esse.

BANTLING, infans; pusio, onis, m.
BAPTISM, baptisma, âtis, n. (*βάπτισμα*), or *Latinized*, baptismum (*Ecl.*): pure Latin, *sancta lavatio: register of baptism, *tabulae, in quas infantium, qui sacris Christianis initiati sunt, nomina referuntur. *Certificate of baptism*, vid. **BAPTISMAL**.

BAPTISMAL, ad baptismum pertinens: baptismal font, baptismarium: baptismal name, prænomen: baptismal certificate, *litteræ, quæ aliquem sacris Christianis initiatum esse testantur; to give a baptismal certificate, *alicui literis testari, eum sacris Christianis initiatum esse; or (*if the date is the point*) *alicui literis testari, quo die sacris Christianis initiatum fuerit.

BAPTIST, baptista, âs, m. (*βάπτιστής*).
BAPTIZE, baptizare (*Ecl.*): *sacris Christianis initiare: to see that a child is baptized, *infantem sacris Christianis initiandum curare.

BAR, || between two rafters, dignum transversum. || For fastening doors, repagulum; obex; pessulus; sera; clausurum: to remove the bar, repagulum, or pessulum, or seram removere; seram demere; domum or januam reserare: to burst the bars, repagula convellere; claustra refringere. || Where causes are tried, iudices: subsellia: forum. On my first appearance at the bar, at primum forum attigi. He has left the bar, salutem dixit foro. The bar requires a good, strong voice, subsellia graviorem et pleniorum vocem desiderant. To plead at the bar, causas agere. The bar (*advocates, &c.*), patroni causarum, jurisconsulti; corpus jurisconsultorum. || Of a tavern, cancelli. || In music, linea transversa. || An obstacle, impedimentum; mora. || Of gold, silber, later aureus; later argenteus: silber in bars, argentum non signatum formâ, sed rudi pondere (*Curt.*, 5, 2, 12).

BAR, || to fasten with a bar, obserrare; ostium or fores obserrare; pessulo januam claudere or occludere; pessulum foribus or ostio obdere. || Fig., to obstruct, impedire aliquem ab aliquâ re, or merely aliquâ re (*neer in aliquâ re*); impedimento esse alicui (alicui rei); ad aliquod (*neer in aliquâ re*) impedimentum afferre alicui rei faciendâ; obstruere or offere alicui alicui rei aliquid. || To forbid, vetare with an accusative and infinitive following: Interdicere alicui aliquâ re (*in the Golden Age, neer alicui aliquid, or with ne following, denotes power or prevent*); alicui prædicere, with ne

or ut ne, denotes warning; interdiceret alicui domo suâ (*Suet.*, Oct., 66). || To prevent, arceret aliquem ab aliquâ re; propulsare aliquem ab aliquo, or aliquem aliquâ re, or ab aliquâ re. || Except, excludere; barring, excepto, âs, nisi. Barring that, illud si exceperis, excluderis.

BAR-MAID, ministra caponæ (*Rescript of Constantine, Cod. Just.*, 9, 9, 29).

BARB, || a Barbary horse, equus Punicus or Numidicus. || Of an arrow, uncus; hamus.

BARBACAN, || a watch tower, specula. || A loop-hole, fenestra ad tormenta mittenda relicta (*Caes.*, B. C., 2, 9, extract).

BARBARIAN, barbarus (*foreign, with the accessory notion of the want of civilization*); rudis, hebes et impolitus; humanitatis expertus. || Cruel, immanis ac barbarus; like a barbarian, barbare; inhumane; sæve; crudeliter: to speak like a barbarian, barbare loqui: the speech of a barbarian, sermo horridulus atque incommutus.

BARBARIC, || foreign, barbaricus. **BARBARISM** (*uncouth expression*), barbarismus. || CRUELTY, VID.

BARBARIETY, barbaria; barbaries (*rudeness and ignorance*); immanitas, crudelitas, savitia (*crudity*): to cure any body of barbarity, aliquem mansuifacere atque excolere.

BARBAROUS, [VID. CRUEL.] Barbarus Latin, sermo horridulus atque incommutus.

BARBED, hamatus; hamis instructus.
BARBEL, a sort of river-fish, barbuis; nullus (*sea-barbel*): nullus lutarius (*fen-barbel*).

BARBER, tonsor: to officiate as barber, radere or abradere barbam alicuius (*with a razor, novacula*); tondere alicuius barbam (*with a pair of scissors, forfex*); sometimes to use scissors, sometimes a razor, modo tondere, modo radere barbam (*Suet.*, Oct., 79): the art or business of a barber, tonstrinum (*Petr.*, 46, 7, and 64, 4): to teach the business of a barber, aliquem tonstrinum docere; aliquem tondere docere; a barber's knife or razor, culter tonsorius or novacula: a barber's instruments, feramenta tonsoria (*Mort.*, 14, 36): a barber's shop, tonstrina; taberna tonsoris: a female barber, tonstrix: of or belonging to a barber, tonsorius.

BARD, bardus (f): vates: the song of the bards, bardorum or vatium carmen. || **BARD** properly means "a Prædicator," but is also used for "a poet" in general; but in the latter sense should be translated vates, and not poeta, for poeta is a technical expression, and denotes a poet only as an artist; whereas vates is an old Latin and religious expression, and denoting a poet as a sacred person. Vid. *Diderlein's Hand-book*, p. 31.

BARB, nudus (*like nudus, uncovered and unprotected*); apertus (*without covering*); opposit to tectus; post-Augustinus, inopertus; non tectus (*after Augustus, in tectus*). || Detected, manifestus. || Plain, nudus, inornatus, simplex. || Poor, nudus, egenus, inops. || Thread-bare, tritus, attritus, obsoletus. || Of style, jejuna, exilis. || Mere, merus, sincerus. || Bare-headed, capite detecto or aperto: to sleep on the bare ground, humi cubare: to make bare, nudare, aperire: bare-faced, impudens; prociac. A bare-faced fellow, homo perfrictâ frontis: bare-facedness, impudentia: os impudens, or durum, or ferreum: to make a bare-faced request, impudenter aliquid postulare: bare-foot, nudus pedibus.

BAKE-FACED. } Vid. **BARE**.
BARE-FOOT. }

BARELY, vix ac ne vix quidem (*ἀκριβῶς καὶ μὴδὲν*): vix ægreque (*ἀλεπῶς καὶ μὴδὲν*).

BARENES, circumlocutio by adjective under **BARE**, for nuditas is found but once (*Quint.*, 10, 2, 23), and is there a doubtful reading. || Leanness, macies (*as a condition*); macritas (*as a quality*). || Poverty, paupertas; egestas.

BARGAIN, pactum: pactio: to make a bargain with any body, pacisci cum aliquo: pactationem facere, or conficere cum aliquo: to make a good bargain (= *pur-*

chase), bene or recte emere: to make a bad bargain, male emere: to give into the bargain, *gratis addere: not to stick to one's bargain, ab emtione abire or recedere (*Ulp.*, Dig., 2, 14, 7, § 6): to be a good hand at a bargain, ad suum questum callere.

BARGAIN, v., pacisci cum aliquo; pactationem facere, or conficere cum aliquo.

BARGE, actuariolum; lenunculus; scapha; navicula; navigiolum.

BARGEAN, navicularius; portitor.

BAR, || the rind of a tree, cortex (*the exterior*); liber (*the inner*): to line on the bark of trees, cortice ex arboribus vivere. || *Peruvian bark*, *cortex Peruvianus, or febrifugus: the bark-tree, *linchôna (*Lit.*). || A small ship, or vessel, scapha and cymba (*of the broader sort*); linter (*long and narrow, like a canoe, Diod.*).

BAR, v., || to strip trees of bark, decorticare or delibare arbores. || Like a dog, barbari (*to utter the natural sound of dogs*): latrare (*in a hostile manner*): latratu edere; gannire applies to the "bow-wow" of a little dog. Hence, figuratively, latrare means to wrangle, and gannire to chatter. (*Diderlein's Hand-book*, p. 121.) "His bark is worse than his bite," (canis timidus) vehementius latrat quam mordet (*Proc.*, Curt., 7, 4, 7).

BARLEY, hordeum: of barley, hordeaceus: barley-bread, panis hordeaceus: a field of barley, *ager hordeo constitus: barley-corn, granum hordei: barley-meal, farina hordeacea; farina hordei: barley-sugar, *alphanicum: barley-broth, pisanâ (*quæ fit ex hordeo understood, Plin.*, 22, 25, 66): pisanarium (*Hor.*, Sat., 2, 3, 153): barley-water, hordeum in potum resolutum (*Plin.*, 18, 7, 12, no. 3, § 66).

BAR, || *leaven*, fermentum facibus zythi expremum.

BARN, horreum: barn-floor, area.

BARNACLE, || a kind of sea-fowl, anser marinus. || A farrier's instrument, postômio, idis, f. || A sort of spectacles, *perspicillum: barnacles had not yet been invented, *nondum oculi arte adjecti erant.

BAROMETR, *barometrum; *tubus Torricellianus: fistula Torricelliana (**βαρομετρον*).

BARON, *baro; *liber baro.
BARONESS, *baronis uxor; *baronissa.

BARONET, *baronetus.

BARONETAGE, *baronetii nomen ac dignitas.

BARONY, *baronatus, us, m.: to create a baron, *baronis dignitate ac nomine ornare.

BARRACK, tugurium castrense; contubernium.

BARREL, seria (*a long cask*); dolium (*a round cask*); orca; cupa; cadus: wine from the barrel or cask, vinum de cupâ. || Of a gun, *sclopeti tubus. || A cylinder, cylindrus.

BARREL, v., in dolium infundere.

BARREN, infecundus (*in reference to procreative power*; also to the soil: opposed to fecundus); sterilis (*in reference to productive power, what bears no fruit*; also of the soil, of the year: opposed to fertilis, and [*in reference to the soil*] opimus. Fig., in reference to the female sex).

BARRENESS, sterilitas (*opposed to fertilitas*).

BARRICADE or **BARRICADO**, munitamentum; septum; claustrum.

BARRICADE, v., obstruere (*to stop the passage by placing things in a row*): oppilare (*by raising piles or some such things*): intersperare (*by a fence*): operi bus et munitionibus sepire. Fig., præcludere.

BARRIER, cancelli: septa, orum, fines, termini: to go beyond the barriers, extra cancellos egredi; fines transire: to break through the barriers, in septa irrumpere: not to overstep the barriers of modesty, fines verecundie non transire.

BARRISTER, causarius actor; causidicus: patrônus cause: to become a barrister, ad causas et privatas et publicas adire; attingere forum; cœpi aliquis in foro esse: a noisy, blustering barrister,

rabula de foro; rabula latratoreque: *to be a barrister, causas agere, actitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro: to employ a barrister, adoptare sibi patronum; deferre causam ad patronum: the occupation of a barrister, opera forensis, causidicatio; advocatio; patrocinium: a barrister's fee, *merces advocati; honorarium causidici.*

BARROW, *||* *a vehicle moved by the hand, ferculum; vehiculum trusatile. A mound, tumulus; grumus (tumulus, like ὄχθος, means either a natural or artificial elevation; grumus, only an artificial elevation, like χῶμα).* *||* *A hog, verres castratus; majalis.*

BARTER, *tr.*, *INTR.*, mutare res inter se (general term); mutare or permutare merces: mutare or permutare aliquid: *with any body, res mutare cum aliquo (general term); merces mutare cum aliquo: do you wish to barter? vin' commutemus? tr.*, commutare aliquid: *one thing for another, mutare aliquid aliquid re (or mostly) cum aliquo re; permutare aliquid aliquid re.*

BARTER, *s.*, mutatio; permutatio mercium: mutatio ementium (the barter of persons making purchases in this way, Tac.); *to purchase by barter, res inter se mutare; emere (singula) non pecuniā sed compensatione mercium. To introduce traffic by barter, res inter se mutare instituerē.*

BASE, illiberalis (unworthy of a gentleman): abjectus (despicable); turpis (shameful); imprōbus (unprincipled); fœdus (abominable): a base design, fœdum consilium. *||* *Base-born, nulli patre natus; incerto patre natus; spurii; nothus (κόλοσ, born out of wedlock: opposed to justā uxore natus; legitimus): adulterino sanguine natus. ||* *Base coin, nummi or nuni adulteri: to make base coin, pecunias vitare (Europ., 9, 14); monētam adulterinam exercere (Cip., Dig., 48, 13, 6 § 1); numos adulterinos percutere (Suet., Ner., 35).* *||* *Of base extraction, humili or ignobili, obscuro or tenui loco ortus; humili fortunā ortus: of the basest extraction, infimæ conditionis et fortunæ; infimus; sordido loco ortus; infimi ordinis or generis; infime sortis.*

BASE, basie; fundamentum. *||* *Pedestal, stylobates (στυλοβάτης); ||* *Of a mountain, radices montis (not per montis).* *||* *A base voice, vox gravis or imba (f); genus gravis: deep base, sonus gravissimus: to sing a base, voce inā canere (f): a base-riol, *fides gravioris sonare: a player on the base-riol, *gravioris soni fidicen: base notes, *notæ vocis imæ.*

BASELY, illiberaliter; abjecte et sine dignitate; turpiter; turpiter et iniquiter; fœdè: *to act basely toward any body, turpiter in aliquem esse malivolum: I'd rather do any thing than act basely, extimesco, ne quid turpiter faciam.*

BASENESS, illiberalitas; animus abjectus; improbitas; ignavia; nequitia.

BASHAW, satrapes or satrāpa; præfectus; purpuratus.

BASHFUL, pudens; pudicus; verecundus; pudibundus. *||* *☞* *Pudicus and pudens denote an habitual feeling; pudibundus, a temporary state, Ded. SYN. in BASHFULNESS.*

BASHFULLY, pudenter, verecunde; modeste.

BASHFULNESS, pudor (general term, as a sense of honor, both as a preventive feeling and as shame for having done any thing disgraceful): pudicitia (natural shame, aversion to be exposed to the gaze of others, and its fruit, chaste sentiment; bashfulness): verecundia (dread of doing any thing that will make us feel ashamed before those whom we respect). *JN.* pudor et verecundia; pudicitia et pudor; pudor pudicitiaque. *VID. SHAME.*

BASILISK, basiliscus.

BASIN, pelvis; aqualis (for washing): aque manale (for the hands), Varr.: in later writers, aquimale, aquimarium, Pand.): mallivium (at a sacrifice, for the hands, Paul., Fest.): lubrum; crater (for the reception of spring-water): navale (for ships). *||* *Small pond, piscina, piscinu-*

la. || *Reservoir, castellum, dividiolum (whence it was carried by pipes, &c.). ||* *Cœre, sinus (maris or maritimus).*

BASIS. *VID. BASE.*

BASK, apicari.

BASKET, corbis (general term, especially a larger sort of basket, in husbandry, for collecting fruits: corbis messoria): fiscus (a wicker-basket for holding money): qualus or qualum (a closely-compacted wicker-basket of a conical shape, through which oil and must were strained: it also served other purposes in husbandry): quasillus (a lady's work-basket): canistrum (κάναστρον or κανῆς, a basket for bread, fruits, &c.): calathus (κάλαθος, a basket for wool or flowers, in the form of an open lily): sporta (a hand-basket made of broom, rushes, or willow: served, according to Ascon., ad Cic., l. Verr., 8, p. 280, ed. Schitz, also to hold money): panarium (bread-basket): scirpea (made of rushes): a little scall, corbicula: corbula: fiscella: fiscellus: quasillus: sportula; sportella (in these sportulae the clients at the sumptuous banquets of rich patrons received their portions).

BASKET-MAKER, *corbium textor; *qui corbes ex vimine facit; *qui corbes virgū contextit.

BASKET-WOMAN, gerula (post-Augustan).

BASS, *||* *in music. [VID. BASE.] ||* *A mat of straw or rushes, storea or storia; matta.*

BASS-RELIEF (sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out in their full proportion), protopon (opposed to ectypon, full relief. Plin., 35, 12, 43): toreuma, ātis, n. (τόρευμα, or pure Latin, colatura, or colatum opus).

BASSOON, *gingrina major.

BASTARD, nullo patre natus; incerto patre natus; spuris (the offspring of an unknown father and a prostitute: opposed to certus): pollice ortus: nothus (κόλος, of a known father and a concubine: opposed to justā uxore natus; legitimus, Spald., Quint., 3, 6, 97): adulterino sanguine natus (κοιχικός, where there is a violation of the marriage contract, Plin., 7, 2, 2).

BASTE, *||* *to beat soundly, verberibus eedere; verberibus castigare; verberibus or flagris implere; male mulcare; verberibus subigere or irrigare (comie); verberibus mulcare: with a stick, aliquid fustis impingere: aliquid fusto coercere (Hor., for the purpose of keeping him in order). ||* *To baste or besprinkle, perfundere: conspergere: ricare; irrigare; instillare aliquid aliquid rei. ||* *To sew slightly, præsuere (Plin., 12, 19, end).*

BASTINADO *||* *to inflict the bastinado on any body, aliquid plantis virgis verberare (Cic., Verr., 5, 43, 112): there is no Latin substantive exactly corresponding to "bastinado;" ictus fustis or fustium (Tac.) is the nearest.*

BASTION, propugnaculum (bulwark); castellum (Cæsar., B. G., i., 8, Hec.).

BAT, *||* *a ringed animal, vesperilio. ||* *A sort of club, Clava; fustis.*

BATCH, *||* *kind. Of the same batch, ejusdem generis (of the same kind): ejusdem farinae (equally bad: after Pers., 5, 115).*

BATE, *tr.*, lessen, minuire: imminuere: deminuire aliquid, or aliquid de aliquid re: extenuare: levare: sublevare: elevare: remittere aliquid or de aliquid re. *[SYN. in LESSEN.] To bate one's breath, spiritum retinere: animam comprimere. ||* *Lessen the price of anything, &c., detrachere aliquid de aliquid re (e.g., de totā pecuniā quinquagesimam partem): deducere, detrachere aliquid de summā: deductionem, decessionem de pecuniā facere: to bate 10 per cent., *remissionem centesimarum denarium facere. *INTR.*, *||* *minui: se minuire: also minuere only: imminui (to be lessened invariably): remitti, se remittere et remittere only: to leave off: of rain, cold, a fever, &c.): levare: sublevare (to be lightened): leniri, mitigari (to be softened). Anger abates, ira de-orvescit.**

BATH, *||* *place for bathing: bal-*

neum or balneum, plural balineæ or balneæ, seldom (with Cic. necesse) balinea or balnea: the plural is used when the bathing-place consists of several rooms, and therefore more particularly applies to public baths. The divisions of the balinea were: cella frigidiaria, or frigidarium, for cold bathing; cella tepidiaria, or tepidarium, where the water was lukewarm; cella caldaria, or caldarium, for a warm bath; sudatorium, or sudatio, or assa, orum, n., a sweating-room heated by steam: balnearia, orum, n. (private bathing-places in gardens and villas, Cic. Att., 13, 29, 2; Cic., Quint. Fr., 3, 1, 1, § 1): thermæ (magnificent public edifices erected by the emperors, in which were the balneæ, fencing-rooms, and walks): lavatio (a place for bathing: in later times, lavacrum): to heat the bath, balincum calefacere: to take a bath, lavatum ire in balneas; in balneum ire, ambulare: to take a cold bath, ad frigidam exire; frigidā lavari: to take a vapour-bath, ad flammam sudare (Suet., Oct., 82). *||* *Bathing: lavatio: lotio: lotus, usus aquarum (as a means of healing): lavatio frigida, calida; lavatio frigida, calidæ aquæ: to get ready for the bath, balneo preparari. ||* *A bath-keeper, balneator; balneatrix (Patron., Sero. Virg. Æn., 12, 159).*

BATHE, *tr.*, *tr.*, lavare: ablucere: aliquid lavare; aliquid demittere in balneum: in lukewarm water, aliquid immittere in tepidam. *IMPR.*, to bathe with tears, lacrimis lavare aliquid (e.g., a letter, tabellas, Plaut., Pseud., 1, 1, 8: the face, vultum, Orid., Met., 9, 678). *V. INTR.*, to bathe, or bathe one's self, lavari: lavare (seldom, if ever, used by Cic.): in a shower bath: aquā perfundi (vid. Auct. ad Hor., 4, 9 and 10): in a river, flumine corpus ablucere: in cold water, frigidā lavari: to be bathed in tears, effundi in lacrimas; lacrimis perfundi: bathed in tears, lacrimis perfusus: a bathing-place, locus, quod juvenis lavandi et natanandi causā venit (vid. Cic., Cæc., 15, 36): a bathing-dress, subligaculum; subligar: season for bathing, tempus aquarum usui commodum: bathing utensils, balnearia or balnearia instrumenta (Martian., Dig., 33, 7, 17, § 2): balnearia, ium, n. (Appul., Met., 3, p. 124, 36): bathing-tub, labrum or solum: alveus.

BATING, prep., præter: exceptio; exceptis; si excipias: bating a few, all were taken alive, paucis ex hostium numero desideratis cuncti vivi capiebantur.

BATOON, a truncheon or marshal's staff, *scipio, insigni imperii.

BATTALION, cohors: agmen (on the march): orbis (a circular battalion: the ancients were ignorant of our square battalions; with them agmen quadratum meant the whole army under one leader, formed into line of battle so as to resemble a parallelogram. Vid. Fabri, Sall., Jug., 100, 1. Hirt., B. G., 8, 8, extr. Dissen., Tibull., 4, 4, 1, 100).

BATTEN, *tr.*, *||* *Fatten, sguinare: pinguem facere or reddere: opimare: with any thing, alere aliquid rei. ||* *Fertilize, fecundare: fecundum reddere: fecunditatem dare aliquid rei: uberare. *INTR.*, pinguescere; saginari.*

BATTER, *tr.*, *tr.*, pulsare: verberare: perfundere; elidere (to batter any body's head with a stone, aliquid caput saxo): diminuire (caput, cerebrum): contundere (aliquid eaxis): batter down, disjicere (arcem, mœnia, munitiones): diruere or demoliri (tecta, muros, urbem, monumentum): e fundamētis disjicere; funditus evertre: battered, confectus, perfractus; elisus; disiectus: battering-ram, machina, quā muros quantior percutiunt; aries: to bring the battering-ram against the walls, arietem muro or muris admovere: to shake the wall with the battering-ram, arietē or arietis pulsu murum quatere: the battering-ram has made a breach in the wall, aries percussit murum.

BATTERY, agger (the earth thrown up): * tormenta in agere disposita (the guns belonging to the battery): to bring a battery against the walls, tormenta muris admovere: to place a battery on the hill, tormenta in colle disponere. *||* *An electric*

battery, *phialarum Leidenium complexus. || *Violent striking*. Vid. ASSAULT.

BATTLE, pugna (*any conflict, from a single combat to the bloodiest pitched battle; like paych*): acies (*the conflict of two contending armies drawn up in battle array*): proelium (*the occasional encounter of separate divisions of the army, as an engagement, action, skirmish; like apphollo*). *Wearied by the length of the battle, they withdrew from the engagement, id. turnate pugnae defessi proelio excessu: a sharp battle is fought, fit proelium acri certamine: a battle more like the encounter of banditti than a military engagement, pugna latrocinio magis quam proelio similis: the battle was long and well contested, pugnatum est diu acriter: to go into battle, in proelium ire: in proelium or aciem prodire: in aciem or certamen descendere: to lead an army to battle, exercitum in aciem educere: to lead to battle 100,000 foot, in aciem centum millia pedum producere: to offer battle, productis copiis pugnam potestatem facere: to join battle, proelium committere: manum conserere: to renew the battle, pugnam novam integrare: proelium redintegrare or renovare: to win the battle, proelio or pugna superiorem discedere: victorem proelio excedere: to lose the battle, pugna or proelio inferiorem discedere: proelio vinci or superari.*

BATTLE ARRAY, acies: *to put the army in battle array, aciem instruere (poetically, aciem struere): copias or exercitum instruere: to put themselves in battle array, ordinatos or instructos consistere: to stand in battle array, armatos in acie stare: aciem instructam habere: instructos stare: to march in battle array, instructos acie proficisci (Virg., *Æn.*, 11, 449).*

BATTLE-AXE, bipennis (*an axe with two edges*).

BATTLE-CRY, cantus proelium inchoantium (*Liv.*): baritus (*not barritus or barditus*) was the battle-shout of the old Germans, Tac. *To raise the battle-cry, clamorem atollere.*

BATTLEDOOR, *pala lusoria; *pal-mula lusoria.

BATTLE-FIELD, locus pugnae: locus ubi pugnatur, or pugnatum est, or pugnatum est: to choose a battle-field, locum ad pugnam deligere.

BATTLEMENT (of a wall), pinna.

BATTLE-PIECE, tabula in qua est proelium; tabula picta proelii; proelium pictum. *A beautiful battle-piece, pugna in tabula praeclare picta.* || **FIELD OF BATTLE**. Vid. BATTLE-FIELD.

BAVIN, fascis; fasciculum (*as being bound together, fascis lignorum, stramentorum*): manipulus; fasciculus manualis (*as forming a handful*). || *In war, crates: fasciculus ex virgis aligatus.*

BAWBLES, crepundia (*children's rattles*): nugae (*trifles; trifling things or persons, Cic.*): gerrae (*comic, and common word for nugae*): trices (*trumpetry, trifles, nonsense*): res parvae: res minutae: res nihili: res parvi momenti. *To be delighted with mere, or such mere bawbles, meris or tantis nugis delectari.*

BAWD, *procurer: leno: libidinis minister. || *Procurers: lena: libidinis ministra.*

BAWDRY, verborum obscenitas, Cic.

BAWDY, immundus (*unclean, impure*): spurcus (*filthy, nasty; disgusting to the eyes or nose: figuratively, of moral impurity*): obscenus (*exciting disgust, horror, loathing, when seen or heard; e.g., pictures, speeches, &c., versus obscenissimi, Cic.*). *Bawdy song, versus obsceni; canticum obscenum. To sing a bawdy song, obscena canere or cantare. To use bawdy language, verbis obscenis uti; obscena dicere: obsceno jocandi genere uti.*

BAWL, vociferari; clamorem edere or tollere: to bawl after any body, clamare or inclamare aliquem: clamore aliquem insequi; clamoribus aliquem consecrari: to bawl with might and main, maxime voce clamare: alium clamorem tollere, or simply clamitare: to bawl in any body's ears, clamando aures alicujus fatigare

(*Liv.*, 9, 20), or obtundere (*Ter., *Heaut.*, 2, 3, 89*), aures alicujus persanare (*Hor., Ep.*, 1, 1, 7). *To bawl out against any body, allatrare aliquem (properly and figuratively, especially of envious, cowardly railers at better men than themselves).*

BAWLER, clamator: proclamator: latrator: buccinator.

BAWLING, vociferatio; vociferatus; clamor; clamitatio.

BAY, adj., badius; spadix (*applied to a horse*).

BAY, s., sinus (*with or without maritimum or maris understood*): bay window, fenestra arcuata; fenestra convexa (*viewed externally*): cava (*internally*). || *Position of a stag facing the hounds. To stand at bay, perhaps, *canes mordicus prementes defendere: *canes invadentes or incurantes defendere: *adversus canes se cornibus defendere: *canibus invadentibus obvertere cornua (after Plaut., *Pseud.*, 4, 3, 5; nunc mi obvertor cornua). To bring to bay, ferum consistere cogere (after Cas., B. G., 4, 5).*

BAY, baubari (*derived from the natural sound of a dog*): latrare: latratus edere. Tr., allatrare aliquem (*in an envious, cowardly way, post-Augustan: of persons only*).

BAYONET, perhaps pugio: *to fix the bayonet, *pugionem erigere or sclopeto praefigere.*

BAY-TREE, laurus: bay-leaf, folium lauri; folium laurum or laurinum: crowned with bay, laureatus.

BE, esse; exstare (*to be extant*): versari: commorari (*to be in a place*): *to be of that age, ad esse aetate: to be in one's tenth year, decimum annum agere: to be at home, domi esse: to be not at home, esse foris: to be with any body, cum aliquo, apud aliquem esse: to be constantly with any body, assidue cum aliquo esse; a latere aliquem non discedere: to let any thing be, aliquid permittere: aliquid fieri pati: aliquid mittere, or missum facere (*to let any thing alone*): let them be, mitte hæc: let me be, mitte or omite me: it is so, res ita est: res ita se habet: what is the matter? quid (quidnam) est? quid accidit? what is the meaning of this? quid hoc sibi vult? what is it you? quid tibi est? how are you? quomodo vales? quomodo to habes? be it so, esto: in Latin the indicative is frequently used where we use the subjunctive; as, longum est, it would be tedious: difficile est, it would be difficult: had it not been for Horatius Cocles, nisi Horatius Cocles fuisset. || Being = to be, esse. In ablative absolute before a noun it is untranslated: Teucer being our leader, Teuero duce: you being our helper, te adjutore or adjuvante. This being the case, quæ quæ sint. || As BEING, utpote, quippe. Democritus, as being a learned man, thinks the sun of great size, sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito: the people that could easily be numbered, as being small, populus numerabilis, utpote parvus. || As BEING ONE WHO, &c., quippe qui, utpote qui, ut qui, with subjunctive. *Be-ing or as being are sometimes quite omitted, and a simple apposition used: e.g., "the Gauls, as being (or being) a military nation," &c., Galli, homines bellicosissimi. C. Obs. for phrases compounded with "to be," as "to be near," "to be on the side of" &c., vid. NEAR, SIDE, &c.**

BEACH, litus (*the shore, as the line which separates the land from the sea*): ora, acta (*the space and tract of land that borders on the sea, as the coast*): acta (*Cic.*) is a word of Greek extraction, denoting the coast as beautiful and attractive. Tacitus (*Hist.*, 3, 76) expresses it by the circumlocution amœna litorum.

BEACON, specula (*watch-tower*): ignium significatio (*a beacon as lighted to convey intelligence*): pharus (*ὀψος, light-house, Suet., *Calig.*, 46: turris, ex qua ut ex Pharo, noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emicarent*). *To light a beacon, ignibus facere significationem (to light signal-fires). Beacon-lights, ignis e specula sublati. Cic.: prænuñciatvri ignes (Plin.).*

BEAD, globulus; sphaerula; margarita

(*pearl*). || *Rosary: *sphaerula peccatorum; *globuli quibus apud Catholicos numerantur precibus. To tell one's beads, preces ad certum globulorum numerum fundere.*

BEADLE, accensus: *accensus academicus (*at universities*). || *In a church, seditus (door-keeper of a temple; season).*

BEAGLE, canis vestigator.

BEAK, rostrum (*also of a ship*); rostellum (*diminutive*): *to attack each other with their beaks, rostrum conserere rostro: beaked, rostratus; aduncus.*

BEAKER, poculum; calix (*κύλιξ, a beaker of clay, glass, or metal, with one or more spouts. Vid. *Jur.*, 5, 47, calix quatuor nasorum*): scyphus: cantharus. *Syn. in CUP.*

BEAM, tignum; trabs. [*trabs, a long and narrower beam; tignum, a shorter and thicker one. A raft consists of trabes, not of tigna; whereas the wood-work of a building, which, as a pillar, is destined to support something, is composed of tigna, not of trabes, by which the cross-beams only are denoted, Diod.*]. *Prov., to see motives in the eyes of others, and not to see beams in one's own, magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquitur (Cic., *Off.*, 1, 14, 146); videre nostra mala non possumus; alii simul delinquant, censes sumus (Phaedr., 4, 10, 5); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (Sen., *De Ira*, 2, 28, 6); papulas observas alienas, ipse obsistis plurimis ulceribus (Sen., *De Vit. Beat.*, 27, 4); quum tua perverdis oculis mala lipius inunctis, cur in amicorum vitis tam cernis acutum, quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius? (Hor., *Sat.*, 1, 3, 25, seq.). || Ray of light, radius. || Of a balance, scapus (Vitruv.); jugum.*

BEAM, r., radios fundere: fulgere (*both of light and of illuminated objects*): radiare (*"to emit beams": in the sense of "glitter" it does not belong to sober prose: with any thing, radiare aliqua re: a ray of hope beams upon me, spes aliqua mihi affulget, or ostenditur: to beam with silver light, radiare lumine argenti (Ovid, *Met.*, 2, 4).*

BEAN, faba (*the common bean*), *vicia faba, Linn.: a small bean, fabulus, fabula: a kidney-bean, phaseolus or phaseolus (**phaseolus vulgaris, Linn.*): of or belonging to beans, fabaceus or fabacius; fabarius: of beans, fabalis; fabaginus: bean stalks, fabalia, ium, n.

BEAR, ursus; ursæ (*of or belonging to bears, ursinus*): ursæ; arctos (*the constellation*): the Great Bear, Ursæ Major; Helice: the Lesser Bear, Ursæ Minor; parvula Cynosura (*vid. Cic., *Acad.*, 2, 20, 66*): the bears conjointly, Septentriones (hence Virgil's the Great Bear is Septentrio Major; the less, Septentrio Minor). || Bear's foot, acanthus (*a plant*): bear's-grease, adeps ursinus: bear-warden, ursi magister (*Liv.*, 37, 41). *Fig. (roughly, unpolished), incultus: agrestis (unmannerly): ferus: immansuetus (wild, not tamed).*

JN. ferus agrestisque: asper (rough).

BEAR, sustinere (*to hold up so as to keep from sinking or falling*): ferre (*to bear as a burden*): bajulare (*to carry a load, as a porter*): portare (*to transport from one place to another, whether for one's self or for others*): gerere, gestare (*in a general sense, as vestem; annulum: indutium esse aliqua re; induti aliqua re; amictum esse aliqua re, togâ, pallio, &c., ornatum esse aliqua re (to bear as a badge; e.g., a gold chain, aureo torque; shield and spear, acuto teloque); cinctum or succinctum esse aliqua re (to be girded with: gladio): to be borne through the city in a palanquin, lectici ferri, portari, gestari, vehi per urbem: to bear to the grave, funere efferre, efferre: bear arms against one, arma ferre contra aliquem: to bear one upon the shoulders, bajulare aliquem: the ice bears, *aqua satis congelata est. || Carry away, ferre, auferre, abducere, rapere: of a victory, &c., deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci: bear the bell, palmam ferre. || Bring, afferre, adducere, advehere: referre, deferre. || To bear sway, dominari, regnare, imperium exercere: to bear affection to one, amare*

aliquem: *bear one good-will*, animo esse in aliquem benevolens, aliquid favere: *bear one company*, comitari; *deducere: I bear the name of Alexander*, est mihi nomen Alexandri (or Alexander, rarely Alexandri): *bear one hatred*, odire aliquem, infensum esse alicui: *bear witness*, testimonium dicere, testimonium perhibere: *bear in mind*, memoria habere, tenere. || *Bear up*, support, sustinere, sustentare. || *Endure*, tolerare, sustinere, pati, perpeti, perferre: *able to bear hunger and cold*, inedia et algoris patiens: *unable to bear*, impatiens (with gentility): *to be able to bear neither cold nor heat*, neque frigora, neque aestus facile tolerare. || *Suffer*, *undergo*, pati, affectum esse alicui re, premi alicui re. || *Suffer*, *allow*, pati, suffer, ferre: *I will not bear it at all*, non feram, non patiar, non sham (in connection, Cic., Cat., 1, 5, 10): *the thing will not bear delay*, res dilationem non patitur, res differri non potest. || *Bear with*, as you must bear with your father, mos gerendus est patri: *a friend's vices*, peccatis amici indulgere: *necessity*, dare necessitati veniam: *to bear with one's sorrow*, dolorem perferre: *we must bear with one another's faults*, nobis inter nos nostra vitia toleranda. || *Produce*, yield, ferre: *affluere (of trees)*; *effluere (of the soil)*: *to bear fruit*, ferre fruges, afferre fructum: *to bear*, v. n., ferre fruges (also merely ferre), afferre fructum (effluere, especially of the field): *the tree bears*, arbor fert; *not every year*, arbor non continuus annis fructum affert: *the field bears ten-fold*, ager effert or efficit cum decimo. || *Give birth to*, parere, eniti, (with effort and pain): *to bear children to one*, liberos ex aliquo parere, eniti: *of a place*, patrium esse alicuius, ferre aliquem. || *To bear a part in a thing*, partem alicuius rei sustinere, alicui rei interesse. || *Be answerable for*: *to bear the risk*, periculum in se recipere, rem aliquam sui periculi facere: *the loss*, praestare damnum: *the charges*, sumtus tolerare, suppedicare. || *To bear*, behave, himself, se gerere; agere, facere: *as any one*, pro aliquo se gerere; *in a thing*, in re: *to bear one's self as a friend*, unice agere: *prudently*, prudenter se gerere: *to bear himself worthy of his ancestors*, dignum se praebere maioribus. || *To bear through*, carry out, ad finem perducere; absolvere. || *To bear off*, avertere, defendere. || *To bear down*, prosternere, proturbare; figurative, deprimere, frangere, opprimere, obstruere: *bear back*, repellere, propulsare: *bear on*, promovere, impellere. || *Bear up against*, obniti; resistere. || *To bear out*, securum praestare, culpam alicuius rei demovere ab aliquo, aliquem defendere de aliqua re. || *To bring to bear*, ad effectum adducere. || *To bear*, tend, tendere, cursum dirigere. || *To bear upon*, premere, urgere, incumbere, inniti. || *To bear out*, stand out, jut out, prominere, protrudere. || *To bear up against misfortunes*, *malis non cedere: contentum esse in malis: *do not succumb to misfortunes*, but bear up against them manfully, tu non cede malis, sed contra audenter ito. || *Hor.* || *To bear off*, vela dirigere ad aliquem locum: *navem* or cursum dirigere aliquo: *he bore off for the port to which he was bound*, cursum direxit, qui tendebat. || *To bear away the prize*, palmam referre. || *To bear witness*, testem esse: testimonium dicere: pro testimonio dicere: testari; testificari: *to bear false witness*, falsum testimonium dicere or perhibere: *the very words bear witness to the fact*, ejus rei ipsa verba testimonio sunt. || *To bear company*, esse cum aliquo: aliquem comitari; alicui comitem se addere, or adungere: *those that are like each other*, bear each other company; or, birds of a feather flock together, pares cum paribus, veteri proverbio, facillime congruuntur (Cic., Cat. Maj., 3, in.).

BEARD, s., barba (applied to man, animals, and inanimate things); lunigo; barba prima; barba iacipiens (the first beard); lanugo also applies to the down of females); aruncus (beard of a goat); fibra (beard of an oyster); a little beard,

barbula: a good or long beard, barba longa, promissa, magna: a rugged or grizzly beard, barba horrida, hirsuta: a red beard, barba aenea: a red-bearded man, aenobarbus; qui barbam aeneam habet: having a beard, barbatus: having an apology for a beard, or just enough to swear by, barbatus: having a nice little beard, qui barbula delectatur: having a strong beard, bene barbatus: to coar a beard, barbam alere: to let a beard grow, barbam promittere: to shave off the beard, radere or abrader barbam alicuius (with a razor, novacula): to trim the beard, tondere alicuius barbam (with scissors, forfex): to trim and shave the beard, modo tondere, modo radere barbam. || The beard of corn, or prickles, arista.

BEARD, v., to take by the beard, barbam alicui velle. || Fig., confidenter alicui resistere: confidenter resistenter respondere, contumacem esse in aliquem.

BEARDLESS, imberbis; glaber (one who has a bare chin; Sen., Ep., 47, 5, of a slave).

BEARER, || one who bears, gerulus (in a general sense, post-Augustan); balulus (a porter, or carrier): the bearer of any thing, portans or gestans aliquid; gestator alicuius rei (post-Augustan, Plin., Ep., 9, 33, 8). || Of news, nunciūs. || Of letters, tabellarius. || Of a corpse, lecticarius (bearer of a lectica or lectica, which served as a bier for the rich): vespillio: sandapiliarius (bearer of a sandapila, the bier of the poor. All three late, but probably only from accident).

BEARING, in a general sense, portatio (transporting from one place to another): gestatio (in the arms or on the shoulders): vectio (conveyance in some sort of carriage by means of quadrupeds, Cic., N. D., 2, 60): vectatio (on horseback). || Mien and gesture, gestus; gestus motusque: to have the bearing of a learned man, *viri docti speciem prae se ferre. || Situation of a place, situs. || Reference to any thing, ratio: to have a bearing upon any thing, pertinere, referri ad aliquid; aliquid respicere: that has no bearing on the subject, alienum re or a re.

BEAST, bellua: bestia: pecus (opposed to man; bellua and pecus, with intellectual reference, as devoid of reason; bestia and fera, with moral reference, as wild, and hostile to man; bellua denotes, particularly, a great unciely animal, as the elephant, whale, &c. a monster; pecus, a domestic animal, particularly the less intelligent, as a bullock, sheep, opposed to the wild; bestia, a destructive animal, particularly those that are ravenous, as the tiger, wolf, &c.; fera, a wild animal of the wood, as the stag, wolf, &c., opposed to domestic animals. Dider.; a little beast, bestiola; animalculum: like a beast, belluarum more; pecudum ritu: a beast of burden, jumentum: to live like a beast, belluinis voluptatibus se dedere: the life of a beast, vita spurcissima; the beast-market, *forum pecuarium: a tax on beasts, *tributum in pecus impositum. || A beast, (fem.), homo spurcus, immundus; bellua (stupid animal), bestia; or by adjective, fers, immanis (savage); spurcus (or spurcissimus); immundus (filthy, foul). || Belluinus or beluinus is late.

BEASTLINESS, spurcities.

BEASTLY, ratiōis exors; belluinus. || Metaph., immundus; obscenus; spurcus. || Beastly language, spurcilloquium.

BEAT, v., pulsare aliquid (fores, ostium). || To beat the forehead, ferire frontem: to beat the wall, ferire parietem: the waves beat against the shore with the greatest noise, fluctus se illidunt maximo cum sono in litus. || To beat on something with something, pulsare aliquid aliqua re: if with violence, percutere aliquid aliqua re: if to produce a sound, concutere aliqua re ad aliquid; e. g., with the sword on a shield, gladio ad scutum: to beat or strike the head violently against a stone, capite graviter offenso impingi saxo: against the forehead, capite illidi or impingi foribus: if voluntarily, caput illidere or impingere alicui rei: to beat to pieces, perfringere aliquid. || The rain

beats against one's face, imber in os fortitur: to beat with a stick, aliquid or aliquid petere baculo: the pulse beats, vena micant: the heart beats, cor palpat: if violently, cor saltit: to beat the cymbals, cymbalissare (Cass. Hem., apud Non., 20, 25); aera concutere (Petron., 22, extr.): the drum, tympanizare; tympanum pulsare: the lyre, pulsare chordas lyrae (h). || To beat with fists, aliquid pugnis cedere; aliquid colaphis pulsare: with a club, aliquid fusti verberare; fusti in aliquid animadvertere; aliquid verberibus cedere, or in aliquid verberibus animadvertere: to beat soundly, aliquid cedere virgis acerrime: if with the fist and on the face, alicuius os manu pulsare; pugnum alicui impingere in os: if with the flat of the hand on the cheek, alicui alapam ducere: to beat to death, aliquid verberibus necare; aliquid usque ad mortem mulcare: to be beaten, vapulare: if as a punishment, tergo plecti. || To beat any body black and blue, pingere aliquid pigmentis ulmela; variare aliquid virgis et loris; alicuius certum maculosum facere (all Plaut.). || To beat or conquer, vincere; superare: to beat the enemy completely, hostem fundere fugareque: to beat to the ground, aliquid ad terram dare or affligere; aliquid affligere solo; aliquid affligere et ad terram dare. || To beat about the bush (fig.), esciscitari, perscrutari aliquid ex aliquo. || To beat down, sternere, prosternere, opprimere. || To beat in, adigere alicui rei or in aliquid (e. g., cuneum arbori, or clavum in tignum). || To beat into, verberibus inculcare. || To beat out, expellere, propellere extra (e. g., extra portam); ejicere, extrudere, or protrudere foras, loco or ex loco; exturbare: to beat out or thrash, e spica grana excutere, or discutere, or extercere; frumentum detere; messem perticis flagellare; spicas bacula excutere; spicas fustibus tundere or eudere; frumentum pulvis tribulum detere; messem tribulis extercere: if cattle are employed, e spica grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo; spicas extercere pecudibus, or jumentorum ungulis; spicas extercere grege jumentorum inacto: if horses are employed, messem extercere equorum gressibus. (Vid. THIRAS.) || To beat up (with a ladle or spoon), rudicula peragitare; rudicula or rudiculis miscere: to beat up for soldiers, mercede conducere milites.

BEATEN, verberatus, &c.: when applied to a path, via trita; iter commodum.

BEATER, s., *instrument for beating, fistica; paviola; tudes; tudicula; pistillum. || A person who beats, qui verberat, &c.

BEATIFIC, adj., beatus; beatum redens.

BEATIFICATION, *in piorum numerum ascriptio or relatio.

BEATIFY, beatum reddere; beare; aliquid beatum praedicare; *aliquem in piorum numerum ascribere or referre: to be beatified, piorum sedem et locum consequi.

BEATITUDE, summa felicitas; || beatitas and beatitudo are used by Cic., but only in the strict philosophical style (N. D., 1, 34, 95). || With reference to a future world, immortalis vitae sensus jucundissimus.

BEAU, homo elegans, or elegantior (one who is recherche in dress, &c.); bel lus homunculus (a neat, dapper little fellow); juvenis barbatus et comatus nitidus; de capsula totus (just as if he came out of a bandbox), Sen., Ep., 115, 2: trosculus (originally meant equus Romulus; toward the end of the republic it was used as a nickname for a petit maitre. Vid. Ruhnck., Sen., Ep., 76, 1).

BEAVER, || the animal, castor; fiber: of beaver, castoreus; fibrinus; skin of the beaver, pellis fibrina. || Braver-hat, *capitis tegimen (or tegumentum) e fibrinis pilis contextum. || A part of the helmet that covers the face, *os galvae; buccula.

BEAUTIFUL, formosus; pulcher; vovustus (formosus means beauty as far as

it excites pleasure and delight by fine ess of form; pulcher, as far as it satisfies the taste by its perfectness; venustus, as far as by its charms it excites desire and captivates: vultu pulchro magis quam venusto, of a cold, heartless sort of beauty, by which no one felt attracted, Dōd.; beautiful to behold, facie pulchrā, or formosā, or egregiā, specie venustā; formā pulchrā, eximīā: to write a beautiful hand, lepida manu litteras facere: to write a beautiful style, elegantior, or venuste, or belle, or praeclare, or ornate scribere.

BEAUTIFULLY, pulchre; venuste; belle; eleganter; egregie; eximie: *to speak beautifully, elegantior, or venuste, or belle, or bene, or ornate dicere.*

BEAUTIFY, excolere (e. g., the city, urbem): *to beautify by words, aliquid verbis adornare, or oratione exornare: to beautify or bedeck, speciem addere.*

BEAUTY, pulchritudo (in a general sense, whatever, whether material or ideal, excites admiration): species (whatever pleases the eye): forma (whatever delights by symmetry): venustas (whatever attracts, applicable to things or persons, orationis, verborum): venustas et pulchritudo corporis: amoenitas (applied to places, objects, &c.): beauties of style, dicendi veneres: if artificial, lenocinia, orum (Quint., 8, Praef. 20): she is a perfect beauty, mulier est omnibus simulacris emendatior (Petron., 136, 13): "pulchritudine, or formā, or venustate insignis est: a sense of beauty, elegantia (sensus pulchri, or pulchritudinis, is not Latin): to possess an exquisite sense of beauty, esse excolitae cū-jusdam elegantiae.

BECAUSE, e. a. *To becaim the mind, alignem, or aliquid animum placare, mitigare, lenire, or delenire, permulcere: aliquid iram lenire, mollire, sedare; multitudinem, plebem reprimere; seditionem lenire, or sedare; dolorem mitigare. || The sea, fluctus componere. Beccaimed at sea, ventis destitutus.*

BECAUSE, quia (Gr., "because," introducing the real and primary cause): quoniam (Lat., "since," "as," denoting the ground and occasion): quod (often of a supposed ground held by another as opposed to one perceived and held to be the true one by ourselves: with subjunctive, it often states an apparent ground, in connection with quia which introduces the real one. Hence quid is found with the subjunctive more frequently than quia, especially of past time. Quod refers more to the mind of the speaker or person referred to; quia to the thing itself): quum (subjunctive), quando, quandoquidem (properly "when," are often "since," "as": as siquidem also is). The clause is made more emphatic by an *ideo* or *idcirco* in the other clause: *ideo*—quod or quia (not quoniam): *idcirco*—quod or quoniam (less commonly quia). The clause with quod, quia, may precede. Propterea quod or quia (close together): qui, quippe qui (with subjunctive; e. g., when we went to bed, I fell into a sounder sleep than usual, because I had sat up late, ut cubitum discussimus, me, qui ad multam noctem vigilassem, artior, quam solebat, somnus amplexus est: the brightness of the sun is greater than that of fire, because it gives light to the immense world far and wide, solis candor illustrat quam ullus ignis, quippe qui immenso mundo tam longe lateque collocatione). Sometimes "because" is rendered by an ablative absolute: the ancient Romans wished for monarchy, because they had not yet experienced the sweetness of liberty, Romani veteres regnari volebant, libertatis dulcedine nondum experti. Sometimes "because" is rendered by a participle: he could take no part in the war, because he was prevented by illness, morbo impeditus bello interesse non potuit. Dionysius always burned his beard, because he durst not trust his head to a barber, Dionysius cultros tonensorios metuenti candenti carbone sibi addebat capillum. I can not, because I am engaged, per negotia mihi non licet. Of a preventive cause, pre: to be scarcely heard, because of the noise, praestrepitu vix audiri. || Because of (as a

preposition) is generally rendered by proper or ob: also ergo (on account of, following a genitive governed by it).

BECK, s., nutus: with the eyes, nutus oculorum: with the finger, nutus digiti: to be at any body's beck, ad nutum alius paratum, or presto esse: to watch the least beck, aliquid nutum diligenter intueri: to act at a person's beck, ad nutum cuius aliquid facere: nutu, quod volet aliquid, conficere: it costs me but a beck, and it is mine, nutu aliquid ab aliquo consequi possum: it would cost me but the slightest beck, si inuissem modo, hoc facile perfici posset: to give a private beck, furtim nutu signum dare.

BECKON, v., innuere; annuere (to answer "yes" by beckoning): abnuere, renuere (to answer "no" by beckoning): signa dare nutu (to give signs by beckoning, Orid, Fast., 1, 418): to beckon with the finger, innuere digito: with the head, capite nutare: with the eyes, nictare, signa dare nutu oculisque (Orid): to beckon in silence, manu poscere silentium; nutu jubere silentium fieri (Cic., De Dir., 1, 28, 59): to beckon a person to one, "nutu aliquid ad se vocare.

BECOME, r., fieri: evadere (to turn out): Cicero became consul, Cicero consul factus est: to become a perfect orator, perfectum oratorem evadere: to become surety, sponsorem fieri pro aliquo: what will become of you? quid de te fiet? what will become of him? quid illo fiet? quid te futurum censes? (Obs., in this construction the ablative with, or, more commonly, without, de is used, or the dative, Zumpt.) To become a beggar, ad mendicitatem redigi: from a beggar to become a rich man, ex mendicio fieri divitem. The infinitive termination escere indicates, in Latin, an incipient state: to become warm, calescere: to become rich, ditescere. || To become or defit, decere, with accusative of the person whom any thing becomes: it becomes, aequum est, par est, with the infinitive after it; convenient, with the accusative and infinitive after: it is not becoming, non decet: it is not at all becoming, minime decet; both with accusative and infinitive; e. g., it does not at all become an orator to be in a rage, oratorem irasci minime decet. "Becomes" is frequently translated by est with a genitive when it denotes a quality; as, it becomes a young man, est juvenis; but if the object is a personal pronoun, the possessive pronoun is used; e. g., it becomes you, tuum est. "To become" is also rendered by aptum, accommodatum esse aliquid: to become a person well, honestare aliquem; convenire aliquid; dignum esse aliquo: not to become a person well, dedecere or indecere aliquem; indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse aliquid; indignum esse aliquo: to do things that ill become a soldier, "rei militaris dedecus admittere: he thinks that these things become not his dignity, "hac dignitate sua leviora ducit: this dress becomes her well, hac vestis satis decet eam (Plaut., Most., 1, 3, 10): modesty becomes youth, pudor juvenilem ornatur aetatem.

BECOMING, aptus; accommodatus; convenient; consentaneus: to be becoming, aptum consentaneumque esse; convenire.

BECOMINGLY, apte; accommodate; convenienter; decore; honeste; eleganter; ut decet: to act becomingly, cum dignitate agere; honeste se gerere; decorum sequi; servare, tenere, custodire: to dance becomingly, eleganter or commodate saltare: to speak becomingly, belle et festive dicere.

BECOMINGNESS, quod decet aliquid; decentia, decorum: to study becomingness, in aliquid re quid decet considerare, or videre: to have a sense of becomingness, quid decet sentire.

BED, lectus: lectulus (either to sleep in or rest on): lectus cubicularis; cubile (a bed to sleep in; torus is seldom used except in poetry): grabatus (a low couch to rest on, either for invalids or students, ἀκτιον): lecticula lucubratoria (a couch on which the ancients rested by day, in order to meditate and study): lectus genialis

(the marriage bed): sponda (a bedstead): strata or stragula, also with cubicularia, noun plural understood (all the parts belonging to a couch or bed): alveus (the bed of a river): to make the bed, lectum sternere: to go to bed, ad lectum transgredi (Suet., Oct., 76); cubitum ire or discedere; dormitum se conferre; quieti se tradere: to get out of bed, surgere, with or without cubitu, or e lectulo: to put to bed, collocare aliquem in cubili: to keep one's bed, in lecto esse; lecto teneri; lecto affixum esse (f). I can not get out of bed for the life of me, prorsum e lectulo surgere nequeo: to be separated from bed and board, cubilibus discerni (Tac., Hist., 5, 5, 2): to die on the bed of honor, in acie cadere; egregia morte defungi. Prov., Early to bed and early to rise, &c., mane quod tu ocepseris negotium, id totum procedit diem (Plaut., sometimes Aurora Musis amica). || To be brought to bed, parere; partum edere: to be brought to bed of a son, filium parere. || Bed-chamber, cubiculum dormitorium, or only dormitorium (Plin., 30, 6, 17): cubiculum noctis et somni (Plin., Epist., 2, 17, 22): zotheca; zothecula (a little cabinet to sleep in, Plin., Epist., 2, 17, 21; 5, 6, 38): the bed-rooms (as a part of the house), dormitorium membrum (Plin.). || Bed-clothes, opertorium lecti (the coverlet): opposed to stragulum, the mattress. Vid. Sen., Epist., 87, 2: lodix; lodicula. || Bed-fellow, lecti socius. || Bed-post, fulcrum lecti. || Bed-ridden, lecto affixus. || Bed-time, tempus dormiendi. || Bed in a garden, area; areola. Hot-bed, area stercore satiatā: area vitreis munita (if with frames. Conf. Plin., 19, 5, 23). To lay out in beds, areis distinguere: in areas dividere. A violet-bed, violarium. || An oyster-bed, ostrearum (artificial). || Beds of sulphur, sulphurata (sc. loca). || Layer, Viti.

BEDABBLE, aspergere; conspergere; respergere; humectare.

BEDAGGLE, inquirare aliquid aliqd re: to bedaggle one's self, se inquirare aliqd re, e. g., with filth, ceno or sordibus.

BEDAUB, linere; oblinere; perlينere; ungere; perungere; conspurcare.

BEDECK, s., ornare; exornare: with something, ornare or exornare, or distinguere aliqd re (SYS. in BEDIZEN): excolere aliqd re or ornatum aliquid rei, e. g., the walls with marble, parietes marmoribus: a room with pictures, cubiculum tabularum pictarum ornatu. I bedeck myself to please you, me exorno, tibi ut placeam: the heavens bedecked with stars, celum astris distinctum et ornatu: the shores bedecked with cities, litora urbis distincta.

BEDREW, tr., irrorare; poetically, rorare; bedew, roscidus (f): to bedew the cheeks with tears, humectare genas lacrimis (f): to be bedewed, humescere: the eye is bedewed with tears, oculus humectat.

BED-FELLOW, lecti socius.

BEDIM, tr., obscurare (either literally or figuratively): tenebras offundere or obducere aliquid rei or aliquid (to overcast, so that any thing is no longer in clear light, either literally or figuratively): to bedim or wrap in darkness, noctem offundere aliquid rei: the lights of a lamp is bedimmed by that of the sun, obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae: obli-vion shall never bedim the remembrance of thee, tuam memoriam nulla obli-vio obscurabit: to bedim the reputation, nomeni or decori offundere.

BEDIZEN, ornare; exornare; adornare: excolere (to embellish with decorations of all sorts): distinguere (with things which, by color, brilliancy, and other qualities, set off anything): to bedizen a speech, *dicendi non ornamenta querere sed lenocinia (after Quint., Proem. to Book 8, 26): *orationem variare ac distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque lenociniis: to bedizen a narration, narrationem gratia et venere exornare: to bedizen a description, nimium depingere aliqd: to bedizen one's failings, vitia sua fucare, colorare. || To bedeck and "to bedizen" may be thus distin-

guished: "to bedeck" is simply to adorn; "to bedizen," to set off by excess of ornaments.

BEDLAM, *domus, quā continentur homines insani: *he is fit for Bedlam*, huic hellebōro opus est (Plaut., Pseud., 4, 7, 89); *send him to Bedlam*, naviget Anticyram (Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 166).

BEDLAMITE, homo insanus or furiosus.

BEDRENCH, perfundere aliquā re (to saturate with moisture): *bread with water*, panem aquā: *any thing with tears*, aliquid lacrimis.

BEDUNG, stercorare; stercore satiare.

BEE, apis: *little bee*, apicula: *tame bees*, apes cūctures; *wild*, apes fere or silvestres: *the male bee*, fucus: *the bees that gather honey*, (apes) cerulae: *food for bees*, citius apium; *sandaraca*, cerulatus: *young bees*, apium fetus or soboles: *pollitices*: *bee-eater*, merops apiaster (Litt.): *bee-fancier*, apium amore captus; apes colens: *bee-hives*, apiarium; *alvearium*: *queen-bee*, *regina apium: *the ancients took the queen-bee for a male*, and thence called her rex or regulus apium: *a single hive*, alvus or alveus; *vasculum*; *domicilium*; *tectum* (apium): *a swarm of bees*, examen (apium): *the management of bees*, apium educatio; *apium cura* or cultus; *alveorum cura*: *the hum of a bee*, bubus: *the sting of a bee*, ictus apis; *aculeus*; *spiculum*.

BEECH, fagus (*fagus sylvatica, Lit.): *beechen*, or *made of beech*, faginus; *faginus*; *faginus*.

BEEF, (caro) bubula: *bee-fater*, FIG., corporis custos, or stipitor: *satellites*: *miles praetorianus* (according to Roman custom): *bee-f-steak*, carnes bovine in carbonibus superimpositae (Theod., Prisc., 1, 7).

BEEER, cerevisia (a beverage made from corn, described by Tac., Germ., 23, 1, humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quadam similitudine vini corruptus): *to brew beer*, *cerevisiam coquere: *to sell beer*, *cerevisiam dividere; *also capuoniam exercere*: *a brewer of beer*, *cerevisiae coctor: *the art of brewing beer*, *ars cerevisiae coquende: *winegar made of beer*, *acetum cerevisiae: *a barrel of beer*, *dolum cerevisiae: *a pot of beer*, *lagena cerevisiae: *a glass of beer*, *vitrum cerevisiae: *a beer-cellar*, *cella cerevisiarum.

BEEET, beta: *beet-root* or *red beet*, beta rubra (Plin.).

BEE-TLE, scarabaeus (an insect). || *Fistula* (a rammer to drive stakes into the ground): *pavilula* (an instrument used in paving, or in leveling the ground): *tudes*: *tudicula* (the latter used for pounding olives, Col.). || *Beetle-headed*, bardus: *beetle-broned*, tristi or torvo supercilio.

BEE-TLE, e., promittere: *prociectum esse* (e. g., of a town running out into the sea, in altum): *procurrere*, excurrere (ab aliqua re—in aliquid of peninsulas, &c., running out into the sea).

BEEVES, pectus bubulum or cornutum; boves.

BEFALL, accidere; evenire; contingere; obvenire; obtingere (accidere and evenire denote both favorable and unfavorable occurrences; but the accidentia, unexpected, overtaking us by surprise; the evenientia, expected, foreseen: contingere, obvenire, obtingere, are generally confined to fortunate occurrences; the accidentia are fortuitous, the evenientia result from foregoing acts or circumstances; the contingencia are the favors of fortune; the obtingentia and obvenientia are what falls to one's lot, Diod.). To bear whatever may befall, quemcunque sors tulerit casum subire.

BEFIT, aptum, accommodatum esse alicui rei or ad aliquid; idoneum esse ad aliquid: *convenire ad aliquid* (be suitable to the nature of any thing, and therefore befitting it). || Neither respondere alicui rei, nor quadrare ad aliquid, nor congruere alicui rei, are here applicable: de cōre with an accusative of the person (be come): *aequum est*: *par est*, with an infinitive; *convenit*, with an accusative and infinitive (it is proper, &c.). It is not befitting, non dect; not at all befitting, minime dect, both with the accusative and in-

finitive: it is not at all befitting for an orator to be in a passion, oratore in irasci minime dect: "it befits" is sometimes translated by est with the genitive; as, it befits a young man, est juvenis; but if the object is a personal pronoun, the possessive pronoun takes its place; as, it befits thee, tui est.

BEFOOL, infatuare (to lead one to commit a folly, a silliness): *occusare* (to blind); *pellicere* (to make a fool of by artificements of a youth or maiden): *aliquem lactare et falsa spe producere* (to feed any body with false hopes): *decipere* (to deceive): *in fraudem impellere*. To be befooled, in fraudem deduci.

BEFORE, || to express priority in space and time: *ante* (before, without reference to nearness or distance, denotes the relation of precedence with reference to a subsequent object, and is opposed to "behind," whether in time or space): *ob* (before, in space only, with reference to the surface of an object): *pro* (before, forward: of direction or position with reference to an object behind it): *before my censorship*, consulsip, &c., *ante me censorem*, consulem: *before his death*, ante obitum, vivus. The day before, pridie ejus diei: *abhinc* (ago: reckoning back from the present time; the numeral and its substantive may be either in the accusative or ablative, but it must be a cardinal, not an ordinal, and abhinc must stand first; e. g., *four years before the present time*, abhinc quatuor annos): *to sail before the wind*, secundo vento cursum tenere: *before the city*, ante urbem: *before the camp*, ante castra; *pro castris*: *before the door*, ante januam; *a janua* (e. g., *to look out before the door*, a janua prospicere). I have that always before my eyes, id mihi semper obversatur ante oculos (Cic.): *before the feet*, ante pedes: *before the eyes*, ante oculos (positum esse); *ob oculos* (versari): *ante oculos versari*: *before the time*, ante tempus; *ante diem*: *a long time before*, olim: *to ride before any body*, aliquem equo antere: *to go before any body*, aliquem antere, antecedere, antegredi. He died before his father, prior quam pater moriebatur: *to drive a herd before one*, prae se armentum agere: *to send any body before one*, aliquem ante se mittere; *prae-mittere*: *to have the river before one*, flumen prae se habere: *he arrived two days before me*, biduo me antecessit (Cic.). || In the presence of, coram: *before any body*, coram aliquo; *presente aliquo*; *impertante aliquo*: *to speak before the people*, coram populo dicere (if the people are accidentally present); *apud populum dicere* (if the people are officially present): *to praise any body before his face*, aliquem in os laudare. || Sometimes "before" is rendered in Latin merely by a case; e. g., *to rise or stand up before any body*, alicui assurgere: *to humble one's self before any body*, alicui se demittere: *to flee before any body*, aliquem or alicuius aspectum fugere: *ante* (standing before, especially in comparison with one other): *prater* (beyond, more than, &c.). || *Præ* never implies such pre-eminence as may exist among equals, but a putting aside of all the rest in comparison with this (est dicas, hic est prae ceteris dignus, hoc diem, hic dignus est, ceteri non item." Fritschner).

|| "Before" of pre-eminence or comparative superiority: *to stand before Alexander* (to surpass him), ante Alexandrum esse: *to love any body before others*, aliquem prater ceteros amare (but not aliquem prae ceteris amare, which would mean to love any body alone, and not to love others): *to be before all others* in worth, prater ceteros dignum esse (not prae ceteris dignum esse, i. e., alone worthy, others not being so): *to be before any body in a thing*, prestare alicui aliquid re; *antecellere alicui aliquid re*. || Sometimes "before" means "under the jurisdiction"; as, *to bring any body before the judge*, aliquem ad iudicem adducere: *to summon before a court*, aliquem in jus vocare.

BEFORE, without case, is often rendered by ante or prae in composition: *ante*, antea; *antehaec* (before this, hitherto):

prae, citius; *in fronte*; *ante pectus*, in pectore; *supra* (above): *go you before, I will follow*, I prae; *sequar*. || I ought to have declared the matter before, oportuit rem praenarrasse me: *you must speak before, we afterward*, vos priores esse oportet, nos posterius dicere: *to go before*, praere, priorem ire: *the enemy pressing on them before*, quum hostis instaret a fronte: *shortly before*, paulo ante: *long before*, multo ante, ante multo, longe ante: *a few days before*, paucis ante diebus, paucis diebus ante: *before you come to the gate*, priusquam ad portam venias: *the year before he died*, anno antequam mortuus est: *he who was consul the year before*, superioris anni consul: *as I have said before*, ut supra dixi, ut supra dictum est: *to taste before*, praegustare: *never before*, antehac nunquam, nunquam ante hunc diem. || Before, before that (of time), prius quam or priusquam, ante quam or antequam, antea quam or antequam (all with indicative or subjunctive): *before I depart this life*, antequam ex hac vita migro: *the year before I was censor*, anno ante me censorem: *the day before I wrote these things*, pridie quam haec scripsi: *before any authority came from you*, nondum interposita auctoritate vestra. || Before, beforetime, in former time, olim, quondam. || Rather, sooner, potius, citius, prius: *rather than*, potius quam, citius quam, prius quam. I will die before I, &c., mori malo, quam, etc. || Already, jam, dudum, jam dudum. || Before-mentioned, quem (quam, quod) supra dixi—qui supra dictus est (not supra dictus, niemoratus, nominatus).

BEFOREHAND, adv.: *to be beforehand*, paratum proutemque esse; *with any thing*, providere, instruere aliquid; *in expedito habere aliquid*: *to have money beforehand*, pecuniam in numerato, or prae manu habere. "Beforehand" is often translated by prae or ante in composition, to take any thing beforehand, aliquid praecipere (Jurist.); *to determine any thing beforehand*, aliquid praefinire, praestituere: *to be on one's guard beforehand*, praevigilare: *to be beforehand with any body in any thing*, praevenerere alicui aliquid re: *to be beforehand with any body's wishes*, desideria alicuius praevenerere: *to pay beforehand*, in antecessum dare orolvere (post-Augustan); *ante tempus* or *ante dictum diemolvere*: *representare* (pay down at once).

BEFOUL, inquinare aliquid (aliquid re): *to befoul one's self with any thing*, se inquinare aliquid re, e. g., with dirt, como or sordibus; *maculare*: *commaculare*; *maculis aspergere*; *spurcare*; *conspurcare*.

BEFRIEND, favere alicui, alicuius rebus or partibus (to befrend both in will and action): *alicui studere*; *alicuius esse studiosum* (to befrend by affection and kindness); *juvare*, adjuvare aliquem (applicable both to persons and to lucky circumstances): *esse alicui adiumento*; *afferre alicui adiumentum* (applicable to persons only); *favere alicui*; *favere ac tollere alicui*; *sustinere ac favere alicui*; *gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare alicui* (to befrend any body in reference to civil honors); *benevolentiam alicui prosequi*; *benevolentiam alicui prestare*, or in aliquem conferre (show him kindness, good-will, &c.); *suffragari alicui* (to give him one's vote, interest, &c.); *prosperare alicui*; *obsecundare alicui* (of favorable circumstances). || To be befriended by any body, gratussum alicui, or apud aliquem esse; *by nature*, naturam fructum habere (in aliquid re). The ships, being befriended by darkness, reached the land, naves noctis interventu ad terram pervenerunt.

BEG, TR, || to request, pray for, rogare, orare aliquem aliquid; *flagitare*; *efflagitare aliquid ab aliquo* (with earnestness and importunity): *to beg the gods*, precari a diis; *precatione uti*: *precationem ad deos facere*: *to beg humbly any thing from any body*, supplicare alicui pro re; *petere*, postulare suppliciter aliquid ab aliquo; *orare aliquem supplicibus verbis*

orare or rogare aliquem suppliciter: to beg importunately and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obsecrare aliquem: to beg in the most earnest manner, aliquem ita rogare, ut maiore studio rogare non possim: to beg the life of a malefactor, petere vitam nocenti: ita me beg of you, oratus sis; rogati sitis or estote: let me beg and beseech you, queso, oro, obsecro. || To beg the favor of any body's company, aliquem invitare, vocare: to beg any body's company to dinner, aliquem ad cenam vocare or invitare: to beg any body's company at one's house, aliquem domum suam invitare [condicere alicui, with or without cenam, or ad cenam, is to invite one's self; to fix to dine with any body].

BEG, INTRANS., mendicare: stipem cogere or colligere (to beg alms): of any body, mendicare or emendicare stipem ab aliquo (Suet., Oct., 91): from house to house, *ostium stipem cogere: to live by begging, mendicare or mendicantem vivere: stipe precaria vicitare (Ammian., 26, 10).

BEGET, gignere (general term of men, animals, &c.): generare (more select expression: of gods, nature, &c.): gignere et procreare: liberos procreare; liberis (sc. procreandis) operam dare; liberos ex (not ab) aliqua gignere; liberos ex (not ab) aliqua sustulisse or suscepisse. Only-begotten, unicus (not unigenitus, which, however, may be retained as a technical term in theology). || FIG., to cause, creare (e.g., periculum, errorem, voluptatem): procreare (periculum): parere (dolorem, tedium, somnum). To begot suspicion in any body, suspicionem alicui movere, importare, facere, efficere, dare, præbere: also suspicionem parere, Nep.: hesitation, doubt, dubitationem alicui inferre, injicere, also dare, Cas.: some doubt, nonnullam in dubitationem aliquem adducere: fear in any body, timorem alicui facere, injicere, incutere.

BEGGAR, mendicus: beggar-woman, *mulier mendicans: as proud as a beggar, stultā ac mendicā arrogantia elatus (Ces., B. C., 3, 59): a beggar's wallet, mendici pera: a beggar's brot, *puer (or puella) mendicans: as poor as a beggar, in summā egestate or mendicitate esse; in summā mendicitate vivere; vitam in egestate degere.

BEGGAR, TR., ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere; ad famem rejicere; omnibus bonis evertere: to beggar one's self, ad mendicitatem se detrudere (Plaut., Men., 1, 3, 21): one who is beggared, alicui res ad rastros reddit (a comic expression): to be beggared, ad rerum omnium inopiam redigi.

BEGGARLY, mendicus (like a beggar): miser (wretched): exilis (mean). Adv., exiliter: a beggarly affair, res vilissima or levissima; luteum opus or negotium (Cic., Verr., 4, 14, 32).

BEGGARY, mendicatus (πρωξία): egestas (want of necessities); egestas ac mendicatus: to rescue any body from beggary, precario victu liberare aliquem (Curt., 4, 14, 23): to be reduced to beggary, *ad mendicitatem redigi; ad pudendam paupertatem delabi; bonis exauriri.

BEGIN, incipere; inchoare; ordiri or exordiri (incipere denotes beginning, in opposition to leaving off; opposed to cessare, desinere, &c.: inchoare, in opposition to completing; opposed to perficere, peragere, &c.: ordiri or exordiri, in opposition to advancement; opposed to continuare, pergere, &c., Dūd.): initium facere alicuius rei: aggredi aliquod, or ad aliquod faciendum (to begin, or set to, to any thing): to begin a statue, signum instituire: copisse (followed by an infinitive): he began the slaughter with me, cadis initium fecit a me: to begin again, alicuius rei tūc relinquit. Before the passive infinitive the perfect of copisse is copatus est, or copatus est: we are beginning to be consulted, consuli coepi sumus: they begin throwing the vessels, vasa confici coepta sunt: to begin a speech, initium di-cendi facere; exordiri dicere; aggredi ad dicendum: to begin a lawsuit,

litem intendere alicui; a quarrel or action, causam iurgii inferre. INTRA, incipere (of persons and things): initium facere, with any body or any thing (i.e., to take him or it first), ab aliquo or ab aliqua re: let my speech end where it began, unde est orsa, in eo terminetur oratio: the new year begins with sharp frosts, frigidibus novus incipit annus (Ov., Fast., 1, 149): the name begins with a C, C est principium nomini (Plaut., Trin., 4, 2, 70): one division of the Gauls begins at the Rhone, Gallorum una pars a Rhodāno incipit: the country of the Belgæ begins at the extremity of Gaul, Belgæ ab extremis Gallie finibus oriuntur. The ridge begins at the sea, jugum montis a mari surgit. || To be in an incipient state; mostly translated by inchoative verbs in scere: it begins to grow light, luceat; dilucescit; illucescit: it begins to be warm, caleat. || IDIOMATIC USES: why don't you begin? quid stat? quid stat? the battle begins, proelium committitur; hostes acie concurrunt. Never, &c., since the world began, nunquam, &c., post homines natos, post hominum memoriam (not post initium or ab initio mundi): to begin well and end badly, bonis initiis ordiri, tristes exitus habere (of events). || "To begin" may sometimes be translated by primum: to begin by telling one's name, nomen primum memorare.

BEGINNER, auctor (the beginner, or person with whom the plan or idea originated): instigator; concitator; instimulator et concitator (the beginner, or first mover, e.g., of a mutiny, &c.). [Vid. AUTHOR.] || He who is learning the rudiments of any thing, elementarius (especially in writing and reading, Sen., Ep., 36, 4): tiro; rudis; tiro ac rudis in aliqua re (unexercised in any thing): a beginner in any service is novicius (applied by the ancients to a new slave): to be a beginner, prima elementa discere; prima elementis or literis imbui: to be still a beginner, *in tirocinio hærrere: to be something more than a beginner, paulum aliquod ultra primas litteras progressum esse.

BEGINNING, initium (the point from which any thing begins: opposed to exitus): principium (the beginning, as that part of the whole which stands before the other parts in things, and goes before them in actions: opposed to extremum): primordium (the beginning as the primeval source and origin of any thing): orsus; exorsus; inceptio (have an active meaning): tirocinium (the first attempts or experiments): limen for "beginning" (e.g., belly) is to be avoided as a poetical expression. "Beginning" is often rendered by primus, a, um; e.g., prima epistola verba, the beginning of a letter (Sen., Ep., 15, 1): the beginning of a disturbance, primus tumultus (Lic., 1, 6): the beginning of a speech, prima orationis verba; exordium, proemium (the introduction, neer initium): the beginning of an art or science, elementa; rudimenta; incennabula: the beginning of a play, commissio: at the beginning of spring, vere novo, or ineunte vere; initio vere (if it has begun): at the beginning of night, primā nocte; primo vespere: at the beginning of day, prima luce: to relate from the beginning, ab ultimo initio repetere; altius ordiri et repetere: to relate from beginning to end, ordine rem omnem narrare: from beginning to end, a carceribus usque ad calcem (PROVERB): the beginning of the world, principia or primordia rerum: from the beginning of the world, post homines natos: post hominum memoriam (after negatives): without beginning or end, æternus: to have neither beginning nor end, nec principium, nec finem habere: the end suits the beginning, principii consentiunt exitus: from the beginning, a principio: in the beginning, principio.

BEGIRD, to bind round with any thing, cingere or succingere aliquem aliqua re; accingere alicui aliquod: to begird one's self, cingere se, or cingi, or accingi aliqua re.

BEGONE, amove to hinc, abi in malam

rem! begone, ye profane! procul este profani! begone from my sight, abscede proci a conspectu meo! facesse hinc! apage te! apage illos! begone and be hanged! abi in malam rem, or in malam crucem (comie); quin tu abis in malam pestem, malumque cruciatum? (Cic., Phil., 13, 21, 48).

BEGREASE, linere; oblinere; perlinere: ungere; perungere (with any fat substance): to grease the paper with any thing, illinere aliquid chartis (Hor., Sat., 1, 4, 36).

BEGRIME, fuligine oblinere; begrimed, fuligine oblitus.

BEGRUDGE, invidere alicui: to begrudge a little, subinvidere alicui: invidere alicui aliquid; invidere alicui honorem; nullius equidem invidio honori.

BEGUILE, fraudem or fallaciam alicui facere; dolum alicui nectere, confingere; decipere; fallere: he completely beguiled his companions, socios induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit: circumvenire: fraude aut dolo capere, eludere: alicui imponere: alicui fructum facere: alicui verba dare: to beguile or balk, frustrari: to beguile or lead by the nose, circumducere (comie): to beguile any body of any thing, defraudare aliquem aliqua re: to beguile any body of his money, aliquem circumducere or circumvertere argento; aliquem emungere argento; perfabricare aliquem (the last two comic expressions): to beguile his creditors, fraudare creditores: to attempt to beguile any body, fraude aliquem tentare; fallaciam intendere in aliquem: hope beguiled me, spes me fefellit, or destituit, or frustrata est: to beguile time, fallere horas: to beguile the long night, spatiosam fallere noctem (Ovid).

BEGULER, fraudator: homo ad fallendum paratus, or instructus: circumscriptor: quadruplator (one who by tricks and chicanery seeks to get the property of others into his own power): veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus (opposed to homo sine furo et fallaciis).

BEHALF, usus: commōdum: in my behalf, mea causa; meam ob causam: propter me (in behalf or on account of me): meo nomine (in my behalf or person): meis verbis (in my behalf or in my name); e.g., salute him in my name, where meo nomine would not be Latin: pro me (in my behalf or stead; in behalf of any thing or any body, alicuius causā or gratiā: in thy behalf, tuā causā).

BEHAVE, se gerere (with adverb): to behave with propriety, honeste se gerere: to behave as any body, gerere or agere aliquem; agere pro aliquo (i.e., to behave as or represent any body: so agere or gerere aliquem, and se agere pro aliquo are incorrect; as, se pro cive gerere, to act as a citizen, Cic., Arch., 5): to behave toward any body suitably to his rank, dignitati alicuius consulere: to behave liberally toward any body, aliquem liberaliter habere: to behave harshly toward any body, aliquem asperare tractare. With se gerere an adverb should be used, not an adjective: not se modestum, immodestum, urbanum, &c., gerere, but modeste, immodeste, urbane, &c., se gerere. To behave in a matter, se gerere in re: to behave foolishly in a matter, *præpostere agere rem. It is characteristic of a great man to behave himself in so high an office in such a manner as, &c., permagni hominis est, sic se adhibere in tantā potestate, ut, &c. || WELL-BEHAVED, bene moratus (morally): modestus (showing modesty and good breeding). Il-behaved, rudis, incultus.

BEHAVIOR, vivendi ratio, or from context, ratio alone: mores: good behavior, morum probitas: bad behavior, mali mores; morum perversitas; improbitas: what sort of behavior is that? quid istius mos est? The young woman's behavior is somewhat, or too, light, ingenium liberius quam virginem decet (Lic.): behavior toward any body, *ratio quā quis utitur adversus aliquem: good behavior, boni mores, vita bene morata; urbanitas, humanitas: unassuming, modest behavior,

modestia; *unbecoming, improper behavior, impudencia: obliging behavior, liberalitas; officium: attentive behavior, observantia: proud, insolent, haughty behavior, superbia, insolentia: to be bound to one's good behavior, ad bene se gerendum obligari: to be on one's behavior to any one, observare aliquem.* || *Air, bearing, habitus, gestus: a noble behavior, ad dignitatem apposita forma et species: in the motion of the body, dignitas motus.* || *Elegance, gracefulness, decor, decorum, decentia; urbanitas, politior humanitas; elegantia.*

BEHEAD. *To behead any body, caput alicujus praecidere (with the sword: it would be wrong to say caput cervicibus abscondere, unless the person is first strangled, Cic., Phil., ii., 2: cervicibus fractis caput abscondit): securi ferire, or percutere (with the axe, as the instrument used by the executioner): decollare (as a general term, post-Augustinus, Sen., and Suet., and even then rejected from the more elevated style).*

BEHIST. Vid. COMMAND.

BEHIND, adverb., prep., and adj., pone, post (opposed to ante): post tergum (behind the back: opposed to ante pectus): a tergo (from behind: opposed to adversus, or a latere. Vid. Sal., i. Ep. de Or. Rep., 3, 2: neque adversus, neque a tergo, aut lateribus tutus est): to look behind, oculos retrorquere: to kick out behind, recalcitrare (*Hor., Sat., 2, 1, 20, or cales remittere: behind the house, (in) aversa parte domus; in postico; (in) postica parte adivan; (in) postica domo (in the building or wing that is behind): the garden was behind the house, hortus erat postici aedium partibus: to attack any body from behind, aliquem aversum or a tergo aggredi, invadere: to receive a wound behind the ear, secundum aurem vulnus accipere (vid. Hor., Cas., B. G., 7, 34, extr.): to leave a person behind, post se relinquere: praecurrere: to leave any body far behind, aliquem procul a se relinquere: behind any body's back (= in any body's absence, or without any body's knowledge), post tergum; clani aliquo or inscio aliquo: behind the mountain, ad terga montis; a man died and left three daughters behind him, quidam decedens tres filias reliquit: to leave debts behind one, as alienum relinquere. || Behind, out of sight, behind the curtain, obscurus, obscurior, reconditus, in recondito: there is some evil behind, aliquid mali subest: to be behind, i. e., left, remaining, reliquum esse, relinqui, restare, superesse. I desire to hear all that is behind, reliqua cupio scire omnia: what remains now behind? quid nunc porro? is there any more mischief yet behind? numquid est aliud mali reliquum? is there is one work yet behind, unus superest labor.

BEHINDHAND, to be behindhand with any body, ab aliquo superari: I will not be behindhand, non posteriores feram (vid. Richk., Tr., Ad., 5, 4, 26): to be behindhand in learning, parum proficere, or procedere in literis: in money matters, reliquari (to be in arrears, Pandect.); attitit esse facultatibus; in rei familiaris angustia esse (not to be embarrassed circumstances): not to be behindhand in any thing, in aliqua re progressus facere.

BEHOLD, aspice aliquem or aliquid: oculos in aliquid conjicere or convertere (to cast eyes on): spectare; aspectare (with attention). Vid. TO SEE, GAZE, LOOK (nt).

BEHOLD, interj., ecce (points at something as appearing suddenly and unexpectedly): en (points at something as not observed from prejudice, aversion, or some such feeling. Both usually with the nominative, and only ecce (in comedy) with accusative, of a pronoun: eecum, ecam, ecce vos are the contracted forms of ecce eum, ecce eam, ecce vos): behold, there is, ecce mihi litterae tuae: behold, here I am, ecce me: behold, there he is, ecce adeo: behold, there is the very man I was looking for, eecum quem querebam: behold, that is the reason, en causa: behold, that is it that makes the others believe, en car ceteri arbitrentur.

BEHOLDEN. *To be beholden to any body, alicui obnoxium esse; alicujus beneficiis obligatum esse: to be much beholden to any body, alicui multum, or multa beneficia, debere: I shall be exceedingly beholden to you, gratissimum mihi facies; hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes.*

BEHOOF, usus; commodum.

BEHOOVE, debere aliquem: it behooves, deest or convenit (followed by an accusative and an infinitive): oportet (followed also by an accusative, a, d an infinitive is used when moral obligation is implied).

BEING, existence. *The Latins express this notion by the verb esse; e. g., he denies the being of the gods, nullos esse deos putat; deos esse negat: he asserts the being of the gods, deos esse dicit: he utterly rejects the being of a God, deum ex rerum natura tollit: to fulfill the purpose of one's being, *legi, qua nati sumus, respondere or satisfacere.* || **BEING, particip.** *Vi. Be. [I being present, me praesente (not in mea praesentia); eorum me.]*

BELABOR, pulsare (to beat soundly): verberibus caedere (to baste thoroughly): verberibus castigare (to punish either pugilistically or with a cudgel): verberibus or flagris implere; male mulcare; verberibus subigere or irrigare; verberibus mulcare (all comic expressions).

BELATED. Vid. BENIGHTED.

BELCH, v., ructare: to cause to belch, ructus gignere, or movere, or facere, or ciero.

BELCH, s., ructus; stomachi redundatio.

BELDAM, ancilla; vetula (old woman): maga; beneficia (witch).

BELEAGUER, obsidere; circum se sedere; obsidione (urbi) inferre; in obsidione habere or tenere; obsidione claudere, premere: operibus cingere; operibus claudere, omnique circumvalla privata (all answering to the Greek περιποικισθησθαι, to blockade): oppugnare; oppugnatione premere; opera (urbi) admoveere (answering to the Greek περιποικισθαι, περιβαλλω, to storm): to beleaguer on all sides, coronā cingere, circumdare; coronā (moenia) aggredi; circumvallare (to surround with a line of circumvallation).

BELFRY, *trabium compages, in qua campana pendet.

BELIE, counterfeit, imitari, imitandum exprimere or effingere; mentiri (poetical). || Give the lie to, mendacii conguere. || Misrepresent, depravare rem narrando. || Calumniate, criminari, de fama or existimatione alicujus detrachere.

BELIEF, fides (assured belief): opinio (opinion, view): persuasio (firm conviction). || Creed, *formula Christiana: lex Christiana (the latter Ammianus, of a Christian's "rule of faith"). An article of the belief, *caput doctrinae sacrae (caput or articulus fidei, barbarous): locus doctrinae sacrae. The universal belief about a thing, omnium opinio de re. A belief that poison had been administered by some one, persuasio veneni ab aliquo accepti. According to my belief, ut ego existimo; mea quidem opinio; ut mihi quidem videtur. The common belief that, &c., vulgata opinio, qua creditur, &c. Easy of belief, credulus. Hard of belief, incredulus. Past belief, incredibilis: incredibile quantum, supra quam credibile est. Worthy of belief, fide dignus, fidus, certus, bonus, locuples, huculentus; credibilis: probabilis: unworthy of belief, levis nec satis fidus (e.g., auctor). || In an ecclesiastical sense, fides (belief, faith): doctrina, formula, lex (objectively, doctrine, profession, law), lex Christiana (Ammianus); religio (religion, generally; as, religio Christiana, Eutrop., Arnob.). || *Krebs, after Muretus, advises the retention of fides Christiana as a technical term. To fight for his belief, pro religionibus suis pugnare (defend it with the sword): pro religionibus suis bellum (or -a) suscipere. Belief in (the existence of) a God, opinio Dei: nobody shall drive me from my belief in the immortality of the soul, nemo me de immortalitate depellet (Cic.): the common belief, that, &c., vulgata opinio qua

creditur, &c. (Liv., 40, 2): to have or hold a wrong belief on any subject, non recte credere de re (Cic.): not to deserve any belief (of a thing), fidem or nullam fidem habere.

BELIEVE, credere (denotes belief as grounded on testimony): putare (to believe, as one who casts up the reasons for and against: often of one who does not see the errors of his calculation = "imagine"): arbitrari (properly, to pronounce an opinion as an arbiter: often of forming the most probable opinion one can from uncertain data): videri (of what seems to one true at first sight, or as far as one's means of examining and judging extend: the construction is, mihi videtur aliquis or aliquid, or videtur with infinitive: I believe you speak the truth, videris vera loqui: I believe that you see you, to videre videor): opinari (to be of opinion, to imagine: of conjectural belief founded on what seem probable grounds): animum or in unum inducere (to arrive at the notion; to persuade one's self: with infinitive, he believes that he may, inducit animum sibi licere, Cic.): velle (to hold my thing as one's private opinion, formed on reasonable grounds, &c.: according to Cic., De Or., 3, 38, 153, a rather poetical word, which, however, may, if used judiciously, give spirit and a somewhat antique coloring to a discourse; hence he uses it himself not uncommonly, especially in his philosophical works. The principal forms that occur are the present and imperfect indicative): existimare: ducere (to estimate); to hold an opinion after passing judgment on the worth of its grounds, &c.: assimare is not used in this sense): consensire (to pronounce judgment with the authority of a censor, or of a senator giving his vote: thence to hold any thing to be good and profitable; and also to hold an opinion deliberately): autumare in the sense of "believing," "holding an opinion," is not without authority (e.g., Pacuv. in Non., 237, 2; Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 45, where it = consent), but does not belong to the prose of the Golden Age: to believe easily, facile adduci (not induci) ad credendum; facile ad credendum impelli: to believe any thing (habitually and foolishly), alicui rei servire; e.g., to believe uncertain rumors, incerti rumoribus servire (Cass.): I firmly believe, (mihi) persuasum or persuasissimum est: hoc illud mihi certe persuasum, or persuasi: persuasum habere (all = I am convinced, with accusative and infinitive: ¶ persuasum habeo is much less common than mihi persuasum est, or mihi persuasi. With mihi persuasi only a pronoun can stand as the objective: hoc mihi persuasi. With persuasum habere the dative of the pronoun is extremely rare, the only passage being sibi persuasum habebat (Cass., B. G., 3, 2, end). Hence adduc mihi persuasum habeo). || To make any body believe any thing, alicui aliquid or de aliqua re probare (Cic.); alicui aliquid credibile facere is Neo Latin, though credible aliquid facere is right, Krebs). To make any body believe that, &c., persuadere alicui or hoc persuadere alicui, with accusative and infinitive. I shall not be made, led, induced, or persuaded to believe this, hoc quidem non adducor, ut credam; non facile adducar (not inducar) ad credendum. I am not persuaded to believe that, &c., non adducor or adducar (with accusative and infinitive, without any verb of believing; e.g., Cic., Din., 1, 18, 35, nec adducar ut in extis totam Etruriam delirare, &c., Orrell; but many MSS. read adducar ut rear, &c.): to make the people believe, opinionem populo afficere (Cic.). I can hardly be induced to believe, illic adduci vix possum, ut, &c. They tried to make the people believe that Pompey wished, &c., in eam opinionem rem adducant, ut Pompeius eupere videretur. I can not but believe that, non possum in animum inducere, quin, &c. (Liv.) I am more inclined to believe, magis ut arbitrer (with accusative and infinitive) inclinat animus (vid. Liv., 7, 9) Not to believe any body or any thing, alicui, or alicui rei fidem abrogare, or derogare. || To believe in any thing, alicui

esse arbitrari o credere (i. e., in its existence: for difference between arbitrari and credere, vid. above: to believe in a God, or in the existence of a God, Deum esse credere; vim et naturam esse divinum arbitrari: also Deum o Deos credere [Sem., Ep., 95], Deum o Deos putare [Cic., *De*, 1, 46, 104]. Hence "I believe in one God," *non credo in unum Deum, but credo unum Deum*: credere de re (e. g., men are but too ready to believe in the existence of hatred, facilis de odio creditur, Tac., *Hist.*, 1, 34): comprobare aliquid (to give one's assent to an article of belief; e. g., to believe in the influence of the gods, numen deorum comprobare): to believe in ghosts, *de umbris (not spectris) credere: *homines umbris iniquitari credere. || To believe (= put faith in) a thing or person, aliquid rei or aliquid credere: aliquid rei fidem habere, tribuere: aliquid rei (necesse aliquid) fidem adungere (not fidem dare o adhibere); e. g., to believe in dreams (i. e., in their coming true), somnia credere o fidem adungere. || BELLEVE *me* (inserted parenthetically), quod mihi credas velim: mihi crede o crede mihi (quod tibi et mihi et tibi mi: mihi crede the more common, but crede mihi not uncommon in Cicero, when the emphasis is rather on believe than on me). || I BELIEVE (inserted parenthetically), credo: opinor (credo, like *ἔσθ' ἔγωγε*, implies irony, in absurd or self-evident propositions: puto, inserted without a dependent word or clause, is classical, but rare, Krebs). || As I believe, mea quidem opinione: ut ego existimo: ut mihi visus sum: quomodo mihi persuado (as I persuade o flatter myself: parenthetically, Cic., *Rosc. Am.*, 2, 6, end). || I believe it (as form of assent), credo (Ter., *And.*, 5, 4, 43): believe assuredly that, &c., hoc velim tibi penitus persuadere, o persuadere hoc tibi vere (with accusative and infinitive). || To be a believer (i. e., in Christ), Christum o veram Christi doctrinam sequi; Christiane legis studiosum esse (Ammon., 25, 10). More than any one will believe, supra quam cupiam credibile est. It is not to be believed, credibile non est, incredibile est, fidem excedit, a fide abhorret. Who can believe it? quis credit? incredibile est. || To make believe, cause the belief, opinionem aliquid rei præbere: assume, put on, simulate, assimilare; that he is learned, simulare se doctum esse, simulare doctrinam; that he is sick, simulare ægrum, assimilare se ægrum. I will make believe that I go out, simulabo, assimilabo, quasi exeam. || To be BELIEVED: (a) absolutely, credi (impersonally with dative of person. Any body is believed, aliquid creditur): aliquid fides habetur (both of persons): aliqua res fidem habet: aliquid rei fides habetur, tribuitur, adjungitur. The dreams of madmen must not be believed (true), insanorum visis non est fides habenda (Cic.). Any thing is believed by nobody, aliquid rei abrogatur fides. To cause any thing to be believed, aliquid rei fidem facere, afferre, o addere: to present any thing from being believed, aliquid rei fidem abrogare: (b) with following infinitive: credi. I am believed, credor (aliquid fecisse, &c.): also with infinitive omitted: e. g., origo animi celestis creditur (Quint.). OBS. For "it is believed," the personal construction should be used, the impersonal being very rare; hence, "it is believed that any body committed suicide," not creditur aliquem voluntaria morte interisse, but creditur aliquis, &c.

BELIEVER, qui veram Christi doctrinam sequitur; qui aliquid (e. g., Muhammedii) doctrinam sequitur. The believers, veram Christi doctrinam sequentes, Christiane legis studiosi: || (generally) qui aliquid rei fidem habet o credit.

BELIKE, haud scio an, nescio an (subjunctive), quantum opinione augeatur, ut opinor, ut mea fere opinio, credo: fortasse.

BELL, campana (a large bell suspended, e. g., church-bell: the word and the thing were both invented by the Christians): tintinnabulum (κρότων, suspended at the door to summon the servants, &c. Vid. picture in the Dictionary of Antiquities,

p. 984. There were also such bells in the baths, to give notice when they were open, &c.). Nola is a very doubtful word. Vid. Dict.) Often *es* may serve; e. g., the bell rings for the bath, sonat *es* thermarum (Mart., 14, 163): the bell is ringing for church, *sonat *es* sacrorum. The door-bell rang (= there is somebody at the door), pulsantur fores (i. e., some one knocks): *tintinnabulum sonat (according to our custom). To ring the bell (at the door), pulsare fores (according to the ancient custom): *agitare tintinnabulum forum (according to our custom). Bell-founder, campanarum futor. Bell-metal, *es* campanarum. Bell-ringer, *agitator campanarum (campanule); *qui *es* agitatur; section, editus. Bell-fashioned, in formam campanæ redactus. Bell-flower, campanula. Bell-wether, verrex dux gregis. To bear the bell, palmari ferre.

BELLE, puella o mulier pulchra, formosa.

BELLOW, mugire, mugitus edere. A bellowing, mugitus.

BELLOWS, follis. A smith's bellows, follis fabrilis.

BELLY, venter (the cavity that contains the stomach and entrails: also used of the stomach. It refers principally to the stomach as viewed externally; hence, the belly of a cask is doli venter externally, doli uteris internally: ventriculus (stomach: ventriculus qui receptaculum cibi est, Cels.). abdomen (the prominent, fat coverings of the belly, "paunch." Hence the best word, when belly is used, to imply glutony; e. g., to be the slave of one's belly, or to make one's belly one's god, abdomini natum esse; but also ventri deditum esse o operam dare): alvus (the lower cavity of the belly, where the nutritious particles of the food are separated from the excrements, and the chief channel through which the latter are conveyed away): stomachus (the opening of the stomach, and the stomach itself, as the cause of digestion, by its warmth): uteris (womb): pantes, plural (pra-classical, Plaut., "paunch"; "pot-belly" in a depreciating sense): alveus (hold of a ship). A pot-belly, venter promissus o projectus. A big belly, venter obesus, ventris obesitas. Big-bellied, ventriosus, o ventuosus, o ventrosus. Belly-pains, belly-ache, tormina; strophus; colicus dolor; colon (colic-pains, colic): to be suffering from the belly-ache, torminibus o ex intestinis laborare; torminibus affectum esse: that has such, colicus. Apt to have the belly-ache, torminosus. A belly-band, cingulum; cingula, plural (for horses, &c.). Belly-timber, cibaria. A belly-god, abdomini suo natus, ventri deditus, ganeo, heluo, homo profundæ gulae, Epicuri de grege porcus. A bellyful, satiatus. Belly-bound, alvo durâ o asstrictâ. Belly-pinched, fame enectus, confectus. Belly-worm, lumbricus. || The belly of a wall, muri venter. Big-bellied, lato utero (of a cask, ship, &c.): ampullaceus (like a bottle).

BELLY, *e*, prominere, turgere, tumere; tumescere, extumescere; impleri venter.

BELMAN, præco.

BELONG (to be the property of), esse aliquid, aliquid possidet aliquid. This book belongs to me, hic liber est meus. To whom belong these sheep? cujus pecus? To Melibæus, est Melibæi. || To be the part o business of, esse aliquid. It belongs to me to do this, meum est hoc facere. That belongs not to my office, non est mei munus. To belong to another judge, ad alium judicem pertinere. || To be due, aliquid deberi: aliquid tribuendum esse. || To appertain to, relate to, pertinere ad aliquid; spectare ad aliquid; referri, referendum esse ad aliquid: be under the dominion of, aliquid juris esse, in aliquid ditione esse, sub imperio aliquid esse: be one of, esse ex: to a happy life, ad beate vivendum pertinere: to any one's rare, ortum esse ex aliquid stirpe. He belongs among my friends, est ex meis domesticis. To what party do you belong? cujus partis estis? || To belong (have its place), hæc vasa belong in the kitchen, hæc vasa locum suum habent

in culinâ. This belongs elsewhere (to say, &c.), hoc non hujus loci est; hoc alienum, hoc sejunctionem est a re propositâ.

BELoved, dilectus, amatus, carus, gratus.

BELOW, prep., sub, subter, infra. Below the moon all is mortal, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale. He reclined below Eutrapelus, infra Eutrapelum accubuit. || In rank o merit, infra. To be below one, infra aliquid esse, inferiorem esse aliquid, aliquid cedere: in a thing, aliqua re ab aliquid vinci. It is below one's dignity, est infra aliquid dignitatem: the majesty of a prince, inferius maiestate principis est. || Less in quantity and value, intra; minor (with ablatives).

BELOW, adv., infra; subter. Respecting this, see below (in a book), de hac re videatur infra. Further below (lower down), inferius; inferior. To be situated on the river further below, ad inferiorem fluminis partem situm esse. They cross over below, infra o inferiorem partem trajectant. From below, ab inferiorem parte; ab imo; ex inferiori loco (e. g., dicere). || In the Lower World, apud inferos: the world below, inferi, loca inferna. || Here below, his in terris; hac in vitâ.

BELT, cingulum: zona (girdle: the latter a Greek term, used of the zona virginalis, removed on the day of marriage, and zona muliebri, especially of Grecian ladies: of men only as used to hold money, instead of a purse: cingulum is also used as the substitute for a purse; and both as "zone" in the astronomical and geographical sense): cæstus (any tie, according to Varro, especially the girdle of Venus). || For a sword, balteus.

BEMIRE, inquare ceno o luto.

BEMOAN, deplorare, deffere.

BENCH, scamnum, scabellum (little bench): sedes, sedile (seat, generally): subsellum (at the theatre or the courts): transrum (of rowers: commonly in plural). || Table or stand of an artisan, mensa. A butcher's bench, laniena. || The bench of judges, consessus.

BEND, *e*, flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare. To bend downward, deflectere: upward, sursum flectere; inward, inflectere; backward, reflectere o retro flectere, recurvare: sideways, obliquare. Bent, bending, inflexus, incurvus: backward, recurvatus, recurvus. To bend a bow, arcum intendere, contendere: to bend the knee, vult. KNEE. Easy to bend, flexibilis. INTR, to bend, flecti, se flectere, inflecti; curvari, incurvari, incurvescere. || MOVE, affect, flectere, movere; animos hominum oratione flectere o movere. || Depress, break, frangere, deprime, debilitare; affligere. IN, affligere et debilitare. Pain does not bend the mind of a brave man, viri non est debilitari dolore, dolori occumbere: to bend any body's pride, aliquid superbiæ retundere (Phaedr.). || Direct any whither, dirigere (ad aliquid), convertere (in aliquid). All eyes are bent on you, omnium oculi in te sunt coniecti. || Apply: the mind, the thoughts, &c., to any thing, animum ad aliquid attendere, adficere, applicare; cogitationes in aliquid intendere, omni cogitatione ferri ad aliquid. Bent, intenti, attentus, intentus; resolutely, obstinatus. INTR, to bend to any body, submittere se aliquid, supplicem esse aliquid. Old age bending to the grave, ætas grandior o declinata. Their hope bending neither way, neutro inclinata spes.

BEND, curvamen (probably first used by Ovid: "bend" as an abiding state): curvitas (Macrob.): aduncitas (curvature: the latter especially of what is bent inward, e. g., of a beak, rostri): curvatura (Vitr., Plin.): flexura (Lucr., Suet.: bending with reference to other motions in space): flexus (winding, turning): pons—in quo est flexus ad iter Arpinas, Cic.): an fractus (a break in the continuity of any thing's direction; e. g., of a horn, the course of the sun, &c., but especially of a road; hence, from context, anfractus only for a "turn in the road").

BENDING (the act), flexio, inflexio curvatio, incurvatio.

BENEATH. *To think any thing beneath one, aliquid infra se positum arbitrari; aliquid infra se esse judicare. Jn. aliquid despiciere atque infra se positum arbitrari (To despise it as beneath one's notice). To think any thing beneath any body, aliquid infra alieuius officium existimare (Quint., to think it too low to be his duty). Thinking it beneath them to, &c., inferius maiestate sua rati (e.g., lamentari). To do nothing that is beneath one, nihil, quod ipso sit indignum, committere. Any thing seems beneath me, aliquid infra dignitatem meam positum videtur. Vid. Below.*

BENEDICTION, bona omnia; sollemnes preces.

BENEFACTION, beneficium.

BENEFACITOR, homo beneficus; of any one, qui beneficia in alium confert or contulit, qui beneficiis (or -o) alium afficit, auxit, ornauit.

BENEFICE, = beneficium (not præbenda). *A benefited man, = beneficiarius.*

BENEFICENCE, beneficentia, liberalitas, benignitas. **SYN. IN BENEFICIENT.**

BENEFICIENT, beneficus (*beneficent; fond of doing good to others; qui alterius causâ benignè facit, Cic.*); liberalis (*giving largely from a generous disposition*); benignus (*kind from goodness of heart; liberal*).

BENEFICIAL, utilis, efficax, salutaris, saluber. *To be beneficial, utilem esse, usui esse, esse ex usu alieuius; esse ex re or in rem alieuius (of a thing); alieui prodesse (of persons and things); conducere alieui.*

BENEFICIALLY, utiliter, salubriter, commode, bene.

BENEFIT, beneficium. *To confer a benefit on one, beneficium alieui dare, tribuere, in alium conferre or deferre; beneficio alieui afficere; benefacere alieui. Your benefits to me, tua in me officia; tua erga me merita. As a benefit, pro beneficio; in beneficii loco. || Use, advantage, utilitas, usus; commodum, emolumentum.*

BENEFIT, v., conducere, iuvare, adiuuare; utilem esse, ex usu esse, usui esse, prodessere, saluti esse. **INTR., to benefit by a thing, in rem suam convertere aliquid, fructum capere ex re.**

BENEVOLENCE, caritas generis humani, humanitas, benignitas, beneficentia.

BENEVOLENT, benevölus (alieui), humanus, benignus, liberalis, beneficus. *In a benevolent manner, benevole (not benevolentius, benevolentissime) benigne.*

BENIGHT, || *darken, obscurare; tenebras offundere, obducere; noctem offundere. || Benighted (overtaken by night), nocte oppressus.*

BENIGN, benignus, humanus, liberalis, amicus, beneficus.

BENIGNITY, benignitas, liberalitas, humanitas, beneficentia. **SYN. IN BENEFICIENT.**

BENIGNLY, benigne, humane, humaniter, liberaliter.

BENT, s. [Vid. BEND, s.] || *Side of a hill, declivitas (downward slope), acclivitas (upward slope). || Strain (of the powers), contentio. || Inclination, velle, inclinatio animi or voluntatis, voluntas, animus, studium, impetus animi; consilium, certum consilium, animus certus. || Turn, make, way, conformatio, forma; natura, ingenium; modus, ratio, consuetudo.*

BENUMB, torporem afferre alieui rei, torpore hebetare aliquid; obstupescere. *Benumbed, rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obstupescens. To be benumbed, rigidum esse, rigere, torpore, torpidum esse; stupere. To become so, rigescere, obrigescere, torpescere, obtorpescere, stupescere, obstupescere. The hand is benumbed, manus obtorpet. My eyes were benumbed, torpuerant oculi dolore. To become benumbed with fear, pro metu obtorpescere.*

BEQUEATH, legare: a legacy to one, alieui legatum scribere: his whole property to one, alieui hereditatem ex asse institui; alieui hereditatem omnibus bonis institui. He who bequeaths, legator. To whom something is bequeathed, legatarius.

BEQUEST, legatum.

BEREAVE, privare alieuius aliquid re; spoliare (and, more strongly, despoliare, exspoliare) alieuius or alieuius, or alieuius re; eripere alieui aliquid; detrahere alieui aliquid or (more rarely) aliquid de alieui; orbare alieuius aliquid re (of something dear; of children; so, also, of hope, &c.); multare alieuius re (as a punishment). Bereft, orbis, orbatus, &c.: of his children, liberis orbatus: of understanding, mente captus: of hope, spe orbatus: wholly, spe dejectus.

BEREAVING, } privatio, spoliatio, **BEREAVING,** } orbatio.

BERGAMOT (pear), pirum Falerium. **BERRY,** bacca, baccula (little berry): acinus (of those which grow in clusters), Bay-berry, bacca lauri. Blackberry, morum rubi, rubum. Bilberry plant, vaccinium myrtillus (Lin.): the berry, bacca myrtilli. Bearing berries, baccatus, baccalis.

BERYL, beryllus; chrysoberyllus (golden beryl).

BESEECH, implorare, obsecrare, obtestari, exposcere, supplicare, orare.

BESEEM, decere alieuius, convenire alieui. Vid. BECOME.

BESET, obsidere, circum sedere, obsidionem (urbis) inferre, operibus cingere, oppugnare, oppugnatione premere, circumvenire. || *Harass, vex, vexare, agitare, exagitare. To beset with entreaties, precibus fatigare: with letters, inquiries, obtundere literis, rogando. || Embarrass, in angustias pellere or compellere; urgere, premere; includere (especially in a debate). To be hard beset, in angustias adductum esse, in angustiis esse or versari. Very hard beset, ad extremum reductus: in ultimum discrimen adductus (ad incerta reductus, an old expression of common life in Plautus, brought again into use by late writers).*

BESHREW, execrari alieuius or in alieuius, male precari alieui. *Beshrew me, dii me perdat.*

BESIDE, || *prep. (nigh to, by the side BESIDES, of), juxta, prope, propter, secundum, præter; ad latus alieuius.*

To sit beside one, ad alieuius latus sedere. To walk beside one, a latere alieuius incedere. To recline beside one, alieui accubare. Two sons lying beside their father, duo filii propter patrem cubantes. The princes stood beside the king, principes adstant regi. To build beside the river, secundum flumen ædificare. || Except, præter (in negative sentences: in affirmative = besides this): extra: nisi, præterquam. [Vid. EXCEPT.] Nobody thinks so besides myself, hoc nemini præter me vultur. || Not according to, from, ab. Beside the purpose, ab re. This is beside the subject, hoc nihil ad rem. To be beside himself, sui or mentis non compotem esse, non compotem esse animo (e.g., præ gaudio, for joy); non apud se esse, mente captum esse.

BESIDE, || *adv., præterea, ad hoc, ad BESIDES, quæ hæc, secundum quæ, accedit, accedit quod, huc accedit quid, insuper, ultra, porro. Besides that, præterquam quod, super quam quod. There were many things besides which, &c., multa erant præter hæc, quæ, &c. Except the captain and a few besides, extra ducent paucosque præterea. And then, besides, the dowry is lost, tum præterea, dos perit. And, besides, my wife would hear of it, atque id porro uxor mea resciret. Besides being old, he was also blind, ad senectutem accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset. Besides, I love my father, accedit quod patrem amo.*

BESIEGE, obsidere (lay siege to), obsidionem (urbis) inferre, operibus cingere: hold in blockade, obsidere, in obsidione habere or tenere. The besieged, obsessi, circumsessi, obsidione pressi.

BESIEGE, obsessor, obsidens (one who blockades); oppugnator (who attacks, storms a city).

BESMEAR, linere, oblinere, perlinere, ungere, prurigare. || *Linere, to cover with a sticky, adhesive substance: ungere, to cover, &c., with a greasy, oily substance.*

BESOM, scopæ.

BESOT, infatuare, occaecare, *Besotted,* fatuus, vecors, socors; amens, demens.

BESPATTER, aspergere aliquid re, or aspergere aliquid alieui. *Bespattered with mud, luto aspersus (Hor.).*

BESPEAK, curari or accurari iubere; mandare. || *Forebode, portendere. || Indicate, indicare, indicio or indicium esse, significare.*

BESPEW, convomere.

BESPIIT, conspuere, consputare.

BESPREAD, spargere, conspergere; sternere, consternere.

BESPRINKLE, spargere, conspergere.

BEST, optimus (*generally*); pulcherrimus (*finest*); jucundissimus, suavissimus (*most agreeable*); lætissimus (*most joyful*); excellentissimus, præstantissimus (*most distinguished, most perfect*); saluberrimus (*most wholesome*); commodissimus (*most suitable, convenient*); utilissimus (*most profitable*). The best of meal, flos flos farinæ. The best of the youth, flos (ac robur) juventutis. The best years (of life), flos ætatis, ætas florens. Things are not in the best state, haud lata est rerum facies. To the best of my remembrance, ut nunc maxime memini, ut mea memoria est. To the best of my power, pro viribus; quantum in me situm est; ut potero. What think you is best to be done? quid faciendum censet? They knew not what was best to do, nesciebant, quid præstaret. To do his best, summâ opæ anniti; omni opæ atque operâ emitti, ut, &c.; nihil inexpertum omittit. It is best for you to be silent, optime taceris. To put the best construction upon, in meliorem (mitiorem) partem accipere or interpretari. To make the best of every thing, lucrum undecumque capere, utilitatem in omnibus rebus sectari. My best friend! optime! carissime! At best, summum, ad summum, quæcunq; plurimum. || Best, adv., optime, &c. Best of all (chiefly), potissime, potissimum. Best, beyond comparison, tam bene, ut nihil supra.

BESTIAL. Vid. BEASTLY, BRUTAL.

BESTIR one's self, movere se (of the body); expersigere; omnes nervos intendere. Not to bestir one's self (sit idle), desidem sedere. Not to bestir one's self much in a thing, levi brachio agere aliquid.

BESTOW (confer, give), dare, tribuere, conferre, impertire, donare, dono dare, largiri: a benefit upon one, beneficium collocare apud alieuius, alieui dare or tribuere, conferre in alieuius: rich presents on one, munusculis magnis cumulare alieuius. || Lay out, apply, insumere, impendere, consumere, locare, collocare, conferre: time on something, tempus conterere, consumere in re: care, diligence on something, in aliquid re diligentiam adhibere, industriam locare, studium collocare: time well, tempus bene locare or collocare: money better, pecuniam melius insumere. || Give (a woman) in marriage, collocare in matrimonium, collocare; nuptum dare, locare or collocare. To bestow one's self (of a woman), alieui nubere; (of a man), alieuius ducere in matrimonium or ducere. || Place, lay, put away, ponere, reponere, condere; inferre.

BESTRIDE, cruribus divariatis super aliquid stare. || Step over, transgredi: the threshold, intrare limen.

BET, s., sponsio (the wager); pignus (the stake). To make a bet, sponsionem facere (with one, cum alieuius). To win a bet, sponsionem or sponsione vincere. To lay any bet, quovis pignore certare.

BET, v., sponsionem facere (cum alieuius), pignore certare or contendere (cum alieuius). To bet something, aliquid in pignus dare. Say that you will bet me, tu dic, quo pignore mecum certes.

BETAKE him/it to any place, se conferre alieuius, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere alieui (retire to a place): ire, proficisci alieui (go, travel any whither): to a person, se conferre, accedere ad alieuius; adire, convenire alieuius: to the country, rus ire, concedere rus. He betook himself to Argos to dwell there, Argos habitatum concessit. || Fly to, have recourse to, fugere, confugere, perfu-

gere, refugere, ad or in locum; se recipere aliquo (to retreat to) a person or thing, perferre, confugere, refugere ad aliquem or aliquid; aliquid rei perfergi uti. || *Apply to*, se conferre ad aliquid, animum ad aliquid attendere, adicere, applicare; cogitationes ad aliquid dirigere, ad or in aliquid intendere.

BETHINK *himself*, reminisci aliquid rei or aliquid; memoriam rei repetere, revocare; res mihi redit in memoriam; venit mihi in mentem res, rei, de re; respicere, ad se redire, se colligere. To *bethink himself better*, sententiam mutare; a sua sententiâ discedere; pœnitet; consilium mutare.

BETIDE. Vid. BEFALL.

BETIMES, matûre, tempestive. || *Soom*, brevi (tempore), mox, jam jamque. || *Betimes in the morning*, bene mane.

BETOKEN, indicare, indicium or indicio esse, significare. || *Foretold*, portendere, prænuntiare, aliquid rei esse prænuntium.

BETRAY (to enemies), prodere, tradere. || *Leave in the lurch*, destituere. || *Reveal*, disclosere, prodere (as, crimen, vultu, consilio, furem); enuntiare (as, commissa); to one, (aliquid); deferre aliquid or de aliquâ re (as an informer; to one, ad aliquem); proferre (as, secreta animi, consilia). To *betray one's self*, se prodere. *Your voice betrays you*, te voce noscitur, te ex voce cognosco. || *To be the mark of*, esse (with gentitive). It *betrays a dull brain* to, &c., est tardi ingenii (with infinitive). || *To lead away*, aliquid in or ad aliquem rem inducere, illicere, pellere.

BETRAYER, proditor.

BETROTH, spondere alicui aliquid, despondere alicui aliquid (despondere is used also of the father of the man, Terent., And., l. 1, 75). To *batroth one's self*, sponsalia facere: to a woman, despondere sibi aliquid. To *be betrothed to a man*, aliquid despondere. *She was already betrothed to the youth*, jam destinata erat juveni. A man *betrothed*, desponsus (desponsatus is post-classical in Suetonius, and rare), sponsus. A (woman) *betrothed to a man*, sponsa, desponsa alicui. The parties *betrothed*, sponsi. To whom *Lavinia was betrothed*, cui Lavinia pacta fuerat. To *betroth a person to any body*, despondere aliquid alicui.

BETTER (as to the outward sense), melior; pulchrior (more beautiful); jucundior, suavior (more agreeable); lietior (more joyful). *Better times*, tempus lietiora, felicitiora: *weather*, *tempestas lietior, *coelum mitius. || *In respect of the nature, destination, object, and also the use, of a thing*, melior; potior, superior; præstantior, præstabilior; opportunior, commodior, magis idoneus (more suitable, convenient): *salubrior* (more wholesome): *utilior* (more useful, profitable): a *better season*, commodius anni tempus: to be *better as a soldier than as a politician*, meliorem esse bello, quam pace: to *choose a better place for his camp*, magis idoneum locum castris deligere. To be *better in something than another*, vincere, superare, præstare aliquem aliquid re. To *make better*, corrigere (of correcting what is altogether wrong and faulty): emendare (of removing whatever faults any thing may have).

[Vid. TO BETTER.] We are *better off*, meliore sumus conditione, meliore loco sunt res nostræ. It is *better*, melius or satius est, præstat. To have a *better opinion of one*, augere, benignius judicare de aliquo. || *In a moral etc.*, melior, potior, præstabilior. To be *better*, meliorem, præferendum esse; præstare, antecellere. To *become better*, meliorem fieri, ad bonam frugem se recipere, se colligere, in viam redire. || *As to health*, &c., melior. I am *better*, melius mihi fit; melius me habeo; meliuscui (somehat better) mihi est. I am *getting better*, convalesco ex morbo; melior fio; sanitatem recipio; ex incommodâ valetudine emergo. || *The better (the advantage, superiority)*. The Romans had the *better* in the less important battles, parvis proliis Romana res superior erat. To *get*, have the *better*, aliquid vincere, superare;

superiorem fieri; superiorem or victorem discedere; superiorem fieri bello (in the war). The patricians had the *better* of it, victoria penes patres erat. *Anger had the better of pity*, plus ira quam misericordia valebat.

BETTER, r., melius facere or efficere, corrigere (to correct what is all wrong), emendare (to remove the faults of what is partially wrong). To *better his ways*, mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad bonam frugem se recipere: *his circumstances*, amplificare fortunam, augere opes. His *circumstances are bettered*, ejus res sunt meliore loco. That may be *bettered*, emendabilis, sanabilis. *Past bettering*, insanabilis. || *Advance*, augere, ampliolem facere: ampliare rem (Hor.).

BETTER, adv., melius, &c. *Somewhat better*, meliuscule. || *At a better pace*, citius. The *thing begins to go on better*, res melius incipit. To *attend better*, diligentius attendere. To *think better of one*, aequius, benignius, judicare de aliquo. To *know better*, rectius scire, nosse, intelligere. To *get on better*, citius progredi (of a person's progress): res melius incipit (of an undertaking).

BETTERS, superiores loco or dignitate, or superiores.

BETTOR, qui pignore contendit or certat.

BETWEEN, inter. *Between the city and the Tiber*, inter urbem ac Tiberim. *Between hope and fear*, inter spem metumque. || *Also by other turns of expression: between the armies lay a bridge*, pons in medio erat. To *see all above, beneath, between*, omnia supra, infra, media videre. A plain lies *between the city and the river*, planities urbem et fluvium dirimit. A space *between*, intervallum, spatium interjectum; tempus interjectum. The nose set *between the eyes*, nasus oculis interjectus. There is a friendship *between you and him*, tibi cum illo amicitia est: intercedit illi tecum amicitia: there is a likeness *between us*, inter nos similes sumus. Many *words passed between us*, multa verba ultro citroque habita sunt. To *make a distinction between two things*, duas res discernere. *Between ourselves*, quod inter nos liceat dicere: this is *between ourselves*, hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi soli dictum puta.

BEVERAGE, potus, potio.

BEVY, grex. || *Company*, caterva, circulus, grex, globus.

BEWAIL, tr., deplorare: de flere (the former expressing more of passionate sorrow): lamentari (of a long-continued weeping): aliquid: also like our "lament," e.g., aliquid cæcitatem: ægre or acerbe ferre: dolere: lugere (grieve for, &c.): complorare (of several). To *bewail any body's death*, de flere, complorare aliquid mortem; de morte aliquid flere; aliquid mortis illacrimari; aliquid mortem cum metu deplorare: to *bewail the living* as well as the dead, complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque: one's own and one's country's calamities, deplorare se patriamque (cf. Lit., 2, 40): one's misfortune, deplorare de suis incommodis.

|| *INTR.* flere: plorare.

BEWARE, cavere (sibi), præcavere. If you are wise you will *beware of him*, si sapias, illum cavebis. To *beware that one does not hurt you*: to *beware of any body*, cavere aliquem. You must *beware of him*, tibi ab isto cavendum. *Beware how you believe*, cave credas. They *beware of something*, cavetur aliquid. *Beware what you do*, vide quid agas. *Beware of an inquisitive person*, peruncatorem fugito.

BEWILDER. Vid. PERPLEX.

BEWITCH, fascinare, effascinare (properly, by "an evil eye," fascinus: then also by words and other means which should be expressed, visu, lingua, voce atque lingua); incantare (by spells: first in Apuleius, for incantati lapilli in Horace his not this meaning). An eye *bewitches my lambs*, oculus mihi fascinat agnos. || *Fig.*, capere, rapere, delinere, perculere (cf. bewitching beauty (puella, &c.), cuius forma rapit (after Prop., 2, 26, 44), or "pulchritudine, formâ, venustate insignis).

BEWRAY. Vid. BETRAY, SHOW.

BEYOND (with motion in a certain direction), trans; super. To *go beyond*, transire, transgredi. || *On the other side*, trans; ultra (preposition and adverb). One that is *beyond*, qui trans aliquid est, ulterior. I was *beyond sea*, trans mare fui. *Beyond this villa is another*, ultra hanc villam est alia. *Beyond the sea*, trans mare, transmarinus. || *More than*, above, supra; plus, amplius. *Beyond ten thousand*, supra decem millia, amplius decem millia. There is *nothing beyond wisdom*, sapientiâ nihil præstantius. To *honor any one beyond all others*, aliquid primo loco habere, ponere; aliquid præter ceteros omnes colere. *Beyond due measure*, supra modum. *Beyond what is sufficient*, ultra quam satis est: is *credible*, supra quam credibile est. To *go beyond* (surpass, excel), superare, præstare, antecellere. *Nothing can go beyond*, nihil ultra potest, nihil potest supra or supra potest. Do not aim at what is *beyond your reach*, ne sutor ultra crepidam. *Beyond his strength*, supra vires. To *go beyond his strength*, vires excedere. *Beyond all doubt*, sine ulla dubitatione. *Splendid beyond description*, supra quam ut describi possit eximius.

BIAS, momentum. || *Inclination*, inclinatio animi or voluntatis. A *bias toward any thing*, inclinatio ingenii, animi, &c., in aliquid (after Seneca, inclinatio ingeniorum in quedam vita).

BIAS, v., inclinare se. To be *biased in favor of the Stoics* (to incline to their side), inclinare se ad Stoicos. *Biased in favor of the Carthaginians*, ad Pœnos inclinator. The judge is *biased in our favor*, iudex inclinatione voluntatis propendit in nos. To be *biased* (prejudiced), opinione præjudicatus duci.

BIB, s. (for a child's breast), cinctus or fascia pectoralis infans.

BIB, v., || to drink, potare, bibere; sorbillare (sip). Always *bibbing*, bibax.

BIBBER, potior, potator.

BIBLE, literæ sanctæ, divinæ; libri divini; arcana sanctæ religionis litera (Lact.): biblia, plural (Modern Latin)

BIBULOUS, bibulus.

BICKER, minūtis proliis inter se pugnare: vellitari (pra-classical: nescio quid vos velatit estis inter vos duos, Plaut.). || *Quarrel*, inter se alterari, risari, jurgis certare: convicio decertare. || *Quiver*, concussare, tremere.

BICKERING, proelium leve, levius, parvulum; pugna concursatoria, procuratio: brach, jurgium, rixa.

BID, || invite, invitare or vocare: to supper, invitare or vocare aliquem (ad cenam): to my house, aliquid invito domum meam. || *Command*, order jubere, imperare, præcipere, dicere, mandare. If you would have done as I bade you, si meum imperium exsequi voluisses. You had best do as I bid you, tu fac ut dixi, si sapias. Do as he shall bid you, quod imperabit facito. Run and bid the woman come *hither*, curre, mulierem arcesse. || To bid at a sale, licere, licitari, licitationem facere. To bid against one, aliquid licente contra liceri. To bid *an as*, liceri asse. To bid upon, aliquid liceri. *Fig.*, to bid fair, promittere aliquid or aliquid; spem facere, dare aliquid rei; aliquid sperare jubere, bene de se sperare jubere. || *Proclaim*, prænuntiare. || *Denounce*, denuntiare. *Bid defiance to a person*, provocare aliquem (challenge): contumacem esse in aliquem; aliquid resistere: a thing, contumacem esse adversus aliquid (e.g., imperia patris): contumaciter spernere (e.g., imperia validiorum): contemnere aliquid (e.g., omnia jura humana); obviam ire alicui rei, se offerre alicui rei (e.g., periculis). || I bid you *welcome*, aliquid salvere jubeo, alicui salutem do, benigne aliquid quem excipio. To bid good-morrow, salu to, salvere jubeo.

BIDDER, vocator; licitator, licens.

BIDDING, invitatio; jussus, jussum, imperium, imperatum; licitatio; prænuntiatio, &c.

BIER, forctrum; lectica (for the rich), sandapila (for the poor).

BIG, magnus (without any accessory no

non: opposed to parvus); grandis (with the accessory notion of strength and grandeur: to exilis, minutus, exiguus, &c.): amplius (with the notion of comeliness, making an imposing impression): ingens (unnaturally large, huge): immanis (fearfully large): vastus (so large as to be deficient in regularity of form). Jx. vastus et immanis: amplius et grandis: spatiosus (roomy): procerus (tall, but only of things that grow). As big as, instar (with genitive). The epistle was as big as a book, instar voluminis erat epistola. To be as big as something else, compare magnitudinem alicuius rei. This gown is too big for me, hac toga major est quam pro corpore meo. Somewhat big, subgrandis. Very big, parmaginus, pergrandis: hugely so, ingens: immoderately so, præggrandis: monstrously so, vastus, immanis. A big man, homo magni corporis, homo grandis, homo procerus. That has a big head, nose, capito, naso. Groen big, adultus, grandis. To groen big, pubescere. Somewhat bigger, grandiusculus. Bigger cups, scyphi capaciores. || Pregnant, grävda, prægnans. Clouds big with rain, grävde nubes, graves imbre nubes: the south wind is big with showers, notus parturit imbres. A day big with fate, dies fatalis. || Full, plenus, gravis. || Seollen (as with rage, &c.), tumens, tumidus. || Puffed up, tumid, tumens, tumidus, turgidus, inflatus. Big talk, verborum tumor, oratio inflata, anpullæ; jactatio, venditatio. Big looks, supercilium grande.

BIGAMY, * bigamia.
BIGNESS, magnitudo, amplitudo, crassitudo.

BIGOT, homo supersticiosus.

BIGOTED, supersticiosus.

BIGOTRY, nimia et supersticiosa religio.

BILBERRY, bacca myrtilli: plant, vaccinium myrtilles.

BILE, bilis. Full of bile, biliosus. A bilious fever, febris ex bile redundante nata, febris biliosa. || Fore, ulcus, furunculus.

BILGE-WATER, sentina.

BILL (of a bird), rostrum. Little bill, rostellum.

BILL, v., rostrum conscrere rostro. || To bill and coo (of persons), colloquium labra conscrere labris. Vid. To Coo.

BILL, || a hook, fulx, falx rostrata.

|| Battle-axe, bipennis.

BILL, || roll, index (genitive); numeri (of soldiers): of account, index meriti entarum, libellus rationarius, tabella rationaria: present a bill, inferre rationem. A bill of fare, index ciborum: of divorce, litere quibus repudium remittitur: to send one, alicui nuntium or repudium remittere: of exchange, syngrapha. A bill payable at sight, syngrapha, quæ præsens, or præsenti die debetur; or pecunia, quæ ex syngrapha præsens, or præsenti die debetur: a bill payable at twenty-one days, syngrapha, cui dies viciesima prima apposita est, or quæ in diem viciesimam primum debetur (all after Mart., Dig., 20, 1, 13: si dies apposita legato non est, præsens debetur, Ulp., 45, 1, 4: quod vel præsens vel ex die dari potest). Bill of indictment, libellus. Bills of mortality, indices mortuorum. || Proposed law, rogatio, lex. To bring in a bill, legem or rogationem ferre: to pass it, rogationem or legem accipere; legem sciscere (of the people): to carry it through, rogationem or legem perferre: to reject it, legem or rogationem antequare.

BILLETT, epistolum, codicillum; libellus (especially of the emperor). Billethead, tabella amatorie scriptæ, tabella blanda, epistola blanda. || Ticket for quarters, * tessera hospitii militaris. || Log of wood. Vid. below.

BILLETT (small log), lignum, lignum fissum. || Other meanings see under the foregoing word.

BILLET, v., * tessera hospitii militem lonare; milites pro hospitii disponere. To billet his soldiers upon the towns, mili-

tes per oppida dispartire, in oppidis collocare.

BILLOW, fluctus.

BILLOWY, fluctuosus.

BIND, || chain, fetter, colligare, vincire, constringere. Obs., ligare, copulare, to bind for the purpose of keeping together: vincere = coercere, to bind for the purpose of hindering free movement: so necere in the old times of the Republic; afterward, with the stronger nexare, to entwine, &c., e.g., flores, coronam: one with fetters, chains, alicum vinculis colligare, catenis vincire, vinculis or catenis constringere. To bind one hand and foot, quadrupedem alicum constringere. Fig., to bind up (tie the hands of), alicum circumscribere; alicum coercere. || Fasten, tie, ligare, alligare, deligare, illigare: astringere; revincere: a napkin about the neck, ligare sudarium circum collum. To bind one to the stake, alicum alligare ad palum. To bind one's hands behind his back, manus religare, manus iligare, or religare post tergum. || Fasten together into a whole, colligare, vincire: the hair into a knot, crines in nodum cogere: hay, fœnum vincire: sheaves, manipulos colligare, vincire. To bind a book, librum compingere. || Cement, ligare, vincire. || Fix, colligare. To bind a sandy soil, solum arenosum arboribus, herbis, &c., colligare. || To bind up, alligare, deligare: obligare: a wound, obligare, or ligare vulnus: the eye, oculum alligare. To bind up the book in one volume, librum eodem volumine complecti. My welfare is bound up in yours, tuâ salute continetur mea. To bind up flax into bundles, linum in fasciculos manuales colligare. || To inwrap, envelope, involve; induere alicui aliquid. || To connect, unite, res inter se jungere, colligare; conjungere, connectere alicud cum alicuâ re. All the virtues are bound together, omnes virtutes inter se nexæ sunt. || To restrict, confine, astringere, obstringere: by an oath, obstringere jurando. To be bound (tied, confined) by something, constrictum, obstructum esse, teneri alicuâ re (as a vow, promise, &c.). || To constrain, oblige, alligare, obligare, obstringere, devincere. The law binds any one, lex tenet alicum. To be bound to a fixed peccate measure, alligatum esse ad certam pedum necessitatem. To be bound to the observance of a league, fœdere alligatum or illigatum esse. To bind a man by an oath, alicum sacramento adigere. To bind one's self to do a thing, se obligare alicui rei (or with ut); so obstringere in aliquid (by oath, sacramento): to a crime, in seclus). I am bound to do this, hoc meum est. To be bound (obliged) to one, alicuius beneficiis obligatum esse. To be bound to serve one, alicui obnoxium esse. || To make captive, astringere. To bind the body, alvum astringere. || To bind over, vadari.

BINDER, qui ligat, colligat, illigat, &c.; alligator.

BIND-WEED, convolvulus (Liv.).

BIOGRAPHER, qui vitam alicuius narrat, enarrat. I am my own biographer, meam vitam ipse narro.

BIOGRAPHY, vitarum scriptio or descriptio; vitæ: of a man, vita alicuius, vitæ alicuius descriptio et imago.

BIPED, bipes.

BIRCH, betula. Birchen, e betulâ factus. A birch-rod, virga betulæ.

BIRD, avis, volucris (volucris, any winged animal: e.g., some insects); ales (especially a large bird); præpes (from the flight of which omens were derived); oscen (from whose song and note omens &c.). A little bird, avicula. The catching of birds, aucupium. To catch birds, aucupari.

A bird-catcher, aucups. A bird-cave, caeca. Bird-line, viscus. Bird-call, fistulorum. A ucupatoria. || Felton, homo, homicidio. To kill two birds with one stone, vel. STON.

BIRTH, || a coming into life, oritur.

A father by birth, pater naturâ.

The hour of one's birth, hora, quâ aliquis natus (genitus) est. From one's birth up, inde ab incunabulis. Before any body's

birth, ante alicum natum, ante quam al-

quis natus est. Birth-day, dies quâ aliquis natus (genitus) est; dies natalis, also natalis. Birth-day present, munus natalicium. Birth-place, locus quâ (urbs in quâ) aliqua genitus est; urbs patria. Athens is his birth-place, natus est Athenis. || Origin, rise, beginning, origo, ortus, initium. || Extraction, descent, ortus; genus; stirps. Of high birth, nobili genere natus, nobili or haud obscuro loco natus. Of low, ignoble birth, ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus. By birth a Tusculan, by citizenship a Roman, ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus. A Macedonian by birth, natione Macedo. || Creature born, partus; infans editus. An untimely birth, abortus. || A bringing forth, partio, partus, partura. || The after-birth, secundæ (sc. partus). || New-birth, nova generatio: but regeneratio may be kept as a technical term in theology.

BIRTH-RIGHT, vis quod ex genere est. || Primogeniture, vis filii majoris or maximi (right of primogeniture): principatus ætatis (primogenitura barbarous): ætatis prærogativa (Ulp.).

BISCUIT, buccellatum (late), panis castrensis (for soldiers); panis nauticus (seabiscuit). || Confectioner's biscuit, panis dulciarius.

BISECT, medium secare.

BISHOP, episcopus. A bishop's dignity, pontificatus. A bishop's crosier, lituus episcopi.

BISMUTH, vismutum.

BISSEXTILE year, annus intercalaris; annus bissextus: day, dies intercalaris, dies bissextus, bissextum.

BIT, || of a bridle,orca. A bridle with a sharp bit, frenum lupatum.

BIT, &c. || To bit a horse, cream ori equi inserere.

BIT, || mouthful, offa, frustum, bolus (Plaut., Ter., præ-classical), buccæ (Suet.). Little bit, otula. Bit by bit, oflatim, frustatim. || Morsel, little piece, mica, uncia; frustum. A bit of bread, uncia panis. || A little, paululum. Not a bit, ne tantillum quidem, ne minimum quidem. To wait a bit, paulum or paulisper opperiri.

BITCH. Bitch-dog, canis femina (or merely canis, if joined with an adjective, which determines its gender). A bitch-wolf, lupa.

BITE, mordere (of the teeth, of cold, of bitter words, of the taste); pungere (of the taste, mind): into something, dente mordere, morsu arripere aliquid. Dogs bite, canes mordent. To bite the dust (of a dying man), mordere humum. To bite off, mordicus auferre; demordere; præmordere (bite off the fore part).

BITE, s., morsus. To kill by a bite, morsu necare, mordicus interficere.

BITING, mordens, mordax (property and figuratively); acicus (as to taste); aculeatus (figuratively, cutting, stinging). Biting words, verborum aculei. Biting wit, asperiores facietie. A biting jest, jocus mordens. Biting ringer, mordax or acicum acutum. A biting ace, securus mordax.

BITTER, || in taste, amarus, acerbus. A bitter taste, asper amarus or acerbus: To be to the mouth, ac amarus. To taste bitter, amaruscere, inasere, secere. Somewhat bitter, subamarus. Bitter secret, ex dulci amarum. || Violent, acere, acerbus; gravis. Bitter want, summa egestas, inedititas. Bitter hate, acerbum odium. A bitter enemy, acerbus inimicus. Bitter cold, frigus acerbum. || Biting, cutting, reproachful, acerbus, amarus, mordax, aculeatus.

BITTERLY, amare; acere; aspere; graviter. To wound one's feelings bitterly, alicui acerbum dolorem inuere. To weep bitterly, effusissime flere. To accuse one bitterly, acerbè or graviter accusare alicum. To reproach one bitterly, aspere vituperare alicum. Bitterly a cry, peritatus, iracundiâ inflammatus.

BITTERNESS, amaritudo (properly and figuratively), amaritas (properly: this [Virg.] and amarities, Catull.; less good than amaritudo); acerbitas (harshness,

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friendliness; calamitous state; gravitas (violence, vehemence); ira, bilis, odium (anger, hate); aggritudo, mæror (grief). **A bitterness of tone, amaritudo vocis.** *To write to one with great bitterness, acerbissime alicui scribere.*

BITEMEN, bitumen.

BITUMINOUS, bitumeneus, bituminatus, bituminosus.

BIVOAC, excubare in armis.

BIVOAC, v., in armis excubare, pro castris exorare.

BLAB, v. a., efferre (foras or in vulgus), proferre (foras), enuntiare (foras).

BLAB, s., vulgator, famigerator; garulus (gratuler).

BLACK, ater (opposed to albus; figuratively, mournful, calamitous); niger (opposed to candidus); pullus (dirty, dingy black, by nature or by dirt); fuscus (blackish; e. g., of a skin burned by the sun); atratus, pullatus (dressed in black); atrox (atrocious, horrible); sceleratus (accursed); tristis, tetricus (gloomy, sullen). *To become black, nigrescere.* *To be black, nigrescere.* *To be somewhat black, nigricare.* **Black and blue, lividus.** **The black art, ars magica.** *In black and white, scriptus.* *To have a thing under black and white, fidem literarum habere.* **A sky black with clouds, coelum obscurum.** **Blackberry, morum rubi, rubum;** bush, rubus. **Black-bird, merula.** **Blacksmith, faber ferrarius.** **Black-thorn, prunus silvestris;** prunus spinosa (Lin.).

BLACK, s., color niger; atramentum. **Black dress, pulla vestis, pulla** (plural); vestis or cultus lugubris, equalor, sordes. **Dressed in black (mourning), sordidatus; pullatus, atratus, veste lugubri vestitus.** **The black of a thing, atrum, nigrum.** **A negro, Ethiops, Afer.**

BLACKEN, v., make black, denigrare; infuscare (make blackish). **Darken, obscure, nigrum facere.** **The heavens were blackened, coelum nubibus obductum erat.** **Defame, de fama or existimatione alicujus detrudere;** confare or conciliare alicui invidiam.

BLACKISH, subniger, nigricans; fuscus (dark-colored, dusky).

BLACKNESS, nigritia; nigror, nigritudo, color niger. **Moral, atrocitas, fœditas, immanitas.**

BLADDER, vesica. **A little bladder, vesicula.**

BLADE, of grasses, herba; graminia herba (of grass); culmus (green stalk of corn). *To be in the blade, in herba esse.* **Of an ear, palma, palmula.** **Of a knife or sword, lamina.** **The sword itself, ferrum, ensis.** **Brisk fellow, homo lascivus, petulans, levis, &c.; homo.** **The shoulder-blade, scapula.**

BLAIN, pustula; papula (from heat).

BLAMABLE, reprehendendus, BLAMEWORTHY, vituperandus, reprehensione or vituperatione dignus; vitiosus (fautly); malus (bad).

BLAME, v. a., reprehendere (to blame in a friendly way, for the purpose of setting a man right); vituperare (to rebuke for the purpose of bringing a man to a confession of his fault, to shame, and repentance); culpare (to lay the blame on, aliquem or aliquid: to be blamed for any thing, culpari ob aliquid; in aliquo: deservedly, merito); increpare (in a loud, railing way; impropere (to declare disapprobation of)). *To blame one in a friendly manner, aliquem amice reprehendere.* *To blame one for a thing, reprehendere aliquem de aliquâ re or in aliquâ re.* *I am not to be blamed for this, a me hæc culpa procul est.* *To be to blame, in vitio esse; in culpa esse.* *We are so much the more to blame, nobis eo minus inoscendum est.*

BLAME, s., reprehensio: vituperatio, culpa, obprobrium. *To fall into blame, reprehendi, vituperari, in vituperationem venire, cadere, incidere.* *To deserve blame, in vitio esse.* *I confess myself to blame for these things, hæc meâ culpa fœtor fieri.* *To lay the blame upon one, culpam in aliquem conferre, transferre (this latter, from one's self on another): culpam alicui at-*

tribunere, assignare. *One passes the blame over to the other, causam alter in alterum confert.* **Fault, vitium, culpa; noxia, noxa; crimen.**

BLAMELESS, non reprehendendus, non vituperandus; probus; ab omni vitio vacuus; integer; sanctus. **A blameless course of life, summa morum probitas, vite sanctitas.** *To live a blameless life, sancte vivere.*

BLANCH, album, pallidum facere, reddere; insolare (to bleach in the sun).

BLAND, lenis, mitis, placidus, blandus.

BLANDISHMENT, blanditiæ, blandimentum.

BLANK, not written on, inanis (generally), vacuus (which can be, or is yet to be written on), purus. **Downcast, crushed, demissus, fractus,** qui animo deficit, percussus, profligatus; tristis, sepe alienus. **Pale, pallidus, pallens.** **Confused, perturbatus, (animo) confusus.**

BLANK, s., charta or tabella inanis, vacua, pura; spatium inane. **In a lorry, sors inanis.** *I draw a blank, sors sine lucro exit.* **Vain thing, res inanis, res vana.**

BLANK, v., aliquem or alicujus animum affligere; alicujus animum frangere, infringere; alicujus mentem animumque perturbare; consternare, percutere.

BLANKET, lodix lancea. *To toss in a blanket, aliquem distentæ lodici impositum in sublime jactare (after Suet., Oth., 2).*

BLASE, * a voluptario genere vite detritus jam et retorridus (after Gell., 15, 30, 1).

BLASPHEME, blasphemare (Eccl.); convicium facere Deo.

BLASPHEMER, blasphemus (Eccl.).

BLASPHEMOUS, blasphemus.

BLASPHEMY, blasphemia (Hieron., Augustin); blasphemium (Prudent); blasphematio (Tertull., causa blasphemationis).

BLAST, impetus venti; ventus, flamen (violent blowing); flatus (blowing); also of favorable winds: flabra, plural, gentle blowing, sometimes puffs of wind; poetic.

Of an instrument, flamen; sonitus; clangor. **Stroke of a planet, &c., tactus, afflatus (e. g., solis, lune, &c.).** **Of lightning, fulmen (so the blasts of fortune, fulmina fortune).** **In the widest sense, fulmen, ictus calamitatis, ventus, calamitas, casus adversus.** **Of disease, contagio.** **Of corn, sideratio, robigo, urêdo (milder, smut).**

BLAST, v., ruin, delere (destroy, blot out): subvertere, evertere (overthrow); perdere (destroy); pervertere (to blast any body's reputation, alicui infamiam movere; aliquem infamare or diffamare; aliquem variis rumoribus differe (to circulate reports against him): to blast one's hopes, spern extinguere). **Blight, terrere, urere, ardere, robiginem corrumpere, robiginem or uridine afficere.** **Blasted heaths, deserta et sterilia tesqua.** **Compare BLIGHT.**

BLAZE, flamma; fulgor; ignis (great brightness).

BLAZE, v. n., ardescere, exardescere, flammam emittere, ardere, flagrare; **v. a.**, vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare.

BLAZON, * insignia gentilitia exprimere or explicare. **Deck, ornare, exornare.** **Display, in conspectum dare; ante oculos exponere; ostentare.** **Spread abroad, divulgare, pervulgare; buccinatorum esse alicujus rei (to trumpet it): canere, cantare (vid. Virg., Æn., 4, 190): venditare, jactare (to trumpet forth one's own praises in any matter).**

BLEACH, insolare (to bleach in the sun). **INTR, albescere; exalbescere (become whitish).**

BLEACHER, * qui insolat lineæ.

BLEACHERY, locus, in quo fit insolatio (lineorum, &c.), or in quo lineæ, &c., purgantur et alba redduntur.

BLEACHING, in the sun, insolato: of wax, cera.

BLEAK, frigidus, algens, algidus.

SN, in cold.

BLEAKNESS, frigus.

BLEAR, A blar eye, oculus humectatus; oculus lippiens (as a permanent

defect). *To have blar eyes, lippire. Bear eyed, lippius, lippiens.*

BLEAREDNESS, fluxio oculorum, lipplido (permanent).

BLEAT, balare, poetical; balatum exereere, Virg.; balatus dare, Ov. **Bleating, balatus.**

BLEED, emit blood, sanguinem fundere (of men and the wound): sanguinem effundere or profundere: his nose bleeds, sanguis e naribus ei fluit. He has bled exceedingly, ingens vis sanguinis manavit. My heart bleeds at something, incredibilem dolorem ex aliqua re capio. How my heart bled! quantum animo vultus accepi! Let blood, sanguinem mittere alicui (e. g., ex brachio): alicui cordilium est (pre- and post-classical, Plaut., Appul.); venam incidere, rescindere, secare, ferire, percutere; alicui venam solvere et sanguinem mittere; alicui sanguinem mittere. He does not bleed freely, male sanguis emittitur.

BLEEDING, discharge of blood, profusivum (profusio or fluxio) sanguinis; hæmorrhagia (especially through the nose).

Surgical, sanguinis missio, detractio.

BLEMISH, v., maculare, commaculare maculis aspergere; deformare, turpare, corrumpere; infuscare, fœdare, inquinare, labeculam aspergere (with dirt): maculis aspergere; violare, lœdere. *To blemish any body's reputation, de existimatione alicujus detrudere.*

BLEND, miscere, commiscere, confundere, permiscere, implicare.

BLESS, prosper, fortunare, prosperare, secundare (poetical), bene vertere; felicem, beatum reddere, felicitatem dare alicui; beare, magnâ lætitiâ afficere. To bless a thing to one, prosperare alicui aliquid; fortunare alicui aliquid. May Heaven bless your labors! Deus tibi (not tuos, as Muretus has it) labores fortunet! To be blessed with a son, filio augeri. Fortune blesses our first undertaking, adspirat primo fortuna labori! Bless me! maxime Jupiter! prohi Jupiter! Pronounce a blessing upon, alicui bene precari; aliquem bonis omnibus prosequi (accompany with blessings): aliquid februare (to purify by religious rites). Praise, laudare, beatum prædicare, laudibus celebrare.

BLESSED, beatus (having all physical and moral good): pius (good, holy; the blessed, pii). **Fortunate, felix, fortunatus.**

BLESSEDLY, beate; feliciter, fauste. **BLESSEDNES, summa felicitas; immortalitas vite (immortality) vita beata. To live in eternal blessedness, beatum ævo semper frui.**

BLESSING, sollemnes preces; bona omina. To dismiss the congregation with a blessing, precibus sollemnibus eorum (sacrum) dimittere. With the blessings of all, omnibus læta precantibus. Gift, benefit, &c., munus, commodum, munus, &c. The blessings of peace, benevicia, commoda pacis. The blessings of Providence, Dei munera, beneficia. Divine favor, Dei favor. May God grant his blessing! quod Deus bene vertat!

BLIGHT, robigo, urêdo; (generally) lues.

BLIGHT, v., robiginem corrumpere, uridine afficere; necare. **The trees and crops are blighted, arbores sataque corrupt lues. Salt showers blight the corn, salis imbres necant frumenta. Vid. BLAST.**

BLIND, cæcus, oculis or luminibus captus, luminibus orbatus. Blind of one eye, coecus, luscus (born so): altero oculo captus (become so): unoculus. Blind-born, cæcus genitus (cæcigenus, poetical). To become blind, lumina oculorum, or lumina, or aspectum amittere. As to the mind, cæcus, occæcatus, mente captus, temerarius, stultus. Fortune makes her favorites blind, fortuna eos cæcos effi-

mit the same blunder, idem peccare: one blunder after another, aliud ex alio peccare. To fall into an opposite blunder, in contrarium vitium converti. || Full of blunders, mendosus. Free from blunders, emendatus (freed from faults; of writings): emendate descriptus (copied out accurately; printed accurately).

BLUNDER, *stumble, pedem offendere: vestigio falli (slip, make a false step): labi (slip down). || Commit a blunder, aliquid offendere (blunder against any thing; not to act as one ought): labi (make a false step): peccare (sin, commit a fault, transig).* Vid. "commit a blunder," under **BLUNDER**, s. || *To blunder out any thing, inconsultus evectum projicere aliquid (Lir., 35, 31, middle). || To blunder upon any thing, in aliquid casu incurere (Cic.).*

BLUNDERHEAD, stipes, truncus, stupidus homo.

BLUNT, hebes, obtusus, retusus (*properly and figuratively*). To be blunt, hebetere; obtusa esse acie (*properly*): hebetem, hebetatum, obtusum esse (*also figuratively*). Become so, hebescere (*properly and figuratively*). Blunt in spirit, hebetis or tardi ingenii. || *Rough, rude, inurbanus, rusticus, horridus. || Abrupt, abruptus. || Plain, liber.*

BLUNT, *r. s.*, hebetare, retundere, obtundere (*properly and figuratively*): *An ore, retundere securim: a spear, hebetare hastam: a keen palate, obtundere subtile palatum: the mind, mentem, ingenium obtundere. To be blunted to a thing, hebetatum atque induratum esse ad aliquid. Blunted in body and mind, anitro simul et corpore hebetato. To blunt hope, spem debilitare, extenuare.*

BLUNTLY, rustice, horridè; libere, audaciter: inornate, abrupte.

BLUNTNESS, hebes (falsis, &c.) acies; rusticitas, mores inculti, horridi; sermo abruptus, inornatus; sermo liberior.

BLUR, macula, labe; litura (*from erasure*).

BLUR, *r.*, obscurare; labem or labeculam aspergere.

BLUSH, *|| turn red, erubescere, pudore or rubore suffundi, rubor mihi suffunditur or offunditur. || Be red, rubere. To blush at one's own praisés, pudore affici ex sua laude. I need not blush, if &c., non est res, quâ erubescam, si, &c. They blush at their origin, origine suâ erubescunt. || Fig., rubere, rubescere; fulgere.*

BLUSH, rubor. *To put to the blush, ruborem allici afferre, elicere; aliquid pudorem incutere. || Fig., rubor, fulgor. || At first blush, primâ specie or fronte, aspectu primo.*

BLUSTER, sèvre. *|| Of men, sevirere; tumultuari, tumultum facere. || Brag, insolenter gloriari. A blustering sea, mare tumultuosum. Blustering weather, cœlum immitte, turbidum.*

BLUSTER, *s.*, tempestas, procella; fremitus, strepitus, tumultus; savitia, furor; jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio.

BLUSTERER, homo turbulentus; homo gloriolus.

BOAR, verres: a wild boar, aper. *Of a boar, verrinus: wild, aprugnus. Boarspar, venabulum. Boar-hog, verres castatus, majalis.*

BOARD, tabula; assis or axis (*thick board, plank*). *To cut a tree into boards, arborem in laminas secare. A house made of boards, ædificium tabulatum or ex tabulis factum. A floor laid with oak boards (planks), solum roboreis axibus compactum or constratum. || To play on, tabula: forus aleatorius, alveus or alveolus (dice-board): abacus (board with squares). || Table, mensa: figuratively, cœna, convivium, epula. Side-board, abscis. To live at another's board, alienâ mensâ or quadrâ vivere. To be separated from bed and board, cubilius ac mensâ discerni. || Food and lodging, victus præstita mercede præbitus. Good board, victus latus. To give one his board, gratitum victum dare alicui. || Assembled, collegium, consensu, consilium.*

|| On board, in navi. To go on board, navem conscendere. To have a person on board, sustulisse aliquem: a thing, vehere aliquid. To leap overboard, ex navi desilire or se projicere. To throw overboard, alicuius rei jacturam facere.

BOARD, *r.*, contabulare. *|| Live at a certain price, ab aliquo, pactâ mercede, alii; alicuius victu, pactâ mercede, uti. To board and lodge with any body, esse in hospitio apud aliquem; hospitio alicuius uti. Put at board, aliquem alicui pactâ mercede alendum tradere. || Enter a ship, in hostium navem transcendere; navem conscendere. || Address, attempt, alioqui, compellari; tentare, petere, adoriri; prævertere.*

BOARDER, qui ab aliquo pactâ mercede altitur. Fellow-boarder, convivor.

BOAST, se efferre, se jactare (insolenter), gloriari, gloriâ et prædicatione sese efferre. *To boast of or in a thing, aliquâ re, or de, or in aliquâ re gloriari: jactare, ostentare, venditare aliquid. He boasts and brags as high as ever, nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius. He boasts of his villainy, in facinore et scelere gloriatur. He boasts of his own deeds, suarum laudum præco est; sua narrat facinora.*

BOAST, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio.

BOASTING, ditatio (*of something, alicuius rei*): ostentatio sui, jactantia sui. *To make a boast of, jactare, ostentare, venditare aliquid; aliquâ re gloriari.*

BOASTER, jactator, ostentator, venditator alicuius rei; homo vanus, homo vaniloquus, homo gloriosus, homo fortis lingua.

BOASTFUL, gloriosus, vanus, vaniloquus.

BOASTFULLY, gloriolose, jactanter.

BOAT, scapha (*especially a ship's boat*): cymba (*a small boat to navigate a lake, for fishing, &c.*): alveus, lembus (*flat-bottomed boat, skiff*): linter (*canoe*): navicula, navigium, actuariolum, lenunculus, sometimes navis, navigium. Boatman, nauta; litrarius.

BODE, portendere.

BODICE, mamillare, thorax linteus.

BODILY, corporalis (*in nature and quality*): corporeus (*in material*): things, corporalia; res corporeæ; quæ cerni tanquam possunt. *|| Proper to the body, possessed by the body, relating to the body, in corpore situs, corporalis: but often by the genitive, corporis. A bodily defect, vitium corporis or corporale. Bodily goods, bona corporis. Bodily charms, corporis venustas. || Real, verus. To bring to bodily act, ad effectum adducere or perducere.*

BODILESS, corpore vacans or vacuum, corpore carens, sine corpore; incorporeus (*Siliter Age*).

BODY, corpus. *A small body, corpusculum. To have a healthy body, bonâ corporis valetudine uti. To devote himself body and soul to one, alicui corpus animæque addicere: to a thing, totum et mente et animo in aliquid insistere. Body-guard, corporis custodes: stipatores corporis, stipatores: satellites, cohortes prætorii, milites prætoriani. A dead body, corpus mortuum, corpus hominis mortui, alius corpus or mortuus: cadaver; funus. To lay out a dead body, corpus mortuum curare. Having two bodies, bicorpus. Able or strong-bodied, robustus, validus, firmus. || Belly, venter, alvus. Beans puff up the body, venter inflatur fabis. To bind the body, alvum stringere. || Person, homo. Nobody, nullus, nemo; non ullus, non quiquam. Every body, omnes homines, omnes. || Any body, quicquam (after negatives, with vix, sine, in interrogative sentences when the answer "No" is expected; and in the second member of comparative sentences): quis, quilibet (any you please): quis (after si, nisi, ne, num, quo, quanto; but si quiquam, when doubt is to be expressed whether there is any body). Somebody, aliquis. Hardly any body, non fere quiquam. Nor is he seen by any body, neque cernitur ulli (for ab ullo). Not a body, homo nemo, nemo unus. That nobody do hurt to any body, ne cui quis noceat. Least any body, ne quis. If any*

body, si quis. || *Collective mass, corpus. They wished to have a king out of their own body, sui corporis creari regem volebant. He set in order the body of the empire, ordinavit imperii corpus. A complete body of all the Roman law, corpus omnis Romani juris. The whole body of citizens, cives cuncti; also civitas. The whole body rose, omnes universi consurrexerunt. || Corporation, &c., corpora, collegium; classis. A learned body, societas doctorum hominum. || Of soldiers, manus, exercitus; pars exercitus or copiarum; agmen; caterva. A body of cavalry, pars equitum; ala equitum. A body (club) of conspirators, globus conjuratorum. A body of players, grex histionum. || Main part of a tree, truncus, stipes: of a column, scapus, truncus: of the human body, truncus. The body of a country, interior alicuius terræ regio; interiora alicuius terræ. || Strength. Wine of a good body, vinum validum, firmum, forte, plenum.*

BOG, palus.

BOGGLE, stupere; dubitare, hærescere, hæsitare, cunctari; tergiversari.

BOGGLER, cunctator, hæsitator.

BOGGLING, dubitatio, hæsitatio, cunctatio.

BOGGY, uliginosus, paluster.

BOIL, *r. n.*, fervere (*also figuratively of the passions and of men*): aestuare (*to swell and roar with heat; also figuratively*): bullare, bullire (*to bubble up*). *To begin to boil, ebullire, effervesce. To boil enough, defervesce. Boiling hot, fervens. The meats boil, cibaria bullant. To boil over, exundare (of boiling water, Plin., 31, 2, 19). To make to boil, fervescere. The sea boils, aestuat mare. To boil with envy, invidiâ aestuare. To boil with anger, irâ fervere; sævire: || r. a., fervescere, interfervescere (make to boil): coquere (cook by boiling). To boil down, decoquere (e.g., acetum ad quartas, Col.). To boil a thing in something, aliquid coquere in or ex aliquâ re (e.g., in lacte, ex oleo); incoquere aliquâ re or cum aliquâ re (e.g., aquâ ferventi, cum aquâ). To boil quite, percoquere. To boil meats, cibum or cibaria coquere; cibum parare or comparare (general term of preparing meat, &c., for food). Boiled, elixus (opposed to assus): coctus (dressed by fire, opposed to crudus).*

BOILER, *|| one who boils, coctor. || Caldron, &c., vas coquinarium: ahenum (of brass): ahenum oculum: caldarium (Für., for heating water in baths): cucuma (some vessel for boiling or cooking, Petron.). corina (with three feet). || Lebes only when Greek customs, persons, &c., are spoken of; especially as a costly present.*

BOISTEROUS, turbulentus, turbidus, procellosus, tumultuosus, violentus. *A boisterous sea, mare procellosum (exer so): mare vi ventorum agitatum atque turbatum (in a single case). Boisterous weather followed, secute sunt tempestates.*

BOLD, audens (*in any one instance, and only in a good sense*): audax (*permanently, and in a good or bad sense, mostly in the latter*): impudens, intripidus; fidens (*confident, assured*): confidens (*confident, in a bad sense*): temerarius (*rash*): impudens, impudicus (*without shame or modesty*): procaax, protervus (*forward, in a noisy, troublesome, reckless way; procaax especially in words, protervus in actions*): petulans (*attacking others with raillery, &c., without any consideration*): lascivus (*forward, from high animal spirits; also, wanton*). Bold (*in language*), procaax lingua. Bold language, sermo procaax or procaaciter ortus. || Projecting, prominentior. Very bold, summæ audaciæ, singulari audaciâ. A bold poet, poeta audax: thought, sententia audax: metaphor, verbum audacius or altius translatum. To be bold (to say, &c.), audere (with infinitive). You are a bold beggar, satis audacter petis. A bold brow, os ferreum: a bold fellow, homo perfrictæ frontis (both in a bad sense).

BOLDLY, audacter, libere; fidenter, confidenter; impudenter; impavidè, intrepide; temere; procaaciter (cactus,

caessime: proterve [SYN. in BOLD]. *To behave boldly (= forwardly)*, procacius se in aliquâ re gerere. *I say it boldly, audacter dico; libere proficor.*

BOLDNESS, audentia, audacia, animus audax; identia, confidentia; impudentia; os durum, ferreum: procacitas: protervitas: lascivia [SYN. in BOLD]. *Rash boldness, temeritas. Boldness of speech, libertas. Too great boldness, licentia. To have the boldness to, &c., audere (with infinitive): sumere hoc sibi, ut, &c.*

BOLE, truncus, stirps.

BOLL, calamus. *Bolls of flax, lini virge.*

BOLSTER, pulvinus.
BOLT, materis or mitra (vid. *Cas.*, B. G., 1, 26): sagitta (arrow). *Thunder-bolt, fulmen. Bolt upright, plan rectus; directus. || Bar, clastrum, pessulus, obex.*

BOLT, v., *|| the door, pessulo januam claudere or occludere, pessulum januae obdere. To bolt one out, aliquem excludere foras. || To sift, cribrare, cribro cernere or succernere, succernere. || Blurt out, projicere. INTRA, erumpere, prorumpere.*

BOLTER, cribrum farinarium or pollinarium: incerniculum.

BOLTING-CLOTH, *linteum cribrum.

BOMB, *pyrobolus. *To throw bombs, *pyrobolos mittere.*

BOMBARD, *urbem tormentis verberare.

BOMBARDIER, *pyrobolarius.

BOMBARDMENT, *tormentorum, telorum, pyrobolorum coniectio.

BOMBAST, verborum pompa, verborum tumor, inflata oratio, ampullie. *To deal in bombast, adhibere quampiam in dicendo speciem atque pompam: ampullari (Hor., λυκίσαν).*

BOMBASTIC, inflatus, chatus (Cic.: less commonly, tumidus, Turgidus (Hor.). *Any body's style is bombastic, alicujus oratio turget atque inflata est.*

BOND. [Vid. BAND.] *Bonds, chains, vincula; catenae. || Imprisonment, custodia, vincula. To lie in bonds and chains, esse in vinculis et catenis. To cast into bonds, in vincula mittere, conjicere; vinculis astringere. To cast into bonds (prison), in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere.*

|| Tie, vinculum (properly and figuratively): nodus, copula (figuratively). There is a closer bond among kinsmen, arctior colligatio est societatis propinquorum. || Obligation, chirographum; syngrapha (paper signed by both parties to a contract). To borrow money upon one's bond, per chirographum pecuniam mutuum sumere. To lend one money upon his bond, chirographo exhibito, pecuniam alicui credere. || To give bonds, satisfacere (pro re), satisfactionem interponere, dare: for the payment of the money adjudged, satisfacere judicate pecunie (genitive, sc. nomine).

BONDAGE, captivitas; servitus, conditio servilis. *The yoke of bondage, jugum servitutis. To hold in bondage, servitute opprimere tenere.*

BONDIAN, servus: mancipium (bought or taken in war): verum (born in one's house). *A bondman by reason of debt, vere nexus. The bondmen of a family, familia alicujus.*

BONDSMAN, servus: servula.

BONDSMAN. [Vid. BONDMAN.] *|| One bound for another, sponsor, vas, præs, satisfactor.*

BONE, os; spina (of a fish). *A little bone, ossiculum. Of bone, osseus. Without bones, sine osse, exos: To deprive of bones, exossare (also of fish). Bone by bone, ossiculatim. It is nothing but skin and bones, ossa atque pellis totus est; vis ossibus heret. I tremble, every bone of me, omnibus artubus contremisco. Backbone, spina. Hip-bone, coxa, coxendix, os coxae. Shin-bone, tibia. To break a bone, os frangere. I make no bones of doing this, religio mihi non est, quominus hoc faciam. I have given him a bone to pick, injeci scrupulum homini.*

BONE, v., *|| take out the bones, exossare (congruus exossabitur, Ter.).*

BONFIRE, ignes festi (Stat.).

BON MOT, facete or belle dictum, breviter ac commodè dictum, bonum dictum; salus dictum, dicerium (when sarcastic).

BONNET, *|| for women: mitra; mitella (a sort of cap with flaps, and tied under the chin; borrowed from the Asiatics by the Greeks and Romans): reticulum (a net for the hair). || Calantica, not calantica, was probably a sort of veil, covering the head and shoulders. To put on a bonnet, caput mitrâ operire. || For men: cucullus (pointed and fastened to the dress): pileus (a cap of felt).*

BONNY, bellus, venustus, lepidus; lætus, hilarus, hilaris.

BONY, osseus (full of bones): osseus, ossi similis (bone-like).

BOOBY, homo rusticus, stolidus; atipes, caudex; asinus.

BOOK, volumen; liber (also part of a work), libellus (little writing): codex with or without accepti et expensi (account-book): ephemeris, libellus, commentarii (memorandum or note-book; journal, diary, &c.). *Waste-book, adversaria (plural). Without book, ex memoria, memoriter. To get without book, ediscere, memorie tradere, mandare, committere. To keep a book (of account), codicem accepti et expensi habere. A collection of books, librorum copia; bibliotheca. Knowledge of books, librorum notitia, usus. To mind his book, studiis incumbere. Trade in books, mercatura libraria. To get into any body's books (= become his debtor), vid. DEBTOR. Not to be in any body's books (= not to be in favor with him), vid. FAVOR. To call any body to book (i. e., to make an accurate calculation), ad calculos alicquem vocare (Lir.).*

BOOK, v., aliquid in codicem, commentarios, libellum, &c., referre.

BOOK-BINDER, glutinator (among the ancients): bibliopæus, librorum compactor (among the moderns).

BOOK-CASE, armarium librorum (Paul. Dig.): armarium parieti in bibliotheca speciem insertum (Plin., Ep., 2, 17, 8. *let into a wall*). || Not scrinium. Vid. Dict.

BOOK-KEEPER, calculator, qui alicui est a rationibus, rationarius.

BOOKSELLER, bibliopola, librorum venditor; librarius (when he also transcribes the books). *Bookseller's shop, taberna libraria, libraria.*

BOOK-WORM, blatta, tineæ. || Fig., to be a book-worm, studiis or libris immori; quasi heluarî libris; totum se addidisse in literas.

BOOM, s., longius: contus; pertica [vid. POLE.] || Obex (obstacle): perhaps agger portuum munitus.

BOOM, v., fluctuare: undare: aestuare: exastuare (boil violently): sævire (rage). *To come booming (i. e., with swelling sails), velis passis aliquo pervehi.*

BOON, gratia, beneficium, donum, munus. SYN. in GIFT.

BOON, adj., hilaris, lætus, jocosus, jucundus. *Boon-companion, comitio; compator; sodalis.*

BOOR, rusticus; agrestis (the rusticus violates the conventional, the agrestis even the natural, laws of good behavior); inurbanus (unpolished); incultus (uncultivated). *Boors, homines rustici, rustici et agrestes, rustici, agrestes. You are a boor, rusticus es.*

BOORISH, *|| rustic, rusticus, rusticus, agrestis. [SYN. in ROOR.] || Rude, raw, rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus, incultus. Somewhat boorish, subrusticus, sub-agrestis.*

BOORISHNESS, rusticitas (Silver Age): mores rustici.

BOORISILLY, rusticus.

BOOT, calceamentum quod pedes suris tenet or crura tegit: the ancients wore no boots like ours; caliga was only a sole (vid. SHOES), and ocreæ were the military aræres or leggings of bronze, brass, &c., and also the similar leather leggings of peasants, hunters, &c. *Boot-jack, * furca*

excalceandis pedibus. Booted, calceamentis, &c., indutus; calceatus.

BOOT, v., prodesse, conducere, usui esse, ex usu esse. Vid. PROFIT, v.

BOOT, s., utilitas, usus, commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, fructus. *To boot, insuper; ultro: to give any thing to boot, * gratis addere. This goes to boot, hoc insuper additur; hoc ultro adjicitur.*

BOOTH, tabernaculum (stall in which goods are sold; also drinking-booth): pergula (booth or stall attached to the outer wall of a house; e. g., a broker's, Plin.). *Little booth, tabernula.*

BOOTLESS, inutilis; cassus, inanis, vanus, irritus. Vid. USELESS.

BOOTLESSLY, frustra, nequidquam, incassum. *You labor bootlessly, operam perdis.*

BOOTY, præda; raptum (got by robbery). *Booty in arms, banners, &c., exuvia: in arms stripped from the enemy, exuvie. The general's share of the booty, manubia: the state's, sectio. To make booty, prædari; prædam or prædas facere; prædam aut prædas agere (of men and cattle; also with hominum pecorumque): rapere, rapinas facere. To live by booty (robbed), vivere rapto.*

BORAX, *borax.

BORDER, s., margo (sentî, libri, &c.): ora (broader than margo): labrum (of a ditch, for instance), limbus (on a garment). || *Bondary, finis, confinium. Borders, fines (also for the land itself). To dwell upon the borders of two lands, finem sub utrumque habitare. Soldiers stationed on the borders, limitanei milites.*

BORDER, v., a., marginare; cingere, circumdare, coercere aliquâ re. *A bordered garment, vestis limbata, segmentata. || To border upon (of people), limitum, vicinum, confinium esse alicui. || Of lands, adiacere, imminere alicui terre; tangere, attingere, contingere terram. || Bordering, limitinus, vicinus, confinis; subjectus or conjunctus alicui loco. To border together, se invicem contingere. Falschoods border on truth, falsa veris finitima sunt.*

BORDERER, qui sub finem alicujus terre habitat; accola, finitimus. *The borderers on the sea, qui oceanum attingunt; maritimi homines; on the Rhine, qui proximi Rheno flumini sunt; accola Rheni.*

BORE, v., terebrare (with a gimlet or instrument that is turned round): forare (to make a hole through): perforare (quite through): perterebrare. *To bore a hole, foramen terebrare or terebrâ cavare. A boring, terebratio. To get out by boring, exterebrare. To bore, i. e., make hollow by boring, efforare; the trunk of a tree, truncum. To bore one's way through a crowd, penetrare per turbam; through the snows, eluctari nives or per nivea.*

BORE, s., foramen. || *Caliber, modus; magnitudo, amplitudo. A bore (= troublesome person), intolerabilis (intolerans) (unbearable); importunus (troublesome, annoying); odiosus (hateful). To be a bore (of a public speaker), odiosum esse in dicendo.*

BORER, terebra.

BORN. To be born, nasci, gigni (ex aliqua); in lucem edi, in vitam venire: with the feet foremost, pedibus gigni, in pedes procedere. *A Grecian born, in Græcia natus, ortu Græcus. Who were Persians born, qui in Perside erant nati. Noe-born, recens natus. Before you were born, ante te natum. || To be descended, ortum, oriundum esse. || Fig., to be born (i. e., destined by nature) to a thing, ad aliquod natum or factum esse; ad aliquod natum atque factum esse.*

BOROUGH, municipium.

BORROW, *|| what is to be returned by an equivalent, mutuari, mutuum (not mutuo) sumere aliquod ab aliquo: money of one, pecuniam mutuum sumere, pecuniam petere ab aliquo: on interest, fenori argutum sumere ab aliquo. I want to borrow money, quero pecunias mutuas: on interest, fenore: of one, rogare alicquem pecuniam mutuum or argutum mutuum. To borrow (receive by borrowing) money, pecuniam mutuum ac-*

elipere. || *For use, utendum petere; mutuari: for a neighbor, ex proximo. To want to borrow, utendum rogare. Borrowed, mutatus; mutuatus.* || *Fig., mutari, aliunde assumere, sumere aliunde ut mutuum, petere, repetere. The moon borrows her light of the sun, luna mutatur lucem a sole.*

BORROWER, qui mutatur or mutuatus est.

BOSOM, sinus (of the body, of a garment): pectus, animus (figuratively, breast, heart): pars interior (intima); interiora (intima), viscera; complexus. || *To weep on the bosom of a friend, in amici sinu flere. To press one to his bosom, aliquem artius complecti; aliquem amplectari. To see into one's bosom, aperit aliquis pectus videre. To look into one's own bosom, in sese descendere. The enemy are in the bosom of the city, in sinu urbis hostes sunt. They dug into the bosom of the earth, itum est in viscera terrae. To banish from his inmost bosom, aliquid ex intima mente evellere. The secrets of one's bosom, animi secreta, occulta pectoris. Furies which haunt the bosom, domesticæ furie. To be one's bosom friend, de complexu et sinu aliquid esse; in sinu aliquid gestari. A bosom friend, sodalis; amicus conjunctissimus; amicissimus, intimus. The world holds all things in its bosom, mundus omnia complexu suo coarctet et continet.*

BOSS, || of a shield, umbo. || *Stud, knob, bulla. || Of the stick on which a book is rolled, umbilicus, cornu.*

BOTANICAL, herbarius.

BOTANIST, herbarius.

BOTANIZE, v., *herbas querere, colligere.

BOTANY, herbaria (sc. ars, Plin.).

BOTCH, tuber. Little botch, tuberculum. Full of botches, tuberosus. || *Clumsy patch, &c., pannus male assutus; cicatrix; vitium.*

BOTCH, v., male scire or rescire; infabre or inscienter facere; corrumpere, deformare, turpare: tuberosus or ulceribus turpare (mark with botches). To botch up, inscienter facere, confingere; ementiri.

BOTH, ambo (both together): uterque (both severally, one as well as the other): duo (in such connections as duobus oculis, duabus manibus). On both sides, utrimque; utrobique. From both sides, utrimque. To both sides, places, utroque. Conscience has great force on both sides, magna est vis conscientie in utraque partem. Many being killed on both sides, multis utrimque interfectis. They may be said both ways, utroqueverum dicantur. He made one camp out of both, una castra fecit ex binis castris. Both (where two parties, or several on each side, are referred to), utrique (plural).

BOTH, conj.: both-and, et-et, quum—tum, tum—tum. I have lost both my money and my labor, et pecuniam et operam peridi. Both in time of peace and war, tum in pace, tum in bello. They kill both men and women alike, feminas pariter atque viros trucidant. Have you lost both wit and goods? consilium simul cum re amisit? Both covetous and prodigal, sordidus simul et sumtuosus.

BOTHER, v. [Vid. TEASE.] To bother any body with questions, obtundere aliquem rogando.

BOTTLE, lagena; ampulla (large, big-bellied). Little bottle, laguncula, ampullula. To empty, drain the bottle, lagenam exsiccare. || *Of hay, fasciculus or manipulus feni.*

TO BOTTLE wine, vinum diffundere, in lagenas infundere.

BOTTOM, fundus (of a cask, the sea, &c.), solum. || *Valley, plain, vallis, convallis, planities. || Ground-work, fundamentum, fundamenta. The bottom of the sea, mare imum, fundus or ima (neuter plural) maris. The anchor finds bottom, ancora subsistit, idit. To drain a wine-jar to the bottom, cadum fœce tenus potare. The bottom of the ditch, solum fossæ. To settle to the bottom, residere, subsidere. To go to the bottom (sink), mergi, sidere, pessum ire. To send to*

the bottom, pessum dare, mergere, demergere. The bottom of a ship, alveus or carina (navis). To search a thing to the bottom, accuratus, subtilius investigare aliquid; aliquid investigare et perscrutari; aliquid pertractare. To come to the bottom of a matter, aliquid perspicere. I see the bottom of him, eum penitus perspicio. I do not see upon what bottom it rests, rationem quam habeat, non satis perspicio. He is at the bottom of this, ortum est hoc ab eo. To overturn, destroy from the bottom, funditus evertre; a fundamentis disjicere; funditus tollere. To place at the bottom, in imo ponere. From top to bottom, ab summo ad imum. Sharpened at the bottom, ab imo præacutus. He groans from the bottom of his heart, gemitum dat pectore ab imo. I am distressed even at the bottom of my heart, angor intus sensibus. At the bottom of a mountain, sub radicibus montis, in imis radicibus montis. || Ship, navis, navigium. || Fig., you are embarked on the same bottom, in eadem esse navi. || Clex, glomus. To wind yarn into bottoms, lanam glomerare in orbes.

BOTTOM, v. To be bottomed upon a thing, niti aliquid re or in aliquid rei; tenere, contineri aliquid re; cerni, positum esse in aliquid re.

BOTTOMLESS, fundo carens. Bottomless depth, immensa or infinita altitudo; vorago.

BOUGH, ramus, brachium arboris (arm). A small bough, ramulus, ramiculus. A leafy bough, ramus frondosus. A dry bough, ramale: pieces of dry boughs, ramæa fragmenta, ramalia. Full of boughs, ramosus. Of boughs, rameus. To spread into boughs, luxuriari, ramis diffundi.

BOUGIE, cereus (war light): catheter (catheter, surgical instrument for drawing off the water, Cæsar, Aurel.).

BOUNCE. To bounce up or back, resilire, resultare. The hail bounces back from the top of the house, resilit grandæ culmine tecti. The water bounces in the kettle, unda exsultat athenis. To bounce into the air, in altum expelli. To bounce out, prosilire; prorumpere, erumpere: in, irumpere or irruere in, &c. My heart bounces, cor mihi rite salt. || Make a noise, crepare. Bounces at the door, pulsare fores vehementer; quætere fores. || Vapor, swagger, se jactare, insolenter gloriari. || Bouncing, robustus, validus, fortis. A bouncing girl, virgo valens, valida; virago.

BOUNCE, s., crepitus; ictus, pulsus; jactatio (boasting): minæ (threats).

BOUND, || boundary, limit, finis, terminus, limes; modus (due measure): cancelli (barrier, properly and figuratively). To fix the bounds, fines terminare, fines constituere. To fix bounds to something (properly and figuratively), terminos, modum ponere alicui rei. To set bounds to a thing (figuratively), modum facere alicui rei. To go beyond the bounds, fines transire (properly and figuratively): extra fines or cancellos egredi, modum excedere (figuratively). To keep one's self within the bounds of modesty, fines reverendiæ non transire. To keep force one within bounds, coercere, continere, constringere aliquem. To keep one's self within bounds, se cohibere; coercere cupiditates.

BOUND, [Vid. BORDER.] Set bounds to, terminis circumscribere: terminos statuere alicui rei. || Confine, restrain, circumscribere, moderari, temperare, modum facere (alicui rei), coercere, reprimere.

BOUND, || to spring, salire. Bound up, exsilire, exsultare. To bound into the saddle, in equum insilire. || Rebound, resilire, resultare, repelli, repercuti, recellere.

BOUND, s., saltus; exsultatio (a bounding up): repercusus (rebound).

BOUND, To be bound any whither, aliquid rei; aliquid tendere. Whither are you bound? quo tendis? quo te agis? quo cogitas or vis (sc. ire)?

BOUNDARY. [Vid. BOUND.] The god of boundaries, Terminus: his festival,

Terminalia. To drive in a post to mark the boundary, palum terminalem figere. A boundary stone, lapis terminalis, terminus, saxum, limes in agro positus. Soldiers stationed on the boundaries, milites limitanei.

BOUNDEN. A bounden duty, officium: debitum (duty as a moral obligation): debitum officium.

BOUNDLESS, interminatus, infinitus, immensus; immoderatus, immodicus (immoderate): insatiabilis.

BOUNDLESSLY, infinite, immoderate.

BOUNDLESSNESS, infinitas, immensitas: of time, nulla circumscriptio temporum: of power, potentia infinita.

BOUNTEOUS. Vid. BOUNTIFUL.

BOUNTIFUL, largus, liberalis, beneficent, benignus, munificus. To be bountiful to one, largum, liberalem, beneficent esse in aliquem. Bountiful of his money, liberalis pecunie. Vid. GENEROUS.

BOUNTIFULLY, large, liberaliter, benigne, munifice.

BOUNTY, largitas, liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia. || Premium, præmium, pretium. || When a soldier enlists, auctoramentum.

BOUQUET (of wine), anima amphoræ.

BOUT. At one bout, simul (at the same time): uno impetu (with one effort, Cic.). A drinking bout, commissio (a merry-making after a regular cœna, with games, dancing, strolling out into the streets, &c.). Compositio, in Cicero, only as translation of εὐχρησίων: not used as a Roman expression by him or any other author.

BOW, || to bend, flectere, indectere; curvare, incurvare. Bowed, inflexus, incurvus: backward, recurvus, recurvus, repandus. Istra, flecti, curvari incurvescere. To bow, bow the head, se demittere, caput demittere: to bow to any body (as a mode of salutation), acclinus saluto aliquem (Arnob.): salutare aliquem: down to the ground, aliquem adoro, veneror. To bow the knee, genua flectere (generally): genua (flexa) submittere (out of respect; to one, alicui). They bow down under the weight, incurvantur, ceduntque ponderi. To bow to one (figuratively), submittere se alicui; se alicuius potestati permittere. Man must bow to the will of God, hominum vita jussu divine legis obtemperare. To bow to the ground (crush, depress), frangere, deprimere, opprimere: one's pride, superbiæ alicuius retundere.

BOW, s., corporis inclinatio: to make a bow to any body, acclinus saluto aliquem (Arnob.), or only aliquem salutare.

BOW, s., arcus. Bow-string, nervus. A cross-bow, arcuballista, manuballista. A bowman, sagittarius: cross-bow man, arcuballistarius, manuballistarius. A maker of bows, arcuarius. Within bow-shot, intra teli jactum or coniectum: out of, extra, &c. To bend a bow, arcum intendere, adducere. To get his food by his bow, expedire alimenta arcu. A rainbow, pluvius arcus; also from context, arcus. A bow-window, fenestra arcuata. Bow-legged, varus, valgis. || Of a stringed instrument, plectrum.

BOWELS, || intestines, intestina (general term): viscera: extra (internal parts which are considered less vile: heart, &c.). Bowels of compassion, misericordia. || Fig., in war, parti viscera, interiora, intima: of the earth, of a mountain, viscera terre, montis. The evil is seated in the bowels of the state, inheret malum in visceribus reipublicæ.

BOWER, umbraculum.

BOWL, poculum, patera, phiala, scyphus: cratera or crater (for mixing drinks in): pelvis; aqualis, aque manale. || Of a fountain, labrum, crater. || Vid. BASIN.

BOWL, || for rolling, globus.

BOWL, v., volvere: Istra, *comæ globis petere, *globis or conis ludere. Bowling, *conorum lusus.

BOWS, || of a ship, prora, pars prior navis.

BOWSPRIT, malus proralis.

BOX, arca (with a lock, low, and placed on the ground): cista and (still smaller) capsæ (both portable, for valuables, books, fruit, &c.): armarium (for things in con-

vant use, books, clothes, &c.: it was higher than an arca, had divisions, and was sometimes placed against a wall: scrinium (with divisions, or pigeon-holes, for letters, medicines, valuables): pyxis (for drugs, &c., properly of box-wood, also of any wood, and even of metal): arcula, capsula, capsella, cistula, cistellula. An ointment box, narthecium. A lot box, situla. Ballot box, cista, cistula. Dice box, phimus, fritillus, orica. A strong box, arca. Box to keep ornaments in, arcula ornamentorum, pyxis: for rings, dactylithēca. A clothes box, armarium. A box in a shop, nidus. A box in a chest, locus. A box for plants, vas. A medicine box, narthecium. || A Christmas box (present), strenā. || In a theatre, spectaculum altum. (Vid. Lin., l. 35.)

BOX, v., conclude, include, in arca, cistā; seipre, obseipre.

BOX, || a blow, alapa (in the face with the open hand); colaphus (with the fist). To give one a box on the ear, aliquid colaphum ducere, impingere, infringere; palma aliquid percute. To box one's ears soundly, aliquid percute colaphis.

BOX, r., || fight with the fists, pugna certare. A boxing match, pugillatio, pugillatus. A boxer, qui pugnis certat, pugil.

BOX, || a tree, buxus. Box-wood, buxum. Made of box-wood, buxeus. A flute of box-wood, tibia buxœa, or simply buxus, buxum. Full of box, buxosus. A place planted with box, buxetum.

BOY, puer. A little boy, puerulus, pusio (generally): pupus, pupulus (in endowment). To become a boy again, repuascere. To leave boy's play, nuces relinquere. He is past a boy, virilem togam sumit, ex pueris or ex ephēbis excessit. When I was a boy, me puero. || Vid. CHILD.

BOYHOOD, ætas puerilis, pueritia, anni pueriles or puerilitas. In boyhood, in eunte ætate. From my, our boyhood, a puero, a pueris.

BOYISH, puerilis.

BOYISHLY, pueriliter.

BOYISHNESS, puerilitas, mores pueriles.

BRACE, v., || bind, alligare, deligare. || Strain, tendere, intendere, contendere.

BRACE, vinculum, copula. || Bandage, ligamen, ligamentum, fascia; redimiculum. || Tension, tensio (Hygin., Vit., post-classical, rare): tensura (post-classical, Hygin., Veget.). Mostly by circumlocution with extendere (e. g., funem): intendere (e. g., chordas, arcum): contendere (arcum, &c.): intendere aliquid alicui re, de or in alicui re. Braces under a bed, insitæ, quibus sponda culcitam fert (Petron.). || Of a ship, funis quo antenna vertitur; rudens. || Braces for breeches, * fasciæ braciis sustinentis. || A pair, par: of pigeons, par columbarum. They are found in braces, bini inveniuntur.

BRACELET, armilla, brachiale, spinther (vid. ARMLET). Wearing bracelets, armillatus.

BRACK, ruptum, scissum; rima; vitium.

BRACKET (in typography), uncus, not uncinus, may be used as technical term; in parenthesis nota or signum (for double brackets). To inclose in brackets, * uncis (not uncinis) includere.

BRACKISH, subsalsus, amarus. To have a brackish taste, salsi or subsalsi saporis esse.

BRAG, se jactare, insolenter gloriari, gestire et se efferre insolentius; linguā esse fortem; sublatius de se dicere; gloriōsus de se predicare; gloriā et prædicatione se efferre: of any thing, gloriari alicui re, de or in alicui re, ac jactare in alicui re; aliquid jactare, ostentare, venditare. He brags of his merits, de virtutibus suis prædicat. In order to brag of their genius, &c., ingenii venditandi memorieque ostentandæ causā. Vain bragging, inanis jactantia. A bragging soldier, gloriosus miles. Bragging words, ingentia verba.

BRAGGART, } jactator, ostentator,
BRAGGADOCTO, } venditor alicuius rei (one who is always bringing forward boastfully his real or supposed merits; e. g., factorum): homo vanus (empty, conceited fellow): immodicus æstimator aui (who infinitely overrates himself): homo vaniloquus: homo (miles) gloriosus: jactator rerum a se gestarum: fortis linguā.

BRAGGING, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio; venditatio quædam et ostentatio (all with alicuius rei, about any thing): ostentatio sui: jactantia sui (Tac.): vana de se prædicatio: jactatio circulatoria. Grandiloquentia, magniloquentia (used by Cicero seldom, and in other meanings) are poetical.

BRAID, texere, necere, plectere (only in participle plexus). To braid a basket, fusciam texere. To braid garlands of flowers, sarta e floribus facere. To braid tress into the hair, hederā religare crines. To braid the hair, comam in gradus formare or frangere, comæ caput in gradus.

BRAID, s., || of hair, gradus. A braid of flowers, flores texti or plecti.

BRAIN, cerebrum. A little brain, cerebellum. To beat out the brains, cerebrum extendere, elidere, dispercutere. || Fig., cerebrum, mens. His brain is turned, mente captus est, de or ex mente exit, mente alienatus est. Is not your brain turned? satini sanus es? To ply his brains, ingenii or mentis vires intendere.

BRAIN, v., alicui cerebrum discutere, diminuire, dispercutere; cerebrum excipere, extrahere.

BRAINISH, cerebrosus, phreneticus (φρενικός).

BRAINLESS, demens, fatuus, stolidus, desipiens, vecors. He is a brainless fellow, cerebrum non habet.

BRAIN-PAN, calva, calvaria.

BRAIN-SICK, mente captus, delirus, vecors, demens, desipiens.

BRAKE (fern), filix. || Thorn, thick-et, dumetum, vepretum, scitinetum, spinetum. || A brake for hemp, * instrumentum quo cannabis decorticatur. || Kneading-trough, magis. || Sharp bit, lupi, frenum lupatum, or lupatum only.

BRAMBLE, || blackberry, raspberry, rubus. Bramble bushes, rubetum. || Thorns, dum (bushes crowded together so as to make a sort of wilderness): scentes (prickly bushes, thorn bushes): vepres (combines both meanings; thorn bushes growing thickly together). Bramble brake, dumetum, &c.

BRAN, furfur. Of bran, furfurculus.

BRAN-LEAF, furfuraceus.

BRANCH, ramus (a bough from the trunk): frons (leafy branch of a bough): termes (branch broken off with its leaves and fruits). A dry branch, ramale. A vine branch, palme, sarmentum. A little branch (bough), ramulus, ramusculus. || Sprig, surculus, sarmentum. To put forth branches (vid. BRANCH, v.): excessivè, silvescere. To have branches, frondere. Fig., ramus (branch or collateral line of a stock): familia (division of a gens): pars (part). Branch of a river, brachium, pars: caput (one of its mouths). Branch of the sea, sinus, astuarium. Branch of a mountain, ramus, brachium. The four branches into which morals divide themselves, quatuor partes honestatis.

BRANCH, v., frondescere; ramis diffundi; luxuriari. A branching beech, patula fagus. || Branch (divide itself) into two parts, into several parts, in duas, plures partes dividi. To branch out a discourse, orationem in plures partes, in plurima capita distinguere. || To speak diffusely, latius, uberius dicere, disputare: pluribus dicere. To branch out far, late se fundere.

BRANCHLESS, fronde or ramis carens or nudatus.

BRANCHY, frondosus; ramosus, ramulosus; patulus.

BRAND, || fire-brand, titio (τίσις, on or taken from the hearth, where it served for warmth, heat, light): torris (torreo): the burning brand from the hearth, especially from a pile or altar, where it was consuming a corpse, victim, &c.). A burning

brand, titio ardens, practical, vivus (opposed to extinctus). || Mark of disgrace, literarum nota (inusta), stigma. Fig., to cast a brand of infamy upon one, maculum or ignominiam or notam turpitudinis alicui inurere; aliquid ignominia notare (of the censor). || For cattle, nota, signum.

BRAND, v. To brand one, notam alicui inurere, stigma alicui inscribere, impōnere. Fig. (vid. above, to cast a brand upon). Branded (properly), literarum nota or stigmatibus nota inustus, stigmatias (-e). Branded with crime, infamatus, infamis, famosus: with cowardice, ignavius nota designatus. A branding-iron, cautērium.

BRANDISH, librare (hastam, to raise it in a horizontal direction, in order to hurl it with greater force and a surer aim): vibrare (to brandish it backward and forward, or up and down, in order to testify an eager desire for the combat): coruscare (to make a weapon gleam): rotare (to whirl it round and round): quater, quassare, crispare (to wave, shake, flourish). || Fig., to brandish syllogisms, conclusiunculas vibrare.

BRANDY, * vinum e frumento factum, * vinum frumento expressum. Pliny speaks of the spirituous liquors prepared by the Indians from dates, &c., by the general term vinum.

BRASS, æs, æris, metallum; orichalcum (properly a natural copper ore, and a kind of brass prepared from it). Brass ore, or brass stone, lapis ærosus. Full of brass, ærosus. Covered with brass, æratus. To cover with brass, ære inducere. Made of brass [vid. BRAZEN]. A brass pot, æhenum.

BRASSY (containing brass), ærosus. || Harsh as brass, æreus, æratus. || Impudent. Vid. BRAZEN.

BRA-T, infans, infantulus (-a); puerulus, pusio, puellula; filius (-a), filiolus (-a). A beggar's brat, mendicil filius. When you were a brat, te puero, puellula, infante. || Vid. CHILD.

BRAVADO, inanes minæ (Cic.): (immanis) terror verborum (Cic.): verba minarum plena (Hor.): of threatening bravado. || Boast, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio, &c. Vid. BRAGGING.

BRAVE, || courageous, &c., animosus (opposed to timidus, full of high spirit and animal courage to brave danger fearlessly): fortis (opposed to ignavus, brave; with moral courage to brave danger and endure hardships): strenuus (opposed to ignavus, going resolutely and actively to work, and firm and persevering in carrying it through): acer (opposed to lenis, spirited, eager, fiery): magnanimus (of lofty, noble courage, self sacrificing). Jn. fortis et animosus; animosus et fortis; fortis atque strenuus; strenuus et fortis; acer et fortis. To be very brave, egregie fortem esse. A brave soldier, miles bonus, egregius. To show himself a brave man, se fortem præbere, præstare. A brave drinker, acer potor. || Splendid, fine, grand, magnificent, splendidus, præclarus, laudisimus; formosus, pulcher, speciosus. || Excellent, noble, bonus, egregius, præclarus, eximius, excellens, præstans. You are a brave fellow (to a slave), frugi es, frugi es homo. 'Tis a brave thing to die for one's country, dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

BRAVE (deff), v., aliquid provocare; contumacem esse in aliquo or adversus aliquid, contumaciter apertius aliquid, contemnere aliquid. Since he braves me to it, quando eo me provocat. To brave all human laws, omnia iura humana contemnere. To brave dangers, obviam ire se offerre periculis.

BRAVELY, fortiter, animose, strenue, acriter; bene, egregie, pulchre, præclare, eximie; speciose, splendide, laute.

BRAVERY, || boldness: fortitudo, fortis animus, virtus (virtus shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive: fortitudo in energetic resistance and unshrinking endurance: like constantin): acrimonia (fiery courage). To be of distinguished personal bravery, manu fortem or promptum esse. || Splendor, &c., splendor, ornatus, cultus, &c. || Boast-

fat show, jactantia, ostentatio, venditio: ostentatio sui: jactantia sui (*Tac.*): *vana de se prædicatio*: jactantia circulatoria.

BRAVO, s., sicarius. || *Interj.*, sophos! euge! factum bene! laudo!

BRAWL, v., altercati, jurgare, risari. *Brawl with one*, jurgio contendere cum aliquo, risari cum aliquo, rixa mihi est cum aliquo. *Brawl with each other*, inter se altercati, inter se risari, jurgilis certare inter se.

BRAWL, s., altercatio, jurgium, rixa, lites (-ium).

BRAWLER, homo jurgiosus; homo rixosus or rixe cupidus, rixator; (*a brawling advocate*), rabula.

BRAWLING, jurgiosus, rixosus, rixe cupidus; litigiosus.

BRAWN, || *muscles*, muscoli, tori (*poetical*): partes corporis musculosae. || *Strength*, nervi, lacerti, robur. *Brawn of the arm*, lacerti, tori lacertorum (*poetical*). || *Boar's flesh*, aprugna caro, aprugna (*wild*): verrina caro.

BRAWNY, musculosus, torosus, lacer-tosus, robustus.

BRAY, || *pound*, pinsere, contundere. || *As an ass*, rudere. || *To cry out*, vociferari, clamorem tollere, edere: (*of a speaker*) latrare.

BRAYING, tritura, contasio: || *rudor*; vociferatio, clamor; clangor.

BRAZE, v., esse inducere: aliquid rei or aliquid res inducere; (*solder with brass*) esse ferruminare: *harden*, durare; *fronten* aliquid perficere. *I am brazed to shame*, obdurdum animus ad pudorem.

BRAZEN, alienus, aëneus, æreus; æneus or alienus (*poetical*): *FIG.*, the *Brazen Age*, ætas ænea. || *Proceeding from brass*. *A brazen din*, æneus sonitus. || *Hard*, shameless. *A brazen brow or face*, os impudens, durum or ferreum. *A brazen-faced fellow*, homo perfrictus frontis.

BRAZEN, v. *Brazen it out*, impudent-er or pertinacius aliquid asseverare or affirmare: impudentiam præ se ferre.

BRAZIER, faber ærarius, ærarius.

BREACH, || *of a fortification*, munimentorum ruinæ, jacentis muri ruinæ. *To make a breach in the wall*, tormentis machinisque (*with cannon*, &c.) perfingere ac subruere murum, muri partem (ariste incusso) subruere. *To enter the city by a breach*, per apertum ruinâ ita in urbem invadere or transcendere. *To repair the breach*, muros quasos reficere. || *An opening caused by breaking*, ruptum, scissum. *To make a breach in a thing*, aliquid frangere, rumpere, dirumpere. || *Violation*, violatio. *Breach of a league*, fœderis violatio: violatum or ruptum fœdus. *Breach of friendship*, amicitie violatio; amicitia violata. *To commit a breach of peace* (*make war*), pacis fidem rumpere, pacem turbare. *To consider it as a breach of the league*, *if*, &c., pro rupto fœdus habere, si, &c. *Without a breach of duty*, salvo officio. *It is a breach of duty*, contra officium est. *To commit a breach of duty*, ab officio discedere or recedere; officio suo desse; officium prætermittere, negligere, deserere; ab religione officii in aliquâ re declinare. || *Falling out*, discordia, dissidium. *It comes to a breach*, res ad dissidium deducitur, discordia oritur.

BREAD, panis. *Common, every-day bread*, panis cibarius, plebeius. *Coarse bread*, panis secundus or secundarius. *Pure, white bread*, panis siliginæus. *Light bread*, panis tener. *Light and white bread*, panis molli siliginæ. *Good, bad bread*, panis bonus, malus. *Hard bread*, panis durus. *Old, new bread*, panis veter, recens. *Yesterday's bread*, panis hesternus. *Leavened bread*, panis fermentatus. *Musty bread*, panis micidius. *To eat something with bread*, aliquid cum pane, ad panem edere. *What is eaten with bread*, opsonium. *The making of bread*, panificium. *Want of bread*, inopia frumentaria or rei frumentariæ; penuria frumenti or cibi. *Bread-basket*, panarium, panariolum. *Bread-market*, forum pisto-

(*make*). || *FIG.*, support, sustenance,

victus, victus quotidianus; res ad vitam necessaria. *To seek his bread*, victum querere, queritare. *To earn his bread*, parare ea, quæ ad victum suppediant. *To earn his bread easily*, facile querere victum: *by the sweat of his brow*, * sudore ac labore victum querere. *He has his bread*, habet unde vivat. *To labor for one's daily bread*, diurnum victum querere; diurno questu famem propulsare; * questum quotidianum facere (questum quotidianum, *Cic.*, *Cat.*, 4, 3, 17). *Want of one's daily bread*, inopia questus, inopia questus et penuria alimentorum (*Ter.*). *To labor for one's bread*, victum querere. *He worked for his daily bread*, ei operâ vita erat (*Ter.*, *Phorm.*, 2, 3, 16). *To take the bread out of a man's mouth*, privare hominem aliquid victu aliquid privare, rejicere aliquid ad famem. *He has hardly bread to eat*, * vix habet, unde vitam tollet.

BREADTH, latitudo. *In breadth*, in latitudinem; *latus*. *A ditch ten feet in breadth*, fossa decem pedes lata. *Breadth-wise*, in latitudinem. || *Magnitude*, &c., magnitudo; momentum, gravitas. *Vid. BROAD*.

BREAK, frangere, rumpere (frangere, *to break to pieces what is hard*; rumpere, *to rend to pieces what is flexible*: when applied to any thing hard, rumpere implies exertion and danger: membrum rumpere, os frangere, *Cat.*, *ap. Priam.*, in breaking a limb the rending of the flesh being the thing seen, *Dod.*): diffingere (*to break asunder*): confringere (*to break into small pieces*): disrumpere (*to burst asunder what was originally entire*): divellere (*to tear asunder what was at first joined together*). *To break the arm, hip, &c.*, frangere brachium, coxam, &c. *I will break his neck*, frangam ejus cervicem. *To break a man's head*, diminuerè caput or cerebrum aliquid. *To break at the end*, præfringere. *To break small*, conterere, comminuerè, contundere. *His misfortune breaks my heart*, casu ejus frangor. *To break a lance with one*, cum aliquo in certamen descendere. *INTA.*, frangi, confringi; rumpi, dirumpi; scindi (*to split*). *The waves break upon the rock*, fluctus a saxo franguntur, fluctus frangit scopulus. *My heart breaks*, dirumpor dolore. || *Bring to yield, tame, subdue*, frangere, infringere; vincere, domare. *Break the obstinacy of a man*, infringere alicujus ferociam. *Break a horse*, equum domare. *Break a man's power*, alicujus potentiam infringere, frangere aliquid. || *The cold breaks* (*lessens*), frigus minuitur, frangitur, se frangit (*not frangunt*, se frangunt, or franguntur). [*With "break up," below.*] || *Weaken*, *crush*, &c., debilitare, infirmum reddere; minnere, imminuere, comminuerè; frangere, conficere, affligere. *Broken in body and mind*, confectus corpore et animo. *My strength is broken*, vires me deficient, debilitor et frangor. *I am broken*, non sum, qualis eram. *To break the power of the enemy*, hostium vim pervertere. *Our broken circumstances*, res fractæ, fractæ opes. || *To break off*, riolate, put an end to, frangere, rumpere. *Break the silence*, silentium rumpere, silentii finem facere. *To break his fast*, cibum capere, sumere; solvere jejuniû; (*breakfast*) jentare. *To break sleep*, somnum interrumpere. *To break off an intimacy gradually*, amicitiam remissione usûs eluere, amicitiam disuere, non descindere (*Cic.*). *To break his word*, fidem frangere, violare; fidem proderè. *To break laws*, leges percurrere, violare, a legibus discedere (rumpere, *poetical*). *Break his oath*, jusjurandum non servare, non conservare. *Break friendship*, amicitiam violare, dissolvere, dirumpere. *To break with one*, ab amicitia alicujus se removere, amicitiam alicujus dimittere. || *To make unconnected*, frangere, interrumpere. *Broken words*, voces interruptæ. *A broken voice*, vox fracta. *They break the ranks*, ordines perturbant. *The clouds break*, nubes discutuntur, sol inter nubes effulget. || *To break a man*, i e,

make him bankrupt, aliquid evertere bouis or fortunis omnibus; perdere aliquid. *To break*, i. e., become bankrupt, cedere foro, conturbare, corrumpere, cadere, naufragium omnium fortunarum facere. || *To break*, i. e., disclose, aperire, patefacere, detegere; (*propose*) propouere. || *To break*, i. e., refract, refringere. || *To break open itself* (*of a sore*), rumpi. || *Appear gradually*, appetere. *Day breaks*, dies apprit; lucecit, dilucescit, ilucescit. || *To break into tears*, lacrimæ prorumpunt, erumpunt: *into a laugh*, in cachinnos or risus effundi, risum tollere. || *To break a man's fall*, aliquid (cadentem) excipere. || *To break ground* (*plough*), agrum proscindere. || *To break wind* (*upward*), ructare; (*downward*) pedere. || *To break a sander*, confringere, perfingere, frangere, dirumpere. || *To break down*, evertè, demoliri, diruere; intercidere, intercidere (*a bridge, pontem*): *INTA.*, corrumpere, collabi. *FIG.*, debilitare, infirmare; minnere, comminuerè, frangere, affligere, pessum dare, perdere: *INTA.*, debilitari, &c.; in pejor mutari, pessum ire. || *To break from*, se abripere, eripere, abstrahere, avellere; erumpere. *To break from prison*, vincula carceris rumpere. || *To break in upon*, interrumpere, turbare. *To break into*, irrumpere, irrumpere; *a house*, domum perfingere; *to break the door in*, januam effringere. || *To break off*, diffingere; decerpere; avellere: *INTA.*, frangi, præfringi, flowers, decerpere flores: *the point of the spear*, præfringere hastam. || *FIG.*, to break off friendship, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere: *a conversation*, sermonem incidere, abrumpere. *To break off in the midst of a speech*, præcidere (absolutely). *But I break off*, sed satis de hoc. *To break off from a thing*, aliquid abjicere, desistere re or de re. *Here the road breaks off*, hic via finem capit. || *To break open*, effringere, refringere, moliri (e. g., fores); resignare, solvere (litteras, epistolam): *INTA.*, rumpi, dehiscere; scindi (*of the skin*): recrudescere (*of wounds*, break open afresh): (*of flowers*) utriculum rumpere, florem aperire. || *To break out*, erumpere; vincula (carceris) rumpere; figuratively, erumpere; exardescere. *A war breaks out*, bellum ingruit, exoritur. *Diseases break out among the rosters*, morbi ingruunt in remiges. *To break out with the mangle, with boils*, &c., scabie, pustulis, &c., infici. || *To break through the wall of a house*, parietem perfodere: *the door*, effringere fores: *the enemy*, per medium hostium aciem per-rumpere. || *To break up* (*into pieces*), diffingere; comminuerè, conterere, contundere. *To break up an army*, militas dimittere. *To break up school, house*, &c., * scholam, familiam, dimittere. *To break up the cold*, frigus solvere, dissolvere, resolvere. *To break up land*, agrum occare; agrum proscindere. *I will break up this habit of yours*, adinam tibi hanc consuetudinem. *To break up* (*dissolve itself*), solvi, dissolvi, resolvì.

BREAK, s., ruptum, scissum; rima: (*space*) intervallum, spatium interjectum. || *Of day*, prima lux; diluculum. *At break of day*, ubi primum illuxit, primâ luce, primo diluculo (cum), diluculo. *Before daybreak*, ante lucem; taking place then, antelucanus. *From daybreak*, a primâ luce.

BREAKER, qui frangit, rumpit, &c.; raptor. || *Breakers*, æstus maritimi in litore ferventes.

BREAKFAST, jentaculum. || *To break-fast*, jentare.

BREAK-WATER, * moles portui objecta ad fluctus maritimos arcendos; * moles fluctibus opposita.

BREAM, sparus; pagrus or phagrus.

BREAST, pectus, thorax; præcordia (*the cavity of the chest, with the heart and lungs*): latus, latera (*with reference to the state of the lungs*). *To receive wounds in the breast* (i. e., in front), vulnera adversa accipere or adverso corpore excipere. *A breast-wound*, vulnus pectoris. *A pain in the breast*, dolor pectoris, præcordiorum. || *The breasts*, mammæ (*esp*

ially of human beings): ubera, -um (especially of brutes). Under the left breast, infra lavam papillam. Having large breasts, mammosus. To put an infant to the breast, mammam infanti dare or præbere. A little breast, mamma: || (as the seat of feeling, &c.) pectus, animus. The furies of the breast, domesticæ furie. But vid. also Bosom.

BREAST, *v.*, pectus opponere alicui rei, alicui rei adverso pectore resistere; obniti, reluctari. Breast the waves, fluctibus (furi pectore) obniti. Breast adversity, fortia pectora adversis rebus opponere (imper.).

BREAST-BONE, os pectoris or pectorale.

BREAST-PLATE, thorax.

BREAST-WORK, plures; lorica.

BREATH, spiritus; anima (breath of life): halitus (from the mouth): respiratio. Short breath, spirandi or spiritus difficultas, meatus animæ gravior; anhelatio or anhelitus (panting). Stinking breath, anima foetida, os foetidum, oris fetor, oris or animæ gravitas. At one breath, uno spiritu, sine respiratio: to drink, non respirare in hauriendo. To hold the breath, animam continere or comprimere. To fetch, draw breath, spirare, spiritum or animam ducere, spiritum haurire. To stop the breath, animam or spiritum or spiritus viam intercludere [vid. CIOKE]. To take breath again, respirare (properly and figuratively): se colligere, ad se redire (properly and figuratively). Out of breath, exanimatus. To put out of breath, exanimare. To be put out of breath with running, cursu exanimari. To the last breath, usque ad extremum spiritum. A breath of air, aura. The breath of popular favor, aura popularis.

BREATHE, *v.*, spirare, respirare, animam recipere, spiritum trahere et emittere, animam or spiritum ducere. To breathe freely, libere respirare. To breathe with difficulty, ægre ducere spiritum; anhelare (to pant). While I live and breathe, dum quidem spirare potero, dum animâ spirabo meâ, dum anima est. A breathing, spiritus, spiratio, respiratio. A breathing between, interspiratio. To breathe upon, afflare aliquem or alicui, aspirare ad aliquem. A breathing upon, afflatus. To breathe into, inspirare. A breathing-hole, spiraculum. To breathe again (figuratively), respirare, se or animam colligere or recipere, recreari: *tr.*, spiritu ducere; haurire. To breathe the common air, auram communem haurire. Air is fit to be breathed, ac spirabilis est. To breathe out, expirare, exhalare: his last, animam efflare, expirare. The flowers breathe fragrant scents, odores c floribus affluant, flores exhalant odores. To be breathed upon by serpents, a serpentibus afflari. To breathe a lofty spirit into a man, alicui magnam mentem inspirare. Your face breathes love, facies tua spirat amores. His words seem to breathe his spirit, ejus mens videtur spirare in scriptis. || To breathe a little (in a speech), paulum interquiescere. A breathing, respiratio; quies. || To exercise, exercere. || To breathe a vein, venam incidere. || To breathe one's last, vid. to give up the Ghost.

BREATHING [vid. above]. || A rough breathing, aspiratio: the sign of it, spiritus asper. Smooth breathing, spiritus lenis. Vid. ASPIRATE.

BREATHLESS, exanimatus, exanimis; mortuus.

BRED. Vid. BREED.

BRECHES, bræce or bræcæ: wide ones, laxæ bræcæ: tight ones, bræcæ strictæ: wearing them, bræcatas; bræcis indutus.

BREED, gignere, generare, creare, procreare; parere: ferre, efferre, proferre (of the earth, nature). Where were you bred (born)? ubi natus es? Fig., to breed imitators, imitatorum creare. Crime is bred of vice, scelera ex vitiis manant. This will breed a quarrel, rixam hoc excitabit. INTR., nasci, gigni, creari, generari, procreari; oriri: bring forth, parere, partum edere, fecture, fetus educere. ¶ Bring up, nutrire, alere, educere,

educare; tollere, suscipere: (children physically and morally) educere, rarely educere. To breed cattle, pecus nutrire, alere, educare. Well-bred, bene doctus et educatus, liberalibus disciplinis institutus: (gentle) urbanus. To be bred up in a thing, alicui rei imbutiri: to a thing, ad aliquid educari, ad aliquid a puero institui.

BREED, *s.*, genus; seminum. Dogs of noble breed, nobiles ad venandum canes. In choosing the breed, in seminio legendo. A royal breed, regio sanguine orti.

BREEDING, partio, generatio, procreatio, genitura, partus, partura; fectura. Good for breeding, fectura habilis. To raise (animals) for breeding, submittere. || Educational training, educatio, disciplina; institutio; cultus: mores.

BREESE, oestrus; asilus; tabanus.

BREEZE, aura.

BREEZY, flatus or auris permulus.

BRETHREN. Vid. BROTHER.

BREVIARY, epitome, summarium, breviarium (post-classical breviarium—olim, quam latine loqueremur, summarium vocabatur, Sen.). || Of the Romish Church, *breviarium, *precatio-nium liber.

BREVITY. Vid. BRIEFNESS.

BREW, potum or cerevisiam coquere. Fig., a storm is brewing, tempestas imminet, impendit. Wars are brewing, bella tumescunt. || To plot, concoct, meditari; in animo agitare; comminisci, coquere, concoquere.

BREWER, coctor (cerevisie).

BREW-HOUSE, potaria officina.

BRIAR. Vid. BRIER.

BRIBE, *s.*, merces, pretium, donum, pecunia, largitio. To offer one a bribe, pecuniâ sollicitare or oppugnare aliquem. To take a bribe, pecuniam accipere, fidem pecuniâ mutare: never, adversam dona invictum animum gerere. To resist a bribe, largitioni resistere.

BRIBE, *v.*, corrumpere, with or without pecuniâ, mercede, pretio, donis, largitione; pretio mereri, donis ad suam causam perducere. To bribe the court, judicum or iudices corrumpere. He that bribes, corruptor, largitor. A judge that may be bribed, iudex venalis (pretio): that can not be bribed, incorruptus, integer.

BRIBERY, corruptela; largitio; ambitus (for an office). To be perverted by bribery, adulterari pecuniâ.

BRICK, later, later coctus, testa. A little brick, laterculus. A brick wall, murus coctilis, latericius. To make (form) bricks, lateres ducere, fingere: to burn them, lateres coquere. An unburned brick, later crudus. Brick-work, (opus) latericium. To lay bricks, opus latericium facere. A brick-layer, cementarius. A brick-kiln, fornax lateraria. A brick-maker, laterarius. Brick-dust, lateres in pulverem contriti, testa trita.

BRICK, *v.*, lateribus sternere.

BRIDAL, nuptialis. Bridal attire, *mundus nuptialis. Bridal veil, flammæum. Bridal garment, *vestis nuptialis. In her bridal garment, candide vestita (Plaut.). || *s.*, nuptias.

BRIDE, nympha, nova nupta: not sponsa. Bride-man, paranympus (late). Bride-maid, paranympa (late). Bride-cake, mustaceus or -um, placenta nuptialis.

BRIDEGROOM, novus maritus (not sponsus).

BRIDEWELL, pistrinum, ergastulum.

BRIDGE, pons. A little bridge, ponticulus. A bridge on piles, pons sublevis: of boats, pons navalis, rates (et linteus) junctæ. To throw a bridge over a river, pontem flumini imponere or injicere, pontem in fluvio or in flumine facere, am-nem ponte jungere. To break down a bridge, pontem rescindere, interscindere, intercidere, interrompere: partially, pontem rescidere: behind one, pontem interscindere a tergo. || Of the nose, or an instrument, jugum.

BRIDLE, *v.*, (properly) frenare, infrenare equum; frenos equo injicere. A bridled horse, equus frenatus. || Fia, frenare, refrenare, coërcere, continere,

comprimere, reprimere. To bridle one's passions, refricare, coercere or reprimere cupiditates (libidines); moderari cupiditatibus; frangere cupiditates.

BRIDLE, frenum; habenæ (reins). To let him have the bridle, habenas remittere, frenos dare (properly and figuratively). You must bite the bridle, decoquenda est tibi animi agritudo.

BRIEF, brevis; angustus, concisus, astrictus, pressus. JN., contractus et astrictus. [SYN. in SHORT.] A brief narration, narratio brevis. To be brief (of a speaker), brevem (opposed to longum) esse; brevitem adhibere in aliquâ re, brevitas servare. Time itself forces me to be brief, breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit. Be brief with it, in pauca confer, verbo dicas, præcide; id, si potes, verbo expedi. To be brief (make short), in brief, ut in pauca conferam; ne longura faciam; ne longus sim; ut ad pauca redeam; ut paucis dicam; ne multa; ne plura; quid multa? ad summam: ne longum fiat: ne (multis) te morer: de quo ne multa disseram: quid plura? quid queris? denique. This is the brief of the thing, hæc summa est.

BRIEF, *s.*, literæ; diplôma.

BRIEFLY, brevitèr (shortly, general term): paucis (sc. verbis), breviter (in few words): strictim: carptim (but slightly, not at length; opposed to copiose). JN., breviter strictimque: præcise (touching the principal heads, with omissions; opposed to plecte et perfecte): presse or pressus (in a compressed form, but fully and sufficiently; e. g., definire): arte (or arte): anguste (in small compass): quasi prateriens (as if in passing). To speak or write briefly, breviter dicere, paucis dicere, brevi præcidere; paucis or breviter scribere or perscribere. Briefly, but well, paucis quidem, sed bene. Briefly and conclusively, contorte. To touch briefly, aliquid leviter tangere, breviter or strictim attingere; brevi præcidere. To give briefly, paucis verbis reddere, exponere, comprehendere. To state any thing briefly, *paucis verbis reddere, exprimere or comprehendere aliquid. As briefly as possible, perquam breviter perstringere aliquid atque attingere.

BRIEFNESS, } brevitatis (dicendi); bre-
BREVITY, } viloquentia (as a qual-
ity). The expressive brevity of Thucydides, astricta brevitatis Thucydidis. With all possible brevity, quam brevissime.

BRIER, vepres, spina, dumus, sentis. [SYN. in BRAMBLE.] A little brier, veprecula. A place for briars growing, vepretum, dumetum, spinetum, locus vepribus plenus. Dog-brier, sentis canis, cynosbatos, rubus caninus. Of briars, spinæ.

BRIERY, spinosus.

BRIGADE, caterva; ala (of cavalry).

BRIGADIER, duكتور catervæ or alæ.

BRIGAND, latro.

BRIGANTINE, celox (swift-sailer); navis piratica or prædatoria (pirate). || Coat of mail, lorica.

BRIGHT, clarus (bright by nature: then also of what is clear to the understanding): lucidus (shining with a bright, pure light: opposed to obscurus): pellucidus (transparent; pellucidus): illustris (existing in light: of a road, star, &c., Cie., Ferr., 3, 94, 219): lumenosus (having abundant light): nitidus, nitens (shining beautifully, with pure brightness): splendidus (shining with dazzling, splendid brightness): fulgens (blazing with fiery brightness; e. g., of a comet: opposed to sol nitidus): serenus (calm and cloudless: of bright skies and weather): perspicuus (transparent, of glass, &c.; then evident). Bright eyes, oculi vegiti, mîlantes, clari, radiantes, ardentes, &c. A fiery-bright comet, cometes fulgens, ardens. A bright constellation, clarum sidus. The sky becomes bright, disencascat: at dawn, lucet, illescit. || Make bright [vid. BRUIREX]. To be bright, clarum, illustrum, &c., esse: clarior, lucere, collucere, nitere, splendere, micare, fulgere. To become bright, clarum, &c., fieri; clarescere, nitescere, splendescere. The brass is bright with use, æra nitent usu.

Bright days (*figuratively*), dies læti, candidi soles. **Illustratus**, clarus, splendidus, illustris, magnificus, præclarus. **Bright deeds**, magnificæ res gestæ, facta splendida. **A bright name**, nomen illustre. **To be bright**, splendere, fulgere, nitere, enitere, elucere. **Beautiful**, nitida, nitens. **Acute**, ingentibus, acutius, perspicax, solers, ingeniosus. **A man of bright parts**, homo ingeniosus (et solers), præstanti ingenio præditus.

BRIGHTLY, clare, lucidè, &c.

BRIGHTNESS, claritas (*general term*): splendor, nitor (splendor denotata pomp, nitor only neatness, simple beauty): candor (of the sky, sun, &c.): fulgor (fery brightness; e. i., of a comet). **The fery brightness of the comet** had overcome the milder brightness of the sun, stella comete fulgore suo solis nitorem vicerat. **The brightness (clearness) of the sky**, weather, serenitas, serenum. **Virtue has a brightness of her own**, virtus splendet per se. **To lose brightness (of a thing)**, obsolescere. **Brightness of intellect**, acies mentis, ingenii; ingenii acumen. **The brightness of glory**, fulgor gloriæ. **Transparency**, pelluciditas.

BRIGHTEN, splendidiorem aut nitidiorem aliquid; in splendorem dare aliquid; nitorem inducere aliquid rei. **Enlighten**, illuminare, illustrare. **Polish**, polere. **Gladden**, hilarare, exhilarare. **To brighten a man up**, aliquid exhilarare: the countenance, exhilarare vultum, frontem explicare: the mind, nubila animi serenare, ab animo caliginem dispellere; acutere mentem (sharpen). **INTRA**, illustrari, illuminari; nitescere, splendescere: (of men) diffundi, hilarem se facere. **The sky brightens**, cœli serenitas redditur, nubes discutuntur, disserenascit. **His face brightens up**, frons or vultus se explicat.

BRILLIANT, splendidus (*properly and improperly*): splendens; fulgens; nitens; nitidus (SYN. in BAUGH): micans (*glitteringly bright*): illustris; magnificus (*improperly*, the latter referring more to the real nature of the thing). **The brilliant passages in a poem**, eminentia, tum (Quint): brilliant achievements, magnificæ res gestæ: facta splendida (?). **To gain a brilliant victory**, magnifice vincere. **A brilliant reputation**, nomen illustre.

BRILLIANT, s., * adamas quadratâs arcobis.

BRILLIANTLY, splendide: magnifice: nitide.

BRIM, margo: ora (the former as a line, the latter as a space, especially of a border, an ornamental, or at least artificial, edging): labrum (properly "lip," the edge, brim, &c., of something hollow). **Brim of a cup**, poculi oris or labra. **Upper surface**, summus, with a substantive.

BRIMFUL, ad margines (oras, labra) plenus.

BRIMSTONE, sulfur or sulphur. *Of brimstone*, sulphureus. *Full of brimstone*, sulphureosus: saturated with it, sulphuratus.

BRINDED, maculosi coloris, maculosus; albis maculis; varii or disparis coloris, discolor.

BRINE, aqua salsa. **For pickling**, salsura, salsamentum, muria: figuratively, mare (salsum); lacrimæ (salsæ).

BRING, ferre, afferre, asportare, adducere, perducere (SYN. in CARRY): advehere (by a vehicle or ship): importare (bring into the country): educere (lead out; e. g., a horse); ducere (lead): deducere (bring on his way, especially for honor or sake) in locum, comitari (accompany). **To bring (attend) one home**, domum aliquem deducere. **To bring one to a person** that he may be taught by him, aliquem deducere ad aliquem. **To bring an offering**, sacra facere. **Bring the horse**, equum adducas. **Bring me water for my hands**, cedo aquam manibus. **He brought his message**, letter, mandata, literas peritit. **The south wind brings rain**, auster apportat imbres. **To bring from one place to another**, deferre, deportare, deducere. **To bring word**, nuntiare: again, renuntiare. **To bring a proposition before the people**, rogationem or legem ad populum ferre: a thing before the senate, rem ad

senatum referre. **To bring to light**, proferre in lucem, e tenebris eruere. **To bring upon the carpet**, in medium proferre. **To bring very many misfortunes upon a man's house or family**, plurima mala in domum alicuius inferre. **To bring trouble**, molestiam erare. **I have brought the thing to that pass**, that, &c., eo rem deduxi, rem huc deduxi, ut, &c. **To bring to extremity**, ad summam desperationem or in summum discrimen adducere aliquem. **To bring into doubt**, in dubium vocare, devocare, revocare. **To bring one to better thoughts**, ad sanitatem aliquem revocare. **To bring to nothing**, pessum dare, ad nihilum or ad irritum reducere. **To bring to ruin**, pessum dare, perdere, ad interitum vocare, precipitare: to poverty, ad inopiam reducere: to remembrance, memoriam alicuius rei repetere, revocare: to another's remembrance, alicui aliquid in memoriam revocare or reducere: into subjection, in ditionem suam (or alicuius) redigere, ditioni suæ subicere: to an account, ad calculos vocare: to pass, efficere, perficere, ad effectum ducere: to an end, absolvere, perficere, ad finem adducere, ad exitum perducere. **To bring (more, persuade) one to a thing**, aliquem ad aliquid adducere or perducere: persuadere alicui ut, &c.; elicere (enticer, coar) aliquem ad aliquid. **I can not be brought to believe this**, adduci non possum, ut credam, hoc esse; adduci non possum, ut hoc sit. **I can not bring myself to, &c.**, ab animo meo impetrare non possum, ut, &c.; non sustineo (with infinitive, or accusative and infinitive). **To bring; i. e., to produce**, yield, ferre, efficere: efferre, proferre. **Cause**, afferre, parere, movere. **Afford**, præbere, dare. **To bring one honor**, honori esse alicui. **To bring a great price**, magno venire: magni pretii esse. **Bring about**, efficere, perficere, ad effectum perducere, patrare. **I will bring it about for you**, hoc tibi effectum reddam. **Bring back**, referre, reducere, reportare: word, renuntiare. **To bring one back to duty**, aliquem ad bonam frugem revocare. **Bring down**, deferre, deducere, devocare. **Lessen**, humiliter, break, &c., minuire, imminuere, levare, elevare, debilitare, attenuare, atterere, infirmare, frangere, enervare, labefactare: completely, pessum dare, evertere. **To bring down a history to the present time**, historiam ad nostra tempora deducere. **Bring forth** (bear, produce), parere; ferre, efferre, proferre; movere, creare: (bring forward) proferre, producere; in medium proferre; = propose, proponere, (legem) ferre; = advance, augere, adaugere, fovère, attollere: witnesses, testes proferre: an argument, argumentum afferre. **Bring in**, inferre, importare, invehere; ducere, introducere in, &c.; (cite) proferre, afferre: = introduce, exhibit, aliquem loquentem or disputantem inducere or facere, personam (a fictitious personage) introducere: = bring into currency or use, inducere, introducere, instituire: foreign usages, peregrinos ritus asciscere. **Yield**, produce, ferre, efficere, reddere. **The land brings in right-fold**, ager effect or effectum cum octavo. **The money which the mines bring in**, pecunia que reddit (pecunia quæ facio) ex metallis. **Bring off** (sare, clear), servare, conservare, eripere (alicui rei or ex aliquâ re), vindicare (re or ab re), retrahere (ab re), saluum præstare, avertere (ab aliquâ re). **Bring on**, aliquem in auxilium or consilium vocare; aliquem socium assumere or sibi adungere: (produce, movere, commovere, ciere, concitare, excitare). **Bring over to his own side**, in partes suas ducere or trahere. **Bring out**, in lucem proferre, protrahere; aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere; arguere, coarguere, evincere. **Bring together**, comportare, conferre, congerere, cogere, colligere, contrahere. **Bring under**, armis subigere, ditioni suæ subicere; reprimere, coercere; in officium reducere; ad officium redire cogere. **Bring up**, educare [vid. EDUCATE]. **To bring up**

the army, exercitum adducere. **The soldiers who brought up the rear**, milites qui agmen claudabant or cogeabant.

BRINK, margo, labrum, ora. **SRN. in BAUM.**

BRINY, salustus. **BRISK**, vegetus, vigen, vividus, alacer, hilaris, lætus, ardens, acer, impiger, vehement, fervidus. **Brisk wines**, vina valida, fervida. **To be brisk**, vigere.

BRISKET of beef, *pectus cæsi bovis.

BRISKLY, alacri animo, acriter, hilare, læte, vehementer, cum vi. **The work goes on briskly**, fervet opus (Virg.).

BRISKNESS, vigor, ardor or fervor animi, via, alacritas, hilaritas.

BRISTLE, seta. **His bristles rise**, setæ horrescunt. **A boar's back with the bristles set up**, terga horrentia rigidis setis.

BRISTLE, v., horrescere, horrere. setas erigere. **The hair bristles upon his arms**, brachia horrescunt villis. **A phalanx bristling with spears**, phalanx horrens hastis. **Bristling spears**, hastæ horrentes.

BRISTLY, setosus. **Like bristles**, hirsutus, horridus.

BRITAIN, Britannia.

BRITISH, Britannicus.

BRITON, Britannus.

BRITTLE, fragilis (properly and figuratively), caducus (figuratively).

BRITTLENESS, fragilitas.

BROACH, veru.

BROACH, v., *epit, veru (veribus) figere. **To broach a cash**, dolium relinere (after the Roman way): * (terebrâ) dolium aperire; primum de dolo haurire. **To broach the sacred fountains**, sacros fontes aperire, recludere. **To broach (disclose, reveal)**, aperire, in lucem proferre or protrahere, illustrare et excitare; in vulgus dare or edere, divulgare. **To broach an error**, erroris esse auctorem, parentem.

BROAD, *wide, latus. **Spreading**, patulus. **Large**, amplus, spatiosus, laxus, magnus. **A ditch five feet broad**, fossa quinque pedes lata. **The plain is three miles broad**, planities in latitudinem tria millia passuum patet. **To be two inches broader than**, duobus digitis excedere. **To wax broad**, in latitudinem diffundi. **A broad-spreading beech**, patula fagus. **The broad sea**, mare apertum. **To have a broad conscience**, parum religiosum esse. **As broad as long**, quadratus: figuratively, it is as broad as long, eodem reddit: whether, &c., nihil interest, utrum, &c. **Broad grounds**, causæ or rationes gravissimæ. **Broad-footed**, palmipes: broad-breasted, pectorosus: broad-shouldered, latus ab humeris. **Broad-leaved**, latifolius, folio latiore. **Broadsword**, ensis. **Of pronunciation**, latus, vastus. **A broad utterance**, latitudo verborum. **To pronounce letters broad**, literas dilatare. **Clear**, open, clarus; apertus, manifestus. **Till broad day**, ad elatum diem, ad multum diem. **Broad signs**, manifesta signa. **Circumstantial**, minute, latus, fusior. **Coarse**, rusticus, vastus. **Free**, loose, liber, licens; prociis, impudicus.

BROADEN, dilatare; laxare, amplificare, ampliare.

BROADLY, late, &c. **To speak broadly**, voces distrahere: literas dilatare.

BROGUE, pero. **Of speech**, oris peregrinitas, os barbarum.

BROIL, contentio, jurgium, rixa, lites; turba, tumultus. **SYN. in QUARREL.**

BROIL, v., torrere, subassare: on the gridiron, in craticulâ torrere or subassare. **Broiled meat**, cibus in craticulâ subassatus. **To broil on the coals**, in prunâ torrere. **The sun broiled the bodies of the Gauls**, sol ingenti ardore torreat corpora Gallorum. **I am broiling**, torreo æstu, æstus me torret, sol me torret, æstuo, ardeo.

BRUKO, pararius (Sen.), proxeneta, intercessor, interpres. **A small broker** (money-changer), numularius.

BROKERAGE, proxeneticon, interpretium.

BRONZE, æs. **Of bronze**, æneus, æreus; ex ære factus or expressus. **A**

bronze, simulacrum ex are expressum, factum; signum aëneum.

BRONZE, *v.*, aëneum colorem inducere alicui rei.

BROOCH, gemma, ornamentum gemmarum.

BROOD, *v.*, incubare (*with or without ovis or ova*). *To be wont to brood*, incubitare (c. g., in cellis). *To brood* (i. e., hatch young), pullos ex ovis excudere, pullos excludere, excludere. *A brooding*, incubatio, incubitus; pullatio. *To brood over* (i. e., cover with the wings), fovere pennis. || *Fig.*, night broods upon the sea, nox incubat ponto. *He broods over his griefs*, foveat suos dolores. *The miser broods upon his locked-up store*, avarus clausis thesauris incubat. *To brood over* (devise, concoct, &c.), in animo agitare; comminisci, moliri, machinari, eoque, concoquere.

BROOD, *s.*, fetura, fetus, suboles, progenies; pulli, pullities. *Doves have eight broods a year*, columbæ octies anno pullos educunt.

BROOK, rivus. *Little brook*, rivulus. *A rushing brook*, torrens. *Of a brook*, rivalis. *Brook water*, aqua rivalis.

BROOK, *v.*, ferre; devorare (*to swallow*; e. g., dolorem, molestiam, lacrimas). *To brook injury patiently*, injuriam aequo animo recipere. *He brooked the wrong silently*, tacitus tulit injuriam. *To brook it ill*, ægre ferre.

BROOM, genista, spartum. *A broom-field*, spartarium. *Butcher's broom*, ruscus. || *Broom*, scopæ. *Broom-stick*, scoparum manubrium.

BROTH, *v.*, coctis carnibus: sorbitio (*any thing that is sucked up*). *Chicken broth*, jus gallinaceum. *Fowl broth*, jus agninum. *Meat stewed in broth*, cibus jurulutus.

BROTHEL, lupanar, lustrum, fornix, stabulum. *To frequent brothels*, lustrari, lupanaria frequentare: *a visitor of such*, lustro, scortator.

BROTHER, frater (*also affectionately toward a brother-in-law, a confederate, &c.*): full brother, i. e., of the same father and mother, or, at least, of the same father, frater germanus: of the same mother, frater uterinus, frater uxor matre natus. *Brother-in-law* (husband's brother), levir, mariti frater: (wife's brother) uxoris frater: (sister's husband) maritus sororis, fratres. *Brother's wife*, fratria, uxor fratris. *Foster-brother*, quem eadem nutrix aluit, colactaneus. *Children of brothers*, fratres (sorores) patrules. *Brother and sister*, fratres. *Twin brothers*, (fratres) gemini. *A little brother*, fraterculus. *A war between brothers*, bellum fraternum. *A brother-killer*, fratricida (*which is included in parricide*).

BROTHERHOOD, fraternitas, necessitudo fraterna, germanitas (fraternal connection): sodalitas, sodalium (companionship, &c.): sodalitas, collegium, eorpus (fraternity, association): genus, natio (race, set).

BROTHERLY, fraternus. *In a brotherly manner*, fraterne.

BROW, || eye-brow, supercilium. || *Forehead*, frons. *The bending or knitting of the brows*, superciliorum contractio. *To knit or wrinkle the brow*, frontem contrahere, adducere, attrahere: *to clear it*, frontem remittere, exporrigere, explicare. *A lofty brow*, frons alta. *A low, small brow*, frons brevis. *A severe brow*, frons severa, triste supercilium. *A haughty brow*, grande supercilium, supercilium. || *Countenance*, facies, vultus; os. || *The brow of a mountain*, supercilium montis, summum jugum montis.

BROW-BEAT, (torvo or minaci) vultu alicquem terrore, perturbare; alicquem impudent or insolenter tractare; in alicquem insolentius se gerere; alicquem ludibrio habere. *Brow-beating*, insolens, superbus; substantively, supercilium.

BROWN, fuscus (dark brown); subniger (blackish); pullus (dirt brown, inclining to black); badius, spadix (chestnut brown); cervinus (stag-brown); fulvus (brown-yellow).

BROWN, *s.*, color fuscus, &c.
BROWN, *v.*, fuscare, infuscare. *Brown-*

ed by the sun, adustioris coloris, solibus perustus.

BROWNISH, subfuscus; subrufus.

BROWSE, depascere, tondere, attondere: INTR., pasci, tenera virgulta tondere, sepe depascere, frondes, carpere, &c.

BROWSE, *s.*, tenera virgulta, frondes.

BRUISE, contundere, collidere, elidere, terere, conterere. *To bruise in a mortar*, tundere, pinsere, contundere. *To bruise to dust*, in pulverem redigere, in pulverem conterere. *To give a man a bruising*, alicquem pugnis (fustibus) contundere, conidere. *Bruised under a cruel yoke*, crudeli dominatione oppressi. *A bruised spirit*, animus fractus, ailiectus, dejectus.

BRUISE, *s.*, contusio; contusum; ictus.

BRUIT, *v.*, (aliquid) in vulgus edere: famam alicuius rei divulgare: differre aliquid rumoribus. *It is bruited abroad*, rumor, fama, or sermo est: sermo datur (*Lie*).

BRUIT, *s.*, rumor: fama: sermo, &c. [VID. REPORT, *s.*] || *Noise*, VID.

BRUNETTE, virgo subfusca; mulier subfuscula.

BRUNT, impetus, incursio, incursum; concursus, congressio [SYN. IN ATTACK, *s.*]; vis. || *Blow*, ictus; figuratively, fulmen, casus. *To bear the brunt of the battle*, maximum prolii impetum sustinere. *BRUNT of battle*, (primus) pugnae impetus.

BRUSH, *s.*, penicillus or peniculus: for coating a wall, penicillus tectorius: for clothes, peniculus or penicillus. *A brush of bristles*, seta, * scopæ setis factæ. || *Assault*, &c., impetus, incursum; pugna levis.

BRUSH, *v.*, verrere, evertere; (penicillo) tergere, detergere, extergere. *He brushed away a tear*, lacrimam detergit. *The south wind brushes the clouds away*, notus deterget nubila coelo. *Brush off the dew*, rorem excutere. *To brush up*, pingere; ornare, exornare; reficere. || *Scalp over*, graze, verrere; stringere, prestingere, destringere. || *To brush by*, prestingere.

BRUSH-WOOD, virgulta; sarmentum, cremum (Col.). *A broom of brush-wood*, scopæ virgae.

BRUTAL, by the gentile, beluam or pecudum. || *Cruel*, &c., atrox, crudelis, ferus, inhumanus, immanis. *A brutal fellow*, homo inhumanissimus, monstrum hominis.

BRUTALITY, inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, crudelitas.

BRUTALIZE, INTR., obtruscere; effarari; humanitatem suam abicere: TR., brutum, inhumanum reddere. *To be wholly brutalized*, omnem humanitatem exuisse, abicisse; obdursisse.

BRUTE, adj., sensus expertus, sensu carens, brutus. || *Bestial*. *A brute animal*, brutum animal. || *Rough, fierce*, &c., durus, ineultus, ferus, atrox, inhumanus, immanis.

BRUTE, *s.*, brutum animal, bestia, belua. SYN. IN ANIMAL.

BRUTISH, generally beluam or pecudum. *This is brutish*, hoc est beluam. *In a brutish manner*, beluam more, pecudum ritu. *Brutish lusts*, beluine voluptates. || *Savage*, &c., ferus, immanis, inhumanus, durus, ineultus, rusticus. || *Lumpish*, stolidus, fatuus, habes, stupidus.

BUBBLE, *s.*, bulla: a little one, bullula. || *Fig.*, res vana or inanis, res lovisima, commentum, res ficta et commenticia, somnium.

BUBBLE, *v.*, bullare, bullire. || *Boil up*, effervesce. || *Of brooks*, &c., leniter sonare, susurrare; micare, salire. || *Of a fountain*, scaturire, emicare. *A bubbling*, bullitus; æstus: of a fountain, scatebra. *A bubbling fountain*, scaturigo.

BUCK, mas, masculus, added to the name of the animal. || *Buck-goat*, caper, hircus. || *Male deer*, cervus mas, mas damus. *Buckskin*, pellis cervina: *buck-rabbit*, cuniculus.

BUCKET, situlus, silex, hydra, urna; modiolus (on a wheel for drawing water):

hama (for drawing and carrying, especially a fire-bucket). *A little bucket*, sitella, urnula.

BUCKLE, fibula: of a shoe, fibula calcearia or calcei.

BUCKLE, *v.*, fibulâ subnectere. || *To buckle for the fight*, se aciemque ad pugnam. *To buckle to a thing*, dare se alicui rei, se applicare ad aliquid, incumbere in or ad aliquid. *To buckle with one*, manus consensere eum aliquid.

BUCKLER, seutum (large), clipeus (smaller), parma; pelta (small, and of the shape of a half moon). *A little buckler*, scutulum: parmaula.

BUCKTHORN, rhamnus catharticus (Linn.).

BUCKWHEAT, polygōnum fagopyrum (Linn.).

BUCOLIC. VID. PASTORAL.

BUD, *s.*, gemma, germen, oculus (of trees): calyx (of flowers); a little bud, calyculus. *Fig.*, to nip in the bud, aliquid primo tempore opprimere et extinguere.

BUD, *v.*, || put forth buds, gemmas agere, gemmare; germinare; pullulare. *To be ready to bud*, ged buds, gemmascere. *Budded*, gemmatus. *A budding*, gemmatio or gemmatus; germinatio. || *Bud out*, provenire, existere. || *Inoculate*, arborem inoculare, arbori, oculum inserere. || *Bloom*, florescere, vigescere.

BUDGE, *v.*, loco or ex loco semovere; loco cedere, cedere; fugam capere, fugere ab or ex aliquo loco.

BUDGE, adj., morosus, tristis, tetricus, austerus, severus.

BUDGET, sacculus, sacculus, pera, balga: figuratively, copia.

BUFF, corium bubulum, pellis bubula. *A buff coat*, * lorica bubula. || *Buff* (in color), luteus.

BUFFALO, bos buffelus (Lin.): bubalus is doubtful.

BUFFET, || in the face with the palm, alapa. || With the fist, colaphus. || Side-board, abacus.

BUFFET, *v.*, colaphus alicui impingere, alapas alicui ducere, alicquem pugnis contundere or cedere. *I buffet the waves*, alterna brachia ducens fluctibus obnitor.

BUFFOON, maceus (harlequin): sannio, coprea; verna; scurra (jester of a higher sort, as at the tables of the great). *To play the buffoon*, scurrari, scurraram agere.

BUFFOONERY, scurrillitas (Dial. de Or.), diceitas scurrilis, vernilias, Jocorum lascivia.

BUG, cimex. || *Beetle*, scarabeus.

BUGBEAT, formido. *Fig.*, to be a mere bugbear, specie non re terribilem esse.

BUGGY, cimicium plenus.

BUGLE-HORN, cornu venustiorum: cornu.

BUILD, edificare (houses, ships, towns, &c.): struere, construere, extruere, muliri: condere (to found): excitare, educere (carry up, erect): architectari (by rules of art): facere. *To build before*, praestruere. *To build to*, astruere, adungere aliquid alicui rei: around, circum struere. *To build up a place* (cover it with buildings), locum condificare, edificare, inedicare. *To build on the sand*, alicuius rei fundamenta tamquam in aqua ponere (Cic. De Fin. 2, 22, 72): *to build a row or rows of houses*, domos continuare: *to build with freestone*, saxo quadrato construere: on another man's ground, aedificium in alieno extruere. *A well-built man*, perhaps homo forma honesta et liberali. *Bees build their cells*, apes fingunt favos. *To build castles in the air*, somnia sibi fingere (vid. Luer. 1, 104): *to build up any body out*, alienis luminibus obstruere or officere (i. e., place an obstacle before his windows): *to build a bridge over a river*, pontem in fluvio (or flumine) facere, in flumine efficere; amnem ponte jungere; pontem fluminis imponere or injungere: over a marsh, paludem pontibus contere: *to build ships*, naves edificare. INTR., edificare, domum or -os edificare: (generally) to construct, construere, fingere, fabricare, facere. || *To build upon* (figuratively), fidere, confidere alicui; considerare, nitor aliqua re.

BUILDER, edificator; conditor; arch-

nectus. *Fig.*, edificator, fabricator, conditor, auctor.

BUILDING (*the act*), edificatio, exedificatio, extractio: *the structure*, edificatio, edificium, opus. *Little building*, edificatuncula (*Cic.*). *Building materials*, materia (*wood for building*): tigna (*beams, &c.*): saxa (*stones, &c.*). *A passion for building*, "immodicum edificandi studium."

BULB, bulbosus.

BULBOUS, bulbosus. *Bulbous roots*, "plantae tuberosae."

BULGE, rimas agere, aquas haurire; sidere (*sink*). *To bulge out*, procurare, prominere.

BULK, amplitudo, magnitudo; moles (*mass*). *To sell by the bulk* (*i.e.*, without exact calculation or measurement), per aversionem or aversione vendere (*Jur.*).

BULKY, magnus, ingens. *To be bulky*, *Compass*, ambitus, spatium. *The bulk of a ship*, navis capacitas. *Main part*, pars maxima, major numerus; multitudo. *To project*, protrudere, crepidio: *pro-jectura* (*Vitr.*): projectum (*Pand.*).

BULKY, magnus, ingens. *To be bulky*, *crassus*, pinguis. *To be bulky*, *gravidus*. *Solid, solidus, densus*.

BULL, taurus; dux gregis. *Of a bull, taurus*, taurinus. *A story of a cock and a bull*, nutricularium fabula; *perhaps* "narratuncula, cui nec caput nec pedes (*after Cic. Div.*, vii, 31, *re*), ita contractas, ut nec caput, nec pedes: — ita turbatas, ut nescias ubi incipias, ubi finias). *To make a bull, perhaps* "pugnatio loquendo risum audientibus movere." *The bull in the zodiac*, Taurus. *The bull of the pope*, "literae signo pontifici Romani impressae."

BULL-DOG, "canis Molossus (*Linn.*).

BULL'S-EYE. *To hit the bull's-eye*, medium ferre.

BULLOCK, juvenens.

BULLEET, glans plumbæ, glans.

BULLION, aurum or argentum rude, infectum.

BULLY, s., homo pugnax: lingua fortis (*if a cowardly bully, mostly Thraso in the old commentators*): homo rixosus or rixæ cupidus: homo jurgiosus (*Gell.*, *quarrelsome fellow*): rixator (*Quint.*).

BULLY, *tu*, "to overbear with menaces, &c. minis ac terrore commovere: obstrepere alicui, obtundere alicuique or, aures alicui (*by talking*). *Pomponius was bullied into securing, &c.*, juravit hoc terrore coactus Pomponius. *To treat with savage cruelty, perhaps* asperere tractare, injuriosus (*Plaut.*) tractare, sævire in alicuique solere.

BULRUSH, juncus, scirpus.

BULWARK, propugnaculum, plural munimenta, opera; castellum. *Fig.*, propugnaculum, presidium, defensor, &c.

BUM-BAILIFF, "apparitor or viator magistraturæ."

BUMP, tumor (*general term for swelling*; oculorum, crurum): tuber (*protruberant excrescence*: hunch, boil, properly a truffle). *A little bump*, tuberculum.

BUMP, *er*, *tu*, aliquid offendere alicui aliquid (accidentally): aliquid illidere or impingere alicui rei (purposely). *To bump my head against the door*, caput ad fores offendere. *To bump his head severely against the wall*, caput parieti ingenti impetu impingere. *INTA*, offendere aliquid, illidi or impingi aliquid rei.

BUMPER, calix plenus.

BUMPKIN, homo rusticus.

BUNCH, tumor, tuber; struma (*scrofulous bunch, especially on the neck*): hunch, gibba, gibber. *A little bunch*, tuberculum. *Cluster, racemi*: of grapes, uva; of ivy-berries, corymbus. *Bundle, fascis, fasciculus, manipulus*: of pens, fascis calamorum.

BUNCH out, *er*, emicere, prominere, exstare: turnere, extermere.

BUNDLE, fascis, fasciculus (*as bound together, to be the more easily carried*: e.g., of wood, stræ, lignorum, stramentorum): manipulus, fasciculus manualis (*not too big to be carried by hand*): sarcina, sarcinula (*as burden*). *Bundle of rods*, fascis virgarum. *Bundle of letters*, fasciculus epistolarum. *To carry a bundle of books under his arm*, fasciculum librorum

sub ala portare. *In bundles, fasciatim or fasciatim*; manipulatim. *As a burden*, sarcina, sarcinula.

BUNDLE up, *er*, colligere, componere, in fasciculos colligere, sarcinulas alligare.

BUNG, obturamentum: of cork, cortex. *To take out a bung*, excutere obturamentum. *Bung-hole*, os (doli): orificium (*late*).

BUNG *up*, *er*, os doli obturare.

BUNGLE, *er*, a, inscienter, imperite, infabre facere or conficere; corrumpere; depravare: *any thing*, opus inscienter, facere or conficere. *To bungle a song*, disperdere carmen. *Bungling*, insciscens, imperitus; malus. *A bungling business*, opus inscienter factum.

BUNGLER, homo imperitus; homo in arte sua non satis versatus: "imperitus artifex (*of an artist*).

BUNGLINGLY, inscite, imperite, infabre, minus commode, crasse, male.

BUN, panis dulcor, placenta, crustulum.

BUOY, index alicujus rei ad inum maris positæ or sitæ.

BUOY up, *er*, sustinere, sustentare, fulcire.

BUOYANCY, levitas; hilaritas, alacritas, vigor.

BUOYANT, quod ab aquâ sustineri potest or sustinetur; levis. *Fig.*, vegetus, hilaris, alacer.

BUR, lappa.

BUREAU, armarium.

BURDEN, s., onus (*general term*), sarcina (*what a man carries or may carry*).

To bear a burden, onus ferre, sustinere. *To take a burden upon one's self*, onus recipere, suscipere: *to lay it down*, onus deponere. *To be a burden to one*, alicui oneri esse, molestum or gravem esse alicui.

I will bear the burden of this odium, molem hujus invidiæ sustinebo. *A ship of burden*, navis oneraria. *Beast of burden*, jumentum onerarium, jumentum; jumentum sarcinarium (e.g., pack-horse).

A ship of 300 tons burden, navis trecentarum amphorum. *Fig.*, load, pressura, &c., onus, molestia, incommodum, cura. *To take*, onera, munera. *The burden of the song*, versus intercalarius (*Ser.*, *Virg.*, *Ecl.*, 3, 21): *Fig.*, this is *eer* the burden of his song, eandem canit cantilenam (*Ter.*).

BURDEN, *er*, onerare, gravare; oneri esse alicui, gravem or molestum esse alicui; molestiam alicui afferre, molestiâ alicui afficere. *The body greatly burdens the mind*, corpus prægravat animum. *Burdened*, oneratus; gravatus; gravis; onustus. *To burden one with asking*, obtundere alicuique rogando.

BURDENSOME, gravis, molestus; incommodus, iniquus; operosus, laboriosus. *To be burdensome* [*vid. BURDEN, &c.*]: *to be more and more burdensome*, ingravescere.

BURGESS, civis, municeps; senator, patronus.

BURGLAR, perfossor (parietum) *Plaut.*; perfossor only (*Appul.*); effractor (*Sen.*, *Ep.*, 63); effractor (*Paul.*, *Ulp.*, &c.).

BURGLARY, effractura (*Paul.*, *Dig.*): or circumlocution with domum perfringere; parietes perfodere (*to commit burglary*).

BURIAL, sepultura, humatio: funus, exsequiæ. *Burial-ground*, sepulcretum, cimetorium. *To refuse any body a burial*, aliquid sepulturâ prohibere. *Vid. FUNERAL*.

BURLESQUE, jocosus, jocularis, ridiculus; ad aliquid quoddam aliquid ridiculum argumentum detorsus.

BURLESQUE, *er*, ridiculum reddere, in jocum or risum vertere; ad aliquid quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorque (to parody).

BURLY, magni corporis, grandis, magnitudine insignis, vastus, ingens; robustus.

BURN, *tu*, absumere or consumere igni, flammis, incendio; urere; incendere, inflammare (*to set in flames*): comburere; igni necare (*of a living person*): amburere (*burn round, half burn*): cremare, concremare (*especially of the dead*):

adurere (*to burn here and there, as bread, meat*): inurere (*to burn in, brand*). *To burn any body alive*, alicuique vivum comburere. *To hurt by burning* (*the hand, for instance*), urere, adurere. *To bite, sting*, urere, pun gere, mordere. *Parch*, urere, torrere. *Use for light*, &c., urere, in lumen urere or uti.

Of lime, bricks, &c., coquere. *INTA*, deflagrare, conflagrare (flammis, incendio); flammis, incendio absumi, consumi; ardere, flagrare; ur, aduri, comburi, exuri; cremari, concremari. *He burned his father's house*, domum paternam (laris patrios) incendio absumit. *The temple of Diana was burned on that night*, eâ nocte templum Dianæ deflagravit. *To burn incense*, tura adolere. *To burn to ashes*, in cineres redigere: *to coals*, in carbonem redigere. *To burn all* (*lay waste with fire*), omnia igni vastare. *Sun-burned*, sole adustus. *To burn one's self*, ur, amburi. *Half-burned*, semistatus, semistatus; ambustus; semicrematus. *To glow like fire*, ardere, flagrare. *To be hot to the touch*, ardere, flagrare, candere. *To be inflammable*, ignem concipere posse. *To be heated with desire or passion*, ardere, incensum esse (e.g., cupiditate, amore); flagrare, conflagrare, aestare (e.g., invidia flagrare or aestare; invidia incendio conflagrare). *To burn to see you*, incensum sum cupiditate te videndi.

BURN, s., ambustio, ustio. *Green coriander heals burns*, coriandrum viride sanat ambusta.

BURNET, pimpinella (*Linn.*).

BURNING, s., *acire*, ustio, exustio; crematio; adustus: (*passive*) conflagratio, deflagratio; incendium, ignis, flammæ; ardor.

BURNING, *adj.*, *Hot, glowing, candens*. *Ardent, passionate*, ardens, flagrans: *love, amoris incendium*. *Biting, galling*, urens, pungens, mordens.

BURNING-GLASS, "vitrum causticum."

BURNISH, polire, expolire, levigare.

BURROW, cuculorum cubile.

BURROW, sub terrâ cuculos facere (cuculi [mînes] dicti ab eo [*i.e.*, cuculus, a rabbit], quod sub terrâ cuculos ipsi faciant, ubi lateant in agris, *Var.*, 3, 12). *Poetical expressions* are, cubilia foris (effossis latebris) sub terrâ larum fovere: sub terris ponere domos (*ali Virg.*). *Animals that burrow*, subterranea animalia.

BURST, *er*, eruptio. *Of thunder, fragor*: also by circumlocution with the verb.

BURST, *tu*, rumpere, dirumpere; displodere (e.g., vesicam); efringere (e.g., claustra, fores). *To burst through a thing*, perfringere per aliquid. *INTA*, rumpi, dirumpi; dissilire (*fly into pieces*): dehisce-re, discedere (*burst open, of the earth*): displodi, crepare (*to burst with a noise, explode*). *I burst* (*with anger or vexation*), rumpor, dirumpor, ändor. *I burst with laughing*, risu dirumpor, risu emorior. *The thunder bursts, fit fragor*. *A cloud burst by lightning*, nubes fulmine elisa. *To burst out or forth*, erumpere; exardescere: erumpere must be used with care: vox, sermo, risus, furor erumpit, bursts out; against any body, in alicuique: also transitively, erumpere gaudium, to burst forth with expressions of joy (*Ter.*): erumpere diu coercitum iram, to let one's long-suppressed anger burst forth (*Cic.*); but not erumpere in vocem, in risum, in furorem, in stomachum. *To burst into a fit of laughing*, tollere risum, cachinnum; cachinnare (*not cachinnari*); in cachinnos or risu effundi. *A war suddenly bursts out*, bellum exoritur, exardescit; belli flamma exardescit. (*His*) *wrath, hatred, bursts out*, ira, odium exardescit. *Tears burst forth*, lacrimæ oboriuntur; prorumpunt (*better avoid erumpunt*): *to burst open a door*, januum efringere: *a prison, vincula carceris rumpere*. *The sun bursts forth*, sol nubes perfrumpit ac dividit (*Cic.*); sol inter nubes effulget: *to burst out of the camp*, ex castris erumpere: *to burst through the enemy*, erumpere per

hostes (Liv.). *Tears burst forth, lacrimae erumpunt, proflant; to burst into tears, in lacrimas effundi. To burst from one's arms, e complexu alius se eripere.*

BURTHEN. Vid. BURDEN.

BURY, sepelire (general term), humare (both, but especially sepelire, like *Saturar*, of any mode of disposing of a corpse: quod nunc communiter in omnibus sepulchris ponitur, ut humani dicantur, id erat proprium tum in his, quos humus injecta contingeret, Cic., *Legs.* 2, 23, 56): humo tegere: terrâ, humo contingere (bury): in sepulchro condere or condere only (poetical and post-Augustan tumulare, contumulari): corpus aliuscuius tumulo inferre (Ter.): funere effere with or without furas (to carry out for burial): infodere (shove into the ground). To bury one alive, vivum aliquem defodere: to be buried alive, vivum terrâ obrui. To bury with military honors, militari honesto funere aliquem humare. || To put in the ground, infodere (in terram), defodere (in terram), obruere (terrâ). || To overlook, oblivio, obruere, opprimere: to bury in oblivion, oblivione obruere: to be buried in oblivion, aeternâ oblivione obrütum esse: to be buried in the ruins, ruinâ aliuscuius rei (domus, &c.) opprimi: in the waves, undis obrui, hauriri. || To hide, &c., sepelire: ponere (dismiss); e. g. amorem): obruere. *Bury in oblivion, oblivione obruere. To bury one's self in one's country seat, rus se abdere. More under FUNERAL.*

BUSH, frutex. || Of thorns, dumus, vepres, sentia. [SYN. IN BRAMBLE, BRER.] To go about the bush, aliquid vitabundum circumire (in Tac., aliuscuius negotii): ambages agere. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, spem pretio non emo. Good wine needs no bush, laudat venales, qui vult extrudere, merces (Hor.). Proba merx facile emtorem reperit (tametsi in abstruso sita est (Plaut., *Pan.* 1, 2, 128)): bonum vinum pittacium or titulum nullum desiderat; res ipsa loquitur. *Bushes, bush-wood, virgulta, fruteta.*

BUSH, v., spatiose fruticare. BUSHY, || thick, fruticosus, frutectosus. || Of hair, horridus, hirsutus. || Covered with bushes, virgultis obsitus, fruticosus, fruticosus; dumosus, A bushy place, fruticetum; vepretum, &c.

BUSINESS. Vid. BUSY.

BUSKIN, calceamentum, quod pedes suris tenus tegit. || *Tragic buskin*, cothurnus (also hunter's buskin).

BUSKINED, cothurnatus.

BUSS, VId. KISS.

BUST, herma; clipeus (in painting or relief on a shield-like surface).

BUSTARD, tarda; otis tarda (Linn.).

BUSTLE, s., || hurry, festinatio: nimia or praeparata festinatio: trepidatio (anxious bustle). In a bustle, praepropere (Lin.): nimis festinanter: raptim: (as adj.) praepropere, nimis festinans. To be in too great a bustle, in festinationibus nimias suscipere festinationes. To be in a bustle, festinare. || Tumult, confusion, VId.

BUSTLE, v., festinare: in festinationibus nimias suscipere celeritates: festinantius agere. A bustling life, vita actuosâ (Sen.). VId. under BUSY.

BUSY, || occupied, engaged, occupatus. *Nisi busy, vacuus, otiosus. I am not busy, mihi vacat. To be busy with a thing, occupatum esse in aliqua re, intantum esse aliqui rei. Busy with many things, distentus or obrütus plurimis occupationibus; negotiorum plenus. My thoughts are busy with him, cum cogito. || Active, stirring, solidus, navus, industrius, laboriosus, strenuus, acerr, impiger. A busy life, vita negotiosa, actuosâ (actuosus used by Cicero only as epithet to virtus, and of the part of an oration which ought to be the most animated, &c. Seneca uses vita actuosâ; animus actuosus and agilis. Cicero would have said for the first, operosa, semper agens aliquid et molens; for the second, qui viget, omnia movet, et motu praeditus est sempiterno: actus is a post-classical, philosophical, and grammatical technical term, Krebs).*

|| Meddling, importunus, molestus; qui aliena negotia curat. || Anxious, sollicitus, anxius.

BUSY, v., occupare, occupatum tenere, detinere. To busy one manifestly, distendere, distringere (draw the mind this way and that, so that one can not bend his thoughts to the thing in hand). To busy one's self with a thing, occupari aliqua re, versari in re or circa aliquid, se ponere in re; tractare, agere aliquid; dare se aliqui rei: with all earnestness, urgere aliquid. To be busy with a thing (vid. BUSY, above). A busying one's self with the poets, pertractatio poetarum. To have the thoughts busy with a person, aliquem cogitare: with something else, alias res agere.

BUSILY, sedulo, naviter, strenue, acriter; sollicite; importune, moleste (in a troublesome manner).

BUSINESS, occupatio (engagement); opus (the work); negotium; mercatura, mercatio (traffic); res (affair, concern); officium (one's bounden business); munus (office, post); studium (ager application to something); cura (care for something); ministerium (service); it is the business (i. e., part) of one, est aliuscuius. For business' sake, negotii gratia. Full of business, negotiosus, negotiorum plenus, negotiis implicatus: to be so, occupatissimus esse, multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatum (distentum) esse. To do business, rem gerere (generally); negotiari (as a lender of money and buyer-up of corn); mercatum facere (as a large merchant). To divide the business between them (of two consuls, legates, &c.), officia inter se parti. To make a business of something, facitare, exercere aliquid. To do a good, bad business, bene, male rem gerere. To do a good deal of business, to have a good business (of a merchant), mercatum facere non ignobilem. To be connected in business with any body, ratione cum aliquo conjunctum esse. have a business to settle with you, mihi est res tecum. What business have you here? quid tibi hic negotii est? How is it with the business? quo loco res est? ut res se habet? 'Tis my, your business, meum, tuum est. This is not my business, hoc non meum est, he non meae sunt partes. To mind his own business, suum negotium gerere; res suas curare; other's business, aliena negotia curare. To make any thing one's (principal) business, aliquid sibi studio habere (Ter.); omne studium conferre ad aliquid; omni cogitatione et curâ incumbere in aliquid; omni contentione elaborare, summâ ope niti, or eniti et contendere (these three with ut). To find one's business (figuratively), negotium aliqui facessere; aliquem exercere. To the business in hand! ad rem! (to a speaker who is keeping off from the real point at issue). This is the true business of our lives, ad hoc praecipue nati sumus. I make it the business of my life to do good to others, id unum ago, ut quam plurimis bene faciam. This is the business of a life, hoc vitam omnem desiderat. He is the man to do your business, hunc ipsum requirebas. A man of business, homo ad res gerendas natus; negotiis tractandis idoneus.

BUSY-BODY, homo importunus, molestus; ardelio, homo occupatus in otio, gratis anhelans (vid. *Phaedr.*, B. ii., 5). BUT, at: sed: verum or vero: autem (as has an adversative, sed a corrective or limiting force: verum or vero affirms the truth or importance of an assertion: autem carries on a train of thought already begun; it is the weakest adversative particle.) It is to be observed that autem and vero stand after one or more words, the rest at the beginning of the sentence. || BUT, on the OTHER HAND, at (especially before personal names and pronouns): BUT, at LEAST; BUT, at ALL EVENTS, at, certe or tamen. || BUT in objections anticipated (= but it may be said, or urged), at, at enim, at vero. || "TRUE, BUT" (in concessions), at: at enim (the concession being followed by another consideration that must not be lost sight of). || BUT FORSOOTH (in anticipating objec-

tions), at vero, at enim. || BUT (in the minor premises of a syllogism), atqui: autem. || BUT BEHOLD or LO! ecce autem. || NAY, BUT, BUT ASSUREDLY, enimvero, verum enimvero. || BUT (when a subject is to be ended or suspended), sed, sometimes verum; but enough for to-day, sed—in hunc diem hactenus. || I DON'T SAY—, BUT, non modo—sed; non dicam or non dico—sed; ne dicam—necum [Pract. Intr., ii., 506-508]. || NOT ONLY NOT—BUT EVEN NOT, non modo—sed ne—quidem (when a verb, common to both clauses, is expressed in the second): non modo non—sed ne—quidem. Such a man will not dare, not only to do, but even to think any thing that is not honorable, talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit, quod non honestum sit. || NOT THAT—BUT (rejecting one reason and affirming another), non quod—sed; non eo quod—sed; non quo—sed (the last being not only permissible, but of more frequent occurrence than the other forms). || NOT THAT—NOT—BUT, non quia—sed; non quo non—sed [Pract. Intr., ii., 81]. || BUT YET, BUT HOWEVER, at, tamen, verum, tamen. || BUT IF, sin, sin autem, si vero: BUT IF NOT, si non, si minus, si aliter. || NOT ONLY—BUT ALSO, non modo—sed etiam or verum etiam; non solum—sed etiam (vid. *Pract. Intr.*, ii., 504, 505), sometimes sed et (even in Cicero): non tantum—sed etiam. In non tantum—sed or vero etiam, there is never a descent from the greater to the less; and this form can not be used when neither the subject nor the predicate is common to both sentences. BUT, on THE CONTRARY, at contra, at enim vero. BUT RATHER, imo, imo vero, imo enimvero. || To be praised with a but, cum exceptione laudari. Without an if or but, sine ullâ morâ, haud cunctanter, libentissime. BUT is sometimes not expressed in Latin; e. g., this is thy office, but not mine, hoc tuum est, non meum.

BUT, in the sense of EXCEPT, praeter; praeterquam; excepto (â, is); nisi. I saw nobody but him, praeter illum vidi neminem. No one is wise but the good man, nemo sapiens est, nisi bonus. Nothing but, nihil aliud, nisi (that and nothing else): nihil aliud quam (i. e., equivalent to that). This happens to none but a wise man, soli hoc contingit sapienti. I saw no one but you, te unum vidi. Nothing could bring them into one united people but law, coalescere in populi unius corpus, nullâ re praeterquam legibus, poterant. The last but one, proximus a postremo. There is nobody here but I, solus hic sum. What but? quid aliud nisi or quam? All but, tantum quod.

BUT, in the sense of ONLY, modo: tantum: solum (tantum properly confines what was said to a certain magnitude; modo to a certain measure or degree; solum to the thing itself, to the exclusion of others): tantummodo, nonnisi, solus, unus. I saw but you, te unum vidi. I did but hear these things, not see them, haec audivi tantum, non vidi. I will speak, do you but hear, loquar, modo audite. If but, dummodo; dum (with subjunctive). Do but let him, sine modo. Do but stay, mane modo. But too often, sepius justo; nimium sepe. There were but two ways (two in all), crant omnino itinera duo. You have but the name of virtue in your mouth, nomen tantum virtutis usurpas. He came but to-day, hodie primum venit. But a while ago, non ita pridem, nuper admodum. He is but twenty years old, non amplius viginti annos natus est. It wanted but little, that, &c., tantum non, &c.; non multum abfuit, quin, &c.

BUT THAT (except that, if not), ni, nisi; quod nisi. But that I fear my father, ni metum putrem. And but that he was ashamed to confess, et nisi erubesceret fateri. || After a negative, quin, qui non: in this use we often drop that. || Quin is hardly ever used where, if the relative and non were used, cuius non or cui non would stand: it sometimes stands for quo non after an expression of time. The sentence after quin must not contain another relative. No day almost, but (that) he

comes to my house, dies fere nullus est, quin domum meum veniat, or quo domum meum non veniat. There is none but is afraid of you, nemo est, qui te non metuat. There is none but may complain, nemo est, quin conqueri possit. There is no doubt but (that), &c., non est dubium, quin (with subjunctive). I have no fear but I shall write you letters enough, non vereor, non scribendo te explem. None but (i.e., those who did not), nemo quia, nemo qui non. None but knows, nemo est, qui nesciat. || Not but that, non quia, non quia non, with a subjunctive, followed in the subsequent clause by sed quod or sed quia with the indicative, or by sed ut with the subjunctive.

BUT, after can not. I can not but, &c., facere non possum quin (subjunctive), or non possum non (with infinitive): non possum quia is pre-classical. It can not be, but, &c., fieri non potest, ut non or quia, &c.

BUT FOR (i.e., were it not for, had it not been for) some person or thing, nisi or ni aliquis or aliquid esset, fuisset; (abque aliquo or aliquid re esset is used by comic writers). The bridge would have afforded a way to the enemy, but for one man, Horatius Cocles, pons iter hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset, H. C. (only in comedy should we find aequo uno viro, Horatio Cocle, esset). I would, but for one man, vellem, ni foret ei damnum.

BUTCHER, lanus, seldom lanio: macellarius (meat-seller). || At a sacrifice, popa (who struck the beast): cultrarius (who cut his throat). Fig., homo sanguinarius.

BUTCHER, v., properly, caedere, jugulare; mactare (at a sacrifice). Fig., trucidare; concidere; obtruncare.

BUTCHERLY, sanguinarius, sanguinem siccum servus, ferus.

BUTCHER'S-BROOM, ruscus.

BUTCHERY, fig., caedes; trucidatio. || Where beasts are butchered, laniena.

BUT-END, || of a gun, manubrium.

BUTLER, cellarius, promus, condus promus; minister or ministrator (vini).

*BUTT, scopus; goal: to aim at a butt, destinatum petere (Lin.). To hit a butt, *scopum ferre or ferre only (Hor.).*

|| Point at which the endeavor was directed, propositum: is qui mihi esset (fuit, &c.), propositus exitus: finis.

|| Not scopus in this meaning. || To make a butt of one, aliquem ludibrio habere; putare sibi aliquem pro ridiculo et delectamento. To be one's butt, ludibrio esse alicui. || Blow, ictus.

BUTT, v., cornu ferire, cornu petere. || Of a ram, aricare in aliquem. Butting, qui cornu pedit, petulus.

BUTT, || cash, dolium, labrum.

BUTTER, butyrum. To make butter, butyrum facere. Bread and butter, panis butyri illitus.

BUTTER, v., butyro illinere aliquid.

BUTTERFLY, papilio. Fig., a mere butterfly in love, desultor amoris.

BUTTERY, cella promuarum, promtuarium; cella penaria (where provisions are laid up).

BUTTOCKS, nates, clunes (of men or animals): lumbi (loins).

BUTTON, orbiculus (flat), globulus (globular). Button-hole, fissura.

*BUTTON, v., *globulus jungere.*

BUTRESS, anteris, adis, f., crisma, n. (divin's, ides; ἀντίκρυ, aros).

BUXOM, obsequens, obsequiosus, obediens. || Gay, brisk, hilaris, alacer, latus. || Wanton, jolly, lascivus, protervus, &c. Vid. WANTON.

BUY, emere (general term): mercari (to buy as a formal transaction, mostly as the mercantile conclusion, of a bargain): redimere (things not properly articles of trade, but which the buyer might claim as his due, or ought to receive gratuitously: as peace, justice, love, &c., Dida): emercari (properly and figuratively): nundinari (also to buy by a bribe). To buy at auction, emere in auctione: (of public revenues) redimere. To buy a bargain, bene or recte emere. To have a mind to buy, emturire. Fond of buying, emax: a love of buying, emacitas. A buying,

emtio. To buy and sell, mercari, mercaturam facere, nundinari. To buy up (buy together), coemere: (that others may not get it) praemercari. To buy up corn (in order to make it dear) comprimeere frumentum. To buy off (bribe), corrumpere. (clear by a bribe) pecunia supplicio liberare. To let himself be bought, pecuniam accipere.

BUYER, emtor, emens; manceps; propola (who buys to sell again). A buyer up or ingather, qui aliquid coemit. A buyer up of corn (to make it dearer), qui frumentum comprimit; dardanarius (Pand.). Buyer and seller, emens et vendens.

BUZZ, susurrare; bombum facere (of bees); marmurare.

BUZZ, s., susurrus; bombus; murmur. BY, of place (near, hard by), ad, apud, juxta, prope, propter, sub; sub manum, ad manum, pra manibus. The islands which are near by Sicily, insulae quae sunt propter Siciliam. To seat one's self by a person or thing, propter aliquem or aliquid considere. To have gardens by the Tiber, ad Tiberim habere hortos. A cate is by, propter est spelunca quadam. Also by verbs; e.g., to stand, stū by one, alicui astare, assidere: to go by one's side, lateri alicuius adherere; latus alicuius tegere.

|| Present. To be by, adesse, coram adesse. When I am by, not by, me praesente, coram me; me absente. || Along, secundum; praeter. To keep by the land (in sailing), ram, terram legere. || Past, praeter. To go by, praeterire (a place, locum). || By sea and land, terra marique. They came by sea, navibus advecti sunt: by land, pedibus huc iter fecerunt.

|| By the way, in viā, in itinere; per viam; in transitu; transiens, praeteriens (also figuratively): obiter (figuratively). To touch by the way, in transitu or leviter aliquid attingere. || By the way of, per (through), or with the ablative of the name of a town; e.g., he went by Laodicea, Laodiceā iter fecit.

BY, of time, in the sense of at. By night, noctu, nocte. By day, die, interdū. So, by moonlight, lucente lunā, ad lunam. || As soon as, not later than, intra; ante. By the year's end, intra annum. By this time, jam. By the time Rome had been built three hundred years, trecentis annis post urbem conditam exactis. By that time I shall have arrived, jam adituro. He was there by daybreak, jam diluculo advenit. By the time he ended his speech, oratione vixdum finit.

BY, implying succession, is often made by an adverb in -tim; also by quot. Year by year, month by month, day by day, quot annis, quot mensibus, quot diebus; or omnibus annis, &c. Man by man, virum. Town by town, village by village, oppidatum, vicatum. Step by step, gradatim. By little and little, paulatim. To fall at their feet one by one, ad omnium pedes sigillatim accidere. By the pound, ad libram. To pay one by the hour, certam mercedem in singulas horas dare alicui. By ones, reos, &c., singuli, bini, &c.

BY one's self (i.e., unassisted), per se; per se ipse; per se solus. || Alone, solus. || Apart, seorsum, separatim. By itself (in and for itself), per se: rixcing the thing by itself, si rem ipsam spectas.

BY (denoting a means), by means of, per (especially of persons): also by the ablative of the thing or of the gerund: sometimes the participle utens or usus with the ablative; also e, ex. To ask a thing of some one by letter, aliquid ab aliquo per literas petere. To avenge one's wrongs by means of another, injurias suas per alterum ulcisci. To nourish virtue by action, virtutem agendo alere. To know a man by his voice, aliquem ex voce agnoscere. || Denoting a cause or its effect, per; a, ab (especially with passive and neuter verbs): propter; (alicuius) operā; (alicuius) aliquid rei beneficio. To be killed by any body, ab aliquo occidi. To perish by disease, perire a morbo. The world was created by God, mundus a Deo creatus est. The slaves, by whom you live, servi, propter quos vivis. The common people were stirred up by them, eorum

operā plebs concitata est. || By reason of, per, propter, ob. By reason that, propterea quod, propterea quia: also by the ablative of the thing; e.g., this happened by your fault, vera causa hoc accidit. || To this may be referred BY, denoting the thing or part taken hold of, which is expressed by the ablative. To drag by the feet, pedibus trahere.

BY, i.e., according to, secundum; e, ex, de; ad. By the course of the moon, ad cursum lunae. By a model, pattern, ad effigiem, ad exemplum. To judge a thing by the truth, ex veritate aliquid aestimare. It is built by the authority of the senate, aedificatur ex auctoritate senatus.

BY, in adjuration or in supplication, per.

BY, denoting excess or defect, is expressed by the ablative. Shorter by one syllable, unā syllabā brevior. Higher by ten feet, decem pedibus altior. By much, multo. By far, longe.

BY, in some phrases. By stealth, furtim. By turns, in vicem, per vices, alternis. By chance, forte, casu. By heart, memoriter. By-and-by, jam, mox, brevi. By-the-by, sed quod mihi in mentem venit; audī dic, quæso.

BY-DESIGN, consilium alterum. He had this by-end, that, &c., simul id sequatur, ut, &c.

BY-LAW, praescriptum minoris momenti.

BY-STANDER, spectator.

BY-WAY, trames, semita, callis; deverticulum (that turns off from a greater, also figuratively).

BY-WORD, proverbium; verbum. To become a by-word, in proverbium venire or cedere; proverbii eludi (be ridiculed in proverbs). Vid. PROVERB.

C.

CABAL, s., || an intriguing body, doli or fallaciarum, machinatorum (vid. CABALLER): or by circumlocution, qui consilia clandestina (in aliquem) concoquant. || Political intriguer, ars, artificium (artifice): fallacia (deceit, intrigue); better in plural, artes (mala): fallaciae (cabals, intrigues): consilia clandestina (hidden designs): calumniae (malicious slander, false accusation).

CABAL, v., fallacias facere, fingere, consilia clandestina concoquere; dare operam consiliis clandestinis, with at (to endeavor to effect by cabals) likewise calumnias facere: multa machinari: to cabal against any body, fallaciam in aliquem intendere: consilia clandestinis oppugnare aliquem; alicui dolum nectere. Vid. CABAL.

*CABALA, *cabbala; *arcana Mæbraeorum doctrina.*

*CABALIST, *cabbalista.*

*CABALISTIC, *cabbalisticus: ADV., *cabbalisticus.*

CABALLER, doli or fallaciarum machinator (vid. Tac., Ann., 1, 10, 2).

CABBAGE, brassica (the proper word): olus (any kitchen-herb, of which brassica is a species; vid. Cato, R. R., 176, in); brassica est, quae omnibus olesteris antistat: canlis (properly, the stalk; poeticaly, the cabbage itself): crambe (according to Plin., 20, 9, 33, a sort of cabbage with thin and compact leaves, known to the Greeks, in Latin only proverbially; e.g., crambe repetita, cabbage warmed up again, any thing stale by repetition): head of cabbage, caput brassicae: cabbage leaf, brassicae folium: cabbage plant, planta brassicae.

CABBAGE, v., subducere furto; surripere. Vid. TO FILCH.

CABIN, || in a ship, diæta (Petron., 115, 1). || Hut, casula: tuguriolum. || Small room, cellula.

CABINET, || a private room, conclave: cubiculum minus (a small room adjoining a large one): zotheca (a small room belonging to the principal one, for roosting, studying): cubiculum secretius (a private room: e.g., of a prince): suntuarium or consistorium principis (cabi-

net of a prince, *Plin.*, 23, 8, 77; *Amian.*, 25, 10). || *METON*, for government [vid. ADMINISTRATION, and "cabinet minister," below]: to hold a cabinet council, secreta consilia agitare: to peep into the cabinet, principum secreta rinari (*Tac. Ann.*, 6, 33); equally great in the field and in the cabinet, rei militaris peritus, neque minus civitatis recondita; fortis ac strenuus, paco belloque bonus: a cabinet minister, comes consistorianus (in the time of the emperors): or by circumlocution, princeps amicorum, quocum secreta consilia agitare solent (*Liv.*, 35, 15); amicus regis omnium consiliorum particeps; amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum habetur particeps (after *Nep.*, *Eum.*, 1, 5, and 6): cabinet counselor, qui principis rest a consiliis interioribus (after *Nep.*, *Hann.*, 2, 2): consilia interiora or domestic (the assembly); cabinet secretary, quem principis ad manum habet scribes loco (vid. *Nep.*, *Eum.*, 1, 5): also scriba principis: cabinet seal, signum principis (after *Suet.*, *Oct.*, 94, p. med.). || *A* resipiscitur for alvables or curiosities, thesaurus; horreum: for coins, * numotheca: a cabinet for china, * collectio Sinesis artificum factorum operum; * copia operum Sinensis artis.

CABINET-MAKER, instinatorius (* *Coed. Theod.*, 13, 4, 2, in so far as he makes objects of art), lignarius (se. faber): scribium or capsularum opifex (any one who works in wood, joiner or carpenter).

CABINET SEAL, signum principis (*Suet.*).

CABLE, funis ancorarius; ancorale: ora (by which a ship is fastened to the shore): remulcus (towing-cable): rudens (any rope, especially belonging to the yards and sails): to cut the cables, ancoralia incidere: ancora praecedere.

CARRIOLET, cisium.

CACHINATION, cachinnus [vid. LAUGHTER: loud and screaming laughter; as condition]: cachinnatio (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 4, 31, 66; as action). Vid. LAUGH, s. **CACKLE**, v., strepere (property of geese, &c.; applied also to men): gracillare (of chickens, *Auct. Carm. de Philom.*, 25): gingere, strepere (of geese, to cackle *Fest.*, and *Virg.*, *Ecl.*, 9, 36): clangere (of geese): tetrinnire (of ducks, *Auct. Carm. de Philom.*).

CACKLING, strepitus (of geese and men): voces anserum (loud cackling; vid. *Tac.*, *Ger.*, 10, 3): to raise a loud cackling, vociferari (*Col.*, 8, 13, 2): clangor (of geese and chickens): gingritus (of geese: late).

CADAVEROUS, looking like a corpse, cadaverosus.

CADÉ, eadem. Vid. CASK.

CADÉ, cieur (tame by nature; of animals: opposed to ferus, immanis): mansuetus (used to the hand, domestic, tame; of beasts and men: opposed to ferus): domitus (tamed, subdued; of wild beasts and savage nations: opposed to ferus): placidus (of gentle disposition, peaceably inclined; of men and beasts: opposed to ferus): mātis (meek, yielding: opposed to immanis).

CADÉ, v., manufacere: mansuetum facere or reddere (to accustom to the hand, to render domestic or sociable; e. g., the people, plebem). Vid. TAME, v.

CADENCE, in music, intervallum: numerus (in speech). || *A* harmonious conclusion, quædam ad numerum conclusio. Having (or with) a good cadence, numerosus; numerose cadens; numerose cadere (all of speech). To close periods with a good cadence, numeris sententias claudere.

CADÉT, claude. *A* younger brother, frater minor. || *In a military sense*, * puer ad militiam publice informandus: tiro nobilis is inapplicable.

CADGER, covitor (one who buys up): propola (one who buys to sell again): caupo (one who retails the necessities of life).

CÆSTUS, cæstus. To fight with castus, pugilæ (the boxer with them was pugil, pyta [πίκτης]: the act, pugilatus).

CAG, doliolum: seria (ablong crsk). Vid. CASK.

CAGE, in an enclosure, cæva (both for birds and wild beasts): claustrum (for wild beasts). || *Any kind of fence for the same purpose*, sepes: septimentum: septum (an inclosed place; e. g., for hunting, venationis): vivarium: leporarium (different appellations for the same thing; vid. *Gell.*, 2, 20). || *A prison, career: custodia (properly, the guarding of any body; also the place itself): vincula, plural (chains or fetters; also the place).*

CAGE, v., in caveam includere. || *Animals for pleasure, bestias includere delectationis causâ.* || *Imprison*, includere in carcerem: aliquem in custodiam dare; in carcerem condere or conjicere. Vid. IMPRISON.

CAIRN, acervus lapidum: lapides in unum locum congesti.

CAITIFF, scelestus, scelus: scelus viri.

CAJOLE, blandiri alicui (with words and gestures), (mann) permulcere aliquem (to stroke with the hand): amplexari et osculari aliquem (to embrace and kiss any body): assentari alicui (to humor any body; yield to him in every thing): adulari (flatter basely): blanditiis delinere aliquem: commodis verbis persuadere alicui.

CAJOLER, assentator (who yields to any body in every thing): adulator (base flatterer): homo blandus (flattering by sweet words).

CAJOLERY, blanditiæ (insinuating words, caresses); blanditiæ et assentationes (Cic.); blandimentum (caressing means by which one endeavors to win over any body): adulation (base flattery).

CAKE, s., placentia: libum (the flat cake of honey, meal, &c.; a sacrificial and also birth-day cake): massa: pondus (a mass of any thing in general).

CAKE, v., tr., with any thing, aliquid alicui rei concoquere. **INTR.**, conessere (congeal, stick together, &c.): in massam conconessere: indurescere.

CALAMINE, eadmia, the different sorts of which were: botrytis; placitis; ostracitis (vid. *Lak. Lex.*).

CALAMITOUS, miser (pitiable, in bad circumstances): infelix (unfortunate): calamitosus (beset, oppressed with grief; beset with dangers, &c.): tristis (afflicting): luctuosus (doleful): gravis (heavy, distressing). || **CALAMITOUS TIMES**, gravis or iniqua.

CALAMITY, calamitas (misery occasioned by great damage and loss, also by war): miseria (misery): opposed to happy; res miserae or afflictæ (lamentable situation): casus adversus or tristis, from context merely cause (unfortunate accident): res adversæ, fortuna afflictæ, from context fortuna only (unfortunate circumstances, especially relating to pecuniary and domestic matters): fortuna mala (misfortune, ill fate). To bring calamities upon any body, miseriarum tempestates alicui excitare; alicui insinem calamitatem inferre. To suffer calamity, in malis esse, jacere, versari; malis urgeri: a calamity, calamitatem accipere. Vid. AFFLICTION.

CALCINATE, tr., in calcem vertere.

INTR., * in calcem verti.

CALCULATE, v. a., || to reckon, computare, supputare (to sum up): idiculus rei rationem inire; ad calculos vocare alicui; calculum ponere in re (to reckon over, take an account): * computando efficere (to make out by calculating): to calculate expenses, or the cost, ad calculos vocare sumtus: to calculate an amount in the current coin of our own country, * ad nostræ pecuniæ rationem revocare aliquid: to calculate the course of the heavenly bodies, stellarum or siderum cursus et motus numeris persequi; cursus siderum dimetri (measure and calculate): the loss can not be calculated, damnum majus est quam quod æstimari possit: to calculate every thing according to one's own interest, omnia metri emolumenta et commodis: to calculate with any one, rationem cum aliquo putare, instituire, conferre: rationem or calculum ponere cum aliquo (*Plin.*, *Paneg.*, 20, 5): to calculate every thing by pounds, shillings, and pence, omnia ad lucrum revocare: to learn to

calculate, arithmetica discere: to calculate well, in arithmetica satia exercitum esse: to calculate by Olympiads, Olympiadum numero finire: the Gauls calculate time by days, and not by nights, Galli spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum, sed noctium finiunt (*Cæs.*, B. G., 6, 18): the Germans do not calculate time by days, as we do, but by nights, Germani non diem numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant (*Tac.*, *Ger.*, 11, 2). || To calculate upon a thing, sperare fore ut, &c. I calculate upon your coming, spero fore ut venias. **IMPROPR.**, (a) to weigh any thing, calculum ponere in re (*Plin.*, *Ep.*, 1, 14, 9): to calculate or weigh all the difficulties or circumstances attending any matter, ponere calculos in utraque parte (*Plin.*, *Ep.*, 2, 19, 9): (b) to intend a certain effect, accommodare aliquid ad rem.

CALCULATED, adj., accommodatus; aptus; idoneus; par: calculated for something, accommodatus, ad aliquid, or alicui rei: calculated for business, and nothing else, par negotiis nec supra.

CALCULATION, s., ratio: computatio supputatio. To make friendship a mere calculation of interest, nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos vocare amicitiam. A calculation made or to be made, ratio subducta or subduccenda.

CALCULATOR, s., calculator (*Mart. and Ulp.*, *Dig.*): computator (*Sen.*, *Ep.*, 87, 5).

CALDRON, ahénium: cortina (resting on three legs, for cooking and dyeing): lebes (Aḡs), only among the Greeks, especially used as a present of honor; vid. *Virg.*, *Æn.*, 3, 466; 5, 266).

CALEFACTION, s., calefactio (*Arcaid.*, *Dig.*): calefactus, is (only in the ablative, *Plin.* and *Lact.*), or by circumlocution: for the calefaction of any thing, ad aliquid calefactiendum.

CALENDAR, s., calendarium (originally, a book of debts or interest; in modern Latin, a calendar, *Inscr. Grut.*, 133, to be retained as a technical term): fasti (the book in which the dies fasti et nefasti, the dies senatus et comitales, &c., were registered): ephemeris, idis, f. (a day-book of expenses, events, &c.).

CALENDER, s., tormentum (for clothes, *Sen.*, *Trang.*, 1, 3; in later writers, pressorium).

CALENDER, v. (vestes, pannum, &c.), ponderibus premere (*Sen.*, *Trang.*, 1, 3): * pannum polire, expolire (*Plin.* has vestes polire, expolire).

CALENDS, s., calendæ, or kalendæ in inscriptions (the first day of the month): till the last of August, usque ad pridie kalendas Septembris. Debtors paid interest on the first of the month; hence tristes calendæ. The Greeks had no calendars in their calculations of time; hence ad kalendas Grævas solvere: to pay at latter Lamas, i. e., never. || **Obs.**, the name of the month is to be an adjective; hence calendæ Januariæ, non Januarii.

CALF, || of the leg, sura: to have thick calves, crassioribus esse suras. || Young of a cow, vitulus. || *Seacalf*, vitulus marinus (the pure Latin term): phoca (also a sea-calf, from φώκη). || *Of or belonging to a calf*, vitulinus.

CALIBRE, s., the diameter of the barrel of a gun, * modus tormentorum: also * os tormentorum, * os tormenti bellici: * tormenti bellici capacitas. || **IMPR.**, modus: magnitudo: amplitudo: they are of a different calibre, non sunt ejusdem firmitæ.

CALICE. Vid. CHALICE.

CALIGRAPHY, s., * calligraphia; * scribendi ars.

CALIX (cup of a flower), doliolum floris (*Plin.*): calathus (late; poetical).

CALK, v. a., * navem picare. [*Kraft* gives navium rimas pice, adipi, obducere, explorare.]

CALKEI, circumlocution by navem picare, &c.

CALL, s., || sound of the voice, vox. || The calling, summoning, vocatus; vocatio; evocatio (in military service; e. g., a person takes up arms at the first call, aliquis arma capit, ubi pri-

munus bellicum cani audit. || *To come upon any body's calling*, aliquid vocatu, or ab aliquo vocatum, or invitatum venire. Hence, especially, || *the offer of an office, munus oblatum, from context also conditio: to receive a call, * vocari ad munus: to receive a call to go to any place, * quo vocari: he had a call to go to Göttingen, * Göttingensis conditio ei offerrebat: to accept a call, * munus oblatum suscipere; conditionem accipere: he accepted the call without hesitation, * non dubitavi accipere, quod deferrebat: to refuse a call, conditionem recusare.* || **Impulse**, impulsus, impulsio. || **Visit**, salutatio: salutatiois officium (at Rome, the call of friends or clients in the morning, as a mark of respect toward persons of rank): daily and frequent calls of friends, quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia: to make a call [vid. TO CALL]: to put off a call, visendi curam differre (Tac., Ann., 14, 6, 1): your call will be agreeable to all, carus omnibus expectatusque venies. || *The calling a person or thing by name, nomenclatio.*

CALL, v., || *name, nominare (also to give any thing a proper name): appellare (to call or address any body by his title): vocare: dicere (the former, to call any body by his name, or, like dicere, to call any body or any thing according to what it is, i. e., to affix any epithet to it).* || **Obs.**, vocare generally with a substantivum, dicere with an adjective: nomen alicui dare, or indere, or imponere (to give a name to any body): to call by name, aliquid nomine appellare: to call every thing by its own name, suo quaque rem nomine appellare: to call any body or any thing after something, ex aliqua re, or ex aliquo nominare aliquid, or aliquid: I call any thing my own, aliquid meum vindico: I am called (i. e., I have the name), mihi est nomen, with nominative, or dativus, or (more seldom) genitive of the name [vid. NAME, s.]. || **In viti**, invitare (to request any body's participation in any thing): invitare aliquid ad aliquid (e. g., ad bellum, ad quietem, &c.): ad opus sollicitari (to be called upon to perform some deed). || **Visit**, visere: aliquid visendi causâ venire: invisere: visitare (to call upon any body to inquire after his health, &c.): intervire (to call occasionally): adire, venire (to call to speak on or to transact any business): salutare: salutatio: salutandi causâ ad aliquid venire: ad aliquid salutandum venire (to call upon any body, as a mark of respect). || **TO CALL OUT** (challenge to a combat), provocare (absolutely, Liv., 24, 8): provocare aliquid ad pugnam or ad certamen (especially from among a multitude). || **CALL OUT** (troops to military service), evocare, or evocare ad bellum. || **Summon to appear at a place**, postulare, citare (the former before a court, the latter of any verbal summons): on account of any thing, aliquid rei or de re: patres in curiam citari jubere (to call the fathers to appear in the senate-house): nominatum citare: or evocare (to summon any body by his name to take military service). || **CALL IN**, advocare, to any body: ad aliquid, to any thing, ad or in aliquid: accire (to intend to call in, but so that the person called need not come immediately; therefore merely accire aliquid, non aliquid ad aliquid, &c.): accessere (send for any body and make him actually come; e. g., aliquid accessi or accessi jubere): to call any body in, intro vocare aliquid (invite him in): to call in a physician, medico uti: medium morbo adhibere or admovere: medium ad egrum adducere (of a person fetching him): to call in money, pecunias exigere. || **CALL BACK**, revocare: troops, signum recepti dare: to call any body back to life, aliquid in vitam revocare: to call any thing back to (people's) memory, memoriam aliquid rei renovare or reintegrare: to call any thing back to any body's mind (remind him of it), alicui aliquid in memoriam redigere or reducere: aliquid in memoriam aliquid rei renovare or reducere: aliquid ad memoriam aliquid rei excitare: to

call any thing back to one's own memory, memoriam aliquid rei repetere or revocare. || **CALL TOGETHER**, convocare (also of animals; e. g., a hen, her chickens): to call a meeting of the people, in concionem vocare or convocare populum: also only convocare populum: to call the masters of the horse to a court-martial, praefectos equitum ad consilium convocare: to call the senate together, senatum cogere or convocare: cogere (properly, to drive together or collect in a heap): congregare (to gather in a flock): conducere, contrahere (to concentrate, e. g., troops): copias in unum locum cogere, or conducere, or contrahere (to collect or assemble troops at one place). || **CALL AWAY** (or off), avocare: evocare (call any body out of a party): vocare foras (call out of doors): any body is called away, nunciatur alicui, ut prodeat: evocatur aliquid (Cic., De Or., 2, 86, 353): abducere (with or without de or ex loco: to fetch any body away): adversum ire (especially of slaves, called advertisers, who fetched their masters; vid. Ruknk., Ter., Ad., 1, 3, 2): arcescere aliquid (seems principally to have been used for sending a slave, called arcesstor, to fetch any body to a feast; vid. Gierig, Plin., Ep., 3, 6, 45): sevocare (to call aside). || **CALL FOR**, poscere (to demand in expectation of assent): deprecari: exposcere (to call for instantly or urgently): postulare: expostulare (to call for any thing to which one is entitled): expostulare, urgently or seriously: flagitare: efflagitare (urgently and impetuously, especially if one has a real or pretended right, Cic., Milon., 34, p. fin., makes a climax thus: misericordiam implorare, requirere, exposcere, flagitare): petere: expetere (to endeavor to obtain by means of entreaty): exigere (to demand or collect what one has a right to claim, as a debt, wages, also taxes; if by coercive means, persequi pecuniam): to call for by writing, per literas flagitare. || **CALL TO AN ACCOUNT**. [Vid. ACCOUNT.] || **CALL FORTH**, provocare, evocare: citare (to call any body by name to appear; the conqueror, for instance, at Olympia; e. g., victorem Olympiae citari. In a similar manner it may be used for calling forth an actor on the stage, which kind of compliment, however, was not known to the ancients: revocare aliquid = to demand the repetition of any beautiful passage, to encore any body): excitare aliquid (to call from below; e. g., the spirits of the world below, inferos). || **CALL UPON** = to solicit, invocate (entreat any body about any thing, as for aid, &c.; e. g., invocare musas, to invoke the muses): implorare aliquid (to implore; e. g., implorare or invocare deos, to implore or invoke the gods, especially for help or assistance): implorare fidem aliquid; invocare subsidium aliquid; auxilium aliquid implorare et flagitare (to call upon any body for protection, help, &c.). || **To call upon or appeal to the judge for relief in any thing**, ad iudicem apertim confugere. || **To call upon any body for mercy**, aliquid misericordiam implorare or exorire. || **TO CALL A WITNESS**, testari or testem facere aliquid, usually antestari aliquid (previously to the introduction of the cause, when the question was put, "licet antestari?" whereupon the assenting person presented the list of his ear to be touched by the judge). || **TO CALL OUT**, (a) challenge: [vid. before in this article]. (b) exclaim, exclamare: conclamare (especially of a multitude, but also of a single person, in which case it conveys the idea of raising a clamor immediately after its occurrence; vid. Cass. B. G., 1, 47, Hrr.): clamitare (to call any thing in the streets for sale). || **CALL UP**, (a) exsuscitare: expergefaccere (e. s. m. n. o.); excitare (e. s. m. n. o.): suscitare somno or e quiete (f.). (b) IMPROPR. = to rouse. To call up the spirits of any body (encourage), excitare: incitare, stimulare aliquid, stimulos admovere alicui. || **TO CALL ANY THING IN QUESTION**, aliquid in dubium vocare. || **To CALL NAMES**, aliquid contumelias causâ cognomen dare. || **CALL OVER**, recensere: recitare: the senate, senatum recitare: one's slaves, ser-

vos per nomina citare. || **CALL ALOUD**, clamare: vociferari. Truth calls aloud, veritas clamat. || **CALLER**, saluator: qui visendi (ac salutandi) causâ venit ad aliquid. A troublesome caller, molestus interpellator. || **Callers**, salutatio (as a collective): salutantes qui visendi (ac salutandi) causâ ad aliquid veniunt. To let a caller in, aliquid admittre: to say not at home to a caller, aliquid excludere, or ab aditu prohibere. || **CALLING**, || **inclination**: studium: (animi) impetus (instinct): I feel a calling, fert animus; est impetus (f): I feel no calling, &c., * non est in animo, &c.: to feel no calling, abhorrere or aliquid esse a re. || **Sphere of any body's duty, office**: officium: partes: munus (SvS. in OFFICE): to be attentive to the duties of one's calling, officio suo fungi: officio suo satisfacere; implere officii sui partes: to neglect the duties of one's calling, deserere officii sui partes: ab officio suo decedere or recedere: ministerium (honorable office): ars (profession): provincia (province or sphere of duty): status (the position or state in which any body finds himself): conditio (the position or situation in which he is placed as a member of society. Conditio is lasting, and status transient). || **CALLOUSITY**, s., callus: callum (hardness of the skin of the hands and feet). || **TROP.** any kind of hardness (e. g., consuetudo callum obdurate stomachi coe, Cic.: diuturna cogitatio callum obdurate animi). || **CALLOUS**, adj., callousus; duricorua (Macrob., Sat., 2, 16; Plin., 15, 18, 19) induratus. || **CALLOUSNESS**, s., durities: torpor. Fig., for insensibility: indolentia: animus durus. || **CALLOW**, adj., implamis: callow young ones, juvenes aves (Plin.). || **CALM**, s., tranquillitas, tranquillitas (the state of the sea when there is no storm; plural of a continued calm; malacia (the state of the sea when there is no wind). JX. malacia et tranquillitas. Fig., animi tranquillitas; quies; otium. || **CALM**, adj., tranquillus (without any violent motion, especially of the sea when not stirred by winds): quietus (in a state of rest; without exertion). JX. tranquillus et quietus: sedatus (without any stormy violence; e. g., gradus, tempus): placidus (without violent motion, disturbance, &c., celum, dies, somnus, amnis): otiosus (undisturbed by troublesome business): qui omni vento caret (dies). A calm life, vita otiosa, tranquilla, tranquilla et quieta, placida: a calm sea, mare tranquillum or placidum. To be calm, quietum esse, quiescere. || **Tranquillus**, quietus placidus, sedatus, placatus, are all applied, also, to the mind, and its operations: quietus, allied in sense to otiosus, segnis, languidus; tranquillus to lenis, placidus, moderatus. Dod. JX. placidus quietusque; placatus et tranquillus; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque. || **Calm speech**, oratio placida or sedata. To do any thing in a calm manner, placato animo facere aliquid: to write in a calm mind, sedato animo scribere. To be calm (in mind), animo esse quieto, or tranquillo, or placato: animo non commoveri. De calm, quiescere (be quiet): sile: taceas quæso! (be silent): bono sis animo! bonum bene animum (be of good courage). Their minds are not yet calm, mentes nondum resederunt. || **CALM**, r., tranquillare (to make any thing rest; properly, the sea; improperly, men's minds, animos): pacare (to reduce to peace; e. g., provinciam): sedare (to make to settle quietly down; e. g., anger; the winds. Or., the waves, Cic.): placare (to bring to a milder, quieter state; e. g., iram; also equora. Or.): permulcere (to calm by soothing words, &c.): the mind, anger; lenire (to bring to a milder state; anger, fear, &c.): reprimerè (to repress excitement in any body; e. g., concitatum multum incm. Nep.). To calm any body's mind by encouraging words, aliquid animi verbis confirmare: by comforting

words, aliquem, or animum alicujus consolatione lenire, or permulcere. To calm one's self, acquiescere.

CALMELY, quiete, placide, otiose: of mind, quieto animo, tranquille, placide; placato animo, sedate, sedato animo. JN. tranquille et placide, sedato placidique. *To bear calmly*; vid. CALMNESS.

CALMNESS, *|| of the sea* [vid. CALM, s.]. *|| Of the mind, tranquillitas animi, tranquillitas animus; tranquillitas: æquus animus, æquitas animi; per context æquitas only. To bear any thing with calmness, placide or sedate ferre aliquid: not to bear any thing with calmness, aliquid ægre ferre.*

CALORIFIC, *adj., producing heat, calorificus, Gell., 17, 8, 12; excaletorificus, Plin.*

CALOTTE, *s. (an ecclesiastical cap or coif), calautica (otherwise calantica, Cic., Frægm.); mitra; mitella.*

CALTROP, *s. (an instrument with spikes, thrown in the ground to annoy the enemy's march), murex ferreus: to set caltrops, murexes ferreos defodere; mureibus ferreis locum sternere; murexes ferreos projicere.*

CALUMNIATE, *tr., calumniari (to accuse falsely and with evil design); criminari aliquem apud aliquem—de famâ or existimatione alicujus detrachere; de aliquo absente detrahendi causâ maledicere, contumeliosius dicere (Cic., Off., 1, 3, 134); alicui absenti male loqui (Ter., Phor., 2, 3, 25); I am calumniated, detrahitur de meâ famâ.*

CALUMNIATOR, *s., calumniator: obrectator: a female calumniator, calumniatrix (Ulp., Dig., 37, 9, 1, and 14, 16).*

CALUMNIOUS, *adj., calumniosus; falsas criminationes continens.*

CALUMNIOUSLY, *adv., calumniosè; per calumniam; per falsas criminationes.*

CALUNNY, *s., calunnia: obrectatio: crimination (an accusation with evil intention, in a calumnious spirit).*

CALVE, *v., vitulum parere: a cow that has just calved, feta (vid. Foss, Virg., Eccl., 1, 49).*

CALVINIST, *s., *Calvinianus legis studiosus (after Ammian., 25, 10); *Calvini assecla.*

CAMBRIC, *s., carbâsus: *tela baptista, or *tela (a sort of fine linen from Spain. Harduin explains it by Cameracum, on Plin., 19, 1, 2, § 2): made of cambric, carbasus; carbasinus; carbasinus.*

CAMEL, *s., camélus: with two humps, camélus dromas; camélus Bactriae (* camelus Bactrianus): of or belonging to a camel, camelinus; a driver of camels, camelus magister (Sil., It., 4, 616); qui camelum regit (Aust., 8, 14, 39); a keeper of camels, camelarius (Arcad., Dig., 50, 4, 18, and 11): camel's hair, pilus cameli: seta cameli (for the tail).*

CAMELEON, *s., Chamaeleon, onta (Plin.).*

CAMELEON, *s., lacerta chamaeleon (Linn.).*

CAMELOPARD, *s., camelopardalis: cervus camelopardalis.*

CAMELOT, *s., *pannus e villis capris contextus.*

CAMEO, *gemma eëtya. To make cameos, gemmas ad eëtypas sculpturas aptare.*

CAMERA OBSCURA, *s., *camera obscura, quæ dicitur.*

CAMOMILE, *s., matricaria chamomilla (Linn.).*

CAMP, *s., castra, plural: tentoria, plural: summer camp, æstiva, plural (sc. castra): winter camp, hiberna, plural (sc. castra): to choose a place for a camp, locum idoneum castris deligere: to measure out a camp, castra metiri, dimetiri: to mark a camp by firing poles, castra metare; locum castris dimetare: he who performs this office, castrorum metator: to pitch a camp, castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; tendere: near the enemy, castra sua pene bellum castris jungere: castra castris hostium conferre: to remove, castra transferre: to break up,*

castra movere, permovere, proferre: to take the enemy's camp, hostem castris excurrere: of or belonging to a camp, castrensis.

CAMPAIGN, *s., || open, level country, planities; æquus et planus locus; campus, with or without planus or apertus: æquor (chiefly used by the poets, but also by Cic.: Ægyptii et Babylonii in camporum patentium æquoribus habitabant): æquata planities; exsecutio (a place made campaign). || The time during which an army keeps the field, bellum; expeditio; militia; stipendium: to serve in a campaign, bello or expeditioni interesse: to serve in the same campaign, bello una esse cum aliquo in castris; in castra proficisci cum aliquo; militia cum aliquo perfungi; cum aliquo militare: to serve under any body in a campaign, aliquo imperatore, aliquo imperante, sub aliquo merere; sub aliquo, or sub alicujus signis militare: alicujus castra equi: to serve one's first campaign, militiam auspicari: he has served in many a campaign, in bello multum versatus est; multa stipendia habuit: a man who has never served in a campaign, homo nullius stipendi; qui nunquam castra vidit: to reapen the campaign, copias ex hibernaculis extrahere: to undertake a campaign against, proficisci contra aliquem.*

CAMPHOR, *s., camphora: camphorated, *camphorâ imbutus.*

CAN, *s., cantharus; birnea: a small can, hîrnula.*

CAN, *v., n., posse: I can, possum: licet mihi (of permission): I can not put to sea on account of the weather, per tempestatem mihi navigare non licet: I can do it, copia, or potestas mihi est alicujus rei faciende, or meris alicujus rei: he could have lived more freely, liberius vivendi fuit alicui potestas: I can not at present adopt your advice, non est integrum consilio jam uti tuo: he explained the thing so clearly, that all could understand it, rem tam perspicue explicuit, ut omnes intelligerent: who can doubt? quis dubitet? one can easily understand, facile intelligitur: Themistocles could not be at rest, non licuit esse otioso Themistocli: I can not, non possum; non quæo; nequeo. Sometimes "can" is expressed by esse, with the gerund in "do": he can pay, est solvendo: he can bear the load, est oneri ferendo. || I can not (= I can not fairly) often by nihil or non habeo, quod; non habeo, cur, &c.: I can not find any fault with old age, nihil habeo, quod incusum senectutem: I can not agree with you, non habeo, quod tibi in ea re assentiar. || I speak as loud as I can, quam possum maximâ voce dico: this man can not go wrong, non est in hoc homine peccandi locus; as well as I can, pro meis viribus; pro facultate: quantum in me or in mea potestate situm or positum est; ut potero. Do what you can to get it done, operam, ut fiat, da: to be more than one can do, vires excedere. || CAN is sometimes rendered by scio: I can paint, pingere scio: so CAN NOT by nescio. || CAN NOT BUT, facere non possum, quin (with subjunctive): non possum non (with infinitive). The soul can not but be immortal, fieri non potest ut animus sit mortalis: [posse and quire were originally transitive; posse denotes being able, as a consequence of power and strength, = δύναμις; quite, as the consequence of complete qualification, = ὁλὸς τίς εἰναι: hence in the best writers only in negative sentences, or sentences that have a negative character, as many hypothetical sentences have; whereas valere and pollere are intransitive: hence esse valere, possum or quæo vincere, but valeo or polleo ad vincendum.]*

CANAÏLE, *s., vulgus; multitudo de plebe; multitudo obscura et humilis; sentina reipublicæ or urbis; fœx populi: one of the canaille, unus de populis, or e multis.*

CANAL, *s., canâlis, fossa (when it connects two rivers, or pieces of water): to make a canal, fossam facere, deprimere. They had promised to make a navigable canal from the Lake Avernus to the mouths*

of the Tiber, ab Lacu Avernò navigabilem fossam avit ab ostia Tiberina deprimere, promiserat (Tac., Ann., 15, 42, 2).

CANARY, *s., a species of wine, brought from the Canaries, *vinum Canariense.*

CANARY-BIRD, *s., *fringilla Canaria (Linn.).*

CANARY-GRASS, *s., *phalaris Canariensis.*

CANCEL, *inducere (strike out; resolution, decreet, &c.): abrogare; delere, rescindere (SIX, in ANNUL): to cancel the laws and customs of Lycyrus, Lycyrus leges moresque abrogare (Lit.): omnia leges una rogatione delere, Cinq: a will, testamentum rescindere, Quint: A man's decrees, decreta rescindere, Suet.*

CANCER, *|| a crab-fish, cancer, genitive cancri: also the sign of the summer solstice: the sun is going through the sign of Cancer, sol Cancris signum transit. || A virulent sore, canceroma, âtis, or carcinoma, âtis (carkivoua).*

CANCEROUS, *adj., canceraticus (late).*

CANCERATE, *v., to become a cancer, cancerare (late).*

CANDID, *adj., sincerus; simplex; apertus: a candid man, homo apertus: voluntatis, simplicis ingenii, veritatis amicus.*

CANDIDLY, *sincere; vere; candidè; simpliciter: genuine; sine dolo; sine fraude: to confess candidly, aperte et ingenuè confiteri: to judge candidly, incorrupte et integre judicare: I will speak candidly what I think, quid ipse sentiam vero, ingenuè, ex animi sententiâ dicam: to speak candidly, ut ingenuè or aperte dicam.*

CANDIDATE, *s., candidatus: for the consulship, candidatus consularis: for the ministry, candidatus ecclesiasticus: to perform the duty of a candidate, munere candidatoris fungi (Cic., Att., 1, 1, 2). A candidate, not only for the consulship, but for immortality and glory, candidatus non consularis tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriæ (Plin., Paneg.).*

CANDLE, *s., candela: of wax, candela cerea: of tallow, candela sebecæ, or sebatæ, or without candela, abeacus: to make tallow candles, candelas sebare (Col., 2, 21, 3, Schneid): to make mold candles, candelas in formam fundere: to light a candle, candelam accendere: to study by candle-light, lucubrare. A work by candle-light, lucubratio.*

CANDLEMAS, *s. (the feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin), *dies Mariæ purificatæ sacer.*

CANDLE-SNUFFER, *s., cmunctorium (Vulg., Erod., 25, 38).*

CANDLESTICK, *s., candelabrum: a bed-candlestick, candelabrum manuale: a branched candlestick, candelabrum brachium.*

CANDOR, *s., sinceritas; integritas; simplicitas; animi candor: justus sine mendacio candor (Vell): (tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor, Plin., Paneg.).*

CANDY, *v., *saccharo condire: candied, *saccharo conditus: *saccharo liquefacto obducere (cover with candied sugar): to candy, INTRA, in crystallos abire (crystallize).*

CANE, *arundo (reed; large, thick stalk of the reed): canna (smaller, rush): calamus (thinner stalk of the reed): made of cane, arundineus, canneus: abounding in cane, arundineus. || A walking-stick, baculus, or baculum, scipio: to lean on a cane, initi baculo: artus baculo sustinere: to cane, or strike with a cane, fustem alicui impingere [fustis and ferula denote sticks for striking; scipio and baculus, for walking].*

CANE, *v. Vid. "strike with a cane," in CANE, s.*

CANINE, *adj., caninus: to be seized with canine madness, efferrari rabie caninâ.*

CANISTER, *s., pyxis, idis: theca: a tin canister, pyxis stannæa: capsula: the sign of the golden canister, *auræ pyxis signum.*

CANKER, *s., carcinoma (Cato, Cels., &c.): canker-worm, erûca: canipe, es, or canpa, æ.*

CANKER, *tr., corrumpere: INTRA, corrumpi: vitdari.*

CANNIBAL, *s., *humanâ carne ves*

cens. *The Scythians are cannibals*, Scythae corporibus hominum vescuntur, ejusque victis alimento vitam ducunt.

CANNON, *s.*, bellicum tormentum: *to load a cannon*, *pulverem cum globo in tormentum indere: *to fire of a cannon*, *tormentum emittere: *to cannonade a city*, *urbem tormentis verberare. || CANNON-BALL, telum tormento missum (Ces.). || *globus tormento missus. || CANNON-SHOT (as a distance), quo telum tormento missum (or quo tormentum) adigi potest: *to be out of cannon-shot*, extra tormenti jactum or coniectum esse (after Curt., 3, 10): extra tormenti coniectum consistere (after Petron.). *to be within cannon-shot*, iuctibus tormentorum interio-rem esse (after Lit., 24, 34).

CANNONEER, *s.*, miles tormentarius. CANOE, *s.*, an Indian boat, cymba, scapha; linter.

CANON, *s.*, norma; lex (rule); decre- tum: lex ecclesiastica; decretum cano- nicum: *canon-law*, jus canonicum; corpus juris canonici: *the canonical books*, *libri canonici (technical term): *librorum fide dignorum familia* (after Quint., 1, 4, 3). || *dignitary of the Church, *canon- ics.

CANONESS, *s.*, *canonica. CANONICALS, *s.*, vestis hominis ec- clesiastici.

CANONIST, *s.*, *qui jus canonicum pro- fectur; *juris canonici professor.

CANONIZATION, *s.*, circumlocution by verbs under CANONIZE, for consecratio loes not do here.

CANONIZE, *v.*, aliquem in sanctorum aumerum referre; *aliquem sanctorum ordinibus ascribere; aliquem virtutes con-secrare et in sanctorum numero collocare (Cic. ad Quint., Fr., 1, 1, 10, § 31).

CANONY, *s.*, *canonica (ds).

CANOPY, auleum (Heind., Hor., Sat., 2, 8, 54).

CANOROUS, *adj.*, bene sonans; cano- rus; sonorus.

CANT, *the gibberish*, perplexa ratio loquendi, verba perplexa. || *Technical expressions, vocabula quae in quaque arte versantur, vocabula artificum pro- pria, vocabula artis; verba quasi privata ac sua. *To use cant terms*, verbis quasi privatis uti ac suis. *A cant word among sailors*, vocabulum nauticum: *in camp*, vocabulum castrense: *of painters*, vocabulum picturae, vocabulum pictoris usi- tum. || *Affected whine, vox ficta simu- lataque, sermo fictus simularumque: *re- ligious cant*, species fictae pietatis, ficta re- ligio. || *Low talk*, sermo ex trivis sum- tus, vocabula ex trivis arripita; vilis ser- monis, dictio.

CANT, *v.*, simulate loqui; pietatem ver- bis simulare; triviali sermone uti.

CANTATA, *s.*, carmen variu.

CANTEEN, *s.*, theca ampullarum.

CANTER, *v.*, laxioribus habenis ferri, currere.

CANTHARIDES, *s.*, cantharides, um: from cantharis, Spanish flies, used for blisters, &c.

CANTICLE, *s.*, cantus, canticum.

CANTO, *s.*, poematis sectio; cantus; liber.

CANTON, *s.*, pagus.

CANTON, *v.*, stativa habere; in stativis esse; in praesidio collocatum esse aliquo loco: *TR.*, stativa ponere aliquo loco.

CANTONMENT, *s.*, stativa, plural: castra stativa.

CANVASS, *textum, quod dicitur Can- aevas; *canava, *canवासium. || *Going round to ask for votes*, ambitio, pre- satio: ambitus (by illegal means).

CANVASS, *v.*, || *to investigate*, scrutari; perscrutari; considerare: || *To canvass for votes*, ambire, circumire (circumire stronger than ambire, Cic. Att., 14, 21. Antonium circumire veter- anos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent; that is, he made, in his canvassing, the round from first to last: ambire would only express his canvassing, and addressing the veterans in general. Vid. Did., p. 12). || CAN- VASSING, ambitio; pr. usatio.

CANZONET, *s.*, canuncula (Cic. Phil., 5, 13).

CAP, *s.*, || *for females*, mitra; mitella (fastened under the chin): calcutia (hang- ing down to the shoulders, a sort of veil): reticulum (confining the hair, like a net). || *For men*, galerus or galerum (corvix or xuxi): pileus (of felt) (vid. HAT): apex (the pointed cap of priests): tutulus, woolen cap worn by the Flamines, &c.). *If the cap fits, you may wear it*, *hoc per me licet, in te dictum putes.

CAP, || *take off the cap to any body*, caput aperire; caput nudare. || *Top with a new thing*, superintegere aliqua re. *Armed CAP-AP-PIE*, a vertice ad talos ar- matus. Cataphractus (Lic.). Continuo ferro indurus (Tac.).

CAPABILITY. Vid. CAPACITY.

CAPABLE, *adj.*, utilis alicui rei, or ido- neus ad aliquid; bonus alicui rei, or ad al-iquid; aptus ad aliquid: *capable of nothing*, ad nullam rem utilis: *of any thing*, ad om- nes res aptus; *capable of any thing* (in a bad sense), a quo nullum facinus, nulla fraus abest (Cic. Off., 3, 18, 75): omnia audacissime suscipere (Lit., 30, 30); ad quodlibet facinus audacem esse (Cic. Cat., 2, 5, 9): *incapable of* (in a good sense), ad aliqua re alicuius esse, or abhorre- re.

CAPACIOUS, spatiosus; amplus; ca- pas; largus.

CAPACIOUSNESS, amplitudo: capa- citas.

CAPACITATE, alicujus rei gerendae facultatem, or adjumenta dare: aliquem instruere ad aliquid.

CAPACITY, amplitudo (size): capacitas (capacitiveness): ingenii facultates (men- tal endowments): intelligentia: intelligen- di prudentia: vis percipiendi: ingenium: *to possess great capacity*, ingenio abundare: *to possess capacity for*, facultatem aliquam facienti habere: facultate aliquam facienti praeditum esse: *to be beyond one's capacity*, vires excedere: *to adapt one's self to the capacity of learners*, ad intelligen- diam discendum descendere: *to adapt one's self to common capacities*, sensum ad communem vulgaremque se accommo- dare; ad commune judicium popularemque sententiam se accommodare; intelligen- tia a vulgari non remotum esse: *to sharpen the capacity*, ingenium, or intelligen- di prudentiam, acvere.

CAPARISON, *s.*, tegumentum equi: stragulum, stragula; stratum; ornamen- tum equorum; phaleræ (small semicir- cular shields of silver or gold, with which the head and neck of horses were adorned): a horse thus adorned, equus phaleratus: splendid embroidered caparison, babyloni- ca (Lucr., 4, 1023. Ulp.).

CAPARISON, *v.*, equo insternere stragulum or stratum: equum tapetis ster- nere (Virg.).

CAPE, promontorium. || *Neck-piece of a cloak*, phalaris collar; patagium (a border in a female's dress); clavus (in a man's).

CAPER, *s.*, cappari, neuter indeclin- able: || *caper-tree*, capparis, capparis spinosa (Linna.). || *A leap*, exsultatio: *to cut capers*, exsultare.

CAPILLAIRE, *s.*, adiantum (ἀδίαυρον, a plant called maiden-hair, Plin., 22, 21, 30).

CAPILLARY, *adj.*, capillaris (Appul. Herb. 47): capillaceus (Plin.).

CAPITAL, *s.*, || *chief city*, caput: re- gi: urbs nobilissima. *Principal laid out at interest*, sors; caput; virum (as opposed to "the interest"): pecunia: num- mi: res (money generally): *that the woman's principal or capital might be safer*, ut mulieri esset res cautior, &c. (Cic. Cecin., 4, 11): *capital lying idle*; dead capital, pecunie otiosae or vacuae: pecu- nie steriles: *the capital lies dead*, pecunie otiosae jacent: *to live on the interest of capital*, de fenore vivere: *to deduct what is owed from capital*, res alienum de capite deducere: *to deduct from capital*, de vivo detrahere: *the interest due is greater than the capital*, mercent sortem usurae: *capital arises from interest*, sors fit ex usura. || *Capital of a pillar*, capitulum.

CAPITAL, *adj.*, eximius; egregius (ex- cellent): *a capital crime*, crimen capitale: *capital letters*, litterae grandes (opposed to minuted).

CAPITALIST, qui pecunias fetore col-

locat, fenori dat: qui nummos in fenore ponit; fenorator: *a rich capitalist*, dives po- situs in fenore nummis (Hor., Sat., 1, 2, 13).

CAPITALLY, egregie: eximie: excel- lenter (excellently): *to proceed against cap- itally*, aliquem capitis accusare; causam ad capitis iudicium revocare (capitaliter, mortaliter, Plin.).

CAPITATION, || *poll-tax*, tributum in singula capita impositum (Ces., B. C., 3, 32: by Cic., Att., 5, 16, 2 called ἐκκεφάλ- λιον): exactio caputum (Cic. ad Dir., 3, 8, 5): *to impose a general capitation-tax*, in singula capita servorum et liberorum tribu- tum imponere.

CAPITOL (temple and citadel at Rome, on the Tarpeian Rock), Capitólum.

CAPITULATE, arma conditione po- nere; arma per pactationem tradere: cer- tis conditionibus hosti tradi: de condition- ibus tradenda urbis agere cum aliquo (to treat about capitulating, Liv., 37, 12).

CAPITULATION, conditiones deditio- nis: *to come to a capitulation*, ad condi- tiones deditiois descendere: *to refuse a capitulation*, nullam deditiois conditionem accipere: conditiones rejicere, recu- sare: *to accede to a capitulation*, ad condi- tiones accedere: certis conditionibus de deditio cum hoste pacisci: *to break a capitulation*, conditiones pactioisque bel- licae perturbare perjurio (Cic. Off., 3, 22, 108).

CAPON, capō, ōnis, m. (κάπων), capus, i. CAPRICE, libido; animi impetus: *to act more from caprice than reflection*, im- petu quodam animi potius quam cogita- tione facere aliquid: *the caprice of fortune*, inconstantia fortuna.

CAPRICIOUS, sibi placens; incon- stans; mutabilis, or varius et mutabilis; mobilis; ingenio levis; ingenio mobilis: *to be very capricious*, plumis et folio facili moveri (Cic.): versabilis (late): *libidine or ex libidine factus (done or made out of caprice).

CAPRICIOUSNESS, inconstantia mu- tabilitasque mentis; mobilitas (e, g., for- tune). Vid. INCONSTANCY.

CAPRICORN, capricornus (a sign of the zodiac).

CAPSTAN (an engine for drawing up great weights), ergata, m. (ἰπ)άρης, Vitr.).

CAPSULE, capsula: diminutive of caps.

CAPTAIN, || *commander, general*, dux: imperator (a Roman general who has been saluted imperator by his troops after a victory): praetor (used by Nepos in the sense of general, of Greek commanders, &c.): *great captains*, qui maximas res in bello gesserunt; qui bellica laude flore- runt; imperatores summi. || Centurio (not ordinum ductor): *of a ship*, navarchus (ναύαρχος), navis praefectus: *of free- booters, latronum or praedonum dux*: *of pirates*, archipirata: *a captain of the guard*, praetoria cohortis praefectus.

CAPTAINCY, centuriatus. From the hope of getting his captaincy, spe ordinis.

CAPTAINSHIP, belli administratio: imperium; ductus; praefectura.

CAPTION, comprehensio (the act of taking any person).

CAPTIOUS, captiosus; fallax; insidioso: *to put a captious question*, captiose interrogare: captiosissimum genere inter- rogationis uti: *to answer captious ques- tions*, captiose solvere: dolosus; subdolo- sus; fraudulentus: (eager to controvert) jurgiosus; rixosus; rixae cupidus; litigio- sus; litium cupidus: *to be very cap- tious*, mira esse ad litigandum, or ad rixan- dum, alacritate; altercandi or rixandi studiosus: aucups verborum.

CAPTIOUSLY, captiose; insidiosae; do- lose.

CAPTIOUSNESS, altercandi or rixan- di studium; alacritas ad litigandum.

CAPTIVATE, capere; in ditionem, potestatemque alicujus redigere. || *To charm*, attrahere, capere, allicere (a per- son or a person's mind): *the picture capti- rates the eyes*, tabula oculos tenet.

CAPTIVE, *s.*, captus; captivus; in CAPTIVE, *adj.*, || *custodiam datus*: custodia; or vinculis mandatus: *to make captive*, vincula alicui inficere; vincula

colligare; vincere catenis: *the mind can not be held captive*, animo vincula injici non possunt.

CAPTIVITY, captivitas; servitus: *to be in captivity*, custodia teneri; *in vinculis esse*: *to be put into captivity*, in custodiam, or in vincula mitti.

CAPTOR, qui capit; qui secum ducit.

CAPTURE, captura: quod capit aliquis: praeda. || *The act of taking*, captio; captura.

CAPUCHIN, *monachus penulatus; monachus cucullatus; *capucinus.

CAR, carrus or carrum; vehiculum; plastrum; currus; carruca; rheda.

CARBABINE. Vid. CARBINE.

CARAVAN, comitatus (vid. *Cas.*, B. C., 1, 48).

CARAVANSARY, xenodochium (*Cod.*, Just., 1, 2, 17).

CARAWAY, s., carum (*Linn.*): carum (*Plin.*).

CARBINE, s., *sclopetum equestre.

CARBINEEL, s., *eques gravioris armaturae sclopeto armatus.

CARBONADO, s., caro frigida: caro carbonibus usta.

CARBONADO, v., carbonibus urere. || *To cut meat along preparatory to broiling*, carnem fricare.

CARBUNCLE, *a gem.*, carbunculus. || *A tumor*, vomica; anthrax.

CARCASS, corpus mortuum; corpus hominis mortui: corpus examine et exanimum: cadaver.

CARD, s., || *a sort of paper*, charta: visitatio card, charta salutatrix (*Mart.*, 9, 100, 2): tessera salutatrix: playing cards, *paginae: *to play at cards*, *paginis ludere: *a house of cards*, casa paginis edificata (*after Hor.*, Sat., 2, 3, 247): *the playing at cards*, *lusus paginarum: *a card-player*, *qui paginis ludit: *to be a great card-player*, *ludere studiosse paginis. || *A woomcomb*, carmen; pecten.

CARD, v., pectere; carminare (*Varr.*, *Plin.*): carding, carminatio (*Plin.*, 11, 23, 27).

CARDER, qui lanam carminat.

CARDINAL, s., *cardinalis: *purpuratus pontificis Romani: cardinal-bishop, *episcopus cardinalis: cardinal's hat, *titulus cardinalis: cardinalship, *dignitas cardinalis: *to be promoted to the cardinalship*, *in sacrum purpuratorum collegium cooptari.

CARDINAL, adj. Cardinal virtues, quatuor partes or fontes honestatis; quatuor partes, a quibus omnis honestas manat: generum quatuor, ex quibus honestas officumque manat: quatuor loci, in quos honesta natura visque dividitur (*Cic.*, Off., 1, 6, 18, and 43, 152; 1, 18, 61; 3, 25, 96): *all morality springs from one or other of the cardinal virtues*, omne, quod honestum est, id quatuor partium oritur ex aliqua (*Ibid.*, 1, 5, 14).

CARE, s., cura; diligentia; curatio aliquis rei (*the care, conduct, &c., of a thing*). *Care in a business*, accuratio in aliqua re faciendâ. *Acting with care*, diligens. *Made with care*, accuratus. *With care*, accurate: *the utmost, diligentissime, accuratissime*. *Without care*, sine cura or diligentia, soluta cura. *To bestow care upon a thing*, curam adhibere de re or in re, curam impendere rei. *To undertake the care of a thing*, curatorem aliquis rei suscipere. *The care of that lies upon me*, illud est curationis meae. *I have a care of that*, illud mihi cura est. *To take care of*, curare; procurare. *Take care of your health*, cura ut valeas. *I wish you would have a care of that matter*, illum rem velum cura habebas. *I commit it to your care*, mando hoc tui fidei et tibi. *To bestow the utmost care upon any thing*, omni cogitatione curaque incumbere in rem; omnes curas et cogitationes conferre in rem. || *Concern*, anxietas, cura; sollicitudo. *To bring any body care*, sollicitare aliquem: curam, sollicitudinem afferre alicui; sollicitum habere aliquem. *To be harassed with cares*, cura angere: *worn, curis assumi* or confici. *To throw off all cares*, curas abjicere. *Be without care!* nolli laborare! bono sis animo! *To be in care and anxiety*, anxio et sollicito esse

animo. *To free any body from care*, liberare aliquem cura or sollicitudine; solvere aliquem curis; adimere alicui curas. || *The object of care*, cura. *This is my care*, hoc mihi cura est. || *Caution*, cautio, circumspectio. *To have a care*, cavere, ne, &c.; videre, ne, &c.: *of a thing*, cavere aliquid, praecavere ab aliquid re. *To act with care*, omnia circumspicere. *To use all possible care*, omne genus cautionis adhibere. *To take care for*, consulere, prospicere, servire alicui rei; providere aliquid or alicui rei, prospicere aliquid.

CARE, v., *grieve*, sollicitudinem habere, agitudine affici, se afficere. *To care about a thing*, laborare, sollicitum esse de re. || *To care for a thing*, attend to it, take care of it, regard it, laborare de aliqua re: curare aliquid; curae mihi est aliquid; aliquid rei rationem habere or ducere; aliquid respicere; alicui rei prospicere. *Not to care for*, negligere, non curare. *To care for nothing at all*, nihil omnino curare (*of the gods*): soluto et quieto esse animo (*of men*). *To care about other men's business*, aliena curare. *I care not what others think*, non curare, quid aliis censeant. *What care I about that matter?* quid mihi cum illa re? || *To care for*, i. e., regard, love, colere, diligere, magni facere. || *I do not care* (i. e., *I would rather not*): non curare (*with infinitive*).

CAREEN, v., *a ship*: navem in latus inclinare ad carinam reficiendam: navem novâ fundare carinâ (*Ovid.*, *Pont.*, 4, 3, 5): navis carinam denuo collocare (*Plaut.*, *Mil.*, 3, 3, 41). *Careening*, navis carinae refectio.

CAREER, curriculum; stadium; circus; cursus. *Nature has given us a short career of life*, an immense career of glory, exiguum nobis vitae curriculum naturâ circumscriptum, immensum glorie, Cic.

CAREFUL, provident, cautious, cautus: providus: circumspectus: consideratus. JN. cautus providusque; cautus ac diligens: curiosus (*applying minute care, especially in investigations; of persons*): diligens (*proceeding or made with exact attention, &c., of persons and things*): accuratus (*of things only, made with care*). *To be careful in any thing*, curam adhibere de or in aliqua re: curiosum or diligentem esse in aliqua re: diligentiam adhibere ad aliquid or in aliqua re; curam conferre ad aliquid. || *Troubled*, sollicitus: anxius. JN. anxius ac sollicitus: cura et sollicitudine affectus.

CAREFULLY, adv., diligenter; provide; caute: curiose; accurate (*of things only*): *to go carefully to work*, circumspectus facere aliquid: cautionem adhibere in aliqua re: very carefully, omne cautionis genus adhibere in aliqua re: *to be careful in words and actions*, circumspecte dicta, factaque.

CAREFULNESS, cura (*opposed to levitas*): diligentia (*opposed to negligentia*). JN. cura et diligentia: accuratio in aliqua re faciendâ ("in invicendis componendis rebus mira accuratio." *Cic.*, *Brut.*, 67, 238. *this is, indeed, the only passage of Cicero enough*): sollicitudo (*anxiety*): providentia (*forthrightly*): circumspectio: cautio. (Curam ego verborum, rerum volo esse sollicitudinem, *Quint.*, 8, 20.)

CARELESS, securus (*unconcerned, from an opinion of safety*): imprudens (*from want of proper foresight, opposed to paratus*): socors (*stupidly thoughtless*): incuriosus (*wanting activity and proper care*): indifferens: *the enemy being thus rendered the more careless, suddenly meet the Consul Lucretius*, eo solutiore curâ hostes in Lucretium incidunt consulem: negligens (*opposed to diligens*): in aliqua re negligens ac dissolutus; purum accuratus: careless in house-keeping, dissolutus ac negligens in re familiarî: careless in dress, cultus corporis parum accuratus.

CARELESSLY, sine cura; secure; incuriose (*post-Augustan*): negligenter: dissolute (*in a careless, expensive way*): indiligenter.

CARELESSNESS, securitas (*freedom*

from care and from fear of danger): imprudentia (*want of foresight*): accordia (*want of thought, observation, &c.*): incuria (*want of activity and good heed*): indifference: negligentia (*negligence and indifference*). *Carelessness in dress*, cultus corporis parum accuratus. *The fire is the result of carelessness*, negligentia aliqua incendi casus oritur (*Paul.*, *Dig.*): *carelessness on the part of the inhabitants*, incendium culpâ fit inhabitantium (*Paul.*, *Dig.*). *Carelessness in writing letters*, negligentia epistolarum (*the writing seldom*): indiligentia literarum (*negligence in the composition of letters*).

CARESSES, blanditiae; blandimenta (*with words or gestures*), permulcere aliquem; permulcere aliquem manu (*to stroke with the hand*): amplexari et osculari aliquem (*to clasp and kiss*): palpare, or palpari (*to stroke gently*).

CARESESSES, blanditiae; blandimenta (*to load with caresses*, multa blandimenta alicui dare. || *Embrace*, amplexus: complexus.

CARGO, onus navi impositum: *from context onus only*. *To discharge her cargo*, navem exonerare.

CARICATURE, vultus in pejus fictus (*ugly, distorted likeness*, *Hor.*): *to make a caricature of any body*, imaginem aliquis lascivâ jocorum proponere ridendum circuli (*Plin.*, 36, 5, 4; no. 2, § 12). [*Kraft gives pictura præter modum deformis.*]

CARICATURE, v. Vid. "make a caricature."

CARICATURIST, circumlocution, *qui alicujus or alicujus rei fictam in pejus imaginem proponit ridendum circuli.

CARIES, osium vitatorum caries.

CARIOUS, carie infectus; cariosus. *A carious bone*, os carie infectum.

CARK, agritudinem suscipere ex re; morore confici; morore se conficere: *carking cars*, sollicitudines moraces (*Hor.*, Od., 1, 18, 4).

CARLE, homo agrestis. Vid. CHURL.

CARMAN, rei vehicularis magister; carri ductor.

CARMELITE, * (monachus) carmelita, s. (a whole friar).

CARNATIVE, quod inflationem levat, discutit.

CARMINE, coccum: *adjective coccineus* (*of a crimson color*).

CARNAGE, caedes; trucidatio (non pugna erat, sed trucidatio vel peccorum): *the carnage is universal*, caedes omnia obtinet: *to make a carnage*, caedem, or stragem edere, or facere: ingenti caede hostes prosternere: aliquem ad interfectionem caedere.

CARNAL, voluptarius (*in a less evil sense*): libidinosus (*without restraint*): ad voluptatus propensus; voluptatibus or rebus veneris deditus; libidinum plenus: libidine accensus (*where a single instance, and not a habit, is implied*): impudicus (*without shame*): *a carnal life*, vita libidinea; *vita libidinis dedita*, or in libidinis effusa: *to be carnal*, libidini deditum esse; libidinum plenus esse.

CARNALITY, libido; voluptatis stadium.

CARNALLY, libidinosus: *to be carnally-minded*, libidinis servire.

CARNATION, candor carnosus (*Plin.*, 11, 37, 54): carnis color. || *The flower*, dianthus caryophyllus (*Linn.*).

CARNEOUS, carnosus (*applied to fruits*).

CARNIVAL, * Saturnalia, quibus personati discurrunt homines: *to celebrate carnival*, perhaps *ante jejunia annua commissari. [*Georgics gives* Libero patri operari.]

CARNIVOROUS, qui carne, or carnis, vescitur: carnivorus (*Plin.*, 9, 24, and 10, 73, 93).

CARNOSITY (*a fleshy excrescence*), polypus, polypus carnosus: *he who has it*, polyposus (*Mart.*, 12, 37, 2).

CAROL, *cantus laetus (*song of joy*): hymnus (*to the Deity*). || *Song*, Vid. cantilena; canticum; cantio.

CAROL, cantare: *in praise of any body*, alicujus laude cantu prosecui. Vid. SING.

CAROUSAL, commissatio: ☞ *compositio used in several passages of Cic.*, but only as a translation of the Greek *οὐρανισμός*, never as a Roman expression.

CAROUSE, potare, commissari: *whole days, totos dies potare* or *perpotare*: *for several days together, diem noctemque continuare potando: till evening, perpotare ad vesperum.*

CARP, cyprinus (Plin., 9, 16, 25, Hard.): cyprinus carpio (Linn.): *young carp, ietus cyprinorum: a pond for carp, cyprinorum piscina.*

CARP AT, carpere: *vellicare: maledico ore vellicare (maliciously). To carp at indirectly, aliquem obliquis orationibus carpere; aliquem oblique perstringere; jaculari in aliquem obliquis sententiis; cavillari aliquem or aliquid: the soldiers carped at Sabinus, Sabinus militum vocibus carpebatur: to carp at every body, dicitur dicere in omnes: to carp at every thing, omnia in vitam vertere: to carp at bitterly, acerbis factis aliquem irridere.*

CARPENTER, faber tignarius, or materialis (as a worker in wood): *faber ædium (as employed in building). A ship-carpenter, faber navalis. The guild of carpenters, collegium fabrorum tignariorum (Iasr.).*

CARPENTRY, || *the art, fabrica materialia* (Plin., 7, 56, 57, § 135); *opera fabrilis* (Sen., Benef., 6, 38, 3).

CARPER, reprehensor; vituperator; oburgator; castigator (in single instances): *homo minimè re ad reprehendendum contentus (the habitual carper): irrisor; irridens (one who makes himself merry with carping at persons and things): cavillator (one who avails himself of the merest quibbles in carping): derisor; deridens (who carps insultingly): irrisor petulans (who carps perversely).*

CARPET, v., tapete or -is sternere, intennere.

CARPET, tapes (τάπης), or, Latinized, tapetum (a carpet, commonly shaggy, and interwoven with different colors and figures, to adorn walls, tables, beds, floors, and also horses): *peristroma, ātis, n. (περίστρωμα, ātis, n. in pure Latin, stragulum; peripetasma, ātis, n.: to bring on the carpet, commemorare aliquid, mentionem aliquis rei facere, inferre, incipere: movere or commovere aliquid (to start); e. g., nova quædam: incipere aliquid (in sermone): in medium proferre aliquid (to bring it forward). J.N. commemorate et in medium proferre: to bring a subject often on the carpet, mentionem aliquis rei agitare; crebro or crebris sermonibus usurpare aliquid: a subject was brought on the carpet, incidit sermo de aliquo re.*

CARRIAGE, vectio, gestatio: portatio (as an act; SYN. under CARRY): *vectura (also money paid for carriage; also vectura pretium). To pay for the carriage, pro vectura solvere: || vehiculum (of any sort): currus (with wheels, and formed for rapid motion); chirimaxium (for children to be drawn by the hand, Petron., 23, 4); carpentum (one of the most ancient carriages, ornamented, for ladies): currus arcuatus (a carriage with an arched covering, for the Flaminiæ, Liv., 1, 21): pilentum (a lofty four-wheeled carriage for matrons, when they carried with them the essete used in sacred rites, Serv.); tensa, or thensa (a four-wheeled carriage, on which the images of the gods were carried in the Ludi Circenses with cushions, pulvinaria): cistium (a two-wheeled carriage for fast travelling, a cabriolet): rheda (a Gallic word; a larger four-wheeled carriage, to contain several persons with their luggage). || Gait, incessus.*

CARRIER, qui affert, defert, perfert, &c.: *tabellarius (a letter-carrier): gulus (a porter): aquarius (a water-carrier). A carrier pigeon, *columba tabellaria.*

CARRION, cadáver; often expressed by mortuicus with a substantive; as, ovis morticina, *carion sheep: looking like carrion is expressed by cadaverosus: the smell of carrion, cadaveris or cadaverum odor.*

CARROT, daucus sativus (Linn.).

CARROTTINESS, rufus color.

CARROTY, rufus: *carrotty-haired, ca-*

pillo rufo (as ugly: capillo rutilo implies beauty).

CARRY, sustinere (to lift up and remain stationary): *ferre (to carry, as a load): bajulare (to carry on the shoulder, as a pack): portare (to transport from one place to another): gerere; gestare (to carry about, whether on the back, or in the arms, or hand): vehere; vectare (to convey by means of beasts or slaves, whether persons or things, from one place to another): to carry a boy in the arms, in manibus gestare puerum: to carry loads on the back, as beasts of burden, onera dorso gerere sicut jumenta: to be carried through the city in a litter, lectica ferri or portari, gestari or vehi per urbem: my feet carry me of their own accord to your room, ad distiam tuam ipsi me pedes ducunt (Plin., 9, 7, 5, 1): to carry one's all with one, omnia sua secum portare: to carry home, domum ferre: to carry one's self home, or make one's self scarce, domum se auferre (Com.): to carry to the grave, funere efferre, or merely efferre: a gun carries far, e tormento tela longissime mitti possunt: to carry a gold chain, aureo torque ornatum esse: to carry a sword, gladio cinctum or succinctum esse: to carry a point, adipisci; assequi; consequi: to carry one's self honorably, honeste se gerere: to carry to account, in rationem inducere, or merely inferre or inducere. || CARRY AWAY, abducere, deducere; avehere, devehere (by any conveyance): vi abducere; vi abstrahere (by force): furto subducere (by stealth): to be carried away by the stream, vi fluminis abreptum esse. || CARRY OFF (≡ destroy). [VID. DESTROY.] || CARRY OUT or THROUGH, ad finem perducere; absolvere; exsequi. || CARRY ON an art or profession, artem exercere; facitare: to carry on with spirit, omni studio incumbere in aliquid; diligenter persequi quod; summâ industriâ versari in re. || CARRY OVER, transportare; transvehere (by land or water): transmittere; trajicere (by water). || To carry a point, vincere: to carry the day, victoriam consequi or adipisci; victoriam reportare; superiorem or victorem discedere; palmam ferre; victoriam referre (ex aliquo); victoriam reportare ab or de aliquo. PAOV. to carry coals to Newcastle, ligna in silvam ferre: a thing to extremities, ultima experiri: a thing too far, modum excedere in re: water through any body's land, aquam per fundam aliquis ducere: any body's demands to any body, aliquis ad aliquem postulata deferre: to carry a town by assault, urbem vi or per vim expugnare; vi or impetu capere: to carry it high, or with a high hand, insolentem, superbum, &c., se gerere: to carry a bill through, legem perferre: rogationem perferre.*

CART, carrus or carrum (a four-wheeled wagon, for baggage of war): *plastrum (with two or four wheels, for burden of all sorts): postellum (little cart; also a play-cart for children): vehiculum (general term): to put the cart before the horse, praepostere or perturbato ordine agere (cum aliquo). What can be more completely putting the cart before the horse: quidni perversum praeposterumque excogitari possit? (Cic.). Don't put the cart before the horse, (videndum est) ne quid perturbatum aut discrepans aut praeposterum sit (Cic.). A child's cart, chirimaxium (Petron.).*

CART, v., plastro vehere or invehere (carry in a cart): in plastrum imponere (put into). To be carted, plastro vehi or invehi.

CART-GREASE, axungia.

CART-HORSE, equus vecturarius (general term for horse that draws: after Schneider's conjecture on Varr. R. R., 2, 7, 15, where neither vectarius nor vectorius is suitable): *jumentum (any beast of burden or for draught): caballus (any horse for common use or labor).*

CART-HOUSE (or SHED), * receptaculum vehiculorum or plastrorum.

CARTE-BLANCHE, licentia. To give any body carte-blanche, infinitam licentiam alicui dare, largiri or permittere: potestatem alicui facere, concedere.

CARTEL, || stipulation for ex

*change of prisoners, pactio de captivis et transfugis permutandis. || Hostile message, *litera (ad certamen singulare) provocans.*

CARTER, plastrarius (Ulp., Dig.).

CARTILAGE, cartilago.

CARTILAGINOUS, cartilagineus (having much cartilage); *cartilagineus (like cartilage).*

CARTOUCH, * embolorum theca (cartilage-box).

CARTRIDGE, * embolus (technical term). Cartilage-box, * embolorum theca.

CARTULARY, tabularium or tablinum (place in a Roman house where papers were kept): *tabularium (place where public records are kept: later archivum: archivum: grammatophylacium).*

CART-WRIGHT, plastrarius artifex (late): *vehicularius artifex (general term).*

CARVE, colare (from κοίω): *to work figures in relief on metals, especially silver, ivory, &c.; also in wood, Virg.: Freund writes colare): scalpare: sculptere (the former of work but little raised, like clay: the latter like γλύφειν, of works in half or whole relief. So Müller, Archaeol., 108): insculpere: scribere: inscribere (of cutting inscriptions). To carve any thing in gold, aliquid auro or in auro colare: to carve in stone, aliquid e saxo sculptere or exculpere: to carve in marble, to carve statues in marble, scalpare marmora (Cic.): to carve flowers, scalpare flores (Vitruvius). To carve any thing on a tree or wood, aliquid in robore insculpere. || To carve meat, secare: scindere (a whole animal): in frustra excutere (of dividing into small portions what had been partially carved, Sen.): carpere (of dividing into portions with the fingers, Petr.). || To carve out a way or passage with one's sword, ferro sibi viam facere. || Apportion or arrange arbitrarily for one's self, aliquid sibi arripere: * aliquas res, prout libet (or ad arbitrium suum, ad libidinem, &c.) describere ac dispendere: to carve secundum artem, certis ductibus circumferre manum eruditam (Sen.): to carve well, decenter secare aliquid (e. g., altitia, Sen.).*

CARVEL, navicula: *parvulum navigium (general term): leniculum (a small bark): actuariolum (a small, low-built and light vessel, with sails and oars).*

CARVER, || at table, scissor: *carptor (general term): chironomion (χαρτομήσιον, so far as he does it with flourishes of the hand, &c.; sometimes to music. Vid. Petron., 38, 6): structor (he who lays out the table, since he was often also the carver): qui opsonium carpit (who is actually carving). || Sculptor, Vido.*

CARVING, colatura: *sculptura: sculptura [SYN. in CARVE]. || As a thing, colamen (Cic.): signum (any plastic work: opposed to tabula, picture). [VID. STATUE.] || Act of carving meat, &c., circumlocution by verbs under CARVE.*

CARUNCLE, caruncula (Cic.): *sarcōma, ar.*

CARYATES, } Caryatides.

CASCADE, water-fall, dejectus aquæ (a place where the water actually falls): *aquæ ex edito desilientes (falling from a height, Plin., Ep., 5, 6, 23, &c.): vid. § 37 description of an artificial water-fall: || Cataracta (only of the cataracts of the Nile).*

CASE, || covering, &c., tegmina (general term; e. g., of a razor): *vagina (sheath, for a long cutting or sticking instrument): involucreum (wrapper, covering; e. g., of a shield, papers, &c.). || State of things, casus (but always in the meaning of accidental circumstance, casualty, &c.; hence "in such a case" must not be hoc casus, in hoc casu): res (thing, circumstance, &c.; especially of the happening, &c., of a case): causa (special case that is also a cause or ground; as in Cic., Off., 3, 12, 50, incidunt saepe causæ, quum repugnare utilitas honestati videtur): locus (a position, a consideration, a portion of a whole subject, as in eni loco—consulte ac provide, Cic., 1 Verr., 15, 43): tempus: occasio (occasion; state of things at any time). I have often been in this case, aliquoties even in rem expertus sum; aliquoties even*

*mhi accidit (venit): the case often occurs, res saepe accidit, usus venit; that, &c., saepe accidit, ut, &c.: if the case should occur, si usus veniat or venerit; si quando usus esset; si casus incidit (only Planc., in Cic. Ep., 10, 21, 13) (special cases often occur, &c., saepe incidunt causae, or tempora: the case may occur, fieri potest, usu venire potest: the case can not occur, non potest accidere tempus: this was seldom the case, hoc raro incidebat. In any case, utnuncque res eeciderit (however it may turn out): certe: profecto (at all events): in case of necessity, si quid factu opus esset (C. T. C. vid. Cas., B. G., 1, 42): in an urgent case, in a case of extreme necessity, necessario tempore (Cas., B. G., 7, 40, med.). In good case (fres., well-looking), nitidus, pinguis, &c. To be in good case, nitere, nitidum, or pinguem esse: to be prepared for every possible case, ad omnem eventum, or ad omnes casus paratum esse: in any body's case, in aliquo (e. g., in the case of the Nerit, in Nervis): in no case, neutiquam: omnino non: nullo modo: nullam in partem: to find one's self in such a case, in eâ esse conditione: in the same case, in eâdem esse conditione: if I were in that case, isto loco si essem: his is a different case, who, &c., alia causa est ejus, qui, &c.: that is not the case, that is another case, alia res est; aliud est: is not this the case in every nation? an hoc non ita fit in omni populo? To suppose a case, or the case, fingere; facere; ponere: ut us suppose the case, that, &c., fingamus (faciamus, &c.) rem ita esse. Supposing the case that, quo (hoc) posito (not posito only). In case that" (= "on the supposition that" "if"), si, also si est, ut, &c. (Vorst., De Lat., folio susp.): si forte: even in case, &c., etiam si (kai si; etiamsi = i kai). In grammar, casus. For particular cases, vid. NOMINATIVE, &c. || Medical case, morbus; agrotatio; causa (technical term in medicine). || Judicial case, causa. || CASES OF CONSCIENCE, quaestiones de moribus: * officia hominū Christiani in locis dubiis. To determine cases of conscience, * explicare quaestiones de moribus: * officia hominū Christiani in locis dubiis judicare.*

CASE, *v.*, condere, recondere aliquid in aliquem rem (to put it into for the purpose of keeping it there; e. g., gladium in vaginam recondere, also gladium condere only): tegere (general term for cover): obtegere: contegere: integere: protegere (cover over): obducere aliquid alicui rei (to draw one thing over another; to coat one thing with another). To be cased with a bark, obduci cortice. Nature has cased the eye with membranes, natura oculos membranis sepexit et munivit. A column cased with gold, columna extrinsecus inaurata (Cic.).

CASE-HARDEN, *n.* special term: * externas alieuius rei partes durare: or indurare: * aliquid extrinsecus durare, or indurare.

CASEMATE, * cella tormentaria.

CASEMENT, *n.* special term: vid. WINDOW.

CASH, pecunia praesens or numerata: nummi praesentes or numerati (ready money): also nummus only (especially when there is any opposition; as in praedia locare non nummo sed partibus). Cash payment, representatio, with or without pecunie: to pay in cash, praesenti pecunia or numerato solvere; pecuniam representare: to pay any body in hard cash, in pecunia alicui satisfacere: to sell for cash, praesenti pecunia vendere (die oculatū vendere, procerb in Plant.): to be sold for cash, praesenti pecunia venire. Vid. MONEY.

CASH-KEEPER, } exactor pecuniae
CASHIER, } rum (who collects sums due): * custos pecuniarum (keeper of the chest).

CASHIER, *v.*, loco suo aliquid movere (general term): removere, amovere, or submovere aliquid a munere (especially from a public office, public): abolere alicui magistraturam (a magistrature): to cashier a soldier, aliquid militiā solvere.

CASING. Vid. CASE = covering.

CASINO, conventiculum, circulus.

CASK, cadus: dolium: seria. Vid.

BARREL.

CASKET, arcula; capsula; capella: cistula: cistellula. SYN. in Box.

CASQUE, galea.

CASSATION, abolitio: antiquatio (e. g., poenae): inductio.

CASSEROLLE, perhaps sartago.

CASSIA, * cassia cathartica.

CAST, *v.*, jacere—jactare (to cast repeatedly or constantly): mittere (to send from one's hand): jaculari (to hurl from the hand): conijcere (to hurl, with especial reference to hitting an object; often at the same time with others: also, to throw into a place; as, milites in locum; aliquid in vincula): injicere (to cast into): into any thing, alicui rei or in aliquid. To cast any thing at any body, aliquid petere alicui rei (e. g., with an apple, malo). To cast stones, lapides jacere: at any body, lapides mittere or conijcere in aliquid: lapidibus petere aliquid; lapidibus aliquid persequi (to persecute him by hurling stones at him): to cast stones at one another, * alter alterum lapidibus peti: to cast any thing at any body's head, in caput alicuius aliquid jaculari: money into the sea, pecuniam in mare juberē mergi: to cast a cloak about one, pallium circumjicere: to cast a light, lucem mittere (e. g., luna mittit lucem in terram): to cast one's eyes at any thing, oculos conijcere ad or in aliquid: blame on any body, aliquid reprehendere (de or in aliquid rei); aliquid vituperare de alicui rei [vid. BLAME, *v.*]. To cast a nativity, animadvertere et notare sidera natalicia; fata per genitura interpretari (after Ammian): any body's nativity, praedicere et notare vitam alicuius ex natali die (after Cic., De Divin., 2, 42, init.): to cast one's teeth, dentes cadunt, decidunt or excidunt; fathers, * plumas mutare: one's skin, pellēm exuere: venerationem or senectam exuere (of serpents): a stumbling-block in the way, impedimentum alicui afferre, or inferre; obstat alicui; impedire aliquid: dust in any body's eyes, alicui fumum facere; glaucum ob oculos obijcere, nebulas eudare (Com.): in the eyes of one's hearers, verborum et argutiarum fuliginem ob oculos audientium jacere (Gell.): to cast any thing in any body's teeth [vid. CAST AGAINST]: to cast one's self on the earth, procumbere humi, ad terram proijci (both also of falling unintentionally): at any body's feet, se ad alieuius pedes proijcere or abijcere; or se alicui ad pedes proijcere or abijcere (e. g., se Caesari ad pedes proijcere) [lots, anchor, an account, &c., vid. those words]. To cast (i. e., form by pouring fused metal into a mold), fundere: of any thing, ex aliquid rei: fingere (general term for forming by a plastic method). || CAST ABOUT, jactare (toss hither and thither): dispergere (scatter): per: = consider, vid. || To be cast, in a lawsuit, causâ cadere: to cast, damnare, condemnare (of the judges). || CAST AGAINST, obijcere aliquid alicui rei (= reproach with any thing): obijcere (the proper word): exprobrare: opprobare: obijgere aliquid de alicui rei: aliquid erimini dare alicui. || CAST AWAY, abijcere, proijcere (e. g., arma): one's shield, scutum e manu emittere: money, pecuniam profundere: one's self, se abijcere (in a moral sense; not se proijcere, which is "to run headlong into danger"): se precipitare, or precipitare only, or precipitari in exitum (rush to destruction): to be cast away (= suffer shipwreck), naufragium fieri. || CAST BACK, rejicere. || CAST DOWN: (1) PROPE, alligere terre or ad terram: sternere, prosternere: one's eyes, oculos in terram demittere or dejicere; oculos dejicere: terram intueri: before any body, alicui oculos submittere: modestly, terram modeste intueri; (2) FIG. dishearten, alligere: any body, aliquid or alicuius animum affligere; alicuius animum frangere or infringere. || CAST FORTH, jacere: ejicere. || CAST IN or INTO, injicere aliquid alicui rei or in aliquid: into prison, in custodiam dare: in vincula conijcere: a sleep,

sopire, consopire: alicui somnum afferre, parere, conciliare: in one's mind, cogitare cum, or in animo, or aliquid, or de aliquid rei: considerare in animo cum animo, secum; or only considerare aliquid or de alicui rei: aliquid agitare mente, animo, or in mente or cum animo: perpendere, pensare aliquid: secum or cum animo reputare aliquid. || CAST OFF, ponere: deponere (lay down, or aside): exuere (put off): abijcere (throw away). To cast off clothes, vestem ponere, deponere, abijcere (which one has thrown off): vestem deponere also of rejecting (as worn out): vestem exuere (which one has pulled off): human feeling, omnem humanitatem exuere: a servant, dimittere aliquid: the dogs, canibus vincula demere (On): caues immittere or instigare (in feras). || CAST OUT, abijcere (drive off): pellere, depellere: propellere: proturbare (one who is forcing himself in): expellere: extrudere: exturbare (out of a place): exterminare (ex) urbe, de civitate (of driving him out of the limits of a city or state): out of a house, aliquid domo ejicere; aliquid foras extrudere: out of a city, ex urbe ejicere: devils, demonas adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (Lact.). || CAST UP: PROPE, sublime jacere (after Plin., 11, 2, § 4): earth, terram adaggerare: earth about a tree, arborum aggerare: a mound, aggerem jacere, extrudere: a ball, pilam in altum mittere: one's eyes, oculos tollere: an account, computare aliquid or rationem alicuius rei [vid. ACCOUNT]. FIG., vomit, evomere, expuere [vid. VOMIT]. || CAST UPON: PROPE, superinjicere: gravel on the road, glareâ superstruere viam. FIG., trust to, fidere or confidere alicui, or alicui rei, or aliquid rei: niti alicui rei: one's hope upon any body, spem ponere, reponere, constituere in aliquid: blame on any body, culpam in aliquid conferre, conijcere: from one's self, culpam in aliquid transferre, || Casting vote, perhaps * suffragium or punctum decretorium: * vox decretoria.

CAST, *v.*, throw, jactus: missus: jaculatio: coniectio (e. g., telorum) [SYN. IN CAST, *v.*] ictus (a successful cast, a hit). A stone's cast, lapidis jactus or coniectus (e. g., extra lapidis, teli, &c., jactus or coniectus esse: a cast of dice, jactus or missus talorum or tesserarum. SYN. IN DIE, DICE, where the names of the casts will be found). || Risk, venture, alea: to venture any thing at a cast, aliquid in aleam dare (property and figuratively): aliquid in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, or adducere: aliquid discrimini committere: often by agitur aliquid or de aliquid rei (any thing is at stake): or by dimicare de alicui rei. My life is ventured upon the cast, de vitâ dimico: do vitâ in discrimen vocor: to be brought to the last cast, in ultimum discrimen adduci (to be brought into the greatest danger): ultima audere, experiri; ad extrema or ad ultimum auxilium descendere (to be trying one's last chance). It is our last chance, ad extrema perventum est; res est ad extremum perducta casum. || Molded figure, signum: imago (ficta): simulacrum fictile: figura fictilis (if of clay or plaster): signum aeneum: signum ex ere factum or expressum (if of brass). || Form, imago, species, forma. JX. species et forma: informatio. || Cast of the eyes, limi or perversa oculi: to have a cast with one's eye, limis or perversis oculis esse; straboni m esse. || Trick, ars: artificio. || Shade of color: to have a cast of black, nigricare (to be blackish): nigrescere (to become black): of violet, in violam vergere, violam sentire, in violam desinere (Plin.). White with a cast of violet, candidus color violam sentiens (Plin.). || Body of men, &c., corpus. The military or sacerdotal cast, corpus militum or sacerdotum: or only milites, sacerdotes. The spirit of cast, mostly by spiritus, with an adjective describing the cast: e. g., of the patricians, spiritus patricii (Lin.). IMPROPER, genus: farina. He is of our cast, est nostrae farinae (i. e., as bad as we are, Pers.): of the same cast, ejusdem generis or farinae.

CASTANET, crotalum.

CASTAWAY, damnatus (condemned; hence, also, reprobate, vile: quis te miserum? quis te damnatum? *Cic., Pis., 40, extr.); prodigatus; perditus (abandoned). JN. prodigatus et perditus: sceleratus. || Shipwrecked, vid.

CASTELLAIN, castelli prefectus: *custos conclave arci (if only the superintendent of the rooms, &c.).

CASTER, || one who throws, jaculator (one who hurls; e. g., fulminis): circumlocution with verbs under CAST, qui jactat, &c. || Conjector is one who calculates, diuines, &c. || One who calculates fortunes, conjector. || Wheel under chairs, &c., rotula. To put a caster on any thing, rotulam alicui rei subijcere.

CASTIGATE, castigare (with a view to amendment): punire (as a penal retribution). Vid. PUNISH.

CASTIGATION, castigatio (chastisement which may serve to improve the individual; especially a rebuke): poena (for the general good), &c. Vid. PUNISHMENT.

CASTIGATOR, castigator.

CASTIGATORY, castigatorias (Plin.).

CASTING-NET, funda: jaculum: rete (general term for net: diminutive, reticulum).

CAST IRON, * ferrum fusum.

CASTLE, arx (on an eminence, and fortified): castrum (fort: rare): castellum (small fort, fort). Governor of a castle, *castelli prefectus. Castles in the air, somnia sibi fingere (Lucr.): in aere piscari (Plautus, according to Riddle).

CASTOR, castor (κόρπος): later fiber, Plin. || Acunative, castora in Juv.

CASTRAMETATION, * ars castra metandi.

CASTRATE, virilitatem alicui adimere, excidere, or exsecare. || Castrate, evirare, eunuchare, belong rather to the language of low comedy.

CASUAL, Vid. ACCIDENTAL.

CASUALLY, Vid. "by accident," under ACCIDENT.

CASUALTY, casus: res fortuita: eventus. || To be exposed to many casualties, sub casibus multis esse.

CASUARY, * struthio casuarius (Linnaeus).

CASUITY, * qui quaestiones de moribus (hominis Christiani) explicat: * qui officia hominis Christiani in locis dubiis diducit.

CASUSTRY, by circumlocution, to be skilled in casuistry, * quaestiones de moribus optime judicare. || Sophistry, conclusiuncula fallax (a piece of sophistry): capio dialectica. To defeat any body's casuistry, sophisma diluere; captionem repellere, discutere.

CAT, felis, feles. Tom-cat, * felis mas. Cat-like, * feli similis: ade., * more felis. To lie like cat and dog, perpetuis inter se jurgis certare: * tanta est alicui cum aliquo discordia, quanta canibus felibusque sortito obigit (after Hor., lupis et agnia quanta sortito obigit, Tecum milia discordia est). || Three-footed support, tripod, ödüs. || Cat-o'-nine-tails, flagrum: flagellum (whip of single thongs; when furnished with iron spikes, scorpion, Isid., Orig., 5, 27. Scutica was of thongs woven together). To flog with a cat-o'-nine-tails, flagris or flagellis cedere: to death, aliquem flagellis ad mortem cedere (Hor., Sat., 1, 2, 12).

CATACOMBS, puticuli: * catacumbae.

CATALOGUE, index (catalogus, librum): of a library, index bibliothecae (or library) (Sen., Tranq., 9, 4; Quint., 10, 1, 57): of an auction, tabula rerum venalium.

CATAPLASM, cataplasma (general term): malagma (emollient application). Warm cataplasms, cataplasmata calida.

CATAPULT, catapult.

CATARACT, cataracta (only of the Nile). Vid. WATERFALL.

CATARRH, epiphora (ἐπιφορά) (or in later writers) catarrhus (κατάρρhus): in pure Latin, desillatio. To be suffering from a catarrh, epiphorâ opprimi or * laborare.

CATARRHAL, * catarrhalis. A catarrhal fever, febris catarrhalis.

CATASTROPHE, catastrôphê (turn or development of an action, Petron., 54, 3): fortuna vicissitudo or commutatio (change of fortune): exitus (catastrophe of a dramatic piece, &c.).

CATCH, v., capere (also, figuratively, to ensnare by deceit or captivate by attractions): comprehendere (seize: a thief): accipere: excipere (catch; e. g., a ball: excipere, especially when it was thrown up high): legere (pick up; e. g., oysters): decipere: circumvenire (catch by deceit). To try to catch, capture (e. g., flies, a ball: also men, of prostitutes): to catch in any act, &c., deprehendere in re. To be caught in the act of stealing, in furto tenecri. To catch fire, ignem (flammam) concipere: ignem comprehendere: scintillas excipere (of tinder: fungus aridus scintillas excipit, Plin.): opt to catch fire, concipiendi igni aptus; concipiendi ignibus idoneus; ignis capacissimus; facilis ad exardescendum (the last also of being of a fiery temper): to catch a disease, morbum nancisci; morbum or valetudinem contrahere; eudem vi morbi repleri (by infection) (vid. DISEASE): to catch one's death, in morbum gravem et mortiferum incidere: * morbum mortiferum contrahere: * morbo mortifero implicari: to catch cold, perfrigerare: to catch an opponent, adversarium capere (by captious questions, &c.): to catch any body by captious questions, captiosus interrogantibus circumscribere et decipere aliquem: the fire catches any thing, ignis or flamma comprehendit, corripit aliquid: to catch hold of any body, aliquem prehendere. comprehendere, arripere: by the waist, aliquem medium amplexi. || Seize the meaning, capere: intelligere (mente): percipere, assequi. || Catch at, capture: an opportunity, occasionem capere, arripere: to eagerly catch at the opportunity, libenter facultatem (aliquid faciendi) arripere; occasionem aliquid faciendi avidissime amplecti (Plin.).

CATCH, s., || act of catching; capture. || Thing caught, quod capit aliquid: praeda. || Gain, lucrum, fructus, commodum [vid. ADVANTAGE]. || Of a lock, &c., perhaps ansa or ansa ferrea (iron hook, cramp, Virg.), or fibula (for holding two things together).

CATCHING, TO BE (of disorders), transire in alios: a disorder that is catching, contagio (contagium is unclassical) morbi: pestilencia (violent epidemic).

CATCHING, as adj., contagiosus.

CATCH-POLL, perhaps apparitor.

CATECHETICAL, catecheticus (κατηχητικός).

CATECHETICALLY, catecheticè.

CATECHISM, catechismus (κατηχισμός, ecclesiastical).

CATECHIST, catechista (κατηχητής, ecclesiastical).

CATECHIZE, catechizare (ecclesiastical, κατηχίζω): percutiendo et interrogando elicere discipulorum opiniones, et ad hæc, quæ hi respondeant, si quid videatur, dicere (Cic., Fin., 2, 1, 2).

CATECHIZING, catechêsis (κατηχησις, ecclesiastical).

CATECHUMEN, audiens (Tert., Pen., 6).

CATEGORICAL, simplex (simple; straight-forward): absolutus (dependent on nothing else; absolute). JN. simplex et absolutus (opposed to cum adjunctione): purus (unmixed; not limited by any exception; e. g., judicium).

CATEGORICALLY, simpliciter: absolute: sine exceptione or adjunctione: definite (with a full statement of particulars; opposed to generatim): discrete (expressly, in express words: discretis verbis, wrong). To answer categorically, sine ullo dubitatione respondere. To speak categorically, presse dicere (so as to keep close to the point; opposed to ample dicere, Cic.).

CATEGORY, genus (general term, genus, class): categoria (κατηγορία), or pure Latin, predicamenta, plural (in logic).

CATENARIAN, catenarius.

CATER, opsonare or opsonari: also

opsonare opsonium (Plaut., to purchase provisions; to buy for the kitchen): sometimes cenam parare, instruere; convivium instruere, apparare, &c.; or mensas (conquistissimis) epulis instruere, &c. may help.

CATER (at dice), s., quaternio. To throw cater, quaternionem mittere.

CATER-COUSIN, || distant relation, qui aliquem longinquâ cognatione contingunt. || Parasitus.

CATERER, opsonator.

CATERPILLAR, eruca (Greek κάμψη, which is used as a Latin word by poets and late writers). To destroy caterpillars, erucas evincere: to clear trees of caterpillars, * arbores erucis purgare or liberare.

CATERVAUL, ululare (howl like dogs, wotes, &c.): ejulare (cry out for the purpose of moving compassion; e. g., as women at funerals): plorare: lamentari. JN. ejulare atque lamentari.

CATERWAULING, ululatus: ejulatus, ejulatio: ploratus, lamentatio [SYN. in CATERWAIL: those in us laetæ us laetæ; those in to the action of howling].

CATES, cibi delicatissimi: cuppedia or cuppedisse: cibi delicatissimi: res ad epulandum exquisitissime: bona res (Vep., Ages., 8, 5: translation of τὰ δαδὰ, the nice bits, &c., at table): gula irritamenta (as provocatives to the appetite).

CAT-GUT, chorda; nervus.

CATHARTIC, Vid. APERIENT.

CATHEDRAL, * sedes cathedralis.

CATHETER, catheter, eris (καθετήρ).

CATHOLIC, catholicus (ecclesiastical). A catholic, homo catholicus. || If used for Roman Catholic, vid.

CATHOLICISM, * fides catholica (subjective): * doctrina catholica (objective).

CATKINS, julus: * amentum (Linn.).

CAT-LIKE, * feli similis.

CAT-MINT, * teucrium amarum (Linnaeus).

CATOPTRICS, catoptrica (as a technical term): * quæ de luce ac lumine traduntur.

CAT'S-EYE, lapis specularis.

CATTLE, pecus, oris, n., pecudes, dum, f. (the former especially of the larger, oxen, horses, &c.; the latter of the smaller, as sheep, goats, &c.): armentum, armenta, plural (beasts for draught or burden, especially for ploughing; oxen, horses, mules, asses; also herd): grex (flock, i. e., of the smaller animals; sheep, goats, &c.): jumentum (a beast of draught). JN. pecus et jumenta; armenta et greges. To keep cattle, pecus et jumenta alere. Fat cattle, pecus altille: pecudes altilles (for fattening): pecus saginatum (fattened): horned cattle, cornuta (sc. animalia): * armenta cornuta: cornigera and buccera are poetical.

CAUDLE, the nearest similar preparation was perhaps œnogarum (ὀινόγαρον, Apic., 1, 31).

CAUL (for the hair), reticulum (Juv., 2, 97): calantica (not calantica, was probably a sort of veil covering the head and shoulders). || In anatomy, omentum (ἐντέλον).

CAULFLOWER, brassica botrytis (Linn.).

CAULK, Vid. CALK.

CAUSAL, by circumlocution. Vid. CAUSALITY.

CAUSALITY, rerum causæ aliis ex re bus aptæ.

CAUSE, causa (general term: also "preference"): fons: origo (source). JN. causa et fons: causa et origo: auctor: effector: princeps (cause when an agent; SYN. in ACTIO): ansa: materia (occasion, handle for anything); ratio (ground): unde fit aliquid. The sun is the cause of warmth, sol est caloris origo et fons: nothing happens without a cause, nihil evenit sine causâ antecedente: he is the cause of the war, ille est auctor or concitator belli: to search for a cause for declaring war, materiam belli querere: to give any body cause for blaming one, ansum dare ad reprehendendum: to have just cause for blaming any body, ansam reprehensionis habere: to seek for a cause, causam querere: materiam alicujus querere; ansam querere ut, &c.: occa

monem aliquid faciendi querere: to invent or feign cause, causas confingere: to have good cause to do any thing, cum causâ aliquid facere: non sine gravi causâ aliquid facere: without cause, sine causâ; temere: not without cause, non temere: for more cause than one, aliquot de causis: for what cause? quomobrem? quâ de causâ? You have no cause to do any thing; or, there is no cause for, &c., non est (or nihil est) quod, or quare, or cur; or nihil est causa, cur; causa non est, cur (verb in subjunctive in all these expressions). What cause have you for...? quid est causa cur...? or, quid est, cur...? to give any body cause for suspicion, suspicionem movere: to be the cause of any thing, locum dare or facere alicui rei; i. e., to make its existence possible; e. g., fabule, mendacio, miraculo: auctorem esse alicuius rei; alicuius rei ordinem principem esse: occasionem dare or præbere alicuius rei [vid. CAUSE, 7.]. || Cause (in law), actio: lis: causa: res [Syn. in action]. A capital cause, causa capitalis: lis capitalis. A criminal cause, causa publica. To gain a cause, litem or causam obtinere: iudicium vincere: also only vincere: to lose a cause, litem amittere; causam or litem perdere: causâ or litem cadere; formulâ cadere or excidere: to plead a cause, causam agere or tractare: agere apud iudices (general term): causam or litem urare (to make a speech upon it): to plead his own cause, litem suam facere: to undertake a cause, causam, or litem suscipere, or recipere (the former not to refuse when requested; the latter to do it voluntarily): the cause is still undecided, nondum iudicata lis est (after Hor., Od., 3, 5, 54): adhuc sub iudice lis est (Hor., A. P., 78): not to go on with a cause, causam deponere, ubi causâ recedere: causam susceptam affligere (of the person conducting it). || Party, side, vid. PARTY.

CAUSE, *re*, auctorem esse alicuius rei (to be its author; e. g., legis, belli, alicuius redditus): creare (to produce or create: errorem, bellum): movere (excite, stir up: risum, bellum, suspicionem): ansam dare or præbere alicuius rei or ad aliquid faciendum (to give a handle for; e. g., reprehensionis or ad reprehendendum): alicuius rei ordinem principem esse: causam alicuius rei inferre (to cause it; give the first occasion of it; e. g., iurgij): occasionem dare or præbere alicuius rei (to supply the opportunity; e. g., sui opprimendi). To cause any body to do any thing, adducere aliquem ad aliquid (lead him to it): commovere aliquem ad aliquid (move him to it): incitare or concitare aliquem ad aliquid (excite him to it): auctorem esse, ut, &c.; aliquem impellere ut, &c. (urge or drive him to it). || Excite: be the exciting cause of: excitare: concitare (any action or passion; laughter; hatred; envy; compassion; a war): excitare: concitare or concire (in classical prose = to raise in the mind a passionate impulse to do something: i. e., seldom to produce a passion or evil; e. g., iram concitare, seditionem concitare: terrorem excitare): movere: commovere (to agitate the mind: then, also, to produce an emotion, eril, &c., misericordiam, bellum, seditionem movere or commovere: risum, suspicionem movere): conflare (blow into a flame; kindle: alicui invidiam; bellum): to cause perspiration by exercise, sudorem excitatione movere: a dispute, controversiam inferre: a quarrel, causam iurgij inferre (it): admirationem, admirationem efficere: a desire, cupiditatem afferre (alicui alicuius rei): pain, dolorem movere, commovere, facere, efficere: to cause any body lasting pain, dolorem alicui inurere: lusus, libidines excitare: sleep, alicui somnum afferre, parare, conciliare. [For other combinations, vid. the substantives with which CAUSE is joined.]

CAUSELESS, quod sine causâ est. || Groundless, rationi adversarius (contrary to reason): vanus (only apparent; opposed to verus): futilis (worthless, idle).

CAUSELESSLY, sine causâ; temere: ex vano.

CAUSEWAY, agger viæ. To make a causeway, tramitem aggerare.

CAUSTIC, causticus (καυστικός): erodens: septicus (σηπτικός). Caustics, medicamenta rodentia or erodentia. || Fig., applied to language, &c., mordens: mordax: acutus: aculeatus: acerbus. Caustic words, verborum aculei: caustic wit, acerbitas salis: in a caustic manner, mordaciter: acerbè.

CAUTELOUS. Vid. CAUTIOUS, CUNNING.

CAUTERIZE, (ferro) adurere. [Cauterizare, Fegei.]

CAUTERY, cauterium (the cauterizing instrument), or by circumlocution with ferro or *cauterio adurere.

CAUTION, cautio: circumspectio. To act with caution, omnia circumspicere: to proceed with caution, cautionem adhibere alicui rei or in re: caute versari in re: caute tractare aliquid. To use all possible caution, omne genus cautionis adhibere. || Security, vid.

CAUTION, *v*, monere or præmonere alicuius rei caveat: against any thing, monere or præmonere aliquid cavendum: monere or præmonere de aliquâ re: monere, ut vitet aliquis aliquid (warn him to avoid something): monere or admonere, or præmonere, ne, &c. (warn him not to do so and so).

CAUTIONARY, monitorius (post-classical, Sen.). By circumlocution. Sometimes by ad terrorem ceterorum (Ter.). A cautionary example, documentum.

CAUTIOUS, providus (with foresight): cautus (with caution): circumspectus (with circumspection): consideratus (having judiciously weighed every thing): prudens (intelligent, prudent). In. cautus providusque: prudens et providus: prudens et cautus: diligens (careful; carefully observant).

CAUTIOUSLY, provide: caute: circumspecte: considerate: diligenter. To go cautiously to work, circumspectus facere aliquid: cautionem adhibere in re: to set about any thing very cautiously, omne cautionis genus adhibere in aliquâ re.

CAUTIONSNESS. Vid. CAUTION.

CAVALCADE, *pompa equestris.

CAVALIER, eques.

CAVALIERLY, imperiose: pro imperio: superbe: insolenter: arroganter.

CAVALRY, equitatus, equites (general term): copias equestres (the cavalry attached to an army): acies equitum (as drawn up for battle): ala (so far as the cavalry are placed on the wings; at each end of a line of infantry). Sometimes eques, singular, for equites (as pedes for pedites). The infantry and cavalry, copias equitum peditumque: milites equitiques. All the cavalry, integer eques. To be strong in cavalry, multum equitatu valere; ab equitatu firmum esse: equitatu paratum esse. To order the cavalry to form, turmas equitum explicare (Tac., Ann., 13, 38, 3). To serve in the cavalry, equo merere: to give any body a commission in the cavalry (or, in a cavalry regiment), ad equum rescribere (Cæs., B. G., 1, 42). An engagement of cavalry, prolium equestre or equitum: pugna equestris. Many skirmishes with the cavalry occurred, crebro inter se equestribus proliis contendeabant. A cavalry horse, equus militaris. A regiment of cavalry, cohors equestris (from 500 to 600 men). A company of cavalry, turma equitum.

CAVE. Vid. CAVERN.

CAVERN, caverna (a hole with a round opening): specus (with a long opening; a cleft): spelunca (a dark and formidable cavity): spelueum (only in poets: den of wild beasts): cavum (cavity, as a general term). A subterranean cavern, specus subterraneus.

CAVIARE, *ova piscium condita.

CAVITY, cavum or cavius (sc. locus): cavea: cavatio (hollowing; cavity: twice in Varro, cavatio poculorum). Vid. CAVERN.

CAW, crocire: crocitere (croak, like the raven): canere: ocinere (general term ocinere, especially of what is ominous: corvus clarâ voce ante consilium occiuit).

CAWING, crocatio (Fest.).

CEASE, || leave off doing any thing: desinere aliquid, or with infinitive (leave off without the intention of resuming: it may also be said of things that cease): desistere aliqâ re; ab or de aliquâ re; or with infinitive (to desist, from an act of the will, and therefore spoken of persons only): abstinere aliqâ re, or with infinitive (not used by Cic.): mittere, with infinitive (to let it go; give it up): finem facere aliqâ facienti, or alicuius, or alicui rei (put an end to it): quiescere ab re (to rest from it): omittere: intermittere aliquid, or with infinitive (the former of a total giving up, the latter of a temporary suspension): cessare, with infinitive (to stop repeatedly from indolence, &c.). To cease speaking, finem facere dicendi or loquendi: finem imponere orationi (of an oration): also perorare. To cease to be (= die), esse desino. || Some times TO CEASE is translated by a verb compounded with de: to cease raining, de pluvie cessare: cessare, cessare. || Have an end, finem habere or capere: quiescere: quiescere (rest): abire: decedere (go away: these four of diseases; e. g., a fever): intermittere: allow an interval of rest; to intermit: residere: considere: remittere (of winds and stormy passions subsiding): subsidere (of winds and waves). The wind has entirely ceased, venti vis omnis cecidit. To cease with any body (of a family), desicere in aliquo (Gell.). To make any thing cease, finem facere alicuius or alicui rei: finem imponere alicui rei. The discussion has ceased, disputari desitum est. || Without ceasing [vid. CEASELESSLY]. To sing without ceasing, ita cano, ut nihil intermittam: to labor without ceasing, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere.

CEASELESS, perpetuus (continued to the end without any break; e. g., risus): continuus: continens (hanging together or following each other without break or chasm; e. g., incommoda: labor): assiduus (constantly going on; e. g., imbres).

CEASELESSLY, perpetuo: continenter (continue or -o is unclassical): sine intermissione: nullo temporis puncto intermisso: assidue (assiduo is unclassical): usque.

CEDAR, cedrus. The fruit of the cedar, cedris (Plin.). || As adjective, cedreus: cedrinus: cedro factus (made of cedar). || As wood, cedrus. || Cedar oil, cedrium: oleum cedrinum.

CEDE. Vid. YIELD.

CELL, conclave lacunari ornare (Vit.: not aliquid lacunare, which in Ov., Met., 8, 563, is "to ornament in the manner of a fretted ceiling"). N.B.—If the ceiling was not an ornamented one, legere: sternere: consternere: insternere may be used.

CEILING, tectum (upper flat surface of a chamber or other inclosed space): if inlaid, paneled, &c., tectum laqueatum: laquear: lacunar (laquear with reference to the lines like drawn cords, laquei, that define the entablatures of a ceiling): lacunar with reference to the sunk squares, lacus, with which it was ornamented. Both of flat roofs). An arched ceiling, camera: connumeratio.

CELEBRATE, || give praise to, celebrare (general term for making a thing known and famous by one's mention of it): prædicare (to praise by a loud and public declaration): laudare (to praise; opposed to vituperare, &c.): canere (to praise in poetry; post-Augustan for "celebrate" generally). To celebrate any body's praises, alicuius laudes or de alicuius laudibus prædicare: to celebrate any body in verse, aliquem carmine celebrare; alicuius laudes or de alicuius laudibus canere: alicuius facta canere (of praising his achievements): any body's name in one's writings, nomen alicuius celebrare scriptis: memoriam alicuius scriptis prosequi (the latter, of course, if the person is dead). [Vid. PRAISE any body.] || Solemnize, agere, agitare (the proper word for festivals, birthdays, holidays, &c.): celebrare (to assist by one's presence in making a numerous assembly; e. g., birth-day, marriage-feast).

less frequently of a festival): to celebrate a day as a festival, diem prosequi (Nep. Att., 4, estr.); to celebrate for three days, diem festum agere triduum or per triduum: public games, ludos facere or committere. To celebrate divine service, sacra procurare; sacris operari; res divinas rite perpetrare: but, in the modern sense, better *rebus divinis interesse (of the priests).

CELEBRATED, clarus: præclarus (renowned for eminent services to one's country): illustris: perillustis (for rank and virtue): inclytus (famous: of places, but, in the poets, of persons also): celebrer (much visited: not used of persons before Livy): nobilis (of noble birth). **CE** Clarus has very often ablatives of the thing, gloriâ, bello, pace. A very celebrated man, vir clarissimus, spectatissimus, amplissimus (Livy has celeberrimi viri, 26, 21, 16). A very celebrated monument, celeberrimum monumentum (opposed to desertissimum sepulchrum). Very celebrated, illustri laude celebratus; claritate præstans: for learning, nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ. To be celebrated, gloriâ florere; esse in laude: to be very celebrated, gloriâ circumferre; omnium sermone celebrari; in magno nomine et gloriâ esse; magnâ celebratæ famæ esse: as an orator, magnum in oratoribus nomen habere: he is celebrated every where, ejus nomen longe atque late vagatur: to become celebrated, nominis famam adipisci; gloriam consequi or assequi; in gloriam venire; in claritudinem pervenire; acies crescere (Ruhnck., Ter., Heaut., Prolog., 28: clariscere and inclarescere belong to the Silver Age). To become celebrated for any thing, illustrari aliquâ re; clarum fieri re or ex re. To render celebrated, celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare (this also of an event; e. g., a battle, which renders a place celebrated), aliquem or aliquid gloriâ commendare; gloriâ afficere aliquem (of an action). To render himself celebrated, gloriam or famam sibi acquirere, comparare; claritudinem sibi parare: to wish or try to render himself celebrated, gloriam querere, sequi; famâ studere, servare, inservire. **CE** Famous, in classical prose, = "infamous," "notorious."

CELEBRATION, prædicatio: of any thing, alicujus rei or de re. **CE** Celebration in this sense only in Pliny (34, 5, 10. Equestres statum Romanorum celebrationem habent, are prized by the Romans). The celebration of games, commissio ludorum.

CELEBRITY, claritudo: claritas: laus: laudes: nominis fama.

CELERITY, celeritas: velocitas: perinitas: agilitas: incitatio: rapiditas: festinantia (too great celerity). SYN. in SWIFTESS.

CELESTIAL, celestis: divinus (god-like).

CELIBACY, } vita cœlebs, cœlibatus
CELIBATE, } (of a man): *conditio viduæ. Tertull. de virg. vel. 9, viduatus.

CELL, cella (small chamber; especially for servants and slaves; also of bees): cubiculum (sleeping-chamber): cavum (hole): loculus: loculamentum (pigeon-hole, or other division of a bureau, &c.; e. g., loculata arcula, a chest fitted up with pigeon-holes, &c.).

CELLAR, hypogœum concameratum (in our sense; an arched cellar under ground): dollarium (wine or beer cellar, Gal., Dig.): cella: cellarium (according to the ancient sense, a store-room above ground; e. g., olearia, for oil, &c.): penaria for larder: cella vinaria or apotheca, wine-cellar. The cellar-door, *ostium cellæ or dollarii: *cellæ or dollarii fores (if folding-doors). Key of the cellar, clavus cellæ, dollarii, &c.

CELLARIST, cellarius.

CELLULAR, *cellas habens: loculosus (full of little holes or compartments; e. g., putamen, Plin.).

CEMENT, s., *cæmentum (as a technical term, properly, chip of stone; particles of heven stone mixed into mortar, mortario cæmento addatur, Virg.): maltha (a kind of cement, of hog's fat and lime, for water-pipes, &c.): ferrumen (iron sol-

der or cement): glutinum: gluten (glue): lithocolla (but this in Pliny is a false reading) [arenatum sc. opus was a mortar; one part of lime to two of sand, Virg.]. **Fig.**, = bond, ligamentum: vinculum.

CEMENT, v., malthare: ferruminare (e. g., bitumine: plumbo): lithocollà colligare aliquid (SYN. in CEMENT, s.): glutinare: conglutinare (to glue). **Fig.**, conglutinare aliquid (e. g., concordiam ordinum): firmare: confirmare: a peace, pacem (quasi) coagmentare.

CEMETERY, sepulcrum (Cat.): sepulcra.

CENOBITE, cenobita (ecclesiastical): monachus (late).

CENOTAPH, cenotaphium (raised in honor of a person, whether he was still alive or not).

CENSER, thrubulum (not acerra, which was a little chest or box in which frankincense was kept). **Fig.** Pan in which any thing is burned, focolus (under which hot coals were placed: then focolus fervens).

CENSOR, **Fig.** At Rome, censor: magister morum (Silver Age). **Of** a book, *librorum censor (before publication): *judeus criticus: *censor literatus (after publication). **Fig.** One who passes judgment: mostly of a severe judge: judeus: reprehensor: vituperator: objurgator: castigat (SYN. in BLAME). **Fig.** Blamer.

CENSORIOUS, minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus.

CENSORIOUSLY, *studio quodam reprehendendi: sometimes sustere, rigide, acerbè, acriter, may do.

CENSORIOUSNESS, reprehendendi studium.

CENSURABLE, reprehendus: vituperabilis: vituperandus: reprehensione or vituperatione dignus. [Vid. difference of reprehensione and vituperatione under BLAME.] To be censurable, in vitio esse (of persons and things): in culpa esse (of persons). To be as censurable as, tam in vitio esse, quam, &c.

CENSURE, **Fig.** judgment pronounced, judicium: censura (Or. Vell). **Fig.** Blame, reproach, reprehensio: vituperatio: objurgatio. (SYN. in BLAME.) **Fig.** Punishment, poena: castigatio: animadversio. Spiritual censures, *poena ecclesiastica.

CENSURE, v., reprehendere: culpare: vituperare: improbare (SYN. in BLAME): reprehendere et exagitate aliquid.

CENSURER, reprehensor: vituperator: objurgator: castigat (all of a single instance). SYN. in BLAME.

CENT, 1 per cent., centesima; 2, 3, 4 per cent., centesima bina, ternæ, quaternæ; 5 per cent., centesima quinquæ quinquæ usure. With us tradesmen make cent per cent., merces apud nos centuplicato vendeunt (Plin.). But observe, this was the monthly interest: hence centesima was our 12 per cent., bina centesima our 24 per cent., &c. But the Roman form may be retained by adding in singulos annos. Vid. INTEREST.

CENTAU, centaurs. **Of** the centaurs, centauræus (Hor.): centauricus (Stat.).

CENTAURY, centaurum. The greater centaur, centaurum majus (*Centauræa Centaurium, Linn.): centaurum minus (*Centaurium Centaurium, Linn.).

CENTENARY, centum annorum: centenarius (a man of 100 years old).

CENTESIMAL, centesimus.

CENTO, cento (e. g., "cento nuptialis," the title of one of Ausonius's poems: properly a garment of patch-work).

CENTRAL, in medio positus: medius: centralis. A central school, *schola provincialis: central force, *vis centralis: central heat, *ignis centralis. A central point, punctum in medio positum.

CENTRE, s., **Fig.** of a circle, centrum (κέντρον): punctum in medio situm. **Fig.** Of a place, medius alicujus rei locus (e. g., of the earth, medius mundi universi locus): media alicujus rei pars (Observation, in oblique cases locus and pars often omitted; e. g., in medio or in mediâ urbis). Mostly by medius in agreement: the centre of the line, media acies; also medii: of

the island, media insula: to break through the centre of the enemy's line, per median aciem hostium percurrere: to be situated in the centre of any place, in medio aliquo loco situm esse. Examples like altera arx urbis media est, 'is in the centre of the city,' are rare. Obs. (1), Avoid centrum, except for the centre of a circle. Pliny has centrum coeli, solis, terræ, &c., but these bodies were supposed "disks." Cicero uses, for the centre of the earth, medius terræ locus. (2) Avoid umbilicus, which Cicero uses only of Greek places, as a translation of the Greek ὀμφαλός.

CENTRE, v., consistere: positum or situm esse in aliquâ re: constare penes aliquem (Cæs.): verti, contineri, stare, or uti aliquâ re: pendere ex aliquo or ex aliquâ re: effici aliquâ re: less frequently residere in aliquâ re (Cic.). The whole of morality centres in the performance of duty, in officio colendo sita vitæ est honestas omnis (Cic.) At that time all the prospects of the state centered in Marius, eâ tempestate spes atque opes civitatis in Mario sitæ (Sal.).

CENTUPLE, by adjective, centuplicatus (not to be confounded with centuplex, a hundred-fold): centuplus (a hundred times as much, Vulg., Ec. Luc, 8, 8).

CENTURION, centurio.

CENTURY, **Fig.** a hundred, centum (distributive, centeni). The number of 100, centuria. **Fig.** Space of 100 years, centenum annorum; centum annorum spatium: seculum (a "generation" = according to Etruscan and Roman computation, 100 years). **Fig.** Division of the Roman people, centuria: by centuries, centuriatum: to divide into centuries, centuriare: division by centuries, centuriatus.

CEPHALIC, capiti utilis: cephalicus (Cels.).

CERATE, ceratum or cerotum.

CERE, cerare, incerare.

CEREMONIAL, ritus: mos receptus. Court ceremonial, ritus ac modus, ad quem rex collitur or colendus est (after Curt., 3, 5, 19).

CEREMONIOUS, sollempnis. A ceremonious person, *homo nimis officiosus, nimis urbanus.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, *molesta urbanitas.

CEREMONY, ritus (general term for a received mode of performing solemn offices): caerimonia: ritus sacri (religious ceremony or rites): officium (conventional form of courtesy). Without courtesy, ambagibus missis or positâ (going straight to the point): sine mora (without delay): citra honorem verborum (without complimentary speeches). Master of the ceremonies, magister officiorum or aulae: insigniter admissum (all belonging to the time of the emperors).

CERTAIN, certus (general term both objectively of persons and things whose nature is certain; and subjectively of a person who feels certain, &c.): firmus (firm, resisting any attempt to alter or destroy it; hence unchangeable, of things and persons): stabilis (not yielding or varying, steadfast: of persons and things): constans (steady, consistent: opposed to varius, mobilis): fidus (which may be confidently trusted: of persons, and also of things, as in pax fida). Jx. certus et constans; firmus et constans: exploratus (the truth or certainty of which has been ascertained): status (fixed, not subject to alteration; e. g., cursus siderum, Plin.): ratus (calculated; hence settled, immutable; e. g., in omni æternitate rati immutabilesque siderum cursus). Jx. ratus et certus; constans et ratus; ratus atque firmus; stabilis, fixus, ratus; certus, ratus, firmus, fixus; indubius, non dubius (not indubitable in good prose): finitus: definitus (defined, marked out accurately; also of notions). Jx. certus et definitus. A certain income, reditus status: certain expenses, expense statæ (opposed to sumtus fortuiti): a certain friend, amicus certus, fidus, firmus et stabilis: certain death, mors præsens: death is certain, mors nos omnes manet: a certain remedy, remedium præsens: is this certain? satin hoc certum est? to live in the certain hope, &c.,

certo sperare; non dubium spem habere: that he might make certain of this, &c., ut hac de re certior fieret, &c.: without being certain of the fact, sine certâ re (Cæs., B. G., 5, 29): to know for certain, certo scire, less commonly certe scire (Practical Introduction, ii., 500-2), also pro certo scire. I know it for certain, certum scio; certo scio; certo comperi; certum or pro certo habeo: to know any thing on certain authority, aliquid certis auctoribus comperisse: to assert any thing as certain, pro certo affirmare aliquid: that my letter may be the more certain to reach you, quo fidelius literæ ad te perferantur: by or against a certain day, ad diem; ad diem certum, constitutum, præstitutum, in diem certum. [C] CERTAIN may sometimes be translated by non dubito (or non dubium est) quin. "It is certain that the thing may be done," non dubito (or non dubium est, or non videtur esse dubium), quin hoc fieri possit. || Indefinitely, quidam (ris; general term of what one purports does not, or, from want of knowledge, can not, name: often contemptuously, as in homines quidam, &c.): certus (stronger than quidam; of what one has good reasons for not choosing to name: quibusdam de causis, for certain reasons, which the hearer or reader may or may not decline, but which the speaker does not think it necessary to mention: certis de causis, for reasons which the hearer or reader can not know, but which the speaker does not think it advisable to mention): nescio qui or nescio quis (somebody or other, the speaker himself does not exactly know who: according to Görzen, nescio quis, with something of depreciation).

CERTAINLY, || with certainty, certo: certe (certo objective; certe subjective. Vid. Practical Introduction, ii., 561. Certo hardly occurs in Cicero, except in certo scire, which is more common than certe scire): liquido (clearly, with the statement is asserted to be manifestly true): haud dubie: sine ulla dubitatione: profecto ("assuredly," a strong assertion that the thing is so: also "surely," "doubtless," in assumptions): nam (=profecto, but stands always at the beginning of a sentence, and mostly before personal pronouns): sane (certainly; in the judgment of every sound mind): also in replies: nimirum (of an assertion which it would be strange if you did not grant; e.g., nimirum recte: omnibus rebus—hunc regem nimirum antepositis, Cic.): utique (a restrictive particle of assertion: in Cicero, principally in his letters with subjunctive imperative, and other expressions of a wish, advice, or command, Practical Introduction, ii., 897). I am certain persuaded, persuasum est mihi; persuasi mihi. I shall certainly do, &c., certum est mihi (aliquid facere); certum est deliberatumque; stat sententia; statutum habeo. [C] CERTAINLY may often be translated by non dubito, quin, &c.; non dubium est (or videtur esse) quin. "This may certainly be accomplished," non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit, &c. "It appeared from this letter that he would certainly arrive before that day," prorsus ex his literis non videbatur esse dubium, quin ante eam diem venturus esset (Cic.). The certainty of the event may sometimes be omitted by adding an expression of positiveness to the assertion: this letter says that he will certainly arrive, &c., hæc literæ plane declarant eum—venturum esse, &c. || In answers, certe (certainly): vero (assuredly; an emphatic assent): recte (a polite form of assent): ita (it est, sic est (just so)): ita plane (exactly so: just so): etiam: sane: sane quidem (concessive forms). || At least, at all events, saltem: certe: certe quidem (sometimes tamen). If not—yet certainly, si non—at saltem: si non—certe.

CERTAINNESS, { fides (trustworthy-
CERTAINTY, { ness): certa fides: firmitas: stabilitas (fixedness, steadiness): or, by adjective, certus, exploratus, non dubitans (certitudo must be avoided). A CERTAINTY, r s exploratæ veritatis: res certissima: the full or absolute certainty, veritas ad liquidum explorata. For "with certainty," vid. CERTAINLY.

CERTIFICATE, testimonium literarum.

CERTIFY, confirmare aliquid, fidem facere alicui rei: any body of any thing, aliquid certiorare facere de re.

CERTITUDE. Vid. CERTAINTY.

CERULEAN, cæruleus.

CERUMEN, aurum sordes.

CERUSE, cerussa: painted with ceruse, cerussatus.

CESAREAN. The Cesarean section, sectio or exsectio matris ventris. To perform the Cesarean section or operation, partum mulieri excidere (Marcell., Dig.): to be brought into the world by the Cesarean operation, exsecto matris ventre procreari (Serr., Virg., Æn., 10, 316, and 7, 761).

CESS, s. Vid. RATE, LEVY.

CESS, s. Vid. ASSESS.

CESSATION, intermissio (the giving up entirely for a time): omisio (the giving up entirely): cessatio (the resting; opposed to previous activity: often in a depreciating sense): intercapello (interval during which any thing is interrupted; interruption; e.g., intercapedinem scribendi facere, Cic.): interpellatio (interruption of a species; hence interruption generally). Wihi ut any cessation, uno tenore: sine ulla intermissione. || Termination, Vid.

CESSION, renunciatio (the giving up entirely): cessio (the yielding up in favor of another). To make a cession of any thing, decedere or desistere aliqua re or de aliqua re.

CETACEOUS, cetosus (Athen., Arat., 1300).

CHACE. Vid. CHASE.

CHAFE, || heat with rubbing, fricare: * fricando refovens. || In flame with rage, irritare; aliquid iram concitare or irritare: aliquid in iram concitare: aliquid incendere, inflammare, aliquid iratum reddere: aliquid iram concire: bilium or stomachum alicui movere or commovere: calefacere aliquid (Cicero, in the language of conversation. || Gall, atterere. [Vid. EXCORIATE]. || INTRANS., gravior commoveri (irâ) incendi: inflammari: exardescere (irâ) exardescere: irasci: exardescere iracundiâ et stomacho (Cic.).

CHAFE, s., æstus: ira: impetus et ira: iracundiâ. To be in a chafe, irâ incendi, &c. Vid. CHAFE, v.

CHAFER, scarabæus.

CHIAFF, palca: mixed with chaff, palcatus: || acus, æris, n., is "the pointed, hair-like prolongation of the husk": gluma, the husk round the grain in its natural state.

CHAFFER, r., liceri de pretio: liceri rem: de pretio contendere.

CHAFERIN * was exalfactorium.

CHAFFINCH, fringilla (Linn.).

CHIAFFY, palentus (mixed with chaff).

CHIAFFING-DISH, foculus: pultarius (properly a vessel in which puls was cooked also for holding coals for fumigation: batillum was a coal-shovel, but sometimes used as a chaffing-dish).

CHAGRIN, s., ægritudo: sollicitudo: dolor, mæror. SYN. in GRIEF.

CHAGRIN, r., ægritudine or mærorem afferre alicui; molestiam alicui afferre or exhibere: to be chagrined at any thing, ægritudine or molestia alicui ex aliqua re: to give way to chagrîn, ægritudinis se dedere; mærori animum dare: from or for chagrîn, præ ægritudine or mærore.

CHAIN, s., catena: vinculum (general term for bond): to put chains on any body, catenas alicui indere or injicere: any body in chains, in catenas alicui conjicere: to bind any body with chains, catenis vinclere or constringere alicui: to be or lie in chains, in catenis esse; catenis or ferro vinctum esse: in fetters and chains, in vinculis et catenis esse: to forge chains for any body, alicui necare catenas or vincula (Hor., Od., 1, 23, 5; Virg., Eccl., 6, 23): tying in chains, bound with chains, catenatus. || Fric., to break the chains of slavery, alicui or se in libertatem vindicare. [Vid. Yoke of slavery.] || Chain for ornament, catena (or catella (of gold, worn by either sex):

torques (twisted chain of gold for the neck, worn as an honorary distinction by brave soldiers): wearing such a chain, torquatus. || MOUNTAIN CHAIN, montes continui (?); continua or perpetua montium juga; juga velut serie coherentes, perpetuo juga juncti colles; saluta montibus circum perpetuis inter se juncti; jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit. || Connected series, continuatio: series. Jn. continuatio serieque: catena was first used by Gellius in fatum est sempiterna series rerum et catena. A wonderful chain of circumstances, admirabilis continuatio serieque rerum. A chain of causes, causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ et necessitate nexæ.

CHAIN, r., catenis vinclere or constringere alicuique, catenas alicui indere or injicere.

CHAIN-ARMOR, lorica sarta: lorica conserta hamis (Virg.).

CHAIN-SHOT, * globus catenatus.

CHAIN-WORK, * opus catenatum.

CHAIR, sedes: sedile (seat, vid.); sella (chair; also of teachers and magistrates): cathëdra (arm or easy-chair for women: later, a professor's chair). To place a chair for any body, alicui sellam apponere. The arm or elbow of a chair, arcus sellæ (Tac.): ancon (αγκων; Cæl. Aur., Tard., 2, 1): ARM-CHAIR, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (Cæl. Aur.). || Chair of state, solium: sella (with epithets; e.g., aurea): sella curulis (according to Roman custom): SEDAN CHAIR, sella: lectica (lectica = "palanquin," the person being recumbent): sella gestatoria (Suet.): to ride or be carried in a sedan chair, lecticâ or sellâ veli: gestamine sellæ pervehi (of being carried to a place; e.g., Baïas, Tac.).

CHAIR, r., * alicui in sellam imposui lumeris sublevare.

CHAIRMAN. [Vid. PRESIDENT.] || Carrier of a chair, lecticarius.

CHAISE, carpentum: pilentum. [Vid. CARRIAGE.] A carriage-tongue, cathedra sapientie.

CHALCEDONY, * achates Chalcedonicus.

CHALDRON, circumlocution by so many modii (modii = 1 peck, 7.68 solid inches).

CHALICE, calix. Vid. CUP.

CHALK, creta: like chalk, cretaceus: full of chalk, cretosus: to mark any thing with chalk, cretâ notare aliquid: to color or rub any thing with chalk, incretare aliquid: to draw any thing in chalk, cretâ pingere aliquid (λευκὸν πίεειν): to draw in chalks, monochromata pingere. A sketch in chalks, or chalk drawings, monochromata pictura. Chalk drawings, monochromata, or (as a style of drawing) monochromata genera picturæ (*Plin., 35, 5, 11).

CHALK, r., cretâ notare aliquid: incretare aliquid (to color with chalk). || Chalk out, exponere aliquid (place it clearly before the eyes): aliquid breviter describere: or definire et (breviter) describere: aliquid delineare or adumbrare (to sketch), verbiis definire. Jn. definire verbis et describere: illustrare verbiisque definire: to chalk out a path for one's self, viam sibi munire (ad aliquid): * certam sibi viam definire, or habere certam et definitam viam, quâ, &c. (Cic.): for any body, alicui viam munire: aditum alicui ducere or parare: to any thing, ad aliquid.

CHALK-PIT, puteus, ex quo cernitur creta.

CHALKY, cretosus (abounding in it); cretaceus (like it).

CHALLENGE, v., provocare (absolutely, Lit. 24, 8): any body to a battle, provocare alicuique ad pugnam or ad certamen (especially one out of many): evocare alicuique ad pugnam (to call out one who is in a camp, &c.): elicere alicuique ad certamen (to try to make one fight who is unwilling to do so): lacerare alicuique ad pugnam (to provoke him to fight by attacking him: especially of a body of troops): to a duel, alicuique provocare ad pugnam or ad certamen (ad certamen singulare or pugnam singularem, if it is necessary to express this): to challenge any body to

drink provocare aliquem bibendo: *to drink* provocare poscere majoribus potibus: *a discussion*, aliquem ad disputandum provocare, *evocare*, *elicere* (*the first post-Ciceronian*; *the last*, in Cicero, *always with the notion of resistance on the part of the person challenged*). || *To challenge a juror*, judicem rejicere. || *Claim as due*, sibi iudicare *or* suum *aliquid*. [*VID. CLAIM*] || *To challenge contradiction*, impugnari non posse; evidenter esse, immo ut probare, &c.

CHALLENGE, s. provocatio.

CHALLENGER, qui provocat, lacescit, &c.: provocator.

CHAMBER, conclave: cubiculum: diæta: membrum [*SYN. IN APARTMENT*]: cubiculum dormitorium: membrum dormitorium (*sicpeq. apartment*).

CHAMBER-COUNSEL, qui de jure civili consultat.

CHAMBER-FELLOW, contubernalis.

CHAMBERING, vita libidiosa.

CHAMBERLAIN, cubuli prepositus: cubularius officii prepositus (*both Amian.*): *lord high chamberlain* *toti rei familiaris principis prepositus: prepositus sacri cubiculi (*late in the times of the emperors*).

CHAMBER-MAID, cubicularia.

CHAMBER-POT, matula: matella: matellio: trulla: trilleus (*general terms*): scaphium (*a boat-shaped one for females*).

CHAMELEON, *lacerta Chameleon. || *FIG.*, versipellis (*Cym.*), qui mutat naturam suam atque hic illic torquet.

CHAMFER, striare (*Vitr.*).

CHAMFER, s., striatura: strix: canalis (*the channel or hollow*).

CHAMOIS, rupicapra (*capra rupicapra).

CHAMP, mandare, manducare: mordere. *To champ the bit*, frenum mordere (*Cic.*, in the sense of "showing one's teeth," &c.): frena mandare (*Virg.*): frenos ore mordere (*Tib.*).

CHAMPAGNE, *vinum Campanum *or* Campanolicum.

CHAMPAIGN, *VID. CAMPAIGN*.

CHAMPIGNON, boletus (agarius campestris, *Linna.*).

CHAMPION, propugnator: defensor (*defender*).

CHAN, princeps (*as chief person*): regulus (*petty king*).

CHANCE, casus (*chance*; *what happens unexpectedly as the result of unknown causes*: *cupress*): *forts* (risky): *chance* as a sort of quasi-mythological being, sporting with men and their affairs, and baffling all human calculations, &c.: *opposed to ratio*: fortuna (fortunæ *not blind chance*, like *forts*, but as taking a part in human affairs from personal favor or disaffection). *Blind chance*, *forts*: a happy *or* lucky chance, *forts* fortuna: by a lucky chance, *forte* fortuna: any thing is the result of blind chance, *aliquid temere fit cæco casu*: *this is no result of mere chance*, id evenit non temere nec casu: *all is the work of chance*, omnia casu fiunt *or* facta sunt: *it is all chance*, casus est in re (*i. e.*, *now it will turn out*): *to trust to chance*, rem in casum incipitis fortunæ committere: *to leave it to chance*, casum potius quam consilium sequi. *It happened by chance*, *that*, *forte* evenit, ut: *casu accidit*, ut: *forte ita incidit*, ut, &c. || *A chance*: *event whose cause is unknown*, casus (*as the result of accident*): *eventus* (*issue, event, as being in conformity with, or opposed to, any body's wish*). *To be subject to many chances*, sub casibus multis esse.

|| *By chance*, *forte*: *casu*: *fortuito*: *fortuitu* [*SYN. under ACCIDENT*]: *si forte*. *JN. casu* *or* *fortuito* *or* *fortuitu*: *temere* (*makes any thing as not the result of purpose or design*). *To make mention of any thing by chance*, in mentionem aliquis rei incidere. || *Fortis* *Fortis* is the regular word after *si*, *sini*, *nisi* (*nl*), *ne*, *num*, and *acquit*, in the sense of "perchance." || *GAME OF CHANCE*, alea.

CHANCE, v., *to happen*, *vid.* || *To chance*, *even* (*= meet accidentally*), incidere in aliquem, incurere atque incidere in aliquem.

CHANCELLOR, *Cancellarius. *Lord*

chancellor, curias supremæ præfectas: *Cancellarius.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *VID. HOMICIDE*.

CHANCERY, *cancellaria: tabularium prætorium.

CHANDELIER, candelabrum.

CHANDLER, qui candelas sebat (*who makes them*): candelarum propola (*who sells them*).

CHANGE, tr., mutare: commutare: immutare: novare: variare: invertere [*SYN. IN ALTER*]: permutare (*exchange*; *e. g.*, *names with each other*, nomina inter se: *one's clothes*, vestes mutare (*vestem mutare* = *to put on mourning*). *To change money*, pecuniam permutare: *a denarius for 16 asses*, denarium sedecim assibus permutare: *horses*, mutare jumentum (*in travelling*): *one's horse*, in rem eum equum ex fæso transmutare (*in sailing, Lit.*): *what is once done can't be changed*, factum infectum fieri non potest: *an opinion*, iudicium animi mutare (*Sed.*): *one's mode of life*, flectere vitam (*Cic.*): *vital* moresque mutare: *one's plan* *or* *purpose*, institutum mutationem facere: *consilium mutare*: *one's residence*, commutare do, vicium; in aliam migrare domum. || *More under ALTER*. *INTR.*, mutari: *comitari*: *immutari*: *variari*: *inverti*. [*SYN. IN ALTER*] *To change and change about*, alternare (*cum aliquo*): *the weather changes*, tempestas variat. || *More under ALTER*.

CHANGE, s., vicis: vices: vicissitudo: vicissitudines: varietas: commutatio. [*SYN. IN ALTERATION*] *Change of the times*, vicissitudo *or* *variety* temporum: *of day and night*, vicissitudines dierum nocturnæque, vicissitudines diurnæ nocturnæque: *of the seasons*, vicissitudines annuæ; *commutatio* res temporum quadripartitas (*the four seasons*). *Every thing is subject to change*, omnium rerum est vicissitudo (*Ter.*). *Changes of fortune*, fortunæ vicissitudo: *in all the changes of my fortune*, in omni rerum mearum varietate: *to experience a change of fortune*, alteram fortunam experi. || *To give any body change for money*, pecuniam permutare (*cum aliquo*): *a small* *or* *trifling change*, minuta, imbecille (*Cic.*): *immutatio*: *inversio*: *a great one*, magna: *frequent changes*, mutationes crebræ: *a change of plan*, mutatio consilii: *if character, pursuits, &c.*, commutatio morum, studiorum: *change of the weather*, permutatio tempestatis: *variety of the weather*, vicissitudo (*or* *variation of the weather*): *change of times* *or* *circumstances*, conversio rerum: *inclination*, conversio temporum: *permutatio temporum*. *To desire political changes*, novis rebus studere: *res novas querere*: *desirous of political changes*, rerum novarum cupidus: *rerum mutationis avidus* (*Cic.*): *we shall make this change the more easily if we are favored by circumstances*, eam mutationem, si tempora adjuvant, facilius commodiusque faciemus: *to plan* *or* *meditate a change*, moliri mutationem: *to suffer change*, mutationem habere: *to effect* *or* *cause a change in any thing*, mutationem afferre *aliqui rei*: *a change is taking place in any thing*, fit *aliquis rei* mutatio, commutatio: *mutatur*, immutatur *aliqui d.*: *just as if no change of affairs were possible*, proinde ac si nulla commutatio rerum accidere posset (*Ces.*): *to make a gradual change in any thing*, sensim præcedentemque facere mutationem *aliquis rei*: *paullatim mutare aliqui d.*: *to make a slight change in any thing*, leviter mutare *aliqui d.*: *a wonderful change has taken place in men's opinions*, mirum in modum converse sunt omnium mentes (*Ces.*). *Every thing is subject to change*, omnium rerum vicissitudo est. || *Change* (*place where merchants meet*), basilica. || *Change* = *small coins*, numuli.

CHANGEABLE, inconstans (*of things*, as the winds, and of inconsistency in persons: *opposed to constans*): *varians*: *varius* (*the former of things*; *e. g.*, *coelum*, the latter of persons): *mutabilis*. *JN.* *coelum* *or* *mutabilis*: *mobilis* (*of persons and things*: *ingenium*, animus, voluntas): *levitas* (*light-minded, frivolous*: *of persons*): *infidelis* (*unfaithful*: *of persons*): *infirmus*

mus (*weak*: *of persons and things*): *fluxus* (*of things*; *e. g.*, *fides*, fortuna). *To be as changeable as a weather-cock*, plumis aut folio facilis moveri (*Cic.*).

CHANGEABLENESS, inconstantia (*the proper word of person or thing, physical or moral*; *e. g.*, *venti*: *rerum humanarum*): *varietas*: *infidelitas*. *JN.* *varietas* atque *infidelitas*: *infirmitas*: *levitas*. *JN.* *levitas* et *infirmitas*: *mutabilitas mentis* (*of mind*). *JN.* *inconstantia* *mutabilitas mentis* (*Cic.*): *mobilitas* (*of a person or personified thing*; *e. g.*, *fortune*). *Changeableness of the weather*, coelum varians.

CHANGEABLY, mutabiliter (*Varr.*).

CHANGEFUL. *VID. CHANGEABLE*.

CHANGELING, puer subditus (*Liv.*), suppositus (*Plaut.*), subditivus (*Suet.*): *subditivus*, *suppositivus*, *not so good*.

CHANGER, qui mutat, &c. *Money-changer*, *vid.*

CHANNEL, canalis (*general term*): *rius* (*course in which a stream of water runs*): *specus* (*subterraneous channel*, *Cæs.*, *B. C.*, 3, 49): *fossa* (*to join two streams* *or* *lakes*). *Small channel*, canaliculus *or* -a. || *Narrow sea*, fretum. *The Channel* (*i. e.*, *between England and France*), *fretum Britannicum. || *A way leading to an end*, via: *ratio*: *also* *quod eo*, quod intendas, fert deductive.

CHANT, s., cantus ecclesiasticus.

CHAOS, Chaos (*Or.*, *Lact.*): *rudis* et *indigesta rerum moles* (*Or.*). *IMPR.*, confusio: *turbæ*. *We are here living in a political chaos*, hic maximam in turbam maximam in confusione rerum omnium vivimus (*Cic.*): *and this chaos he reduced to order*, idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit.

CHAOTIC, inordinatus; inordinatus et turbidus; indigestus; indispositus (*Tac.*). *JN.* *perturbatus* et *indispositus*. *In a chaotic manner*, perturbate et indisposite (*Sen.*).

CHAP, v., *INTR.*, rimas fieri pati: *rimas agere*: *fissurâ debescere*, findi. || *Of the skin*, scindi: *TR.*, findere.

CHAP, s., rima. || *Of the skin*, rhagades, rhagadia, plural.

CHAPE, ansa: ansa ferrea: fibula.

CHAPEAU-BRAS, *petasus subalaris.

CHAPEL, ædícula (*small temple*): sacrarium (*any sacred place*): sacellum (*small chapel*, with the image of a god in it, *Voss. ad Ecl.*, 3, 9, p. 87).

CHAPERON, s., *quæ puellam ducit in convivium (*after Nep.*, uxorem ducere in convivium, *Præf.*, 6).

CHAPERON, s., ducere aliquam in convivium.

CHAPTER, capitulum.

CHAPLAIN, *capellanus.

CHAPLET, sertum, &c. *VID. GARLAND*.

CHAPMAN. *VID. BUTER*.

CHAPS. [*VID. JAW*]. || *Of a river*, &c., *osium*: *fauces* (*e. g.*, *portus*, *Cæs.*).

CHAPTER, caput. || *In an ecclesiastical sense*, *conventus canonicorum (*as assembly*): *collegium canonicorum (*as body*): CHAPTER-HOUSE, *curia canonicorum.

CHARACTER, || *mark*, impressio, nota: *signum*: *character* (*especially a mark stamped or burned on an animal*). || *Sum of such marks, making up the peculiar character of any thing*, *aliquis rei* natura atque vis: **peculiaris forma* atque indoles: *the character of a writer* (*with reference to style*), *stilus*: *scriptura* *genus* (*only præ- and post-classical character, except in Varro*). *Hence*, || *character of a person*, natura: *indoles*: *ingenium*: *animus* (*the three first, the original cast of the individual's mind*: *animus*, *his whole moral and intellectual nature*): *mores* (*his moral character*). *Vita* (*his kind of life*): *persons* (*the part he plays, as it were, on the theatre of civil life*, *Cic.*, *Lat.*, 1, *Quint.*, 10, 1, 55). || *All these expressions denote only a part of the whole character*: *to do*: *ate the whole*, join indoles animi ingenio (*Liv.*, 10, 17): *natura* et *mores*: *mores* *naturæque*: *ingenium* *ac mores*: *ita moresque*: *mos* et *natura* (*e. g.*, *of a people*, *gentis*): *goodness of character*, bo-

nitas: a gentle, kind, affable character, comitas; humanitas; ingenium lene, liberale: a harsh, inexorable character, ingenium durum atque inexorabile: an affable, complaisant character, mores faciles: an elevated character, animus magnus, excelsus, altus; altitudo animi: a fickle character, ingenium mobile: a many-sided character, ingenium multiplex: of a mild character, mitis ingenio: of a firm character, constans: to see a man's character at once by his face, aliquis mores naturamque ex oculis perspicere (Cic.); to form one's character, mores conformare. A peculiarity of character, proprietates: a fault of character, morum vitium. || Official dignity, appellatio; nomen: dignitas: munus. To be clothed with the character of an ambassador, legationes administrare, agere; legationibus fungi: to accept the character of an ambassador, legationum obire munus (Cic., Phil., 9, 1, 3). || Good character. Vid. REPUTATIO.

CHARACTERISTIC, nota: signum (mark): proprietates (peculiarities). Often by neuter adjective: it is characteristic of the Romans to, &c., Romanum est, &c.,

CHARACTERISTIC, adj., singularis: proprius. You have some characteristic traits, which are found in no other person, quaedam in te singularia sunt, quæ in nullo alium hominem dici neque convenire possunt (Cic.). That is characteristic of him, * in hac re, ut in speculo, cernitur ejus bonitas (or whatever the kind of characteristic may be). The characteristic features of any body's character, lineamenta ingenii aliquius.

CHARACTERIZE, notare: designare (general term): describere (with words). To characterize any body, aliquius naturam certis describere signis, quæ sicuti notæ quædam naturæ sunt attributa (Auct. ad Herenn., 4, 50, in.); vitia et virtutes aliquius deformare (Rut., Lyp., 2, 7, p. 99).

CHARADE, * ænigma syllabicum.

CHARCOAL, carbo.

CHARGE, v., || *assail*, adori: aggredi: impetum ferre or invadere in aliquem: incurrere, incursare in aliquem: any body sord in hand, ferro petere or lacessere aliquem: in the rear, a torgo adori aliquem. [SYN. IN ASSAULT, v.] || *Load*, onerare: aliqui onus imponere (Cic.), injungere (Liv.): gravare aliquem aliâ re: a wagon, onera in plastrum imponere: a gun, * pulverem pyrium selopeto infundere: a cannon, * tormento telum immittere [vid. LOAD]: to charge the property with a tax, &c., or to charge a tax upon the land, vectigal imponere agris: to charge any body with taxes, tribute, &c., vectigalia imponere; tributa imponere (Cæs.), irrogare, injungere (Tac.). || *Commission*, imperare, præcipere aliqui aliquid: mandare, demandare aliqui aliquid, or with it; dare aliqui negotium, or mandatum, ut: prædicere (to give directions beforehand: ut, ne); inculcare aliqui (to, &c., ut, Cic., *Vatin.*, 11, 26): jubere aliquem aliquid facere: any body with a task, negotium, ministerium aliqui imponere: the states with the duty of providing corn, horses, &c., imperare civitatibus frumentum, equos, &c.: to charge any body to hold his tongue, imperare aliqui silentium: vetare, ne quis aliquid enuntiet, divulget (Plin.). He charged them not to let the ambassadors go till he was sent back, eis prædixit, ne prius legatos dimitterent, quam ipse esset remissus (Nep.). || *In-trust*, permittere: committere (the commitments acts in good trust in the power or will of another, whereby he imposes on him a moral responsibility: the permissions acts to get rid of the business himself, whereby he imposes, at most, only a political or judicial responsibility, Dôd.); credere: concedere (very rare in Cicero, never in Quintilian; common in comedy): mandare, demandare aliqui aliquid: aliquid rejicere ad aliquem: aliquid aliqui delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do one's self). To charge any body with the care of my purse, concedere aliqui marsupium cum argento (Plaut.); with the care of a treasure, thesaurum aliqui concedere (Cic.); with the care of one's safety, life, salutem committere aliqui;

caput permittere aliqui (Jurt.); vitam credere aliqui (Ter.); vitam (ae fortunatus vus) credere aliqui (Lucil., ap. Non.): any body with the care of one's boy, aliquis curæ puerum demandare (Liv.); any body with a task, munus mandare or dare aliqui: with the management of a great and difficult affair, rem magnam atque difficilem committere aliqui (Cic.); with the management, direction, &c., of any thing, aliqui rei præficere aliquem: with the defense of a city, aliqui urbem tuendam dare: to charge any body with the whole management of a business, totam rem ad aliquem rejicere. || Set down as a debt, rationibus inferre; inducere in rationem aliquid, also simply inducere aliqui aliquid (Cic.; e. g., sumtum aliquid): || *Impute* aliquid (proper and improper) was not used in the Golden Age, but was by Columella, Seneca, Quintilian, and Tacitus: aliquid expensum ferre (to set it down as paid to him; to charge his account with it). IMPR., assignare, tribuere aliqui aliquid: vertere in aliquem aliquid. [VID. ASCRIBE.] || To accuse, accusare: incusare: insinulare: in aliquis rei insinulationem vocare. [SYN. under ACCUSE.] To charge any body with pride in any thing, superbie tribuere aliqui aliquid. Also aliquid aliqui exprobrare, objicere (cast it in his teeth). || Put a price on, indicare: to ask: opposed to promittere, to bid or offer. What do you charge for this? quanti indicas? to charge 100 sesterces, indicare centum nummis.

CHARGE, s., || *commission*, mandatum: res mandata: negotium: to neglect a charge, negligenter rem mandatum gerere (Cic.): a written charge, mandata scripta: to impose a charge on any body, aliqui dare mandatum, negotium; negoti aliquid aliqui dare: to give any body a written charge addressed to another, literas mandataque aliqui ad aliquem dare (Cic.): any body a charge by word of mouth, verbis mandatum dare aliqui (Sal.); verbo mandatum dare (Cic.) Furnio plura citam enim verbo quam scripturâ mandata dedimus. || Cost, sumtus: impensa: impendium [SYN. IN EXPENSE]: at my charge, meo sumtu; privato sumtu: to be at the public charge, publico sumtu: to be at charges, impensam, sumtum facere (in aliquam rem); sumtum in aliquid impendere, sumtum imponere, insumere, ponere in re: to be at no charges, nullam impensam facere. || What is intrusted to any body's care, by participle creditus, conceditus, commissus, commissus ac commendatus aliqui; creditus et commissus aliqui: (if only for a time), fiduciarius (e. g., opera fiduciaria, Cæs., *Her.*, B. C. 2, 17): depositum (thing deposited). || *Mortuary address*, adhortatio. || *Office*, munus: munia: officium: partes: provincia. [SYN. IN OFFICE]. To attend to one's charge, munus administrare, or (Curt.) exsequi; munere suo fungi (impigre, Plin.); officium facere, præstare, &c.: to neglect one's charge, male administrare or tueri munus (public office): de or ab officio deedere: officium prætermittere, negligere, descrere, officium sum non facere: officio deesse: ab officio discedere or recedere (neglect or violate one's duty). To refuse a charge, munus recusare: to resign a charge, abdicare se munere. || *Oversight*, cura, cura (care over or of): custodia (keeping of). JN. cura custodiâque: sometimes tutela (protecting care): presidium (care of one who presides, &c.). To give any body the charge of any thing, credere aliqui aliquis rei custodiam (Nep.): aliquid in custodiam aliquis concedere, committere, tradere (Plaut.): of a person, aliquem aliquis curæ custodiâque mandare; also custodem aliqui ponere, apponere, imponere (for security): aliquem aliqui in disciplinam tradere (for instruction): of a business, præesse, prefectum esse aliqui rei: præsidere aliqui rei (e. g., over the games, the affairs of the city, &c.); curare, regere, moderari aliqui: administrare aliqui. To be given in charge to any body, in custodiam aliquis conceditum, commissum, traditum esse (Plaut.):

curæ aliquis commissum, traditum esse || *Accusation*, accusatio: incusatio: insinulatio: criminatio: crimen: false charge, calumnia. To bring against any body a charge of, crimen aliqui afferre or inferre: aliquem in crimen vocare, adducere. To condemn any body on a charge of, &c., condemnare aliquem aliquis rei. || SYN. and more phrases under ACCUSE, ACCUSATION. || *Attack of troops*, incursum: incurso: excursio (of light troops). Frequent charges of cavalry, procella equestris (Liv.): to sound a charge, bellieum canere: to order a charge of cavalry, equites immittere in hostem. || A load of powder, * pulveria pyrii quantum selopeto immitti (or in selopetum infundi) solet.

CHARGEABLE, || *expensive*, sumtuosus: pretiosus, magni pretii: multorum nummorum: carus. [SYN. IN EXPENSIVE.] || On which any thing can be charged, circumlocution; e. g., a field chargeable with so much tax, ager cui vectigal imponitur or imponendum est. Sometimes an adjective will serve; e. g., chargeable with a tax, vectigalis: with a tribute, tributarius. Chargeable with a fault, affinis culpæ: with any base act, affinis aliqui turpitudini: qui affinis aliqui turpitudini iudicatur.

CHARGEABLENESS. Vid. EXPENSIVENESS.

CHARGEFUL. Vid. CHARGEABLE (= expensive).

CHARGER, || *magis* or *magna dish*, patina: lanx: magis or magna: scutella, scutella. [SYN. IN DISH.] || *War-horse*, equus militaria. In Virgil, bellator equus. It is better to use equus only, as the usual term for "horse."

CHARILY, parce: maligne: anguste, exigue (especially of expenditure).

CHARINESS, malignitas (that withhold some portion of what is due to others): parsimonia (aliquius rei).

CHARIOT, currus (general term): carpentum: plentium: tensa or thenea. [SYN. IN CARRIAGE.] || For journeys, cisium: rheda: carruca: petoriturum or petoriturum. || For racing and war, currus (in Silver Age, currieulum): cassidum (the war chariot of the Gauls, Britons, &c., afterward used at Rome as the usual chariot for a journey): cœvinus (war chariot armed with scythes of the Gauls, Britons, &c.). A chariot drawn by two horses, bigæ: by four, quadrigæ or currua quadrigarum. To ride in a chariot, in vehiculo (curru, &c.) sedere: to drive a chariot, currum regere: turn it in any direction, currum aliquo flectere: get into one's chariot, inscadere in currum: upset a chariot, currum evertere: to stop a chariot, currum sustinere: to keep a chariot and horses, currum et equos habere: to go in a hired chariot, *meritorio vehiculo, or meritoria rheda uti.

CHARIOT-RACE, currieulum eorum (Liv., 45, 33).

CHARIOT-RAFF, auriga: agitator (when engaged in a race).

CHARITABLE, beneficus (the proper word): benignus (charitable both in feeling and conduct). JN. beneficus et benignus: liberalis (giving freely). To be charitable, * stipem conferre in egentes; * stipem sublevare egentium inopiam: beneficere egentibus. || Kind; lovingly disposed, &c., humanus. To put a charitable interpretation on any thing, aliquid in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari.

CHARITABLENESS, beneficentia: benignitas: liberalitas (Cicero makes these parts of beneficentia).

CHARITABLY, benigne, liberaliter (benefice is unclassical). JN. benigne ac liberaliter: comiter: elementer: leniter: indulgenter (but none of these come up to the full meaning).

CHARITY, || *Christian love*, caritas (Ecl., Augustin.). || Alms, stips: beneficium (as good deed). To ask for charity, stipem emendicare ab aliquo: to live by charity, aliquid misericordiam vivere (Cic.); stipem precaria victitare (Ammian., 26, 10); mendicantem vivere (Plaut.); by any body's charity, *ope aliquius sustentatum

vivere. To give away money in charity, stipem conferre in egentes; stipem subicere egentium inopiam. || To be in charity with any body, bene velle alicui; amicum esse alicui: to be out of charity with any body, iratum or iratum et offensum esse alicui. Charity begins at home, proximus sum egomet mihi (Ter.); ego mihi melius esse malo, quam alteri (aſter Ter., And., 2, 2, 16).

CHARLATAN, || quack, &c., circulator: pharmacopola circumforaneus. || Empty boaster, jactator; ostentator; homo vaniloquus.

CHARLATANERY, || quackery, * circulatorie medicamentorum venditiones. || Empty boasting, circulatoria jactatio: of literary men, circulatoria literatorum vanitas: of a physician, ostentatio artis et portentosa scientie venditatio.

CHARLES'S WAIN, ursa major (Cic.): arctus major (Hys.): septentrionis major (Vitr.). || Septentriones includes the Greater and Lesser Bear.

CHARM, || in cantation, &c., carmen: canticum (the prescribed form): cantio (the uttered form, or utterance of the form): fascinato: effascinato (both of fascinating by the look and by words). To repeat a charm, incantare carmen. Charms, veneficia et cantiones: venenum (prepared drugs). To bring it about, as by a charm, that, &c., quodam quasi veneno perficere, ut, &c. || Attraction, gratia: venustas (attractive beauty). Seductive charms, lecinocina: personal charms, venustas et pulchritudo corporis. The charms of nature, emenitates naturae. Any thing has no charm for me, nihil voluptatis mihi aliquid affert. Any thing has a charm for me, inest in aliquid re stimulus, qui me ejus appetentiam facit; studio alicuius rei tenor, or only tenor aliquid re; ad aliquid me fert naturae irritatio; alicuius rei mihi innata dulcedo est (has a natural charm for me).

CHARM, v., fascinare: effascinare (often with ablative: voce, lingua, voce atque lingua). To charm away any thing, aliquid carminibus levare (e. g., a disease: after Plaut., Mil., 4, 6, 57). To charm (= restrain by a charm), aliquid carminibus compescere (e. g., ignes, Oc.). || Subdue by pleasure, &c., capere: rapere (t): delinere. A girl whose beauty charms, puella, cujus forma rapit (Prop.). [Vid. DELIGHT, v.] To summon by incantations, adjurare (late, Lact.): carminibus elicere (e. g., infernas umbras, Tac.).

CHARMED, || under the influence of a charm, incantatus (Hor.); præcantatus (Petron.). || Delighted, Vid.

CHARMER, || magician, &c., magus: veneficus; or feminine, maga, venefica, saga. || FIG., of one who charms by her beauty, puella, cujus forma rapit (Prop.): puella or mulier venustissima; puella, or mulier specie, or formâ venustissimâ; mulier omnibus simulacris emendador (Petron.). My charmer, delicias meae.

CHARMING, venustus (full of attractive beauty: properly of persons, but also of things): formâ or specie venustus (of personal beauty): gratus (agreeable: of a place, Hor., gratum Antium): amoenus (the proper word of beautiful country, houses, &c.): lepidus: suavissimus. You live in a charming house, amenissime habitas.

CHARMINGLY, amene: venuste. [Vid. DELIGHTFULLY.] All was going on charmingly, prorsus ibat res.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, ossuarium (n-scription).

CHART, * mare et adjacentia loca in tabulâ picta.

CHARTER, diplôma, actis (post-Augustan).

|| Privilege, licentia: venia, &c.

CHARTER, v., conducere (navem).

|| Chartered rights, Vid. PRIVILEGE.

CHARTER-HOUSE, * conobium Carthasianum.

CHARY, cautus (cautious): malignus (withholding from others a portion of what is right or fair).

CHASE, || hunt, venari: excitare et agitare (drive from covert and pursue): sectari (pursue): canibus venari (hunt

with dogs). || FIG., to follow as a thing desirable, venari aliquid (e. g., laudem): sectari or consecrari aliquid. || Drive away, agere: pellere: expellere: ejicere: extrudere (the three last, chase out of or from). To chase to a place, agere usque ad locum (e. g., hostes ad castra): from the city, &c., civitate aliquem pellere, expellere, ejicere: from one's houses, aliquem domo extrudere a sese. || Put to flight (enemies, &c.), aliquem fugare, aliquem in fugam dare, vertere, convertere or concipere: persequi: insequi (to pursue): || To chase metals. Vid. EXCHASE.

CHASE, s., venatio: venatus (properly and figuratively, the former as action): venandi studium (love for it). Belonging or relating to the chase, venaticus: venatorius. To be fond of the chase, venandi studiosum esse; * venandi studio teneri: to accompany any body to a chase, venantem comitari. To live by the chase, venando alii. The goddess of the chase, dea venatrix (On.). || Animals chased, venatus: venatio (e. g., frequens ibi et varia venatio). || Beasts of chase, fera: fera majores, minores. The right of chase, * jus feras (minores or majores) venandi.

CHASM, hiatus: specus, caverna. SYN. in CAVERN.

CHASTE, castus: castus purusque: purus et castus: integer (unpolluted). JN. castus et integer: integer castusque: pudicus (modest): sanctus (pure in the eyes of the Deity). JN. sanctus et castus. Chaste love, amor castus: amor sanctus (amores sancti). Chaste morals, mores pudici. To live a chaste life, caste or sancte vivere. This play is chaste in subject and language, hæc ad pudicos mores facta fabula est. || Chaste = correct in language, style, &c., (sermo) purus, rectus, bonus, or emendatus.

CHASTELY, caste: pudice: sancte.

CHASTEN, castigare (with a view to the amendment of the offender): punire (general term). FIG., to chasten the body, * se ipsum or corpus suum castigare: castimoniam corporis servare (after Cic., De Legg., 2, 10, 24). To chasten any body's pride, superbiam alicuius retundere.

CHASTENESS, [Vid. CHASTITY.] In style, &c.

CHASTISE, castigare: punire. [SYN. in CHASTEN.] Vid. PUNISH.

CHASTISEMENT, castigatio: pœna. To receive chastisement, castigari: puniri. SYN. in CHASTEN.

CHASTISER, punitor: castigator: vindex: ultor (avenger).

CHASTITY, castitas: pudor: pudicitia (shame, modesty): morum integritas or sanctitas (purity of morals and life): castimonia corporis (especially of religious chastity).

CHAT, fabulari: confabulari: fabulari inter se: sermones cœdere (ῥόγος; κότρω): garrire: blaterare. SYN. in BABBLE.

CHAT, s., confabulatio (late): sermo: sermones.

CHATELLE, res moventes: res quæ moveri possunt.

CHATTER, v., || of some birds, strepere: of the raven, crocire: crocitare. || Of the teeth: to chatter with one's teeth, dentibus crepitare. His teeth chatter, dentes colliduntur. || Talk idly, &c., garrire: blaterare: hariolari: alucinari: nugari: fabulari: confabulari: fabulari inter se: sermones cœdere. SYN. in BABBLE.

CHATTER, s., strepitus. || Idle prate, garrulus (late): confabulatio (late): garrulitas, loquacitas (loquacity). Sometimes gerre: nugæ (the former only in Com.: the senseless words of a foolish person: nugæ, trifling stuff): fabule (idle talk, with no foundation in fact): ineptiæ (silliness; silly talk).

CHATTERER, garrulus: loquax: blaterator: nugator [SYN. in BABBLE, BABBLER]: qui silere tacenda nequit.

CHATTERING. [Vid. CHATTER, s.] || Of the teeth, crepitus (dentium).

CHAW, mandare: manducare.

CHAWDRON, Vid. ENTRAILS.

CHEAP, vilis (the proper word, opposed to carus): parvi or non magni pre-

tii: non magno parabilis (to be purchased for a moderate sum). Cheap times, vilitas (opposed to caritas): vilitas annonæ (with reference to the price of corn: opposed to caritas annonæ). To be cheap, parvi pretii esse: parvo pretio vendi. To buy any thing cheap, aliquid parvo pretio emere; aliquid ære paucio emere (Gell.); as cheap as possible, quam minimo pretio. Dog cheap, vilissimum pretio. To come off cheap, levi pœnâ defungi, or * leviori quam pro delicto pœnâ defungi.

CHEAPEN, liceri aliquid (bid a price for it).

CHEAPLY, parvo pretio: parvo sumtu.

CHEAPNESS, vilitas: in selling any thing, vilitas in vendendâ aliquid re.

CHEAT, v., fraudare (the proper word). fradem or fallaciam alicui facere: inducere: dolus alicui necere or confingere: fallere (also with fraude): imponere alicui: fraudare or dolo capere: eludere: fucum facere alicui: alicui verba dare: frustrari: circumducere (Com.). [SYN. in DECEIVE]. To cheat any body of any thing, aliquem fraudare or defraudare aliquid re: of one's money, aliquem circumducere or circumvertere argenteo; aliquem emungere argenteo: perfringere aliquem (all Com.): one's creditors, fraudare creditores. To try to cheat any body, fraudare aliquem tentare: fallaciam intendere in aliquem. I am cheated of my hopes, spes me fecellit, or frustrata est, or destituit.

CHEAT, s., fraus: fraudatio: dolus malus or dolus: circumscriptio: fallacia. [In plural, JN. doli atque fallaciæ]: ars: artes: machine. SYN. in DECEIT.

CHEATER, fraudator: homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus: circumscriptor: quadruplator: præstigator: planus: falsus (of a cheating fortune-teller, Suet.): falsarius (a forger). SYN. in DECEIVER.

CHEATING, dolus: dolus malus: doli atque fallaciæ: ars: artes: machine: fraus. [Vid. CHEAT, s.] SYN. in DECEIT.

CHECK, v., inhibere: cohîbere: reprimere: comprimere: suppressere: sustinere: sistere (to stop; of living and running objects: inhibere, of lifeless objects in motion: currus sistitur; currus inhibetur, Dod.). To check horses, equos sustinere (opposed to agere, incitare): frenare: reſrenare (to bridle): to hold in check): coercere (to restrain; hold within proper limits, &c.): obviam ire alicui rei (to meet a difficulty or danger by counteracting measures): morare esse alicui; moram alicui or alicui rei afferre (Cic.), inferre, interponere (Cas.): tardare, retardare (delay the execution of an action): one's breath, animam comprimere (Ter.): spiritum retinere (Cels., hold one's breath): a vessel, navium inhibere (stop it): to check a sedition, approar, &c., seditionem, motum comprimere. A marsh checked the cavalry in their pursuit of the enemy, palus equites ad insequendum hostem tardavit (Cas.): to check the enemy, hostium impetum morari (Cas.), retardare, frenare (Nep.). [Vid. CHECK, s.] To check one's self, se sustinere, se reprimere, se cohîbere. || To check an account, * ratione contra scribere (after contrascriptor rationum, Inscript.).

CHECK, s., retardatio: retentio: inhibito (act of holding in, delaying, &c.): mora (delay). To give a check to any body (Vid. CHECK, v.), in morâ esse or morâ esse alicui; moram alicui afferre (Cic.), inferre, interponere (Cas.), facere (Liv.), objicere, offerre (Plaut.). To hold the enemy in check, hostem morari (Cas.): efficere, ut hostis retardetur (Nep.): a progressu hostem arceret (Cic.). || Loss, blow, &c., in war, detrimentum: calamitas: incommodum: clades. To receive a check, calamitatem, incommodum or detrimentum accipere (Cas.); incommodum habere or incommodo affici, conflictari (Cas.). A slight check, detrimentum parvulum. To give any body a check (in war), alicui cladem afferre or inferre; alicui detrimentum inferre: alicui detrimento esse (Cic.): alicui incommodum afferre (Cas.). If they should receive any check, si adversa pœna eveniret. The state would have received a severe check, magna clades atque ca-

lamitas rempublicam oppressisset (Cic.). || *Check on any body for payment, per scriptor: syngrapha: also tessera nummaria (Suet.). To pay by check, delegation solutionem perficere (by referring one's creditor to a third person, Sen.): solvere ab aliquo (Cic.). To give any body a check upon another, aliquem delegare alicui (Cic.), or ad aliquem (Sen.): alicui delegare aliquem, ab quo fiet numeratio. To honor a check, delegationem recipere: to refuse to honor a check, rescribere pecuniaria. || In chess: check to your king, cave regi: to say check to the king, monere, ut caveatur regi. || *Countersign*, * tessera contra scripta (e. g., at a theatre).*

CHECKER, v., variare or distinguere, with any thing, aliquā re: intermiscere (intermingling). || *To tessellate, vid.* CHECKER-VORK, opus sectile (in large pieces of different-colored marble): opus intestinum (inlaid work): opus vermiculatum or tessellatum: vermiculatae ad effigies rerum et animalium crustae. SYN. in MOSAIC.

CHEEK, gena (check; the fleshy side of the face: mostly gene, plural): bucca (the lower part of the side of the face): mala (the upper jaw; also cheek, physiologically: but = genus only in pre-Augustan poets and post-Augustan prose writers): maxilla (the lower jaw). Pale cheeks, genae exsangues: hatty cheeks, genae pilosae or hirsutae: smooth shaven, genae erasae: hanging cheeks, buccae fluentes (Cic.): to have hollow cheeks, macilentis esse malis: to paint or rouge one's cheeks, luere malas curas: to have one's cheeks rouged, buccas belle purpurissatas habere (Plaut.): rouged cheeks, painted cheeks, buccae curusatae (Cic.). To inflame or blow out one's cheeks, buccas inflare, sultare (Plaut.). Having large cheeks, bucco: bucculentus (Plaut.). || *Check-bone*, * os Zygomaticum (technical term): maxilla: mala (mala, upper jaw: maxilla, lower jaw). Check-teeth, dens maxillaris, molaris genivinus.

CHEER, provisions, &c., cibus: alimenta: epulae: cibaria: victus, &c. (SYN. in Food.). To give or offer any body good cheer, apparatū epulis aliquem accipere, excipere, invitare: to load one's table with good cheer, mensas conquisitissimis epulis exstruere. Poor cheer, victus tenuis (Cic.), asper (Plaut.), parvus (Sil.). Princely cheer, victus basilicus (Plaut.). || *State of mind, &c., hilaritas (cheerfulness): latus animus (good cheer): to be of good cheer, bono or lato animo esse: animo vigere: with good cheer, alacer. What cheer? quo animos? quid tibi animi est? I am not in good cheer, non bono sum animo. || Cheers, as shouts of joy or applause, clamor et gaudium (Tac.): clamor letus (Virg.). To receive any body with cheers, clamore et gaudio, or clamore lato aliquem excipere.*

CHEER, v., tr., hilarare: ex hilarare aliquem (Cic.): relevare, recreare, confirmare aliquem: to cheer up the countenance, vultum ex hilarare: frontem explicare (f), diffundere vultum (f) or faciem (Sen.): the mind, animum relaxare, discutere: resolvere finimi tristitiam: tristes cogitationes discutere (Cels.): to cheer up an afflicted person, excitare, erigere, confirmare afflictum: a desponding person, excitare jacentem or abjectum et jacentem: sublevarē stratum et abjectum: a depressed spirit, animum de missum et oppressum erigere. Any thing cheers me up a little, me recreat et reficit aliquid. || *In cite, encourage, excitare aliquem: allicere aliquem hortari, cohortari, adhortari (ad aliquid): aliquem incitare, incendere, inflammare, stimulare admove re, calcare adhibere alicui (spar him on): incitare et inflammare aliquem studium.*

CHEER, v., intrans. To cheer up, animum relaxare: diffundere (Cic.): hilare se facere (Ter.): frontem explicare (Hor.): exporrigere (Ter.): se erigere, extollere, ore suscitare: se consolari (these four all Ciceronian: of cheering up from despondency, &c.). Do but cheer up a little, relaxa mo lo paulum animum (Cic.).

CHEERER, circumlocution with verb, qui recreat, &c. || = "Exhorter," a in-

ter," hortator: adhortator: (stronger) stimulator (Cic.): exstimulator (Tac.): impulsor (Cic.).

CHEERFUL, laetus: hilaris: alacer (SYN. in JOYFUL): remissus (opposed to severus). He is of a cheerful temper, magna est in aliquo hilaritas: vegetus: vividus: vigens. SYN. in LIVELY.

CHEERFULLY, alacri animo: hilare. CHEERFULNESS, letitia: hilaritas: alacritas. He is a person of great cheerfulness of temper, magna est in aliquo hilaritas.

CHEERILY, hilariter: alacriter.

CHEERLESS, tristis: moestus: abjectus or abjectior: afflictus: fractus: demissus: fractusque: fractus et demissus. || *Of things, voluptate carens: voluptatē experts. A cheerless life, * vita sine letitia et voluptate peracta.*

CHEERLY. Vid. CHEERFUL.

CHEERY. Vid. CHEERFUL.

CHEESE, caseus. To make cheese, caseos facere or conficere (general term): caseos formare or figurare (to shape them). Little cheese, caseolus. Soft cheese, mollis caseus (Plaut.).

CHEESE-CAKE, placenta caseata (after Appul., Met., 1, p. 103, 34).

CHEESE-FRAME, forma casearia.

CHEESE-MONGER, * qui caseos vendit: caseorum propola.

CHEESE-ROOM, taberna casearia (Ulp., Dig., where they are sold): caseale (where they are kept).

CHEESE-VAT, crates, in qua caseus siccatur. (Col.).

CHEEY, caseatus (provided with cheese, mixed with cheese).

CHEMICAL, * chemicus.

CHEMISE, s., indusium.

CHEMIST, * chemie peritus: * chemicus. Chemist and druggist, pharmacopola.

CHEMISTRY, * chemia: * ars chemica.

CHEIQUER. Vid. CHEEKER.

CHERISH, fovere (to cherish; properly, by imparting genial warmth: then, figuratively, to love and protect tenderly: aliquem, Cic.): aliquem carum habere: aliquem magni facere or aestimare: curare (attend to): fovere ac tollere (Tac., to cherish and help forward). To cherish hope, spem fovere: spem habere: to cherish hatred against any body, odium habere in aliquem: to cherish one's grief, dolorem fovere: to cherish any body's memory, memoriam alicujus colere: gratissimum memoriam memoriam retine: to cherish the memory of any thing, memoriam alicujus rei tenere, retinere, servare, conservare: memeri aliquid custodire, spiro, tenere. Any body cherishes my memory, memoria mei viget in alicujus animo, haret in alicujus mente (Cic.). His memory will be cherished in all ages, memoriam illius excipient omnes anni consequentes. Continue to cherish my memory, bona, grata, jucunda memoria mei vigeat in animo tuo: fac mei bene memor sis: noli committere, ut memoria mei unquam animo tuo effluat (Cic.). I shall always cherish his memory, memoria illius nunquam ex animo meo decedet (Cic.).

CHERISHIER, qui fovet, &c.

CHEERRY, cerasum. Cherry-tree, cerasus (also the fruit in Prop.). Cherry-orchard, * locus cerasis consitus. Cherry-colored, cerasinus. Cherry-tree gum, * resina cerasina (not gummi). Cherry-wine, * vinum cerasis factum (after Pallad.). Cherry-stone, os cerasi.

CHEERRY-BAY, * laurocerasus (Linn.).

CHERUB, * Cherub, * Cherubus, plural * Cherubim, Cherubim.

CHERUBIC, Vid. ANGELIC.

CHEERVIL, cheerfolium (Plin., 19, 8, 54). In Greek, puerosus [παῖδες] and cheerphyllum [χαῖρεφυλλον], which Columella always uses: scandix cheerfolium (Linn.).

CHIESS, lusus latruncularum: lusus latruncularius (a game of the ancients, resembling chess or draughts). To play at chess, latrunculis ludere (poetical, proleptat latronum ludere). Chess-board, tabula latruncularia (* Sen., Ep., 117, 30). Chess-men, latrunculi: latrones.

CHIST, arca: cista: capsa: armarium: scrinium: pyxis. Little chest, arcula:

capsula: capsella: cistula: cistellula (SYN. in Box). Chest of drawers, armarium. || *Breast, pectus: thorax: praecordia, plural (cavity of the chest with the heart and lungs): latus: latera (especially with reference to the state of the lungs): a weak chest, latus imbecillum (opposed to latera bona: my chest grows stronger, lateribus accedunt vires. Broad-chested, pectorosus. || Money-box, arca: loculi (a private man's): fiscus (a sovereign's): Silver Age: avarium (the state chest; treasury, also with privatum, a private man's).*

CHEST, v., in arca concludere, includere, sepelire, obsepelire.

CHESTNUT, castanea (the tree): (nut) castanea (the fruit). Horse-chestnut, * asculus hippocastanum. Chestnut (of color), badius, spadix. A chestnut-grove, castanetum.

CHEVALIER, eques.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, ericius (Ces.): also corsus (Ces., B. G., 7, 72, Herzog).

CHEW, mandere: manducare. Chew the cud, ruminare or ruminari (transitive and intransitive): remandere (transitive and intransitive: post-Augustan). || *Fig., meditare, vid.*

CHICANE, } calumnia (false accusation) }
CHICANERY, } satio: praevaricatio (persecution of justice by an advocate, who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party). To practice chicanery, calumniari: to have recourse to the arts of chicanery, intendere animum calumnia: to prolong a contest by chicanery, calumnia extrahere. To practice chicanery against any body, calumnias alicui intendere: malitiosa juris interpretatio (Cic., perversion of justice).

CHICANE, v., calumniari: calumnia extrahere: against any body, calumnias alicui intendere. Vid. CHICANE, s.

CHICANEER, calumniator: praevaricator (SYN. in CHICANE): quadruplator (one who tries to get any body's property by cunning arts): juris contortor (a perverter of justice).

CHICK, } pullus: pullus gallinae- }
CHICKEN, } us. Chickens, also pulli }
ex ovio orti. Pullus was also used (as chick) as a term of endearment (Hor., Sat., 1, 3, 45). Chicken-hearted, ignavus: timidos: ignavus ac timidus: timidus atque ignavus. Chicken-pox, purpura (technical term). Chick-weed, alsine (alsine media, Linn.): * anagallis arvensis.

CHICKLING VETCH, * lathyrus (Linnæus).

CHICK-PEA, cicer.

CHIDE, vituperare: reprehendere: (verbis) increpare: increpitare: culpare (SYN. in BLAME): oburgare (to reproach with a fault; opposed to laudare): convinci (to make railing accusations): exagitare, destringere (to make sharp attacks on a man): corripere (to blame with harsh words): cavillari (to blame with irony): exprobare (alicui aliquid, to reproach a man with something as dishonorable to him). To chide any body on account of any thing, reprehendere aliquem de or in aliquā re, vituperare aliquem de aliquā re: oburgare aliquem de or in aliquā re, or aliquā re only. To be chided, oburgari, vituperari: in vituperationem incidere, cadere, venire, or adduci: vituperationem subire. To chide in gentle terms, levi brachio oburgare aliquem (de aliquā re).

CHIDEER, oburgator: reprehensor.

CHIIDING, oburgatio: reprehensio. A gentle chiding, lenis oburgatio.

CHIEF, s., caput: princeps: * reipublicae gerenda princeps: to make any body the chief of a confederacy, * foederis principatum deferre alicui: the chief (in rank and dignity) of a state, vir primarius populi: dux (general term): auctor: princeps (he who takes the lead in any thing). || *Commander in chief, dux belli: imperator: praetor (leader in war, the latter especially of Greek commanders in chief, ἡγεμὼν).* || *Leader, caput: signifier: fax (chief of a party, a conspiracy, &c.): the chief in a civil war (who gave the signal for its breaking out), tuba belli civilis (Cic. ad Div., 6, 12, 3): the chief of the cavalry, magister equitum: praefectus, with or without equitum (general term).*

CHIEF, *adj.*, *primus* (first in order or time, with others after him): *summus*: *maximus*: *præcipuus* (post-Augustan); *principalis*: *excepti in causis principes*: *opposed to secondary causes*: *primarius* (first in rank, dignity, or value). The *chief men* in the state, capita rerum or reipublice: *primores*: *primores civitatis* or *populi* (by connections, birth, power, credit), *principes* (by intellect, talents, power, of debate, activity, &c.); hence distinguished above *primores*, who are a body: *proceres* (the chief by natural position, nobility opposed to commonality): *optimates* (as a political class, the aristocracy). The *chief point*, *caput alicujus rei*: *summa alicujus rei*: *cardo alicujus rei* (on which all turns, Ver. and Quint.): *momentum* (poet., critical, decisive point). The *chief good*, *summum bonum*. It was always the chief care, ei semper maxima or antiquissima cura fuit: to make any thing one's chief business, omne studium in aliquo reponere. This is the chief point, hoc caput est: hoc maximum or primum est. **CHIEF-PRIEST**, *vid.* **HIGH-PRIEST**.

CHIEFLY, *præcipue*: *potissimum*: *imprimis*: *maxime*. **SYN.** IN ESPECIALLY.

CHIEFTAIN, *CHIEF* = "commander in chief".

CHILBLAIN, *ulcus*, quod fit ex frigore hiberno: *vidum frigoris*. The meaning of *pernio* and *perniunculus* is doubtful.

CHILD, (a) a human being, without regard to sex and age, but with reference to the parents; is to be expressed in Latin in singular by *filius* (son) or *filia* (daughter), unless the sentence may be turned in such a manner as to admit the verb *nasci*. **CHILDREN**, *liberi*, *orum*: *progenies* (offspring, descendants): *stirps* (literally, the stem; both can stand for "a child," when this is used in a pregnant sense for "issue," i.e., "offspring") *proles* and *suboles* are poetical in this sense): *natus* (for *filius*), by no means admissible in good prose, any more than the feminine *nata* (for *filia*) and the plural *nati* (*nate*), e.g., *natus meus* or *de me natus*, &c. It is a different thing when we find in Cicero (*Leal.* 8, 27), *bestiae*, quæ ex se natos ita amant, &c., and *inter natos et parentes*, because here the opposition between the parent and the offspring is intended to be prominently marked out; or whenever *natus* or *nata* ex, &c., appears as a pure participle, with which *filius* (or *filia*) is to be understood, as *Nep.*, *Epam.*, 10, 2: *ne tu pejus consulas*, qui *talem* (sc. *filium*) *ex te natum* *relictuus sis*; and again, *namque ex me natam* (sc. *filiam*) *relinquo pugnam* *Leuconem* [vid. the context of the passage]. To beg a child, *liberos procreare*: I have no child (progeny), *stirps mihi deest*; *nullam liberorum stirpem habeo*: my children are dead, *orbis sum*: to deprive any body of the hope (of bearing) children, *aliciui spernam partem adimere*: to bear children to any body, *liberos ex aliquo parere* or *eniti*: my children! (as a term of affection in addressing even grown up persons), *mi fili*! o bone! *mea bona*! *mea filia*! my pretty children! *mea lepida*! || With regard to age, (a) yet unborn, *fetus* or *partus* (in late medical writers, *embryo*): (β) of a tender age, *infans* (until it can speak): *puer* (boy): *puella* (girl). || Children, *pueri*; *puellæ*: *parvi*, *parvuli* (the little ones): a young or little child, *puer* (*puella*) *infans*: from a child [vid. **CHILDHOOD**]. || To get with child, *prægnantem facere*: (if by violence), * *stupro per vim oblatum*, *prægnantem facere*. To be with child, *gravidam* or *prægnantem esse* (by any body, ex aliquo): *ventrem ferre*, *partum ferre* or *gestare*. || (Any thing is) mere child's play, *ludus*: *res facillima*.

CHILD-BED, to be translated by *puerperium* (the bearing), *partus* (the birth); e.g., to be in child-bed, *parturire*: *puerperio cubare*: *infantem parere* or *partu edere*. A woman in child-bed, *puerpera*. To die in child-bed, * *parturientem extinguere*. The pains of child-bed, *partus dolores*, or for short *dolores* only.

CHILD-BIRTH. *VID.* **CHILD-BED**.

CHILDHOOD, *prima ætas*: *prima ætatis tempora* (general term): *infantia*: *in-*

fantia anni (the time when the child can not (or not quite) speak): *pueritia*: *ætas puerilis* (*boyhood*): from *childhood*, a *prima* (or ab *incentu*) *etate*: a *prima infantia* (*Tac. Ann.*, 1, 4, 3); ab *initio ætatis*: a *prima ætatis temporibus*: a *parvo* or *parvulo*: a *puero* (and, in plural, a *parvo* or *parvulus*, a *pueris*, of several, as well as if one speaks of himself in the plural): a *teneris*, ut *Græci dicunt*, *νεανίσκος* (translation of the Greek *ἑταῖρος* *νεανίσκος*, only in the epistolary style of Cic. ad *Dir.*, 1, 6, extr.). || *Improba*, in the sense of imperfect state, e.g., of arts, &c., *prima infantia*, *plur.*

CHILDISH, *puerilis*: *ineptus* (stronger term): *childish conduct*, *puerilitas*: *mores pueriles*: to take a childish delight in, &c., *pueriliter exultare*: it is childish, *puerile est*. In a childish manner, *pueriliter* (e.g., *ludere*, *facere*). *Childish play*, *lusus infantium* or *puerorum*. *Childish fooleries*, *ineptia*, *nugæ*.

CHILDISHNESS, *puerilitas*: *mores pueriles*. || A *childishness*, * *puerile factum* or *puerile actum* (cf. *Theb.*, 5, 503, where we find *acta puerilia*): *petulantia puerilis* (*childish rashness*): to commit childishnesses (all manner of childishnesses), *pueriliter multa et petulantem agere*; *pueriliter se agere* or *facere* (the latter in Cic. *Acad.*, 2, 11, 33): *pueriliter ineptire*.

CHILDLESS, *orbis*: *liberis orbis* (one's children or child being dead): *liberis carens*: *liberos non habens*: qui est sine liberis: cui deest *stirps* (who has no children). To be childless, *liberis orbem esse*: *liberos non habere*: *liberis carere* (according to the distinction just given). To become childless, to be rendered childless, *orbem fieri*: to render any body childless, *aliquem liberis orbem facere*.

CHILDLESSNESS, * *stirpis nulla*: *orbitas* (state of having lost one's children).

CHILD-MURDER. *VID.* **INFANTICIDE**.

CHILD-LIKE, *puerilis* (in years): *pius erga parentes* (affectionate to his parents): *integer*: *incontaminatus* (pure, uncontaminated; e.g., *animus*).

CHILL, *frigus* (as causing frost, &c., opposed to calor; hence, also, the chill produced by fever, and figuratively of the coldness of indifference): *algor* (the chill, inasmuch as it is felt): *gelu* (inasmuch as it freezes any thing, used only in the ablative): *horror* (the chill in a fever): *water with the chill taken off*, *aqua* (*potio*, &c.) *egelida* et *frigida*: *potior* (*Cels.*). To take the chill off any thing, * *aliquid egelidum facere*, *egelare* (late: *Col.*, *Aurel.*).

CHILL, *adj.*, *subfrigidus* (late): *frigidus*: *algidus*: *algidus* (**SYN.** IN **COLD**). || *Egelidus* is that from which the chill has been taken off, the ex being privative. To be chill, *frigere*: *algere*: (figuratively) *languere*: to become chill, *frigescere*: *refrigescere*: *refrigerari*.

CHILL, *refrigerare* (also figuratively, "to chill," "to damp"): *frigidum facere*. *Frig.*, *refrigerare*: *comprimere*: *reprimere*.

CHILLINESS, *frigus* (general term): * *borror* *quidam frigidus* (*sithering and chilliness*).

CHILLY. *VID.* **CHILL**, *adj.*

CHIME, *s.*, * *tintinnabulorum concentus*: * *sonitus campanarum*. || *Harmony*, *concordia vocum*: *sonorum concentus*, or *concentus concors* et *congruens*.

CHIME, *v.*, *strike a bell*, * *campanam pulsare*. || *Harmonize*, *concinnare*: *conspirare*: *consentire*: *congruere* [*vid.* **AGREE**]: *not to chime* [*vid.* **DISAGREE**]. To chime in with a person's discourse, * *succinere alicui* or *alicujus sermoni*: or *succinere* only (i.e., "sing the same tune after him") *clamat* "victum date." *succinuit alter*: "et mihi," &c., *Hor.*, *Ep.*, 1, 17, 43).

CHIMERA, *commentum* (*fiction*): *portentum*: *monstrum* (a bold, adventurous fiction): *plural*, *opinionum commenta*.

CHIMERICAL, *fictus*: *commenticius* (*invented*): *inanis*: *vanus* (only existing in the imagination): *portentuosus*: *monstruosus* (*strange*, *adventurous* in general).

CHIMNEY. The nearest word is *fumatorium* (*Tertull.*, a hole for letting out the

smoke), but the thing was unknown to the ancients, as the smoke found its way out either through the window-holes or through the tiles of the roof; therefore, in classical language, *domus fumat* (the house smokes, as in Cic. *Sext.*, 10, 24) for our "the chimney smokes;" *culmen fumat* (the roof smokes, *Virg.*, *Ecl.*, 1, 82): *caminus* (stove in a room): *one's own chimney-corner*, *focus proprius*. A chimney with a good fire in it, *caminus luculentus* (Cic.).

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, * *caminos detergens* *artifex*.

CHIN, *mentum*.

CHIN-COUGH, * *tussis clangosa*, or *clamosa*, or *ferina* (technical term).

CHINA, || the substance, *murra* (most probably, according to the latest researches, our *open china*: *vid.* *Roloff*, *Museum of Archaeology*, vol. ii., p. 3). || Any thing made of china, *opus murulinum*: *vas murulinum*, or *plural*, *vasa murrina*.

CHINE, *pina*.

CHINK, *rima*: *fissura* (a greater one). || A *jingling*, *circumlocution* with *tinnire*, e.g., *tinnendi re* (of an instrument, after *Farr.*, *R. R.*, 3, 16, 30), (also with *money*; *vid.* *Cic. Att.*, 14, 21, extr.): *tinnitum cære* is poetical.

CHINK, *v.*, *rimas fieri pati*; *rimas agere*: *findi*. || To *jingle*, *vid.* *above*.

CHINKY, *rimosus*, *plenus rimarum*.

CHIP, *schidia* (*xyloium*, or *pere Latin assula* (for burning, e.g., of pine-wood, schidia or assula *testæ*): *scoba*: *ramenta*, *chirp* (of sawing, boring, or filing): *particula* (general term), *frustum*: *frustulum* (of bread): *crusta* (of marble, &c., for mosaic work): *reiciamentum* (of carved or cut wood): a chip of broken matter, *fragmentum*. *Prov.*, A chip of the same block, *ejusdem farinae*.

CHIP, *v.*, *concidere* in partes: also *concidere* only: *consecrare* (by means of cutting): (*ascia*) *dolare*: *dedolare*: *edolare* (to chip with an *axe* roughly): *ascia polire* (to make smooth with an *axe*).

CHIP-AXE, *ascia*: *securis* (*hatchet*): *bipennis* (*double-edged*).

CHIPPINGS. *VID.* **CHIP**, *s.*

CHIRP, (of crickets) *stridere*: *plipire* (of young birds): *pipilare* (*Catull.*, of a sparrow): *pipilare* (*Farr.*, of a hen). *VID.* *above* to *warble*.

CHIRPING, *clangor* (the proper word, of sparrows): *circumlocution* with verbs under **CHIRP**, *v.*

CHIRURGEON. *VID.* **SURGEON**.

CHIRURGERY. *VID.* **SURGERY**.

CHISEL, *scalprum fabrilis* (*Liv.*, 27, 49, init.): *celum* (*carving-tool*, *hollow chisel*): *tornus* (*turner's chisel*).

CHISEL, *v.*, *scalpere*: *celare* (with the *graving-tool*).

CHIT. *VID.* **INFANT**, **CHILD**.

CHIT-CHAT. *VID.* **CHAT**, *s.*

CHITTERLINGS. *VID.* **GTS**, **BOWELS**.

CHIVALROUS, *equester* (relating to a knight): * *quod equitem decet* (becoming a knight): *fortis* (*brave*). || *Adventurous*, *vid.*

CHIVALRY, *ordo equester* (the order of knights): *dignitas equestris* (*knight-hood*, as a dignity): *equites* (the knights): *res equestris* (as a thing).

CHIVES. *VID.* **FILAMENTS**.

CHLOROSIS, * *chlorosis*.

CHOCOLATE, * *quadrie cacaothica* (*squares of chocolate*): * *caldia cacaothica* (*the drink*).

CHOICE, || permission or power to choose, *optio*: *eligendi optio* (the former the more common): also *optio* et *potestas*: *potestas optioque* (the proper word): *arbitrium* (a man's free will). To give any body his choice, *aliciui optionem dare*, *facere* or *deferre* (all *Cic.*, the first common; not *optionem ferre*): *facere alicui potestatem optionemque*, ut *eligat*: *facere alicui arbitrium in eligendo*: to give any body his choice of two things, *aliciui potestatem optionemque facere*, ut *eligat*, *utrum velit*: to give any body his free choice in any matter, *aliciui* or *alicujus* *rei optionem mittere*: *aliciui eligendi arbitrium alicui dare*: *aliciui permittit arbitrium alicujus rei* (e.g., *whether it is to be peace or war*, *pacia ac bellum*). The choice

is left to you, or you may make your choice, optio tua est: if I had my choice, si optio esset: it is left to his free choice, optio ei est or data est. It is only a choice of evils, nihil est medium. To give any body his choice, which of his colleagues he will have, alicui permittere, ut ex collegis optaret, quem velit. || Election, act of choosing, delectus: electio: creatio (to an office). An elegant choice of words, verborum delectus elegans; elegantia verborum, sermonis. || "To make one's choice" [vid. CHOOSE]. || Care in choosing, delectus: too scrupulous in the choice of words, in verborum delectu nimius: with judgment and choice, cum delectu; eleganter: without judgment or choice, sine (ullo) delectu: promiscue: temere. || The best, robor; flos, &c.; also optima, noun plural, but mostly by adjective.

CHOICE, *|| select, &c., conquisitus; conquisitus et electus; exquisitus: eximius: egregius: prestantis. Choicest, conquisitissimus. The choicest wines, veterima vina. The tables were covered with the choicest dainties, menae conquisitissimis epulis exstructantur.*

CHOICEINESS, excellentia, praestantia.
CHOIR, chorus canticum. || Part of a church, apsis or absis, idis (Isid., Orig., 15, 18, 7, and Paulin., Ep., 12, both of whom doubt whether it is absis, idis, or absida, n. Freund's Dictionary): statio canticum (place of the singers in the church).

CHOKE, trā, animam or spiritum intercludere (to stop the breath violently): suffocare (to kill by closing the organs of respiration, whether by an internal obstacle [quem crassior saliva suffocat, Sen.] or by external means): [alicui elidere spiritum, or (poetically) fauces, or collum, is to kill by external pressure on the throat: to throttle, strangulare, with a cord, &c.], INTRA, suffocari: spiritu intercluso extingui: by any thing, * alicui re suffocari. || IMPROPERA, (a) suffocare: strangulare (to bind too tight, and so deprive of nourishment, e.g., trees): extinguere: restringere: auferre: tollere. Fear chokes his voice, metus vocem praecidit. || Block up, obturare: obstruere. Vid. OBSTRUCT.

CHOLER, *|| bile, bilis. || Anger, bilis: ira: iracundia: stomachus. SYN. in ANGER.*

CHOLERIC, *|| bilious, biliosus (Celsus): cholericus (Plin.): cholera laborans (having the jaundice, Cels.). || Passionate, fervidus, e.g., ingenium (a choleric temperament): vehemens: iracundus.*

CHOOSE, eligere (to choose one out of several, without reference to any particular end): deligere (to choose what is or seems to be the best for a particular end): eligitur qui ex promissa multitudo legitur: deligitur, qui ex pluribus, sed idoneis legitur): seligere (choose and set apart): optare (decide for what one thinks good and advisable: in prose nearly always followed by a disjunctive proposition): habere delectum alicujus rei (e.g., verborum, to proceed with judgment and choice in any thing): adhibere (choose out and apply to a purpose, Quint., 9, 4, 11). Sometimes exquirere (if careful search is implied). To choose a place for a camp, locum castris capere: idoneum locum castris deligere: to choose one out of them all, unum e cunctis deligere: fit men for any purpose, idoneos alicui rei homines deligere: a son-in-law, alicujus rei generum deligere (Lit.): to choose death before slavery, mortem servituti antepone: of two evils to choose the least, ex malis minimum eligere: a line of life, vitae rationem inire: a husband for one's daughter, maritum filiae prospicere: words, expressions, verba eligere, deligere: some one person as an example for imitation, unum sibi ad imitandum deligere (Cic.). To let any body choose, alicui optionem dare, facere, &c. [Vid. CHOOSE]. || Wish, be willing, velle. I don't choose, nolo. I choose rather, malo: if you choose, si vis, si tibi placet: as you choose, ut libet: whether I choose or not, velim nolo. I don't choose either to — or to —, neque — neque — in animo est (Ter.). || Elect (to an office), vid. || PIR, I can not choose but, non

possum non (with infinitive): facere non possum, quin (with subjunctive).

CHOP *|| decide: abscondere (to cut off with a sharp instrument; not to be confounded with abscondere, which is to tear off violently): praecidere (chop off from the fore part of any thing): succidere (from below): desecare. To chop off any body's head, caput alicui abscondere or praecidere (both Lin.): abscondere caput a cervicibus alicujus (a dead man's, Cic.): caput decidere alicui gladio (Curt.): any body's hands, manus alicui praecidere (Hirt.): manum praecidere gladio (Cic.): any body's ears, desecare aures (Ces.): decidere aures (Ter.). || Chop up, mince, concidere: minute, or minutum, or minutatim concidere: minutatim concutere. || Devour eagerly, devorare, or comedere. || Exchange, mutare: permutare: commutare. || To chop round (of the wind), se vertere (e.g., to the southwest) in Africum. || Altercate, alterari (cum aliquo): to chop logic with any body, * dialectice disputare cum aliquo: * dialecticis acuminibus alicquem compungere (after Cic., 2 De Or., 158). || Of the skin, scindi: a chopped skin, rhazades or rhagadia (Plin.; written by Celsus as a Greek word: cutis scinditur: payidia Graeci vocant).*

CHOP, *|| portion chopped off [vid. CHIRP]. || Of meat, offa, more commonly ofella (e.g., quae non egeat ferro structoris ofellae, Mart.). A mutton chop, perhaps * ofella vervecina. A pork chop, offa or ofella porcina (offa penita, Plaut., is thus defined by Fest., offa porcina cum cauda in coenis puris offa penita vocatur).*

CHOPs, rictus (oris), hiatus (oris). Sometimes fauces.

CHORAL, by circumlocution: generaliter, chori, &c.

CHORD, chorda (χορδή), or, in pure Latin, fides (but fides is always used in the plural = "the strings": except Cic., Fin., 4, 27, 75, and in poetry): nervus (νεῦρον, chord of animal sinews or gut). To touch the chords, nervos tangere. || Of a (geometrical) arc, basis (βάσις).

CHORISTER, puer (or homo) symphoniacus (Cic.: puer or servus symphoniacus, quo sang, &c., to amuse his master): * choro canticum ascriptus. The leader of the chorists, choragus (leader of the choir in Greek and Roman plays): magister, qui numeris chori canticum praestit (Col., 12, 2, 4): qui praestit ac praeponat modos (Gell., 1, 11, p. m.d.).

CHOROGRAPHER, chorographus (χορογράφος, Vitr.).

CHOROGRAPHY, chorographia (χορογραφία, Vitr.).

CHORUS, chorus.

CHOUH, corvus graculus (Linn.).

CHOUSE. Vid. BAMBOOZLE, CHEAT.

CHRIST, Christus.

CHRISTENDOM, populus Christianus (late): * universi Christiani: * orbis terrarum Christianus.

CHRISTEN. Vid. BAPTIZE.

CHRISTENING. Vid. BAPTISM.

CHRISTIAN, Christianus, A Christian, Christianus: Christianae legis studiosus (Ammian. Avoid the poetical Christicula). To make a man a Christian, * sacris Christianae legis imbui alicquem: legi Christianae alicquem ascribere (after Ammian.): to become a Christian or Christians, doctrinam Christianam amplecti: sacra Christiana or cultum Christianum et puram religionem suscipere (of a state or other body being converted to Christianity: after Lit., 1, 7, and Cic., Legg., 1, 23, 60). To be a Christian, Christianus: legis esse studiosus: * Christum or Christianum legem sequi: * Christianam doctrinam profiteri. Christian - name, praenomen. A persecutor of the Christians, Christianae religionis insectator (Eutrop.): populi Christiani vexator (Sulp. Severus). An enemy or opponent of the Christians, Christiano homini inimicus or infestus (after Nep., Hann., 7, 3; Sal., Cat., 52, 32), or inimicissimus, infestissimus.

CHRISTIANITY, religio Christiana (Eutrop.): * doctrina Christi or Christiana: cultus Christianus (the worship): * sacra

Christiana (the service, especially considered as sacrificial): * sensus Christianus: pietas, with or without Christiana (the piety or religious sense of a true Christian).

CHRISTIANLY, * ut decet Christianum: pie.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, strenua (at Rome, a New-year's gift; post-Augustin).

CHRISTMAS-DAY, * dies natalis Christi: dies festus Christi (after Lit., 25, 23). Not dies nativitatis Christi.

CHRISTMAS-WEEK, * dies Christi nati festi ac sollemnes. To keep Christmas-week, diem festum Christi [per triduum] agere (after Lit., 25, 23).

CHROMATICS, * pigmentorum (or colorum) ratio. || With reference to an unknown species of ancient music, chroma, n. (χρῶμα, the thing): chromatice (the doctrine, Vitr.): chromatium genus (Macrob., Somn. Scip., 2, 4, fin.).

CHRONIC diseases, morbi longi (opposed to acuti): morbi chronici (late, but now technical term).

CHRONICLE, r., in annales referre: memoriae prodere or tradere: posteris tradere.

CHRONICLES, chronica, plural, libri chronici: libri qui chronici appellantur (post-Augustin): annales libri: commentarii annorum, or annales anni (year-books, in which the affairs, &c., of the state were recorded year by year): fasti (year-books or tables, on which the names of the consuls, dictators, &c., with their remarkable actions, victories, triumphs, &c., were recorded, the year, month, and day being accurately set down). The chronicles of a town, commentarius rerum urbanarum (Cal. in Cic., Epp.).

CHRONICLER, annalium scriptor: chronographus (Sud., E., 6): scriptor rerum or rerum gestarum.

CHRONOLOGICAL, * chronologicus: to arrange the events of several years in a chronological order, res gestas plurium annorum, observato cujusque anni ordine, deinceps componere (Gell., 5, 18, a. med.): to disturb the chronological order of any thing, in aliqua re perturbare aetatum ordinem (Cic., Brut., 64, 223). Without observing chronological order, non servato temporis ordine.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, servato temporis ordine: observato cujusque anni ordine: to arrange (the) events chronologically, temporum ordines explicare (Cic., Brut., 4, 15).

CHRONOLOGIA, * chronologia (may be retained as a technical term, if necessary): temporum ratio (as computation of the time): aetatum et temporis ordo: temporum ordines (as series of time): descriptio temporum: computatio temporis or temporum: to occupy one's self with chronology, temporum annales persequi: annos dinumerare. Roman chronology, Romanorum annalium ratio: attention to chronology, the study of chronology, notatio temporum.

CHRONOMETER, * chronomētrum (χρονόμετρον).

CHRYSAEIS, nymphe.

CHRYSOBERYLL, chrysoberyllus.

CHRYSOLEITE, topazius.

CHRYSPORASUS, chrysporasus.

CHUB, * perca cernua (Linn.). || A rustic, homo rusticus: stipes: caudex (as an epithet).

CHUBBY-CHEEKED, bucculentus (Com.).

CHUCK (of a hen when feeding her young ones), singultus.

CHUCK, r., singulture (Col., 8, 11, 15): gloire (of a hen that is going to sit, Col., 8, 5, 4).

CHUFF, homo agrestis: homo rusticus: inermis rus (stronger term).

CHUFFY, inhumanus: inurbanus: agrestis: rusticus.

CHUM, contubernalis: he wished to have him for his son's chum, * volebat eum esse in filii sui contubernio.

CHUMP, caudex.

CHURCH, (a) the sacred building, aedes sacra: (b) the congregation, * contus sacer: * sacra publica, orum, n. (the divine service): to go to church, * sacra publica adire: * sacris publicis adire

ce: to perform the church-service (of the clergyman), rebus divinis interesse: to attend church, sacris adesse (of a layman).
(c) THE CHURCH (i. e., the whole body of the visible Church), legis Christianae studiosi (Ammian., 25, 10); *qui Christum sequuntur; *civitas or respublica Christianorum; ecclesia (ecclesiastical).

CHURCH-BUILDING, *aedium sacrum aedificatio.

CHURCH-DISCIPLINE, *disciplina ecclesiastica.

CHURCH-FURNITURE, supellex quā ad res divinas uti solemus (Col., 12, 3, 1).

CHURCH-GOER, qui ad aedes sacras venit: qui sacris publicis adest. To be a regular church-goer, *numquam a coetu sacro or a sacris publicis abesse.

CHURCH-HISTORY, *res populi Christiani.

CHURCH-LATIN, *Latinitas scriptorum ecclesiasticorum.

CHURCH-PROPERTY, bonum ecclesiasticum (single article): (as estate), fundus ecclesiasticus.

CHURCH-RATES, *vectigal res sacras sustinendi causā impositum.

CHURCH-TOWER, *turris aedi sacrae imposita.

CHURCH-WARDEN, *rerum ecclesiasticarum curator (general term): *serario ecclesiastico praefectus.

CHURCH-YARD, (a) place around a church (general term), *area, quae aedem sacram cingit: (b) cemetery, vid.

CHURL, homo illiberalis: homo tenax: homo avarus: avaritia ardens (strongest term). || **CHURL**, rusticus (opposed to urbanus): agrestis: homo vultu motuque corporis vaetus atque agrestis.

CHURLISH, illiberalis: teux: sordidus: parvus. || **CHURLISH**, rusticus: agrestis: inurbanus: rudis: incultus.

CHURLISHLY, tenuiter: parce. Jx. parce ac tenuiter: illiberaliter: sordide: rustice: inurbane.

CHURLISHNESS, inurbanitas: rusticitas: mores inculti or rustici.

CHURN, labrum: sinum (vessel for milk).

CHURN, v., butyrum facere.

CHYLE, chylus.

CHYMIC, *chemicus.

CHYMICAL, *chemia peritus; *chemicus.

CHYMIST, *chemia peritus; *chemicus.

CHYMISTRY, *chemia; * (ars) chemica.

CICATRICE. Vid. SCAR.

CICATRIZE, intr., ad cicatricem pervenire or perducere: cicatricem ducere or inducere (Cels., 7, 28): it seems likely to cicatrize, ad cicatricem tendit (Cels.): after the wound has cicatrized, ubi inducitur vulneris cicatrix est. The wound cicatrizes, cicatrix coit or obducitur: tr., ad cicatricem perducere.

CICERONE, mystagōus: qui hospites ad ea, quae visenda sunt, ducere solet, et unumquodque ostendere (both Cic., Verr., 4, 59, 132; the latter as an explanation of the former).

CICERONIAN. A Ciceronian, *qui Ciceronem sequitur: but Ciceronianus may perhaps be retained: a genuine or true Ciceronian, vere Ciceronianus: germanus Cicero (Murel.).

CICISBEO, sodalis (vid. Martial., 9, 3, 8).

CIDER, vinum ex malis factum (Palad., 3, 25, 19).

CINETER, acinaces.

CINCTURE, cingulum: zona (the former pure Latin: zona, borrowed from the Greek ζώνη, was likewise used for the girdle of a woman, e. g., puellae zonam solvere, after Catull., 2, 11).

CINDER, carbo emortuus. Vid. ASHES.

CINNABAR, minium (for which some of the ancients erroneously used cinnabaris: vid. Plin., 38, 7, 33, Harad.): to dye with cinnabar, miniare: cinnabar mine, metallum miniarium: also miniarium only: of the color of cinnabar, or of a cinnabar color, miniatus: miniacus: miniatus (dyed with cinnabar): minio colore (red like cinnabar): cinnabar color, color minii (properly): color minius (i. e., cinnabar; e. g., a cinnabar-red color).

CINNAMON, cinnamum: cinnamomum.

CINQUEFOIL, quinquefolium (Cels., Plin.: adjective, quinquefolius).

CIPHER, *nota numeri: litera (with the ancients, since they used letters to express numbers): *zero (a cipher indicating a nought). || **Nothingness**, to be a cipher, numerum esse (figuratively, only serce for filling up, as Hor., Ep., 1, 2, 27, nos numerus sumus): nihil valere; nihil auctoritatis habere; nulla alicuius habetur ratio (stronger): nullo in oratorum numero esse (of an orator): to become a mere cipher, ad nihilum venire. || **Conventional or occult marks of writing**, notae (Suet.): literae secretores (Gell.): what is written in cipher, furtivum scriptum (Gell.). To write in cipher, per notas scribere (Suet., Ces., 56): to make out what is written in cipher, investigare et persequi notas.

CIPHER, v., ratiocinari: to learn to cipher, or ciphering, *arithmetica discere: to be experienced in ciphering, in arithmetica satis exercitatum esse.

CIRCLE, circulus: circus (of a greater extent, but doubtful in this meaning, since in Cic., N. D., 2, 18, 47, and De Rep., 6, 13, 15, the MSS. vary between circus and circulus): orbis (with regard to circumference as terminating in itself). To describe a circle, circulum describere (circino); circinationem describere; ducere rotundam circinationem: to describe a circle round any body or any thing, circumscribere aliquid or aliquem (with a compass, a staff, &c., circino, virgā or virgula): circulo aliquid or aliquem includere (to inclose any body or any thing in a circle within which one is to remain): to form a circle, orbem colligere: in orbem consistere (both of soldiers, for the sake of better defending themselves; also in orbem, i. e., orbem collecto, se tutari): to form a circle round any body (e. g., of auditors), coronā aliquem cingere: to fight in (the form of) a circle, in orbem pugnare: to argue in a circle, *eodem revoli: infirma ratione uti, quae videtur pro ratione afferri, sed idem dicit, quod in expositione dictum est (after Auct. ad Herenn.). A vicious circle (in argument), *demonstratio eodem se revolvens (cf. Auct. ad Herenn., 2, 18, 27). || **Social assembly**, circulus (i. e., a meeting for entertainment): convivium (party). Jx. in circulis et conviviis: congressio familiarium (circle of friends): corona [vid. above].

Circuit, vid. || **To reason in a circle**, eodem revoli (after Cic., Dicit., 2, 5).

Circle, v., circumscribere aliquid rei aliquid or rem aliquā re: cingere aliquā re: circumstare (stand round): circumscindere (sit round): circumstistere (place one's self round with accessory notions of oppressing): circumcludere. || **To more round in a circle**, circumire (go round): circumvolare: circumvolitare (fly round, of birds and persons).

CIRCUT, *compass, ambitus (with reference to expansion in general: e. g., coeli ac terrarum; of the camp, castrorum): circuitus (with reference to circumference): circumscriptione (e. g., of the earth, terrae): complexus (with reference to the space encompassed; e. g., coeli, mundi, &c.). The moon completes her circuit round the earth in a month, orbis lustrationem luna menstruo cursu complet. || **Of a judge**, e. g., to go on the circuit, iure dicundo conventus circumire: circa fora proficisci, ibique quæreret et judicia exercere: provinciam obire (of a Roman praetor, &c., Cic.).

CIRCULAR, in orbem circumactus: in orbem sinuatus: orbiculatus: circinate rotunditatis (Plin., 16, 23, 25): ad circinum fabricatus (made by compasses): (a later word is circularis): qui in orbem fertur. To go around any thing in a circular course, ut circino circumductum cingere aliquid (e. g., of a river): to move with a circular motion, in orbem agi or circumagi or circumferri. In a circular manner, &c., in orbem.

CIRCULAR LETTER, literae circum aliquos dimisse; from context literae only:

to send a circular letter to the municipal towns, literas circum municipia dimittere.

CIRCULATE, intr., in orbem agi, or circumagi, or circumferri. The blood circulates, sanguis per venas arteriasque ultra citro committit: my blood circulates more freely, sanguis liberius meat. Tr., to circulate a report, rumore spargere, dispergere, dissipare: a report is circulated, rumor, fama or sermo est: sermo datur (Liv.): this report is circulated, sermo hic datur: money is circulated, pecunia in communem usum venit.

CIRCULATION, circumactio (e. g., rotarum): circulatio. || **Circulation of the blood**, *circulatio sanguinis. || **Of money**, communis usus: to be in circulation, in communem usum venisse.

CIRCUMCISE, circumcidere: a circumcised Jew, Iudeus curtus, or recutis, or verpus.

CIRCUMCISION, circumcisio (of the Jews, Eccl.).

CIRCUMFERENCE, *line that bounds a circle, &c., peripheria (respice, Marc., Cap. 8, p. 278), or, in pure Latin, extrema linea circinationis, or linea circumcurrens. The island is 25,000 paces in circumference, insula viginti quinque milia passuum circuitu patet; insula cingitur viginti quinque milibus. || **Compass**, vid.

CIRCUMFLEX, circumflexus accentus (Dion., 425; P., and other grammarians): apex = the mark of a long syllable placed over the vowels (vid. Spald., Quint., 1, 5, 23): to place the circumflex over a syllable, syllabam circumducere (Quint., 3, 172, and 12, 10, 33), or circumflectere (Gell., 4, 7, 2); syllabam apice circumducere (if it is contracted from two vowels, Quint., 1, 5, 23; compare Ritter, Gramm. Lat., p. 87, note): a syllable which has the circumflex, syllaba circumflexa.

CIRCUMFLUENT, qui circumfluit, cingit, circumfunditur: circumfus: circumflans (poetical, and Tac.).

CIRCUMFUSE, circumfundere aliquid alicui rei or aliquid aliquid re.

CIRCUMJACENT, circumjaceus (alicui loco).

CIRCUMLOCUTION, *periphrasis, circuitio, circuitus eloquendi, circuitus plurium verborum, circumlocutio (all as grammatical technical terms for περιφρασις, Cic., Quint.). Avoid circumscriptio, amfractus verborum (which in this sense has not the sanction of any old writer), and periphrasis, which is a Grecism. A poetical circumlocution, circumlocutio poetica (Gell.). If our language does not possess the word, we must employ a circumlocution, si non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuncians dicit (after Suet., Tib., 71, estr.). To describe any thing by circumlocution, pluribus verbis aliquid exponere or explicare (Cic., Quint.): pluribus et per ambitum verborum aliquid enunciare (Suet., Tib., 71): circuitu plurium verborum ostendere aliquid (Quint., 8, 2, 17; 12, 10, 32). Circumscribere with or without verbis is more "to describe," "define," &c.: circumscriptione is rather "a period." To use a long circumlocution, aliquid copiose loquacitate circumire. || **Beating about the bush**, ambages.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, ab omni parte circumvehi aliquid (Lic., 36, 21), not circumnavigare (which in Vell., 2, 106, An. = "sail about in." The passage is oceanii circumnavigat sinus).

CIRCUMSCRIBE, finire: includere: coercere: circumscribere (especially to put limits to the exercise of an office): terminare: determinare (Lit.): terminis sepire (Cic.). To circumscribe any body's power, finire potestatem (Lit.): the power of the tribunes, tribunos plebis circumscribere (Ces.): to be circumscribed within narrow limits, in exitum gymum compulsus esse (Cic.). To circumscribe within a narrow field, in exiguum angustumque concludere. To be circumscribed, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptionem esse. [Vid. LIMIT, RESTRAIN.] || **Circumscribed** = narrow: a circumscribed mind, angustum ingenium: angustiae pec

toris: angustus, imbecillus animus: animus tenuis et infirmus (Ces.). To be of *circumscribed abilities*, anguste ab natura instructum esse. *Circumscribed means*, angustie rei familiaria.

CIRCUMSPECT, circumspectus (post-classical, in Quint., Cels., Suet., &c., of persons and things; e. g., circumspectus iudicium); consideratus (both passive, "well-weighed," of things [e. g., considerata iudicia, Cic.], and active, "one who weighs things well" [e. g., homo, Cic.]); providus. Jn. prudens et cautus; prudens et providus; cautus et providus; diligens (careful: also of things); gravis (one who acts from sound principles, after due deliberation).

CIRCUMSPECTIO, circumspectio (Cic.): circumspectum iudicium (well-weighed judgment; for which Gellius has circumspectientia). Jn. circumspectio et accurata consideratio (Cic.): cautio: prudentia: diligentia: gravitas (habit of acting carefully after deliberation). The thing demands much circumspection, rea multas cautiones habet; res est multae diligentiae. With circumspectio, vid. CIRCUMSPECTLY.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, omnia circumspectiens (pericula), Cic.: considerate: cogitare (not cogitare, Stürenburg ad Cic., Arch., 8, 18): caute: circumspecte (Gell.): diligenter: attente: circumspecto iudicio.

CIRCUMSTANCE, res (the most general word): causa (the state, posture, situation, of a thing). Jn. res et causa: tempus, especially the plural tempora (posture of things brought on by the circumstances of the time): ratio (a reason founded in circumstances; hence the circumstance itself): momentum (the decisive circumstance): conditio (condition, limitation): mora (delay): ambages (circumstance of words). Trifling circumstances, parvæ res: parva momenta. The Latins, however, do not usually employ a distinctive substantive, but prefer some general, indifferent expression to convey this notion; as, this circumstance moved me, hoc me movit, or hæc re motus sum. On this circumstance rests the whole business, in eo tota res vertitur (in eo cardo rei vertitur, not to be recommended). According to circumstances, pro re: pro natâ; ex or pro tempore: pro tempore et pro re (Ces., B. G., 5, 8). The circumstances of the times, tempora: ratio temporis or temporum: temporum vincula (Cic., Fam., 10, 6, 2). To act according to circumstances, ex re consulere. Under these or such circumstances, his rebus; quæ cum ita sint or essent (things being so): in hoc or in tali tempore (in such an exigency; under such untoward circumstances. In this meaning the preposition "in" is mostly expressed). Under present circumstances, in præsentia (opposed to in posterum). To suit one's self to circumstances, tempori servire (cut one's coat according to the cloth): necessitati parere (make a virtue of necessity). To be in good circumstances, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse. To be in straitened circumstances, parce ac duriter vitum agere. In his embarrassed or desperate circumstances, in extremis rebus suis. My circumstances are none of the best, res meæ sunt nihillus secundæ. To be placed in the same circumstances, in eadem causâ or eodem loco esse; eadem est mea causa. I am grievously dissatisfied with my own circumstances, vehementer me ponit statibus mei. A man is always dissatisfied with his own circumstances, suæ quæcumque fortunæ maxime ponit (Cic.). Suppose yourself in the same circumstances, eum to esse fingi, qui sum ego (Cic.). || Circumstances (= state of affairs), rerum status: a great change of circumstances has taken place, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: the untoward circumstances of the time or of affairs, iniquitas rerum. || Show, array, apparatus; ornatus; ostentatio.

CIRCUMSTANCED, comparatus; affectus. The thing is so circumstanced, se ita res habet; res est ejusmodi, ut, &c.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, non necessarius, adventicius. || Detailed, accuratus, ver-

bosus (wordy), copiosus (diffuse, full). || Circumstantial evidence, * testimonia, quæ etiam ad tollendam dubitationem sola non sufficiunt, tamen adjuncta ceteris plurimum valent (after Quint., 5, 99). A proof from circumstantial evidence, * probatio non necessaria illa quidem, sed credibilis. To be condemned on circumstantial evidence, * probatione non necessaria illa quidem sed credibili convictum esse. To give a circumstantial account of any thing (in writing), accurate perscribere aliquid: accurate scribere aliquid or de re. Vid. ALSO EVIDENCE.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, accurate; multis or pluribus verbis; copiose: singulatum or singillatim (each thing, one by one).

CIRCUMVALLATE, circumvallare (surround with palisades): vallo et fossâ munire or cingere: circummunire: munitione acquirere (with works generally). Vid. next word.

CIRCUMVALLATION, circumvolutio. Lines of circumvallation, circumvolutio (with ramparts and ditches, Auct., Bell. Hisp., 38, fin.). To form lines of circumvallation, circumvolutum opera, or opere (vid. Editors of Ces., B. C., 3, 66): round a city, urbem operibus or vallâ castellesque circumvolutum: vallum in oppidi circuitu ducere: oppidum circumvallare (with ramparts, &c.): urbem coronâ cingere or circumdare: mœnia urbis coronâ aggredi (with troops; the word being used in a looser sense): round the enemy, hostem circumvallare: vallo crebrisque castellis hostem circumvolutum.

CIRCUMVENT, circumvenire: fraudem or fallaciam alicui facere: dolum alicui necere, confingere: fucum alicui facere. SYN. IN DECEIT.

CIRCUMVENTION, fraus: fraudatio: circumscripio: ars: artes: machine: fallacia. Jn. doli etque fallacie. SYN. IN DECEIT.

CIRCUMVOLVĒ, tr., circumvolvere: circumagere: convertere. INTR., circumvolare (Plin.): circumagi, se circumagere: circumferri: circumverti (of wheels, the heavenly bodies, &c.): in orbem circumagi or se circumvolvere.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, circumactio: circumactus: ambitus (solis).

CIRCUS, circus (of which the adjective is circensis).

GISTERN, cisterna: puteus (Hirt., B. Alex., 5, fin.). Cistern-water, aqua cisternarum or cisternina: aqua specubus or puteis extracta (Hirt., B. Alex., 5, fin.).

CITADEL, castellum: arx.

CITATION, evocatio (general term for summoning a person—before a court, &c.): vocatio (before a court, Yarr. in Gell., 13, 12): in jus vocatio. || Quotation = passage quoted, locus allatus or laudatus (citatus, allegatus, productus, not good). || Act of quoting (passages, examples, &c.), prolatio (e. g., exemplorum): commemoratio (the mentioning of them): relatio (Quint.).

CITE, || before a court, citare in jus, or in iudicium vocare: evocare (general term for to summon an absent person). || Quote, proferre: afferre (not producere; and it is better to avoid adducere, for which Sen., De Irâ, 2, 16, 2, is the only passage cited, an animal in exemplum hominis adducit, quibus, &c. Krebs allows citare with or without testes or auctores. Liry has magistratum libros Mæcer Licinius etiam identidem auctores): laudare (to cite with approbation): notare (with censure): memorare: commemorare: povere: proponere (of examples): to cite as authority, auctorem laudare, or memorare (Cic.), or citare (Lin.): to cite as a witness, testem proferre, producere or (with praise) laudare: a passage, locum afferre: dictum scriptoris commemorare, referre (often, habitually): usurpare: I like better to cite examples from Grecian history than from our own, malo Græcorum quàm nostram proferre: I will cite this one example, ponam illud unum exemplum.

CITHARIN, cithara. Vid. HARP.

CITIZEN, civis (who has the rights of citizenship; opposed to peregrinus): opiduanus, incolæ urbis (the inhabitant of a

city, townsman; opposed to vicarius, & c. lacer): togatus (the citizen in his robe of peace; opposed to paludatus or miles, the warrior): plebeius, homo ignobilis (one of the commonalty; opposed to patricius or vir nobilis): paganus (a common citizen; often opposed to soldiers, Plin., &c.). The citizens, civitas, cives; plebs, plebeii (opposed to the nobles): oppidani: incolæ urbis; pagani.

CITIZEN LIKE, civilis (becoming a citizen, affable, &c.): civilis, communis, popularis (usual in common life): plebeius.

CITIZENSHIP, civitas, jus civitatis (the right of attaining citizenship): civitatus (with reference to a petty town, Sen., Apocol., p. 852). To give any body the rights of citizenship, admit him thereto, civitatem alicui dare, impertire, tribuere; alicui in civitatem accipere or recipere; alicui in civitatem or in numerum civium accipere; civitate alicui donare; civem alicui facere: diploma civitatis alicui offerre (Suet., the best phrase for our "giving the freedom of the city"), alicui ascribere civitatem or in civitatem. To receive the rights of citizenship, or the freedom of the city, consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati alicui ascribi; in civitatem pervenire: to receive the rights of citizenship (or freedom of the city) from any body, civitatem impetrare ab aliquo: for any body, civitatem impetrare alicui: not to choose to avail one's self of the rights of citizenship, civitatis beneficio uti nolle: to obtain the rights of citizenship by stealth, civitatem furari: to lose them, civitatem perdere: to take them away from any body, civitatem alicui adimere; also alicui de civitate extirpare or ejicere.

CITRON, || the tree, citrus, citrus medica (Linn.): of citron-wood, citreus: candied citron, cortex mali citri conditus. || Citron (the fruit), malum citrum: (pomum) citreum.

CITY, urbs (always with respect to the greatness, wealth, &c., of its inhabitants; hence, also, a capital city, and especially Rome): oppidum (as a place of habitation secured against attacks from without): civitas (the collective inhabitants of a city as bound together by common laws, institutions, and usages; the bourgeois or freemen, as such; the city, in a civil regard): municipium (a free city, especially in Italy, having its own laws and magistrates, whose inhabitants, if they had received the jus civile Romanum, were regarded as Roman citizens, had the right of voting at assemblies of the Roman people, and might hold public offices, but had not the Roman sacra; otherwise they were only permitted to serve in the Roman legions, and to stand for military offices): colonia (a Roman colony of citizens or allies): prefectura (a city suspected of disaffection, which was not governed by its own magistrates according to its own laws, but by a prefect sent from Rome). City and country, urbs, agerique. The territory of a city, territorium urbis: ager urbis. In all the cities; from city to city, oppidatim. At the expense of the city (i. e., of the public), sumtu publico, also publice. || The city (i. e., the people thereof), incolæ urbis, urbani; oppidani. || "Freedom of the city," vid. CITIZENSHIP.

CITY, as adj. urbanus, or gen. urbis: opiduenus, or gen. oppidi. A city life, vita urbana. The city magistrates, magistratus urbani: publicus (if opposed to private).

CIVET, * zibethum: civet-cat, * castor zibethicus (Linn.): * viverra zibetha (Linn.).

CIVIC, civilis: civicus: civium. Vid. CIVIL.

CIVIL, civilis: civicus: civium (civis, in the best prose, is found only with corona ["the civic crown"]): civilis, relating to a citizen, &c., does not occur in the sense of "popular," "descending," &c., till after Augustus. Liry has sermo civilis; and in following writers it is used for "civl" or "courtous." The gentile civium is used when what is asserted holds good of each citizen or many individual citizens of the whole body; e. g., orationes

CLARET: vinum rubellum (b, pale red wine). *☞* *T. grapes* (of which, after the conjecture of Voss, Virg., *Ecl.* 5, 7, labruscum: cœnanthe).

CLARIFICATION, to be formed by one of the verbs in CLARIFY.

CLARIFY, deliquare (by pouring off a liquor, *Col.* 12, 33, 2); percolare (by filtering); defecare (clarify of the dregs); desumpare (of honey); diffundere (of wine, vid. the interpretation to Hor., *Ep.* 1, 5, 4). *☞* Clear up, clarum reddere.

CLARION, tuba: lituus. SYN. in TRUMPET.

CLARIONET, tibia argutus.

CLASII, TR., collidere. INTR: *☞* PROPRA, dash against each other, collidi (inter se): concurrere inter se (run together; e. g., of two ships): with any thing, offendere aliquid. IMPR., *☞* In a hostile manner, inter se collidi (of things): concurrere together, inter se: with any body, cum aliquo (in conflict; e. g., of soldiers). To clash (of letters), asperere concurrere: if two consonants clash together, si binæ consonantes colliduntur (*Quint.* 9, 4, 37): inter se concurrere (of simply coming together; but Krebs is wrong in saying that collidere is never used of letters and syllables). *☞* Be at variance; be inconsistent, inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare or dissidere. His actions clash with his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant. The answers (of the witnesses) clash, non congruenter respondent. Take care, not to put together "clashing metaphors," id in primis est custodiendum ut, quo ex genere copieris translationis, hoc designas (*Quint.*). "Clashing metaphors" (Addison), "inconsequentia translationum" (after *Quint.*, 8, 5, 30). *☞* To make a clashing sound, incurrere (of arms, *Quint.* of a discus, *Cic.*).

CLASH, *☞* collision, concurrere. CLASHING, *☞* sio: concursus (the running together; e. g., of ships, enemies, &c., the former as act, the latter as state or thing): conflictus (*Cic.* and *Quint.*, e. g., duorum inter se corporum, *Quint.*). The clashing together of letters, litterarum aspera concursio (*Cic.*): collisus (*Plin.*), collisio (*Just.*), are both post-Augustan. *☞* Discrepare; hostile opposition, &c., repugnantia: pugna: discrepantia (e. g., scripti et voluntatis) discrepantia.

CLASP, s., fibula: retinaculum (general term). *☞* Embrace, amplexus, complexus.

CLASP, v., fibulare (*Col.*): infibulare (*Cluv.*): fibulâ subnectere. With hands clasped together, digitis inter se pectine junctis (*Or.*, *Met.*, 9). To be clasped together (of parts which fit one into the other, commissum esse: inter se commissæ esse: coire (post-Augustan). To clasp each other's hands, dextram dextræ committere (in pledging their faith; poetical, *Or.*). *☞* Grasp, prehendere, apprehendere. *☞* Embrace, amplecti, complexi, circumplexi (quite round; e. g., a tree): amplexari (embrace tenderly): circumplexare (fold about: of a serpent, for instance). To clasp one about the waist, aliquem medium complexi. Clasped in each other's arms, inter se complexi. The vine clasps with its tendrils whatever it meets, vitis chœvialis suis, quidquid mactis est, complexitur.

CLASPER (of a vine, &c.), claviula.

CLASP-KNIFE, *cultor piculatus.

CLASS, classis (the proper word also in a school):ordo (order, rank): genus (rare, "genus"; e. g., of men, birds, &c.). Those of the lowest class, homines infimi ordinis or generis: of all classes, omnium ordinum homines: classes of citizens, pupils, classes (not ordines) civium, discipulorum: men of the same class, ejusdem ordinis homines. One of the first class of citizens, classicus (*Gell.* 7, 13). To arrange scholars in classes, pueros in classes distribuere (*Quint.*). Philosophers of the lowest class, philosophi qui milii quintæ classis videntur (*Cic.*). *☞* In Natural History there are no "classes of animals," but only genera animalium (Krebs). To be at the head of the class (at school), classem ducere (*Quint.* 1, 2, 23). By classes, generatim.

CLASS *☞* in classes describere; CLASSIFY, *☞* generatim distribuere. CLASSIC, a classic, scriptor primæ classis (*Cic.*): scriptor subtilis atque elegans (with reference to fine selection of words and beauty of style). Obs. *Gellius* (an affected writer of the age of the Antonines, 130 A.D.) has scriptor classicus, opposed to scriptor proletrarius: speaking of him with reference to the division of Roman citizens into classes. The classics, scriptores primæ classis; scriptores optimi, præstantissimi, maximi, præcipui, venustissimi atque politissimi (with reference to style): optimi Latinitatis auctores (with reference to Latin style). The (Greek and Latin) classics, antiqui scriptores utriusque linguae: veteres scriptores Græci et Latini.

CLASSICAL, *☞* best, most distinguished (of writers, whose works are master-pieces), optimus: præstantissimus: præcipuus: eximius: prime classis. "A classical writer" (vid. CLASSIC). *☞* With reference to Greek and Roman writers: "Classical literature" (vid. CLASSIC). Classical antiquity, antiquitas Græcorum et Romanorum: antiquitas docta et erudita (with reference to learning): antiquitas elegans (with reference to art). For a long time no author should be read who is not classical of his kind, diu non nisi optimus quisque legendus est: to acquire a copula verborum by perusing works that are classical, copiam verborum parare optima legendo.

CLASSIFICATION, descriptio in classes.

CLATTER, v., crepare or (stronger) crepitare: sonare (general term). To clatter with their arms, armis crepare: their arms clattered, incurrere arma. *☞* Clatter, vid.

CLATTER, s., crepitus (e. g., ringing of glasses). Clatter of arms, armorum sonus or sonitus.

CLAIVOLE. Vid. SHOULDER-BLADE. CLAUSE, *☞* member of a sentence, comma (technical term, but written in Greek characters by Cicero and Quintilian), or pure Latin, incisum: incisio (both *Cic.*: smaller portion): membrum (larger portion): clausula (in jurists, a clause, chapter, &c., in edicts, laws, &c.): caput (head, chapter): comprehensio (period): enuntiation, enuntiation (sentence). To add a clause to a law that, &c., ad legem adicere, ut, &c. *☞* Limitation, exceptio. *☞* Condition, conditio. *☞* Of a crab, brachium.

CLAW, v., ungues injicere alicui: unguibus disceperere: scalpere (scrath).

CLAY, argilla (generally): creta figuraria or quâ utuntur figuli (potter's clay). Of clay, fictilis (made of clay, earthen): figlinus (made by the potter). *☞* Earth, lutum.

CLAYEY, argillosus.

CLAYISH, argillaceus.

CLEAN, r. [vid. CLEANSE]. To clean a room, verrere pavimento (se. cubiculum, Jun.). a house, v.d.s (Plaut.): the streets, vias (Suet.). *☞* To clean any body out (= take from him all he has), evertere et extergere omnium (vid. "sweep clean" under CLEAN, adj.).

CLEAN, *☞* free from stains, &c., purus (without any spot or blemish): mundus (only of solid surfaces, which are free from dirt or stains). JN. mundus purusque. Clean vessels, vasa pura: clean linen, *lintea pura: a clean piece of paper, charta pura: to wash clean, pure lavare. "To keep things clean" (i. e., habitually), munditiam studere, munditiam adhibere (*rid. Cic.*, *Off.* 1, 36, 130). To sweep clean (= plunder any thing so as to leave nothing for another), evertere et extergere (e. g., templâ, *Cic.*, *Verr.* 2, 21, 52). FIG., to have clean hands (= not to have stolen any thing), manus abstinerere alieno: ab alieno abstinere cupiditate aut manus. Obs., aqua pura is not clean, but unmixed water. *☞* Free from moral impurity, purus: Integer. JN. purus et integer: castus. JN. purus et castus: castus purusque (chaste, both of

body and mind): impollutus: incontaminatus.

CLEAN, adv. (quite, altogether), prorsus, plane; funditus (from the foundation): totus (e. g., he is clean altered, totus commutatus est). Numantia was clean destroyed, Numantia funditus delicta est. *☞* Sometimes expressed by a compound word, or by some other turn of expression; e. g., to empty the bottle clean, lagenam exsiccare: a jug, potare facere tunc cadum. To leap clean over any thing, transilire aliquid or trans aliquid.

CLEANLINESS, munditia, mundities: ocerdona, odiosa et exquisita nimis.

CLEANLY, adj., purus (clean); mundus (clean, of things; and loving cleanliness, of persons). Ocer-clean, justo mundior.

CLEANNESS, munditia: mundities: (puritas does not occur in the best prose). *☞* Moral purity, integritas (unspotted character): castitas (chastity): sanctitas (holiness). The cleanness of any body's hands, abstinentia (= alieno abstinere; nulla re conciliare facilis benevolentiam multitudinis possunt ii, qui republicæ præsent, quam abstinentiâ et continentia).

CLEANSE, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (general terms, purificare not to be recommended): februre (by a sacrifice; a religious word): mundum facere, mundare, emundare (purge from dirt): cluere (wash or rinse out): abluere (by washing off): tergere, detergere (wipe off, sweep): extergere (wipe out): verrere, evertere (sweep, sweep out): lustrare (consecrate by a purifying sacrifice): expiare (expiate): cleanse the sewers, cloacas purgare, detergere: the stables, stabuli, bubli purgare or emundare: the body from filth, abluere corpus illivis: sores, expurgare ulcera: the forum of the marks of crime, exstare forum a sceleris vestigiis.

CLEANSE, purgator (e. g., cloacorum of the sewers): qui aliquid purgat, repurgat, emundat, mundum facit, &c.

CLEANSING, purgatio, lustratio; expiatio. A means of cleansing, februum (for an offering): purgamen alieuius rei (for expiation). A cleansing medicine, vid. APERIENT.

CLEAR, *☞* To the sight; bright; light; &c., clarus, clear-shining; naturally clear and bright; lucidus (full of light, and shedding light); pellucidus (transparent in itself); perspicuus (transparent, that may be seen through): limpidus (only of water, naturally light and clear); illustris (in the light, bright); nitidus, nitens (of a pure brightness): serenus (clear, unclouded; of the sky, day, &c.; figuratively, of the brow): latus, hilaris or -us (cheerful; of the countenance): purus (pure, clear, unspotted; also, unmixed, as water, air, also sky, gems, &c.): mundus (clean). Not to be clear about any thing, non habere, quod liquet. A clear sky, clear weather, serenum, serenitas, eundem. Still and clear weather, tranquilla serenitas. It becomes clear, transcrascit; 'tis so, discreetum. Clear water (not mixed), aqua pura. *☞* Also, clear, i. e., plain, evident, manifest, either to the eye or the mind, perspicuus, apertus, manifestus, evidens; testatus (who on, as it were, by witnesses): notus, cognitus (known): certus (certain): planus (intelligible, plain): clarus, lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (bright, lucid): expressus (exactly expressed): distinctio (well-ordered; also of the speaker). It is clear, est perspicuum, planum, evidens, manifestum; apparet, in aperto est; licet; liquet. It is clearer than the light, lucidius, or omni lucidius, or solis lucidius est; perspicuum est omnibus. Clear marks of crime, expressa sceleris vestigia. A clear description, illucida et significans descriptio. *☞* Clear, to the hearing, enorura (clear sounding; opposed to fuscus, thick, hollow): clariorius is poetical: acutus (sharp, high; opposed to crassus, deep): clarus (clear, audible, loud; opposed to obtusus): candidus (clear, not thick). *☞* Clear voice, vox clara or splendida (this implies sweetness also): vox eximibilis (articulate): vox levis. To make the voice clear, splendorem vocis afferre (*Plin.*)

Clear utterance, as planum or explanatum. **||** *Clear, as a quality of the sight, of the hearing, and also of the mind and scuturs (sharp, keen, acute; piercing; of the sight and the mind): perspicax (sharp-sighted, piercing; of a person as to his mind): sollers (intelligent, discerning, judicious): ingeniosus (inventive, talented): sagax (sagacious, as to scent or hearing, or as to mind). A clear head, ingenium acutum, acie; acies mentis, acumen ingenii.* **||** *Clear, i. e., free, unencumbered, liber, solutus; liber et solutus: unimpaired, unhurt, integer (whole), intactus (untouched, unimpaired), inviolatus (unviolated), invulneratus (unwounded), incorruptus (untainted, spoiled in no part), incolumis (unhurt), salvus (with life), sospes (saved by the mercy of Heaven).* *Clear of a thing, liber, or liberatus re, or a re; vacuus re or a re; expers aliquis rei; intactus aliqui re.* *Clear of debt, vere alieno vacuus (having no debt): vere alieno solutus (freed from them): to get clear of debt, exire vere alieno, ut alienum dissolve.* *To get clear of a thing, se aliqui re exuere, se ex aliqui re explicare, expedit; fugere, effugere aliqui, subterfugere aliqui; evadere aliq., &c.; elabi aliqui rei or ex rei (e. g., custodia, vinculis).* *To keep (one's self) clear of, fugere, defugere, cavere: keep another, prohibere or defendere. Aliquid ab aliquo or aliquem ab aliqui re.* *To come off clear, vivum, salvum, integrum evadere (come off safe): absolvi (be acquitted): ponnas non dare (escape punishment): aliqui impune facere, licetisse. You shall not get off clear, as you suppose, hoc tibi non sit abbit; hoc non impune feceris; hoc non impunitum omittam.* **||** *Innocent, pure, innocens, insons, culpa vacuus or carens; purus, castus, integer, sanctus. A clear conscience, conscientia optime mentis; conscientia recte facti or recte factorum; mens bene sibi conscia: to have a clear conscience, nullius culpæ sibi conscius esse, sustentari praeclarâ conscientia suâ. With a clear conscience, sine sollicitudine religionis; salvâ fide; salvo officio; salvis legibus; bonâ mente or bono animo. To be clear of a thing, insonem esse aliquis rei.* **||** *Fair, impartial, integer (unbiased), incorruptus (unbribed), æquus (equal, even, just), studio et irâ vacuus (dispassionate).* **||** *Free, open, patens, apertus; purus (not covered with trees or other things): expolitus (unobstructed): faciliis (easy): a clear sea (i. e., without ice), *mare glacie solutum. To give a thing clear course, rem non impedire. To make a clear way, viam sibi aperire: (of those who give way) loco cedere.* **||** *Full, entire, solidus, sine ullâ deductione; integer, plenus: totus. I set that down as clear gain, id lucrum appono, in lucro pono, puto esse de lucro.*

|| *Clear, || to make clear, pure, bright, &c., purgare: repurgare: expurgare: purum facere (general term, purificare, not to be recommended): mundum facere: mundare: emundare (both post-Augustan): ablucere (to wash off): tergere: detergere (wipe off): extergere (to wipe out): verrere: everttere (by sweeping): to clear a language from incorrect expressions, expurgare sermonem; sermonem usitatum emundare (after Cic., Brut., 74, 253); consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emundare: to clear one's conscience (by the confession of any thing), conscientiam exonerare: se exonerare (Curt., 6, 8, 12, and 9, 9). **||** *Excuse one's self fully: to clear one's self from a charge by an oath, *jurare se sceleri non assensum esse: *jurejurando se purgare. to clear one's self from a charge, crimen amittere; culpam diluere: to clear one's self from rice, vitia ponere. **||** To clarify, vid. **||** To clear up: (a) *INTA*, the crater clear up, disserenat (* Lic., 3, 40); has are cleared up, disserenat (* Plin., 12, 35, 82): (b) *TA*, to clear up a doubt, difficulty, &c., illustrare aliqui: lucrum in lucum aliqui rei afferre (affundere, erroneus) dare aliqui rei lucum: expla-**

nare aliqui (to make intelligible): aperire (develop, all of them with accessory notion of the thing's being dark or intricate): explicare (unfold; of difficulties): interpretari (interpret; words and things which seem to be without sense to a person not initiated in them): occulta et quasi involuta aperire: doubts, dubia aperire: an error, errorem aperire; lucis aliqui afferre rebus: solvere: dissolvere: resolvere: expedito (to unravel): to untie, as it were; e. g., a knot): enodare (intricate or insidious matters; e. g., the snarls of the law, laqueos juris): an ambiguity, ambiguitatem solvere, resolvere: captious questions, captiosa solvere; captiones explicare, discutere. **||** *CLEAR OFF (= pay off).* e. g., tribus pensionibus solvere pecuniam, to clear off a debt in three instalments: to clear off a debt, ut alienum solvere, dissolve; se liberare ab alieno; nomen solvere, dissolve, expedito (all of debts), also solvere, reddere debitum; solidum solvere (the whole debt): ad assem solvere (to clear off every sixpence, not ad denarium, vid. Cic., Quint., 4, extr., and ad Att., 2, 6, extr.). **||** *To disenumber, tutum reddere or prestare (e. g., a place, the sea, &c., of enemies, ab hostibus, or of robbers, a latronibus, or prædonibus, i. e., to overcome them): to clear trees from moss, arboribus emuscare (general term): arboribus museum abraderet: arbores interraderet (by scraping it off): to clear out the sewers, cloacas purgare or detergere.* **||** *To clear away, tollere (e. g., tollere mensam; tollere patinam [!], to clear the table): tollere de loco; ex loco (from a place): amoliri (of obstacles; also with addition of e medio, with labor and difficulty): to clear away obstacles, impedimenta superare; ea quæ obstant transcendere (to overcome them): amoliri quæ impedimento sunt (remove them by great exertions, after Ter., And., 4, 2, 24).* **||** *CLEAR OUT (= empty): to clear a room, a house, &c., vacuum facere: vacuificare: purgare (to clear of any thing unnecessary, e. g., fossas): detergere (of sewers, trenches, &c., cloacas, fossas).* **||** *To pay the custom-house duty, portorium dare. To gain, e. g., a good deal of money is cleared by any thing, permagnum pecunia ex re conficitur. I clear some money by any thing, pecunias facio or capio ex re: what is cleared by the mines, pecunia, que reddit ex metallis; pecunias, quas facio ex metallis. I clear nothing, except by any thing, est solum mihi aliqui (e. g., prædium) in reditu (Plin., Ep., 4, 6, 1): that by which any thing is cleared, fructuosum; questuosum: a great deal is cleared by the vineyards, uberissimus est redditus vinearum: a certain amount is cleared by any thing, aliqui etatum reditu prestat (Plin., Ep., 3, 19, 5): fifty talents are cleared every year from that district, ex eâ regione redeunt quotannis quinquaginta talenta. **||** To sell off or clear a shop, dividere: distrabere: foras, quidquid habeo, vendo (Plaut., Stich., 1, 3, 67). **||** To acquit, absolvere, of any thing, aliquis rei (of a crime, injuriarum, or with regard to a thing, aliqui rei or de aliqui re (e. g., regis suspitione, de prævaricatione): exsolvere (of any thing, aliqui re): liberare (of any thing, aliqui re).*

|| *CLEAR, adv. Vid. CLEAN, adv.*
|| *CLEARANCE, apocha (ἰσοχὴ, general term for receipt), or accepti latio: * apocha manu sigilloque firmata: * literæ rei acceptæ or traditæ testes. **||** For a ship, * portorii soluti apocha: * portorii accepti latio.*

|| *CLEARLY, clare: perspicue: evident: plane: lucide: dilucide: enodate: enucleate: expresse: to speak clearly, perspicue dicere: plane et aperte dicere: plane et dilucide loqui: distincte dicere (clearly and intelligibly): plane et articulate eloqui (so that every syllable is heard, Gell., 5, 19): to say any thing clearly and plainly, articulatum distincte dicere aliqui (opposed to fuscè disputare aliqui et libere, Cic., Legg., 1, 13, 36): to write clearly, plane, apte, perspicue scribere: distincte ac distribute scribere (with distinctness and proper order or arrange-*

*ment; with reference to the sense): literate perscribere (with regard to the letters, vid. Cic., Pis., 25, extr.): to write clearly to any body, enucleate perscribere ad aliquem: to pronounce clearly, expremere et explanare verba (Plin., Paneg., 64, 3). Onas, evidenter is used by Livy, and therefore correct; but there is no authority for evidenter videre: it should be plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue videre (Krebs). **||** Obviously, undoubtedly, sine dubio (Cic.): procul dubio (Livy): haud dubie (not sine ullâ dubio): sine ullâ dubitatione (without any hesitation): certe (certainly). This reading is clearly the right one, hæc lectio haud dubie or sine dubio vera est: this reading is clearly preferable, hæc lectio sine ullâ dubitatione præferenda est. Often by circumlocution with manifestum est. He is clearly a fool, manifestum est, enim esse stultum.*

|| *CLEARNESS, claritas (general term): splendor: candor (brightness): serenitas (of the sky), also serenum; sudum: acies mentis or ingenii; ingenii acumen (of the understanding): pelluciditas (Virg., 2, 8, 10), or perspicuitas (perspicuity: also of the transparency of glass): evidential, also lux (with reference to the mind or understanding). Tac., Dial., 23, 6, plenitas (not plantitas) sententiarum is the correct reading; vid. Ruperti: splendor vocis (clearness of the voice): splendor verborum, however = beauty of expression, vid. Cic., Brut., 49, 164, and Plin., Ep., 7, 9, 2; elegantia (clearness and correctness of expression, with reference to grammar, Cic., De Or., 3, 10, 39). **||** Purity, munditia: mundities: castitas: integritas. **||** Puritas is to be rejected from classical prose. Clearness of language, sermo purus, or emendatus, or purus et emendatus (by no means sermonis puritas); incorrupta integritas: incorrupta sanitas (clearness of expression, as quality of the orator, Cic., Brut., 35, 132; De Opt. Gen., 3, 8): mundities verborum or orationis (clearness in speech; i. e., the absence of all vulgarisms, &c., Gell., 1, 23; 10, 3): cæli serenitas (clearness of the sky).*

|| *CLEAR-SIGHTED (in any thing), sagax ad aliqui perspicendum: a clear-sighted man, vir prudentis consilii.*

|| *CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, perspicacitas.*
|| *CLEAR-STARCH, tr., * amylo solidare, from amyllum (ἄμυλον).*

|| *CLEAVE, INTA, hære in aliqui re; adhærere aliqui rei: inhærere aliqui rei or in aliqui re, e. g., lingua adhæret or inhæret: adhærere aliqui rei or ad aliqui: inhærere in aliqui re. FIG., to cleave to a habit, *institutum suum moricus tenere: to words, *in verborum quasi cortice hære: to cleave to a person continually, quasi umbra aliquem sequitur aliquis: se agglutinare (Plaut Men., 2, 2, 63): manere (to remain fast) hæret ei peccatum (he cleaves to his fault), se dare, se dedere, se tradere aliqui alicui rei: se addicere aliqui (to cleave to a person or thing from inclination): morem gerere, obsequi aliqui (cleave to a person): indulgere aliqui rei (cleave to any thing): studere aliqui rei (stronger term): se conferre ad studium aliquis rei: dedere se studio aliquis rei: totum se tradere aliqui (stronger term for to cleave to any body), also totum aliquis esse: aliquis esse proprium (Cic., ad Dir., 7, 30, 2): multum esse in re (stronger term for to cleave to any thing; e. g., in venationibus). Vid. CLING.*

|| *CLEAVE, TA, findere (general term): diffindere (asunder): cedere (with an axe, e. g., lignum): cleft, fissus (general term, as Suet., Cæs., 61, ungula): bisulcus (in two parts = cloven, ungula: pes: lingua): to cleave a rock, saxum diffindere: discutere (to strike asunder; e. g., murum): secare (cut; properly and improperly): persecare: intersecare (properly): scindere (properly and improperly): to clean in the middle, medium secare: lectu findere (with a blow): dissecare. Cloven footed animals, bisulca, plural. A horse with hoofs cloven like fingers, equus in modum digitorum fissis ungulis (Suet.).*

|| *CLEAVER, qui findit (of person): do labra (butcher's chopping-knife).*

CLEAVING-STONE, schistos or -us (xεῖρος, Plin.).

CLEF (in music). Kraft gives *signum, *clavis.

CLEFT, fissura: fissum: rima (fissure in a solid body lengthwise and into the depth of it; chink): hiatus (wide cleft, open and deep). To have a cleft in it, fissurā dehiscere: rimam agere (ducere, poeticallly).

CLEFT, = clogen. Vid. **CLEAVE**, TR. **CLEMENCY**, clementia: mansuetudo (mildness of a private person who does not take vengeance for a mortification suffered; opposed to iracundia, Diod.). Sometimes lenitas (gentleness): indulgentia (readiness to overlook). JN. facilitas et clementia (Ter.); clementia mansuetudoque (Cic.); lenitas et clementia (Cic.). To act with clemency, clementia uti: to show clemency to any body, clementer agere cum aliquo; clementer tractare aliquem; gratiam facere delicti (to pardon a particular crime). With clemency, clementer, leniter, mollior, indulgentior. || *Clemency of the weather*, clementia (hiemis, diel, Col.: coeli, Flor. and Luc.). or circumlocution by adj. mitis, lenis, &c.

CLEMENT, clemens (acting mercifully and humanely toward the criminal, those who have wronged him, &c.; opposed to crudelis): lenis (mild, placable; opposed to vehemens, asper, acer): indulgens (ready to overlook, &c.; opposed to acerbus et severus). || *Of the weather*, mitis: lenis. || Clemens in this sense is rather poetic.

CLENCIL. Vid. **CLINCH**.

CLEPSYDRA. Vid. "water-clock," under **CLOCK**.

CLERGY, clerus: clerici: ecclesiastici (Eccl.).

CLERGYMAN, sacerdos (priest): clericus: ecclesiasticus: sacerum antistes.

CLERICAL, clericus: ecclesiasticus. The clerical profession, *ordo clericorum: to enter the clerical profession, *ordini clericorum ascribi.

CLERK, || *clergyman*, vid. || *Scholar*, doctus: doctrinā instructus: eruditus. JN. doctus atque eruditus. A great clerk, perdoctus: pereruditus: doctus atque impris eruditus: mire or doctissimus eruditus, &c. [Vid. **LEARNED**]. To be a great clerk, multā doctrinā esse. || *Writer or other helper to a judge, tradesman, &c.*, scriba (scribe): minister (general term). A merchant's clerk, mercatoris minister. Clerk of the market, agoranomus (ἡγοράνομος): at Rome, this was one office of the *judicis plebis*: praefectus annonae (who presides over the sale, &c., of corn). || *Parish-clerk*, funalis sacrorum.

CLERKSHIP, || *scholarship*, vid. || *Office of being a clerk*, scribē ministerium (Liv., 4, 8): scriptus, &s (Liv.): scribatus, us (Cod., Just., 7, 62, 4). To be a clerk, scriptum facere.

CLEVER, callidus (clever; of intellectual sagacity and cunning, derived from experience and knowledge of the world: cujus "tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concealluit," Cic.): sollers (possessing practical genius and inventive power): astutus (acute in inventing and executing secret projects. Diodor.); cunning, with innate sharp-sightedness, tamsh, i. e., vultus: versutus (versatile); clever in dissimulation, and in getting out of scrapes: vafer (adroit in practicing tricks, especially in law affairs; cunning, like a pettifogging lawyer): eruditus (well-trained, well-instructed): ingeniosus (fertile in expedients): dexter (dextrous: naturally ready and clever in applying his knowledge or art): bonus (general term for good at any thing). Clever in any thing, qui commodō or scienter aliquid facit (e. g., a clever dancer, qui commodō saltat): arte insignis (e. g., medicus arte insignis): peritus alicujus rei: exercitatus in aliqua re: naturaliter clever in or at any thing, aptus factusque ad aliquid. To be a clever man in one's line or profession, admirabilem esse suo genere (Cic.). A clever rogue or rascal, venerator: (in aliqua re) satis venerator. To be clever at any thing, habilius esse ad

aliquid: aptum esse ad aliquid: to be naturally clever at any thing, natum esse ad aliquid.

CLEVERLY, sollerter: commodē (e. g., saltare), &c.: scienter (with knowledge of one's art, &c.): perito: ingeniose: docte (e. g., psallere).

CLEVERNESS, || *dexterity, cunning, sollertia*: culliditas: astutia: vafritia (Sen.) [SYN. in **CLEVER**]: in anything, doctilias: ingenium doctile (aptness to learn): peritia alicujus rei: scientia alicujus rei: eruditio, doctrina: usus alicujus rei (practice in any thing): exercitatio (dexterity acquired by practice, Quint., 10, 5, 9).

CLEW, } glomus. To twist any thing **CLUE**, } in a clew, aliquid glomerare. || *Guiding thread*, linum or flum dux (Vid. Prop., 3, 5, 8; Virg., Æn., 6, 29). IMPR., perhaps dux: aliquid sequor.

CLEW, v. To clew sails, the nearest is vela subducere (to reef them).

CLICK, tinnire: tintillare.

CLIENT, cliens (masculine and feminine). Clientes, clientes: clientela. A young client, clientulus: to be any body's client, esse in alicujus clientela: to become any body's client, conferre se in alicujus clientelam; alium se in clientelam ac fidem commendare.

CLIENTSHIP, clientela.

CLIFF, scopulus: rupes: saxa [SYN. in **ROCK**]. A tall or high cliff, rupes praecelsa (Virg.).

CLIFFY. Vid. **Rocky**.

CLIMACTERIC, } annus climactericus. **CLIMACTERICAL**, } rictus: agnus aetatis, quem κλιμακτηρικὸν appellant (Censor., de die nat., Gall., 15, 7; especially the sixty-third year). The climacterical years, anni climacterici: gradus aetatis humanae (Censor.): scansionis annorum lex, quam κλιμακτηρίαν appellant (Plin., 7, 49, 50). One's climacteric or climacterical year, tempus climactericum. Any body is in his climacterical year, habet aliquid climactericum tempus (Plin., Ep., 2, 20, 4): to be in one's first, second climacterical year, in primo, secundo, &c., aetatis gradu esse (Censor.).

CLIMATE, || *with reference to temperature*, cœlum: natura coeli: temperatio coeli (Col.). The variability of the climate, coeli varietas: aëris qualitas (nature of the air): aër (the air itself). Climate is often translated by regio when "a district" is spoken of with reference to its climate. A healthy climate, coeli salubritas, cœlum salubre: aër salubris: an unhealthy climate, aër pestilens; coeli gravitas: the healthy climate of a country, salubris loci natura (opposed to pestilens natura loci). A mild climate, temperatio or temperies coeli: temperata coeli regio: aër temperatus calore or frigore: a warm climate, aër calidus: a cold climate, aër frigidus: regio refrigerata: to live in a warm climate, soli vicinum esse: to be born in a cold climate, refrigerata regione nasci. Obs., clima, n. (κλίμα = inclinatio coeli, Virg.), was not used in this sense till the time of Appuleius, &c. || *Region*, vid.

CLIMAX, gradatio (κλίμαξ).

CLIMB, scandere: up, into, &c., scandere aliquid or in aliquid (e. g., the walls, muros; the rampart, in aggerem): concendere with accusative (with reference to remaining on the top of the thing ascended): e. g., equum, navem): ascendere aliquid or in aliquid (to climb up till the top is reached: a wall, murum; the sides of a ship, navem or in navem): inscendere in aliquid (with reference to being in it after we have ascended: a tree, in arborē: into a carriage, bcd, in currum, lectum): escendere in aliquid (with reference to our being raised above the rest, and so distinguished from them, when we are there: the rostra, escendere in rostra, in coniectione: the mast, escendere in malum): to climb over, transcendere aliquid (e. g., a wall, mauerem, muros): superare aliquid (if it is a feat of difficulty and labor): e. g., navigationes: evadere in with accusative (to a place, whether with a friendly or hostile purpose): uiti or culti in with accusative (to struggle up to). To climb up to

the top of the mountain, evadere in jugum montis: eniti in vortem montis: to the top of the wall, murum or in murum ascendere: in murum (or muros) evadere: in moenia evadere (both either of the defenders or attackers of a city). Hard to climb (of a hill, &c.), aditu difficilis or arduus. Fig., to climb to honors, rank, office, &c., ascendere ad altiores gradus: promoveri ad, or in unpiorem gradum, or ad ampliora officia: procedere honoribus longius.

CLIMBERS, herbe, plantae, &c.) minus arboribus circumvolvunt; quae climaculis suis, tanquam manibus, quicquid sunt nactus, apprehendunt (after Cic., De Sen., 52).

CLINCH. To clinch a nail, perhaps *clavum per asciam (tabulam, &c.) adactum retundere. To clinch the fist, digitos comprimere pugnumque facere: compliri me in pugnum manum (opposed to manum explicare): to clinch an argument, argumentum breviter attingere (Cicero put it in a concise, striking form): argumentum etiam attinge etiam premere (to press it vigorously; fix it fast by repetition). || *Grasp in the hand*, vid. **GRASP**.

CLINCH, || *double entendre*, ambiguitas verbi or verborum: suspicio ridiculi abscondita (Cic.).

CLINCHER, || *clamp*, vid. || *An irrefragable argument*, argumentum breviter strictum (concisely and forcibly put): argumentum luce clarius.

CLING, adhærere (alicui rei; also ad aliquid, of clinging to what one will not leave, Cæs.; also of properties that stick close to a person): inherere ad aliquid and alieui rei (Cic.; properly and figuratively, ad saxa, Cic.; visceribus, Cic.): adhærere ad aliquid, alieui rei, also in aliquid re (ad aliquam disciplinam, Cic.; ad saxum, Cic.): to cling to (an opinion, &c.), manere, permanere, perstare in aliqua re; ab aliqua re non discedere, non mutare, immutare aliquid: to cling obstinately to any thing, aliquid mordicus tenere (e. g., to words, verba, Cic.). || *To be given up to a pursuit*, adhærere alicui rei or ad aliquam rem: amplector or amplexus teneo aliquid. To cling to justice and honor, justitiae bonestaque adhærere: justitiam et virtutem amplecti: to cling to any thing too fondly, nimio amore aliquid amplexus teneo: men who cling to certain traditional opinions, certis quibusdam destinatis sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati. To cling to any body's party, deditum, additum esse, favere, studere alicui; favere alicujus partibus: studiosum esse alieuius: esse e partibus alicujus, &c.

CLINGY, lentus. Vid. **CLANNY**.

CLINIC, lecto affixus.

CLINK, tinnire: sonare.

CLINK, s., tinnitus: sonitus.

CLIP, || *hug*, complecti, amplecti. || *Shear*, erap, tondere, detondere; rescare (cut away), circumcidere (cut round): praecidere (cut off the end): deurtare (to cut short, and so mutilate, Cic.): detruncare. To clip one's wings, pennas alieui incidere or intereudere. To clip trees, arbores putare or amputare (lop, prune; opposed to hnnittere), decumminare (to top them), detruncare (to top, Liv.), collucare, interlucare (thin it below), subluare (general term), intervellere (thin it by pulling or cutting out boughs here and there), tondere (clip, as a hedge). To clip coin, nummos circuncidere. To clip words, literas, syllabas opprimere. Fig., take away useless matter (of a writing, &c.), rescare, circumcidere, praecidere, amputare, circumseribere, coercere. To clip away gaudy ornaments, ambitiosa recidere. To clip (general term, i. e., to reduce, lessen), minuire, imminuere, deminuere, extenuare: detrachere, deminuere aliquid de aliqua re.

CLIQUE, sodalitas: sodales.

CLORK, vid. **CLORK**.

CLOCK, horologium (ὥρολόγιον, general term for any instrument for telling the time). A clock goes, *horologium movetur: a clock is right, horoegia linea congruunt ad horas (of a sun-dial, in

Plin.: horologii virgula congruit ad horas (of our clock). A clock is serving; horologii virgula non congruit ad horas: goes too fast, too slow; "horologium celestius or tardius movetur: strikes; horologium sono indicat horas: to set a clock, horologium diligenter ordinare: to wind up a clock, "horologium intendere: the clock has stopped, "horologium moveri desistit: the clock is down, "horologium devolutum esse (Reichard). What clock is it? hora quota est? at what clock? hora quota? or quota? only. It has struck five o'clock, "hora quinta audita est: they bring word that it is five o'clock, hora quinta nunciatur (Sud., Dom., 16): to ask what o'clock it is, horas (non horam) requirere: to ask any body what o'clock it is, quereere horas ab aliquo: to send any body to see what o'clock it is, mittere ad horas. Hands of a clock, horologii virgulae: works of a clock, machinatio, quâ horas movetur (after Cic., N. D., 2, 38, 97). A man who is like clock-work, homo observantissimus omnium officiorum (Plin.): "qui omnia ad tempus diligentissime agit or administrat. Water-clock, clepsidra (κλεψιδρα). The water-clock has run out, clepsidra exhausta est (Kraff), or extremum stillicidium exhaust (Sen.). Obs., Cicero applies solarium as general term even to a water-clock, quum solarium aut descriptum (sun-dial), aut ex aquâ (water-clock), contempleretur.

CLOCK-CASE, "theos horologii.

CLOCK-MAKER, artifex horologii.

CLOCK-MAKING, ars horologia faciendi (after Plin., 7, 60, 60).

CLOCK-WORK, machinatio, quâ horas movetur (according to Cicero, N. D., 2, 38, 97). To be like clock-work, observantissimum esse omnium officiorum: omnia ad tempus diligentissime agere or administrare. A man who is like clock-work, "homo, qui, tamquam lineæ solarî (or virgule horologii), ad horas semper congruit. Vid. under CLOCK.

CLOD, gleba, diminutive glebula (of earth; also a lump of other substances, as pitch, &c.): globus, diminutive globulus (general term for any round mass: also of flour). A clowen, homo rusticus: "stipes: caudex (as abusive epithets against a person).

CLODDY (of the soil), glebosus (opposed to tener).

CLOD-PATE, "vid. CLON (= clogen).

CLOG, imitari: impedimentum afferre alicui rei faciendæ (general term): obstat: or officere alicui et alicui rei aliquid (the former, merely to be in the way; the latter, implying a hostile manner). To clog a person's plans, aliquid consiliis obstat or officere (with the difference just mentioned): onerare aliquem or aliquid aliquid re: gravare aliquem aliquid re (to load or burden with: gravare potest, also aliquid mihi gravat: e. g., officium, Hor.): "nimium onus imponere alicui: "nimio pondere onerare aliquem: to be clogged with business, negotia obratam or opprimum esse. Vid. also, "to be a clog," under CLON, s.

CLOG, s., compes (stiter). Clogs for walking in, tegumenta calceorum (after Col., 1, 8, 18, who gives tegmina pedum for shoes). Wooden clogs, sculpedum (high wooden shoes worn by slaves, &c., Cat., R. R., 59, and 135; Plant., Cur., 2, 8, 53). A hinderance, impedimentum (general term): onus (weight): mora (delay). To be a clog to any body or any thing, moram alicui or alicui rei afferre: esse in morâ: inferre moram et impedimentum: to be a great clog to any body, multam alicui moram afferre: to any thing, moram et tarditatem afferre alicui rei (e. g., bello, Cic.).

CLOISTER, cenobium (E-cl.): monasterium (inter and general term). To shut a cloister, "in coenon monachorum or monasterium recipi. A portico, portus (from porta, on account of the many doors, as it were, formed by the columns, was a covered walk, gallery, or hall, supported by columns, which the Romans had contiguous to their houses for walks,

especially round the temples and public buildings, in which to be sheltered from rain). Obs., peristylum was a new covered space in the middle of a house surrounded by porticoes.

CLOISTRAL, monasterialis (quite late), or cloistral with genitive; e. g., cenobitarum or monachorum (of the monks), or cenobii or monasterii (of the cloister).

CLOKE, "amiculum (large, vide, but CLOAK, "short and open in front, worn by women, Lio., 27, 4, and 34, 7, as well as by men, Nep., Dat., 3, 2): pallium, diminutive, palliolium (the wide Grecian cloak worn in earlier times at Rome by women only, later by men also, 2. "The pallium was likewise used to rest or sleep on; or he who wears such a cloak, palliatus): pennis (a narrower garment with a cape to it, worn, as a protection against the inclemency of the weather, by people of both sexes and of every age, station, and rank; especially on journeys, on the march; it likewise served as either upper or under bed covering: vid. Sen., Ep., 87, 2: he that wears it, pennatus): lacerna (thick woollen cloak, consisting of a single piece of cloth, worn as a protection against cold and rain, as well in war as in time of peace: he that wears it, lacernatus): lana (Cicero, similar to the lacerna, only occurs in the poets of the Silver Age): paludamentum, sagum, diminutive sagulum (the proper war-habit of the Romans): paludamentum, longer and wider; the sagum, shorter and narrower: generally, paludamentum is used in speaking of the war-cloak of the general: he that wears it, paludatus: sagatus or sagulatus): chlamys (χλαμς: the war-dress of the Greeks, especially of the Greek cavalry, quite similar to the sagum: it was entirely open in front, and is only used when speaking of Greeks: in later times a cloak, similar to the war-dress of the Greeks, worn by women, boys, and Citharædæ, &c.): abolla (double, or, rather, a lined cloak, which also served as a bed-cover, used by travellers, soldiers, and also philosophers): palla (the state-cloak, or dress-lack, of the Roman ladies; also worn by actors on the stage and singers: he that wears it, pallatus): stupa: amphimalla (winter-cloak of thick stuff; the stupa shaggy on one side, and the amphimalla on both: they were introduced about the time of Pliny, vid. Hist. Nat., 8, 48, 73): endromis, idis, J. (in thick, warm cloak, which generally was put on by runners, prize fighters, and people who had been playing at ball, &c., after the game, to save themselves from taking cold). To wear a cloak, amiculo circumdatus esse: pallium, &c., gestare: palli, &c., amictum esse: to put on one's cloak with taste (i. e., with regard to the folds it makes), collocare chlamydem, ut apicem pallum componere (after Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 77: Quint., 11, 3, 156): to put on another cloak, pallium commutare: to take up one's cloak, pallium attolere: pallium colligere (to keep it clean). Fic., "pretext, species (by which one endures to fight whatever is evil or suspicious: the appearance of innocence): pretextus only used in post-Augustan age instead of simulatio (aliquis rei), pretext cloak under which one conceals the truth: to cover a very bad thing with the cloak of integrity, honestæ prescriptionis, cum turpissimum tegere: to wrap one's self in the cloak of virtue, virtute se involvere (Hor., Od., 3, 29, 55): to cover any thing with the cloak of charity, aliquid humanitate tegere (Nep., Dion., 2, 4). Vid. also, PRETEXT.

CLOKE, "conceal by a pretext CLOAK, s. (anything), rem involucri tegere et quasi velis obtundere, also velare rem only. To cloak any thing with any thing, pretendere aliquid alicui rei: rem tegere or occultare aliquid re: rem excusatione alicuius rei tegere (by excuse); vid. Cic., Lael., 12, 43): rem in aliquid rei simulationem conferre (e. g., timorem in rei frumentariæ simulationem conferre, Cæsar., B. G., 1, 40): rem colore nomine aliquid (Val. Max., 8, 2, 2): to endeavour to cloak any thing, velamentum alicui rei querere (Sen., De Vit. Beat.,

137): to cloak an infamous thing, honestæ prescriptione rem turpem tegere; rei deformari dare colore (both = palliare or to make plausible, to give an external coloring, Cæsar., B. G., 3, 32; Quint., 3, 8, 44): to cloak one's crime with fine words, splendida verba pretendere culpæ suæ (Ov., Rem., 240): integumentis involvere aliquid; nomine aliquid rei aliquid involvere (both Val. Max.): nomine aliquid rei tegere atque velare aliquid (e. g., cupiditatem suam, Cic.).

CLOAK-BAG, "averta (a sort of great cloak-bag, Hor., Sat., 1, 6, 106: Sen., Ep., 7, 1: hippopæra, the singular, is erroneous).

CLOSE, TR., "to shut, claudere: operire (opposed to aperire): ostium or fores operire: to close the gates against any body, claudere alicui portas: to close the eyes, oculos claudere (properly, to close the eyes forever; i. e., to die): oculos operire (properly, to close the eyes, of people who are going to sleep): pupulus claudere (properly, of the cyclops): to close the line of march, agmen claudere or coagere: the ranks are closed, ordines densantur: to march with closed ranks, munio agmine incedere (Sall., Jug., 46, 3): to close any body in one's arms (vid. EMBRACE). To terminate or to bring to an end, finem facere with Gerund in . . . di. e. g., to close a letter, a script, scribendi, dicendi finem facere: finem alicui rei imponere, constituere: perorare (of a speech): to close one's life, vitam finire: vitâ excedere: diem supremum obire: ad finem or exitum adducere aliquid: finire aliquid: terminare aliquid (to put an end to, with reference to space): finem or modum imponere alicui rei; finem statuere or constituere alicui rei (with reference to time): epistolam concludere (letter): to close a controversy, controversiam dirimere: to close an account, conficere rationem et consolidare: to close a bargain, negotium conficere or conficere et absolvere (for one's self): negotium procurare (for any body): I close the bargain with any body, de pretio inter nos convenit: the bargain was closed, de pretio intermentem et vendentem convenit. To close in: to close in with a wall, muro (muris) seipere; moribus cingere: to close in with a rampart and ditch, seipere vallo et fossa: the enemy, hostem circumvenire: locorum augustis claudere (Ala defiles): to be closed in by any thing, aliquid re cingi, circumdari, contineri. [Vid. ENCLOSE]. To close up, claudere: intercludere: praecludere (intercludere in the middle, praecludere in front): obstruere (to close up, by any thing erected for that purpose, the access to any thing or place): alicui aditum intercludere or praecludere (to any body): viam praecludere (in front): viam obstruere (to barricade, as it were, or obstruct): iter intercludere or interumpere (to the enemy on his march): iter obsepire (to close up by a wall, hedge, or any boundary: also by troops): iter, "hoirs (e. g., of the cyclops, wounds, &c.): thorem suum comprimere (of flowers).

To close WITH: to come into close quarters, manum conserere: ad manum accedere: cominus pugnare (gladius): cominus aliquid uti: manu decertare (all these are to fight close together, or to come to close quarters with the sword, after the commencement of the fight with javelins, arrows, &c.). To close (collatis signis) concurrere: parricium committere (mostly of two hostile armies): armis congredu cum aliquo (manu) colligere cum aliquo: ferrum et manus conferre cum aliquo: signa conferre cum aliquo (all e. g., cum hostibus). To coalesce, coalescere; conglutinari.

CLOSE, s., "in close, septum: conseptum: locus septus: cohors or cohors, in MSS. also cohors (quadrata for castle, and a place fenced round with hurdles, &c., whether movable or not). A small field, agellus: ager conscriptus, Cic. To close (on point where anything has an end), finis: extremum: terminus: exitus (Syn. in END): clausula (the close of

s sentences or latter): at the close of the speech, in extrema oratione: at the close of a book, in extremo libro: at the close of the year, extremo anno (or extremo anni); also ex uite anno: at the close of the month of June, extremo mense Junio (not ultimo mense, which signifies in the month of June of last year): at the close, in fine: in extremo (with reference to space); also ad ultimum: ad extremum (at the very close). To bring any thing to a close, finem alicui rei afferre: aliquid ad finem adducere or perducere; aliquid absolvere (to effect or complete in all its parts): aliquid transigere (a bargain, a business): aliquid prodigare (with the accessory notion of dispatch): conficere: perficere: consummare aliquid.

CLOSE, *adj.*, || *shut*, *clausus*. || *Confin'd* (formed by the past participle of the verbs meaning to *confine*, *vid.*) || *Reversed*, taciturnus; tectus; oculus; ocellus et tectus: *close to any body*, tectus ad aliquem; *cautious (in speaking)*; timidus (*timid*); frigidus (*cold*). || *Solid*, densus; condensus (*consisting of closely ad. ring parts: opposed to rarus*); spissus (*for things which hardly admit any interstices to be risible, almost impenetrable: opposed to solutus*); solidus (*of a firm mass, compact; opposed to cussus, pervius*); confertus (*crumpled, as it were; opposed to rarus*); arrior or artior (*closer*); a close, bacile arrior, acies condensus, conferta: *with close ranks*, munito agmine (e. g., to march, *incedere*, *Sal., Jug.*, 46, 3). || *Concise*, pressus (*figuratively of an author, orator, &c., and his style*); brevis (*brief, also of an orator, &c.*); concisus sententiae (e. g., *of thoughts*); sententias densus, creber (*rich in ideas*); Thucydides creber rerum frequentia, *concise from the richness of thoughts*). || *Narrow*, angustus (*not wide: opposed to latus*); artus (*more correct than artus, confind, limited; opposed to laxus*); contractus (*contracted, more cognate with angustus than with artus: hence Jn. contractus et angustus*, e. g., Nilus); prangustus (*very close*); close writing (e. g., *on the margin of the pages*), paginae contractio (*Cic., Att.*, 5, 4, *extr.*); close packing, hominum in angusto sedentio coartatio (*after Liv.*, 27, 46, *of the sitting in the theatre*); close meaning of a word, * angustior vocis notio: to make close, * angustum reddere; angustare; coartare: contrahere: to become close, in artus coire: the limits of the world are too close (*narrow*) for him, orbis terrarum cum non capit (*after Curt.*, 7, 8, 12): close together; e. g., to range the ships close together, naves in arto stipare: a close garment, vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens; or vestis astricta. || *Intimate*: to be with a person on the closest terms of friendship, artissimo amicitiae vinculo cum aliquo conjunctum esse; familiarissime uti aliquo: the closest ties of friendship, artissima amicitiae vincula: to form a close intimacy with any body, eibi conjungere aliquem familiari amicitia: I am on terms of close intimacy with any body, magna est mihi cum aliquo familiaritas, also familiaritate magna, or arta, or intima, or maxima cum aliquo conjunctum esse; magno usu familiaritatis cum aliquo conjunctum esse; arta familiaritate completi aliquem: to live with any body on terms of close intimacy, aliquo familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate alicuius versari, also vivere cum aliquo (*vid. Cic., Tus.*, 1, 33, 81, *Wolf*); a close relation, propinqua cognatione conjunctus: a very close relation, proximus cognatione or propinquitate; arta propinquitate conjunctus. || *Parasimious*, parvus; tenax; parvus et tenax; restrictus; restrictus et tenax; malignus (*close towards others*); very close, preprius: to be close, parce vivere (*live closely*); parcere with dative; parum, tenacem esse with genitive; parce ac tenuiter vivere. || *Dull* (*of the weather*), gravis (*heavy*); nubilis (*cloudy*, e. g., *colum*; *day, dice*); sub-nubilis (*somewhat cloudy*). || *Attentive*, art-nus; intentus; peratentius (*stronger term*): to this and similar considerations close attention ought to be paid, hinc et talia curam-sicendi sunt: to listen with

close attention to any thing, *peratente* *audire* *aliquid* : *to pay the closest attention to one's studies*, *totum se abdere in literas*. Often by *omni* or *summo studio*; *studiosissime*; *enixissime*; c. g., *to pay close attention to one's books*, *summo studio discere*; *animo equi aliquid* : *to pay close attention to what any body says*, *diligenter attendere, attente*, or *attento animo*, or *serulo audire aliquem*; *præbere se alicui attentum auditorem*; *adesse animo (animi)*, *erigere mentem (mentes)* *auresque et aliquid dicentem attendere* (of those who pay close attention to an orator). || *Near*, *propinquus*; *vicinus* (of place, less frequent with reference to time): *finimus* (with dative): *prope* : in *propinquo* (close to any thing): *to be close to*, *prope esse* (general term): *propinquo* or *vicinum esse* (with reference to time and place): *non longe abesse* : in *propinquo* *adesse*: *subesse* (of place and time): *closer*, *propius adesse* : *to be close at hand*, *appetere* (i. e., *to approach*, of time, a day, night, season, &c.): *to be very close*, *supra caput esse* : in *cervicibus esse* : in *capite* *ut* in *cervicibus esse* (of place, time, and erents; *vid. Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 52, 22): *to lie or be situated close by*, *prope*, or in *propinquo jacere*, or *situm esse*: *prope esse* : *non longe abesse*: *subesse*: *to stand close by any body*, *non longe abesse ab aliquo*: *quite close by*, *juxta*, *secundum* (close by, indicating a direction, *along . . .*): *close to or by the shore*, *prope ripam*, *secundum ripam* (*along* ; e. g., *navigare*); *very close to or by*, *proxime a* with *ablativus* or *alone with accusative*: *contiguus* (of place; e. g., *contiguus alicui loco* or *cum aliquo loco*). [§ 46.] *Affinis* in the above meaning is *not met* with in *classic prose*: *conterninus* and *contiguus* only used by poets and later writers. || "*To come to close quarters*": *vid.* "*to close with*," under the verb *to Close*.

CLOSE-FISTED, } [Vid. CLOSE, *adj.*]
CLOSE-HANDED. } = *parsimonious*.

CLOSELY, || *in a reserved manner*,
timide: caute. || *Thickly, &c., dense:*
spisse: solide: confertum: arctus. || *Con-*
cisely, presse. || *Narrowly, angust:*
arcte: *to write closely, arte (or arcte) scri-*
berere; paginum contrahere (i. e., for the
purpose of getting room on the page or
sheet for what one has to say). || *Par-*
simoniously, spare: maligne: tenuiter.
JN. parce ac tenuiter (e. g., vivere, *to live*
closely). || *In a diligent, attentive*
manner, omni or summo studio; studi-
ose; studiosissime: enixissime: to attend
closely to his books, summo studio discere:
to examine any thing closely, to look closely
into any thing, intentis oculis aliquid in-
tuerti; intueri aliquid acri et attento animo
(Cic.): aliquid studiöse intueri (e. g., re-
turn naturam, Cic.).

CLOSENESS. || *density of substance, &c., crassitudo: densitas (thickness): spissitas (closeness approaching to impenetrability).* || *Tacturnity, taciturnitas: pectus clausum.* || *Nearness, propinquitas: vicinia (neighborhood).*
|| *Closeness of an intimacy or connection, mostly by conjunctio with a proper adjective (magnum, summa, tanta, quanta, &c.): he had often heard from me what a delightful closeness of intimacy there was between us, saepe ex me audierit, quam suavis esset inter nos et quanta conjunctio: this closeness of our intimacy, hinc nostra conjunctio. The greatest possible closeness of intimacy, artissima (um aliquo summa) conjunctio: conjunctio: vincula: to have a great closeness of intimacy with any body, arte (artissime) cum aliquo conjungi.* || *Parsonimous, parimonium (in any thing, aliquis rei): lenaritas (closeness-friendship). * *Liv.* 34, 7, 4: malignitas (the rigidity that withholds from others the full measure of what is due to them).* || *Of a room, the air, &c.: gravitas.* || *Coincency of an argument, iucunditas (vid. *Quint.*, 10, 1, 111), or by circumlocution to use great closeness of argument, firmi ad probandum argumenta afferre: gravissima et firmissima argumenta afferre.*

CLOSE-STOOL, lasānum: sella per-
tusa, also sella only.

CLOSET, conclave (*general term for room*): eubulium minus or secretius zotheca [SYN. IN CABINET]. To venture into a closet, committere se in conclave, eubulium, &c. (not "to retire into one's closet," for which Mr. Riddle gives it). To go or retire into a closet, in conclave, cubiculum, &c., ire (*Cic.*), with any body, cum aliquo. || Cupboard, vid.

CLOSET, v. *To have been closeted with any body (literally), in idem conclave, *or in cubiculum secretius, cum aliquo esse, or (figuratively) sine arbitris cum aliquo locutum esse; in consilium ab aliquo adhibitum esse.*

*concreti sanguinis particula.

CLOT, *v.*, coire: concresecere: spissari
JN. spissari et in densitatem coire: co-
agulari (*properly by rinnet, as milk: ther-*
of any liquid mass, made to coagulate in
any way). Clotted milk, lac gelatum, con-
gelatum: hair clotted with blood, crines
concreti sanguine.

CLOTH, pannus: *woolen cloth*, pannus lanaceus; *linen cloth*, pannus linteus; *linette, plural*, Stout cloth, pannus duplex; *Fine cloth*, pannus tenuior (*opposed to* pannus crassior). *Cotton cloth*, perlinus + pannus xylinus [vid. CALICO]; *hair-cloth*, ciliatum. *A cloth manufactory*, panni officium. || *Table-cloth*, linteum in mensa ponendum or positum [vid. *Appl.*, Apol., 308, 19], or only + mensa; linteum. *To lay the cloth*, + mensam linteo et sternere (after *Mort.*, 14, 138): tridulium sternere (*to prepare the dinner sofas, after the ancient fashion*). || *Cloth of state*, aula-um.

CLOTHE, vestire, to convestire (*properly* ly with a garment, then with what con-
ting): veste tegere: veste induere al-
quam: vestein induere aliqui (*to put a
garment on any body*): veste aliquem
amicem (*with an article of dress that is not
drawn on, but thrown round*). To clothe
one's self, induere sibi vestem or se veste:
veste indui (*of clothes that are drawn on*):
vesto se amicum (*of garments thrown
around*): to clothe one's self in any thing,
vestiri, amicum aliquam re (*according to
the distinction just given, potically velari ali-
qua re*): to clothe one's self in the Roman
garb, or according to the Roman fashion,
Romano habitu uti: to clothe one's self *no
better than a slave*, se non servo milius
vestire (t): to be clothed in purple and
gold, insignum auro et purpura conspi-
ci. The earth is clothed with flowers, terra
vestitur floribus: the meadows are clothed
with grass, herbis prata convestitur.

CLOTIES, vestes: vestimenta: tegu-
menta corporis, [Vid. DRESS, GARMENT.]
To change one's clothes, vestimenta mu-
tare. To be fond of fine clothes, nimio in
dulgere vestitui; vestes emere sumptuo-
sus (after Plin., Ep., 9, 12, *init.*). Prov.
Clothes make the man, homo ex veste, and
ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circum-
tata est, vulgo æstimatur (after Sen., Ep.
47, 14). The expense of one's clothes, sum-
tus vestium. The servant who looks after
one's clothes, vesti-pex (Juv., s. fin., vesti-
piscus); caparius (the slave who looked
after his master's clothes while he bathed).
Old-fashioned one's clothes, vestitus obsoletus.
To send one's clothes to the wash, vestes
lavandas dare: dirty or foul clothes, *lin-
tea sordida. To make clothes, vestes con-
ficere: to mend or patch them, resarcire:
to put them on [v. d. TO CLOTIE]: to take
them off, exuere (of clothes that are drawn
on), ponere, deponere (of clothes that are
flung round one; e. g., ponere tunicum,
Cic.): to leave off clothes, vestes abjicere,
rejicere, deponere: to tie clothes, vestes
discindere: to take, pull, or strip a man's
clothes off, vestes alicui detrahere: to buy
new clothes, novum sibi parare vestem. A
full suit of clothes, synthesis (Sæd., Dig.
34, 2, 38; Mart., 2, 46, 4): plenty, justa
vestitus (Kraff). Clothes-brush, piniculus
or peni-illus. Oas., the ancients used fur
this purpose either cauda bubula (a cow's
tail for brushing off the dust), or criniceus
cutis (the skin of a hedgehog for making a
fur smooch). || Clothes-press, armarium

'not scrinium), the ancients kept them either in a chest, arca vestiarum, or in a room or closet for the purpose, vestiarius. || Bed-clothes, vestimenta strigula, or from context stragula only (stragulum was under the sleeper, opertorium above him, Sen.).

CLOTHIER, * panni textor. || Seller of clothes, qui pannos vendit. To be a clothier, pannos vendere, venditare.

CLOTHING, vestitus; vestimenta: cultus; vestis ornatus (as ornamented). Vid. CLOTHES.

CLOTTED, concretus. Vid. TO CLOT.

CLOTT-POLL, stipes: caudex: asinus.

CLOTTY [vid. CLOTTED]. || Of land, glebosus (opposed to tener).

CLOUD, nubes (also, improperly, e. g., of dust, nubes pulveris; of locusts, nubes locustarum). To fall from the clouds, de caelo delabi; ex astris delati or decidere. The sky was covered with thick (dark, dense) clouds, caelum erat grave sordidis nubibus: to see as through a cloud, cernere quasi per caliginem: to form (or form themselves into) a cloud, in nubem coiri. Prov., he seemed (to himself) to have fallen from the clouds, "in altum quandam orbem delatus sibi videbatur. Fig., to throw a cloud over any thing, caliginem alicui rei (e. g., alicuius animo) obfundere. || In precious stones, &c., nubes: vena. || Great multitude (de magna) copia: multitudo. Obs., nubes must not be used unless the image of a cloud is preserved; as in nubes locustarum, since they darken the air like a cloud; of birds, volucrum; of infantry and cavalry, equitum peditumque.

CLOUD, r., nubibus obducere. The sky is clouded over, caelum nubibus obducitur; nubilitur; nubilare cepit. Fig., any body's brow is clouded over, oculi alicuius tristitia quoddam nubium ducunt (Quint., 11, 3, 75). A clouded brow, frons contrita (wrinkled forehead): vultus tristis: frons nubila (sad, serious look; the latter Mort., 2, 11).

CLOUDED, nubilis: obnubilus.

CLOUDINESS, Circumlocutio. Cloudiness of brow, frons contracta, &c.

CLOUDLESS, nubibus pacuus; serenus (calm, fine).

CLOUDY, nubilis: obnubilus. The sky is becoming cloudy, caelum nubibus obducitur: nubilitur; nubilare cepit. || Of marble, &c., venosus.

CLOUT, pannus, diminutive panniculus: lacinia (properly the lapel of a dress; then any pendent piece of cloth or other substance).

CLOUT, r., (male) sarcire, resarcire: pannum assuere (to stitch on a patch). Clouted, pannis obustus (covered with clouts).

CLOVE, caryophyllum or garyophyllum (Plin., 12, 7, 13 according to Vincent: according to Sprengel, the trifoliate mallein: * caryophyllum aromati-us (Linn.). || Clove of garlic, nucleus allii.

CLOVEN, V. V. CLEAVE, end.

CLOVER, trifolium. A clover-field, *ager trifolio consitus. Prov., to live in clover, in aeterna rosa vivere (Mart); in omnium r. rum affluentiis copis vivere: circinducere omnibus copiis aequare in omnium rerum abundantia vivere.

CLOWN, rusticus (the peasant, as well with reference to his occupation as to his manners, opposed to urbanus); agrestis (the peasant with regard to his dwelling and manners). The rusticus violates merely the conventional, but the agrestis also the common laws of civility: he is a mere clown, merum rus est (Com.); homo agrestis, stipes, caudex (as abusive epithets). || On the stage (in farces), qui partus ridendae agit (after Peiron., 80, 9).

CLOWNISH, rusticus (SYNON. in CLOWN); rusticianus (milder than rusticus; resembling those who live in the country, or what bears the stamp or impression found in the country: "convivial"; inurbanus; inhumans (without refinement or polish); incultus (without cultivation); clownish conduct, comportment, &c., rusticitas (Stiller Ager); clownish manners, mores rustici: clownish voice or pronunciation, vox rustica (unrefined,

or void of polish), et agrestis (rough, vulgar); sonus vocis agrestis: clownish bashfulness (unbecoming, or not in its place), rusticitas (the French "mauvaise honte"). [Vid. RUSTIC]. In a clownish manner, rustice, e. g., rustice loqui, facere, &c. (to speak, at a clownish manner).

CLOWNISINESS, rusticitas: inurbanitas: inhumanitas (SYN. in CLOWNISH); mores inculti or rustici: verba rustica (of words), vid. also the substantives under CLOWNISH: to be guilty of clownishness in one's conduct or manners, ad humanitatem abhorreere.

CLOY, satiare (to cause any body to have enough of any thing, properly and figuratively with any thing, aliquid re: saturare (to fill so that the person is incapable of taking any more, properly and figuratively) with any thing, aliquid re: exsatiare (to satisfy fully, vinctu choquo, Lic.); exsaturare (Cic., saturare strengthened). To cloy one's self, se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare: vino ciboque exsatiari. I am cloyed with any thing, satias alicuius rei me tener: me tedeo et pertuesco est alicuius rei (am wearied of it even to loathing): exple (to fill, quench, properly and improperly): satietatem or fastidium afferre: satietatem creare: fastidium movere alicui; tedium afferre; tedio officere alicuique; nauseam facere.

CLUB, || as means of defence, or weapon, clava: club-beaver, qui clam gerit (poetically, claver); fustis (a long piece of wood for thrashing), fustibus tundere, but especially as instrument for corporal punishment and inflicting death, as military punishment, Plaut., Cic., &c. [vid. LEX. FUSTUARIUM], centurionem fusti percutere, Ped.: decimum quaque fusti acure ore ferire, Tac.; baculum podusum (after Val. Max., 2, 73, who has icus, nodosus, i. e., a stroke with fist): baculum curis nodo (after Liv., 1, 18, who has the contrary to it, viz., baculum sine nodo). || Society, circulus (general term, a social circle): factio (a political club or society, forming a party in the state, like that of the Jacobins in Paris, vid. Trajan., Plin., Ep., 10, 36): globus consensuorum (of conspirators): sodalitas: sodalium (any society of friends or comrades; e. g., at Rome of certain priests to perform some secret worship attended by a few, Greek τριπλιν, which Traj., Plin., Ep., 10, 36 (43), i. also makes use of in Latin): collegium (corporation: e. g., of mechanics, tradesmen, &c.): literary club, * societas doctorum hominum: cœtus, conventus hominum or amicorum (general term for any assembly): consessus (for a given purpose): sessunculæ (a meeting, Cic., Fin., 3, 20, 56, where he joins the words circuli et sessunculæ): acroasis (club of literary men, where one of the members reads any thing aloud to the assembly) (vid. also, SOCIETY).

CLUBBING, societas (especially for the purpose of feasting, playing, &c.): vir factionis (of political party): socius (for serious purposes): homo ejusdem corporis (Lit., 4, 9): the members of our, his, &c., club, nostri or sui corporis homines (vid. Liv., 6, 34), or nostri, sui only (vid. Liv., 4, 57), homo de circulo. || Share of a reckoning (especially incurred by feasting, &c.): sumtus commissationis (not computationis): to pay for the whole club, commissationis sumtus facere (properly): symbolla, e. g., to pay one's club, * symbollum solvere: * pro hospitio solvere (at an inn).

CLUB, r., conferre ad or in aliquid: pecuniam dare ad aliquid: pecuniam or stipem conferre: collationem facere: in commune, in publicum conferre.

CLUB-FOOT, tali pravi (Hor., Sat., 1, 3, 45): tali exstantes (Schol.).

CLUB-FOOTED, scaurus (Hor. and others): talis pravis or exstantibus (Hor., Sat., 1, 3, 45, Schol.).

CLUB LAW, Vis.

CLUCK, singultire (of a hen when leading her young ones, Cil., 8, 11, 15): cluck (of a hen when sitting, Col., 8, 5, 4).

CLUCKING, singultus.

CLUCKING-HEN, gallina singultans or glaciens. SYN. in CLUCK.

CLUE. Vid. CLEW.

CLUMP, massa: gleba (SYN. in CLOUD); massula, glebula (of smaller size). || A group of e. g., of trees), silvula (Col., 1, 15): arbores condensus: locus arboribus condensus.

CLUMSHLY, inepte: incommodum: inculto: veste: to be clumsily made, vasto esse corpore (of men and beasts): inculte factum esse (of things): incultum: infestum: rusticum: to act clumsily, corpore motu esse agrestem: rustice loqui, corpore (to behave clumsily), also rustice loqui: to dance clumsily, minus comode saltare: not to behave clumsily, non incommodum se gerere: crasse: inusule: ineleganter: illepidum: invenustum.

CLUMSINESS, species informis or vastae (vilecidence), inabilis moles vastae corporis (unwieldy bulk of body, Curt., 9, 2, 21): rusticitas: inurbanitas (not illiberalitas): inhumanitas (of manners), also mores inculti or rustici (inelegantia only found in Gai. Instit., 1, § 84, Gossch.), crassitudo (of ice): duritas (of speech), expressio, of a verb, &c.): to have more expressions than strength, carnis plus habere quam lacertorum (Quint., of style).

CLUMSY, inabilis (unmanageable, e. g., of bodies, opposed to habilis): vastus (of living beings and things, e. g., corpore vasto, of clumsy structure, of animate beings): iners (sluggish, unready, of persons): rusticus (opposed to urbanus, in one's manners): agrestis (in one's manners or motions, motus corporis): inhumanus (impolite, uncivilized, &c., agrestis et inhumanus: gravis (heavy, e. g., of speech, lingua): durus (not flowing, e. g., of expression, verba, &c.): informis (ill-shaped): rudis (rough, unsmooth): incompositus (not properly arranged): Rus. rudis dicitur inkompositus (e. g., of style, &c.): inurbanus (unmannerly): a clumsy fellow, homo agrestis: homo vultu motuque corporis vastus atque agrestis (of external behavior): homo inurbanus, rusticus (ill-bred, unmannerly): to have a clumsy gait or carriage, corporis motu esse agrestem: illiberalis (incongruous with the manners of a well-bred man): clumsy manners, mores rustici: rusticitas: impolitus (not properly wrought or polished): tardus et inopie immobilis (slow and almost immovable, e. g., of an animal): incultus (uncivilized, morally and physically: intonsus (without all breeding), Jx. intonsus et incultus: inruditus (polished either by breeding nor education): imperitus (without practical experience): incompertus (not properly composed or polished, as poems, words, verses, &c.): crassus (in opposition to whatever is refined, polished, delicate, &c.): inelegans (especially of style in speaking): levis (awkward): illepidus (not mannerly): rather clumsy, subrusticus: subagrestis.

CLUSTER, fasciculus (cluster of flowers): uva (of grapes, also of bees, vid. CLOSTER, r.): corymbus (of very, and other like plants): racemus (in plural, a cluster of grapes, vine, &c., in the singular, racemus is the branch or stalk to which the berries are attached: acervus, cumulus (heap): circulus (cluster of men): corona (ring of men about a speaker): turba (crowd, throng): multitudo in unum conglobata: examen (of bees). In clusters, *avarum modo: catervatim (in crowds): acervatim (in heaps, &c.). The fruit of others grow in clusters, alia dependent racemis (Plin.). || Of islands, * insulae complures: if the name of the islands is mentioned, insule only; thus the cluster of the Straphades. Straphades insulae.

CLUSTER, r., INTA, perhaps *avarum modo crescere (to grow in clusters): racemis dependere: uvae or racemos ferre or facere. || Of bees, confluerre (Virg.): to cluster on the branches, uvam ramis demittere (1 Virg., Georg., 4, 568): pedibus per mutua nexis (frondente) ramo pendere (1 Æa., 7, 67): on a roof, delubri culmine longa avia considere (Juv., 13, 68). Bees clustering on houses or temples, uva dependens in domibus templisque (Plin., 11, 16). || Assemble in crowds [vid. ASSEMBLE, INTA]: TR., vid. HEAP TO GETHER.

CLUSTERLY, *uvæ modo: *uvæ milis.

CLUTCH, *cl* to *grasp*, manus adhibere alicui rei: manus afficere alicui rei: rapere: arripere aliquid (violently): involare in aliquid (improperly, to fly upon any thing for the purpose of taking immediate possession of it; e. g., in alienis possessionibus): prehendere (to seize upon any thing, to hold it): corripere aliquid (to snatch at any thing eagerly, *cl* to do while the fist, pugna, flectere: comprime in pugnam manus; digitos comprimere pugnamque facere. Vid. FIST.

CLUTCH, *cl*, a taking, seizing, captura: captus. *cl* Clutches (plural), ungues: ungues. *Fig.*, to get into any body's clutches, in manus alicujus venire: to tear any thing from any body's clutches, aliquid ex manibus or ex faucibus alicujus eripere.

CLUTTER, turba (confusion, combined with bustle or noise): strepitus (loud noise): tumultus: tumultuatio (a confused clamor; *thea*, in general, the noise caused by a multitude or any single person; the former as state, the latter as act). *JN.* strepitus et tumultus: to make a clatter, tumultuari: tumultum facere: quid tumultuor, soror, atque insensu? quid tumultus or turbe fuit (e. g., on the market, apud forum)?

CLUTTER, *cl*, strepitum facere or edere: clamare: clamituro.

CLYSTER, clyster (in later writers also clysterium, clysmum, or enema, which are, however, to be avoided; or pure Latin, lotio) (Cels., a clyster of oil, infusio in oleo: to be repleted by a clyster, clystere purgari: to administer a clyster, aliquid clystere injicere or infundere, aliquid clystere infundere per intestinum, aliquid per clysterem immittere; ducere alium clystere: to administer a clyster of sea-water, with oil or wine, aquam marinam in alvum infundere, adjecto vel oleo vel nitro (Cels.).

COACERVATE, *cl*, *TA*, coacervare: construere. Vid. *HEAP*, *v*.

COACERVATION, coacervatio: accumulatio: accervatio. Vid. *HEAP*, *s*.

COACH, currus (any wheel-carriage to travel in credulously); pilentum (with four wheels, high, hanging on springs [pensilia, *Sren.*, *Arg.*, *JN.*, 8, 666], with flat top, open on both sides, and painted green, used by matrons in religious processions, &c., vid. *Sren.*, &c.): tensa or tensilis (with four wheels, and drawn by four horses, ornamented with ivory and silver, on which the statues of the gods were carried to the circus, and then placed on their pulvinaria): cistum (a light, two-wheeled travelling carriage, with a seat of basket-work; cabriolet); rheda (a Gallic word; a larger four-wheeled coach, with sufficient room for several persons and luggage); epirhedum (a small, one-horse-d vehicle, used by a sort of wooden arch over the horse to hold up the shaft; vid. *Cramer*, *Schol.*, *Juen.*, 5, 66); curruca (a rheda for persons of rank, richly ornamented, and probably covered); petoriturum or petoriturum (an open, four-wheeled Gallic vehicle). A coach and pair, bigae: a coach and four, quadrigae: currus quadrigarum (with the horses all four abreast, not, as in our times, two and two): a coach or vehicle with its horses put to it, vehiculum junctum: to ride in a coach, curru vehi: juncti: vehiculo vehi: juncti: jumentis vehi: to ride in a four-horse coach, quadrigae: or curru quadrigarum vehi: to sit in a coach, in vehiculo, curru (&c.) sedere: to drive a coach, currum regere: to some place, currum aliquo flectere: to upset a coach, currum evertere: to stop the coach, currum sustinere: by the coach, currum: currum vectus: in curru (or rheda, &c.) sedens (sitting in the coach): to keep a coach and horses, urrum et equos habere: to have (or go in) one's own coach or carriage, *suo vehiculo (or sua rheda, &c.) uti: in a hackney coach, *meritorio vehiculo or meritorio rheda uti: a stage-coach, vehiculum publicum (i. e., a vehicle coming the nearest to our mail or posting vehicle, used in the times of the emperors): rheda curruilis (post-chaise, time of the emperors) [Vid., also, CARRIAGE, VEHICLE,

Wagon]: the body of a coach, capsum (Vtr., 10, 9, (14) 2). *Fig.* Ploëxum was rejected by Quintilian, 1, 5, 8, as a foreign word, used by Catullus only (96, 6): the carriage of a coach, rotae et axes (posed to capsum): the seat of a coach, sellae or sella vehiculi or curru (vid. *Sen.*, *Ep.*, 70, 20; *Phadr.*, 3, 6, 5): the head of a coach, *tegumentum curruis: the pole of a coach, temo. Coach-box, sella priua: vid. *Phadr.*, 3, 6, 5.

COACH-HORSE, equus rhedarius, curruarius (after *Varr.*, *R. R.*, 3, 17, 7; *Up. Dig.*, 21, 1, 38, who has mulus rhedarius and curruarius, since the ancients used mules, and not horses, except upon state occasions, such as religious processions, &c.: equus vectuarius (only draught horse in general, according to *Schneider's* conjecture, *Varr.*, *R. R.*, 2, 7, 15, in which passage neither vectuarius nor vectorius can be the right reading).

COACH-HOUSE, *receptaculum vehiculorum or curruum.

COACH-MAKER, vehicularius, or carpentarius, or rhedarius, or plustarius artificer. *SYN.* in COACH and CARRIAGE.

COACHMAN, rhedarius (driver of a rheda) *Cic., *Mil.*, 10, 29; curruarius mulio (driver of a curru, drawn by mules, *Capitol., *Mazim.*, *Jun.*, 4; *SYN.* of rheda and curru in COACH): auriga (driver of the war-chariot, &c.; poetically, moderator equorum).

COACTION, *cl* Vid. COMPELSION.

COACTIVE, *cl* Vid. COMPELSONARY.

COADJUTOR, adjutor (e. g., as teacher); socius (aka pariatos or assists in any thing); minister: administrator (who takes a subordinate part in assisting any body); collega (in an office); hypodidascalus (usher). *JN.* minister et adjutor; socius et particeps alicujus rei: servus et minister alicujus rei: to be any body's coadjutor, alicujus socium esse in re [compare with TO ASSIST]: to appoint a coadjutor to any body, alicui dare aliquem ad rem adiutorem; aliquem socium sibi adiungere [for one's self]. To employ a coadjutor, aliquem socium adhibere in re (in any business). *FEM.*, adjutrix: socia: ministra. Vid. *SYN.* above.

COAGULATE, INTR., coire (to run to gather, and thus coagulate): concresecere (to coagulate by growing, as it were, together): conglari: se conglari (by becoming cold; of any liquid): conglari (properly, to be made to coagulate by means of rennet, of milk, &c.; then generally of any liquid): lac gelatum, concretum. *TA*, coagulare (by rennet): conglare (by cold; used also intransitively by *Ovid*, *Ister* conglat).

COAGULATION, coagulation.

COAL, carbo (general term): *carbo bituminosus (our mineral coal): live coal, pruna: carbo candens or vivus: dead coal, carbo extinctus, mortuus: to scald low red-hot coals, vivum ignem devorare: the smoke of coals, vapor carbonum: as black as coals, tum ater quam carbo est: picus (as pitch): qui multo atrior est, quam Aegyptius (of persons). *Prov.*, to carry coals to Newcastle, in silvum ligna ferre (*Hor.*, *Sor.*, 1, 10, 34).

COAL-DUST, pulvis carbonis (f).

COAL-HOUSE or HOLE, *cella carbonaria.

COAL-MINE or PIT, fodina (any pit): (perhaps) *fodina carbonaria.

COAL-PAN, focus (if containing burning coals, focus fervens): *olla carbonaria (pot, if for the above purpose).

COAL-SCUTTLE or BASKET, *corbis carbonarius.

COAL-SHOVEL, batillum.

COAL-TRADE, negotium carbonarium (*Aurel. Vict.*, *De Vir. Ill.*, 72): to carry on a coal-trade, negotium carbonarium exercere: *carbonem vendere or venditare.

COAL-VESEL or BARGE, *navis carbonaria.

COAL-WAGON, *plaustrum carbonarium.

COALESCE, coalescere, alieni rei (properly, to unite by growing together [of things], or to grow into a re: hence, figuratively = to come together, or, simply, to

unite; e. g., ut cum patribus coalescerent plebs animi, *Liv.*) in unitis populi corpus coalescere (of a nation): coire (to come or run together): misceri (to mix with, of things) alicui rei or cum aliquo re. Sometimes (to agree with, and so be capable of coalescing): confundi in unum or in unum corpus confundi (to unite firmly, of things).

COALITION, coalitus: consociatio: junctio: conagatio [vid. *SYN.* in CO-MINE]: societas (the state of being united): coitio (a uniting of several persons, mostly in a bad sense, e. g., coitionem facere, *Cic.*): coitus (a combining). Vid., also, COMBINATION.

COARSE, *cl* not fine or tender, crassus (the proper word): densus (thick, with parts closely pressed together): coarsé flour, *farina crassa: coarsé bread, panis secundarius or secundus: coarsé food, victus asper: coarsé sand, sabulo: sabura (as ballast): a coarsé toga, togâ crassa: coarsé thread, filum crassum. *cl* Rough, unpolished, inhumanus: inurbanus: agrestis: rusticus [*SYN.* in BOOR]. *JN.* foris agrestique. A coarsé joke, jocus illiberalis: jocus invidiosus (that makes us enemies): coarsé manners, mores inculti: rusticitas (coarseness of behavior): a coarsé brew, merum rus. To use coarsé language against any body, asperé or contumeliose (the lat-*r* meaning in an insulting manner) invchi in aliquem: probri et maledicti vexare aliquem: coarsé-minded, horridus: horridus et durus: asperi animi (or by the words given above, inhumanus, &c., which relate more to the want of outward polish than to what is really wrong. *cl* Common, ordinary, vulgaris: or by substantives, vulgus, with the genitive, "coarsé practitioners" *Arbut.*), *vulgus medicorum (after *Cicero*, vulgus patronorum, &c.). *cl* Not made neatly or skillfully, non artificiosus: inconditus: infabre factus: incultus.

COARSELY, crasse. *cl* Rudely, in an unpolished manner, inurbane: rustice: vâste (e. g., loqui): infecte: illiberaliter: incompositè. *cl* In an unskillful, unfinished manner, inculte, incoemptè.

COARSENESS, *cl* opposed to fineness, crassitudo. *cl* Roughness of manners, &c., inhumanitas, inurbanitas: rusticitas: Coarseness of speech, verba rustica (rough, coarsé words): maledicta: probra: probra et maledicta (abuse, &c.): contumelie (insulting language). Coarseness of mind, ingenium incultum (want of cultivation): asperitas animi (vulgar coarseness): feritas animi. A savage or brutal coarseness of mind, feritas animi et agrestis inhumanitas. Coarseness of manners, mores agrestes or feri.

COAST, litus (as the line of coast): ora (as a more extended space, bordering on the sea). To tie at anchor off a coast, in salvo navem tenere in ancoris. *Obs.*, acta (= litus) should not be used except with reference to Greek history, &c. [according to *Dûd.*, "coast as presenting agreeable views, a pleasant residence," &c.] Towns on the coast, urbes maritimæ.

COAST, *v*. To coast by a place, oram or locum aliquem pratervehi (passing by and having it): oram legere (creeping along by). Vid. "sail by," under SAIL.

COASTER, qui oram legit. &c.

Coasting vessel, navis oraria (*Plin.*).

COASTING. Coasting vessel, navis oraria: the master of a coasting vessel, magister navis orarie (*Plin.*, *Ep.*, 10, 17, or 26). The coasting trade, *commercium maritimum.

COAT, *s*. As the ancients did not wear coats, there is no exact term [vid. GARMENT]. "Great-coat," the nearest words are endrômis and gausapum (or gausapa, or gau-sape; vid. GARMENT). To turn coat, d-ficere, desicere ab aliquo. To be a turn-coat, deficiere or desicere a partibus (optimum, &c., as the case may be). *cl* A waistcoat, perhaps colubium (a short vest without arms, the form of the tunic at its first introduction, *Sren.* ad *Virg.*, *Æn.*, 9, 616). Coat of mail, lorica sarta (*Nep.*): lorica conserta hamis

(Virg.). Prov., to cut one's coat according to one's cloth, suo se modulo ac pede metiri. || *Covering of the flesh, pellis (bristly; with pill); vellus (fleshy; with rill); the coat of a horse, pellicis. His coat is harsh and dry, aret pellis (Virg.); a harsh, dry coat, pellicis dura ac frigida (Lucr.); to cast its coat (of the serpent), veratationem or senectatem exuere. The horse changes his coat, equus villos mutat. || Coat of certain vegetables (e. g., the onion), cutis (thin covering of soft vegetables; e. g., of berries, of the kernel of a nut); membrana: tunica (membrana, of chestnuts, walnuts, &c.); tunica, of mushrooms, wheat, bark, &c.); corium (thick outward skin, e. g., of grapes); callus, callus (of apples, &c.); folliculus (husk of corn, pod). || Layer, of plaster, &c., stratura (what is spread upon any thing; e. g., of manure, of gravel, &c., Suet., Pallad.); circumlino (the laying on of colors, varnish, var, &c., Sen. and Plin.); corium (thick coating; e. g., of mortar, earth, &c., Virg.); trullissatio is plastering, or laying on mortar with a trowel, Virg.; to lay a coat of paint upon any thing, aliquid rei inducere; to give a wall a coat of plaster, tectorium in parietem inducere; he has given any thing four coats of paint, aliquid rei quater induxit colorem (Plin.); to cover any thing with a coat of plaster, of Paris, gypso aliquid illinere (Plin.). || Coat of arms, insigne generis (cf. Cic., Sull., 31, 32).*

COAT, v., inducere aliquid alicui rei or super aliquid; inducere aliquid aliud re (e. g., ceram parietem or parietem cerâ; the roof with gold, aurum tecto; the bricks with leather, coria super lateres); illinere aliquid aliud rei or aliquid aliud re (e. g., aurum marmor; aliquid gypso); circumlinere aliquid aliud re (to smear over with any thing; e. g., alvos fimo bubulo, Plin.); trullissare (technical term for laying on mortar with a trowel, Virg.); contingere or integere aliquid aliud re (e. g., luto, Cæs.); to coat a wall with mud, parieti lutum inducere (Virg.).

COAX, mulcère; permulcère aliquid; palpare, or aliquid, or aliquid palpari (properly, to stroke and pat, e. g., a horse); blandiri alicui (to flatter with soft words); To coax a horse, equum palpari (Ulp., Dig.); I will coax him, and try if I can by any means, &c., palpare, equum amodo modo possem, &c., (Cic.); to coax any body by presents, aliquem munere palpare (Juv.); to coax any body clumsily, alicui male palpari (Hor.); to coax any body out of any thing, suis blanditiis aliquid ab aliquo expugnare (Cic.).

COAXING, palpato (Plaut.); voces blandae; blanditiæ (soft words); assentationes [vid. FLATTERY]. Jn. blanditiæ et assentationes.

COBALT, *cobaltum (technical term). COBBLE, sarcire; resarcire (to mend what was torn); to cobble (= to be a cobbler), sutrinam facere. || To bungle, aliquid imperite, infabre, inscienter lacerare or conficere.

COBBLER, sutor veteramentarius (Suet., Vit., 2); sutor cerdo (Mart.) [vid. SHOEMAKER]. To be a cobbler, sutrinam facere. A cobbler's boy, *sutori operas præbens. A cobbler's stall, taberna sutrina. Cobbler's wear, *pix sutoria. || Bunsler [vid.], homo in arte suâ non satis versatus. || As term of contempt for any base mechanic, cerdo (Juv.).

COBWEB, texta aranea, plural; also aranea, plural alone (Plin., Phaedr., 2, 8, 23); textura or tela aranea; to brush away all the cobwebs, omnes araneorum operam perdere; omnes araneorum telas dilicere: covered with cobwebs, araneosus: like a cobweb, similis textis arancis; also araneosus.

COCHINEAL, coccum (*coccus cacti, Linn.).

COCHLEATER, cochleatus (Pompon. ap. Non.).

COCK, || male bird, mas (opposed to femina). || The male of the hen, gallina maritus; gullus gallinæus; also gallus or gullinæus alone. A game-cock, gallinæus pyrites. A young cock, pullus gallinæus. Turkey-cock gallus Indicus;

meleagris gallopavo (Linn.). Cock's comb, galli crista; wattle, palea galli. The crowing of a cock, galli cantus: cock-crowing, gallicinium (late); about cock-crowing, sub galli cantum. Cock-fight, pugna or certamen gallorum: to set cocks a fighting, gallos inter se committere. Cock-spur, calcar galli. Weather-cock, *vexillum flantis venti index (after Virg., 1, 6, 4); or gallus æneus flantis venti index. Fig., leader, head, dux, caput, princeps; to lead. || To be cock-a-hoop, triumphare or ovare gaudio; exultare; letari. Jn. letari et triumphare. || Of an arrow, crena. || Of a gun, retinaculum (pyrites). || Of a pipe, cash, &c., os; epistomium. || Of hay, meta fœni. || Gnomon of a dial, gnomon (γνώμων). || Needle of a balance, examen.

COCK, v., attollere, erigere; the hat, causiam erigere; the nose, naribus cantum or fastidium ostendere; at any body, aliquem suspendere naso; the ears, aures erigere, arrigere; (aurem subtrahere, Hor.), is only potius. To cock a gun, *retinaculum erigere or ad ictum parare. To cock hay, fœnum in metas extruere. Istra, to strut, magnifice incidere; aliquid ibi esse videri.

COCKADE, insigne petasi (publicum); *insigne militare, quod est in petaso (of a soldier).

COCKATOO, *psittacus cristatus (Linnaeus).

COCKATRICE, basiliscus.

COCK-BOAT, scapha: cymba: linter. Svx. in Boat.

COCK-CHAFER, *scarabæus melonltha (Linn.).

COCK-LOFT, conaculum superius. To live in a cock-loft, sub tegulis habitare (Suet., Gramm.); in superiore habitare conaculo (Plaut., in the upper story, which, with the ancients, was under the roof); tribus habitare scalis (up three pairs of stairs, Mart., of a poor poet).

COCK-SURE (of a person), fidens, confidens; (a thing), certus. To be cock-sure (of a person), rem factam statim putare. The thing is cock-sure, res in vado est (is safe). I am cock-sure of him, eum feci meum.

COCKER, alicui indulgere; indulgentiâ corrumpere aliquid; indulgentiâ tractare aliquid; aliquid mollire, emolliare, effeminare: one's self, mollis se habere; nimum aliquid parcere, or effeminari, molli; emolli.

COCKERING, nimia indulgentia.

COCKLE, || fish, pecten: diminutive, pectunculæ: cochlea (Hor.). || Weed, rheas, adis (Linn.).

COCKLE, v., rugare; (palliolium rugat, Plaut., Cæs., 2, 3, 33). Freund makes ruga merely less than sinus; Georges makes ruga elevated, and sinus sunk.

COCKNEY, oppidanus, homo delicatus qui in urbe habitat.

COCKSWAIN, gubernator: rector navis.

COCOA, *faba Cacao (the nut); *potio e Cacaone cocta (cocoa, ss bevragæ).

COD or CODFISH, *gadus murbua (Linn.). Some think the assulus of the Romans was a codfish; but it was probably a shell-fish.

COD, || a husk, pod, siliqua: valvulus (of leguminous plants). Vid. Pod.

CODE, leges (scriptæ); also, perhaps, codex, corpus juris (e. g., the Roman, juris Romanum).

CODICIL, codicillus, codicilli (used as supplement to a will, or an informal testamentary document, in Plin. Ep., and Tac.). The codicil is invalid, is so much waste paper, codicilli pro non scriptis habendi (Plin. Ep., 2, 16, 1).

CODLE, || lento igne coquere (boil). CODDLE, || over a slow fire: lento vapore decoquere; leniter decoquere; lenta pruna decoquere (all, Plin.; of slowly boiling any thing done); in onâ clausâ coquere (stew down). || Make effeminate by over indulgence, aliquem debilis solvere (Quint.); molli educatione nervos omnes ments et corporis frangere (Quint.).

COEQUAL, æqualis (equal according to inherent quality; also with reference to

age, size, valor, dignity, not to be confounded with æqualis, e. g., æqualis in aliquem; vid. Tac., Ann., 6, 31, in.). Vid. EQUAL.

COERCE, coercere; continere: coercere; frenare; refrænare (to hold in check, all with accusative); inhibere (to stop); comprimere (to suppress); reprimere: suppressere (to repress); obviam ire alicui rei (to take coercive measures); juvenentem refrænare or coercere; cupiditates coercere, or continere, or comprimere; cupiditatis imperare: to coerce by severe laws, vincere aliquid severis legibus; circumscribere (to restrict any body; e. g., in his liberty, manner of life, &c.); in angustum deducere (reduce to a narrow compass, e. g., perturbations, Cic.); moderari; temperare: modum facere alicui rei (to put a limit or bounds to any thing). Jn. coercere et continere; reprimere et coercere; aliquem vi cogere (to force, to any thing, ad aliquid, with infin. or ut and subjunctive). Vid. also, To COMPEL.

COERCION, coercitio: vis (force); necessitas (coercitio imposed by necessity); to do any thing from coercion, vi coactus aliquid facio; to use coercion with any body, aliquem vi cogere; aliquem potum adigere: to use coercion, vim adhibere; without any coercion, non vi coactus; the right of coercion over any body, coercitio in aliquem (vid. Suet., Oct., 45); moderatio: temperatio (of things).

COERCIVE. Coercive means or measures, vis (general term); also coercitio (Liv., 4, 53, damnum aliamque coercitionem inhibere); to have recourse to (or use) coercive means against any body, vi grassari in aliquem (Liv., 3, 44); not in consequence of any coercive measures, non vi coactus (incoactus, Silver Age); by coercive means, per vim; also vi, as above.

COESSENTIAL, consubstantialis (Eccles., Tertull., Aug.); æqualis: par et æqualis: ex nullâ parte dissimilis (Aug.). The Son is coessential with the Father, *eadem Patria et Filii est natura.

COETANEOUS, quod uno or uno et eodem tempore est or fit: eodem tempore (at or about the same time; when two or several simultaneous events are related in contradistinction; e. g., to be coetaneous with any thing, eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse or fieri); simul (at the same period or time; e. g., simul Protagenes floruit); coetaneous with any body, æqualis alicui or æquius (i. e., who lives at the same time); æqualem esse alicui (with reference to age) almost coetaneous, ætate proximum esse alicui. Vid. "at the same time," under TIME.

COEXISTENT, aliquid uno (or uno et eodem) tempore est or fit.

COFFEE, || the berries, *fabæ coffeæ (plural). || The drink, *coffea; *potus coffeæ: to make coffee, *potum coffeæ coquere or parare: to invite any body to take coffee, *invito aliquem, ut domi meæ coffeâ bibat.

COFFEE-TRAY, *tabula, quâ circumfertur coffea.

COFFEE-HOUSE, thermopolium (any place where warm beverage is sold, or may be had): one who keeps a coffee-house, perhaps thermopola.

COFFEE-POT, perhaps *hircna (but never cantharus) coffeæ; *hircula coffeæ (of smaller size).

COFFEE-MILL, perhaps fistula serrata. Vid. also, HAND-MILL.

COFFEE-CUPS, &c., *vasa quæ ad coffeâ bibendam pertinent (after Col., 12, 3, 3).

COFFEE-TREE, *coffea (Linn.); *cniffa Arabica (Linn.).

COFFER, ruscus (piscus, of osier covered with skin, Ter., Eun., 4, 6, 16, Ruhnken); cista (σρν, chest or box of any kind, also for traveling; vid. Hor., Ep., 1, 17, 34, who has cistam alieuius effringere, break open); arca (for locking up money, &c.); capsula (for keeping from injury, loss, &c.) [vid. Box]; a small coffer, arcula, capsula. || COFFERS, by metonymy, for treasure (e. g., the king's coffers), ærarium (privatum, Nep., Att., 8, 3); the emperor's, fiscus (opposed to ærarium publicum, L. e., the public treasury); græva (græva,

coining money, cuspis monetalis (Cod. Theod., 11, 16, 18). || *The coined money of a realm collectively*, *nummi forma (publica) percussis; or nummi soli: moneta (Oss. Plin.). || *Money coined at the same time (or of the same coinage)*, nummi una forma percussis (after Sen. Ep., 34, end). To be of the same coinage, una forma percussus (as, n) esse (Sen. Ep., 34, end, of actions cast in the same mould). Fig., || *pure invention, fictio* (Quint., 9, 2, 21, scilicet); *confectio* (Cic. de or., 1, 13, scilicet). The coinage of words, fictio nominum, vocum. || *Thing coined, res ficta or commenticia*; res ficta et commenticia: commentum. Avoid the late word figmentum.

COINCIDE, || *meet together in space, convenire in unum locum* (inter se) congruere (agere). Jn. convenire in unum locum atque inter se congruere (as Cic. Rosc., 22, 62, quum multas causas convenisse unum in locum atque inter sese congruere videntur). || *Agree together, concidere* (cum aliquo aliqua re): consentire (properly, and especially of agreement in opinion; but also by a sort of personification, of things: dative or with cum; also inter se): congruere (opposed to repugnare: with any body, aliquid or cum aliquo: also aliquid rei or cum aliqua re; inter se, and absolutely: used also of coincidence in point of time). || *To coincide in opinion with any body*, "is also idem sentire cum aliquo (not adiacere aliquid, Gurent); and incidere in aliquem (e. g., in Diodorum, Cic.). Not to coincide in opinion, discrepare, dissidere, dissidere. His opinion does not coincide with the opinions, &c., sententia non constat cum-sententia. [Vid. AGREE.] || *To coincide with any other event in point of time, eodem tempore quo aliud esse or fieri: in idem tempus incidere. Events which coincide in point of time, quo uno, or uno et eodem tempore sunt or fiunt.*

COINCIDENCE, concursio (act of running together; e. g., crebra concursio vocum: of accidental events, fortuiturum): concursus (as state, e. g., calamitatum). Oss., conventus in this meaning only in S. n., N. Qu., 7, 12, 3, conventus durum stellarum. || *Agreement, convenientia* (cum aliqua re): consensus: consensio; concensus. || "By a lucky coincidence," &c., by circumlocution with periphrase cadit; percommode accidit.

COINCIDENT, continens (aliquid rei; touching it, so that there is no break between). In point of time, in idem tempus incidens; or circumlocution with quod uno, or uno et eodem tempore est or fit. || *Agreeing, consensu; congruens*: concursus: consentaneus aliquid rei; conjunctus cum aliqua re (in agreement with its nature).

COINER, monetæ opifex: monetarius (post-Augustan): cussor (Cod. Just., 10, 4, 1). || *Counterfeiter, parocharacter* (= p. x. p. i. c. r., Cod. Theod., 9, 21, 9): falsæ monetæ reus (as accused of the crime, ibid.). To be a coiner of base money, monetam adulterinam exercere (Ulp.); nummos adulterinos percute (after Suet., Ner., 25).

COISTREL. Vid. COWARD.

COIT, discus.

COITION, coitus: initus. || *Act of (two bodies, &c.) coming together, concursio*: concursus (avoid conventus). Vid. COINCIDERE.

COLANDER, colum (general term for sieve, &c.). To pass any thing through a colander, percolare; per colum transmittere.

COLD, s., frigus (the cold, as causing frost, &c.; also figuratively, as the coldness of indifference, want of sensibility, &c.); alior (the cold, as felt; the obsolete alius is the cold itself): gelu (only in ablative: the cold which causes ice, &c.). "Extreme cold" may be translated by vis frigoriz: vis hiemalis: frigora, n. plural (with the accessory notion of duration). To be able to endure cold, alioris patientem esse: to be unable to endure either extreme heat or extreme cold, neque frigora n. que aestus tolerare posse: to be stiff or b. numbed with cold gelu torpere. Oss., frigidio (Varr.

ap. Non.) "is the state of a man attacked by cold," Did. || An illness, grædo (copis), hæc narces claudis, vocem obtundit, tussim siccam movet, &c., Cels.; destillatio narium, or destillatio only (quum *tenuis per huius [nares] pituita profluit, caput leviter docet, gravitas ejus sentitur, frequentia sternumenta sunt). Cels.; to catch cold, frigus colligere (Hor.); to cure or get rid of a cold, grædinem removere (Cic.); to doctor or treat: a cold, grædinem subvire (Cic.); a troublesome cold, grædo molesta: I have a cold, narces grædinem vexantur: to give any body cold, grædinem concitare or afferre: apt to take cold, or (of things) apt to give cold, grædinosis.

COLD, adj., frigidus (of a moderate degree of coldness, opposed to calidus; also figuratively, as without fire, inanimate, &c.): algens, algidus († of what is unpleasantly cold in itself, of a cold nature; algens also of what does not keep a man warm, e. g., toga algens): gelidus (icy cold, also figuratively in the poets): ægidus (with the chill taken off; in later writers = "very cold"): languidus, lentus (figuratively, without fire or animation; less strong than frigidus; e. g., orator nimis lentus in dicendo et p. ne frigidus, Cic.). Very cold, perfrigidus: cold water, aqua frigida: a cold draught, potus algens; frigida (sc. potio, "a refreshing draught"). Cold cup (of bread, wine, and beer), intrita (penis) e vino or e cerevisia (cf. Plin., 9, 8, 9; Cels., 3, 19). A cold wind, ventus frigidus: cold or very cold weather, tempestas frigida, perfrigida: the weather is becoming cold, frigus ingruit (but not frigescit tempestas): it is growing colder, *frigus ingravescit: a cold winter, hiems frigida: a cold shudder shakes my limbs, gelidus horror mihi quatit membra (Virg.): to bathe in cold water, frigida (sc. aqua) lavari: to drink cold water, frigidam (sc. aquam) bibere: a man of a cold nature or character, homo frigidus: to do any thing in cold blood, consulto et cogitatum facere aliquid: cold praise, *laus frigida: to give any body cold praise, alium frigide laudare: to become or grow cold, frigescere, r. frigescere, refrigerare (properly and figuratively, of both men and things): to make cold, refrigerare (also figuratively). To be cold, frigere (to be cold, opposed to calere): algere (to feel cold, opposed to aestare).

COLDISH, frigidulus (Virg., Cæcilius, properly and figuratively): frigidulus (Gell., only figuratively): subfrigidus (late).

COLDLY, frigide (figuratively in Hor.; also gelide): lente (sluggishly).

COLDNESS, PROPRI., frigida, alior, gelu (Syn. in COLD, s.). IMPROPR., frigus: coldness of mind, frigus: animus frigidus: pectus lentum (†), lentitudo (phlegmatic indifference of one who sees another wronged, without trying to prevent it).

COLE, } brassica. Vid. CAB.

COLE-WORT, } BAGE.

COLIC, tormina, plural: colicus dolor: colon: dolores alvi. To have the colic, ex intestinis laborare; torminibus laborare or affectum esse. Medicine for the colic, colice, colicum medicamentum. One who has the colic, colicus (the elder Pliny; not colicon for the disease): one who is subject to the colic, torminosus.

COLLAPSE, concidere: corrumpere: collabi: labi (figuratively, to waste away; e. g., of the cheeks, S. n., Hippoc., 364). Collapsed cheeks, fluentes buccæ; genæ labentes (of a dying person, &c.).

COLLAR, collar (general term; hence, perhaps, may be used for a shirt-collar): mællum or mællum (a dog-collar armed with sharp points, Varr., R. R., 2, 9, 15): armilla (iron ring for a dog's neck; hence canis armillatus, Prop., 4, 8, 24): monile (neck-ornament, usually with gold and precious stones, for women and children): torques, cætellæ (golden chains for the neck, the former a twisted chain, the latter composed of rings; both given as rewards to brave soldiers): phaleræ (crests of silver or gold, properly as ornaments of horses, but also of slaves): columbar (a sort of wooden collar, put round the neck of slaves at a punishment): nuchella (a wood-

en machine, in which the head and feet of slaves or children were fastened as a punishment): helcium (from dæuo, to draw, was a horse-collar, Appul.). To slip the collar, *se expedire ex armilla, &c. Fig., se expedire ex lequeo. || A collar of brown, perhaps *cylindrus carnis verrinae, or *curo verrina in cylindri speciem convoluta.

COLLAR, v., by general term, prehendere, or (summa) veste aliquem prehendere (after pallio aliquem prehendere): or *collo aliquem prehendere (by the neck: after auriculâ aliquem prehendere). || To collar meat, *carnem (verrinam, &c.) in cylindri speciem convolvere.

COLLAR-BONE, jugulum: os colli.

COLLATE, || *compare*, conferre: comparare, &c.: together, inter se (both used by Ruhnken of collating MSS) [vid. COMPARE]. || *Collate any body to a benefice*, *beneficium (ecclesiasticum) aliquid tribuere or deferre.

COLLATERAL, A collateral line (in pedigree), linea transversa (opposed to linea directa: vid., under LINE, the passage from Paul., Dig., 38, 10, 9). To stand in a collateral line of relationship to a family, *lineâ transversâ contingere aliquem or aliquis domum. Collateral relationship, latius ("cognatio quæ ex transverso procedit ad differentiam ejus quæ est inter ascendentes et descendentes" Faciol., sub voc.). A collateral relation, ex lateribus cognatus ("sunt et ex Interibus cognati ut fratres sororesque" Paul., Dig., 38, 10, 10). || Concurrent, accessory [vid. ADDITIONAL]. || Indirect, vid.

COLLATERALLY, ex lateribus, or *lineâ transversâ.

COLLATION, collatio (act of conferring; also, act of comparing). || *Repast, cenula* (collatio, a slight, simple dinner): gustatio (slight repast, Petron.): merenda (luncheon, taken between 4 and 5 in the afternoon).

COLLATOR, collator (contributor, e. g., to a banquet; and a payer of money to the state: in the sense of "one who compares," August.).

COLLEAGUE, collēga: to be any body's colleague, collegam aliquid esse: to appoint a colleague to any body, collegam aliquid dare.

COLLECT, || *to gather, legere: colligere (together): conferre: comportare (to bring or carry together): conquirere (to seek and collect from various places, with accessory notion of zeal): congerere in unum locum (to one place): concavare (in a heap): to collect treasures, money, &c., pecuniam or opes undique conquirere (but not pecuniam cogere, which, in Cic. Ver., 2, 57, 141, conveys the meaning of extorting money): conficere (also of money, &c., stronger term): to collect an army or troops, copias, or exercitum parare, or comparare: to collect the troops at one place, copias in unum locum cogere or contrahere: to collect one's thoughts, cogitationes suas ad unam rem dirigere (after Cic., Acad., 2, 20, 66): animum cogitatione-quæ colligere: to collect one's self, se or animum colligere: animum recipere: ad se redire: Not to be able to collect one's self, sui, or mentis, or animi non competem esse: minus competem esse sui; mente vix constare; non apud se esse (to be beside one's self): se colligere (restrain one's self): iram reprimere (repress one's anger). || To collect money (officially), accipere: recipere: exigere. Vid. above the meaning of pecuniam cogere (i. e., to extort): pecunias imperatas exigere (the war tax): of taxes, &c. (in general), vectigalia, &c., exigere. ISTR., to collect, concavari: augeri: crescere (properly, to be collected in one heap, to increase, grow: the latter, e. g., of water). || To come together (of several persons) cogi: se congregare: congregari: convenire: coire (in a mass), confuere: frequentes convenire (in great haste), convolare. || To infer or conclude: vid. those words.*

COLLECT, || *of money* [vid. COLLECTIO]. || Church prayer; vid. PRAYE. COLLECTION, || *as act, lectio: co-*

lectio; conquisitio [Syn. in **COLLECT**, v.]: to make or order a collection of money to be made, collectionem facere. || **The result or produce of a collection, thesaurus (of objects of art. &c.): corpus** (e. g., of the whole Roman law, omnis juris Romani: of the Holy Scriptures, corpus librorum sacrorum): a collection of passages, &c. (in general), excerpta: coniectanea (of remarks, &c., Gell., 4, 14, 12): dicta collectanea (of sentences, Suet., Cas., 56): a collection of striking passages from writings, electorum commentarius or commentarii (Plin., Ep., 3, 5, 17). || **Asses- sment, conventus: cæsus; corona** (collection of persons who surround a speaker) [vid. **ASSEMBLY**]. || **Contributio** a of money, collatio; e. g., to make a collection for the poor, collatione uti ad sustinendum tenuiorum inopiam.

COLLECTIVE, ad unum omnes: cuncti (opposed to dispersi): universi (opposed to singular).

COLLECTIVELY, conjunctim: una. **COLLECTOR**, || **one that gathers, qui aliquid legit, colligit, conquist** [Syn. in **COLLECT**, v.]. || **A tax-gatherer, exactor: exactor vectigalium: coactor (general term): portitor (of harbor duties): magister scripturæ et portus (chief collector of pasture-land taxes and harbor-duties): to be the collector of harbor-duties, in portu operam dare: qui vectigalia exerceat et exigant (administrators and collectors of public taxes in general): to be a collector of taxes, vectigalia exigere: the collector of taxes, &c., in Gaul, Gallia: rationes procuræ (Plin., 7, 16, 17): collector of tributes, tributum administrator: reipublice rationes procuræ: collegii, quod vectigalibus publicis exigendis institutum est (a director of that department in general): tribunus ærarii (at Rome, Suet., Cas., 41).**

COLLEGE, || **an assembly (of persons who follow the same pursuit), collegium: corpus: to form into a college those who, &c., collegium constituere ex iis, qui, &c. (Liv., 5, 50, 4): to receive any body in a college, aliquem in collegium legere or cooptare (cooptare if it is the members themselves who elect).** || **The place, *domus academica, auditionibus academicis destituta: to be at college (i. e., at a university), *inter academias civis versari: *in academia studiorum causa, or literarum causa, versari: to go to college (i. e., university), in academiam migrare: to belong to a college, inter academias civis versari, as above.** || **College = large school, vid. SCHOOL.**

COLLEGE BUILDING, *ædificium academicum.

COLLEGE FRIEND, *quocum in academia conjunctus vixi.

COLLEGE LIFE, *vita academica.

COLLEGE TUTOR, *doctor academicus.

COLLEGIAN, *civis academicus: *academici civis (as a member): *in numerum civium academicorum ascriptus.

COLLEGIATE, *academicus: collegiarius (very late, Tertull.): collegialis (Inscript.). **A collegiate body, collegium.**

COLLIER, carbonarius, & Propriety, a man who makes charcoal.

COLLIERY. Vid. COAL MINE.

COLLIQUATE. Vid. TO MELT.

COLLISION, collisus (post-Augustan): concursio (as act): concursus (as static): pugnatio: contentio (hostile collision): to be in collision, inire se pugnare (of things): with any thing, pugnam cum eo: repugnare alicui rei (vid. Cic., Off., 3, 7, 34, and 12, 50): to come into collision with any body, est in hi certamen cum aliquo: with any thing, incurere in aliquid: offere ad aliquid: aliquid ad aliquid (to strike against in general).

COLLOCATE, collocare (to set with choice; and intention in a particular place): ponere (general term): statuere: constituere (in its proper place). Vid. TO PLACE.

COLLOP, circuncisa (a small piece of flesh, Cic.): offa: offula (vid. Cicer., s.). || In burlesque = child, frustum pueri (Plant., Pr., 5, 2, 72).

COLLOQUIAL, Colloquial language, serm: conloquii: also sermo only.

COLLOQUY, collocutio (also in plural): colloquium (a dialogue, as well for the purpose of entertainment as on business, compare Manut., Cic. ad Div., 1, 9, p. 84, ed. Richt.): to have a colloquy with any body, cum aliquo colloqui: a secret colloquy, arcano or secreto cum aliquo colloqui. Vid. CONVERSATION.

COLLUDE, colludere cum aliquo (Cic., Verr., 2, 24, 58): secreto in obscuro de re agere cum aliquo (Cæs., B. G., 1, 31).

COLLUSION, collusio (Cic., Verr., 3, 13, 33): with any body, cum aliquo: with the enemy, clandestina cum hoste colloquia, n. pl. (Cic., Cat. Maj., 12, 40): to be in collusion with any body (vid. COLLUDE). Vid., also, CABAL.

COLLUSIVE, dolosus.

COLLUSIVELY, dolose, per dolum: mala fide (e. g., agere): collusorie (Ulp., Dig. 30, 5, § 2).

COLLYRIUM, collyrium (Hor., an eye-salve, Gr. κολλύριον, diminutive from κολλῆρι, a sort of cake, which it probably resembled in shape).

COLOCYNTH, colocynthis, idis (κολοκύνθη).

COLON, *côlon (κῶλον, as a technical term; properly, a portion or member of a sentence, &c.).

COLONEL, dux præfectusque militum: plural, primorum ordinum centuriones: tribunus militum (of infantry): præfectus (of cavalry): præfectus prætorio (time of the emperors, colonel of the imperial guards). Lieutenant-colonel (perhaps) legatus: to be colonel, ordines ducere: the rank of a colonel, centuriatus: in hopes of being made colonel, spe ordinis (Cæs., B. G., 1, 3).

COLONELCY, centuriatus.

COLONIAL, (relating to a colony, colonicus (e. g., colonicus cohortes, raised or levied from Roman colonies, Cæs.). || Brought from a colony (of wars, &c.), ex coloniâ (or colonis) advectus, accessitus. Colonial produce, *res or merces ex colonis advectæ: or accessitæ: res or merces transmarinæ (brought from across the sea).

COLONIST. Vid. COLONY.

COLONIZE. Vid. COLONY.

COLONNADE, columnarum ordo, series: porticus (covered).

COLONY, || a number of persons (migrating to a place to cultivate the land, &c.), colonia: coloni: to send out a colony to a place, colonium or colones mittere in aliquem locum: colonium deducere in aliquem locum: deductio coloniarum in aliquem agrum (the colonization). || The place itself, colonia: to establish a colony, coloniam condere: at some place, coloniam in aliquo loco constituere, collocare: relating to a colony, colonicus.

COLOQUINTIDA, colocynthis (* cucumis colocynthis, Linn.).

COLOR, || as property of a body, color (general term, also of the color of a discourse): pigmentum (a color, a paint): a full, deep, or strong color (laid on equally thick), color satur: a weak or thin color, color dilutus: a natural color, color nativus or verus: a fresh or healthy color, color validus: vigor (of the body; also used of the bright color of pearls, Plin.): a person who has a fresh color, coloratus: to have got a fresher or healthier color, colorationem factum esse (Col.): to lose one's color, color in anillire: colorem remittere: what has lost its color, decolor: to take a color (vid. TO COLOR, v. intr.): to assume (take) another color, or change its color, color in alium accipere: to retain its color, or, the color of any thing stands, *colorem servare or retinere: to have much, or a great deal, of color in one's face, multo sanguine et rubore alicui facies suffusa est: to change color, colorem mutare: or immature, and (politically) perire, or color exsiccari alicui, non manet alicui (vid. TO GROW PALE, TO BLESS). || not to change color, consistere ore (Cic. ad Qu. Fr., 2, 3, 2): constat alicui color et vultus: of rich or variegated colors, coloribus viridis (cf. Virg., Æn., 4, 701): distinctus, varius color (Or.): coloratus (colored, general term, especially of a dark-red; e. g., of the Ori-

entals, colorati Serco, Ovid, Am., 1, 14, 6), versicolor: without color, sine coloris varietate colorum varietas (cf. Cic., Fin., 2, 3, 10): colores varii (Virg., Æn., 4, 701): the shading off of colors, or passing of one color into another, colorum commissuræ et transitus (in a painting, Plin., 35, 3, 12): of one color, unus coloris: unicolor: of two colors, bicolor: of three colors, triplice coloris: of various colors, multis or variis coloribus: poeticaly, multicolor: of the same color, eum color (i. e., of one color; opposed to discolor): ejusdem coloris: eodem colore (of the same color, i. e., which another thing has): to lose its color, decolorum fieri (of stuffs) pallor decolorat aliquid (discolors): evanescere: pallidiorum merti (to fade, of colors and stuffs): colorem mutare (general term): pallescere: expalescere: the loss or changing of color, coloris mutatio: de colorato: to produce a color (vid. TO COLOR): of a light color, colore claro: of a whitish color, colore albedo: colore claro splendere (Lucr., 3, 1257): a pale or fawn color, leucophaus (λευκοφάους, Vitr. and Plin.): of a darkish color, austërûs = nigricans: of a reddish color, rubens: subrubr (as blood): subrufus (of chestnut color): subrubicundus: rubiundulus: ruber subalbicans (of a light-red-dish color): to be of a light-red-dish color, subrubere: of a brownish, &c., color (vid. the adjectives): of a chestnut color, badius: spadix (of a horse). || As giving color, means of coloring, pigmentum: color (the latter also improperly with reference to style): to take a color, colorem bibere, ducere: to give to any thing a color, colorem inducere alicui rei: the brightness of colors, pigmentorum flos et color (Cic., Brut., 81, 298, where it is improper with reference to style): to paint a crime in very dark colors, crimen atrociter deferre (Tac., Ann., 13, 19, 4): to give a fair color to a foul matter, rei deformi dare colorem (Quint.): honestâ prescriptione rem turpem tegere (both = palliate, vid.): oil-color, pigmentum oleatum (any dyeing material or stuff made with oil): to paint any thing with oil-colors, *pigmentum oleatum inducere alicui rei: of the color of oil, colore olei (Plin., 37, 5, 20): colore oleagineo (Veget., 3, 17, 1): water-colors, *pigmentum aquâ dilutum. A box of water-colors, loculata arcula, ubi diversi sunt colores (cf. Vorr., R. R., 2, 17, 4): λευκός (after Cic., Att., 1, 14, 3, a pot containing colors; compare Passow's Handb., s. v.): color-man, pigmentarius. || Completion: a fine color, color suavis: coloris suavitatis: a good color, coloris bonitas: a very good color, color egregius: a deadly pale color, color exsanguis (vid., also, Color, under the first head). || Pretext, species: imago: simulacrum: sometimes color (Quint.): under the color of, specie, in speciem (opposed to reapse): verbo: verbo et simulatione, opposed to reuera, re ipsâ: nomine (in order to palliate): per simulationem (in sub pretextu or sub obtentu, not to be recommended) (vid. PRETEXT). || Character (as in a man's true colors), mores: indoles: indoles animi ingenique (Lio., 10, 17): nuntium et mores: mores naturæ: *pencilis forma atque indoles (the peculiarities of an object, peculiar features or colors): to paint any body in his true colors, alicuius naturam certis describere signis: perhaps *alicuius virum or videmim imaginem in exprime: alicuius vitæ (or vitæ et virtutis, as the case may be) deformare (Rutil. Lup.): imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ alicuius exprime re.

COLORS (military), signum militare: from the context signum only (any military standard, consisting of a lance to which any image was affixed; e. g., an eagle, although that is sometimes particularly mentioned as being the principal standard of the legions, baldus signum militaria Cæs., B. C., 3, 69): vexillum (a lance with a piece of some colored stuff: e. g., red for the legions, in which, at a later period, the name of the emperor was wrought, Suet., Vesp. 6. The sign and vexilla were used in greater and smaller divisions of the army: vexilla especially is found with the

Triarii, the allies, the cavalry, &c.): to display the colors, signum or vexillum proponere; vexillum tollere: to lower the colors, vexillum submittere, before any body, aliquid (Stat., *Silv.*, 1, 2, 43): to swear fidelity to any body's colors, sacramentum or sacramento dicere alicui: sacramentum dicere apud aliquem (properly): to follow the colors, signa sequi: to follow any body's colors, castra aliquid sequi: in aliquid castra se conficere: to desert the colors, signa militaria relinquere; a signis discedere: signa deserere: desertis signis ad hostem transire: ad hostem transigere or perfringere: (improperly) fidem movere: ad aliquid deficere; aliquid deserere: ad adversarios transire: in partes aliquid transgredi: deficere ad aliquid: to be true to one's colors, to stick to one's colors, fidem servare (improperly).

COLOR, r., tr., tingere, with any thing, aliquid re (by dipping the stuff into a dye); inficere, to color any thing, aliquid re (to do over, to color with something which does not destroy, but changes, the natural quality of the thing): imbuerre aliquid re (to saturate with any thing): colorare aliquid: inducere colorem alicui rei (to give a color to any thing): fucare (mostly figuratively of coloring with a deceptive dye).

When "to color" is taken in the sense of "producing a color," tingere is used with the accusative of the color; e. g., caeruleum tingere, to color any thing blue: to color purple, purpuram tingere (vid., also, *TO DYE*): to color blue, caeruleum efficere colorem: to color any thing red, rufare (of a yellowish red; e. g., the hair, capillum): miniare (of a cinnamon color): fucare (of purple): coccum tingere (=carlet): e nigro rutilum capillum reddere, to color dark hair red: to color any thing sky-blue, colore caeruleo tingere (the thing so colored is caeruleatus) [vid. *TO STAIN*]. **Fig., || to palliate, make plausible,** rem colorare nomine aliquo (by a pretext, Val. Max., 8, 2, 2): rem involucri tegeret et quasi velis obtendere: also velare rem only: to color any thing with any excuse, praetendere aliquid alicui rei: rem tegere or occultare aliquid re: rem excusatione aliquid rei tegere (by excuses; vid. Cic., *Leal.*, 12, 43): rem in aliquid rei simulationem conferre (under a pretext; vid. Cic., *R. C.*, 1, 40): to endeavor to color any thing with some pretext, velamentum alicui rei quarere (Sen., *De Vit. Beat.*, 12): rei deformi dare colorem (Cic., *B. C.*, 3, 32; Quint., 3, 8, 44): to endeavor to cover one's guilt with fine words, splendida verba praetendere culpae suae (Or., *Rem.*, 240): honesta praescriptione rem turpem tegere: vitia sua fucare, colorare. Colored, coloratus (with a fair color): fucatus (with a deceptive dye).

INTR., to color at any thing, rubescere: (for shame) rubescere: pudore or rubore suffundi: rubor mihi suffunditur or offunditur. I color at or on account of any thing (blush), rubere (Cic., *Ferr.*, 2, 76, extr.): to color at one's own praises, pudore affici ex sua laude.

COLORABLE. Vid. SPECIOSUS, PRAECLARE.

COLORATE. Vid. *TO COLOR*.

COLORING, coloris: * colorum ratio: tinctus: infectus: tinctura (manner in which any thing is colored): * pigmentum (colorum) ratio (the art of laying on colors): colorum commixtura et transitus (the blending of the colors in a painting, Plin., 35, 5, 12): n. fine or bright color, or, minor: a good color, colores boni. || Embellishment (in rhetoric), cultus: ornatus: dicendi, or orationis cultus, or ornatus: dicendi, or orationis, or verborum lumina (any conspicuous rhetorical embellishment or coloring): quasi verborum s' mentiarumque insinua (with reference to expression and thought): flumens, pignora orationis (of ambitious ornaments used with bad taste): to give a narrative a pleasant coloring, narrationem grati et venae exornare: too much, cibulum depingere aliquid. || Plausible character (vul. Colo = pretense): to give one's facts a false color, vitia sua fucare, colorare.

COLORIST, pingendi arti ex.

COLOR-MAN, pigmentarius.

COLOSSAL, colossalis: colossus (properly): vastus: immanis. Jn. vastus et immanis: a colossal statue, colossus: statua colossica or colossaea: signum colossicum: moles (colossal mass, &c.; e. g., moles imperii, colossal empire).

COLOSSUS. Vid. COLOSSAL.

COLT, pullus equi; pullus equinus: * pullus equinus masculus (the male): poledrus (Latin of the Middle Age): equus: equulus (general term for young horse; the later, Varr.). An ass's colt, pullus asinus: aellus (a small or young ass). **Fig., || a rash young person,** inconsultus: inconsideratus: temerarius. Jn. inconsultus et temerarius: temerarius atque inconsideratus.

COLT'S-FOOT, tussilago.

COLT'S-TOOTH, dens pullius. Paov. To have cast one's colt-tooth, voluptates temperantia sua frenasse ac domuisse (Lic., 30, 14).

COLTER, dens or culter atrati (on the nature of it and the plough in general, vid. Voss, *Virg. Georg.*, 1, 170).

COLUMBARY, columbarium: columbarii cella (general term; vid. Varr., 3, 7, 4; Pallad., 1, 24, in., and 25, in.); turris: turricula (if placed on a column in the court, &c.).

COLUMN, columna: signum: statua (if erected in honor of any body): a small column, columella: a colossal stone column, moles lapidea: the shaft of a column, scapus: the neck of a column, hypotrachelium (=caput); the capital, capitulum: the foot of a capital, spira (of the column); the lower part of it was plinthus, =Abacus: basis (basis, of the statue; vid. above for difference between columna and statua): the pedestal, stylobates (=colobates): the order of columns, genus columnarum: the Doric order, columnae Doricae: Doricum genus columnarum: the arrangement of columns, * columnarum dispositio: the interval between columns, intercolumnium: a tax on columns, columnarium (Ces., B. C., 3, 32): the supporting by columns, columnatio (late; supported by columns, columnatus (Varr.). || (A military) column, pars exercitus: agmen (when on the march): in two, three, &c., columns, bipartito, tripartito (e. g., to attack, signa inferre): to march up in three columns, tripartito agmine, or diviso in tres partes exercitu, incedere: to approach in three columns, triplici acie instructa venire: to march in three columns, triplici acie instructa proficisci: by columns, exercitu in partes diviso (e. g., to march up, incedere). || Of a book, pagina.

COMB, pecten: a dressing-comb, pecten rarioribus radiis: a small-tooth comb, pecten densioribus radiis: pecten densus (p.). * Pecten crinalis (for combing; but for keeping up the hair, and as ornament, the Roman ladies made use of theacus discriminialis: vid. Krüger's Sabina, l. p. 147): the tooth of a comb, radius pectinis: a comb for wool, carmen: pecten: for flax, hami ferrei, quibus linum pectitur (Plin., 19, 1, 3): a curry-comb, strigilis: a horse-comb, scopolae setosae equis comendis: comb of a cock, crista: juba. || In the shape of a comb, * pectini similis: as a comb, pectinatus.

COMB (a place surrounded on all sides by mountains, in which several valleys meet), convalis.

COMB, r., pectere (general term): pectere capillos or comas (but not comere capillos or comas; i. e., to dress the hair): to comb the hair back from the forehead (à la Chinoise), capillos a fronte contra naturam retroagere: to comb wool, cardinare: to comb flax, hami ferreis linum pectere: to comb a horse, strigili radere, subradere. Combed, to be formed by past partiple of the above verbs.

COMB-MAKER, pectinarius (Inscript.).

COMBAT, pugna: praelium: acies [Syn. in BATTLE]: certamen (general term for contest; i. e., both the emulation and the struggle). Jn. certamen et pugna: proeli concursus (Nep., *Thras.*, 1, 4), or only concursus: congressus (the coming to close quarters): proeli dimicatio (Cf., *Quint. Fr.*, 1, 1, 1, § 5), or dimica-

tio only (combat as a hazardous thing; hence dimicatio = especially strong, le with dangers and difficulties): plural, dimicationes, if continued or repeated (e. g., *Cas. B. C.*, 7, 8, 6, omnium superiorum dimicationum fructum in eo die atque hora consistere): the combat of the boxer or prize-fighter, pugilatus: of the wrestler, luctatio; luctatus (the former as act, the latter as state): with wild beasts (vid. *FIGHT*): combat for life, dimicatio adversus aliquem (e. g., adversus elephantum): a fierce combat, praelium acre: the combat was fierce and long, pugnatum est diu atque acriter: a long and fierce combat takes place, fit praelium acri certamine: a slight combat is fought, fit acutus leve praelium (vid. *Sciamys*): to descend to the combat, in praelium ire: in praelium or aciem prodire: in aciem or certamen descendere (for a single engagement, the last also = to engage in a combat or fight in general): to lead 100,000 infantry to the combat (or battle), in aciem centum millia pedum producere: to begin the combat, pugnam, or certamen, or praelium inire (general terms to engage, of either party, taken singly): praelium committere, manum (only in *Lie.*, pugnam or praelium) consere (of the general as well as the soldiers): inter se concurrere: acie concurrere (to come together, of both parties): primus praelium committit aliquid (of any decision, or of the ship, &c., which attacks first; vid. *Hirt.*, *B. Alex.*, 25): to renew the combat, in pugnam redire; certamen or pugnam repetere (after a longer or shorter interruption; vid. *Justin.*, 1, 6, 10; *Lie.*, 10, 36): pugnam novum inagere: praelium redintegare or renovare (to renew, begin from the commencement; i. e., mostly with fresh troops; vid. *Lie.*, 7, 7, 1, 12; 2, 47; *Cas.*, *B. C.*, 5, 20): pugnam iterare (to fight a second battle; e. g., on the following day, as *Lie.*, 6, 32): to continue the combat, pugnam exscipere (of fresh troops, *Lie.*, 38, 22, in.): the reward of the combat, certaminis praemium: fit for the combat, ad pugnamque or ad dimicandum firmus (Ces., *B. G.*, 7, 60, of troops): ready for the combat, ad pugnam paratus: manu promptus: after finding them all eager for the combat, postquam omnium animos alacres videt.

COMBAT, r., pugnare; certare: concertare: contendere (e. g., armis, proelio, acie): decernere (mostly with armis, ferro, proelio, or acie): dimicare (e. g., proelio, acie): depugnare, decertare, gladiari (fight a deadly fight with weapons): aliquid cum aliquo, inter se (with another, among themselves): proelari, praelium, or pugnam facere, or edere: proelari also figuratively with words: anybody, cum aliquo: confidgere (armis, manu, proelio): anybody, cum aliquo: confictari: anybody, cum aliquo (e. g., cum adversa fortuna) [vid. more under *FIGHT*]: with words, certare, concertare, contendere (verbis). To combat fortune, cum adversa fortuna confictari. To combat bravely, fortiter dimicare; fortiter resistere. To combat a thing (with words), pugnare contra aliquid: aliquid oppugnare, impugnare: one's opinion, aliquid opinioni repugnare: sententiam aliquid impugnare: all things, contra omnia disserere.

COMBATANT, pugator: miles: armatus (any armed man): gladiator (in the circus, &c.): luctator (wrestler): pugil (pugilist): venator (that fights in the circus with wild beasts).

COMBINATION, junctio: conjunctio, congregatio: consociatio: colligatio: vinculum (the means): copulatio (a tying together): to enter into combination, se conjungere: conjungi: jungi: consociari: into an intimate combination, arcte conjungi: to bring into combination [vid. *TO COMBINE*]: to stand in combination, conjunctum esse (of things) cum aliquo re: pertinere ad aliquid: a mark or sign of combination, * copulandi signum: the combination of words (with regard to style), compositio: mixto: permixto: a combination of accidents, concursus calamitatum: contextus (combination as state; e. g., of speech, orationis, sermonis: of things and words, rerum et verborum):

COME

compare Ernesti *Lex. techn. Lat.*, p. 90):
a systematic combination, continuatio
seriesque rerum, ut alia ex alia nex et
omnes inter se apte colligataeque videantur
(Cic. N. D., l. 4, extr.): *a combination*
of the noblest efforts, concursus honestis-
simorum studiorum. || *Association*,
societas: *conjunctio et societas*: *com-*
merciū (combination in general, properly
and improperly): *societas conjunctionis*
humanae: *convictus humanus et societas*;
** occultae soliditates juvenum (secreta com-*
bination among young people; *vid. SOCI-*
ETRY): *combination against any body*; *vid.*
 CONSPIRACY.

CONSPIRACY. COMBINE, *jungere*: *conjungere* (*general terms for to join together: conjugere, especially for any purpose*): *with any thing, alicui rei* or (*cum*) *aliqua rei*: *any thing, cum aliquo*: *congregate* (*to unite two or several persons into a flock, as it were: with any body, cum aliquo*): *copulare* (*combine firmly, or to cause two or several objects to be firmly combined*): *e. g., by means of a tie, a rope, &c.: figuratively, with any body or any thing, cum aliquo rei* or *aliquo*: *miscere*: *aliqui rei* or *cum aliquo* (*by adding to any thing, cum aliquo rei* or *aliquo*: *by mixing*): *adungere* *ad aliquo* (*to combine indissolubly, figuratively*): *comparare* (*to combine several things in the same proportion to constitute one couple, conglutinare* (*by gluing together*): *colligare* (*by tying*): *to be well combined, preclare inter se coherere*: *with any thing, rei*: *to be combined by any thing, contineri aliqua rei*: *rem continet aliquo*: *uno vinculo copulare* (*combine by the same tie*: *vid. Liv., 28, 12, 14*): *to combine by pouring together; e. g., in unum or unum corpus confundere* (*of two nations*), *figuratively* (*vid. also, to mix*): *to combine* *mix* *for social life, dissipatos homines ad rei* or *societatem vite convocare*: *concoctere cum aliqua rei* (*by a knot, figuratively*): *e. g., orientem et occidentem*: *to combine friendship with pleasure, amicitiam cum voluptate*: *committere alicui rei* (*e. g., lacum mari*): *the lozen with the continent, urbem continenti*: *things that are combined with each other, reuter se junctæ* or *colligatæ*. || *Of military forces, jungere copias*: *arma conjungere*: *viros conferre*: (*of a nation*) *in unius populi corpus coalescere*: *to combine one's forces with those of any body* (*e. g., of a general*), *se conjungere cum copis alicujus* (*general term*): *arma consociare cum aliquo* (*as ally*): *signa conferre ad aliquem* (*especially in battle*). || *To a associate one's self with, se jungere* or *conjungere cum aliquo*: *societatem inire, or coire, or facere cum aliquo*: *to be combined with any body, societatem habere cum aliquo*: *combine by wedlock, matrimonio alicui jungi*: *aliquem secum conjungere*: *to combine against any body*: *vid. to CONSPIRE.*

COMBING-CLOTH [*Kraft gives *pallium pulverem crinale* (i. e., powder) a vestitu coerens, not a very happy circumlocution].

COMBUSTIBILITY, *facilitas exardescendi.

COMBUSTIBLE, facilis ad exardescendum: igni concipiendi aptus or idoneus: *combustible matter*, materia facilis ad exardescendum (*that easily takes fire*): alimenta ignis (*with which fire is kept up*): res, quibus ignis excitari potest (*general term for what is fit to kindle fire with*): res, quæ sunt ad incendia (*with which one puts fire to any thing*): * phlogiston (*the matter which was once supposed to be in all combustible bodies; that contains combustible matter*, quod ignis or flamma consumit).

COMBUSTION, || *burning*, (a) exustio: crematio (to ashes): adustio (*singeing, scorching*): ustio (of a wound): (3) intr., deflagratio: conflagratio: incendium. || *Tumult*, tumultus (*excited by slaves, peasants, or allies*): motus (*general term for disturbances in the state*). **VIDE** COMOTION.

COME, of persons, venire: *I am come*, veni, ad-ven: pervenire (*properly and figuratively*): advenire: accedere (*approach*): *to come on foot*, pedes venio

C O M E

or advenio: on horseback, equo vehor or
advehor: in a carriage, &c., curru, or
navi vehor, or advehor: to cause any body
to come, aliquem accersere, accire; ali-
quum excire, evocare (the latter on the
part of a magistrate; vid. Bremi, Nip.
Conn., 5, 3): to one, aliquem ad se ac-
cersere; aliquem ad se vocare: aliquem ad
se venire jubere (of a thing; e. g., *aliquid*
accersere vectura) [vid. to SEND, FOR]:
to come (such or such) a way, aliqua vi
proficisci: to come frequently to a place, ad
or in locum venire; locum frequen-
ter venire or celebrare: to come often to any
body, crebro ad aliquem venire; aliquem
frequenter: to come unexpectedly, supervenire
or intervenire alicui; opprimere
aliquem (to come upon, fall upon and de-
stroy): come here, huc venire; huc ades:
come to me, propius me huc accede: when
they came to speak of the money, ubi ad pe-
cuniam mentionem ventum est: it was by
mere accident that I came to speak of them,
merito consulto, sed casu in eorum mentionem
incidi: how comes it that you answer
in this manner? quid tibi in mentem venit
ita respondere? [IMPR., of things, ve-
nire (of letters, goods, &c.): ferri, adferri,
perferri (to be brought): to come sud-
denly, ingruere (of disease and calamities):
to come imperceptibly, obrepere (of time,
old age, &c.): to see any thing coming,
aliquid praesagire (e. g., *aliquid* rei veni-
tum): any thing does not come to the right
person, in alienum incidere: it came to
(a fight, lawsuit, &c.), res venit ad aliquem
(e. g., ad arma atque pugnam, ad iniurias,
in contentione): venit ad aliquem
(e. g., ad causam dicendam) or in aliquem
(e. g., in jus, to a lawsuit): how comes it
that . . . qui factum est, ut, &c. I unde
fit, ut, &c.? hence it comes that, &c., ita fit,
ut, &c.; inde or ex aliquo evenit, ut, &c.;
hinc causa est, cur or quod, &c.; hinc
est, quod, &c.; hinc fit, ut, &c.; hinc
est, quare, &c.; ex quo fit, ut, &c.; unde
est, quod, &c.; quod factum est, ut, &c.
&c.; also (at the beginning of a sentence)
by itaque [vid. commentators, Nip., Arist.,
1. 1]: they returned whence they came, de
versu sunt, unde profecti erant: when he
was asked whence (or from what country)
he came, quum interrogaretur, eujusdem se
esse diceret: where do you come from?
unde venis? I don't know how it comes,
fit necno quomodo: it has come to this, or
to such a pass, &c., that, &c., res eo de-
ducta est or rem eo adduximus, ut, &c.]
Many combinations of "to come,"
with nouns, have been left out here, and
are to be looked for under the respective
articles; e. g., "to come into contact" [vid.
CONTACT, &c., &c.]: To come first, ante-
venire aliquem or aliquid: he came last,
ultimus or postremus venit: to come quick-
ly, advolare: to adventure: to any body's
assistance, propere subvenire: unique
convolare (of a multitude flying from all
parts): to come between, intervenire (un-
expectedly): supervenire (of persons and
things; e. g., of the night; vid. Lit., 23,
18, both with datives): to come in proper
time, in good time, &c. [vid. TIME]: to be
coming and going, commutare ad aliquem
(to any body), in locum (of place; vid.
Ruhnck., Ter. Haunt., 3, 1, 35; poetical
only, meare). [To happen (come to)
pass], cadere: accidere (accidentally,
mostly) of unfortunate events; accidere
sometimes with the addition of casu: con-
tingere (especially of happy events): con-
tingere (denoting the effect of a certain cause):
usu venire (of facts which take place, and
which one witnesses one's self; vid. Maj., 3,
evenire; vid. Gerhardt, Cic. Cat. Maj., 3,
7; Bremi, Nep. Hannib., 12, 3). [To be-
come c, theri; evadere (vid. BECOME):]
TO COME ABOUT (= happen, fall out),
evenire, fieri, &c.: how comes it that,
qui fit or quid est, ut, &c. [To come
again, reverti: to come again, reverti: to any
place, aliqua reverti or redire: to come
to locum repetere (return where one lived
&c.): remigrare (to a place where one lived
before; e. g., Romanum) [vid. also, RETURN].
TO COME AFTER, postvenire (of per-
sons): postea accidere (of things): subse-
qui: come immediately after, insequi: subsequi:
to come after any body or any thing (with

COMÉ

reference to order, rank, dignity, or time), succedere alieni and aliquid rei: to come immediately after any body or any thing, ex-cipere aliquem and aliquid (seldom without accusative, as in *Cæs.*, *B. G.* 2, 7; *vid. Hcl.*): one misfortune comes after another, * malum excipit malum [*vid. also, To FOLLOW*]. || To COME ALONG, *con-*cedere; progredi: ire: una ire: aliquem sequi (with any body): come along: move to oculus (come!) || To COME ASUNDER, discedere (general term of things): dilabi (impreparately): fatiscere (by getting cracks): desiccare (to gape open). || To COME AT (or BY = obtain, *vid.*), compo-tem fieri aliquis rei: potiri aliqua re: adipisci (what one desired): asequi: con-sequi (for which one has been striving): nancisci (by accident): impetrare (to gain by entreaties): obtinere (obtain): auferre (carry off as the result of victory, properly or figuratively): easy to come at (= attain-able), impturbabilis. || To COME AWAY, abire (general term) a or ex (very seldom with only ablative of place): abscedere a or ex: decedere aliqua loco, de or ex aliquo loco (to leave): discedere ab aliquo, loco, a or e loco (come away from): di-vertere ab aliquo (from any body): To come away secretly, furtim degredi: clam se subducere [*vid., also, under To Go*]. || To COME BACK, redire (to be on the way back or home): reverti (to turn back): reducere esse (of a happy return from a distant country, captivity, &c.): recurrere (hastily): revolare (still stronger, to fly back): to order any body to come back, aliquem revocare: aliquem repetere (urgently). || To COME BY [*vid. above, To COME AT*]. || To COME BEFORE, prevenire: to come before (i. e., appear before; e. g., the court or judge), in iudicium venire (of persons): reui ad iudicium deferre (of things). || To COME DOWN, devinere: descendere: corrucere (fall down, of houses, &c.): delabi (glide down): defluere (of rain): degradi: to come down to any body's terms, ad conditionem descendere, accedere. *Fig.*, "to come down to," (i. e.) to be handed down to; e. g., hec in tempora or usque ad nostra tempora durare: ad nostram memoriam manere (of written and other monuments, &c., in which sense uterum ferre; pervenire ad nos or nostram etatem are without ancient authority): tradi ab antiquis usque ad nostram etatem (of a custom, manners, &c.). || To COME FORTH, provenire (also, figuratively, to grow): evadere ex, &c.: emergere ex, &c. (e. g., ex terra, also ex ire supra terram): enasci (figuratively, of plants): crumpere: prorumpere (suddenly, also with subito: in publicum prodire (appear in public): in lucem prodire, protrahi: detegi: patefieri (of things brought to light, &c.) [*vid. also, APPEAR*]. || To COME FORWARD, (a) PROPRI, procedere (general term): prodire: apparere: existere (especially of distinguished men; *vid. Cic., Rosc. Am.* 2, 5; *Arch.* 7, 15; *Ochs., Cic. Eccl.* p. 131): openly, procedere in solem ex umbraculis: os suum populo ostendere: (b) = advance, progredi: proficere: progressus facere (improperly, to make progress): procedere (advance). || To COME IN, (a) to enter, intro venire: se inferre: intro ire: inire: come in with me! sequere intro me! come in! intro veni or venite! to come in hastily, * intro venire propere: * intro se propere: introgredi: the vessel is come in, navis impulsa est (not appalled): to have (or be, come in, useless: nancisci locum: the post comes in, * cursor publicus venit: no one is allowed to come in, nemini aditus patet: not to allow any body to come in, aliquem introitu prohibere: alicui introitum praecludere: aliquem janua prohibere: aliquem alitu janua re: re: aliquem excludere: to come in any body's way (as an impediment), obstare: impedimento esse alicui: obstare alicui in via: (b) to supply, obscuri: concedere [*vid., also, To YIELD*]: (c) = to be gained in abundance, contingere (of good things): suppetere. || To COME INTO, introire: in- ingredi: introire: in re (locum): inci- dere in aliquod (accidentally): dilabi in aliquid (impreparately or gradually): ad-

duci in aliquid (e. g., *danger*, &c.): to come into; portum venire or pervenire (of ships or persons): portum capere (with difficulty): *Tears come into any body's eyes*, lacrimae alicui or alicuius oculis oborta sunt; to come into any body's hands, power, &c., in alicuius manus or potestatem devenire: incurere in aliquid (e. g., *troubles*, especially by one's own fault): decidere in aliquid (e. g., in angustias rei familiaris): to come into fashion, alicuius rei mos recipitur: aliquid in moribus recipitur: aliquid usu recipitur: to come into use, in usum venire: in consuetudinem or morem venire: more recipi; ab omnibus recipi (into general use): intranscendere (gradually): to come into danger, in periculum or in discrimen venire, incidere: periculum subire (of things): to come into the world, in vitam edi; in lucem edi et suscipi; nasci (to be born): to come first into the world (of twins), primum provenire. || TO COME IN FOR (a share of any thing), participem esse alicuius rei (in general): venire in partem alicuius rei: habere partem in re (the share considered as property). || TO COME NEAR, (a) PROPE, prope accedere: appropinquare: to come near any body or any thing (propius) accedere ad with accusative: to come near (of time), prope adesse: subesse: appetere: the time comes near when, &c., prope adest quoniam, &c.: prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse: (b) resemble, prope accedere ad aliquid: accedere ad similitudinem alicuius rei: any thing does not at all come near such or such a thing, nullo modo comparari posse cum re. || TO COME NEXT [vid. ABOVE, TO COME AFTER, OR TO FOLLOW]. || TO COME OF, (a) = to be born of, or descend from, ortum, oriundum esse ab aliquo: originem trahere ab aliquo: originem ducere ab or ex aliquo: genus ducere ab aliquo: ad aliquem originem sui referre: to come of a good family, honesto genere (natum esse); honesto loco (ortum esse): to come of an humble family, humili, or obscuro, or ignobili loco (natum esse): (b) = to be the consequence of, fieri or factum est ex aliqua re. *This comes of having too little to do*, hoc fit (or factum est) ex nimio otio. Sometimes by hunc fructum capere or percipere ex aliqua re, or alicuius rei, or (the consequence being bad) aliquid hoc fert incommodum. || TO COME OFF, (a) deviate, deflectere: degenerare: aberrare: discedere ab aliqua re: elabi: evadere: to come off the right way, de via decedere (improperly): (b) escape (to find one's self at the end of an affair): to come off without harm, pulchre discedere (comedy): to come off without much harm, ambustium evadere: semiotum effugere (*Liv.*, 22, 35, and 42): to come off with slight punishment, levi defungi poena (*Liv.*, 29, 21): nihil mali nascisci (without any harm, *Ter. Phorm.*, 3, 3, 10): he shall not come off in this manner, inultum id nunquam a me auferet: haud sic auferet (comely): to come off unpunished, impune abire: sine poena demitti: to come off conqueror, victoriam consequi or allicipere: victoriam reportare: to come off with flying colors, superiorem or victorem discedere: superare (also with regard to opinion, &c., as *Cas.*, B. G., 5, 31): (y) to fall off, cadere: decidere (general term): delabi (by gliding): (d) to separate itself from, the bark comes off the tree, cortex ab arbore recedit: to come off (of hair), defluere. || TO COME ON, (a) in space (of persons), succedere aliquid or ad or sub aliquid (gradually): accedere ad aliquid (general term to come on): appropinquare ad aliquid or aliquid rei adventare (of the approach of a hostile army): progredi: progressus facere (make progress) [vid. "TO COME FORWARD."]. (b) thrive, grow, crescere: provenire (of plants and animals). || TO COME OVER, transire (e. g., to a person's side or party, in alicuius partes transire): transgredi: locum transcendere or superare (to come over a place; e. g., over a mountain): a cold shudder came over me, horror ingens me perstrinxit. || TO COME OUT, exire (in step out): egredi: progredi (of persons only): to cause any body to come out, al-

quem evocare (foras): to come out (of publications), edi (in lucem): emitte: foras duci: * prelum relinquere (of printed works): to come out (of secrets, &c.), exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus). JN. exire atque in vulgus emanare: efferré (foras, in vulgus): effluere et ad aures hominum permanere: to cut out (of teeth), cadere: excidere: decidere (fall out): evelli, extrahi, eximi, excipi (to be pulled out): to come (= to get out) of a danger, out of the water, &c., (se) emergere: evadere: ex, &c.: to come out with any thing, aliquid exidit ex ore (of words, &c.). || TO COME ROUND, circumagi, &c., (a) to become better, in melius mutari: meliore loco esse crepisse, &c.: times will come round, * letiora tempora hanc iniquitatem rerum excipient: (b) to change gradually, to come round to a person's opinion, ad alicuius sententiam adduci, perducere, iuduci. || TO COME SHORT, deficere. I come short of any thing, carco aliqua re: deficit mihi aliquid: deficit me aliquid (to be wanting) [vid. also, TO FAIL, AND TO LOSE]. || TO COME TO, (a) PROPE, pervenire aliquo (to a place): aliquid convenire (to a person): it (or the matter) has come to this, res eo processit, deducta est; eo ventum est (ut, &c.); matters have come to a crisis, ad extrema perventum est; res est ad extremum deducta casum: to have come to (a full) persuasion, persuasissimum habere: plenum persuasionis esse: to come to the conclusion, concludere: hence one may come to the conclusion, ex quo efficit cogique potest: haec I not come to a right conclusion? satisne hoc conclusum est? to come to any body's knowledge or ears, palam fieri: ab aliquo audiri: ad alicuius aures pervenire: to come to [vid. TO COME ROUND]: (b) amount to, efficere; also esse: what does it come to? quae summa est? quantum est? it comes to a large sum, longam summam efficere: the gold which came to one Attic talent, aurum, quod summam Attici talenti explebat: it comes (amounts) to something, alicuius momenti esse [vid. AMOUNT, COST]: (y) to come to pass [vid. TO HAPPEN]: (d) to come to one's self, or to one's senses, sui or mentis competent esse: ad sanitatem redire or reverti (*viñ. Her.*, *Cas.*, B. G., 1, 42): ad se redire: se colligere: animum recipere: he comes to himself, animus redit: to come to an end, finem capere or habere: exitum habere; extingui: interire: occidere (to die): the matter is not yet come to an end, res nondum finem invenit: to come to (a certain state or condition), ad aliquid pervenire, &c.: to come to a very great age, ad summam senectutem pervenire. I don't know what it will come to, quorsum id evadat, nescio. Is it come to this, that, &c.? adeone res redit, ut, &c.? to come to the throne, summa rerum or regnum ac diadema deferuntur alicui or ad aliquem: imperium transit ad aliquem: to come to any thing, ad aliquid pervenire: e. g., to one's property, one's money, to dignities, &c., ad suum, ad nummos, ad honores: any body comes to such or such property, &c., aliquid transit or pervenit: to come to the wrong person, in alienum incidere (e. g., of letters): to come to life, nasci; in lucem edi: reviviscere et recreari (to revive, to resume new vital strength): to come to light, in lucem profecti: probati: detegi: patificari: not to come to light, lucem non aspicere: publico eundem: to come to the knowledge of, aliquid cognoscere or deprehendere: ad aliquid pervenire. It comes to nothing, nihil esse: nihil posse: pro nihilo esse: id (aliquid) nihil est (e. g., quod de pecunia spreum, nihil est, *Ter. Haut.*, 4, 2, 4, as to the money, it comes to nothing): the matter comes to nothing, in aliqua re nihil est: de hac re nihil est: to come to hand, aliquid in manum accipere; in alicuius manus venire; in alicuius manus incidere (to come or fall into any body's hands): to come to one's ears; e. g., ad alicuius aures pervenire or permanere; ad aliquem perferri or deferri: exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus). JN. exire atque in vulgus emanare: efferré (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum

permanere (to come to the ears of the public): it comes to any thing, res venit ad aliquid (e. g., to a fight, a battle, ad arma atque pugnam): or in aliquid (e. g., to a lawsuit, in contentione); or veniat ad aliquid (e. g., ad causam dicendam or in aliquid; e. g., in ius). || TO COME TOGETHER, convenire (general term): concurrere: in certamen venire cum aliquo: obviam fieri alicui (accidentally) [vid. also, TO ASSEMBLE]. || TO COME UP, [vid. "TO COME FORTH."]. (b) to come up to (= equal), aquare: adaequari alicui rei or aliquid (with accusative if = to be equal): aquare alicui: aquare or adaequari cum aliquo (to come up to any body in beauty, talents, &c.), also non inferioriorem esse aliquo: to come up to any thing, adaequare (with accusative of the thing in which one equals any body, and genitive of the person whom one equals); also aliqua re se adaequare posse alicui: aliquid or aliquid aliqua re equiparare (e. g., in physical strength, beauty, &c.; vid. commentators on *Nep.*, *Them.*, 6, 1): (y) to come up with (= overtake), in cursu nancisci aliquem; assequi; aquare: || TO COME UPON, invadere (of persons and things): vim alicui inferre (of violence done, robbers, &c.): morbo corripere (of illness) [vid. also, TO SEIZE, TO INVADE, TO ATTACK]: to come upon any body for payment, exigere, persequi pecuniam, &c. (by legal means). || TO COME (of future time), futurum (that is going or about to be): posterus (following with regard to time): (poetical) venturus: veniens; consequens (coming next, subsequent, of time). JN. consequens ac posterus: generations to come, posterum (plural, opposed to majores): for the time to come, postero tempore: in posterum: posthac: in reliquum tempus (for the time that remains): things that are to come, futura, orum, n. res future: to foresee what is to come, quod futurum esse scire: animo prospicere futura: quae futura sunt prospicere or providere: in posterum prospicere: to rejoice in the present moment, without thinking of what is to come, praesentibus frui nec in longius consulare.

COME, as adverb, of exhortation, age, age dum! age sis! age vero! In plurals, agite! acite dum!

COMEDIAN, artifex scenicus (general term). COMEDUS, the singer of the canticum (reclitico, monologue) in comedy, opposed to tragedus (in tragedy): actor comicus, or comicus only (κωμικός, κωμικός). They all designate the actor in general who appears in comedy, not the person who acts the low comic parts, who, after *Petron.*, 80, 9, can only be called qui partes ridendas agit: all the actors in a comedy, excelecati (opposed to coturnati, tragediani, Sen., *Ep.*, 87) [vid. also, ACTOR]. || WRITER OF COMEDY, poeta scenicus (general term): poeta comicus, or comicus only, especially comici, plural: like a comedian, * scenico more: comico more: scenicus (general term, e. g., complodere manns et pectus ferire scenicum est). || COMIC actress, artifex scenica, or scenica only (in later times).

COMEDY, comedia: fabula Aetellana (sort of farce among the Romans): relating or belonging to comedy, comicus (κωμικός), opposed to tragicus: in a manner belonging to comedy, comic. Comic character (i. e., in comedy), partes ridendae [vid. also, PLAY]. To act a comedy: vid. TO ACT.

COMELINESS, decencia: decorum: decor (external grace): venustus: pulchritudo: forum: species: dignitas; vid. BEAUTY, GRACE.

COMELY, decens (poetical only, and in *Siler Act.*): decorus (of speech and actions only): pulcher (general term): formosus: speciosus: venustus [vid. BEAUTIFUL, HANDSOME]. In a comely manner, decore: recte: ut decet: elegant.

COMER, qui (qua) venit: a new-comer (i. e., to a country), advena: alienigena (a stranger, foreigner, opposed to indigena): peregrinus (general term: a stranger, opposed to civis). JN. peregrinus atque advena: novellus: novicens (new in any situation; e. g. novelli Aquileenses = co-

loni qui nuper Aquileian deducti erant: novelli servii.

COMET, cometes - sidus cometes: stella cometes (comētes); or, in pure Latin, stella crinita (Suet., Caes., 88). **COMET** One of the first three expressions is generally used, or stella crinita, quam Graeci comētes vocant, or quam cometam vocant (Cic., N. D., 2, 5, 14; Plin., 2, 25, 22, and even as late as Suet., Claud., 46, and Entrop., 10, 8 [4]; hence it follows that stella crinita may be looked upon more as an attempt to translate comētes than as a genuine Latin expression. The comet remained above the horizon for four hours every night, stella cometes quoniam oritur et occumbet, quatuor spatium horarum consumebat: the comet shone during seven days, and with such splendor that the whole sky seemed to be on fire, stella cometes septuaginta diebus ita luxit, ut coelum omne flagrare videretur.

COMFIT, condire (fruit, &c.): *saccharum incoquere alicui rei (after Plin., 34, 17, 48): *saccharo condire: the confiting of fruit, conditus; conditura (manner of confiting) (e. g., olivas conditui legere, Col.).

CONFITURES, dulcia, plural, or dulciola: plural, orum (Appul., Md., iv., p. 115, 12): *merces cuppediarum (after Symm., Ep., 8, 19, where we find foris cuppediarum); bellaria: dulciola (both n. plural, the latter in later writers); mensa secunda (as constituting a course). Ovis, salagma are fruits preserved in a pickle; e. i., as olives now are (Col.).

COMFORT, || to console, consolari alicum (of persons and personified objects; e. g., of hope, of a good conscience: consolari aliquem aliquid or de aliqua re: seldom aliquid aliqua re, as magnitudinem doloris brevitate consolat (Cic.): the simple solari is not found in prose of the Golden Age): solatium alicui praebere or afferre (to comfort; i. e., yield or afford comfort, of things): alicui solatio or solatium esse (to comfort; i. e., to be a comfort to any body, of things): to go away or depart comforted, alicuius animo discedere: this comforts me, hoc est mihi solatio: to comfort one's self, se consolari (on account of anything, de aliqua re). Comfort yourself, or be comforted, ne te afflicto: es bono animo. || Entice, refresh, alicum reflecte: recreare: animum alicui facere: animo alicum implere. To be comforted, animo relaxari: animi remissionem quaerere (by mental relaxations): to be mentally comforted by anything, aliqua re recreari (e. g., by a letter, literis): to comfort any body with food, cibo juvare alicum: by food and drink, cibo ac potione firmare alicum: to comfort one's body (or one's self) with food and sleep, corpus curare (Curt., 3, 8, 22): also se reflectere: se recreare. J. s. reflecte et recreare: recreare et reflectere: to be comforted by anything, aliqua re reflecti, or se reflecti, &c.). Comforting, recreans, reflectens: suavis, dulcis. || To gladden, vid.

COMFORT, consolatio (the action of comforting): medicina (the means by which any body is comforted): poetical, solatio: n. comfort in pain, solatium doloris: comfort in one's sufferings, solatium m. lorium: to impart comfort to any body, alicum consolari: on account of anything, de aliqua re: to give any body much comfort (of persons), multa or magna alicui solatia dare (Cic.): to afford comfort, solatium praebere or afferre; solatio or solatium esse: to admit of some comfort, afford some comfort, nonnullum consolationem or aliquid solati (in se) habere (of things): to admit of comfort, or supply it from themselves: to afford no comfort, nihil habere consolationis: this is my comfort, me solatio utor. To utter words of comfort, solatio dicere (J. Oen.). To see comfort from one only source, omnia in unum consolationem conficere (Cic.). This is the only comfort which supports me, haec una consolatio me sustentat: to look for comfort in nihil sapientiae medicinam potest philosophia: to need no comfort, noncogere medicinam: voluptas (comfortable sensation): jucunditas: dulcedo (agree-

ableness): the comforts of life, commodata vita: commoditas vitae: any body feels a comfort, voluptus sensibus alicuius blanditur. Without comfort; vid. COMFORTLESS.

COMFORTABLE, || consoling, consolatorius (e. g., literas): to be comfortable (i. e., in consoling), solatio esse: to be very comfortable, magno solatio esse: it is a very comfortable thing that, &c., magnum est solatium, with infinitive: to address comfortable words to any body, alicum or animum alicuius confirmare (verbis); afflictum alicuius animum confirmare: animum alicuius demissum et oppressum erigere. || Agreeable, gratus; jucundus (cheerful): suavis: dulcis (pleasant): a comfortable feeling or sensation, voluptas: I feel (or am) comfortable, bene mihi est (i. e., I am well off): hilaritate delector: hilare vivo (I am comfortable; i. e., cheerful and happy): a comfortable house, domicilium bonum. Vid., also, PLEASANT.

COMFORTABLY, grate: jucunde: suaviter. [Syn. in COMFORTABLE.] Vid. PLEASANTLY.

COMFORTER, consolator; or circumlocution with verbs under COMFORT. A Job's comforter, qui malo solatio alicum consolatur (after Cic., De Am., 104, nos malo solatio, sed non multo tamen, consolamur, quod, &c.). THE COMFORTER (= the Holy Spirit), Spiritus Sacer: Paracletus (Eccl.).

COMFORTLESS, || that admits of no comfort, spe destitutus (of persons): desperatus (of things): any body is comfortless, alicuius dolor or luctus nullo solatio levati potest (can not be comforted). || Destitute of all comfort, incommodus: admodum incommodus: jucundus: *omni viute commoditate destitutus.

COMIC, } (relating to comedy) [vid. COMICAL, } COMEDY]. || Ridiculous, amusing, ridiculus: ridendus (relating to a joke, as Petron., 80, 9), a comical circumstance, res comica (Hor., A. P., 89): res ridicula: a comical expression, ridiculum dictum: ridiculum: Jocosus (full of jokes): jocularis: jocularius (calculated to divert others): ridulus (which excites laughter): a comical fellow, homo ridiculus (quo caecitas laetatur). || Jocular (in Cic., Att., 4, 16, 3, very unsafe text (vid. Orelli on that passage), and so better avoided): lepidus (pleasant, fr. meo dolo): facetus (witty): a comical fellow, lepidum caput (comedy): a comical narrator, factus narratur.

COMICALLY, comice: comico more: ridicule: lepide: facetie: joculariter. Syn. in COMIC.

COMING, ventio (Plaut.): reditio: reditus (return, the former as act, the latter as state): adventus (arrival): accessus (e. g., ad urbem, to the town, Cic.). The coming in of a ship, appulsus (with or without litoris). To expect any body's coming with eagerness, alicuius adventum non mediocriter captare. Sudden coming (vid. ARRIVAL). The coming of a vessel into port, circumlocution with in portum venire or pervenire.

COMING, vid. "TO COME (of future things)."

COMING IN (of a ship), appulsus (with or without litoris). || In come, vid.

COMMA, comma, atis, n. (κῆρυκα), or pure Latin, incilium (as one clause of a period, Gram.; new Latin, as mark of punctuation).

COMMAND, v., || to give a command, jubere (general term, order any thing to be done, with the implied notion that the person who commands has, or assumes that he has a right to do so; followed by infinitive active, with a causative if the person commanded is named, or by infinitive passive if the person is not named, nor plainly alluded to from the context. If the person, however, is virtually expressed from the context, the infinitive active is used. It is also, although less frequently, followed by ut, if it is used in the sense of imperare: jubere alicui is never found in the Golden Age): imperare alicui aliquid or ut (to command in consequence of the power in or d in any body; seldom in the sense of 'ut' re with following accusative and in-

finite): precipere alicui aliquid or with ut (to command in consequence of one's authority, prudence, experience, and superior talents): praescribere alicui aliquid or with ut (prescribe; both precipere and praescribere, of superiors giving rules or directions for conduct to their inferiors): mandare alicui aliquid or with ut (to charge or commission, the manner of the execution being left to the person commissioned): pronuntiare (to cause to be proclaimed by a herald, &c.): edicere: edictum proponere (with ut, of a magistrate, commanding publicly by a proclamation): sciscere: sciscere jubereque (with ut, to make a law, regulation, or act; the proper term to be applied to an act passed by the Roman "plebs"): decernere (to pass a resolution that any thing should be done, on the part of the Senate or consub): sancire: edicto sancire (to command or forbid under a penalty "that," &c., ut or ne). || To have a right to command, imperandi jus potestatemque habere: at any place, loco prae-esse. To command an army, exercitui praesse or praepositum esse; exercitum ducere: to command the other wing, alterum tenere cornu (Nep.): to command the fleet, navibus et classi praesse or praepositum esse: the cavalry equitatus praesse: to command in a province, praesse provinciae (Sall.), or in provincia (Cic.): to have a right to command any body, imperium in alicum or alicum sub imperio habere: est mihi imperium in alicum: imperitare alicum: alicuius esse imperatorem: imperio regere or imperio tenere alicum, aliquid (to have the chief command of any body or any thing): dominari, dominationem habere in alicum (to command absolutely): praesse alicui or alicui rei (to preside): to command a town, urbem imperio regere: to be commanded by any body, imperio alicuius teneri: teneri in alicuius ditione et potestate: not to allow one's self to be commanded, imperium alicuius detrectare. To have no right to command, nullum potestatem, nullum imperium habere: nullum est alicuius in aliqua re arbitrium: to allow one's self to be commanded by any body, alicui or alicuius imperio parere, obtemperare. I will do what you command (= bid, wish), faciam quae jubes or praecipis, at dixisti or dicis: ut pluri verit. || To be master of, imperare alicui rei: moderari alicui rei; e. g., to command one's tongue, lingue or orationi: one's pain, grief, dolori imperare: dolorem in potestate tenere: to command one's self, sibi imperare: nihil potenter esse: nihil suum comprimere, coercere: one's anger, iram reprimere: not to command one's anger, iram teneri: impotenter esse ire (stronger): we do not command our passions (desires), cupiditates dominationis in nos habent: the mind commands the body, animus regit corpus: not to command one's ambition, ambitionem teneri: to command one's passions, cupiditatem imperare: opposed to servire: cupiditatem continere, comprimere, coercere, frenare, domare ac frangere. || To overlook, so that it may be seen or annoyed: (3) in a military sense, superare locum: illuminare alicui loco: the tower commands the high ground where the enemy was: turre superabat instigantem fatis (Burg., 8, 41): the tower commands the city, ex turri late inspicitur ad urbem (after Cic., B. G., 5, 4): the hill commands the town, collumina turri: (5) to give a view of, alicum locum prospicere. The horse commands an extensive view of the fields, domus longos agros prospicit (H. R.): the country-house commands the lake, villa lacum prospicit (Plin.).

COMMAND, s., || of a superior, jussus: jussum (command of any body who has or pretends to have a right to do it): auctoritas (declaration of the will of a superior): imperium (command of a general, a prince): imperatum (a thing commanded by one who has an imperium): preceptum (precept, charge): mandatum (commission, revelation): edictum (edit, public proclamation): decretum (resolution of the Senate or a consul, in the form of a decree): plebiscitum (resolution

by the Roman plebs, opposed to populi iussum, i. e., of the whole people; *vid. Bremi, Nep., Arist., 1, 4*: rescriptum (command of a prince, post-Augustan) : a written command, litteræ (e. g., Tiberius sent a written command to the army, Tiberius litteras ad exercitum misit) : a secret command, præceptum arcanum : at the command of any body, jussu or auctoritate alicuius : iubente aliquo : alio jussus ab aliquo : sometimes, also, ab aliquo only (e. g., he did his duty toward the Athenians, at whose command he had gone out, Atheniensibus a quibus præfectus erat, officia præstabat, *Nep., Mil., 2, 3, Dähne*) : without any body's command, injussu alicuius : ab aliquo non jussus : ultro (of one's own accord, opposed to alicuius jussu or jussus) : sua sponte (voluntarily) : to act without special command, privato, non publico consilio aliquid facere : to give the command (vid. TO COMMAND) : to execute a command, jussum or imperatum facere : mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi : in the exactest manner, mandata exaurire : imperio alicuius defungi : to follow, obey a command : to act according to a command, alicuius præceptum observare, curare : alicuius dicto parere : audientem esse dicto or jussu alicuius : imperio alicuius obtemperare : without delay, quod aliquis imperavit, impigre facere : zealously, imperata enixe facere : negligently or lazily, somnolose imperia persequi : punctually, imperata obedienter facere : præceptum diligenter curare : to refuse obedience to any body's commands : or not to obey his commands, imperium aspernari, contemnere : imperium, mandatum negligere : decreto non stare : to act against the command, contra edictum facere (it being a proclamation) : to transgress the command, mandatum excedere, egredi. || The power (of commanding any body), imperium (especially in the army) : potestas (the command given or conferred on any body, thus the legal command) : under any body's command, aliquo duce : alicuius ductu : to have the command of an army, a fleet, &c., exercitui, navibus et classi præesse or præpositum esse : to have the command of the other (i. e., the left) wing of the army, alterum tenere cornu (*Nep., Pelop., 4, 3*) : to be under any body's command, alicuius imperio parere (especially of soldiers) : alicui parere : in potestate or sub imperio alicuius esse (to be under any body's guidance or power) : to place one's self under the command of any body, se ad auctoritatem alicuius conferre. Chief command, summa rerum : summum imperium : summa imperii, or imperium only (vid. also, CHIEF COMMAND). || That imperium does not exclusively refer to military matters, *vid. Thood. Banf., in "Jahrbücher," 1832, vi, p. 300* : belli imperium : belli summa (of the general) : summa imperii maritimi (of the admiral) : to have the command of an army, summam imperii tenere, obtinere : summæ rei or rerum, summæ imperii præesse, præesse exercitui : ducere exercitum : to have the chief command of a fleet, navibus et classi præesse : toti officio maritimo præpositum cuncta administrare (if the whole administration of naval affairs belongs to the person) : to give to any body the chief command, summam rerum ad aliquem deferre : summam imperii alicui tradere : of an army, a fleet, aliquem exercitui or classi præficere : in a war, aliquem toti bello imperioque præficere : summam belli alicui deferre : summam imperii belli administrandi alicui permittere : aliquem bello præponere : to be under the chief command of any body, alicuius imperio parere (general term) : sub aliquo militare (of soldiers) : to serve under any body's command (during a war), aliquo or sub aliquo imperatore or sub signis alicuius mereri : to be sent any where with the command, aliquo cum imperio proficisci : to prolong any body's command, imperium prorogare (prolongare not Latin) : to prolong the command for another year, imperium in annum propagare (hence to continue, e. g., the war, bellum) : to take away the command, admicere alicui imperium or

abrogare alicuius imperium (*Cic.*) : to lay down the command, imperium deponere : an extraordinary command, imperium extraordinarium (*Cic.*) : to give any body an extraordinary command, dare alicui imperium extraordinarium or extra ordinem : to hold the most important commands, cepisse et gerere maxima imperia. || The command (of one's passions, &c.), continentia : temperantia (the moderation in them) : comp. *Cic., De Invent., 2, 54, 164* : to have a command (or no command) over one's passions, desires, over one's self (vid. TO COMMAND). || Desire, wish, disposal, jussum : voluntas : what are your commands? quid vis? quid jubes? Tell me, in a word, what are thy commands? quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me jubes? I am at your command, expecto, quid velis : I am, in all things, at your command, omnibus in rebus me fore in te potestate, tibi confirmo (*Cic. ad Div., 5, 4, 6, Tort.*) : my purse is at your command, meâ arcâ utere non secus ac tuâ (*Plin., Ep., 3, 19, 8*) : my house is always at your command, semper tibi patent fores hæc : my home is always at your command, whether I may be in or not, tibi mea domus me præsentem, absente patet : to submit entirely to any body's commands, se totum fingere ad arbitrium et nutum alicuius : to do any thing at any body's command, ad nutum alicuius et voluntatem aliquid facere : to be at command (i. e., ready or at hand for use), promptus : money which is at command, pecunia præsens : to be at command, promptum or paratum esse : to be sufficiently at command, suppetere (of things, *vid. Mab., Ces., B. G., 1, 3*) : to have at command, providisse, paravisse : to keep at command, habere paratum, in expedito, in prociuctu : to have money at one's command, pecuniam in numerato or præ manu habere : tears which any body has at his command, lacrimæ confictæ doloris.

COMMANDED. Circumlocution by words and examples in TO COMMAND and COMMAND, s.

COMMANDER, præfectus alicuius and alicui : præpositus alicui : qui alicui præest or præpositus est (general term) : dux (of an army or a division) : dux summus : imperator (commander-in-chief) : belli or exercitus dux, or from the context dux : ductor only (any commander in war) : ductor, however, not in plain prose) : bello præpositus : commander of the horse, magister equitum (the proper word in the Roman army) : of the fleet, præfectus classis : to be commander-in-chief (vid. "to have the chief command," under COMMAND) : dux, præfectus classis (admiral) : prætor (commander of troops, not Romans, especially of land-troops, *ἐπ' αὐτῶν*, often used by Nepos : *vid. commentators on Mil., 4, 4*) : præfectus equitum (general term, while magister equitum refers to the Roman horse only) : to be commander of the horse, equitatu præesse : commander of the infantry, copiarum pedestrium dux : to be, copis pedestribus, or simply copis præesse : commander of the artillery, perhaps "præfectus rei tormentaria summus" : to be elected commander, chosen commander-in-chief, ducem deligi ad bellum gerendum : the valor of a commander, virtus imperatoria : talents for a future commander, indoles imperatoria virtutis (*Justin., 2, 8, 15*) : the experience of a commander, rei militaris peritia.

COMMANDER (= a paving-ramp), fistica.

COMMEMORATE, || to make mention of [vid. MENTION]. || To celebrate, agere : agitare (the proper word) : e. g., an event, the anniversary of any thing, one's birth-day, &c.) : celebrare (with pomp or demonstrations of joy, by one's presence; e. g., a birth-day, a wedding, less frequently of feasts) : to commemorate a day, diem prosequi (*vid. Nep., Att., 4, extr.*) : to commemorate any thing by a feast for three days, diem festum agere triduum or per triduum.

COMMEMORATION, celebratio (public celebration) : but mostly by memoria (commemoratio is the act of recounting). Money coined in commemoration of any

body or any thing, *nummus in memoriam alicuius or alicuius rei cusus : a speech in commemoration of any body, *oratio in memoriam alicuius habita : laudatio (a panegyric, not eulogium) : a paper, essay, &c., in commemoration of any body, *libellus in memoriam alicuius compositus. A statue raised in commemoration of any body, cippus : to erect a statue in commemoration of any body, laudis ut maneat memoria, statuum alicuius ponere. In commemoration, memoria : causâ : in commemoration of, in memoriam alicuius (*Suet., Dig.*) : to raise monuments in commemoration of any body, memioriam nominis monumentis consecrare.

COMMEMORATIVE [vid. COMMÉMORATION], quod alicuius rei memoriam revocat, renovat, redintegrat, representat : quod memoriam nominis (alicuius) consecrat : a commemorative statue, etatua, laudis ut maneat memoria, posita.

COMMENCE, v. INTR., || to take its commencement, incipere [vid. TO BEGIN] : the combat commences, prælum committitur : hostes acie concurrunt : the war commences, bellum suscipitur : day-break commences, dies appetit : lucescit : dilucet : illucescit : evening commences, advesperascit : night commences, nox appetit : TR., incipere : cepisse : incipere : ordiri : exordiri [SYN. IN BEGIN] : to commence speaking, initium dicendi facere, sumere : exordiri dicere : to commence after any body, aliquem expicere : he commenced (his speech) thus, ingressus est sic loqui. Vid. BEGIN.

COMMENCEMENT. Vid. BEGINNING.

COMMEND, commendare. OBS., commendare answers exactly to the English word in all its meanings. (1) To recommend to protection, &c., or favorable notice, commendare aliquem or aliquid alicui. (2) To make an impression in favor of any thing, (vox) quæ una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet (*Cic.*). (3) To deliver over to notice; e. g., commendare aliquod litteris : commendare nomen tuum immortalitati. To commend any body to another strongly, alicui aliquem de meliore nota commendare (*Chr. ap. Cic., Epp., 7, 23*) : the figure taken from the nota, by which the quality of wine was marked) : to commend any body very earnestly, etiam atque etiam, or magnopere, or valde commendare : aliquem intime commendare : very kindly, *peramanter commendare. To commend any body very strongly by letter, ad aliquem de aliquo scribere diligentissime : to have any body commended to one, commendatum alicui aliquem habere : to commend one's self to any body's love and protection, se commendare alicuius amoris et fidei : to endeavor to commend one's self to any body, quærare sibi apud aliquem commendationem.

To commend one's self, gratum esse ; placere ; probari (all of things) : to commend one's self by any thing, se commendare aliquâ re (of persons) : commendari aliquâ re (of things) : to commend itself (with emphasis on the self ; i. e., by its own good qualities), suapte naturâ gratum esse. JN. commendare et committere. I commend this property of mine to your honor and safe-keeping, bona nostra hæc tibi permitto et tui mando fidei : demandare is "to commit as a charge" ; e. g., unius magistris curæ plures liberos demandare. For Commend = praise, vid. PRAISE.

COMMENDABLE, commendandus : commendatione dignus : commendabilis (L. Col.). Vid. PRAISEWORTHY.

COMMENDATION, commendatio (in all the senses of the English word) : suscio (act of commending, e. g., legis). That he may know my commendation was no ordinary one, ut sciat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse (*Cic.*). Any body's commendation is of very great use to me with any body, maximo adjumento est mihi alicuius commendatio apud alium. Modesty is the best commendation of youth, prima commendatio proficitur alicuius modestia : to have received a strong commendation from any body, magnopere or diligentissime commendari ab aliquo (to any body, alicui). Vid. PRAISE.

COMMENDATORY, commendaticius (not commendatorius, which is late, *Sidon.*). Commendatory letters, commendaticie literæ or tabellæ. To give any body commendatory letters to any body, * aliquem commendare alicui per literas. A commendatory speech, oratio commendaticia (after *Cic. ad Div.*, 5, 5): susasio (if it advises the adoption of the thing commended; e.g., of a law). Vid. PANEGYRIC.

COMMANDER, commendator (*Plin.*): feminine, commendatrix (*Cic. and Plin.*). COMMENSURABLE, } || reducible
COMMENSURATE, } to a common measure, circumlocution with metri, commetri. These things are not commensurate, * harum rerum alteram cum alterâ commetri non potes (after *Cic. De Inv.*, 1, 26: negotium cum tempore commetri). || Adequate, par: conveniens: congruus: aliquid satis esse videtur.

COMMENT on or upon. || Annotate, interpretari aliquid: esse interpretem aliquid rei: explanare: enarrare, commentari (explain an author, poem, &c., the former verbally, the latter in writing; both *Silver Age*). To comment on a book, commentari librum (*Suet., Gram.*, 2): commentaria in librum componere (*Gell.*). || To make observations on, to censure, notam ascribere alicui rei (affix a mark of censure: property of the Roman censor: only of written comments): invehi in aliquem: reprehendere et exagitare aliquid: notare aliquid. To comment severely on any body, notare or notare ac vituperare aliquem: to comment playfully on any body, notare aliquem joco (*Suet.*). To comment unfavorably on every circumstance, omnia in deterius trahere.

COMMENT, s., || annotation, annotatio (post-Augustan): * scholion: explicatio: interpretatio [vid. ANNOTATION, NOTE]. || Remark, censure, nota (a written remark, property of the Roman censor): a severe comment, nota censoriæ severitatis. animadversio. To escape unpleasant comments, effugere animadversionem (e.g., neque enim effugere animadversionem possemus, si semper iisdem pedibus uteremur, *Cic.*): to make comments on any thing, notare aliquid; reprehendere et exagitare aliquid: on any body, notare ac vituperare aliquem. Vid. COMMENT, v.

COMMENTARY, commentarius or commentarium: diminutive, commentariolum (plural commentarii; very seldom commentaria. But obs., commentarium — liber, scriptum: not a "series of explanatory notes": it was, however, used in this sense in *Gellius's* time, who speaks of a grammarian's commentaria in Virgilium, though the nature of that work is unknown): interpretatio: notatio. To write a commentary on Virgil, commentarium in Virgilium componere (*Gell.*).

COMMENTATOR, interpres: explanator (one who explains): narrator (who explains an author hermeneutically): calculumator (one who makes malicious comments).

COMMERCE, mercatura (especially of the merchant): mercatio (commercial transaction, the buying and selling, *Gell.*, 3, 3): negotium or, plural, negotia (the business which any body carries on, especially as corn-merchant and money-lender): commercium (commerce, commercial intercourse, *Sal., Jug.*, 18, 6; *Plin.*, 33, 1, 3; with any thing, aliquis rei, *Plin.*, 12, 14, 30; then, also = liberty of commerce): wholesale business, mercatura magna et copiosa: in retail, mercatura tenuis [Vid. TRADE]. The Roman merchants carry on a commerce with Gaul, mercatores Romani ad Gallos commeat (i. e., they visit Gaul with their merchandise, *Cæs.*, B. G., 1, 1). || Social intercourse, conversatio (*Vell., Quint.*): usus: consuetudo (of his service, &c.): convictus (in so far as one lives with any body). Vid. INTERCOURSE.

COMMERCE, v. Vid. the above article. COMMERCIAL, || belonging to commerce; e.g., commercial agent, curator negotiorum publicus (after *Sal., Jug.*,

71, 1): to be the commercial agent of a society, * rem aliquis societatis agere; negotia aliquis societatis procurare (*Cic. ad Div.*, 12, 24): commercial flag, insigne navium mercatoriarum: commercial spirit, mercandi studium or cupiditas (vid. *Cic. De Rep.*, 2, 4, 7): commercial law, * lex mercatoria; lex emendis aut vendendis rebus (*Cic. Verr.*, 1, 55, 143): commercial town or place, forum rerum venalium: commercium (place where commerce, especially barter, is carried on): emporium (the place near the harbor where commerce was carried on): oppidum, (ubi est) forum rerum venalium (a town where commerce is carried on; vid. *Sal., Jug.*, 71, in.): forum, oppidum nudinarium (a place where weekly markets are held): a flourishing commercial town, urbs emporio florentissima: the most frequented commercial town of the whole empire, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum.

COMMINATION, minatio: comminatio: denunciatio: minæ. SYN. in THREATENING.

COMMUNATORY, minax: minitubundus (property of persons). Aderb., minaciter.

COMMINGLE, miscere (to mix): permiscere (mix together thoroughly): with any thing, aliquid cum aliquâ re or aliquid alicui rei: admiscere alicui rei (to mix with; commonly in the passive voice, admisceri aliquâ re, to become mixed with any thing): confundere, with any thing, cum aliquâ re (properly, to pour together; hence, figuratively, mingle; e.g., the true with the false, vera cum falsis).

COMMUNUTE, conterere: friare (to crumble): pinsere (pound, in order to reduce any thing): contundere (crush, e.g., in a mortar, in pilâ).

COMMISERATE, || to have compassion, miseri, miserari, commiserari aliquis: miseret me aliquis: misericordîa aliquis commotum or captum esse (to pity any body): misericordîa aliquem or aliquid prosequi: misericordiam alicui impertire: miserari, commiserari aliquid (to pity, and show the pity at the same time; vid. *Bremi., Nep., Ages.*, 5, 2): to pity any body's fate, misfortune, aliquis fortunam commiserari: casum aliquis miserari.

COMMISERATION, misericordia (pity): miseratione: commiseratio (demonstration of pity). Vid. COMMISSION.

COMMISSARIAT, duumviri, &c. (according to the number of members), rebus, quas belli usus poscent, subministrandis (as a board).

COMMISSARISHIP, * præfectura rei frumentariæ: * præfectura annonæ (at Rome).

COMMISSARY, curator (he that takes care of any body's business in general, e.g., agent of the Adriatic maritime company, curator corporis maris Adriatici, *Inscr.*): recuperator (judge to decide questions relating to property and pecuniary transactions, appointed by the prætor: to nominate such, dare recuperatores). OBS., not cogitor, nor inquisitor (*Dict.*, and *Schütz., Lex. Cic.*, under the words). || Commissary (military), annonæ præfectus (at Rome, *Liv.*, 4, 13): rei frumentariæ præfectus (in *Hirt.*, B. G., 8, 35: frumentarius = qui frumentum in oppidum importat): qui res, quas belli usus poscent, subministrat. A board of commissaries, * duumviri (according to the number) rebus, quas belli usus poscent, subministrandis.

COMMISSION, || appointment of an officer in the army, * præfectura militum. || A trust or warrant, mandatum (commission or order to deliver any message, either verbally or by writing): negotium (commission to perform any thing; instead of which provincia is sometimes used): to give a commission to any body, alicui negotium dare or mandare; mandare alicui aliquid: to receive a commission, mandatum datur mihi ab aliquo: to execute a commission, mandatum exsequi, persequi, conficere, perficere, peragere: execute a commission in the most exact manner, exhaustere mandatum: in a careless manner, negligenter rem mandatum gerere. || Act of committing a crime, perhaps patratio (*Vell.*, but of con-

cluding a peace: commissio, e.g., placuli, *Arnob.*, late: perpetratio, *Tertull.*): better by circumlocution, patrare: perpetrare: facere: committere, &c. [vid. COMMIT]. A sin of commission, peccatum, quod in effectu est (though to "sin of omission," delictum (as opposed to *Döderlein* does not confine delictum to this notion). To issue a commission of bankruptcy against any body, * recuperatores dare, qui bona alicuius in gratiam creditorum vendant. To have received, or to hold a commission (in the army), perhaps ordines ducere; or præfecturâ ornari (after *Cic., Ep. ad Fam.*, 7, 5). A ship in commission, perhaps * navis omnibus rebus ornata atque instructa: to put a ship in commission, navem expeditare atque instruere (*Vid. Hirt., B. Alex.*, 25). || A body of persons intrusted with an inquest or the decision of a matter, recuperatores; arbitri: to appoint such a commission, recuperatores (arbitros) dare: to reject the commission, recuperatores rejicere: the decision of a commission, iudicium recuperatorium. To send to any place a commission of inquiry, mittere qui presentia spectent (*Tac.*): to order a commission of inquiry to be sent, de re presentî cognosci iubere. Vid. also, COMMITTEE.

COMMISSION, v., mandata alicui dare: madare alicui, ut; negotium dare alicui, ut (charge with the execution of any thing): to be commissioned with any thing, jussus sum facere aliquid: by any body, mandatum habere ab aliquo [vid., also, among COMMISSION, subst.]: alicui alicuius rei faciendâ licentiam dare or permittere (cf. *Cic. Verr.*, 3, 94, 220; *Sal., Jug.*, 103, 2): librum alicuius rei arbitrium alicui permittere (*Liv.*, 32, 37; both = to authorize any body to perform any thing: alicuius nomine, in any body's name: aliquo auctore, under any body's authority; e.g., to do any thing, facere aliquid): deferre, demandare alicui aliquid (intrust any body with the execution of any thing, e.g., curam alicuius rei): delegare alicui aliquid (*Golden Age*, to commission any body with any thing that one ought to perform one's self; in *Silver Age*, to commission, in a general sense; vid. *Hert.*, *Hirt.*, B. G., 8, 22).

COMMISSIONER, procurator (agent, &c., *Cic. Att.*, 4, 16, ex): negotiorum curator (*Sal., Jug.*, 71, 2); or sequester, interpres, confector negotiorum (all in *Cic. Verr.*, 2, 44, 108): per quem agimus (our agent, *Cic. Verr.*, 3, 66, 155). Commissioner in any matter, transactor et administrator alicuius rei (*Verr.*, 2, 28, 69). Custom-house commissioners, portitores; exactores portorii: * duumviri (triumviri, &c., according to number) portorii exigendis: qui portoria exigunt: telonarii (*Cod. Just.*). Commissioners of taxes, qui vectigalia exigunt: * duumviri (triumviri, &c., according to number) vectigalibus exigendis. Commissioners of bankruptcy, * recuperatores bonis alienis in gratiam creditorum vendendis; or * recuperatores, qui bona alicuius in gratiam creditorum vendant. To be any body's commissioner, alicuius rationes negotiaque procurare; negotia alicuius gerere.

COMMISSURE, commissura (= knot, tie): coagmentum: coagmentatio (the joining of two bodies): junctura (by what they are joined, *Plin.*, 13, 29).

COMMIT, || to intrust, committere (to leave it to a person, imposing on him a moral responsibility): permittere (to leave a thing quite to another): mandare: demandare (to commit to be kept or performed): deponere aliquid apud aliquem (to give any thing to any body to be kept safe): credere (e.g., occulta sua alicui credere): to commit (as it were) one's self to any body's protection, se permittere, committere, tradere in alicuius fidem: to commit to memory, mandare memorie aliquid. || To imprison, comprehendere (to arrest): in custodiam dare, in vincula conficere (put into custody). || To be guilty of: facere: committere: admittere: in se admittere (the latter implying more of moral guilt): suscipere in se: patrare: perpetrare. To commit crime, admittere scelus, maleficium, dedecus, flagitium: flagitium committere (*Cic.*): facinus

in se admittere (Ces.): a *foul crime, sordid facinus* in se consensere (Lie.): a *theft, furtum facere*: a *murder, caedem facere* (Cic.), *edere, perpetrare* (Lie.): a *fault or blunder, errare*; in errore versari; errore capi or duci: in errorem induci (not errorem committere): *ridiculous faults*, *labi in ioculares errores (Ruhnke): to commit a *breach of faith, perfidiusus esse*: fidem violare or frangere: *adultery, adulterium committere*: what fault has he committed? quid designavit? (comedy). Oss. "To commit," is often best translated by *agere* with a suitable adverb: to commit a *folly, stulte agere*: to commit an act of *imprudence, imprudenter*, or *temere* or *imprudenter agere*.

COMMITMENT, comprehensio.

COMMITTEE, || men elected for a given purpose: *delecti*: apoliti (in the Greek towns, chosen men who assembled to discuss state matters); the *sub-committee*, Lito. 35, 34; *pure Latin*, delecti, Lito. 32, 1, delecti; *Extorlum*. The *ancients*, however, generally express such a word by indicating at the same time the number of men who formed the committee; e. g., a committee in financial matters, *triumviri mensarii* (since it consisted of three): a committee for drawing up laws, *decemviri legibus scribendis*.

COMMIX. Vid. Commingle.

COMMIXTURE, permixtio (as action and thing): admixtio (as action): admixtum: res admixta (as thing).

COMMODOUS, || fit and proper for the accomplishment of a purpose: commodus (proper): whatever has the proper measure, and from its nature is suited to the purpose): opportunus (convenient from situation: properly, of place, then of time, age, &c.): aptus (suitable, as the effect of nature and art): idoneus (fit, whatever is commodious by its natural qualities). Jx. opportunus et idoneus: commodus et idoneus: habilis et aptus: very commodious, percommodus, propotportunus, peridoneus (for any thing, aliquid rei or ad aliquid). || Affording convenience or comfort, commodus: expeditus (without difficulty): bonus (well or conveniently arranged): a commodious house, domicilium bonum.

COMMODOUSLY, opportune (conveniently for the purpose): idoneus (properly): apto (in a manner to suit or to fit): recte (becomingly): commode; bene: to dwell commodiously, bene habitare.

COMMODITY, || what possesses the quality of ease, comfort: commoditas: commodum: opportunitas (convenience). || Profit, commodum: emolumentum (advantage, opposed to incommodum, detrimentum): lucrum: fructus (gain: opposed to damnum): quaestus (gain, which one seeks, profit): utilitas (general term for the use or serviceableness of any thing). || Ware or merchandise, merx. Commodities, merces.

COMMON, || that in which the persons spoken of participate alike: communis (in which all have or may have a share, opposed to proprius): publicus (that which belongs to or concerns the whole people or the state, opposed to privatus): a common fault, vitium commune: the common sense of mankind, communis sensus (i. e., the moral perception, tact, &c.; e. g., in the intercourse between man and man: it afterward came to have nearly the meaning of our "common sense": e. g., sensum communem auferre, sound human understanding, Phadr., 1, 7, 4. In this meaning sensus alone was used: persona furoris deotens sensum non habet, Ulp. Dig. Nearly so omnes eripere alicui sensus, Catull.). To speak according to the common sentiment of men, ex communi hominum opinione dicere: the common weal or good, bonum publicum; salus communis or publica (the common welfare): res publica (the state in general): the commonwealth, publica res or res publica: this is common to free nations, hoc commune est liberorum populorum: to have a common cause with any body, in eadem cum aliquo causam esse: to make common cause with any body, causam suam or consilia sua conjungere cum aliquo: common interest,

utilitas communio: to have a common interest with any body, utilitatis communio sociati in esse. Oss. Instead of "common to A and B," the Romans often said "common to A with B." Thus: these things are common to rich and poor, communia ista locupletibus sunt cum pauperibus: this is common to us and (or with) the brutiation, commune est nobis aliquid cum bestiis. In COMMON, communiter; in promiscue; promiscue; publice: to have every thing in common with any body, omnia cum aliquo communiter possidere (Cic.): to have any thing in common with any body, est mihi aliquid commune cum aliquo: haec mihi cum aliquo conjuncta et communia sunt (Cic.): they have every thing in common, omnium rerum est inter eos communio: between friends let every thing, without exception, be in common, inter amicos sit omnium rerum sine ulla exceptione communitas (Cic.). || Common to the greater number of persons, to the multitude: communis (but without the accessory notion of meanness). || Ordinary, mean, low, popularis (usual among the people), *homo of inferior quality, &c., general term*: vulgaris: pervulgus (common to the multitude; to be found or met with every where; then, general term, low, bad): vulgatus, pervulgatus, pervagatus. Jx. communis et pervagatus (spread every where = known): usitatus (habitual, usual) quotidianus (met with every day): plebeius (belonging to the common people; uncivilized, low): a common saying, proverbium vulgare or contritum, or omnium tritum, proverbium, quod in omnem ore est or versatur: common life, vita quotidiana: the language of common life, genus sermonis natatum: eloquence borrowed or derived its materials from common life, dicendi ratio in communi quodam usu versatur: a common beauty, forma vulgaris or quotidiana: common salt, sal popularis (Cat.): no common abilities, haud mediocre ingenium: a common soldier, miles gregarius (more, however, as term of contempt, since miles by itself designates the common soldier; opposed to officer). The COMMONS; plebs (the common people; opposed to patricii and equites): vulgus (of low extraction and profession, stands for every common and low multitude; e. g., of the people, soldiers, &c.): fex populi (the scum of the people): a common man, homo vulgaris: unus e or de multis (one of the great multitude): homo de plebe: plebeius (a common citizen): homo infimo or sordido loco natus: homo sordidus: homo obscurus (of low, obscure birth): homo rudis (an uneducated person): homo inhonestus (a dishonest, vile person): a quite common person, homo ultima sortis (with respect to extraction): homo inhonestissimus (relative to character): a common prostitute, puella or mulier vulgaris; mulier, quae domum omnium libidinibus patefecit; prostibulum: the son of a common prostitute, ex vulgato corpore genitus: to make one's self common with any body, se abjicere ad alieuius usum ac consuetudinem (cf. Cic., Parad., 1, 3, 14: De Leg., 1, 9, 25): not to make one's self common with any body, alieuius aditum sermonemque defugere: to raise one's self, or to be, above the common level, plus sapere, quam ceteri: far above, &c., longe ab imperitiorum intelligentia sensuque se junctum esse: not to be raised above the common level, in medio positum esse (Cic.): in intellect, mediocris esse ingenui (Cic.): to become common, increbrescere (of a custom, &c.): to introduce any thing into common life, ad vitam communem adducere (of any thing that was before confined to a higher sphere; e. g., philosophiam). || General, universus: generalis (relating to the whole): communis (common, relating or belonging to all): vulgaris: tritus (common or habitual). Jx. vulgaris communisque (relating to the general use of a thing). In some instances "common," in this signification, is expressed by omnis: this is the common talk, hic sermo omnibus est in ore: this is a common fault of singers, omnibus hoc vitium est cantantibus (Hor.): a common

term, *notio communis (which is common to more than one thing): a common law, jus civile (vid. Cic., Cae., 26, 73); the common weal or welfare, res publica; salus: to consult the common good, in commune conferre, consulere or consultare.

COMMON COUNCIL, senatus civitatis (Plin.): *senatus municipalis. A member of the common council, *senator municipalis: decurio (according to Roman customs).

COMMON CRIER, pronunciator: praeco (herald, also at auctions).

COMMON GOOD, res publica: salus: to consult for the common good, in commune conferre, consulere, or consultare.

COMMON HALL, curia.

COMMON LAW, jus consuetudinis (Cic., De Invent., 2, 22, 67).

COMMON-PLACE, (= an ordinary topic in philosophy), locus communis or locus only (rhet., Cic., N. D., 2, 24).

COMMON-PLACE, vulgus, vulgaris, communis et contritus (Cic.).

COMMON-PLACE-BOOKS, adversaria, plural.

COMMON PROPERTY, res communis (e. g., pictor res communis terrarum erat, Plin.).

COMMON-PRAYER-BOOK, sollemnia praecationum carmina (after Lie.): *liber liturgicus or ritualis.

COMMON, s., ager publicus (Cic.): ager communiscus (common pasture, Cic., Top., 3, 12).

COMMONALTY, plebs (the common people in opposition partly to populus, partly to patricii, nobiles); also the lower class of the people (in a depreciating sense): vulgus (the common people, the multitude, as distinguished by ignorance, credulity, &c., from the better class of the people): multitudo (the multitude in general).

COMMONER. Vid. Common.

COMMONS (vid. Common). House of Commons, *evocati populi Britannici. || Daily fare or allowance, victus quotidianus: cena quotidiana: or victus, cibus only.

COMMONLY, communiter (in such a manner as to be shared by all spoken of): vulgo (by the great majority of men in general): often by circumlocution with omnes: communis known, omnibus notus (of persons and things): notus et apud omnes pervulgatus (that has come to every body's knowledge, of things only): to make any thing commonly known, vulgare: not to let any thing be commonly known, intra privatos parietes aliquid retinere: to become commonly known, vulgari. || Usually: fere (almost always): vulgo (by nearly every body): passim (in many different places). Not communiter. As he commonly does, ut solet, ut assolet: as commonly happens, ut fit: it is commonly asked, quæritur: a more than commonly learned divine, *theologus supra vulgarem modum eruditus: it commonly happens so, sic fere fieri solet.

COMMONWEALTH, respublica libera, from context, respublica only. The monarchy is transformed into a commonwealth, a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicatur respublica.

COMMOTION, || in the state: tumultus (Roman name for any sudden outbreak against them; e. g., of slaves, peasants, allies): motus: motus concursusque (commotion in the state): seditio (mutiny against the government): vis repentina (sudden commotion): turbæ: commotio among the citizens, seditio domestica: to excite a commotion, turbas dare or facere (Ter.): tumultum facere (Sall.), concitare: seditioem facere, concitare, commovere, concire: to cause a violent commotion in the camp, maximas in castris turbas efficere (Cic.): to cause fresh commotions, novos tumultus movere († Hor.): to cause commotions in a state, tumultum injicere civitati (Cic.): turbæ ac tumultus concitarem esse (Cic.): tumultum edere or præbere (Lie.): to quell the commotion, tumultum sedare (Lir.), comprimere (Tac.): seditioem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, extinguere: a commotion breaks out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exarscescit: breaks out again, seditio

no recrudescit: *it subsides, seditio languescit: it is appeased, seditio conticescit.* || *Any violent motion:* motus: iactatio: iactatus: agitato [SYN. in AGITATION]: tumultus (of the sea, the body; also of the mind, mentis): vehementior animi concitatio: animi permotio (of the mind). To put every thing in commotion, *miscere ac turbare or turbare ac miscere omnia. Vid., also, AGITATION.

COMMUNE, confabulari: fabulari (together, inter se: with any body, cum aliquo): sermones cadere (λογους καταειναι, to carry on a pleasant and familiar conversation with any body, the object of which tends more to entertainment than instruction): to commune together in a private and confidential manner, cum aliquo fabulari insuansurum ac praebens invicem aures (Suid., Cat., 22).

COMMUNICABLE, quod communicari potest.

COMMUNICANT, *ad mensam sacram accedens.

COMMUNICATE, impertire (less commonly, impertiri) alicui aliquid or aliquem aliquid re (to give any body his share: vid. Zumpt, § 418): communicare alicui cum aliquo (to make any thing, whether a material or mental object, common with another: the construction communicare alicui aliquid is not classical: vid. Held, Cas., B.G., 3, 18; Raddin, Instit. Gramm., 2, p. 197): participem facere alicui aliquid rei (to allow any body to take a part or share in any thing; especially of mental matters. Communicare conveys the notion of two persons receiving one whole in common; by participem facere, one of the two receives a portion only. Participare alicui cum aliquo hardly belongs to sober prose): infundere alicui rei, with accusative (diffuse, spread: e.g., evil to the state, mala in civitatem): exponere alicui aliquid (to communicate any thing verbally): perscribere alicui aliquid or aliquem (more seldom) alicui aliquid (to communicate by writing): effundere alicui aliquid aliquid (to pour out, as it were; hence, to communicate amply or fully by speech or writing: vid. Cic., De Or., 1, 34, etc.; Att., 16, 7, 5; Flacc., 17, 41): to communicate by friction (of things only), affricare alicui aliquid rei: to communicate any thing to any body (i.e., inform him of it), alicui impertire de re: to communicate any thing to any body verbally, in sermone exponere alicui aliquid: to communicate to any body any plan, consilium communicare cum aliquo; alicuique participem facere consilii: I communicate to any body something of my plan, impertio alicui aliquid consilii mei: I communicate my thoughts to any body, cogitationes meas cum aliquo communico (I make no secret of what I am thinking about): expono alicui, quid sentiam: dico, quid sentiam (tell any body what I think of any thing): effundo alicui omnia, quae sentio (I communicate to any body all my thoughts): Reveal: aperire (to disclose): patefacere (to discover): in medium proferre: also proferre only (to make any thing generally known, in a good sense). In proferre et patefacere: enunciare: evulgare: divulgare (to bring to the knowledge of the multitude what ought not to be told at all, or, at least, only to confidential persons): cum hominibus communicare (to reveal to men, from God, Eccl., revelare) [vid., also, COMMERCE].

INTR., to take the Lord's Supper, *ad mensam sacram accedere: *sumere cibum Domini: *ex sacra cena sumere cibum. || To have an internal communication: the houses communicate, *domus ita sunt inter se conjunctae, ut ex altera in alteram transiri possit: or *domus transire, ne pervia inter se conjunctae sunt (after Virg., pervium usum habere, f.).

COMMUNICATION, communicatio: verbal communication, communicatio sermonis (Cic., Att., 1, 17, 6): verbal or written communication, consuetudo sive sermonis sive scripti (i.e., the habit of communication, &c.): to make a communication to any body, to make communications to any body on the most important subjects, maximis de rebus communicare cum aliquo [vid. to COMMUNICATE]. I must make

a communication to you, *habeo, quod tecum communicem necesse est (general term): habeo, quod ad te perscribam necesse est (by writing). || Conversation, conference: sermo (general term, conversation with one or several persons): congressus, congressio (social meeting or conversation, &c.): opposed to digressus, digressio): usus (frequent communication or intercourse with any body, in so far as one makes use of him): consuetudo (the habit of frequent intercourse): societas: any connection or communication in general: conjunctio (conjunction): commercium [vid. COMMERCE]. || Communication between places and troops in war; e.g., to cut off the communications between two armies, societatem mutui auxilii intersepe or dirimere: to cut off any body's communication with the army, aliquem ab exercitu intercludere: to cut a person off from all communication with any body, alicui omnes aditus ad aliquem intercludere: to cut off the enemy's communications by sea, hostes marinis communicationibus intercludere: line of communication (i.e., of forts, wall, &c.), brachium: to connect two places by a line of communication, brachium ab uno loco ad alterum dirigere ac munire: to carry a line of communication from the fort to the camp, castellum brachium cum opere castrorum conjungere. || Passage for communication: transitio: transitus.

COMMUNICATIVE, affabilis (who likes to enter into a conversation, conversable, condescending): linguæ or sermone promptus (ready to talk): loquax, garrulus (loquacious): apertus (open, candid): to be communicative, affabilis, &c., esse: se aperire or se patefacere alicui: familiariter agere cum aliquo (to speak or act candidly with any body).

COMMUNION, communio (social connection, by which any thing becomes common to several individuals: fellowship: communio sanguinis, consanguinitas, Cicero): communitas (as quality of what is common): consortio: consortium (mutual participation in any thing; then social connection among persons): conjunctio: societas (any connection, union, especially for the accomplishment of any object): usus: consuetudo (intercourse, acquaintanceship): familiaritas (intimate acquaintance): nexus (connection of several things with one another): by communion (as in "to praise God by communion," Raleigh): communiter: conjunctim: to have or maintain communion with any body, cum aliquo conjunctum esse (with each other, inter se): societatem or commercium cum aliquo habere: societas or commercium mihi est cum aliquo. In ecclesiastical sense, perhaps "in rebus sacris commercium cum aliquo habere, or *rerum sacrarum communione cum aliquo conjunctum esse. (Obs. "Communio," in St. Augustine. Thus, private aliquem communionem sacri altaris: suspendere aliquem communionem: imprecari nostrae communionis &c.) || = Lord's Supper, *cena Domini: *cena or mensa sacra: eucharistia (Ecl): communio sacra: altaris (August), to receive the communion, sumere cibum Domini: *ex sacra cena sumere cibum: *celebrare eucharistiam: accedere ad mensam sacram. || Communion-table, mensa sacra: altare. Communion-cloth, *tegnum altarium.

COMMUNITY, || the state: civitas: commune: respublica (ῥη κοινά): conventus [SYN. in STATE]: the Christian community, Christiani: *populus Christianus (the Christians, collectively taken): *Christiana respublica (the Christians, taken in the sense of forming or constituting one state). || Common possession of any thing, communis (alicuius rei: e.g., vitæ et victiis). To be connected with any body by community of interests, utilitatis communione cum aliquo conjunctum esse.

COMMUTABILITY, } a circumlocution COMMUTABLE, } by, cum aliquo re commutari posse: inter se permutari posse.

COMMUTATION, mutatio (with gentile of the thing exchanged or of the person who changes, Tac., Agr., 28, 4): commutatio (change, e.g., annuae commutationes): permutatio (the exchange with gentile of the thing; e.g., permutatio mercium). || Commutatio, in the sense of exchanging, is without any ancient authority. Vid., also, TO CHANGE and EXCHANGE.

COMMUTE, mutare, for any thing (cum) aliquo re (to change): permutare, for any thing, aliquo re (exchange, especially with regard to bills or barter): commutare cum aliquo re (to change; i.e., to put one thing in the place of the other): to commute things, res inter se mutare or permutare.

COMPACT, densus: condensus (consisting of compressed parts; opposed to rarus): spissus (consisting of parts so compressed that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impenetrable, impenetrable; opposed to solutus): solidus (consisting of a firm mass, massive; opposed to cassus: pervius): confertus (pressed together, crammed, as it were; opposed to rarus): artior or artior (compressed into a small space): pressus (of an orator's style, concise, nervous): brevis (also of style, &c.): creber (whatever is found together in numbers, or frequently): cibus plenus. To make compact (according to the above distinctions), densare: condensare; spissare: conspissare; solidare: become compact, densari, &c. (the passive of the above verbs): spissescere: solidescere.

COMPACT, v., coagmentare (to join closely): jungere: conjungere (to join, to unite; vid. UNIRE): devincire (to join firmly, unite indissolubly). Vid., also, the verbs spissare, spissescere, &c., in COMPACT, adjective.

COMPACT, s., pactio: pactum (an agreement drawn in proper form, and which has become legal, the former as action): conventus: conventum: constitutum, the subject agreed upon: also before it is made irrevocable, or formally binding). To enter into a compact with any body, cum aliquo constitutum facere; pactum fieri, or concludere, or intrare cum aliquo: it is settled by compact that, &c., pactum conveniit, ut, &c.: the compact is not concluded, conditiones non conveniunt: to abide by the terms of a compact, pacto stare; pactum servare: not to abide by a compact, pacto non stare; pactum perturbare: to settle a matter by a compact, aliquid transigere: according to the terms of a compact, ex convento (Cic., Att., 6, 3, 7); ex pacto. Jx. ex pacto et convento ut erat constitutum: to make a compact with any body, cum aliquo pacisci.

COMPACTLY, dense: confertim: episse: artius: breviter: presse. SYN. in COMPACT, adj.

COMPACTNESS, densitas: epissitas (close coherence of the single parts: e.g., densitas aëris): soliditas (firmness).

COMPANION, socius (who partakes in any thing; e.g., in a journey, itineris): comes (who accompanies one): sodalis (comrade): contubernalis (companion in the same tent or room): commilito: quocum mihi est militia communis (companion in arms): convector (travelling companion in any vehicle, also on board a ship): collega (one of the same profession, a partner; e.g., fellow-scholar, fellow-actor, &c.): condiscipulus (school-fellow): conservus (one in the same service, fellow-slave): aqualis (a person with whom one has been brought up): gregalis (a person who belongs to our set; also in a bad sense): congerio (one with whom one exchanges jokes and nonsense, Plaut., Most., 3, 3, 27): re et ratione conjunctus: consors: socius (common mercer partner; the latter in Hor., Od., 3, 24, 60): convivor (who lives with any body, eats and drinks with him, &c.): conviv (a guest who is invited to table by any body): a good companion, homo iunctus et delectationi patus (who possesses the talent of agreeable entertainment): homo faciliis or morum facilius (a sociable and pleasant companion in general): my usual and daily companions are learned people, tutor familiaribus et quotidianis convicito

ribus hominibus doctis. A *companion* in any thing, particeps or socius alicujus rei (whoever takes a share in a matter, partaker). A *jolly companion*, *combo*; *comptor*. A *female companion*, *socia*: comes. To become any body's *companion*, *præbere se comitem alicui*: addere or adungere se comitem alicui: to have any body for a companion, *habere aliquem comitem*.

COMPANIONABLE, *commodus* (who suits his manners to those of others, sociable): *affabilis* (who is ready to speak to persons); *condescendens in conversationem et intercourse*: *sociabilis* (inclined for intercourse with others): *congregabilis* (easily to be united with a flock or society, sociable): *facilis* (sociable, as quality of character): not *companionable*, *inaccessibilis*: *rari aditus* (of persons to whom one has not easily access, inaccessible): *morosus* (sullen): a *companionable* character, *mores commodi*: to be a *companionable* person, *moribus esse commodus*. **Vid.** *Social*.

COMPANIONABLY, *socialiter*. **COMPANIONSHIP**, *||* *connection among comrades*: *contubernium*: *commilitum*: *sodalitas* or *sodalium*: *condiscipulatus* [*SYN.* in *COMANTON*]. *||* *Body of companions*: *sodalitas*; *sodales*, &c., the plural of the words under *COMANTON*. **Vid.** also, *SOCIETY*.

COMPANY, *||* *society*, *connection*: *societas* (e.g., *societas Bithynica*, the company of the farmers of the revenue in Bithynia); *corpus* (e.g., the *Adriatic*, *maris Hadriatici*, *Inser*): to form a company, *societatem facere*: to enter into company with any body, *aliquem sibi socium adungere*: *voluntariam societatem coire cum aliquo*: to be in a company (*= partnership*) with any body, *alicujus socium esse*; *re ac ratione cum aliquo conjunctum esse* (*vid. Cic. Verr.*, 2, 70, 172). *||* *Division of a regiment on foot*: *perhaps centuria*: to divide into companies, *centuriare*: to enlist in a company, *nomen dare*.

COMPARABLE, *comparabilis*: quod comparari potest: to be comparable, *comparationem habere*: not to be comparable to or with any thing, *nullo modo comparari posse cum re*.

COMPARATIVE, *comparatus* ad aliquid (*compared with*): *comparativus* (*judicatio*, *Cic.*, *genus causa*, *Quint.*; hence, *comparative anatomy*, *= anatomia* or *anatomice comparativa*, with or without a quæ dicitur): ad quod adjunctio quædam accedit or cum adjunctio (*opposed to simplex et absolute*). *Necessity may be comparative or absolute*, sunt quædam cum adjunctio necessitudines, quædam simplices et absolute. *Sometimes by circumlocution with videtur quodammodo posse*: *speciem aliquam alicujus rei videre*, &c. *I think I see a comparative revival of any thing*, *speciem aliquam videre videor quasi reviviscens alicujus rei* (*after Cic.*, 4 *Fam.*, 4). *The comparative degree*, *gradus comparativus* (*Gramm.*).

COMPARATIVELY, *comparate* (*comparative*, only *Gell.*): *ex comparatione* (*Cic.*): *cum adjunctio* (*opposed to simpliciter et absolute*).

COMPARE, *||* to endeavor to detect the similitude or equality between two or several objects: *comparare* (*compare two things which are quite similar to one another*, i.e., *stand in the relation of a pair*): *componere* (*to place the one by the side of the other*: of things which approximate to each other, and when the difference existing between them may be equalized): *conferre* (*to subject to comparison things which are very different from—or opposed to—each other*): *contendere* (*to hold together things to discover whether they suit together*, if that point is still doubtful), all; *with any thing*, *alicui rei* or *cum aliquo* *re*: *compare between or among another, with another*, *comparare* or *conferre inter se*: to be compared with one another, in contentious judgment *vocari*.

COMPARISON, *comparatio*: *collatio*: *contentio* [*SYN.* in *COMPAR*, *v.*]: to admit of a comparison, *comparationem habere*: to admit of no comparison with, *nullo modo comparari posse cum re*.

COMPARTMENT, *loculus*: *locula*

mentum (any partition, i.e., *separation in boxes, desks, &c.*): *foruli* (*compartments in book-cases, shelves*): ** pars*, *membrum*, *area* (*compartment in garden-bed*): *dividendi into compartments*, *loculatus* (e.g., *arcula*).

COMPASS, *ambitus* (with regard to expansion in general, e.g., of heaven and earth, *coeli et terrarum*) of the camp, *castrorum*: *circuitus* (with regard to width, extent, also that of any writing, *voluminis*, *Suet.*, *Vit.*): *circumscriptio* (a circle described, also that of any thing; e.g., of the earth, *terre*): *complexus* (with regard to the space encompassed, e.g., *coeli mundi*): *the great compass*, *magnitudo circuitus*: *the wide compass*, *latus ambitus*; *amplitudo*: of great compass, *magnus* (e.g., *a book*, *liber*): of wide compass, *lato ambitu*; *amplus*: of enormous compass, *vastus* (*also of the voice*): to have a great or wide compass, *habere magnum or latum ambitum*; *late patere* (especially of a country; then, also, figuratively = to be extensive application): *in compass*, *in circuitu*; also *circuitu*: *the island is 25,000 paces in compass*, *insula viginti quinquæ millia passuum circuitu patet*: *insula circuitu viginti quinquæ milibus passuum*: *the thing in its whole compass*, *res tota or universa*: to have studied, or to know the whole compass of any thing, *rem omnem didicisse or novisse*: *alicujus rei peritissimum esse*: to be confined within a narrow compass, *to lie in a narrow compass*, *exiguus finibus contineri* (e.g., *Latini sui finibus*, *exiguæ sane, continentur*): *cancelli* (the boundary; figuratively, the line which ought not to be passed): *modus* (the measure by means of which an object is limited according to space, time, and degree). *||* *The mariner's compass*: ** capsula acris magneticæ* (the box of a compass); ** acus magnetica nautarum* (the magnetic needle itself).

COMPASS, *circumdare* *alicui rei* *aliquid* or *rem aliquam re*: *cingere aliquam re* (*to inclose with any thing*): *circumstare* (*to stand around*): *circumseire* (*to sit around, as it were, of besiegers*): *siipare* (*to surround in masses*): *seipire*: *circumseipire* (*to surround with either a hedge or any work intended for a defence*): *amplecti*: *complecti* (*to encompass, surround on all sides*): *circumplecti* (*to inclose all round*): *complecti*: *comprehendere* (physically and metaphysically, *to comprise*). *||* *To go round*: *ambire* (*to go all around any thing*): *obire* (*to go round, in order to see, to inspect, &c.*): *circumire* (*to go round, not to go in; therefore improper*: *aliquid vitabundum circumire*, *to avoid any thing in disfigure*, e.g., *any body's name*, *alicujus nomen*, *post-Augustin*). *||* *To attain*: *consequi*: *asssequi* (*to overtake*): *adipisci* (*to attain, reach an object, for which one had a desire or longing*): *impetrare* (*effect or obtain what has been requested*): *obtinere* (*to place one's self in possession after obstinate resistance*): *by violence*, *exprimere*, *extorquere*: *to compass the highest power*, *rerum potiri*.

COMPASSION, *misericordia* (*pity or feeling of sympathy for the unmerited misery of others*; *vid. Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 4, 8, 18: *misericordia est agnitus est miseria alterius injuria laborantis*): *misericatio* (*act of pitying*): *for or out of compassion*, *propter misericordiam*; *misericordia captus* or *permotus* (*seized or moved by compassion*): *to excite compassion*, *misericordiam or miserationem commovere*: *ut deseres or excites some compassion*, *habet aliquid misericordiam*: *to excite compassion in any body, or any body's compassion*, *aliquem ad misericordiam vocare*, or *adducere*, or *allicere*; *alicujus mentem ad misericordiam revocare*; *misericordiam alicui concitare* or *alicujus misericordiam concitare* (*to excite any body's compassion*): *misericordia flectere aliquem* (*to cause any body to desist from any thing by exciting his compassion*): *mentem alicujus miseratione commovere* (*to move any body by exciting his compassion*; e.g., *the judge on the part of the advocate*): *to endeavor to excite any body's compassion*, *misericordiam alicujus captare*: *to implore any body's compassion*, *misericordiam alicujus requi-*

re et efflagitare, or *implorare et exposcere*: *to fly to any body's compassion*, *ad misericordiam alicujus confugere*: *to be moved, seized by compassion*, *misericordia moveri*, or *commoveri*, or *permoveri*, or *capere*: *to be full of compassion*, *misericordia frangi*: *to have compassion upon any body*, *misericordiam alicui tribuere*, *impertire*: *to have* (*feel*) *compassion*, *misericordiam esse* (*to have a compassionate heart*): *se misericordem præbere* (*to show one's self compassionate in a single instance*): *misericordia moveri*, *capere*: *to have*, *feel compassion for any body*, *misericordiam* (*in later writers also commiserari*) *alicujus*; *misericordem alicujus*; *tenet me misericordia alicujus* (*different from miseriari and commiserari alicui*; i.e., *to display one's compassion by words*; *lament*, *regret*): *I have compassion on thee* (*pity thee*), *thou hast compassion on me* (*pity me*), *misericordem me tui*, *misericordem me tui*: *to feel compassion for any thing*; e.g., *for any body's fate*, *misericordiam alicujus fortunæ adhibere*; *alicujus casum*, or *fortunam miseriari*, or *commiserari* (*by displaying it aloud*; *vid. the preceding instance*): *to have* (*feel*) *no compassion*, *misericordiam non recipere*: *to lie on the compassion of others*, *alienâ misericordia vivere*: *war of compassion*, *misericordia lacrima*: *worthy of compassion*, *miserandus*: *commiserandus*: *miseratione dignus* (*of persons and things*): *||* *misericordia*, in this signification, does not occur in the prose of the Golden Age: *dolendus*, *ludendus* (*of things only*). *All in the sense of desiring compassion*.

COMPASSIONATE, *misericors*, *to ward any body*, in *aliquem* (*general term*): *ad misericordiam propensus* (*given or inclined to compassion*): *very compassionate*, *misericordia singulari* (*vir*): *to show one's self compassionate toward any body*, *misericordem esse* or *misericordia uti in aliquem*; *misericordem se præbere in aliquem*: *to render any body compassionate*, *vid.* *||* *to excite any body's COMPASSION*: *misericordiam plenus* (*full of compassion*).

COMPASSIONATE, *v.* **Vid.** **COMPASSION**. **COMPASSIONATELY**, *misericordius animo* (*misericorditer is quite unclassical*), *cum misericordia*: *cum miseratione*: *misericordia ductus*, *captus*, *permotus* (*from compassion*). *||* *To behave compassionately*, *misericordem se præbere*: *misericordia uti* (*in aliquem*).

COMPATIBILITY, *convenientia* (*agreement*: *cum aliquâ re*).

COMPATIBLE, *consentaneus* (*alicui rei*): *conveniens* (*alicui rei* or *ad aliquid*): *congruens*, *alicui rei*: *sociabilis* (*alicui rei*: *capable of being united with it*). *Post-Augustin*, *rare*, *Plin.*). *||* *To be compatible*, *congruere*, *congruentem* or *convenientem esse alicui rei*: *aptum esse alicui rei*: *non alienum esse a re*. *||* *Not to be compatible with any thing*, *alicui rei contrarium esse* or *adversari*; *ab aliquâ re abhorre*: *aliquid recusat aliquid*: *ab aliquâ re alienum esse*. *Sometimes by esse with genitive*. *It is not compatible with the character of a wise man, sapientis non est*.

COMPATRIOT, *popularis* (*properly, one of the same tribe*; then, also, *of the same country, state, vicinity, or town*, for which *Gellius* only, 17, 17, has *gentilis*): *qui ejusdem est civitatis*: *qui in eadem civitate natus est* (*from the same state, country*; *||* *conterraneus*, *not found before Pliny*, *præfat.*, § 1): *civis* (*from the same town or city*; *concivis* *not Lat.*): *municipes* (*citizen of the same municipium, the same municipal town*): *our compatriot*, *noster homo* (*Cic.*); *nostras*; *incola noster*: *popularis*, *civis*, *municipes noster*: *your compatriot*, *vestras* (*vid. Charis.*, 133, *Plin.*): *our compatriots*, *populares nostri*; *homines nostri*; *also nostri only*, or *nostrates*.

COMPEL. **Vid.** **EQUAL**, **COMPANTION**. **COMPEL**, *aliquem* *vi cogere* (*but cogere alone only*, *if = urge, press, necessitate*): *compel any body to any thing*, *aliquem vi cogere ad aliquid*; or *with a following infinitive*, or *with ut and subjunctive*; *aliquem* (*per vim*) *adigere or ad-*

quem sublere ad aliquid, or with following ut and subjunctive (to drive, induce any body against his will to any thing, *compel him*); aliquid necessitate imponere or injungere aliquid faciendi (to impose on any body the necessity of doing any thing); *compel one's self*, sibi vim facere; naturae repugnare (to oppose nature); to allow one's self to be compelled to any thing, invitum facere aliquid; to see one's self compelled to, &c., necessario cogi with infinitive. (Ou se coactum videre, vid. ONS, under "TO SEE".)

COMPELLABLE, qui cogi potest.

COMPELLER, coactor.

COMPENDIOUS, brevis (short): in angustum coactus (compressed, cut short). [Vid. BRIEF.] Compendious methods of teaching, docendi compendia (Quint.).

COMPENDIOUSLY, Vid. BRIEFLY.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, brevitās. Vid. BRIEFNESS.

COMPEND OR COMPENDIUM, epitōa: summarium; breviarium (a synopsis, summarium before, and breviarium at the time of Seneca; vid. Sen., Ep. 39, l. 1); electa, neuter plural, orum; excerpta, neuter plural (extracts, extracted passages): to make a compendium of any work, a compendium, aliquid (librum) in angustum cogere; aliquid in epitomen cogere (the later writers only have aliquid epitomare): to give a compendium of a voluminous work, auctorem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribere.

COMPENSATE, pensare, compensare, by something, aliquid aliqd re eum re (equalize, make up): explere: supplere (to repair, to restore): aquare: exaequare (to make equal).

COMPENSATION, compensatio: pensatio: aquare: exaequatio [SYN. IN COMPENSATE]. *impensae pecuniae restitutio (for money spent): remuneratio.

COMPETE with, competere: una petere aliquid (be a competitor): certare, or concertare, or contendere cum aliquo: æmulari aliquem or eum aliquo: with any body in any thing, aliqd re certare or concertare cum aliquo: (of mutual competition) aliqd re inter se certare. || Vie with (of things), certare cum aliqd re: poetically, aliquid rei (e. g., viridique certat bacca Venafro, Hor.): æmulari aliquid (e. g., Balice uvæ Albanum vinum æmularum, Plin.).

COMPETENCY, victus (what one can live on): quod satis esse videtur (what is probably enough). To have a competency, habere in sumtum (Cic): rem habere: *habere, unde commodum vivam. Not to have a competency, deest mihi in sumtum ad necessarios usus (Gell.). A competency of knowledge, satis idonea alicujus rei scientia.

COMPETENT, quod satis esse videtur or visum est: par: satis idoneus. Also satis with genitive. A competent knowledge of any thing, *satis idonea alicujus rei scientia. A competent judge, iudex idoneus or oecupes. To be competent to do any thing, jus potestatemque habere (to have the right: aliquid faciendi); also facere aliquid possum (to be able).

COMPETENTLY, satis (sufficiently): congruenter: convenienter (suitably): congruenter convenienterque: recte; idone.

COMPETITION, æmulo (general term): multorum petitio. There is a strong competition, *multi item petunt. [P]etitio occurs in later writers only, and in a quite different signification; vid. Dict. Circumlocutio by competere, una petere aliquid.

COMPETITOR, competitor (general term): qui una petit munus (competitor for an office): qui competit candem puellam (rival): feminine competitoris. Sometimes æmulus; feminine æmula (general term): rivalis (in love).

COMPILATION, compilatio (properly, a plundering: used playfully by Cic. ad Div., 2, 8, in., of a collection of records): collectanea: dicta collectanea (collected sentences, Suet., Cæs., 5, 6): eclektorum commentarius or commentarii (collection of choice passages from any author, Plin., Ep., 3, 5, 17): excerpta: conjectanea

(collected remarks or notes in general, Gell., 4, 14, in.).

COMPILE, aliorum scriinia or sapientium compilare (after Hor., Sat., 1, 1, 121; Cic., Mur., 11, 25): excerpte (to make an extract from a writing): exscribere (to write out: e. g., passages from a book): eligere (choice passages): perhaps *librum c pluribus (scriptoribus) confundere (after Cic., oratio a pluribus confusa, Cic., Brut., 26, 100): to which several persons have contributed portions).

COMPILED, compiler (late; in classical Latin, a plunderer): aliorum scriinia compilians (after Hor., Sat., 1, 1, 121): *qui librum ex aliorum scriptis, or e pluribus scriptoribus, confundit. [ONS, eclogarius is "a selected passage": eclogarii = loci electi, Cic., Att., 16, 2, 5, Orill.]

COMPLACENCY, } delectatio (de-

COMPLACENCY, } light): oblectatio (amusement, entertainment): voluptas (pleasure, the pleasurable feeling): amor sui (self-love). To regard one's self with complacency, sibi placere. || Obliging disposition. Vid. COMPLAISANT.

COMPLACENT, gratus: jucundus: comis: benignus: humanus: officiosus. Vid. COMPLAISANT.

COMPLACENTLY, commodi: comiter: officiose: benigne: obsequenter (Lxx).

COMPLAIN, queri: conqueri: about any thing, queri aliqd or de re, also with quod or accusative and infinitive: conqueri aliqd, or de re, or with accusative and infinitive: to any body, cum aliquo (to complain violently): querimoniam habere de re (to make a complaint about any thing, &c.): expostulare de re (cum aliquo), or of a person to any body, aliquem cum aliquo (to call a person to an account, to complain of him in words). JN. expostulare et queri (with following accusative and infinitive): accusare, incusare aliquem or aliqd (to complain of any body or any thing, accusare also of a judicial complaint: incusare not found in Cicero). OBS., queri ad or apud aliquem (Plaut.) and aliquid aliqd (Ov.) are rare. || To utter sorrowful feelings: lamentari: cum fletu et luctu queri (lament, to complain with a loud voice): deplorare: deffere: vagire (to whimper, of young children): to complain of indisposition, &c., de incommoda or adversa valetudine queri: to complain of one's misfortune to any body, adversam fortunam conqueri cum aliquo: to complain of pain, dolore suum alicui impertire: de dolore quodam corporis queri.

COMPLAINANT, accusator: qui accusat (the accuser, prosecutor in general, but especially in criminal matters).

COMPLAINER, qui dolet, &c. Vid. COMPLAINT.

COMPLAINT, || expression of sorrow, vexation, &c., also some untoward occurrence, &c.: questus (the state of complaining): querimonia (complaint of what one has really suffered: the object being redress or satisfaction): querela (complaint as an act of, often blamable, feeling, intended, for the most part, to ease the heart): lamentatio: lamentum (as displayed by any loud utterance of grief or other signs of affliction, the first as action, the latter the complaint itself): plangor: planctus (the beating of the breast, arms, &c.). JN. plangor et lamentatio: queritatus (loud lament): vagitus (that of children): gemitus (a deep sigh, groan). JN. gemitus et lamentatio: useless complaints, querelæ incertes; lamentatio inutilis: a letter full of complaints, epistola querelarum plena: complaints against the times, querela temporum: to break out into complaints, lamentari: about any thing, queri aliqd (e. g., about one's fate, fatum suum or fortunas suas): against the gods, querimonias facere in deos: to utter complaints incessantly, lamentis se dedere; lamentis vacare: to fill the serm with one's complaints, plangere et lamentatione complere forum: not to be able to bear any body's complaints, querimonias alicujus sustinere non posse: to die without uttering a complaint, non miserabiliter emori. || Complaint against any body or any

thing: a complaint (in general): querela (expression or utterance of dissatisfaction about real or imaginary wrong): querimonia (arben one wishes a real injury to be redressed): expostulatio (a calling any body to an account): complaint about any thing, querela (querimonia) alicujus rei or de re (e. g., about a crime, querimonia criminis): about injuries, querela or querimonia de injuriis: complaint to any body, querela eum aliquo: to prefer a complaint about any thing, queri, or conqueri aliqd, or de re: to any body, cum aliquo (in Cic., never apud aliquem): expostulare de re, to any body, cum aliquo (call to an account). JN. expostulare et queri: with quod and accusative and infinitive: to bandy loud complaints, querimonias ultro citroque jactare: to lodge a complaint with any body, querimoniam or querelam deferre ad aliquem: no cause or ground of complaint had ever arisen, nulla umquam (inter eos) querimonia intercessit: any thing is a reasonable ground for complaint, aliqd nonnullam habet querelam. || Complaint before a court, magistratus, &c.: querimonia: querela (complaint of injury suffered): criminatio (complaint, as attributing the cause of any thing to any body): delatio nominis (the act of naming to the judge the person against whom one is going to lodge a complaint): periculum (complaint as to the danger in which the accused finds himself): actio (the legal procedure in general, as well in criminal as civil matters; then, also, the usual speech of the complainant): accusatio (complaint as accusation, which is brought before the court, especially in criminal cases; also the speech usual upon that occasion): petitio: postulatio (the complaint in civil matters, as legal claim against any body): vindicatio (civil suit in any matter): conductio (civil suit against any body: about both, vid. Ulp., Dig., 44, 7, 24): formula (the prescribed form of the complaint): libellus (the written accusation). OBS., dicea (dixi) = actio, occurs only when a Greek court is spoken of: a malicious or unfounded complaint, calumnia: to lodge a complaint with any body, querimoniam or querelam deferre ad aliquem: to lodge a complaint, actionem instituire: lege agere: in jus vocare (in general, especially, however, in civil matters): accusationem comparare constitutereque: accusationem comparare et instituere (in criminal matters) [vid. ACTION]. || Disease, morbus; vid. ILLNESS.

COMPLAISANCE, humanitas: mores commodi or faciles: facilitas: comitas: obsequium: obsequentia (Ow): voluntas officiosa (Ov., Pont., 3, 2, 17). SYN. IN OBLIGING.

COMPLAISANT, humanus: commodus: facilis: comis: placendi studiosus (Ov., A. A., 3, 4, 23): officiosus: benignus [SYN. IN OBLIGING]. To be complaisant, facilem se præbere: officiosum, &c., ease (in aliquem).

COMPLEMENT, complementum: reffectio (a making whole again or repairing): supplementum (that which makes any thing whole; e. g., supplementum scribere legibuscum).

COMPLETE, plenus (general term, having its full number, size, &c.): integer (whole, unmutated, &c.): absolutus: perfectus. JN. absolutus et perfectus: perfectus atque absolutus: expletus et perfectus: perfectus cumlatissime: perfectus completusque (that has the highest perfection, complete): verus: germanus (real, genuine): thoroughly complete, absolutus omnibus numeris; perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus: totus (whole): opposed to the single parts: totus integr (in the fullest manner or sense, Gell., 12, 1, in.). Justus (having the required quality or number; e. g., defeat, evades: army, exercitus): a complete philosopher, philosophus absolutus: a complete orator, orator perfectus: homo perfectus in divendo: a complete Stoic, perfectus Stoicus (that can not be found fault with): grimmusissimus Stoicus (deviating in nothing from the Stoic school): to make any thing complete, absolvere (to

accomplish any thing, so that nothing is wanting in it; e. g., a benefaction, beneficium); cunabulare aliquid (to put the finishing stroke to a thing, to crown it; e. g., joy, gaudium).

COMPLERE, *pl.* complere: explere (to fill up; e.g., a gap); supplere (to supply, replace what was defective; e.g., the legions, regions etc.); absolvere (to place in such state that nothing is wanting; e.g., a benefaction, beneficium); aliquid plene or plene cumulateque perficere (to give to any thing the highest degree of perfection); ad exitum adducere; ad finem perducere (general term for to bring to an end); conficere (to finish, perform); consummare (to consummate, bring to a point, accomplish; classical since the Augustan age; vid. Ruhnke, *Vell.*, 2, 89); perpolire (to give the last polish, with reference to mental productions; also Js. perpolire atque conficere); extremum or summum munus imponere alicui rei (to give any thing the finishing stroke, *Virg.*, *En.*, 7, 573; *Sen. Ep.*, 12, 4; *Quint.*, *proem.*, 4).

COMPLETELY, perfecte : absolute (without want or fault) : plane : prorsus : omnino (entirely, thoroughly) : plene : integre : to accomplish any thing completely, aliquid plene perficere.

COMPLETENESS, absolutio (*the finishing anything off, so as to make a whole*): plenitudo (*fullness*; e. g., syllabæ, * *Act. ad Her.*, 4, 20, 23); integritas (*integrity, indivisibility, an un mutilated, unabridged state*): perfectio.

COMPLETION, || *the state of perfection: absolutio, perfectio. Jx. absolutio perfectioque. || A completing: consumectio: consummatio (consummation, post-Augustan): finis: exitus (end). Vid., also, the examples under COMPLETE.*

COMPLEX, ex diversis partibus compositus: *complexus* (*term of logic*): *concretus* (*concrete, compounded*): *multiplex* (*manifold*).

COMPLEXION, || *color of the face:*
color oris: from context color only: a
healthy complexion, color verus: a fine
complexion, color suavis: coloris suavis:
a good complexion, coloris bonitas: a very
good complexion, color egregius: a very
pale complexion, color exsanguis. || *Tem-*
perament of the body: ingenium (the
peculiarities of the mind): natura (natural
qualities, as well of the constituent parts
of the body as of the mental faculties of every
being; nature): animus (mind, disposition
of mind, character): constitutio (the
temper formed by education): habitus (the
internal and external condition or state of
a matter, with all the objects of its exis-
tence): temperatio (temper).

COMPLEXITY, implicatio: perturba-
tio; but mostly by circumlocution with tur-
batus: conturbatus: perturbatus: con-
fusus. JN. perturbatus et confusus: in-
conditus: impeditus: perplexus.

COMPLIANCE, *propensa voluntas* (*ready disposition*): *facilitas* (*readiness*): *obsequium*: *obsequentia* (*a yielding to the wishes and humor of others*; the latter, *Cæs.*, B. G., 7, 23): *officium* (*kind or complaisant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render any service to any body*): *voluntas officiosa* (*disposition to render a service*, *Or.*, *Pont.*, 3, 2, 17). *To force any body into compliance*, **cogere aliquem, ut concedat de postulatis*: *too great compliance*, *nimia obsequentia*: *indulgentia* (*indulgence*).

COMP. *indulgentibus* (indulgence).
COMP. ¹indulgentibus obsequens: obsequiosus
 (willingly according to others' wishes: the
 letter only in *Plaut. Capt.* 25, 38): facili-
 ter officiosus (complaisant, ready to render
 service): *complant in any thing, promptus*
or paratus ad aliquid (ready for any thing):
inclinatus or propensus ad aliquid (easily
 to be induced, inclined for any thing):
indulgens (indulgent; opposed to durus):
 to be compliant to any body, *alicui* or *alicuius*
voluntati morem gerere or obsequi:
 know that thou art a great deal too com-
 pliant (indulgent), *to esse auricula infimæ*
molliorum scito (*Cic. Qu. Fr.* 2 15, 4).

COMPLICATE, || to join: *jungere*:
conjugere (*general term*): *complicare*:
(wind up): *conglomerare* (*like a ball of*
cotton, for instance, or a clot): *copulare*

(*combine, copular*): inter se jungere copulareque; copulando jungere. ¶ *To involve, entangle*: implicare or impedire; perturbare; confundere.

COMPLICATED; e. g., a *complicated matter*, res impedita, contorta, difficilis, contorta et difficilis: a *difficult and complicated undertaking*, magnum et arduum opus: *the matter is very complicated*, res in magnis difficultatibus est.

COMPLICATION, congeries (*mass, heap*): *implicatio* (*act of entangling*): *nodus* (*knot*). *Or by circumlocution with perturbatus: impeditus: perplexus: or by aliqd super aliqd acervatum or cumulatim.*

COMPLICE, particeps alicujus rei (e. g., conjurationis): sceleris conscius; vid. ACCOMPLICE.

COMPLIMENT. || *salutation; greeting:* salutatio; salus (*salute*); also *honor (or the honor done by the compliment)*: to make one's compliments to any body, aliquem salutare; salutem alicui diceret, *impartire*; to send one's compliments to any body, valere aliquem jubeo; *make my compliments to Dionysius*, Dionysium jubere; *exchange compliments having been exchanged, salute data invicem redditaque*; salute accepta redditaque; *also functi mutua gratulatione (if the compliments are combined with any congratulation): to present another person's compliments, salutem nunciare.* || *A complimentary speech or demonstration of civility:* verborum honos; verba honorificas (*flattering praise*); blanda vanitas; *also verba, plural (polite but empty words)*; his words or conversation are nothing but mere compliments, ejus sermones meri sunt honores (*vid. Hor. Ep. 2. 2. 88*); *a speech or discourse full of compliments, oratio blanda*; those are mere compliments, verba isthuc sunt; *a letter containing bare or empty compliments, inanis sermo literarum*; without any compliment, citra bouorem verborum (*i.e. without wishing to say mere compliments*); sine fucō ac fallacia (*without wishing to deceive, without disguise, guile*). To make any body a compliment of any thing, donare alicui aliquid or aliquem aliquid re; alicui aliquid dono dare.

COMPLIMENT, *v.*, honorificis verbis aliquem prosequi. *To compliment a person on any thing*, (a) *to congratulate him*: gratulari alicui aliquid (e. g., *on his safe arrival, adventum*): (β) *to praise him*; e. g., *on account of his measures*, landare alicujus instituta.

COMPLIMENTAL, } honorarius; ur-
COMPLIMENTARY, } banus (*man-*
nerly, polite): officiosus (*full of zeal to*
render a service): modestus (*modest*):
bene moratus (*well-mannered*).

COMPLIMENTALLY, urbane: officiose: verbis honorificis: honorifice (Cic.): belle.

COMPLIMENTER, * homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus.

**COM-
PLOT**, **con-sen-sio**: **conspiratio**:
con-sen-sio-nis or con-sen-sio-nis glo-bus
(*general term*): **con-juratio** (*conspiracy*):
so-ci-e-tas: so-dal-i-ti-um (*union, in a bad
sense, a gang; all designating the secret
union, as well as its members*): co-i-tio (*a
secret assembly or meeting*): **the com-plot** is
frus-trated, con-sen-sio-nis glo-bus ali-quid re-
dis-i-jun-ctur: *to make a complot*; **vid. Com-
plot**.

COMPLOT, v., consensiones *or* coitionem facere: conspirare: societatem coire: *against any body*, in aliquem conspirare; contra aliquem conjurare; ad aliquem opprimendum consentire (*in order to crush any body*).

COMPLLOTTER. *Vid.* CONSPIRATOR.
COMPLY with *any thing*, constitute
 aliquid rei ad aliquid: *to comply with a*
proposál, &c.; e. g., *to comply with a com-*
ply with the foregoing conditions, conditions
accepted, &c. *ad conditions accedere*
or descendere (comply with them, especial-
ly after long hesitation): to comply with
the times (Middleton), tempori cedere *or*
serve; versare suam naturam et regere
ad tempus: to comply with, or follow, any
body's commands, wishes, aliquid obsequi;
cedere aliquid in aliqua re: to comply with
any body's requests, aliquid precibus ce-

dere; *alicujus precibus locum dare* or *relinquere*; *alicui roganti obsequi*; *precibus alicujus indulgere*: to comply with any body's will or wishes, *alicujus voluntati morem gerere* or *obsequi*: too frequently, *alicui indulgere* (to be too indulgent with any body): to refuse to comply with any body's wishes, in *sententiâ suâ perstare* or *perseverare*.

COMPONENT; e. g., *componenti parts of a thing*: elementa alicuius rei: res ex quibus constatur et efficitur aliquid (Cic. Off., 1, 4, 14): res, quibus aliquid continetur, or in quibus aliquid positum est (of which any thing consists, or on which it rests, Cic. Off., 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126): to settle the component parts of any thing, eas res constituere, quibus aliquid continetur (life, the component parts of a happy life, ea in quibus vita beata consistit.

COMPTORI *agere* with: con-
venire: congruere: concinere. [SYN. IN
AGREE.] *To comport one's self*:
se gerere (with an adverb; e. g., with *pro-*
prie, honeste): *to comport one's self as*,
gerere or *agere aliquem*, *agere* pro aliquo
(i. e., to present or show one's self; not se
gerere, or *agere aliquem*, or *se agere* pro
aliquo): *exhibere aliquem* (to show one's
self): *to comport one's self according to*
one's rank, *pro dignitate vivere*: *to com-*
port one's self toward any body according
to his rank, *dignitati alienius consuere*:
to comport one's self or behave kindly, &c.,
toward any body, *aliquem liberaliter ha-*
berere: *unkindly*, *asperè tractare*.

COMPORTMENT, vivendi ratio: vita: mores: * ratio, quâ aliquis utitur adversus aliquem (*comportment with regard to others*). Vid. also, CONDUCT.

COMPOSE, || *to bring into connection*: componere (to combine to one whole): jungere, conjungere (general term for combine): copulare (to join together): inter se jungere copulareque, or copulando jungere. || *To compose as a musician*: modos facere: modos musicos componere (after Quint, 1, 12, 14): to compose an air, canticum scribere vocum sonis (Cic. Tus., 4, 2, 3): musicis modis canticum excipere (Quint and others). || *To arrange*: ordinare (general term): in ordinem adducere or redigere: disponere: digerere: in ordinem digerere: componere: collocare: constituere [SYN. IN ARRANGE]. || *To be composed of, or formed of, &c.*: constare: man is composed of soul and body, homo constat (ex) animo et corpore or e corpore constat et animo: hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore. || *To compose as an author*: scribere: conscribere (to compose by writing): componere (to place together with order and art; all with reference to any writing, librum): concipere, with or without verbis (to shape in words, for which there was a form existing previously; e.g., an oath, iurandum: an edict, edictum: a petition, libellum. [§ 5] It is only in similar instances that concipere can be used; never in speaking of original productions of the mind): to compose verses, versus facere or scribere: versus funderé (as an *improvisu*): to compose extempore verses, ex tempore versus funderé. || Mechanically by types: *typis or litterarum formis describere (e.g., a book, librum). || *To settle amicably*: e.g., differentes res, &c., componere: dirimere: cum bona grâa componere: controversias componere, minuire (the latter in Cae. B. G. 7, 23, Hirt.). || *To calm*: tranquillare (e.g., animos) || *to sedate* (to make quiet, to assuage; e.g., anger, &c.): placare (to assuage): permulcere (to assuage by caresses, &c.): lenire (to cause to abate; e.g., anger, fear, &c.): to compose any body's mind by exhortations, remonstrances, &c., alicujus animum verbis confirmare: by consolation, aliquem solari; aliquem or animum alicujus consolatione lenire, permulcere: to become composed, acquiescere: consolatione se lenire (by consoling one's self).

COMPOSEDLY, quieto animo; tran-
quille: placide; placato animo; sedate
sedato animo. JN. tranquille et placide
sedate placideque.

COMPOSEDNESS. Vid. COMPOSURE. COMPOSER, || *author* : scriptor. Or by circumlocution, qui librum scripsit, or conscripsit, or composuit : auctor. || *With regard to musical works* : *modos musicos facendi or componendi peritus. || *Compositor*, vid. || *Composer of disputes*, &c., qui controversias componit, minuit, &c.

COMPOSITION, || *the act* : compositio (e.g., of ointments, unguentum); or by circumlocution with verbs under COMPOSE; e.g., the Greek language is more flexible in the composition of words, Græcus sermo ad duplicanda verba facilius (Lir. 27, 11, 5). || *The thing composed* : mixtura : compositio : especially (α) composition of metals : *as mixtum; (β) musical composition : *musica, quam vocant, compositio (in general); canticum modis musicis exceptum : canticum vocum sonis receptum (vocal composition). || *The act of composing a work by writing* : conscribitur, compositio, conceptio [Syn. in Compos]. || *Agreement* : conventum (convention, which does not formally bind); pactio : pactum (an agreement in the proper legal form). Vid. AGREEMENT, COMPACT.

COMPOSITOR, || *in a printer's office* : *typotheta : in the plural, *operæ typographicæ (the assistants in general) : *typographus, a printer.

COMPOST, letamen (any manure) : stercore : tinus (dung, as a means of manuring).

COMPOST, v., tr., to manure with dung : stercoreare : stercorationem facere. Vid. DUNG.

COMPOSURE, compositio (the proper combination or arrangement of words with regard to style). || *Adjustment of a difference* : compositio, vid. COMPOSITION. || *Mental tranquillity* : animi tranquillitas : animus tranquillus : animi æquitas : animus æquus (composure of the mind) : mentis or animi status (the composure or state in which the mind finds itself; vid. Cic., Parad., 1, 3, extr.) : to disturb any body's composure of mind, animum alicujus perturbare, perturbare; animum alicujus de statu or de sede sua demovere; animum alicujus perturbatum loco et certo de statu demovere : mentem et sedem suam et statu demovere : to lose one's composure, de gradu (or de statu suo) deijci : de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente concidere; perturbari : by any thing, aliquā re : to have lost one's composure, sui, or mentis, or animi non compositum esse; minus compositum esse sui; mente vix constare : to preserve one's composure of mind, non deijci se de gradu patii : to keep one's composure in a matter, non perturbari in re, nec de gradu deijci, ut dicitur, sed præsentī animo uti et constanti (Cic., Off., 1, 23, 80); also æquo animo ferre aliquid : with composure, æquo animo; sedate (e.g., to endure pain, dolorem ferre).

COMPOUND, v., to join together : componere : jungere : conjugere : copulare. Jn. inter se jungere copulareque : or copulando addungere : confundere aliquid eum aliquā re (also figuratively) : to compound medicines, medicamenta parare (Cicero); componere (Col.); temperare (Scribon. Larg.); in poculo diluere (Curt.). To compound words, duplicare verba (Lir., 27, 11, 5, facilius ad duplicanda verba Græco sermone). To compound words [vid. COMPOUND]. To compound verbs with prepositions, voces præpositionibus subjungere (Quint.). || *Adjust (differences, &c.)*, componere (controversiam, item). || *To be compounded of*, constare (ex) : man is compounded of body and soul, homo constat ex animo et corpore. || *To compound a debt*, *parte pecunie solutâ credituribus satisfacere : transactionem facere componere (Dig., to have a settlement with one's creditors).

COMPOUND, intr., || *to compound for*, &c. Mostly by circumlocution with nihil satis est, or sufficit, or abunde est, or sufficit, quod : mihi abunde est, &c. : satis habeo with accusative and infinitive; you should be glad to compound for my

making no complaints about him to you, satis habeo, me nihil tecum de eo queri : "they were glad to compound for his commitment to the Tower," *satis sibi esse dixerunt, quod in custodiam or carcerem esset conjunctus. I shall be glad to compound for that reward, id modo sit mercedis Datur mihi—satis mihi esse ducam (Plaut.). || *Bargain*, pacisci cum aliquo : transigere cum aliquo.

COMPOUND, adj., compositus. Compound words, verba copulata, or juncta, or inter se conjuncta (opposed to simplicia, Cic.) : verba composita : voces compositæ (Quint., but in Cic., verba composita = words properly arranged) : verba duplicata.

COMPOUND, s., mixtio : permixtio (as act and thing) : mixtura (the kind and nature of the mixture; also the mixture itself) : admixtum : res admixta. A compound (= compound word) : verbum copulatum or junctum; vid. COMPOUND, adj.

COMPOUNDER. Circumlocution with verbs.

COMPREHEND, || *to comprise* : comprehendere : complecti (as well of space as of mental comprehension) : continere (of things only) : the world comprehends every thing, mundus omnia complexus suo coarctet et continet : to comprehend much, late patere : to be comprehended in any thing, subesse alicui rei ; pertinere ad rem (to belong to any thing) : to be comprehended in the number, esse or haberi in eo numero. || *To master with one's intellect*, &c. : comprehendere, complecti with and without animo or mente : cogitatione comprehendere (to comprehend with one's intellect) : enperire (mente) : mente concipere, percipere : cognoscere et percipere (to seize with one's intellect) : asséquî (to reach or seize, as it were, the meaning or sense of any thing, to understand) : intelligere, also with the addition of animo ac ratione (Cic.). Jn. intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere : perspicere (see through a thing) : to have comprehended, comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum comprehendensum habere; animo comprehendensum tenere; ratione et intelligentiâ tenere : to comprehend readily, celeriter comprehendere : arripere : to comprehend any thing thoroughly, penitus perspicere planeque cognoscere : easy or difficult to comprehend [vid. COMPREHENSIBLE] : what can not at all be comprehended, quod nullus mens aut cogitatio capere potest : not to be comprehended, fugere intelligentiâ nostrâ vim ac notationem : I can not comprehend (i. e., I am at a loss), miror, admiror aliquid, also with quod or infinitive; e.g., I can not comprehend why your letter is so short, admiror brevitate epistolæ : it is difficult to comprehend what or of what nature the mind is, difficilis est animi, quid aut qualis sit, intelligentiâ : scarcely to be able to comprehend any thing with the greatest meditation, aliquid vix summâ ingenii ratione comprehendere : one who comprehends any thing easily, docilis : in aliquo est ingenii docilitas (teachably) : perspicax (having a quick eye) : slow in comprehending, tardus (slow of comprehension).

COMPREHENSIBLE, || *by the mind* : comprehensibilis : quod in (sub) intelligentiam cadit : quod intelligentiâ nostra capit : quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus (what may be embraced by the mental faculties, opposed to quod fugit intelligentiâ nostrâ vim et notationem) : quod nullus mens aut cogitatio capere potest : facilis intellectu or ad intelligentiam : accommodatus ad intelligentiam : expeditus : cognitui perfacilis (what may be easily comprehended). To be comprehensible, cognosci ac percipi posse : any thing is not comprehensible, aliquid in sensum et in mentem intrare non potest. Comprehensible to the people, ad commune judicium populariâque intelligentiam accommodatus (and adverbially accommodate) ; ad vulgarem populariâque sensum accommodatus. || *Capable of being comprised* : aliquid comprehendî aliquid re potest : comprehensibilis (late, Lactant.).

COMPREHENSIBLY, plane; perspi-

cue; aperte : ad commune judicium populariâque intelligentiam accommodate.

COMPREHENSION, comprehensio (act of seizing mentally) : captus (power of comprehension ; e.g., ut est captus hominum, Cic., Tusc., 2, 27, 65, Klotz; or ut captus est Germanorum, Cas., B. G., 4, 3, Herz. But captus alone is never = ingenium, prudentia, &c.) : vis percipiendi : intelligentiâ (the power of comprehending any thing = understanding, intellect, intelligence, insight, post-Augustan, intellectus) : intelligentiâ prudentiâ, or prudentiâ only (the intellectual powers, as faculty of comprehending any thing rightly, and the clear insight acquired by them into the essence or nature of things; vid. Cic., De Or., 1, 20, 30, and Partit. Or., 8, 23) : ingenium (the mental capacities, mental powers in general, the faculties, the head) : quick comprehension, celeritas percipiendi : celeritas ingenii : adapted to common comprehension, ad commune judicium populariâque sententiam accommodatus (or accommodate = in a manner adapted, &c.). To go beyond one's comprehension, fugere intelligentiâ nostrâ vim : to sharpen the comprehension, or make it acute, ingenium or intelligentiâ prudentiâ acere : to adapt one's self to the comprehension of ordinary men, sensum ad communem vulgaremque se accommodare : of one's hears, ad intelligentiam auditorum descendere : se submittere ad mensuram discentium : not to be above the comprehension of ordinary men, intelligentiâ a vulgari non remotum esse.

COMPREHENSIVE, late patens (e.g., præceptum : extending to many particulars, &c.) : a comprehensive memory, magna memoria : to possess a knowledge of any thing, penitus cognovisse or intelligere aliquid.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, ambitus : *comprehensio et ambitus ille multarum rerum.

COMPRESS, s. (in surgery), penicillus or penicillum : to put a compress on, penicillum superimponere.

COMPRESS, v., comprimere : condensare (to make tight). || *To compress matter* (in a book, speech, &c.), coartare (or coartare) : coartare et perangere roferre (to compress in a narrow compass, Cic.; opposed to dilatare atque explicare) : astringere (e.g., argumenta, Quint.). To compress many subjects into one book, plura in unum librum coartare.

COMPRESSIBLE, quod comprimî potest.

COMPRESSION, compressio (as act) : compressus (as state, but only in ablative singular).

COMPRISE, continere : complecti : comprehendere : to be comprised in any thing, aliquā re contineri : in aliquā re inesse : pertinere per or ad aliquid (to extend to) : all lands which the empire comprises, omnes terre, per quas regnum pertinet.

COMPROMISE, s., compromissum (a reciprocal promise, especially to abide by the decision of an umpire). To enter into a compromise to do any thing, compromittere aliquid facere (the conditions being expressed by ut). To make a compromise, or enter into a compromise, *compromittere (de aliquâ re), ut uterque aliquantum or paulum, de jure suo decedat (if each is to make a concession) : rem intra parietes peragere (to settle it without going into court), or inter se transigere ipsos, ut lubet (Tr.).

COMPROMISE, v., compromittere (e.g., aliquid facere : de aliquâ re : also in arbitrium) : arbitrio alicujus permittere, subijcere : conficere ad arbitrium : arbitrium inter partes dare (to appoint arbiters) : dirimere or disceptare aliquid (to settle any thing by arbitration or compromise). [Vid. COMPROMISE, s.] || *To compromise a person* : aliquem traducere (to expose to the laughter, &c., of others; e.g., collusorem, Sen., Heuf., 2, 17, 5) : aliquem in invidiam adducere (bring him into odium) : aliquem alicui rei implicare or illigare (Lir. : involve him unpleasantly) : a joke which compromises another person, jocus invidiosus : to compromise one's self, i. e., to expose one's honor, ludere famam

suam; famam suam in discrimen adducere.

COMPTROLLER, contrascriptor rationum (*Inscr.*): to be a *comptroller*, *rationes contra scribere.

COMPULSION, vis (*force*): necessitas (*constraint imposed by necessity*); without any *compulsion*, voluntate (*of one's own free will*); opposed to vi or in vitus et coactus. JN. iudicio et voluntate: sponte: sua (sua, &c.) sponte (*of one's own accord, of one's free will, excoitus*). JN. sua sponte et voluntate: I do any thing by *compulsion*, vi coactus aliquid facio: to oblige a person by *compulsion*, aliquem vi cogere: aliquem per vim adigere: alicui necessitatem imponere or injicere: to resort to *compulsion*, vim adhibere.

COMPULSORY, circumlocution by vi, per vim (cogere, &c.). *Compulsory measures*, vi: coercitio. To use *compulsory measures* with any body, alicui necessitatem imponere or injicere (aliquid faciendi): vi cogere aliquem: vi grassari in aliquem (*Lin.*, 3, 44).

COMPUNCTION, conscientia angor or sollicitudo: *animus acerbissima poenitentia afflicta: to feel compunction, angore conscientia et sollicitudine agitari, vexari; conscientia animi excruciat (*in a high degree*); also conscientia animi terret aliquem: any body feels compunction, peccatorum ex conscientia timor alicui exoritur. I feel compunction, conscientia animi me stimulat or terret; conscientia malefactorum meorum me stimulat.

COMPUTABLE, numerabilis: to be computable, numerari posse.

COMPUTATION, computatio: supputatio (*a reckoning together*): ratio subducta or subduccenda (*the account or reckoning made, or to be made, up*). [Vid. CALCULATION.] To make too minute and anxious a computation, nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare aliquid.

COMPUTE, computare: supputare (*to reckon together*): rationem alicujus rei inire, ducere, subducere: calculos ponere, subducere: vocare, revocare ad calculos (*to calculate*): to have computed any thing, subductum habere aliquid: to calculate a thing minutely and anxiously, sollicitis aliquid supputare articulis (*Ovid. Pont.*, 2, 3, 15): to compute too closely and stringently, nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare aliquid: digitis computare aliquid or alicujus rei rationem (*on one's fingers*): to compute one's gain, profit, &c., numero, quod ad me additum puto.

COMRADE. Vid. COMPANION.

CON, ediscere: memoriae mandare, tradere, committere, fingere (*to learn by heart*).

CON. Pro and con, in utramque partem [*vid. "for and against," under AGAINST*]. To state the pros and cons, causarum contentione facere (*Cic. Off.*, 2, 2, 8): to argue pro and con, et pro re et contra rem disputare.

CON AMORE, cum libidine. Nothing is done well that is not done *con amore*, nihil quisquam, nisi quod libeat, preclare facere potest (*Cic.*).

CONCATENATE, uno vinculo copulare (*after Lisc.*, 53, 12, 4):nectere inter se, conjungere: [concatenare, *Lact.*; *Min. Fel.*]

CONCATENATION, conjunctio: colligatio: copulatio (*act of joining*): continuatio, the carrying on in an unbroken series: casusarum (*Cic.*). (*Figuratively*) e.g., a concatenation of causes, (perhaps) cause: aliae ex aliis apte: a concatenation of calamities, concursus calamitatum: or circumlocution with continuous. A concatenation of labors, continui labores (concatenati labores, *Min. Fel.*).

CONCAVE, concavus (*opposed to gibbous*: i. e. *convex*, *Cels.*, 8, 1, in.).

CONCAVITY, recessus cavus, cavum. Vid. CAVITY.

CONCEAL, abdere (e.g., documents, tabulas): abscondere: recondere (e.g., nummos aurumque): occultare: occultare: obscurare (e.g., the greatness of the gain, concealed the greatness of the danger, magnitudo lucri obscurabat magnitudinem periculi): abstrudere: dissimulare (e.g., one's grief, hatred, &c., aegritudinem animi, odi-

um). JN. tegere et dissimulare: dissimulare et occultare: celare (*one's opinion, sentiment*: one's anger, iram). [*SYN. in HIDE.*] Conceal any thing from any body, aliquem aliquid (*by no means alicui aliquid: but in the passive one may say celatur mihi aliquid*: vid. *Ovid. Met.*, B. *Alex.*, 7, 1): to conceal any thing somewhere, abdere aliquid in locum or in loco: occultare aliquid loco or in loco (*very seldom in locum*: vid. *Her.*, *Ces.*, B. G., 7, 85, *et seq.*): to conceal any thing under any thing, abdere aliquid sub aliquid or intra aliquid (e.g., a knife, a sword under one's robe, cultum sub veste, ferrum intra vestem): tegere aliquid aliqua re (*figuratively, to cover with anything, to palliate*; e.g., the name of tyrant with his affability, nomen tyranni humanitate sua): to conceal one's self, delitescere (*of persons and things*): se abdere in occultum (*to conceal one's self in a lurking-place*): oculi: occultari (*to be removed or to be out of sight, of things*; e.g., of stars, *opposed to apparere*): to conceal one's self in any place, delitescere in aliquo loco or in loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco (*vid. above*): the wild beasts conceal themselves in their lairs, feræ latibulis se tegunt: to conceal one's self before any body, se occultare alicui or a conspectu alicujus: to keep one's self concealed, abditum latere; in occulto se continere: abditum et inclusum in occulto latere: to be concealed, latere. || CONCEALED, occultus (*in general*): abditus: absconditus: reconditus. JN. abditus atque reconditus (*hidden*): clandestinus (*clandestine*, *SYN. in SECRET*): incognitus (*unknown*): to keep one's self concealed, delitescere: something is not concealed from me, aliquid me non fugit or me non praeterit (*aliquid mihi or me non latet*: is unclassified).

CONCEALABLE. Vid. CONCEAL.

CONCEALMENT, occultatio: dissimulatio: or by circumlocution with verbs under CONCEAL.

CONCEDE, || grant (*in disputation*), concedere (*general term*): confiteri (*with-out conviction*): assentiri (*with conviction*): dare (*as a ground to argue upon*). Do you concede that, &c., dase? (*with accusative and infinitive*). Who would not concede this? quis hoc non dederit? if you concede this, you must also concede, dato hoc, dandum erit illud: this being conceded, quod concesso; quibus concessis. || Grant: concedere: largiri (*liberally, from kindness*): to concede any body's demand, postulationi alicujus concedere.

CONCEIT, || notion: cogitatio: cogitatio (*that which is thought*): mens (*mind, then = opinion, view*): sententia (*opinion, whether as entertained only, or declared*): cogitatio (*repentina*): inventum (*intention*): consilium (*a plan for any thing*): dictum (*pronounced sentence, a bon-mot, &c.*): a clever conceit, callidum inventum: a strange conceit, mirum inventum: mire dictum: a choice conceit, accessitum dictum (*Cic. De Or.*, 2, 63, 256): witty conceits, facetiae: sales; facete, salse, acute dicta: I had a foolish conceit, ineptum aliquid mihi in mentem venit: nugæ (*absurdities*). || Judgment, opinion. opinio (*any uncertain supposition, be it founded on any thing or not*): existimatio (*the opinion which one forms after having made an estimate of any body or any thing*): iudicium (*the view or conviction which rests upon judgment*). || Self-conceit, or "a great conceit of one's self," Bentl.) vana or arrogans de se persuasio: to have no little conceit (*of one's self*), multum sibi tribuere; se aliquem esse putare; magnifice de se statuere: magnos sibi sumere spiritus (*to be conceited*): to have a great deal of conceit, tumescere inani persuasione (*Quint.*, 1, 2, 15): sibi placere: full of conceit, arrogantia plenus: to put any body out of conceit with any thing, alicui fastidium or satietatem creare: fastidium movere alicui; fastidium, or satietatem, or tedium afferre: tedium afferre alicui: nauseam facere: to be out of conceit with any thing, pœni: me alicujus rei: satietas or tedium alicujus rei me capit: venit mihi aliquid in tedium: fastidire aliquid; satietas, or tedium

alicujus rei me capit, or tenet: fastidium est mihi aliquid: to be out of conceit with one's self, sibi displicere, quite, totum.

CONCEIT, e.g., aliquid cogitare (*to fancy any thing*; e.g., nihil in his locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam, I fancied only rocks and mountains at this place): aliquid cogitatione fingere or depingere (*to imagine*): aliquid conjecturâ informare (*to presume*). Vid. TO FANCY, IMAGINE.

CONCEITED, arrogans (*arrogant*): superbus (*haughty*): a conceited person, homo opinioibus inflatus (*Cic. Off.*, 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amator ingenii sui (*filled with too high a notion of himself*, *Quint.*): putidas (*affected, especially in speaking*): gestulationibus molestus (*by making gestures*): ascitus (*copied from others, not natural*; opposed to *nativus*).

CONCEITEDLY, putide; inepte.

CONCEITEDNESS, nimia opinio ingenii et virtutis: vana or arrogans de se persuasio: arrogantia (*arrogance*): superbia (*haughtiness*): ineptus (*affection*). Vid. also, CONCEIT.

CONCEIVABLE, aliquid in (sub) intelligentiam cadit: quod intelligentia nostra capit: quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus: quod cogitari potest: quod cogitatione comprehendere or percipi potest: quod in cogitationem cadit: cogitabilis *not met with before Sen., Ep.*, 58, 13, and *Appul.*, *Apol.*, 315, 4.

CONCEIVE, || comprehend: comprehendere, completi with or without animo or mente: cogitatione comprehendere: capere (mente): mente concipere, percipere: cognoscere et percipere: assequi: intelligere. To have conceived, comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum comprehensumque habere; animo comprehendere tenere; ratione et intelligentia tenere. [*SYN. IN COMPREHEND*]: what can not be conceived, quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest. || To form an idea, or to represent to one's mind: aliquid cogitare; aliquid cogitatione fingere or depingere (*to form an image of any thing in one's mind*): fingere: effingere (*to form*): pingere: depingere: cogitare: animo cogitare: cogitatione sibi fingere: animo sibi effingere: animo concipere (*to represent to one's mind*): animo præcipere (*to conceive before or previously*): to anticipate: opinione præcipere (*to presume any thing*). || To become pregnant, concipere: gravidam or prægnantem fieri. || To form in the mind, concipere. To conceive hopes, spem concipere: to conceive suspicion from any thing, suspitionem ex re ducere, trahere; incidit mihi suspicio ex re: to conceive a suspicion that, &c., venit alicui in suspitionem, with accusative and infinitive: to conceive hatred against any body, odium in aliquem habere or gerere: odio in aliquem ferri: odium in aliquem concipere or erga aliquem suscipere: tenet aliquem odium alicujus rei: aliquis alicujus rei odium habet: I have conceived a disgust against any thing, fastidire aliquid; satietas alicujus rei me capit. || To plot: machinari (*to design*): excogitare (*to contrive*): comminisci (*to invent*): coquere: concoquere (*to brood, or to hatch*).

CONCENT, concentus (*also figuratively = harmony*).

CONCENTRATE, colligere: cogere: in unum conferre, contrahere. To concentrate troops, copias in unum contrahere, or in unum locum contrahere (*Ces.*), or cogere (*Cic.*): to concentrate one's thoughts, cogitationes suas ad unam rem dirigere (*after Cic., Acad.*, 2, 30, 66): mentem advertere ad unam rem: continere mentem ac cogitationem, ne vagetur (*after Cic.*). To be concentrated (*of troops*), inter se coire (*Ces., Liv.*).

CONCENTRIC, || commune cenc-

CONCENTRICAL, || trum habens. CONCEPTION, || Act of conceiving (*both of women and animals*), conceptio: conceptus, -us. || Act or power of comprehending, intelligentia (*the faculty of comprehending or understanding any thing, the understanding: intellectus, post-Augustinus*): vis percipiendi (*the faculty or power of comprehending any object presented to the mind*): not to b

above the conception of ordinary men, intelligentia vulgari non remotum esse: not to be above his pupils' powers of conception, ab intelligentia discentium non remotum esse: to be beyond our conception, fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim: to sharpen one's powers of conception, ingenium or intelligentiæ prudentiam acuerē: adapted to any body's powers of conception, ad aliquis intelligentiam accommodatus: to develop a dark or confused conception, obscuram intelligentiam enodare; animi complicatam notionem evolvere. || *Notion*, *idea*, *notio* (the notion which one attaches to any thing; hence, also, the signification or meaning of a word); *informatio* (the image of any thing that one forms in one's mind); *species*; *idea* (the mental intuition of an object *idea*, mostly translated by *species* in *Cic.*; e. g., *Top.*, 7, in., and *Tusc.*, 1, 24, 56); *general conceptions*, *notitiæ rerum*: dark or obscure conceptions, intelligentiæ obscuræ, adumbrate, inchoatæ; cognitio indagatoris indigens: confused conceptions, animi complicate notionēs: to form a conception of any thing, aliquid mente formare or fingere; aliquid animo effingere; alijus rei notionem mente fingere; informare in animo alijus rei notionem; notionem alijus rei animo concipere: to form some obscure conceptions, adumbrate concipere intelligentiæ animo menteque: to have a clear and definite conception of any thing, satis firmè conceptionem animo comprehensumque habere aliquid; probe or plane intelligere, perspectrum habere aliquid: to have no conception of any thing, notionem alijus rei nullam habere; aliquid ignorare.

CONCERN, *v.*, || to interest, aliquid meâ interest (something interests me): aliquid ad me pertinet (relates to or affects me). || To concern (= interest) one's self about, aliquid ad me pertinere puto: aliquid mihi curæ or cordi (not curæ cordique) est: aliquid foreve (I interest myself for any thing, or promote it; e. g., arts), I am concerned (= interested) for any body; i. e., endeavor to promote his cause, &c., cupio alijus causâ (vid. *Cic. ad Div.*, 13, 64, 1; *Rosc. Am.*, 51, 149): alijui studeo: alijus sum studiosus: alijui faveo (I interest myself in his favor): alijui tribuo (I interest myself for him in an active manner, or take an active part in his interest; vid. *Orte*, *Cic. ad Div.*, 13, 9, 2). || All in the sense of concerning one's self about any thing, or the interests of any body: incumbere in or ad aliquid (to apply one's self to any thing with diligence): anniti de aliquâ re or ad aliquid faciendum, eniti, ut, &c. (to take pains about any thing): commendatum sibi habere aliquid (to take charge of any thing, to commend it to one's self): to concern one's self very much about any thing, incumbere toto animo et studio omni in aliquid; summo studio administrare aliquid; imprimis mihi aliquid curæ est; egregia est alijus industria in aliquâ re: eniti et contendere, quam maxime possis, ut, &c.: omni ope anniti, ut, &c.: to concern one's self (or to care) about nothing so much as, &c., nihil antiquius or prius habere, quam, &c., nihil antiquius alijui est aliquid re. || To care under one's province, to regard, &c., pertinere ad, &c. (to concern): attinere ad, &c. (to belong to, to regard any body): spectare aliquid or ad aliquid (to tend toward): attingere aliquid (to refer to any body). || Not pertinere; vid. *Ochs.*, *Cic.*, *Ecl.*, p. 260): it concerns a certain matter, agitur res or de aliquâ re (it regards any thing; .e., any thing is at stake); e. g., liberly, abertus or de libertate: it concerns me, nec ad me (sc. pertinet); hoc meâ reâ (that concerns me): res mea agitur (it regards my cause = me): concerning or regarding, hanc, &c.; i. e., such or such a thing (in continuing a discourse), jam or autem (vid. *Hott.*, *Cic.*, *Ecl.*, p. 63): quod ad me attinet (with regard to myself, in which case quod pertinet ad me would be quite erroneous; vid. *Hert.*, *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 5, 25): it concerns you, res tua agitur; res ad te spectat; de fabula narratur (= we are speaking of you, or by any similar phrase):

what does it concern me? quid ad me? quid mihi cum illâ re? what concerns us more, quod magis ad nos pertinet (*Hor.*, *Sat.*, 2, 6, 73)? || To be concerned (= disturbed), in sollicitudine esse; sollicitudine or agitudine affectum esse: to be concerned about any thing, aliquid egerē ferre: (much) alijus rei sollicitudine vel maxime urgeri. I am much concerned about your bad state of health, incredibili sum sollicitudine de tuâ valetudine.

CONCERN, } res: negotium
CONCERNMENT, } (business): causa (lausit; then, any business one may have undertaken): cura (the care of any business, the administration, the office): sollicitudo (solicitude): anxietas (anxiety): an important concern, res major: a concern of little importance, res minuta or parva: this affair caused me some concern, sollicitus eram hac de re: nothing gave me more concern than, &c., nihil me magis sollicitabat, quam, &c.

CONCERNING; e. g., concerning me, quod attinet ad me; de me; a me; per me. Vid., also, *CONCERN*, *v.*

CONCERT, symphonia, or pure Latin, concertus (instrumental music): certamen musicum (as musical contest): a concert given by an amateur, *symphoniceum excellentis artificis acroama: to give a concert, *concertum edere: concordia vocum (in music, harmony, unison, accord, plural homoniti). || Agreement, consensus: consensus: concordia (concord): collusio (secret understanding, *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 3, 13, 33, with any body, cum aliquo): with the enemy, clandestina cum hoste colloquia (*Cic.*, *Cat. Maj.*, 12, 40): to act in secret concert with any body, colludere cum aliquo (*Cic.*, *Verr.*, 2, 24, 58): conspiratio (concord, agreement): consensus conspirans. || To be or to act in concert with, concinere; concordare; consentire; consentire atque concinere; conspirare; aliquo probante, consentiente, or alijus auctoritate, consensu facere aliquid.

CONCERT, *v.*, || to agree upon or to settle, constituere aliquid, with any body, cum aliquo (to settle). To concert any thing with any body, mihi convenit aliquid cum aliquo (not convenio cum aliquo de aliquâ re): to concert (to fix upon) time and place, condicere tempus et locum. A concerted signal, signum, quod convenit. [Vid. TO AGREE, TO SETTLE.] || To deliberate, take into consideration, deliberare (to take into consideration): deliberare or habere deliberationem (to deliberate): consulere or consultare (to take counsel): consilium inire or capere (to take counsel, de re): colloqui aliquid cum aliquo; mostly de re (to talk over with one): conferre aliquid: consilia conferre de re: communicare cum aliquo de re: agere or disceptare cum aliquo de re (to discuss what is to be done). To concert measures, quid agam, or agendum sit, consulere, &c.

CONCESSION, concessio (*Cic.*, *Fragm. Orat.* in *Togâ cand.*): permissio (permission): concessus and permissus (in the ablative only): potestas: copia (the given or granted power).

CONCILIATE, || gain over: gain to one's self, conciliare (aliquem); alijus animum: to one's self, sibi, also amorē sibi ab omnibus: alijus voluntatem sibi: alijus benevolentiam sibi: parare: comparare (general terms for procure). To conciliate the favor of me by any thing, aliquâ re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos ad benevolentiam allicere: to conciliate the hearts in favor of any body, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare ad benevolentiam erga aliquem: the favor of the people, conciliare alijui favorem ad vulgus: to conciliate a person by money, aliquem pecuniâ conciliare.

CONCILIATION, conciliatio.

CONCILIATOR, conciliator; alienjus re (e. g., nuptiarum): (conciliatrix, feminine).

CONCILIATORY, ad conciliandum aptus.

CONCISE, pressus (figuratively, of an author, orator, &c., and his manner of writing): brevis (short, likewise of an author, &c., and his thoughts, &c.): sen-

tentis densus, conber (rich in thoughts): in angustum coactus (compressed into a small space).

CONCISELY, brevis (general term): paucis (sc. verbis): brevis (in a few words): strictim: carptim (only superficially, not at length; opposed to copiose); brevis strictimque: præcisè (in few words; opposed to plene et perfecte): presse or pressius (brutly, but, at the same time, exhausting the matter; e. g., definire): to speak concisely, brevis, or paucis, or præcisè dicere (opposed to copiose, plene et perfecte dicere): brevi præsidere; paucis or brevis scire or perscribere: to develop one's ideas, &c., concisely on a subject, brevis exponere or paucis absolvere aliquid; in paucis conferre aliquid; brevis astringere aliquid (to mention any thing concisely; e. g., argumenta); very concisely, in verba conferam paucissima.

CONCISENESS, brevisitas (in a speech, breviloquentia (*Cic.*, *Gell.*, 12, 2, 7): conciseness in speaking, brevisitas dicendi (general term): celeritas dicendi (quickness in speaking): the emphatical conciseness (with regard to style) of Thucydides, *strictè brevisitas Thucydidis: to study conciseness brevitatè servire; brevitatē adhibere, in any thing, in aliquâ re; brevitatē sequi in aliquâ re (e. g., in explaining, in inter pretando): the time itself compels me to study conciseness, breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit: with conciseness, brevis; paucis (verbis) [vid. CONCISELY]: with the utmost possible conciseness, quam brevissime: to say every thing with the utmost conciseness, omnia brevis strictim que (not in transursu) dicere.

CONCLAMATION, exclamatio. Vid. the verb CONCLAMARE, under to CALL.

CONCLAVE, || place for the election of the pope, *conclave. || The cardinals assembled there, *patres purpurati.

CONCLUDE, || en d, concludere (e. g., a letter): finire (to end): finem facere alijus or alijui rei: finem alijui rei imponere, constituere (to put an end to): to conclude his speech, finem dicendi facere; perorare: ad finem or ad exitum adducere aliquid (to bring any thing to a conclusion = to accomplish it): enficere, transigere aliquid (to settle): componere aliquid (to conclude amicably): terminare aliquid (to put a limit to any thing, with regard to place): finem or modum imponere alijui rei: finem statuere or constituere alijui rei (to put a limit to any thing, with regard to duration): to conclude a peace, pacem facere (not concludere): to conclude a business, expedire negotium (to settle it): profligare negotium (conclude it by a violent exertion). || To draw a conclusion, or to conclude from any thing, concludere; cogere; efficere, colligere, from, ex aliquâ re (to conclude from): hence one may conclude, or it can be concluded, ex quo officio cogi potest. || To determine, decidere: statuere: constituere: apud animum statuere: decernere.

CONCLUSION, conclusio (the closing or finishing point, *Cic. ad Qu. Fr.*, 1, 16: in extremâ parte et conclusione mueris ac negotii tui): finis: exitus (the end, the ultimate result): extrema pars (the last part of a matter): clausula (the conclusion of a letter, or any writing, consisting of a few words only, or a single sentence): epilôgos (ἐπιλογος), pure Latin, conclusio or peroratio (the conclusion of a speech according to rules, in so far as it constitutes a definite and ultimate part of it): at the conclusion of the speech, in extremâ oratione (in the latter part: in fine orationis, quite at the end): a letter, in the conclusion of which, &c., epistola, in quâ extremâ, &c.: in conclusion, ad extremum: to bring a thing to a conclusion, aliquid ad finem or ad exitum adducere: to come to the conclusion, ad finem venire: (with regard to speech) perorare (vid. above, peroratio). || Conclusion of a syllogism, conclusio (*Cic.*, *Invent.*, 1, 24, 45, also with addition of rationis): ratiocinatio (the conclusion or proof deduced from the syllogism): an acute conclusion

acute conclusion: a *hypothetical conclusion*, *connexum* (Cic. *Lat.*, 7, 14): *to draw a conclusion* [vid. *CONCLARE*]; *the whole conclusion is wrong*, *tota conclusio iacet*: *is not this a logical conclusion?* *satisne hoc conclusum est?*

CONCLUSIVE, ad perveniendum idoneus: *irruas ad probandum* (*fit or apt for proving, convincing*; e. g., *proof, argumentum*): *gravis* (*weighty*), *et thus also convincing, argumentum*; cf. Cic. *Rosc. Com.*, 12, 35: *argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum* i. e., *the most conclusive proof*; *quod habet or facit momentum* (*the final or decisive point*): *ultimus* (*the last, which required nothing after it, prolium, hora*).

CONCOCT, || *to digest*, *concoquere* (TRA and INTRA properly; then, figurative), *both to digest a matter*, e. g., *any thing one has read*, &c., as Sen. *Ep.*, 24, 6, and *to submit to, or to bear any thing or any body*, as Cic. *ad Div.*, 4, 4, med.; *Liv.*, 4, 15). || *To contrive* or *to plot*, *inventire*: *reperire* (*to find out, the former accidentally; the latter, after reflection*): *excogitare* (*to strike out by thinking, concoct*): *figere*: *conminisci* (*to invent, to contrive, design*): *coquere*: *concoquere* (*to design, brood over, or hatch, as it were*): *machinari* (*to contrive cunningly*): *ementiri* (*to invent falsely*): *dolos necere*, *producere* (*to coax*). Vid. CABAL.

CONCOCTION, concoctio.

CONCOMITANT, cum aliquo re junctus or alligatus (Cic.). Sometimes * *quæ prioribus addenda sunt* (additional): *adjuvans* (e. g., *concomitant = secondary, causes, causæ adjuvantes*): *aliquid subsequitur* or *consequitur* aliquam rem.

CONCOMITANTLY, socialiter.

CONCORD, concordia: *consensus*: *conspiratio et consensus* (*agreement, harmony in the disposition of mind*): *unanimitas* (*unanimity, fraternal concord, fraternitas*, *Liv.*, 40, 8): *to establish concord, concordiam constituere, facere*; *among, &c.*, *pacem et concordiam conciliare inter, &c.*: *to re-establish concord among others, alios rursus in pristinam concordiam reducere*: *to disturb the concord that existed between several persons, concordiam aliquorum turbare* or *disjungere*: *also unanimis distine* (*Liv.*, 7, 21): *to promote concord, concordiam consulo*: *to produce greater concord, majorem* (e. g., *ordinum*) *concordiam facere*: *to live in the utmost concord, mirâ concordia vivere* (*of consorts*, Tac. *Agri.*, 6, 1): *with any body, concordissime vivere cum aliquo*. || *Harmony, consensus*: *concordia vocum* (*in music, plural, homotoni, harmonies*). IMPR., *to stand or be in harmony, to accord, concinere*: *concordare*; *consentire*; *consentire atque concinere*: *conspirare*: *with any thing, convenire* *aliqui rei* (e. g., *sententie*). || *Grammatical term, verborum constructio* or *structura, the former in Cicero = a skillful structure of a speech, but is found in later writers in the grammatical sense, constructio*: *convenientia* (*the agreement*).

CONCORDANCE, * *index biblicus*: * *indices biblici* (Bau.).

CONCORDANT, consentiens (*agreeing in judgment and opinion*): *concors*: *unanimitus* (*concordant, of one and the same disposition of mind*; *unanimitus in prose*, *Liv.*, 7, 21): *conciens* (*singing in harmony*; *then as harmonizing with regard to opinion*; *opposed to discrepans*): *conspirans* (*tropically, agreeing, as well in general, with regard to things, as in sentiment, of persons*): *consonans* (*harmonizing*; *opposed to absonans, absurdus*): *modulatus* (*properly measured according to time, as in music, in a speech, &c.*). JN. *concors et congruens*.

CONCORDAT, * *concordatum*; * *pactio* cum pontifice Romano facta.

CONCOURSE, concursus: *concuratio*: *concurso* (*a meeting together, as act, in general*; e. g., *of the stars, stellarum*; *the frequent concourse of novels, crebra concursio vocalium*): *concursum* (*a coming into contact or clashing together, denoting a state, as well of bodily objects as of soldiers in combat, and, in general, of fatal accidents calamitatum*). || Conven-

tus, in this meaning, is only met with in Sen. N. Qu., 7, 12, 3 (conventus duarum stellarum): *in Golden Age it is = meeting* (in concreto); i. e., *assembly*.

CONCRETE, v., concrescere: *coire*: *coalescere* (*to grow together, to be united*): *congemerari* (*to be joined or cemented together*).

CONCRETE, adj., * *concretus*: *a concrete notion*, * *notio concreta*: * *notio rei singularis*.

CONCRETE, s., massa (*general term*): *moles* (*great mass with regard as well to size as circumference, with the additional notion of "spoo great" or huge, ill-shaped*): *permixtio* (*mixture, as action and thing*).

CONCRETELY, re (*opposed to cogitatione*, Cic. *Tusc.*, 4, 11, 24).

CONCRETION, concretio (*a growing together*): *permixtio* (*mixture, as thing*): *mixtura* (*the mixing, or thing mixed*).

CONCUBINAGE, concubinitus: *pellucatus* (Cic.) *to live in concubinage*, in concubinitu esse (*of a woman*, *Ulp. Dig.*, 25, 7, 1a): *feminam habere in concubitu* (*of the man, ib.*, § 1).

CONCUBINE, concubina: *mulier, quæ cum aliquo vivere consuevit*: *amica*: *amica* (*traipsa, mistress*: *term of contempt, scortum*, as Tac. *Hist.*, 1, 13, 4: *principale scortum*): *pellex* (*concubine of a married man*): *contubernalis* (*a female slave who cohabited with a slave, slaves not being allowed to contract a civil marriage*).

CONCUPISCENCE, libido: *libidines*: *corporis libidines*: *cupiditatis ardor* or *impetus*. Vid. LUST.

CONCUR, || *to concur* (= *agree*) *with*, *consentire*: *not to concur with, dissentire*; *disidere*; *discrepare*: *to concur with any body, consentire* or *congruere* cum aliquo: *idem sentire* cum aliquo (*assentiri* *aliqui* *aliquid* re, Cic. *by no means adijcere* *aliqui*). || *To meet, convenire* in unum locum (*find themselves in the same place at the same time*): (*inter se*) *congruere* (*agree*). JN. *convenire* in unum locum *atque inter se congruere* (e. g., Cic. *Rosc.*, 22, 62: *quum multæ causæ convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur*): *if two consonants, vocales, concur*, *si binæ consonantes colliduntur* (*Quintus*): * *si binæ vocales inter se concurrunt* (*compare with Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 12, 15). || *To forward or favor*, *aliqui rei favere* (e. g., *illius honori favent omnia, every thing concurs toward his advancement*).

CONCURRENCE, consensus: *consensio*: *general concurrence, consensus omnium* or *communis*: *omnium bonorum conspiratio* (*the concurrence of all patriots*): *with your concurrence, te consentiente, probante*: *without your concurrence, te adversante, renuente, nolente*; *injuncto tuo*: *with the perfect concurrence of Catulus, summâ Catuli voluntate*. *A concurrence of causes, causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ*. || *Concourse*, vid.

CONCURRENT, || *To have a concurrent jurisdiction*, * *jurisdictio utriusque est*: * *hujus rei potestas penes utrumque est*. *Concurrent causes* (= *secondary causes*), *causæ adjuvantes* (*opposed to causæ proximæ*).

CONCURRENTLY, una; simul; conjuncte.

CONCUSSION, concussus: *collisus* (*post-Augustinus*).

CONDEMN, damnare or condemnare *aliquem* or *aliquid* (*with either genitive of the crime, if that is mentioned, with or without nomine or crimine, or with de and ablative*: *the punishment, however, is generally put in the genitive, seldom in the ablative, or with ad or in with accusative*; *vid. Zumpt*, § 446): *to condemn any body to death, aliquem capite* or *capitis damnare* or *condemnare*: *aliquem poenæ capitalis damnare*; *aliquem morti addicere*: *to condemn any body to eight-fold damages, aliquem octupli damnare*: *to condemn any body to hard labor, aliquem damnare ad or in opus publicum*: *to condemn to pay the costs, damnare in expensas*: *to condemn any body without trial, or unheard, aliquem indictâ causâ damnare* or *condemnare*. || *Censure*, non

probare: *improbare*: *reprobare* (*express disapprobation*; *opposed to probare*: *aprobare*): *damnare*: *condemnare* (*condemna*; *also opposed to approbare*): *disuadere* *aliquid* or *de re* (*dissuade from a project one condemns*): *reprehendere*: *vituperare* (*opposed to probare*: *laudare*. SYN. in BLAME). JN. *reprehendere et exagitare* *aliquid*. *To condemn any thing in passionate, or no measured, terms, aliquid vehementer reprehendere*; * *aliquid vituperare*: *to condemn any body for any thing, reprehendere aliquem* *de aliquâ re*, or *in aliquâ re*; *vituperare aliquem* *de aliquâ re*; *objurgare aliquem* *de aliquâ re*, or *in aliquâ re*, or *aliquâ re*; *accusare aliquem* *de aliquâ re* or *in aliquâ re*: *to be condemned, reprehendi*; *vituperari*; *in vituperationem venire*, or *cadere*, or *incidere*, or *adduci*; *vituperationem subire*: *to be greatly condemned*, in varias reprehensiones incurrere: *to condemn one's self, culpam* or *facinus* in se admittere. Vid. BLAME, CENSURE.

CONDEMNABLE, damnandus: *condemnandus*: *reprehendendus*: *vituperandus*: *vituperandus*: *reprehensio* or *vituperatio* *dignus* (*blame-worthy*). SYN. *between reprehensio and vituperatio, under to BLAME*. *Not to be condemnable, a reprehensio abesse* (*not blamable*): *nihil in se habere, quod reprehendi possit* (*to be without fault*).

CONDEMNATION, damnatio: *condemnatio* (*post-Augustinus*): *sententia* *de condemnatione*, *damnatorium judicium*: * *sententia, quâ aliquis capitis condemnatur* (*of death*): *to pronounce sentence of condemnation on any body* (i. e., *of condemnation to death*), *capitis* or *capite damnare* *aliquem*; *capitis condemnare aliquem*; *supplicium constituere* in aliquem. || *Blame, censure, reprehensio* (*the censure which tends to correct a committed fault, or to exhort for the future*; *opposed to probatio*): *vituperatio* (*the censure which tends to exhort a confession and produce repentance*; *opposed to laus*). OBS., *vituperium* *is spurious Latin, introduced* (Cic. *De Legg.*, 3, 10, 23) *by ignorant copyists*.

CONDEMNATORY, damnatorius. *A condemnatory sentence, damnatorium judicium*.

CONDENSATION, densatio: *spissatio* (Sen. *Ep.*, 86, 17): (*condensatio*, *Cæd. Aul.*, *Act.*, 3, 18, extr.: *conspissatio*, *Theod. Prisc.*, 1, 15).

CONDENSE, densare: *condensare*: *spissare*: *condensare* (*to make so dense as hardly to admit of being penetrated*): *to be condensed, densari*; *condensari*: *spissari*; *condensari*: *concrescere* (*properly, to grow together, to become one mass, coagulate*; e. g., *of milk, &c.*): *condensated air, aer densatus*. || *To compress matter* (in a book). Vid. COMPRESS.

CONDESCEND, descendere, or suâ voluntate descendere: *to any thing, ad aliquid* (*the proper word*): *se demittere*; *to any thing, ad or in aliquid*: *se submittere*; *to any thing, ad or in aliquid*: *dispariari* *aliquid facere* (*not Cic. but Catull.*, *Lucr.*, *Virg.*, *Col.*, *Suet.*, *both positively and negatively*). *To condescend to play with young men, ad ludum adolescentium descendere* (Cic.): *to condescend to use all manner of entreaties, descendere in preces omnes*: *to make money by dealing in slaves, descendere ad manganicos quaestus* (Cic.): *to condescend to use flattery, se demittere in adulatorem*: *to serve endurance, se demittere usque ad servilem patientiam* (Tac.): *to condescend to the abilities of one's pupils, se submittere ad mensuram discipulorum* (Quint.): *in friendship, the superiors ought to condescend, qui superiores sunt submittere se debent in amicitia* (Cic.): *to condescend to the disgrace of pleading one's cause as a criminal, submittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium* (Liv.). OBS. Sometimes "to condescend" may be translated, under a change of form, by *dignum habere, ducere, judicare* *aliquem aliquâ re*. *To condescend to invite any body to dinner, aliquem dignum honore cenæ habere*: *not to condescend even to look at any body*. * *aliquem in aspectu quidem dignum habere*.

CONDESCENDING, comis: humanus: affabilis (affable in conversation). OBS., civilis, in this sense, is not classical [vid. AFFABLE]: facilis: officiosus (ready to render a service, complaisant): to be condescending, se summittere (Cic.).

CONDESCENDILY, comiter; humane: humaniter; obsequenter; officiose. CONDESCENSION, comisitas (condescending manners): humanitas (prepossessing demeanor or manners): facilitas (obliging demeanor): obsequium (complacency).

CONDIGN, debitus: meritus (due, deserved): dignus (worthy): condignus (Plaut.). condign punishment, debita or merita poena.

CONDIMENTUM, condimentum (anything by which food is made palatable; then, also, figuratively; e. g., condimentum amiciciae): arcina, ali. n. (foreign spices, as cinnamon, ginger, &c.). Vid. SEASONING.

CONDISCIPLE, condiscipulus: to be any body's condisciple, una cum aliquo litteras discere or preceptorem audire; feminine condiscipula (Mart., 10, 35, 15).

CONDITION, || state, status: conditio (conditio is lasting, status transient): locus (the situation of a person or thing as brought about by circumstances: vid. HERR., Cæs., B. G., 2, 26): causa (any unusual, embarrassing condition, of which it is still uncertain how it may end): res (circumstances in the widest sense): a good or flourishing condition, bonus status: bona conditio: bonus locus: res bone, or secundae, or florentes: to be in the same or in a similar condition, in eodem loco esse; in eadem causâ esse; eadem est mea causa: imagine yourself in my condition, eum to esse finge, qui ego sum: to find one's self in a better condition, in meliore condicione or in meliore causâ esse; meliorem loco res in se sunt: to be in a wretched condition, in summâ infelicitate versari; pessimo loco esse: to be in a bad condition or state, deterior statu esse: to keep any thing in a good condition or state, aliquid integrum et incolume servare; aliquid tueri: to restore any thing to its former condition, in pristinum restituere: in antiquum statum restituere (general term): in integrum restituere (especially in juridical matters): reficere: restituere (to mend): to remain in its condition, statum suum tenere (to remain as it was): integrum manere (to remain uninjured by another): a hopeless condition, res pessime, perditæ: in their desperate condition, in extremis suis rebus: my condition is not one of the best, res mea sunt minus secundæ: Plautus is in nearly the same condition, eadem fere causa est Plauti: to be in an embarrassing condition on account of any thing, precui aliqua res (e. g., from want of corn, re frumentaria; vid. MEB., Cæs., B. G., 1, 52, p. 96): nobody is satisfied with his own condition, esse quemque fortune maxime possidet (Cic. ad Div., 6, 1, in.): to drive any body from his (adversative) condition, loco suo or gradu movere; statu suo or gradu deicere: the condition of affairs, rerum status: the condition of affairs is entirely changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: the unfavorable condition of affairs, iniquitas rerum or temporum: according to the condition of affairs (circumstances), pro re; pro re nata; pro rei condicione or statu; ut res se habet; ut res fert. || Rank, position in society, vite genus (general term): conditio (with regard to occupation; e. g., infimi generis conditio atque fortuna, Cic.): ars (art, profession): to choose one's condition in life, vite genus deligere or suscipere. || Natural disposition, indoles, natura, nature habitus (innate capacities). || Stipulation, conditio: lex (the prescribed rule or clause contained in a contract): pactum: conventum (the agreement or compact itself): conventus, ds (Auct. ad Her., 2, 13, extr.): exceptio (the exception, limitation: the condition of excluding any thing): adjunctio (a restricting clause, Cic. de Invent., 2, 57, 171): causa (as philosophical technical term, the condition as that by which any thing becomes comprehensible or possi-

ble; as Plin., Ep., 5, 5, 4: qui voluptatibus dediti quasi in diem vivunt, vivendi causas quotiæ finiunt): conditions (= terms): to offer or propose conditions, conditiones ferre, proponere; leges proponere: to establish, to fix conditions, conditiones statuere, constituere: to prescribe conditions to any body, conditiones ferre, dicere alicui; astringere aliquem conditionibus: to accept the conditions, conditiones accipere, recipere; ad conditiones accedere; ad conditiones venire (to come to terms) or descendere (to submit to them): not to accept the conditions, to reject the conditions, conditiones recusare, repudiare, respicere, aspernari, rejicere: to observe the conditions, in conditione manere; conditionibus stare; conventis stare: not to observe the conditions, conditiones non tenere: on this condition, câ conditione; sub eâ conditione; cum conditione; eâ lege; his conditionibus; with legibus on condition that, &c., (sub) eâ conditione, ut or ne, sic, cum eo, ut, &c.; ita, ... ut or si; e. g., ... si, &c. (only in so far as or if): to make peace on the following conditions, pacem facere (constituere) his conditionibus (legibus): the peace was established on the following conditions, pax in eas conditiones convenit: that he would not come on any other condition, alia ratione se esse non venturum (Cæs., B. G., 1, 42, Her.).

CONDITION, v., || to provide with a condition, circumscribere. || To stipulate, pacisci: depacisci: aliquid convenit alicui cum aliquo or inter aliquos (to agree with any body about any thing or among one another): sibi depacisci (to reserve to one's self, to condition for one's self): sibi excipere (to exempt one's self): stipulari (to cause formally to be promised to one's self).

CONDITIONAL, conditionalis (accompanied or clogged by conditions, legal technical term, post-Augustan): conjuncte elatus (asserted hypothetically): opposed to simpliciter elatus, categorically, Cic., De Or., 1, 38, 158; only later writers have hypothetically: conditional necessities, quædam cum adjunctione necessitudines (opposed to quædam simplices et absolute; i. e., without any conditional clause, Cic. Invent., 2, 57, 171): to receive conditional praise, cum exceptione laudari.

CONDITIONALLY, cum exceptione: cum adjunctione (with a subjoined limitation or restriction, Cic., Invent., 2, 57, 171): conjuncte (hypothetically): opposed to simpliciter, categorically, Cic., De Or., 1, 38, 158). To be poised conditionally, cum exceptione laudari (Cic.): to affirm any thing conditionally, conjuncte aliquid efferre et adjungere alia.

CONDITIONED, affectus (bodily or mentally constituted in such or such a manner; e. g., well, bene, probe: badly, male): constitutus (arranged in such or such a manner; e. g., well, bene: badly, male): comparatus (in such or such condition or state, generally in conjunction; e. g., sic comparatum esse, ut, &c.): well-conditioned, bene moratus (well-dressed, manfully; of persons only).

CONDOLE (with any body), casum luctumque alicuius dolere: alicuius vicem dolere: coram suum dolorem alicui declarare. Sometimes misferre: commiserari: deplorare: misferre.

CONDOLENCE, doloris sui coram declaratione (after Sulpic. in Cic., Ep., 4, 5, in.): a letter of condolence, literæ consolatorie.

CONDUCE, conferre ad aliquid: valere or vim habere ad aliquid (to have 'influence upon any thing): prodesse or adjuvare ad aliquid (to be of use toward effecting an object: the latter also with ut): facere or efficere (to effect; with ut). To conduce much, more, to any thing, magnum momentum, plus momenti afferre: this so far conduces to it that, &c., aliquid hoc momenti facit, ut, &c.: it conduces much to his glory that, &c., magni interest ad laudem, cum accusative and infinitive.

CONDUCTIVE, utilis (useful): conduibilis is unknown to good prose: salubris (salutary, the latter also with ad aliquid): efficax (efficacious): commodus:

accommodatus: aptus (convenient, fit). For "to be conducive," vid. CONDUCE.

CONDUCT, ratio (behavior in general): mores (manners, outward demeanor): vita (manner of living): *ratio, quâ aliquis utitur adversus aliquem (conduct with regard to others): modest, composed, moral conduct, modestia: becoming, gentle conduct, in intercourse, humanitas: condescending conduct (especially toward an inferior), comitas: kind conduct, liberalitas: prepossessing, polite conduct toward others, observantia; prudent conduct, prudentia: proud conduct, superbia: insolent, haughty conduct, insolentia: wild, rough conduct, ferocitas (as characteristic feature): indecent conduct, impudentia: illegal conduct, intemperantia. || Escort, vid. || Administration, || Escort, ducatus (command): administratio (administration): cura (superintendence, management): alijus rei; gubernatio: moderatio (government, the conducting of state affairs, rei publicae): gestio (the managing; e. g., negotii): curatio: procuratio (management, a taking care of any thing): to commit the conduct of any thing to any body, alicui aliquid curandum tradere; eam aliquid rei alicui demandare: under any body's conduct, aliquo ducere; alijus ductu (of an army): to commit the conduct of a war to any body, ducem aliquem creare bello gerendo || Safe-conduct, vid.

CONDUCT, v., || lead, ducere: agere (general term, to put in motion): manu ducere (lead by the hand). || To lead, when the place, whither, through which, &c., is indicated, ducere: abducere (to conduct away): deducere (to conduct down from a place or away to some place): educere (to conduct out), from a place, land, ex, &c., or to some place, in, &c. (e. g., the troop into the battle): adducere ad or in (to conduct along with one's self to a place; then, in general, to lead, conduct, convey to some place): perducere ad or in (to conduct to the place of its destination): inducere in, &c. (to conduct into; e. g., troops into battle): producere ad or in, &c. (to conduct forth, to lead out to a place; e. g., cattle out of the town, jumenta, equos, &c.): to conduct through a forest, traducere silvam: to conduct any body to any person, aliquem deducere ad aliquem (for the sake of cultivating his acquaintance; cf. Cic., Lat., 1, 1): aliquem perducere ad aliquem (a prisoner, in order to deliver him up to any body; vid. Cæs., B. G., 7, 13): aliquem introducere ad aliquem (from the ante-chamber, &c., into any body's room for audience; vid. Curt., 6, 7, 17): to conduct any body home, ducere domum (general term of a leader or companion): deducere domum (especially from the forum, on the part of the clients or a multitude): to conduct to prison, to the scaffold, to death, ducere in carcerem (in vincula), ad mortem: in both cases also ducere only (vid. Cic., Verr., 2, 12, extr.; Suet., Calig., p. 27, in.): to conduct into the right path, ducere in viam: (again) reducere in viam; errant alijui monstrare viam (both properly and figuratively). INTRA, a road conduces to some place, via fert aliquo (i. e., leads to any place): via ducit aliquo (leads to a place; e. g., safely): my feet conduct me involuntarily to your chamber, ad diætam tuam ipsi me pedes ducunt (Plin., Ep., 7, 5): the roads, the footsteps conduct to a place, itinera, vestigia ferunt aliquo. [VID. LEAD.] || To administer, aliquid administrare, gerere (e. g., war; vid. WAR): aliquid regere (to direct any thing): alicui rei præesse (to superintend any thing): aliquid procurare (for another in his absence): to conduct the domestic affairs, domum regere: domesticam agere curam (in general): res domesticas dispensare (with regard to receipts and expenditure): to conduct a government, rem publicam administrare, summæ rerum præesse: to conduct any body's cause, causam alicuius defendere, orare, perorare: alicuius patronum esse: to conduct the affairs of a province, provinciam administrare; provinciam procurare (in the name of the Roman emperor). || To attend, comi-

tari aliquem or aliquid : comitem aliquem esse : comitem se alicui dare, praebere, adungere (*general term to accompany any body*) : inter comites aliquis aspicitur (*to be in any body's retinue*) : prosequi aliquem or aliquid (*to attend or conduct solemnly*) : i. e., home, on a journey, &c.) : deducere (*to conduct, as a demonstration of respect*) : e. g., a patron by his client, a young Roman by his relations and friends to the capitolium, for the sake of relinquishing his tirocinium : a magistrate, when seating out for the province : a bride to the house of her consort) : to conduct any body home, prosequi, deducere aliquem domum : to be conducted by a crowd, stipari (e. g., by an unusually numerous multitude, non usitata frequentia). || To attend any body as his escort, praesidio esse alicui : custodias esse alicui (*to conduct any body for the sake of protection, or as escort*) : to cause a person to be conducted to any place under a safe escort, praesidio dato or cum custodiis aliquem mittere aliquo.

CONDUCTOR, dux (leader) : princeps (who does any thing first, and is followed by others). Jux. dux et princeps : ductor (the experienced leader, general ; in a solemn discourse, not in simple prose) : rector : moderator : gubernator (the governor, especially of the state, republics) : vid. TO CONDUCT : qui praestitit alicui rei (superintendent) : princeps alicuius rei (leader of any thing) : auctor (the leader or president).

CONDUIT, ductus (a leading, conducting) : tubus (a hollow cylindrical body, also in aqueducts ; and in the latter case usually of wood or clay) : fistula (a narrower tube, especially in aqueducts, through which the water is propelled by the pressure of the air, or spontaneously by its own pressure ; usually of lead) : canalis (any pipe-like spout, gutter, canal) : cuculus (properly, a mine or a subterraneous passage ; hence any tube or pipe ; e. g., of an oven, fornax, Plin. 9. 38, 62).

CONE (in geometry), conus : the axis of a cone, *axis coni : in the form of a cone, *cono similis, *conicus (conic) : conoides (conoid) : in coni formam reductus : a tower in the form of a cone, *turrus in coni modum excitata (after Curt., 8. 11, 6) : a hill in the form of a cone, collis in coni modum erectus (after Curt., &c.) : collis in inodum coni fastigatus (after Liv., 37, 27) : the apex of a cone, acumen coni (Lucr. 4, 432).

CONIC, { A conic line, *linea conica.
*conica. } nica. A conic section, *sectio conica. Vid. CONE.

CONFABULATE, fabulari : confabulari : fabulari inter se : sermones credere Olympos, κ' αὐτοὶ ναὶ carry on a cheerful and confidential conversation for amusement : aliter than instruction, especially in the comic writers) : to chat with any body (e. g., fabulari or confabulari cum aliquo : cum aliquo fabulari insustringens ac praebens inivictum aurem (Suet., Cal. 22) : garrule (to chat, gossip) : blaterare (*to chat without ceasing*) : also to say much about trifling matters) : hariolari (*to speak incoherently, to talk nonsense*) : alucinari (*to speak without thought or premeditation*) : nugari (*to talk absurdly, or to say absurd and ridiculous things ; all mostly tr. with accusative*).

CONFABULATION, sermo : sermones (conversation of two or several persons in general) : fabulae (mere talk, which is founded on no facts) : ineptiae (absurd, silly talk) : confabulatio (the confidential talking or conversation between two or among several persons : the two last ones in later writers only).

CONFECT, condire (fruit, &c.). Vid. PRESERVE.

CONFECTIONE, dulcia, ium, or dulciora, plural (Appul., Met. 4, p. 115, 12) : bellaria (sweets) : also messia secunda (dessert) : cuppedia (*general term for any dainty morsel, comic poets and late*).

CONFECTIONE, perhaps pistor dulciarius (in later writers) : cuppeditarius or cuppeditarius (comic poets and in later writers) : confectioe's shop, taberna cuppeditaria (after Symm., Ep., 8, 19, who has forum cuppeditarium).

CONFECTIONERY, *merces cuppeditaria (after Plin., 6, 28, 32, where we also find merces odorum).

CONFEDERACY, foedus (a public treaty, confirmed by the authority of the government ; at Rome, by that of the Senate and the people) : sponsio (between the chiefs of the hostile armies, without being ratified by the Senate and people of the belligerent parties ; vid. Liv., 9, 3, in : non foedere pax Caudina, sed per sponsonem facta est) : to enter into a confederacy with any body, foedus cum aliquo facere, icere, ferire, percutere ; foedus jungere cum aliquo ; foedere jungi alicui ; foedus inire cum aliquo : I am in a confederacy with any body, mihi cum aliquo foedus est icturn) : to receive any body into a confederacy, aliquem foederi ascribere : to observe the terms of a confederacy, foedus servare ; foedere stare ; in fide manere : not to observe it, foedus negligere : to break the terms of a confederacy, foedus violare, rumpere, frangere. JN. foedus violare frangereque.

CONFEDERATE. Vid. CONFEDERACY.

CONFER, intr., to discourse with, rem conferre inter se (to confer with any body about any thing) : colloqui aliquod cum aliquo, mostly colloqui de re (vid. commentators on Nep. Them., 9, 4) : conferre aliquod : consilia conferre de re : communicare cum aliquo de re (to communicate any thing) : coram conferre aliquod : agere de aliqua re or with ut (to speak about any thing, with any body, cum aliquo : loqui cum aliquo (to talk with any body) : colloqui cum aliquo (to talk with any body, especially to settle any thing) : habere sermones de aliqua re (to discourse about any thing) : consiliiari : in consilium inire (to take counsel together : the latter of judges) : deliberare or habere deliberationem (to enter into a deliberation) : consulere or consultare (to ask any body's advice) : deliberare or consultare cum aliquo ; aliquem adhibere in consilium or ad deliberationes : to confer with one another, consilia inter se communicare. TRANS., to contribute, conferre ad aliquod (to co-operate ; i. e., to contribute one's share) : vim habere, valere ad aliquod (to exercise an influence upon any thing). || To compare, comparare or conferre inter se. || To bestow upon, dare : tribuere (to give, to allot) : donare alicui aliquod or aliquem aliquam re (to present with ; all of persons only) : afferre (of things only, as Cic., N. D., 2, 61, 151 : quadrupedum celeritas et vires his ipsis affert celeritatem et vim) : to confer a benefit upon any body, beneficium in aliquem conferre : to confer an office upon any body, munus alicui deferre, mandare ; assignare : (to deferre signifies "to confer on any body else what another has hitherto managed or possessed" e. g., ad aliquem summam imperii, to confer upon any body the chief command : regnum ac diademata uni, Hor., Carm., 2, 2, 22) : to confer advantage or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre : to confer a title on any body, titulum imponere alicui : to confer a benefit, obligation, favor, &c. Vid. those substantives.

CONFERENCE, consultatio : deliberatio (consultation) : colloquium (conversation, interview) : to hold a conference [vid. TO CONFER] : secret conferences, consilia arcana : to have or hold private conferences, secreto colloqui : to attend secret conferences, consiliis arcanis interesse : to have a conference about any thing, rem conferre inter se. || Comparison, vid.

CONFESS, fateri (*general term, and presumes that one is asked*) : confiteri : profiteri (confiteri signifies to confess what one can not conceal any longer ; e. g., a crime, a fault, &c. : profiteri, to confess of one's own accord, to disclose without fear, &c. : hence frequently combined with praese ferre ; cf. Cic., Cicer., 9, 24 : confiteri, atque ita libenter confiteri, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur ; Rab. Perd., 5, 17, fateri, atque etiam profiteri, et praese ferri) : not to confess, celare (to conceal) : negare (to deny) : intinere ire : initiari (to deny a fact) : to confess freely, openly, sincerely, aperte, inge-

nue, aperte et ingenue confiteri, libere profiteri : to confess to a priest, *peccata sua sacerdoti confiteri : "peccatorum suorum confessionem ad sacerdotem interponi deferre : to confess Christ, *Christum sequi : doctrinam Christianam profiteri It is confessed, constat ; omnes sciunt, nemo ignorat ; inter omnes constat.

CONFESSEDLY, aperte. Offici by circumlocution. He is confessedly a good man, inter omnes eum virum probum esse constat.

CONFESSION, confessio : professio [vid. TO CONFESS]. To bring any body to a confession of any thing, aliquem adducere ad confessionem alicuius rei (by persuasion) : alicui exprimere confessionem alicuius rei, or exprimere, ut aliquis confiteatur aliquod (by coercion or compulsory means) : to extort a confession from any body, exprimere or extorquere, ut fateatur, &c. ; cogere, ut confiteatur or ut concedat (to compel any body to confess, whether a matter be such or such ; vid. Cic., Tuscul., 1, 7, 14, and 1, 8, 15 and 16). || Confession, in ecclesiastical sense : "confessio peccatorum : "mysterium sacrum confessionis peccatorum (as a holy act) : "ministerium peccatorum cum Deo concilian durum (as duty of the priest) : to go to confession, obire confessionis mysterium sacrum : to hear confessions, "confitentibus operam dare : the form of confession, "confessionis (peccatorum) formula.

CONFESSORIAL, sella audiendis confessionibus.

CONFESSOR, *sacerdos a confessionibus : "venia divinae interpretis (the priest, who shrines). Any body's confessor, *sacerdos qui est alicui a confessionibus (Sciopp.) : "arbitrarius confessor (Pontan.) : "qui summum alicuius regit et moderatur : to have any body as one's confessor, *uti aliquo venia divinae interprete : confession of the Christian faith, *qui Christum sequitur.

CONFIDANT, familiaris : intimus (as friend ; vid. INTIMATE) : consiliorum participes or socius (as consessor) : conscius (who is privy to any thing) : he is the confidant of the king, rex ei omnia consilia credit : he is my confidant in all my plans, conjunctissimus est mecum consiliorum meorum societate : to become the confidant of any body, in familiaritatem alicuius venire : to make any body one's confidant, aliquem in familiaritatem recipere : sibi conjungere aliquem familiari amicitia : to have any body as a confidant, aliquo familiariter or intime uti : to be the confidant of any body, in familiaritate alicuius versari.

CONFIDE, fidere or confidere alicui, or alicui rei, or aliquam re (to place one's confidence in any body or any thing) : fretum esse aliquo or aliquam re (to trust in, depend upon) : niti aliquam re (to rely upon) : fiduciam habere alicuius rei (to have confidence in any thing) : credere : fidem habere, or tribuere, or adungere (to put faith in ; all four without distinction ; vid. Cic., De Dign., 2, 53, 113 ; 2, 59, 122) : not to confide in any body, alicui parum fidere ; alicui fidem non habere : alicui parvam fidem habere : not to confide at all in any body, alicui diffidere. Confiding in, in frus aliquam re ; nixus aliquam re (trusting in any thing, relying on it) : ferax aliquam re (confiding presumptuously ; e. g., de parte virum). || To intrust, credere : concedere : commendare et concedere : committere : permittere (to leave to any body) : mandare : demandare (to give to any body to keep, or in charge) : deponere aliquod apud aliquem (to give any thing to any body in trust) : to confide any thing to the faith of any body, fidei alicuius aliquid committere or permittere : tradere in alicuius fidem aliquod : to confide one's plans to any body, consilia sua alicui credere : one's secrets, occulta sua alicui credere : one's life, vitam suam alicui credere or committere : to confide one's self to any body's protection, se permittere, committere, tradere in alicuius fidem : to confide every thing to any body, summam fidem rerum omnium alicui habere : to confide several boys to the care of one master, unitis magistris curae plures pueros demandare :

to *confide* one's honor to any body, existentionem suam committere alicui: to *confide* in any body's secrecy, taciturnitati alicuius aliquid concedere: to *confide* an office, command, &c., to any body, munus, imperium alicui dare or mandare: to *confide* a town to any body (in order to defend it), *urbem alicui tuendam dare: a person to whom one *confides* all one's secrets, secretorum omnium arbitri: a person to whom one may *confide* any thing, or in whom one may entirely *confide*, homo certus or fidus: a person who *confides* too easily in others, incautus fidei aestimator.

CONFIDENCE, fiducia: fides (faith in any body's integrity: spes firma or certa (firm hope): confidence in one's self, fiducia (sui): fidentia (self-confidence, boldness): confidentia (a blind trust, especially in one's own strength): audacia (boldness): to have or place confidence in any body, fidere or confidere alicui and alicui rei, fructum esse aliquo or aliquā re (to rely upon any thing): fiduciam habere alicuius rei (to have confidence in any thing): to have confidence in one's self, fiduciam in se collocare: to place too much confidence in one's self, nimis confidere: to place one's whole confidence in any body, se totum alicui committere; omnia consilia alicui credere: to have no confidence in a person, alicui diffidere: to tell any thing to any body in confidence, alicui aliquid secreto dicere: I tell you this in confidence, hoc tibi soli dictum puta: hoc in aurum tibi dixim; hoc lapidi dixim; secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi (sub rosa tibi hoc dixim, not Latin): I wish to say a word or two to you in confidence, tribus verbis te volo: from confidence in myself, yourself, fiducia mea tua. From confidence in any thing, aliquā re fretus (objectively, as being protected by it) or confusus (subjectively, as trusting in it, and so making one's self easy, Doc.): to feel some confidence that, &c., fiduciam habere with accusative and infinitive: to have confidence in one's self, sibi confidere (great confidence): multum in se fiducie certā cum spe collocare: to have great confidence in any body, multum alicui tribuere (to think much of any body): to inspire confidence, fiduciam facere: to lose the confidence of others, fidem aliorum amittere: he places so much confidence in me, as to believe that I shall do nothing, &c., fides apud hunc est, me nihil facturum, &c.: to gain the confidence of men, hominum animos sibi conciliare: full confidence, firma animi confisio: with confidence, fidenter: fidenti animo (confidently): to speak with confidence, confidenter or asseveranter loqui: to assert with confidence, asseverare aliquid or de aliquā re: pro certo affirmare aliquid: full of confidence, fiducia plenus.

CONFIDENT, fidens (confiding): confidens (with confidence, daring): to make any body confident, alicui fiduciam afferre. He feels confident that I shall do nothing, &c., fides apud hunc est, me nihil facturum, &c.: I feel confident, or entertain confident hope, certam spem habeo; magnam fiduciam habeo: a confident witness, testis certus or locuplex. || Bold, confidens (confiding in one's self): in classic prose in a bad sense only: e. g., bold, impudent: impavidus: intrepidus (without trembling, not pusillanimous): protervus (pert, almost impudent): a confident face, os ferreum (in a bad sense): audax (bold, in a good and bad sense): audens (bold, in Augustan).

CONFIDENTLY, adē, fidenter; confidenter; fidenti animo: impavide; intrepide; certe; sine dubio. Vid. more phrases under CONFIDENCE, CONFIDENT.

CONFIGURATION, || in astrology, postura stellarum (Græc., 14, 1): positus est spatium siderum (Tac., Ann., 6, 21, 3). || External form, forma externa: species (the external form).

CONFINE, adj., finitimus; confinis (having a common border or confines): propinquus (general term, near, all with dativo): conjunctus alicui loco: continens alicui loco or cum aliquo loco (to be adjacent).

CONFINE, intr., to border upon: finitimum, vicinum, confinem alicui esse

(especially of nations who dwell on the confines): adiacere, imminere alicui terræ, tangere, attingere, confingere terram (especially of lands that border upon one another).

CONFINE, tr., || to limit by boundaries, finire: definire (to mark the limits or boundaries): terminare: determinare: terminationibus finire (to determine the limits beyond which one ought not to pass; not to transgress): includere (to shut in or to enclose; e. g., of one district inclosing another, and so forming its boundaries): cancellis circumscribere (improper, to confine): to be confined by, finiri aliquā re (to be bordered; e. g., by a promontory): attingi, contingi aliquā re (to be bordered by, or to be contiguous; e. g., of a land): contineri aliquā re (to be surrounded; e. g., by a river): impediri aliquā re (to be obstructed by any thing; e. g., the view by a mountain). || To imprison, to lock up, aliquem in custodiam includere: includere: concludere: in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conficere; in custodiam (or in carcerem) dare, includere; custodie or vinculis mandare; in carcerem conficere, detradere; in ergastulum mittere: to confine for life, vinculis æternis mandare: to be confined in prison, in custodiā esse or servari; custodiā teneri: in carcerem or in vinculis esse. || To restrain, terminis or cancellis circumscribere: finire: definire: terminis circumscribere et definire: also circumscribere only (to surround with boundaries, as it were): finire: definire (to keep between certain boundaries): coercere (to keep within proper limits, to curb or bridle): to confine a thing within its proper limits, aliquid intra terminos coercere: to confine one's empire within its ancient limits, antiquis terminis regnum finire: to be confined within their own narrow limits, suis finibus exiguū contineri: to confine a thing within a narrow sphere, in exiguum angustumque concludere (e. g., friendship, Cic., Off., 1, 17, 53; Beier): to confine the view, definire aspectum (Cic.): to confine the orator within narrow limits, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (Cic., De Or., 3, 19, 70): to confine one's speech, orationem finire or in angustias compellere (opposed to oratio exsultare potest): to be confined for time, temporis angustias includi: to confine one's self, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possis: to confine one's self to any thing, se continere or in re (of things and persons): to be confined, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptionem esse. [Vid. RESTRAIN.] To be confined to one's bed, lecto detineri or teneri: lecto affixum esse: lecto surgere nequeo (from illurs). || To be confined (i. e., in child-bed), puerperio cubare.

CONFINEMENT, inclusio (act of inclosing): circumscriptio (limitation): cohibitio (act of restraining: late: Irie, Lactant.): coercitio (act of coercing, Lir., Sen.). || Imprisonment, in custodia includi: captivitas (captivity): to be in confinement, in custodia haberi or servari: custodiā teneri or retineri: to keep any body in close confinement, aliquem clauso clauvis servare, aliquem clausum asserare: to release any body from confinement, aliquem ex custodia emittere: to deliver from confinement (by force), aliquem ex custodia eripere: not to bear confinement to the house, durare in ædibus non posse. || Child-bed, puerperium: to die in one's confinement, ex partu perire (after Suet., Collig., 12).

CONFINES, fines (plural of finis, the limit of a thing, as the end of its extension: in the plural as above, the borders of a land, and the land itself): terminus (the land-mark; then, figuratively, like finis, the point beyond which any thing is not allowed to pass, with this difference, that terminus indicates the exact point, finis is more general; therefore fines et termini; fines et quasi termini, never the reverse): to live on the confines of two countries, in finibus utrumque habitare (Flor., Sat., 2, 1, 35): to determine the confines, fines terminare: fines constitucere.

CONFIRM, || make or declare val-

id, sancire (e. g., augurum, the choice of an augur; pactum, legem, &c.): alicuius rei auctorem fieri (to approve of and receive; e. g., of a law, legis; said of the Senate): ratum facere or efficere: ratum esse jubere (to declare something that has taken place valid, &c.). || Strengthen by arguments or witnesses, confirmare, with or without rationibus or argumentis: probare: comprobare (to declare to others as true, valid, or fit): by any thing, aliquā re; by examples, exemplis comprobare: firmare, affirmare: confirmare (to confirm the truth of any thing): fidem alicui rei addere (to add confirmation or faith to any thing): to confirm the truth of a saying, that, &c., facere, ut verum dictum videatur, &c. (vid. Nep., Attic., 11, 6): the result, the issue of the matter has confirmed it, exitus docuit (f): to confirm by one's testimony, testimonio confirmare: to confirm by one's oath, jurjurando obstringere (to asseverate with an oath, Tac., Ann., 4, 31, 3): to confirm by oath, jurjurando firmare, sancire: to be confirmed, probari; comprobari. || To make firm; establish, stabiliri: (to give duration or stability; e. g., to liberty, government, &c.): fundare (to found; e. g., the security of the state, one's power, &c.). || As religious action to confirm young Christians, *adolescentes utriusque sexus doctrinam Christianam professos coram omnibus commendare Deo: ܐܡܢܐ sacris Christianis iustitiae (according to the adopted idiom) our baptizing.

CONFIRMATION, confirmatio: auctoritas (the consent, especially of the Senate): fides (evidently): affirmatio (affirmation): this rurs requirit confirmatio, *fama nondum certa est: rem certis auctoribus non comperi (of a person relating; after Cic., Att., 14, 8, 1): the confirmation by auspices is still required, auspiciorum adhuc fides exigitur: for the better confirmation of the matter, ut res majorem vim habeat. || As religious act, confirmatio (Eckl.): *sollemnis ritus, quo adolescentes utriusque sexus doctrinam Christianam, in quam ab incunte ætate imbuti sunt, coram omnibus protulerunt.

CONFIRMATORY, alicui rei fidem afferens: ad fidem valens: alicui rei fidem faciens (all Quint.).

CONFISCATE, confiscare: in fiscum redigere (to confiscate for the benefit of the imperial treasury, property, &c.): publicare: in publicum addicere: proscribere (to take away for the benefit of the state; proscribere, if it is done by public notice): commissio tolli re: commissio vindicare (to declare forfeited to the treasury on account of arrears of taxes, Scaevola, Dig., 19, 2, 61, extr.: Paul. Dig., 39, 4, 11: in the same manner, to be confiscated, in commissum cadere or venire, Marcian., Dig., 39, 4, 16: in Quint., Decl., 341).

CONFISCATION, confiscatio (the confiscation of property for the benefit of the imperial treasury, legis: i. e., of his goods, Flor., 3, 9, 3): publicatio (confiscation of property for the benefit of the state): commissum (confiscation or appropriation of goods, &c., by the state for arrears, taxes, rents, &c.): juridical technical term in the times of the emperors): proscriptio (the dooming to death and confiscation). Oss., 2010 was a sale by auction of booty or confiscated property.

CONFITURE, salgama, plur. (pickles or preserves).

CONFLAGRATION, incendium: ignis (fire=conflagration): conflagratio (Sen., conflagratio atque diluvium): incendium commune (if it rages at many places at the same time: vid. Cic., Phil., 10, 10, 21: Lir., 28, 42, 10): the conflagration increases, incendium crescit (opposed to decrescit): the conflagration is extinguished or put out, incendium restingitur or extinguitur: to be consumed by a conflagration, incendio or flammis conflagrare. Vid. FIRE.

CONFLICT, n. || Come into hostile collision, confingere, with or without animi, manu, prolio (to fight, with reference to the violence, and not the nature of the arms; of any violent conflict), with any body, cum aliquo, or with one another, in

ter se: conflictari, with any body, cum aliquo (to fight about; also, figuratively, to struggle with adversity, cum adversa fortuna): luctari, with any body, cum aliquo (as a wrestler, for instance; also figuratively; e. g., cum fluctibus): pugnare (to fight: general term): certare: concitare: contendere (mostly with addition of armis, proelio, acie, verbiis): decernere (mostly with armis, ferro, proelio, acie): dimicare (mostly with proelio, acie): digladiari (all these verbs also, with any body, cum aliquo, or with one another, together, inter se): preliari: proelium or pugnam facere or edere [Syn. in FIGHT, vid.]. || To be at variance or inconsistent with, aliqui rei repugnare or adversari; cum aliquo rei pugnare or discrepare: to be conflicting (of words, evidence, &c.), inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare, or dissidere. *Conflicting*, pugnant, repugnant (of things).

CONFLICT, || battle, engagement, pugna: proelium: acies: proelii dimicatio: proelii concursus or congressus only [vid. BATTLE]. || Act of contending, contest, certatio (contest with any body, as action, as well in general as before a court): concertatio (the conflict of two or several persons, the dispute): certamen (contest as thing): contentio (a dispute carried on with violence): pugna (the conflict with regard to opinions; of literati, Cic. De Dio, 2, 51, in: hic quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum): discrepantia: repugnantia (conflicting nature of opinions, &c.). Vid. **CONTEST**, **STRUGGLE**.

CONFLUENCE, confluent, or confluent (as the point of union of two rivers; e. g., of the Moselle and the Rhine, Mosella et Rheni, Ann. Marc., 16, 3. If taking it as the act, it is to be expressed by the participial constituents; e. g., "the confluence of the Rhone," confluentis Rhodanus). || Concurrence of people, concursus: || Concurrence: cunctus (an assembly; vid. ASSEMBLY): frequentia (a numerous concourse or assembly): conventus (concourse in concrete, assembly for any purpose).

CONFLUENT, confluent.

CONFORM, one's self; or conform, **INTRANS.**, aliquis rationem habere (to conform or regulate one's movements or actions according to those of another person): aliqui or aliquis voluntati obtemperare or obsequi (to obey a person): aliquem autorem sequi (to follow any body as the leader): ad aliquis voluntatem se conformare; ad aliquis arbitrium et nutum se fingere (to conform one's self to the will and fancies of others): to conform one's self entirely to the will, &c., totum se fingere et accommodare ad aliquis arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad aliquis nutum et voluntatem convertere: conform one's self to (=regulate one's conduct by any thing): aliquis rei rationem habere: aliquid spectare (to take into consideration, to regard): aliqui rei obsequi (to regulate one's mode of acting according to any thing): aliquid sequi (to take any thing as a pattern or model): to conform one's self to the times, or to the circumstances of the times, tempori, or temporibus servire or inservire: to conform one's self to time and circumstances, tempori et rebus servire. **TRANS.**, accommodare aliquid aliqui ad rem (e. g., orationem ad intelligentiam auditorum accommodare: sunt omnes peregrinationis ad mercedes: orationem auribus auditorum, ad vulgarem popularioremque sensum: suum consilium ad consilium alterius): dirigere aliquid ad rem (to regulate; e. g., to conform one's mode of living to a certain law, vitam ad certam normam: one's opinion to the will of another person, sententiam suam ad voluntatem alterius).

CONFORMABLE, consentaneus: conveniens or congruens (agreeable); all three aliqui rei: accommodatus ad aliquid (suitable to any thing, arranged accordingly): aptus aliqui rei or ad aliquid (fit for any thing). Jn. aptus consentaneusque aliqui rei: to be conformable to or with any thing, congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse aliqui rei. || It may likewise be expressed by esse

with gentile of the quality; e. g., it is conformable to Gallic custom that, &c., est hoc Gallicis consuetudinibus, ut, &c.: he maintained that it was not conformable with the Greek custom, negavit, moris esse Græcorum: not conformable to or with any thing, alienum esse re or a re: to be conformable with (suitable to) the character one has assumed, and with circumstances, decere: quasi aptum esse consentaneumque persone ac temporis (the latter as definition of the former, Cic., Orat., 22, 74).

CONFORMABLY, convenienter, congruenter aliqui rei; apte ad aliquid: accommodate; apte; apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque: to live conformably with nature, congruenter naturæ convenienterque vivere: conformably with nature, secundum naturam (e. g., vivere): conformably with the laws, secundum leges (i. e., in conformity with, opposed to contra leges): conformably with the law, ex lege: conformably with circumstances, pro tempore et pro re: ex re et ex tempore: or ablativ. only, if it signifies according to or in conformity with; e. g., instituto suo; consuetudine Romanorum: or, lastly, by ut or uti with a verb; e. g., uti doctus sum.

CONFORMATION, conformatio (e. g., of the features, lineamentorum: of words, verborum; or vocum): figura: species: forma (form). Jn. conformatio est figura (e. g., of the whole face and body, totius oris et corporis). The conformation of the body, omnis membrorum ad totius corporis figura, or corporis figura only (corporis structura is without ancient authority).

CONFORMITY, convenientia: consensus: consensio: concensus: similitudo (similitudo): congruentia (so far as the similitudo depends upon or rests in the symmetry of the component parts, the latter, Plin., Ep., 2, 5, 11): congruentia morum (conformity of manners, character, Suet., Oct., 2): in conformity with; vid. **CONFORMALLY**.

CONFOUND, || mix together in confusion or entanglement, implicare (properly and figuratively): turbare: conturbare: perturbare (to put into disorder, general term): conturbare and perturbare (also = to perplex, to disturb): miscere: permiscere (figuratively, to throw into disorder by entangling together): confundere (to pour together; hence, figuratively, to put into disorder; then to disturb; to perplex): to confound any body's project, rationes aliqui conturbare: to confound every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere. [vid. CONFUSE.] || To take in a wrong sense, aliquem alium esse putare (to take any body for any body else): aliquid confundere aliquo re (to confound any thing with any thing, to mix; e. g., vera falsis). || To abash, pudorem aliqui injicere, incutere (†): ruborem aliqui afficere (to cause to blush, Tac., Ann., 13, 15, 2). I am confounded, pudor suffunditur mihi: by any thing, pudore afficitur aliquo re: aliquis mentem animique perturbare: in perturbationem conjicere: consternare: percutere (not percellere; vid. above). || To destroy; to overthrow (plans, &c.), ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere (aroid ad nihil redigere in this sense): perimere [vid. the examples]: disturbare (e. g., nuptias, legem): to confound all a person's plans, disturbare aliqui omnes rationes: unless some accident or business had confounded his plan, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium peremisset: all his hopes and plans were confounded by death, omnem spem atque omnia vite consilia mors pervertit: thus was their whole undertaking confounded, ita frustra id inceptum iis fuit: to be confounded, irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, recidere or venire: to confound one's hopes, spem fallere, ludere, or destituere: to see one's hopes confounded, spe excidere: a spe decidere: spe defici: spes ad irritum cadit or redigit. [vid. DESTROY, OVERTHROW.] To confound in argument, argumentis aliquem vincere.

CONFOUNDED, confusus (put into disorder, and then = perplexed): turba-

tus: conturbatus: perturbatus (put into disorder): conturbatus and perturbatus also = perplexed. Jn. conturbatus et confusus: commotus: permotus (violently moved or agitated): percussus (shaken): not percussus, which means deeply afflicted or dejected; vid. BEMI, Suet., Tib., 11; Nep., Dion, 5, 2): perterritus (violently terrified). Jn. obstupescere ac perterritus: afflictus (deprived of all courage and energy): attonitus (as if struck by a thunder-bolt). Jn. confusus et attonitus: spe dejectus (having one's hopes utterly destroyed): fulminatus (as if struck by lightning, Petron., 80, 7): exanimatus (entirely beyond one's self, annihilated): to become confounded, obstupescere, and the passives of the verbs in TO CONFUND: to be confounded, stupere; aliquis animum stupor tenet: to be very much confounded about any thing, aliquo re exanimatum esse: he was confounded to such a degree as not to be able to utter a single word, torpet vox spiritusque (Lir., 2, 25). A confounded rascal, homo omni parti detestabilis: you confounded rascal, O hominem impurum! monstrum hominis! || Abashed, pudore suffusus.

CONFOUNDEDLY, fæde: nefarie. *Confoundedly* ugly, insignis ad deformitatem.

CONFRATERNITY, collegium: corpus: sodalitas: sodalium (if for the real or ostensible purpose of feasting together): heteria.

CONFRONT, || to stand opposite to any body or any thing, *ex adversa aliquem stare: contra aliquid esse or positum esse: ex adverso positum esse (general terms, the former of persons, the latter two of things). || To place or hold together in order to compare, compare: conferre, contendere, among one another, inter se, with any thing, aliqui rei or cum aliquo re (contendere, however, in posts only and with datives): to be confronted, in contentiosis iudicium vocari. || To place opposite to any body, compare aliquem aliqui (to match with another person; e. g., a prize-fighter; vid. Suet., Calig., 35): or committere aliquem cum aliquo (Tac., Germ., 10, 10): to confront a criminal with any body else, componere aliquem cum aliquo (Tac., Ann., 15, 51, 4).

CONFRONTATION, compositio, with any body, cum aliquo (after Tac., Ann., 15, 51, 4).

CONFUSE, miscere (to mix), permiscere (today thoroughly), with any thing, aliquid cum aliquo re, aliquid aliquo re or aliquid aliqui rei: commiscere (to mix together), with any thing, aliquid cum aliquo re or aliquid aliqui rei: confundere, with any thing, cum aliquo re (properly to pour together; hence, figuratively, to mingle or confound; e. g., vera cum falsis): turbare: conturbare: perturbare (to bring into confusion: general terms): conturbare and perturbare also = to throw into consternation): to confuse a person by indefinite answers, aliquem incertis responsis implicare: to confuse the minds, animos implicare or confundere: to confuse the understanding, mentem turbare; mentem alienare (to render senseless). || Abash, ruborem aliqui elicere or afferre. Vid. also, TO CONFUSE.

CONFUSED, turbatus: conturbatus: perturbatus (put or thrown into disorder, conturbatus and perturbatus also = confounded): confusus (out of order; then also = confounded). Jn. conturbatus et confusus: inconditus (not properly arranged): impeditus (difficult, not easily to be unraveled, as it were, &c.): perplexus (unintelligible, obscure, intricate): confusæ ranks or march, ordines turbati, or conturbati, or perturbati, or confusi: confused fight, fuza effusa: a confused cry, clamor inconditus: a confused speech, oratio confusa: sermo perplexus: a confused notion, notio complicata: confusa in one's head (mind), mente turbata: my head is quite confused, sum animo conturbato et incerto: to make any body confused, aliquis mentem turbare (of the understanding): aliquis animum confundere (of the mind, the courage, &c.): aliquem conturbare or perturbare (to

fuse any body) : to become confused, mente turbari (to become confused in one's head) : memoria turbari : memoria alicujus confunditur (any body's recollection becomes confused). A confused and intricate affair, res impedita, or contorta, or difficilis, or contorta et difficilis. || *Thrown into confusion*, (animo) perturbatus, confternatus (beside one's self, put out of composure) : (animo) confusus (confused) : commotus : permotus (agitated) : percussus (shaken) : perterritus (violently frightened). Vid. TO CONFUSE.

CONFUSELY, confuse, perplex (e. g., loqui) : perturbate, permiste, obscure. SYN. IN CONFUSE.

CONFUSION, perturbatio (disturbance of the order of any thing, as act ; e. g., of an army, exercitus) : perturbatio ordinis (disturbance in the succession or order of any thing) : implicatio (e. g., rei familiaris, confusion in one's accounts or circumstances) : mens turbata (confusion of the understanding) : perturbatio (absolute consternation) : trepidatio (trembling from fear of an approaching danger, &c.) : turba (the noise which proceeds when every thing is in wild confusion) : tumultus (the impetuous or boisterous confusion and noise of an assembly, tumult, commotion) : general confusion, omnium rerum perturbatio : a general confusion takes place, omnibus locis trepidatur : to cause a general confusion, omnia miscere et turbare : to put into confusion, turbare (to CONFUSE) : to fall into confusion, turbari : conturbari : perturbari. || *Blushing* : pudor (shame) : rubor (blushing) : verecundia (shame, in a good sense) : to my confusion, * cum magno meo pudore : dedecus (disgrace) : to our confusion, cum nostra ignominia : cum nostro dedecore : with much confusion, cum summo probro : cum probro atque dedecore : cum ignominia et dedecore. || *Destruction*, disturbatio : everio [vid. DESTRUCTION] : extinctio (figuratively, extermination) : ruinae : interitus. JN. occasus et ruinae : occasus interitusque. Vid. DESTRUCTION.

CONFUTATION, responsio (Quint., 5, 7, 14) : confutatio : refutatio : vid. TO CONFUTE.

CONFUTE, refellere (to show by argument, that what has been said is false ; to confute any body's opinion or any thing) : redarguere (to convince of falsehood, of persons and things). JN. refellere et redarguere : convincere (either to convince a person of his error, or establish the falsehood of any thing triumphantly ; e. g., errores) : revincere (to prove the contrary of an assertion by an irresistible argument ; of persons and things ; compare Lit., 6, 26, 7 : crimina, revicta rebus, verbis confutare nihil attinet) : confutare (to make any thing fall to the ground, a person or any thing ; e. g., argumenta Stoicorum, the refutations acts on the defense, in refuting the arguments brought against him : the confutations on the offensive, in exposing their worthlessness and cutting them up) : refutare (vid. confutare : not to admit, to push back, repulse, as it were = refute ; often with the addition of oratione, a person or thing ; e. g., the contrary, contraria : to refute any thing more by deeds than by words, aliquid magis re, quam verbis) : diluere (to weaken the force, or to show the invalidity of any thing ; e. g., of an accusation, crimen : the arguments or proofs of the opposite party, confirmationem adversariorum). JN. refutare ac diluere, or diluere ac refellere : diluere aliquid et falsum esse docere (to make any thing fall to the ground and show that it is false) : dissolvere (to dissolve or annihilate by proofs and explication ; e. g., a sophism, mententem : an accusation before the judge or in the court, criminationem) : to confute any thing by evidence, aliquid testimonio refutare : he has confuted himself, suo sibi argumento confutatus est : to confute any body by his own words, suo sibi gladio aliquid jugulare (proverbially in Ter., Ad., 5, 8, 34) : to endeavor to confute any body with weak proofs, plumbeo gladio aliquid jugulare (Cic., Att., 1, 16, 2).

CONGE, || a bone, corporis inclinatio

(of men) : * genuum flexio (of women). || *Leave, discharge*, dismissio (dismissal from service, of servants and soldiers) : missio (the discharge of soldiers) : to give any body his conge, alicui commeatum dare (properly of soldiers, but also of other things) : to ask for his conge, commeatum petere. [Vid. LEAVE, FAREWELL.] || *In architecture*, apophysis : apothesis (apophysis is erroneous ; vid. Schneider, Vit., 4, 1, 11, and 4, 7, 3), the infected part on the roof of a column.

CONGEAL, congelari : nive concrecere : frigoribus congelari : gelu consistere : from the context, also durescere (almost all in Cic., N. D., 2, 10, init.) : se congelare (to freeze, to congel by getting cold) : coire (to run together, to curdle, and thus congeal) : spissari (general term to grow thick, consistent). JN. spissari et in densitatem coire (all of any liquid mass) : coagulari (to curdle, of milk, and liquors of that nature ; then conglute, of any liquid mass) : to cause or make to congeal, congelare (by letting any thing get cold) : coagulare (by runnet, &c.) : lac gelatum, conerctum (curd).

GONGELATION, coagulation. Vid. TO CONGEAL.

CONGENER, congenere (Plin.). CONGENIAL, propinquus, with any body or any thing, alicui or alicui rei (bearing resemblance to) : affinis (in this signification, without classic authority) : accommodatus alicui rei or ad rem (adapted to, suitable) : aptus alicui rei or ad aliquid (fit, proper) : congruens : consensuens : concors (congruous, agreeing). JN. aptus et accommodatus : aptus consensuensque : congruens et aptus : aptus et congruens : congenial with any thing, consensuens alicui rei ; conjunctus cum aliquo re (compatible, suitable to its nature) : animo conjunctus cum aliquo (of a congenial character with a person). Sometimes jucundus (delightful) : or suavis : dulcis : pergratus : to be congenial with, congruere, convenire, respondere alicui rei. A congenial temper, * cognatio quadam animorum.

CONGER, conger : * murana conger (Linn.).

CONGERIES, congeries (lapidum, lignorum, &c.).

CONGEST, v., congerere : conferre : comportare. Vid. HEAP UP.

CONGESTION, congestio (as act, or thing heap'd up, post-Augustan) : congestus, us (Cic.). Congestion (of blood, &c.), * congestio (technical term, εὐφρόνης), or by circumlocution with conglobari ; if there is any congestion of blood, si conglobatur sanguis (after Plin., 23, 2, 28 ; ob id conglobato sanguine, there being a congestion of blood from this cause).

CONGLOBATE, conglobare : rotundare ; corrotundare (to make round) : complicare (to wind up, or together) : glomerare, conglomerare (wind into a ball ; vid. Or., Met., 6, 19) : to be conglobated, conglobari (to assume the form of a sphere), also in speciem orbis globari : se rotundare : rotundari (to round itself, general term) : in rotunditatem globari.

CONGLOBATE, adject., conglobatus : ipse in se conglobatus (Cic.) : conglobatus undique aquabiliter (Cic. ; of the sea) : globosus. JN. solidus et globosus.

CONGLOMERATE, conglomerare (to collect into a mass in the shape of a ball ; vid. CONGLOBATE) : complicare (to wrap up) : convolvere (to roll together) : circumvolvere aliquid alicui rei (to roll any thing round any thing).

CONGLUTINATE, conglutinare (to glue together) : conferrum nare (* Plin., 27, 3, 45, to join with putty or cement) : agglutinare aliquid alicui rei (to stick any thing to any thing, or upon any thing) : glutinare (to glue).

CONGLUTINATION, conglutinatio : glutinatio. Vid. CONGLUTINATE.

CONGRATULATE, congratulari (alicui, absolute : alicui rei) : gratulationem facere : gratulatione fungi (to offer one's congratulations ; also, mutua gratulatione fungi ; i. e., to congratulate one another) : gratulari : on account of any thing, aliquid or de re (that any thing has taken

a happy turn ; e. g., on any body's arrival, alicujus adventum or alicui de adventu : also with accusative and infinitive) : to congratulate any body on the arrival of the new year, optare alicui et omniarum proximum annum laeta (after Plin., Ep., 4, 15, 5) : one another, primum invicem annu diem laetis precationibus invicem fatum omniari (Plin., 28, 2, 5 ; cf. Ovid, Fast., 1, 175 : cur laeta tuis dicuntur verba Kalendis). OBS., a substantive after "to congratulate" is often translated by a past participle ; e. g., to congratulate any body on the recovery of his liberty, gratulari alicui recuperatam libertatem. || To congratulate one's self, gaudere : to congratulate one's self on any thing, gaudere, letari aliqua re, de aliqua re : se congratulatio ourselves (rejoice) that, &c., bene nobiscum actum esse putamus, quod, &c.

CONGRATULATION, gratulatio : congratulatio (of several persons). To offer congratulations [vid. TO CONGRATULATE]. A letter of congratulation, epistola gratulatoria (Capitol., Mar. et Balb., 17) : from the context, also, gratulatio : to send a letter of congratulation to any body, per literas gratulari alicui : on account of any thing, aliquid or de re (e. g., on a victory, devictos hostes or victoriam).

CONGRATULATORY, gratulabundus : gratulatorius (post-classical). A congratulatory letter, epistola gratulatoria.

CONGREGATE, trā, cogere (properly, to drize together, to collect at one point in a heap) : congregare (to bring together, to unite in one flock, as it were) : convocare (to call together, to convoke) : conducere : contrahere (to draw together, to concentrate ; e. g., troops). INTR. || To assemble, or form themselves into an assembly, cogi ; se congregare ; congregari ; convenire : coire (to come together) : conflure : frequenter convenire (to flock together, to assemble in masses) : convolare (to assemble in great haste) : concurrere (to run together, in masses) : concurrare.

CONGREGATION, congregatio (act of assembling) : convocatio : conventus (an assembly) : cœtus : corona : concensus. || Congregation = body assembled at church, * cœtus sacer = Church, ecclesia, populus Christianus. Perhaps conventus the best word for the congregation, = "members of any set in a country" : e. g., * conventus Lutheranus.

CONGREGATIONAL, ad cœtum, &c., pertinet.

CONGRESS, || meeting (especially that of plenipotentiaries) : conventus : concilium : congressio : congressus (any, especially friendly, meeting, interview, &c., the former as act, the latter as state, opposed to digressio, digressus). The congress of the Greeks at Thermopylae, conventus Pylæicus ; commune Græciæ concilium : to hold a congress, conventum agere ; in aliquem locum convenire. || The body of such plenipotentiaries, apollēi ; legati.

CONGRUENCE, convenientia : congruentia (conformity) : congruentia morum (conformity of character, Suet., Oth., 2) : similitudo (similitude) : sunt quadam animi similitudines cum corpore) : consensio : consensus : concensus (agreement) : cognatio quadam (a sort of relationship ; figuratively).

CONGRUITY, congruentia. Vid. CONGRUENCE.

CONGRUOUS, convenient, congruens (congruus is unclassical) : consensuens alicui rei or cum re (conformable or agreeing with any thing, suitable) : accommodatus alicui rei or ad rem (adapted) : aptus alicui rei or ad aliquid (fit for or appropriate) : decorus alicui or alicui rei (becoming to any thing ; appropriate to it) : to be congruous, convenire congruere, respondere alicui rei.

CONGRUOUSLY, convenienter ; congruenter ; decore ; accommodate. Also, JN. congruenter convenienterque ; apte et quasi decore ; apte congruenterque.

CONIC, || * cono similis ; * conicus (CONICAL) ; (CICUMUS) ; conoides (CONOID) ; * in coniformi deductus.

conical tower, *turreis in coni modum excitata (after Curt. 8, 11, 6). A *conical hill*, collis in coni modum erectus (after Curtius and others); collis in modum coni fastigatus (after Liv. 37, 27); *conic shape*, coni forma: *conic section*, *sectio conica; the apex of a cone, acumen coni (Lucr., 4, 432).

CONJECTURABLE, quod conjecturâ prospecti or providi potest (what may be conjectured): quod conjecturâ consequi possumus (whatsoever can be arrived at by conjecture).

CONJECTURAL, conjecturalis (e. g. causa, Cic.: ars, medicina, Cels.). In conjecturâ positus. *Conjectural criticism*, *critica conjecturalis. To be merely conjectural, in conjecturâ positum esse.

CONJECTURALLY, conjecturâ: quantum conjectare licet. To judge of a thing conjecturally, conjecturâ iudicare aliquid: to judge conjecturally, conjectare or conjectare de re: to judge conjecturally from any thing: to infer conjecturally from any thing, ex aliâ re conjecturam facere de re.

CONJECTURE, conjectere: conjectare (to "put things together": to conjecture from reasons of probability): conjecturâ prospicere, or providere, or augurari (to foresee conjecturally; to conjecture): conjecturâ consequi (to arrive at by a conjecture): opinione or animo praeicipere (to anticipate conjecturally): suspicari (properly, "to look under": to suspect, or, of good things, to hope): opinari (to imagine): to think it most probable, though one can not prove its possibility by valid reasons: not autem; vid. TO BELIEVE: as I conjecture, ut opinor; ut mea fere opinio: as far as I can conjecture, quantum opinio auguror; quantum ego conjecturâ auguror possum; quantum ego conjecturâ assequor; quantum animi mei conjecturâ colligere possum: to conjecture from any thing, conjecturam facere or capere ex aliâ re (P. conjecturare is bad).

CONJECTURE, conjectura: opinio (opinion, presumption): suspicio (suspicion): divitiatio (a secret foreboding). According to my conjecture, quantum ego conjecturâ assequor; quantum equidem iudicare possum: mea opinione: to form a conjecture about any thing, conjectare or conjectare de re: to be very acute in forming conjectures about any thing, callidissime conjectere de re: to be founded on a mere conjecture, in conjecturâ positum esse; conjecturâ niti; conjecturâ contineri: to be deceived in one's conjecture, falso suspicari: I find my conjectures confirmed, ea, qua fore suspicatus eram, facta cognosco.

CONJOINT, vid. JORN.

CONJOINT, junctus: conjunctus: connexus: universus (all parts of a mass united at one point).

CONJOINTLY, conjuncte: una (together at one place, in conjunction with): hence, una cum (together, simultaneously with): conjunctim (in conjunction: e. g. to ask for help, auxilia petere): ad unum omnes (all, without a single exception): cuncti (all together united somewhere, opposed to dispersi): universi (all taken together, wherever they may be; opposed to singuli).

CONJUGAL, conjugalis (†) or conjugalis: connubialis (†): matrimonialis (concerning wedlock): maritus (Or.): maritalis (concerning wedded people): the conjugal union, conjugium marital: conjugal rights, jura conjugalia or connubialia. (†): conjugal fidelity, conjugii fides: fides marita: conjugal love, conjugaliter amor.

CONJUGALLY, conjugaliter, connubialiter.

CONJUGATE, flectere, declinare: the latter used by Varro, of all grammatical changes (e. g. derivation, comparison, &c.), as well as of conjugation and declension.

CONJUGATION, (verborum) flexura (in grammar): or declinatio (Varro. Vid. on declinare in the preceding word). || Union, conjunctio (the combination of several things; e. g. ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum urbem appellant): concursus (a concourse of things; e. g. honestissimorum studiorum).

CONJUNCTION, || a connecting

particle, conjunctio: particula conjunctiva. || Conjunction of the heavenly bodies, astronomia conjunctio. || Association, conjunctio (general term, also = friendly connection): societas (existing union, alliance, association). JN. conjunctio et societas.

CONJUNCTIVE, modus conjunctivus et subjunctivus (in later writers and grammarians).

CONJUNCTIVE, tempus; tempora plural; temporum ratio. There are five conjunctives, &c., facimus: septem tempora, quum, &c. In each a conjuncture of events, in hoc or in tali conjuncture (of a bad state of things). || Mode of joining, conjunctio.

CONJURATION, || ex earnest entreaty, obstatio: obsecratio (Syn. in TO CONJURE). || Form of enchantment, carmen: canticum (the prescribed form): cantio (conjuration, as actually used): fascinatio (by looks and words): theurgia (late): delentimenta, plural: ars magica: magice (the art): veneficia et cantiones (Cic.): praestigiae (tricks of a juggler): cantus magicus: to practice conjuration, praestigias agere (play juggling tricks): inferorum animas elicere: animas or mortuorum animas excitare (of raising spirits).

CONJURE, || to entreat earnestly, obtestari: obsecrare: implorare et obtestari by any body, per aliquem: to conjure any body with tears, &c., multis precibus et lacrimis obtestari: to conjure by all that is holy, multis, omnibus, infinitis precibus petere, orare; omnibus precibus orare et obtestari aliquem. || To enchant, fascinare: effascinare (both of enchantment by looks: i. e., the fascinum, still called in Italy "mal occhio chettatura": then, also, of oral enchantment; for which reason the words vis, lingua, voce atque lingua are additionally joined, to determine the sort of enchantment): incantare (in the signification of enchanting by magic sentence; not met with, in this sense, before Apul., Apol., p. 305: for incantata vincula. Hor., Sat., 1, 8, 49, does not apply): to conjure up (spirits, fends, &c.), animas or mortuorum imagines excitare (Cic.): inferorum animas elicere: infernas umbras carminibus elicere: jubere Manes exire ex sepulchris (Or.): elocare animulas noxas et praesagia sollicitare larvarum (make them tell the future): carminibus compescere (restrain by conjuration; e. g. ignes): to conjure away, *incantamentum fugare: adjuratione divini nominis expellere (e. g. demones, Lucr.). || To practice the arts of a conjurer, *colere artem magicam or artes magicas.

CONJURER, magus (dayes, general term): praestigator (who plays juggling tricks): circulator: planus (who goes about conjuring for his bread, circulator: often with serpents): pilarius (with glasses, balls, &c.): ventilator (who makes pebbles, dice, &c., disappear; changes them from hand to hand, &c., ὑποκρίτης or ὑποδείκνυς). To play the conjurer, praestigias agere.

CONNATE, insitus: innatus: ingeneratus: ingenuus. JN. insitus et innatus (originally inherent): naturalis: natus (natural, opposed to assumptus, adventicius, ascitus: i. e., acquired by art, &c.): congeneratus: a parentibus propagatus (inherited from our parents).

CONNECT, conjungere (to combine, in general): copulare (to couple, as it were: to combine closely): connectere (to connect, to unite, all three, with any thing, cum aliâ re): to be connected with any thing, conjunctum esse alicui rei or cum aliâ re. Vid. JORN.

CONNECTEDLY, conjunctim: conjuncte (e. g. conjuncte cum aliâ re contexte, Cic.). Vid. CONJOINTLY.

CONNECTION, conjunctio (general term: also = friendly connection): colligatio: copulatio (copulation, a coupling together, figuratively = firm connection): societas (an existing union, alliance, &c.). JN. conjunctio et societas: necessitudo (the reciprocal connection, in which a person stands as relation, colleague, friend, patron, or client with another person):

conjunctio et itatis (by marriage): sodalitas (cohort of companions; e. g. in Rome, quidam sacerdotes; then, in general, e. societas, &c. any thing secret is carried on): commercium (intercourse in general, properly and figuratively): the connection of the soul with the body, societas et consensio corporis: intimate connection (= friendship), conjunctio et familiaritas: to enter into connection; to form a connection with, se conjungere; conjungi; conjungi; consociari: with any body (vid. TO CONNECT): to form an intimate connection, arcus conjungi: a more intimate connection, arciora necessitudinis vincula cum aliquo contrahere: to bring into connection (vid. TO CONNECT): to stand in connection, conjunctum esse, with any body, cum aliquo (or, among one another, inter se): to stand in connection with any thing, conjungi or conjunctum esse cum aliâ re (to be connected with any thing): pertinere ad aliud (to stand in connection with any thing, to belong to it): to have great or extensive connections, cum multis hominibus usu or consuetudine conjunctum esse: in connection with any body, conjunctus cum aliquo; also cum aliquo only (especially if it means with the co-operation or in the company of a person). || Similitude, cognatio: conjunctio (e. g., cognatio studiorum, the mutual relationship of sciences): consensus (agreement of opinion: e. g., animorum): to stand in connection with any thing, cognationem habere cum aliâ re; propinquum, or finitimum, or propinquum et finitimum esse alicui rei: there is a connection between the human soul and the gods, animus tenetur cognatione deorum: not to have even the remotest connection with any thing, remotissimum esse aliâ re. || Coherence; connected arrangement: coherencia (coherence: e. g., of the world, mundi): contextus (the connection, as state: e. g., of a speech, orationis, sermonis; of things and words, rerum et verborum. Comp. Ernest, Lx. Techn. Rom., p. 90): systematic connection, continuatio serieque rerum, ut alia ex aliâ nexa et omnes inter se apte colligantur videantur (Cic., N. D., 1, 4, extr.): being in connection, continens: continuus. || A connection (= person connected by marriage, &c.), affinis. Relations and connections, genera proximi: necessarii: propinqui et affines.

CONVIVANCE, venia: indulgentia. Sometimes dissimulation (the pretending not to see): or circumlocution by convivere in aliâ re [convivencia, post-classical]: by way of vivance, dissimulation.

CONVIVE, convivere in re (to wink at it): alicui rei or alicui aliquid ignoscere (to hold excused, to take no notice of): alicui or alicui rei indulgere (to indulge any body in any thing): indulgentia tractare aliquem (to treat any body with indulgence): omittere: pratermittere (to let any thing pass, not punish it).

CONNOISSEUR, homo elegans: spectator elegans (Ter., Eun., 3, 5, 15): intelligens estimator: homo ingeniosus atque intelligens: doctus aestimator (e. g., of poetry, carminum): doctus et intelligens existimator: homo doctus et prudens: to be a connoisseur in any thing, aliquid intelligere, callere, cognitur or perceptum habere: multum in aliâ re versatum esse: to be no connoisseur, aliquid rei ignarum or imperitum esse: in aliâ re peregrinum or hospitem esse: a connoisseur in the fine arts, intelligens, or sciens, or peritus artis (in context, especially in plural, without artis): artium iudex or subtilis artium iudex et callidus (judge of the fine arts, after Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 23): the judgment of a connoisseur, iudicium intelligens: iudicium eruditissimum: the eye of a connoisseur, eruditus oculi: acumen argutum iudicii (Hor., A. P., 364): the ear of a connoisseur, aures eruditae or teretes: connoisseurs (also) il, qui intelligunt; docti atque prudentes: one who is no connoisseur, (homo) rudis (vid. Iell., 1, 13, 4: Mummium tam rudi fuit, ut, &c. i. e., was so little of a connoisseur that, &c.): homo imperitus, ignarus, of any thing, alicuius rei.

CONNUBIAL. Vid. CONJUGAL.

CONQUER, vincere (*general term*): *superare* (to overcome; both properly and improperly, e.g., the enemy, difficulties). JN. vincere et superare: domare (to tame, stronger term than vincere; vid. Flor., 4, 12, 30: Germani victi magis quam domiti erant); prostrare (to overthrow a hostile army so completely that it can not be rallied again); subigere [vid. SYN. under STABU]; frangere (figuratively, to break the power of any thing; e.g., of a passion); imperare (juzuratively to govern, command, have the empire of, &c., e.g., the passions, cupiditibus); perferre (entirely, devincere (in a general battle); perdomare (to tame entirely); prosternere (properly, "to dash to the ground"; hence, to discomfit, defeat utterly); to be conquered, inferiori; discedere: victum or superatum recedere: to have never been conquered, semper superiorem or victorem discedisse: to confess one's self conquered, manus dare (also, with addition, vincique se pati; vid. Hor., Cas., B. G., 3, 31); to conquer one's self, ipsum or animum vincere; animum contempere (if by very violent measures). To conquer (towns or countries), capere; potiri (aliquo re): occupare: expugnare.

CONQUERABLE, qui (quæ, quod) vinci, domari, expugnari potest: superabilis (Op., Tac.); vincibilis (Ter., *easy to gain, causa*): expugnabilis (e.g., urbs, Liv.).

CONQUERED, formed by the past participle of the verbs in TO CONQUER.

CONQUEROR, victor: expugnator with *genitive* (conqueror of a town, urbis) domitor (with *genitive*, vanquisher; e.g., of Spain, Hispanie): Pompeii's troops considered themselves already the conquerors, Pompeiani vicisse jam sibi videbantur: to come off conqueror, victorem or superiorem discedere: *tinge* be the conqueror of any body or any thing; vid. TO CONQUER.

CONQUEST, occupatio (the taking possession of); expugnatio (the taking by storm): victoria (victory): to make great conquests, magnas terras expugnare: to consolidate one's conquests, firmo ea, quæ bello subegi: to retain one's conquests, *parta retinere. Vid. VICTORY.

CONSAUNGUEOUS, sanguine conjunctus: consanguineus (f.).

CONSAUNGUINITY, consanguinitas; sanguinis conjunctio, communio, or by circumlocution with sanguine aliquem attingere; sanguine cum aliquo conjunctum esse.

CONSCIENCE, conscientia virtutis et vitiorum: conscientia factorum: conscientia animi or mentis (the consciousness of having done right or wrong, for which, in classic prose, conscientia never stands alone, unless the *genitive* of "virtue" or "guilt" is implied by the context): religio (scruple; also conscientiousness, vid.): fides (conscientiousness): a good conscience, conscientia bona (Cels., op. Quint., 2, 15, 39; Quint., 6, 1, 33, and 9, 2, 93; Tac., Agr., 1, 2): conscientia recta (Cic., Att., 13, 20, 4); but more usually conscientia recte facti, or recte factorum, or pulcherrimi facti; conscientia rectæ voluntatis; conscientia optime mentis; mens bene sibi conscia; also bone mentis fiducia; but seldom conscientia (*Cic., Att., 12, 98, 2): a very good conscience, conscientia optima (Plin. Ep., 1, 12, 3; but conscientia egregia sæpe repetiti regni paterni is = "a noble, lofty feeling of the mind, satisfied with itself"; Liv., 29, 33, 9): to have a good conscience, nullius culpa sibi conscius esse; sustentari præclarâ conscientia suâ: to console one's self with a good conscience, optime mentis conscientia se consolari: a person who has a good conscience, homo integer et bonus (integer vitæ seclerisque purus is poetical): a bad conscience, conscientia mala (Sall., Jug., 62, 8; Quint., 12, 1, 3); but more usually conscientia delictorum, or peccatorum, or malefactorum, or seclerum; also mens mali sibi conscia; animus sibi conscius: from the context also conscientia only: to have a bad conscience, conscientia morderi (vid. REMORSE): to read a bad conscience in any body's face, conscientie notas in viso ore alicujus deprehendere: with a

good conscience, sine sollicitudine religionis (without scruple, Trojan. ap. Plin. Ep., 10, 62): salvâ fide; salvo officio; salvus legibus; bonâ mente or bono animo (I could never bona or salvâ conscientia); also liquido (with perfect certainty, without scruple; e.g., to say, to maintain, to take an oath, dicere, affirmare, jurare; vid. Zukn., Ter., Andr., 4, 3, 14): I swear with a good conscience, ex animi sententiâ juro: I can take my oath of it with a good conscience, liquet mihi dejerare (Ter., Eun., 2, 3, 40); or liquido possum jurare: as far as you can with a good conscience, quantum fides tua patietur: my conscience does not allow me to pass over in silence that, &c., illud me tacere conscientia mea non patitur, quod, &c. (vid. Liv., 5, 25, 6): I can not do this with a good conscience, hoc sine scelere fieri nullo pacto potest: to attribute any thing to an evil conscience, aliquid in conscientiam ducere (vid. Sall., Jug., 85, 26): any body feels the stings of conscience, conscientia mordetur aliquis; conscientia animi stimulat or terret aliquem; angore conscientie agitur; aliquem conscientie malefactorum suorum stimulat: the voice of conscience is powerful, magna est vis conscientie: the stings of conscience, angor conscientie fraudis cruciatus: a man without a conscience, homo sine ullâ religione ac fide: to have no conscience, sine ullâ religione ac fide esse; nihil religioni sibi habere (after Cic., De Div., 1, 35, in.). To make a conscience of not doing (or not to do) any thing¹ (i.e., my conscientious scruples prevent my doing it), religio mihi est; subit animum religio, both with infinitive: to make no conscience of doing any thing (e.g., to kill any body, &c.), religio ei non est, with following quo minus; non habet religionem, with infinitive: the people made a conscience, res illa in religionem venit populo: I make no conscience of doing it (I feel no scruple about it), nulla mihi religio est (Hor., Sat., 1, 9, 70: I will take that on my conscience, culpam in me transferas or transferatis (after Ter., Andr., 2, 3, 5): upon my conscience, I don't know, ne viam, si scio: for upon my conscience, I did think so, nam, ita vivam, putavi (hoc, illud): I ask you on your conscience, have you a wife? ex tui animi sententiâ tu uxorem habes? (vid. Cic., De Or., 2, 64, extr.). Cases of conscience [vid. under CASE (end)]: || Conscientiousness, vid.

CONSCIENTIOUS, religiosus; sanctus; severus; justus [SYN. IN CONSCIENTIOUSNESS]. To be conscientious in any thing, religionem adhibere: to deviate from the conscientious performance of a duty, a religione officii declinare: in the most conscientious manner, optima fide (e.g., to pay any body any thing, alicui aliquid annuere); sanctissime (e.g., tueri religiones publicas).

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, religiose; sancte; severe: diligenter (exactly, punctually).

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, religio (conscientiousness toward the gods and all which concerns them; e.g., conscientiousness of a judge who acts faithfully to his oath, &c.): sanctitas (severe integrity, as quality of one who, respecting the laws of God and man, shrinks from avarice, rapacity, oppression, &c.): severitas (strict conscientiousness, as quality of him who practices justice and right without partiality); justitia (love of justice and equity); fides (faith and honesty, in general, toward those with whom we deal). JN. religio ac

¹ OBS. The phrase "to make a conscience" appears to be used with some difference of meaning; thus, "we must make a conscience in keeping the just laws of superiors" (Jer. Taylor) = "we must observe them religiously." But L'Estrange uses, "to make a conscience of betraying for gold" in the sense of not betraying for gold from a conscientious principle of duty. Locke says, "we must make conscience not to mislead children." Hence we must consider whether the meaning of "making a conscience" is the making it a point of conscience to do the thing in question, or not to do it

fides: diligentia (exactness, punctuality, in general): conscientiosus in giving advice, religio in consilio dando.


CONSCIOUS. To be conscious, conscius sibi esse alicujus rei, or with *casuative* and infinitive: not to be conscious of any guilt, not to be conscious of any thing, nullus sibi culpa conscientum esse, nihil conscire sibi (Hor., Ep., 1, 1, 61): I am perfectly conscious of it, bene memini. I am conscious how that, &c., scio (if it is a matter of knowledge); sentio (if it is a felt conviction; e.g., si quid est in me insensit, quod sentio quam sibi exiguam, &c.). I am not conscious that I was ever &c., conscius mihi sum, nunquam me fuisse, &c. (Cic.).


CONSCIOUSLY, sciens; prudens. JN. sciens ac prudens.

CONSCIOUSNESS, conscientia (also, in a more limited sense of the word = the consciousness of having acted rightly): sensus (feeling): the consciousness of having acted rightly, conscientia recte factorum: the consciousness of having lived a holy life and done much good, is a pleasant feeling, conscientia bene actæ vitæ multoquinque benefactorum recordatio jucundissima est: I have the consciousness of having acted rightly, mihi conscius sum, recte me fecisse.

CONSCRIPT, conscriptus: novus miles: tiro miles, tiro (a newly-levied soldier; opposed to vetus miles, veteranus). The conscripts, milites tirones: milites in supplementum lecti: also supplementum (as supplementary troops): to supply the army by conscripts, supplere; explere supplemento; delectibus supplere; supplementum scribere alii.

CONSCRIPTION, delectus (of soldiers): conquisitio militum (stronger term): a strict conscription is ordered, *acer delectus denunciatur: to raise 30,000 troops by the conscription, rigidè enforced, intensissima conquisitio ad triginta millia peditum conficere.

CONSECRATE, || to make holy by ceremonies, dedicare: inaugurare (to consecrate; inaugurare also in speaking of a person; e.g., of a priest.  Dedicare is only used of things which relate immediately to the cultus of the gods, as statues, images, altars, temples, &c.: if it was performed by the augurium, it was termed inaugurari): consecrare (to make holy or sacred, of any thing, even of fields and animals; the consecratio might be performed by any body, the dedicate only by a magistrate, to whom the pontifex, in that case, repeated or dictated the customary form of words): cultui divino sacrare (to consecrate for purposes of worship, Ammian.). To consecrate an altar, aram dedicare; consecrare: to consecrate a temple to a god, deo delubrum dedicare or templum consecrare: to consecrate any body (as a god), aliquem deum consecrare. Consecrated, sacratus; consecratus; sacer (holy, as the quality of the gods): religiosus (sacred). Fig., to dedicate, dedicare: dicare: offerre (to offer): dies primitias offerre. To consecrate one's life to the service of one's country, vitam suam totam patriæ dedere.

CONSECRATION, consecratio: dedicatio [SYN. IN CONSECRATE]: consecratio also = apothosis (Tac., Ann., 13, 2, extr.; Suet., Dom., 2): the consecration of a priest, consecratio (Inscr. Grut., 303, 2; vid. TO CONSECRATE).  Inauguration is without any classical authority. To receive consecration, consecrari: the feast of the consecration of any thing, *dies rei inaugurandæ or consecrandæ sacer.

CONSECUTIVE, continens: continuus (following immediately one after the other without interruption): contextus (hanging one on the other, not interrupted): ordine (according to order, in turn): alter post alterum: alius post alium (one after the other; the former in speaking of two, the latter of several persons): during three consecutive days, triduum continuum; tres dies continuos: what have you been doing for so many consecutive days? quid tot continuos dies egisti?

CONSECUTIVELY, continenter (in one succession, in one continuance, con-

fine and continuo, unclassical): deinceps (successively, one after another).

CONSENT, consensio, consensus: assensus. Sometimes voluntas (the will): permissio (permission; e.g., that any body may remain where he is, mansio, Cic. ad Qu. Fr., 3, 1, 3): venia (indulgence in any thing, consent): auctoritas: jussus (consent of any superior, the former in Rome of the Senate, the latter of the people): with your consent, to consentie, probante: with the consent of the people, secundo populo: without your consent, to adversante, renuente, nolente; injussu tuo: with the full consent of Catulus, summa Catuli voluntate: with any body's consent, aliquis permissu (i.e., permission): aliquis voluntate (with his good-will; e.g., to do any thing, facere aliquid): without any body's consent, injussu aliquis (properly without any order): with the consent of all, consensu omnium (i.e., with the concurrence of all in one opinion): they gave their unanimous consent that, &c., assensu omnes permiserunt, ut, &c.

CONSENTANEOUS, consentaneus: conveniens or congruus (all three with aliqui rei). Vid., also, CONFORMABLE.

CONSENTANEOUSLY. Vid. CONFORMABLY.

CONSEQUENCE, the following of one thing after another, consecutio: consequentia (e.g., eventum consequentia, Cic.). || Of cause and effect, consecutio (the consequence, as effect; philosophical technical term): exitus (issue): eventus (effect): quod ex aliquâ re evenit, evenit, or eventum est, or quas ex aliquâ re eveniunt, evenerunt, eventura sunt (Auct. ad Her., 4, 55, in.): consequences and circumstances, res consequentes et circumstantes: it is the unhappy consequence of, &c., culpa est in aliquâ re: vitium est aliquis rei (e.g., you maintain it to be the unhappy consequence of human error, in hominum vitis is esse culpam; Cic. N. D., 3, 31, in.): it is the lamentable consequence of too great abundance, copia vitium est (Quint., 10, 1, 62; Her., p. 110): to have such or such a consequence, consecutionem aliquis rei afferre: consequitur aliquid aliquam rem: manet aliquid ex re (of errors, sins, &c.; e.g., peccata ex vitis manent): what other consequence can result from the change of the camp, but, &c.? castrorum mutatio quid habet, nisi, &c.? (Cæs. B. G., 2, 31, p. in.): the natural consequence was that, &c., id hujus modi erat, ut, &c.: the consequence of it was that, &c., aliquod factum est, ut, &c.: to have important consequences, magni esse momenti: to have bad consequences, male evenire: secus cedit res, ac speraverat aliquis: to have good consequences, bene evenire, for any body, alicui evenire ex sententiâ: the consequences of any thing last during one's whole life, omnia vitæ perturbatur aliquâ re (e.g., errore, inscientiâ (vid. Cic., Fin., 1, 14, in.): to judge of measures by their consequences, consilia eventis ponderare: to fear the consequences of any thing, quorsum aliquod casum, or evasum, or eruptum sit, vereri: to dread the consequences, quorsum res eruptura sit, horrere: to calculate the consequences of any thing, rationem habere aliquis rei (vid. Cæs. B. G., 1, 13; Her.): not to know the consequences of any thing, *nescire ea, quæ ex aliquâ re eventura sunt (consequences that will follow): not to know what the consequences of any thing will be, *nescire quid ex aliquâ re eventum sit (of consequences that may follow): in consequence of, causâ aliquis rei (e.g., timor, causa, Cæs. B. C., 1, 33): ex (e.g., ex divitiis juvenum luxuria aliquid avaritia invaserat. Sall., Cat., 12, 2): præ (of a preventive cause: after a negative; e.g., præ strepitu vix audit): [vid. "on account of" under Account.] || Moment, importance; momentum: pondus; discrimen (weight, importance): to be of much consequence, magni momenti esse; magni referre: a matter of great consequence, res gravissima, or summa, or maxima: res magni momenti or discriminis: to be of consequence, auctoritate valere or posse (of persons): vim habere or exercere (of per-

sons and things): of consequence (of things), gravis (opposed to levis, of no consequence): magnus; grandis: luculentus: a town of consequence, urbs magna, opulenta, forens: a state of consequence, civitas ampla et forens or gravis et opulenta (opposed to civitas exigua et infirma, of no consequence): to be a person of consequence, gravem personam sustinere: to suffer a loss of some consequence, magnam facere jacturam: to be of no consequence, nullo esse numero: nullum numerum obtinere: nihil posse or valere (of persons): leve esse: nullius momenti esse (of things): that is of no consequence, *bæc sunt levia or inania: that very thing is of great consequence, magni referit id ipsum: to know something of consequence, aliquid, quod referret, scire: it is of no consequence to me, meâ minime referit: to think any thing a matter of no consequence, aliquid parvi facere; aliquid in levi habere: in auctoritate gravis; auctoritate or dignitate præditus, opibus or gratiâ forens (influential): vir illustris, nobilis, generis nobilitate clarus (by birth or rank): vir potens (by power): a man of no consequence, homo neque honore neque nomine illustris (Cic.); homo ignobilis, obscurus. [Vid., also, IMPORTANCE.] || In logic (1), the last proposition of a syllogism, conclusio: complexio: (2), conclusion from premises, conclusio. Does not this consequence necessarily follow? satisne hoc conclusum videtur? I deny the consequence; or, that consequence does not follow, id inde efficit nequit: id inde non conficitur or sequitur. If the premise can not be denied, the consequence is necessary, si quod primum in conexo necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium (Cic.).

CONSEQUENT, consequens: (quod non est consequens, vituperandum est): it is consequent, consequens est (it stands to reason).

CONSEQUENT, s., (in logic) conclusio: complexio. Vid. CONSEQUENCE.

CONSEQUENTIAL, following by rational deduction, consequens: consequentia (philosophical technical term): ex necessariâ conclusione confectus (following necessarily from premises): sibi constans (consistent). || Pompous, magnificus.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, consequenter (Appul., Met., 10, in, 238): recte (Cic., according to correct deduction, De Divin., 2, 17, 40): constanter (consistently): very, constantissime. || Pompously, magnifice: vid. AFFECTEDLY.

CONSEQUENTLY, igitur: ergo: itaque: proinde (in a sentence of exhortation). Sometimes quod (= "in reference to which;" e.g., Male metuo, ne Philænum morbus adgravescat: quod te, Esculapi, et te, Salus, ne quid sit hujus, oro. Ter., vid. Pract. Intr., 2, 899). Sometimes jam (of what a person knows after and from a previous statement; e.g., Ego Appulium—valde diligo: Jam me Pompei totum esse scis, Cic.). [If from a number of premises or observations on inference is drawn, quæ quum ita sint (this being so) is used. Vid. THEREFORE.]

CONSERVATION, conservatio: tuilio (as act): salus. Incolumitas (the unimpaird condition or state): sustentatio (maintenance; Ulp., Dig., 24, 3, 22, § 5). Vid. PRESERVATION.

CONSERVATIVE, circumlocution by verbs, servare, conservare, tueri. Sometimes the substantives, servator, conservator, conservatrix (feminine), taken adjectively. A conservative (member of a political party), qui optimationem causam agit: optimationis fautor (properly aristocrat).

CONSERVATOR, servator: conservator: conservatrix (feminine). || Keeper of a public institution, custos: curator. To make any body the conservator of any thing, constituere or prædicere aliquem curatorem alicui rei.

CONSERVATORY, plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt speculæ, or quibus objectæ sunt vitæ (after Mart., S. 14): *hiberna plantarum, specularibus instructa.

CONSERVE. Vid. PRESERVE.

CONSERVES. Vid. COMFITURES, PRESERVES.

CONSIDER, to look at any thing carefully, spectare (general term): contemplari (especially of examining objects of art or nature, generally implying a calm but attentive contemplation): considerare (in order to judge of it; cf. Cic., Off., 1, 41, 147; Gell., 2, 21): intueri (to look upon any thing). Jn. intueri et contemplari: contueri (with great attention): oculis collustrare or perlustrare (in a scrutinizing way): visere: invisere (to look upon near or close by; vid. Görén., Cic., Fin., 5, 11, p. 151): perspicere (in all its parts, to examine). Jn. contueri perspicere: circumspicere (all round): oculis percurrere (superficially): intents oculis contemplari (attentively). IMPRA, with the mind: contemplari animo or animo et cogitatione: considerare secum in animo; or contemplari, considerare only. Jn. contemplari et considerare: referre animum ad aliquid: lustrare animo or ratione animoque: perlustrare animo or mente animoque: circumspicere mente (with all collateral circumstances attending any thing): expendere: pendere (to weigh): to consider any thing as closely as possible, aliquid quam maxime intents oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplari: to consider the matter in its proper light, ad veritatem revocare rationem: to consider one's self, considerare se ipsum cum animo; contemplatione sui frui. || To look upon, to reckon, spectare: intueri: habere: ducere: rationem aliquis rei habere or ducere: respicere aliquid (to weigh a matter): they all considered Pompey as a messenger from heaven, omnes Pompeium sicut aliquem de cælo delapsum intuebantur: to consider any body as a father, aliquem in patris loco habere: observare aliquem et deligere ut alterum parentem: to consider any body as one's child, aliquem in liberorum numero habere: to consider any thing (as) a fortunate circumstance, boni consilii augurium (cf. Quint., 1, 6, 35): to be considered a good man, speciem boni viri præ se ferre: to consider any thing an affront, ad or in contumeliam accipere aliquid: not to consider, negligere (aliquid): to consider the person, discernere personæ (discrimina personarum) servare: the judge has to consider the cause, not the person, non hominem, sed causam oportet iudicem totum esse: without considering the person, nullius ratione habita: delectu omni et discrimine omisso: ommissis auctoritatibus. || To take into account; e.g., not to consider the expense, money, &c., pecunie, sumptibus non parere: to consider one's self, eam rationem ducere: de se cogitare. || To reflect upon, commentari de re (to consider about any thing), meditari: meditari (secum) de re or aliquid (to think over how any thing is to be done). Jn. commentari atque meditari de re: considerare (secum in animo) aliquid or de re (to take into consideration): perpendere aliquid (examine carefully): aliquid reputare (secum), in or cum animo (calculate; e.g., the consequences of any thing): cogitare aliquid or de re (general term, to think or meditate about): to consider maturely, diu mutuumque secum reputare: toto animo or toto pectore cogitare: intendere cogitationem in aliquid: agitare mente, or animo, or in mente, or cum animo: volutare secum animo, in animo, or (with any body) cum aliquo: volvere animo or secum: versare secum in animo (turn over in one's mind; not in Cic.; in Liv. and Sall. frequently): to consider with one's friends, cum amicis volutare: to consider carefully, frequenter, &c., multa secum reputare de re: etiam atque etiam reputare, quid, &c.; videre etiam atque etiam et considerare, quid, &c.; e.g., what is to be done, quid agendum: to consider every thing on all sides, omnia diligenter circumspicere: omnia ratione animoque lustrare; secum in animo versare unanquamque rem: after having considered and calculated every thing, circumspicis retus omnibus rationibus subductis: to consider all that can be urged both for and against any

uting omnes in utraq[ue] parte calculos ponere. || *To esteem, respect; vid. these verbs.* || *To recompense, remunerari aliquem prae[m]io: meritiu[m] prae[m]ium alicui persolvere (according to merit). Vid. TO RECOMPENSE.*

CONSIDERABLE, haud spernendus: non contemnendus (not to be despised): non mediocri[s] (not middling): magnus: grandis (great): gravis (important): luculentus (considerable in value): also by aliquantum (i. e., a considerable quantity) with genitive; e. g., aliquantum praedae: pretty considerable debits, aliquantum ari[s] alieni: not considerable, tenuis: levis: a considerable part, pars bona: considerable in number or extent, amplus: procerus (with regard to breadth, height): a considerable sum of money, magna or grandis pecunia: a considerable patrimony, luculentum patrimonium: a considerable edifice (building), opus conspiciendum: a considerable territory, agri lati (Virg., Aen., 8, 8): a considerable loss, damnum grave (opposed to leve): to have a considerable income, *luculentiore reditu uti. Vid., also, GREAT, LARGE.

CONSIDERABLY, ample: magnifice: aliquanto (with comparatives), or aliquantum (Herz., Cæs., B. G., 3, 13).

CONSIDERATE, providus: cautus. Jn. cautus providusque: circumspectus: consideratus: prudens (prudent). Jn. prudens et providus; prudens et cautus: diligens (careful in the choice of means, &c.): humanus (kind and attentive): qui aliorum (or alicujus) rationem diligenter habet.

CONSIDERATELY, provide: caute: circumspecte: prudenter: considerate: diligenter. To go to work considerately, circumspectus facere aliquid; cautionem adhibere in aliqua re: to act very considerately in any matter, omne cautionis genus adhibere in aliqua re: to act and speak considerately, circumspecte dicta factaque. || *Kindly, vid.*

CONSIDERATENESS, providentia (foresight: leading us to adopt such measures as will ward off a foreseen danger, *Lit., 30, 5, 5, compare with Cic., De Invent., 2, 53, 160): circumspectio (circumspection): circumspectum judicium (instead of which Gell., 14, 2, uses circumspectia, sound, prudent judgment): prudentia (that prudence which acts in all cases with circumspection): diligentia (careful choice of measures in any thing): to act with much considerateness in any thing, cautionem or diligentiam adhibere in aliqua re: omne cautionis genus adhibere in aliqua re. Vid. PRUDENCE.

CONSIDERATION, || *reflection. examination, deliberatio (mature consideration with resolution to take; vid. Cic., Att., 8, 15, 2; Off., 1, 3, 9): consultatio (with others): cogitatio (meditation): aestimatio (reflection); e. g., aestimatio in locum irae successit, anger gave way to consideration, Justin., 12, 6, 5): judicium (e. g., judicio facere aliquid, to do any thing with consideration): the matter requires consideration, res eadit in deliberationem; res est consilii: we must take the matter into further consideration, rem amplius deliberandam esse censui: after mature or due consideration, re consulta et explorata: re diligenter perpen[s]a or considerata: initia subductaque ratione: circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis: with consideration, consilio: consule: (not consulto, which means with a premeditated purpose): considerate: remotâ temeritate: after mature consideration, bono consilio (e. g., to do any thing, facere aliquid): without consideration, sine consilio: incon-siderate: temere: a person who acts with consideration, homo consideratus: who acts without consideration, homo inconsideratus or inconsulto: to require a good deal of consideration, multae cogitationis esse: to have no consideration, nullâ cogitatione, or inconsiderum, or inconsiderate esse: nullius consilio esse: not to take any thing into consideration, rationem alicujus rei nullam habere: to examine any thing with the greatest consideration, exactissimo judicio examinare aliquid. [Vid., also,*

TO CONSIDER.] || *Moment, respectus: momentum: discrimen: to be a consideration of importance, magni momenti esse: magni referre: a consideration of great importance, res gravissima, or summa, or maxima: res magni momenti or discriminis. [Vid., also, IMPORTANCE.] || Weight, authority, vis: gravitas: a person of great consideration, homo, in quo summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo (as statesman): homo gravis (general term for one who is looked up to): to be of consideration, gravem esse (of persons and things): to be a person of some consideration, aliquo numero atque honore esse, aliquo loco et numero esse: it is a matter of consideration, res habet gravitatem: to be of no consideration, nullius ponderis esse: ponderis nihil habere (of things): tenui or nullâ auctoritate esse (of persons). || Regard, respectus (properly a retrospective glance; hence retrospection with the mind, as it were): ratio (in taking any measures): to take a person or thing into consideration, respectum habere ad aliquem: respicere aliquem or aliquid: rationem habere alicujus or alicujus rei: rationem ducere alicujus rei: to take one's own interests into consideration, suam rationem ducere: de se cogitare: to have particular consideration for any body or any thing, alicujus or alicujus rei rationem diligenter habere: to have no consideration for, &c., negligere aliquem or aliquid: nihil curare aliquid: out of consideration for any body (this is frequently expressed in Latin by the mere dat[us] of the person for whom one shows that consideration): to pardon any body, out of consideration for any body, condonare aliquid alicui (e. g., animadversionem et supplicium, quo usus eram in aliquem, remittere alicui et condonare, Vatin. in Cic. ad Div., 5, 10, 4): in consideration of these circumstances the people preferred, &c., hanc respiciens populus maluit, &c.: from the consideration that the enemy might cross in five days, quod diebus quinque hostis transire possit: without consideration for, sine respectu alicujus rei: nullâ alicujus rei ratione habita: without consideration of persons, nullius ratione habita: delecti omni et discrimine omisso: omissis auctoritatibus: to act without any consideration for any body, omnia ad libidinem suam facere: in consideration of this, ejus rei ratione habita: ejus rei respectu: eo quod (because). || Motive, causâ: ratio: to be induced by some consideration, aliquid or nonnihil sequi (in any thing, in re: vid. Cic., Off., 1, 11, 35; Beier, p. 81, sq., Rosc. Am., 3, 8, Matthis): from or for more than one consideration, aliquot de causis. || Compensation, remuneratio: premium or pretium (the latter in Golden Age for premium honos: merces): to expect some consideration for one's services from any body, pretium meriti ab aliquo desiderare. || Esteem, to treat any body with great consideration, revereri: revereri aliquem: aliquem colere: tribuere alicui cultum: observare, honorare aliquem: reverentiam adhibere adversus aliquem or prestare.*

CONSIDERING, || *taking it into consideration, aliquid respiciens or intuens: cum eâ ratione: ratione habita (alicujus rei). Considering this, he, &c., hanc respiciens: id ille intuens, &c. || When "considering" is used restrictively in sentences that make a statement, not absolutely, but comparatively, it is translated in various ways: the battle was a sharp one, considering the small number of the combatants, prolium atrocis, quam pro numero pugnantium: a wealthy man, considering the time he lived at, ut tum erant tempora, dives: ut temporibus illis, dives: a good speaker, considering that he was a Theban, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus seilicet: he was a learned man, considering that he was a Roman, multus, ut in homine Romano, literis: considering the manners of these times, (praesertim) ut nunc sunt mores. Vid., also, INASMUCH AS.*

CONSIGN, || *deliver over, tradere aliquem or aliquid: to any body or any thing, alicui or alicui rei: demandare:*

assignare (e. g., Eumenem custodibus, Just.): to consign one's boys to the care of a master, pueros magistro tradere (Cic.), or demandare (Liv.): to consign a person to the care of another, commendare et tradere aliquem alicui (by a recommendation): a business over to any body, permittere alicui negotium: "to consign to writing," (Addison) consignare literis (Cic.) [vid. ENTRUST]: to consign goods to any body, perhaps *merces (vendendas) mittere ad redemptorem aliquem or redemptori alicui: to consign to the flames, in flammâ conjicere.

CONSIGNMENT, circumlocution by verbs under CONSIGN.

CONSIST, || *to be composed of, constare: of any thing, in re, or ex re, or re (general term): compositum esse (ex re): contineri aliqua re; also esse with genitive: man consists of body and soul, homo constat (ex) animo et corpore, or e corpore constat et animo; hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore: the gods have not bodies consisting of veins, nerves, and bones, non venis et nervis et ossibus continentur dii: a part of his property consisted of ready money, partem rei familiaris in pecuniâ habebat: a dactyl consists of one long and two short syllables, dactylus est e longâ et duabus brevibus: the army consists of 6000 men, exercitus est militum decem millium: numerus eopiarum explet decem millia. || To be comprised or contained in any thing, consistere in re: contineri re or in re (the latter; i. e., with "in," seldom, although classic; vid. Cic., Off., 3, 15, 61; Verr., 4, 27, 60, where we find in aliqua re contineri atque inesse): versari: situm or positum esse (to be placed in, to depend on): cerni (to show or display itself) in re: niti re or in re (to lean on any thing for support): virtus consistit in acting, virtus cernitur in agendo. || To be consistent with, consentire alicui rei or eum re: convenire: congruere: concordare: the former can not consist with the latter, posterius priori non convenit: not to consist with, abhorere ab aliqua re: dissimulare: dissidere: discrepare. Vid. TO AGREE.*

CONSISTENCE, || *degree of solidity; the nearest substantives are, soliditas: densitas: epistitas: crassitudo: till it is of the consistency of honey, donec mellis crassitudinem habeat (Cels., 6, 6, 1). Suitableness, agreement with, convenientia (e. g., partium): congruentia aequalitasque (of the proper proportions of the parts of any whole; vid. Plin., Ep., 2, 5, 11).*

CONSISTENCY, firmitas (of bodies, and, improperly, the consistency of character, which fits it to resist temptations, &c.): firmitudo (innate consistency): constantia (constancy): perseverantia (consistency of one who does not allow himself to be deterred by difficulties): ratio constans (equanimity; also of things that do not alter): to observe a rule with great consistency, regulam constantissime servare: in consistency with any thing [vid. CONSISTENTLY]: for the sake of consistency, constantia causâ: these assertions do not seem remarkable for their consistency, hæc non constantissime dicti mihi videntur. || Degree of denseness, vid. CONSISTENCE.

CONSISTENT, || *harmonizing with, consentiens: congruens: concors: consistent with any thing, consentaneus alicui rei: decorsus alicui or alicui rei: conjunctus cum aliqua re: accommodatus alicui rei or ad rem (fit, proper): aptus alicui rei or ad aliquid (becoming, suitable). Jn. aptus et accommodatus: aptus consentaneusque: congruens et aptus: aptus et congruens: consistent with the circumstances or times, consentaneus temporis: ad tempus accommodatus: to be consistent with any thing, congruere: convenire: convenientem, aptum, consentaneumque esse alicui rei: respondere alicui rei: also by esse with genitive; e. g., it is consistent with the Gallic custom that, &c., est hoc Gallien consuetudinis, ut, &c.: he maintained that it was not consistent with the manners of the Greeks, no*

gavit, moris esse Græco τῆν, &c.: to be consistent with the character of his assumed, and the circumstances of the time, decore: quasi aptum esse consolatorem definitione of the former, by Cic., *Orat.*, 2, 74: not to be consistent with, ἀπορροῦν, ἀπορροῦν, or ἀπορροῦν. || *Observing* (in *philosophy*) constantia: to be or remain consistent; ali constare: secum consistere, se non discedere: sibi consensu esse: suis iudiciis stare: he would never say if he cared to be consistent, nunquam id diceret, si ipse se audiret (Cic., *Tusc.*, 5, 10, 3): not to be consistent (of persons), a se discedere.

CONSISTENTLY, convenienter: congruenter: decore: accommodate: apte. JN. apte et quasi decore: apte congruenterque: congruenter convenienterque: to live consistently with nature, accommodate (accommodatissime) ad naturam vivere: secundum naturam vivere: to act consistently, constanter facere (very consistently, constanterissime). Sometimes expressed by the prepositions ad, ex, pro; e. g., ad veritatem (consistently with truth): ex lege (consistently with the law): pro tempore et pro re: ex re et ex tempore (consistently with the times and circumstances): or by ablative only; e. g., instituto suo, consistently with his design: consistently with the customs of the Romans, consuetudine Romanorum.

CONSISTORY, *senatus ecclesiasticus: *synedrium: the president of the consistory, *princeps senatus ecclesiasticus: to be the president of the consistory, *senatus ecclesiasticus præsiderē: member or counsel of the consistory, *a consiliis ecclesiasticis: assessor of the consistory, *assessor senatus ecclesiastici. OBS., consistorium was the cabinet-council of a Roman emperor, and the members of it, consistoriani, *Cod. Just.*

CONSOciate, consociare aliquid cum aliquo; or, absolutely, consociare aliquid or rem inter se (Cic., *Lit.*). INTRANS., consociari cum aliquo. Vid. ASSOCIATE, v.

CONSOciATE. Vid. COMPANION, ASSOCIATE.

CONSOciATION, consociatio. Vid. COMPANIONSHIP.

CONSOLABLE, consolabilis (Cic.).

CONSOLATION, solatium (consolation which any thing affords, and which one feels): consolatō (act of consoling): confirmatio animi (stronger): medicina (the consoling means; remedy: solamen, poetical). Sometimes fomentum (e. g., hac aut solatia, hac fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic., *Tusc.*, 2, 24, 39): to be some consolation (to any body), to afford consolation, solatium præbere or afferre: solatio or solatium esse: to afford some small degree of consolation, nonnullam consolationem or aliquid solati habere: to afford no consolation, nihil habere consolationis: this is my consolation, eo solatio utor: this is my greatest consolation, consolor me maxime illo solatio: to be free from guilt is a great consolation, vacare culpa magnum est solatium: the misfortune of others is a poor consolation, levius est consolatō ex miseris aliorum: this is the only consolation that supports me, hac una consolatō me sustentat: to find consolation in misery, consolationem malorum invenire: to find consolation in philosophy; or to apply to philosophy for consolation, medicinam petere a philosophia: to need no consolation, non egere medicinā: a letter of consolation, litteræ consolatōriæ: codicilli consolatōrii (a note): a state that admits of no consolation, desperato res: a word of consolation, solatium: to look to one only source for consolation, omnia in unam consolationem conjicere: a good conscience is the best consolation, conscientia rectæ voluntatis maxima consolatō est (Cic.): a source of consolation, mostly solatium: *solatii copia; unde solatium peti or repeti potest: it is a great consolation that, magnum est solatium (followed by infinitive): this is no trifling consolation to me, hæc res mihi non mediocrem consolatō-

onem affert: a recent sorrow will not admit of consolation, recens animi dolor consolatōriæ reject ac resistit (Plin., *Ep.*, 5, 15, 11). It is often some consolation to know one's free saps est caliditas solatio, necesse sortem suam (Virt.). I have had in similar circumstances, hæc solatia decipunt, quæ ceteris simili, in fortuna non deficiunt. || Consolatio is the true way to clear for the discovery: he convinced for his own consolation after the death of his daughter.

CONSOLATORY, consolatōrius: *solatii viuentis: to be consolatōry, solatio esse: very, magno solatio esse: it is very consolatōry that, &c., magnum est solatium, with following infinitive.

CONSOLĒ, consolari aliquem (in aliquo re, as in miseris; de aliquo re: of persons and things): solatium aliqui præbere or afferre: alicui solatio or solatium esse (to be of consolation to any body): to console any body by letter, aliquem per litteras consolari: on account of any thing, consolari aliquem de aliquo re: this consoles me, hoc est mihi solatio: to go away consoled, æquiore animo discedere: to console one's self, se consolari (on account of any thing), de aliquo re: to console one's self with any thing, se consolari aliquo re (e. g., with vain hopes, spe inani): consolari aliquem aliquid or de aliquo re: less commonly, aliquod aliquo re, as Cic., *Tusc.*, 5, 31, 88: magnitudinem doloris brevitate consolatur, Krebs: to console one's self, se consolari (so memet, vos ipsos). I console myself by thinking that, &c., hoc solatio utor, quod, &c. (|| *Consolari* does not belong to the process of the Golden Age): not to be able to console one's self, *nihil consolationis admittere: nothing is able to console me in my grief, vixit omnem consolationem dolor: any body can not be consoled, alicuius dolor or luctus nullo solatio levari potest: || *Stronger terms for to console* are, erigere; excitare; firmare: confirmare (to inspire with courage): relevere: recreare (comfort): to console an afflicted person, aliquem confirmare, excitare: afflictum aliquem animum recreare (comp. Cic., *Att.*, 1, 16, 8, ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum unumquemque confirmans, excitans): animum alicuius jacentem or aliquem abjectum et jacentem excitare; sublevere stratum et abjectum: ad animi æquitatem extollere aliquem: to console a dejected person, animum demissum et oppressum erigere: to be consoled by a hope, spe infari.

CONSOLE, s. (in architecture): ancon or parotis (δῆκρον, ὄρος, δ, παρῶτις, ὄρος, h. Vitr., 4, 6, 4, Schneid.).

CONSOLIDATE, v., tr., firmare: confirmare (to make lasting; e. g., the reign, empire): stabilire (to give firmness; e. g., of liberty, empire): fundare (of power, security, liberty, dominion). INTR., solidescere (to become firm; to unite, to form one whole, Plin., 11, 37, 87; also spissescere). [OBS., consolidare is used by Cicero in the participle consolidatus, of accounts that are settled: Vitruvius uses it of a wall, &c., as technical term, Krebs.] Vid. to COALESCE, to UNITE.

CONSOLIDATION, confirmatio: for the consolidation of the empire (or the power of the empire), ad municiendas opes imperii.

CONSONANCE, } centus: con-
CONSONANCY, } dia: consensus:
consensus conspirans: consensus centusque: conspiratio: to be in consonance, concinere: concordare: consentire: consentire atque concinere: conspire: with any thing, convenire alicui rei (e. g., sententiæ): not to be in consonance with, dissidere: dissidere: discrepare [consonantia only Vitruvius and late writers]. Vid. CONFORMITY.

CONSONANT, adj., concinens: congruens: congruens. JN. concors et congruens: consōnus (opposed to absōnus): modulatus (proper, harmonious). Vid. also, CONFORMABLE, CONSISTENT.

CONSONANT, (litteræ) consōnans: consōna (later). Consonants come together, concunt: clash, rixantur (Quint.). The clashing of consonants, consonantium inter-

congressus: to end in a consonant, in consonantem cadere or excidere.

CONSONANTLY, concorditer: congruenter: modulate. Vid. also, CONFORMABLY, CONSISTENTLY.

CONSORT, maritus (opposed to cohæles): conjux (spouse): vir (man): novus maritus (lately married, Appul., *Met.*, 8, p. 201, 36): feminine, conjux; uxor (married according to the usual ceremonies, wife): marita, opposed to vidua (widow): materfamilias (opposed to concubina): consors, mariti (Papin., *Dig.*, 24, 1, 52, extr.; so, of newly married persons, novi mariti, Appul., *Met.*, 8, p. 201, 36): conjuges (Catull., 64, 234). To become the consort of any body, nubere alicui (of the female). Vid. also, HUSBAND, WIFE.

CONSORT, v. Vid. to ASSOCIATE.

CONSPICUOUS, || obvious to the sight, conspicuus: oculis subjectus (obvious to the sight): expressus (clearly discernible; e. g., traces, vestiges, vestigia: marks, indicia): apertus (lying openly before one's eyes; opposed to occultus): manifestus (plain, palpable, evident; opposed to latens, occultus): to be conspicuous, ante oculos positum esse: apertum esse: apparere (general term). [Vid. also, CLEAR.] || Unusual, remarkable, notabilis or notandus: insignis: insignitus: conspicuus or conspicuendus (that will draw upon itself the eyes of people; vid. Bremi., *Suet.*, Oct., 45): mirus (strange, odd, extraordinary): a conspicuous dress or costume, dissensiens a ceteris habitus: conspicuus from one's dress, cultu notabilis: to be conspicuous, esse notabilem (remarkable, of persons and things): conspici: conspiciuntur esse (to draw upon itself the eyes of the public; e. g., by its extravagant nature, of persons and things; vid. Bremi., *Nep.*, Att., 13, 5, and *Suet.*, Oct., 45). || Eminent, insignis: præstans: clarus: nobilis: egregius: excellens: eximius [SYN. in DISTINGUISHED]. Vid. EMINENT.

CONSPICUOUSLY, manifeste or manifeste: ita ut facile appareat: mirum in modum: aperte: dilucide: palam. || Eminently, egregie: eximie.

CONSPIRACY, conjuratio (the proper word): conspiratio (any association either for good or bad purposes). To form a conspiracy, vid. to CONSPIRE: to discover a conspiracy, conjurationem invenire atque deprehendere: conjurationem detegere (of a non-conspirator): conjurationem patefacere or prodere (on the part of a member): to suppress a conspiracy, conjurationem opprimere: prius to a conspiracy, conjurationis concius, or (from context) conscius only.

CONSPIRATOR, conjuratus: conjurationis particeps or socius: the conspirators, conjurati; conjurationis globus.

CONSPIRE, conjurare: conjurationem facere (the proper word): conspire (to join for a certain purpose in general). To conspire with any body, conjurare cum aliquo: to conspire against any body or any thing, conjurare contra aliquem or aliquid: conspire in aliquem or aliquid; for accomplishing a certain purpose, conjurare de aliquo re faciendā or in aliquid; conspire in or ad aliquid: to conspire against any body's life, conjurare de aliquo interficiendo or in alicuius mortem: conspire in alicuius cadem.

CONSTABLE, *constabularius, qui dicitur (as technical term), *discipline publicæ præpositus or custos: inquisitor (who is employed in search of suspicious characters; vid. Bremi., *Suet.*, Cæs., 1): apparitor (the officer of a court of justice who executes arrests).

CONSTANCY, || perseverance, perseverantia (that constancy which is not deterred by difficulties): constantia (consistent conduct): assiduitas (unremitting perseverance): pertinacia (pertinacious adherence to any thing; e. g., an opinion, design): perrivacia (firmness in endeavoring to attain one's end): obstinatio: obstinatio voluntas: obstinatus animus (obstinate persistence in; e. g., a resolution, decision): stabilitas (in friendship): animi firmitas (firmness of mind or constancy of sentiment): of opinion, perpetua in sententia sua obstinatio obstinatio sententia

in faith, obstinatio fidei: any body does not possess constancy in bearing adversity, minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens alicujus est: with constancy, perseveranter: obstinato animo: constanter. [Vid., also, CONSTANTLY.] *Patience, patientia (the will to endure sufferings and adversity without flinching; cf. Cic. De Invent., 2, 54, 163): tolerantia (the energy and, perseverance displayed in suffering, with collateral notion of the feeling, but endurance of the misery; generally with genitive; e. g., tolerantia doloris): æquus animus: æquitas animi (equanimity, calmness): to endure sufferings with constancy, pati ac ferre aliquid: perpeti, ferre aliquid (vid. Lit., 28, 34; Hor., Ep., 1, 15, 17). || Continuance, perpetuitas (uninterrupted duration): perennitas: diuturnitas (long duration): stabilitas (immutability). || Faithfulness, fidelitas (erga amicum, erga patriam): fides: fidus amor (constancy in love, but fidelitas erga conjugem, if conjugal fidelity is meant).*

CONSTANT, || firm, constans (remaining like itself): stabilis (steady, unchanging): firmus (firm, resisting external impressions; all these may be said, e. g., of a friend). A constant mind or courage, animus firmus: to be of a constant mind or courage, stare animo or (of several) stare animis (in circumstances of danger): stabilis et firmo esse animo: to bear any thing with a constant mind, æquo animo ferre aliquid. || To be constant to any thing, in aliquâ re manere or permanere (e. g., in veritate; in sententiâ; in suâ erga aliquem voluntate permanere): in aliquâ re perstare (e. g., in sententiâ suâ; in pravitate suâ; in societate): not to be constant to any thing, decidere ab aliquâ re (e. g., a virtute): desciscere a re (e. g., a consuetudine parentum; a societate; a veritate): to be constant to a person, fidum manere alicui: fidem servare or tenere; in fide or in officio alicujus manere or permanere. || Incessant, perennis (e. g., cursus stellarum): perpetuus (continual, e. g., laughings, risus): continens: continuus (uninterrupted, incommoda, labor, imber): sempiternus (lasting, eternal; e. g., ignis Vestæ): assiduus.

CONSTANTLY, || firmly, constanter: perseveranter: firmiter: offirmato animo: pertinaciter: pervicaciter: obstinate: obstinato animo: to endure pain constantly, constanter ferre dolorem [vid. SYN. in CONSTANT]. || Continually, perpetuo: continenter: sine intermissione: nullo temporis puncto intermisso (Obs., continue and continuo are unclassical): assidue (assiduo, unclassical): usque: semper: to study constantly, studia nunquam intermittere: totâ vitâ assidue literis; harere in libris: to work constantly, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: to be constantly entreating any body, aliquem precibus fatigare.

CONSTELLATION, || considered astrologically, the "aspect" of the stars, astrorum or cœli affectio (Cic., Nat., 4, 8; De Divin., 2, 47, 90): siderum significatio (Plin., Ep., 2, 20): positus siderum (the relative position of the heavenly bodies; their "aspects") to be born under the same constellation, eodem statu cœli et stellarum natum esse: if it be of any consequence under what constellation any living being is born, si ad rem pertineat, quomodo cœlo affectio, compositioque sideribus, quodque animal oriatur (ibid., § 98): born under a lucky constellation, dextro sidere editus or natus: born under an unlucky constellation, malo astro natus. [Vid. STAR.] || Considered astronomically, as a group of stars: eïdus.

CONSERVATE, Vid. to throw into consternation, under CONSTERNATION.

CONSTERNATION, perturbatio: consternatio; trepidatio (state of agitation and consequent indecision): res tropida (the state of things that produces consternation). His countenance betrayed extreme consternation, ore confuso magna perturbatio notas præ se ferebat: to fill any body with consternation, alicujus mentem animumque perturbare; in perturbationem conjicere; consternare; percu-

tere (|| percellere): by a speech, oratione differre (vid. Ruhnck., Ter., Andr., 2, 4, 5): to be in consternation, stupere: alicujus animus stupor tenet: to be in great consternation about any thing, aliquâ re examinatum esse: he was in such consternation that he could not utter a single word, torpebat vox spiritusque (Liv., 2, 25).

CONSTIPATE, || to condense, densare: condensare: spissare: conspissare: conferrere: comprimere [vid. CONDENSE]. || To produce costiveness, alvum astringere, suppressere, comprimere, durare (Cels.): cohibere, firmare, sistere, inhibere.

CONSTIPATION, alvus astricta or restricta; alvus durata or suppressa; venter suppressus. I am suffering from constipation, venter or alvus nihil reddit: nihil per se venter excernit (Cels., 2, 12, 2): habeo alvum suppressam (Cels., 2, 12, 2). I have been suffering from constipation for several days, pluribus diebus non descendit alvus.

*CONSTITUENT, s., mandator (Gal. Instit., 2, 9, 20): elector (Auct. ad Herenn., general term). A person's constituents, either mandatores mei (those who have commissioned me), or * il, quorum ego vicarius sum (in senatu).*

CONSTITUTE, adj., constituent parts, elementa alicujus rei: res, ex quibus conflatur et efficitur aliquid (Cic., Off., 1, 4, 14): res, quibus aliquid continetur or in quibus aliquid positum est (of which any thing consists or is composed, Cic., Off., 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126).

CONSTITUTE, statuerre: constituere: designare (to order). JN. constituere et designare: dicere (say or indicate in general). || To appoint, constituere (establish, settle; set on a right footing): instituire (institute, appoint, ordain a thing or person). Vid. APPOINT.

*CONSTITUTION, || state, status: conditio. Obs., conditio is lasting, status, transient. || Composition, compositio; structura (the manner in which any thing is composed). || Ordinance, law, lex. The constitutions (of a church, &c.), leges; instituta et leges: constitutio (in Silver Age). || Temperament, corporis constitutio, affectio: a good, strong constitution, firma corporis constitutio or affectio: corpus bene constitutum: valetudinis prosperitas: to have a strong constitution, corpore robusto esse: alicui corpus bene constitutum est: a bad, weak constitution, corporis or valetudinis infirmitas, imbecillitas, valetudo tenuis, infirma or non firma: to have a weak constitution, valetudine infirma uti: to have a very bad or weak constitution, tenui aut nullâ potius esse valetudine. || Form of government, civitatis forma: civitatis status (state of the country): reipublice ratio or modus (with reference to the nature of the government): reipublice genus (considered as a species of the various constitutions): instituta et leges (its laws and institutions collectively): a constitution very judiciously established by our fathers, descriptio civitatis a majoribus nostris sapientissime constituta: to change the constitution, formam reipublice mutare: to give a constitution to a state, rempublicam institui: temperare: rempublicam imperi: against the constitution of the country, * legibus civitatis repugnans: non legitimus; non iustus.*

*CONSTITUTIONAL, legitimus: * legitimus civitatis conveniens: non constitutionalis, * legitimus civitatis repugnans. || Arising from constitution of body, mostly by innatus: insitus: ingeneratus: ingenuus or insitus et innatus (innate): naturalis: natus (natural, opposed to what is artificial or assumed): congenetrus: a parentibus propagatus: avitus (e. g., hereditary).*

CONSTITUTIONALLY, legitime: not constitutionally, non legitime; non iuste.

CONSTRAIN, aliquem vi cogere or cogere only (if = necessitate; to, &c., ut with subjunctive): aliquem vi cogere ad aliquid (or with following infinitive): alicui necessitatem imponere or injicere aliquid

faciendi: to constrain one's self, sibi vim facere: natura repugnare: to be constrained, necessario cogi (with following infinitive). Vid. COMPEL.

CONSTRAINED, by the past participle of the verbs under CONSTRAIN, if = compel. || Not natural, coactus, durus (hard): contortus (Cic.): a constrained style, oratio contorta: a constrained look, vultus compositus, fictus: a constrained laugh, risus invitus, coactus, fictus. Vid. FORCED.

CONSTRAINT. Vid. COMPELSON.

CONSTRUCT or CONSTRINGE, || to contract, contrahere (opposed to porrigere, tendere). || To bind, copulando jungere or conjungere: constringere: astringere (to pull closely together; then of cold, also of medicines; opposed to solvere): coartare (to draw into a narrow compass).

CONSTRUCTION, constructio (general term): constructio (properly, the tying or lacing together, then of the inner parts of the body by medicines; late).

CONSTRUCT, edificare (the proper word; e. g., ships, towns, &c.): struere: construere (e. g., a building, vessel, &c.). JN. construere atque edificare: exstruere (erect, e. g., a tower): condere (to found, e. g., a town): excitare (erect, e. g., a monument, tower, &c.): educere (to erect a lofty building; e. g., pyramids): facere (to make, build in general): architectari (to construct according to the rules of art; e. g., a temple, &c.): praestruere alicui rei (before any object): astruere, adjungere aliquid alicui rei (near or joining any object): to construct close together; e. g., houses, domos continuare (Sall., Cat., 50, 9, Her.), all around, circum struere: of hewn stone, saxo quadrato construere: to construct a house, exstruere or edificare domum: to construct a bridge over a river, pontem in flumine (not in flumen) facere, efflicere, injicere: to construct fortifications, munimenta excitare: to construct (describe) on a given line an equilateral triangle, in data lineâ triangulum æquis lateribus constituere (Quint., 1, 10, 3). GRAMM., componere.

CONSTRUCTION, || the act of constructing, edificatio: exedificatio: exstructio: construction of a wall, ductus muri. || Grammatical construction, verborum conformatio or compositio (the way in which one word follows another): consecutio verborum (the logical order of the words according to grammar): constructio (is used in Cicero for the artificial arrangement of a speech; but in grammarians = construction). || Meaning, sense; e. g., a word admits of various constructions, hujus vocis potestas multiplex est (after Auct. ad Her., 4, 54, in.); this word does not admit of any other construction but, &c., neque alia aliâ hujus verbo subjecta notio est, nisi, &c.: whenever a word admits of more than one construction, quum verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi: to put a good or favorable construction on any thing, aliquid in bonam partem accipere or bene interpretari: sine offensione accipere aliquid: to put the worst construction on any thing, in malam partem accipere or male interpretari aliquid: to put a better or more favorable construction on any thing, in meliorem or in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari aliquid: a worse construction, in peiorem partem accipere or deterius interpretari aliquid: a worse construction on every thing, omnia in deterius trahere (Obs., these phrases with the comparative are used where we should use the positive: "to put a good, bad, &c., construction on any thing"): to put a construction on any thing that it was not intended to have, aliter aliquid, ac dictum erat, accipere.

CONSTRUCTOR, edificator: conditor (founder).

*CONSTRUE, interpretari aliquid: explanare (general terms): "to construe any thing favorably, unfavorably." &c. [vid. "put a good, bad, &c., construction on" under CONSTRUCTION]. || In the technical sense of construing Latin, &c., * verba ita iter se jungere, ut*

nostra loquendi consuetudo fert. "To be construed with" = to be followed by, &c., jungi or conjungi cum, &c. (e. g. hoc verbum conjungitur cum alativo: *non* not construitur).

CONSUBSTANTIAL, consubstantialis (Tert.): ejusdem nature.

CONSUL, consul (at Rome): one who has been consul, vir consularis: the consul of last year, qui proximo anno consulatum gerebat: who is consul for the second time, bis consul: for the third, fifth, &c., time, tertium, quintum consul: regarding the consul, consularis: he was unanimously elected consul, populi cunctis suffragiis consul factus or declaratus est. || Mercantile agent, procurator mercaturæ. The Dutch consul at Livorno, *procurator mercaturæ Batavorum in Italia portu Liburno (Wyttenb.).

CONSULATE, dignitas consularis; CONSULSHIP, fastigium consulare (the dignity): consularis (the office or duty).

CONSULT, || to ask advice, aliquem consulere (general term, also, to consult a physician): about any thing, de re: by letter, per literas: petere consilium ab aliquo: exquirere consilium alicujus (stronger terms): aliquem in consilium adhibere: rogare, interrogare aliquem sententiam (to ask any body's opinion, the latter of a presiding senator): *rogare, quid alicui videatur, quid censeat (general terms): to consult the books of the Sibyl, adire libros Sibyllinos: to send to Delphi to consult the oracle, mittere Delphos consulum or deliberatum: consulted, rogatus, interrogatus (asked one's opinion). || To take counsel with any body, consiliari: in consilium ire (the latter of judges, &c.): deliberare (to take into consideration), also habere deliberationem: consulere or consultare: consilium inire or capere (to take counsel): about any thing, de re: with any body, deliberare or consultare cum aliquo: aliquem in consilium vocare or assumere: consilium capere una cum aliquo: aliquem adhibere in consilium or ad deliberationes: with any body about any thing, aliquem (or aliquid) in consilium alicujus rei adhibere: consilia inter se communicare: for the sake of consulting, consiliandi causa: one must consult about any thing, consilii res est: res in deliberationem cadit: to consult nobody, se solum in consilium vocare: as to the rest, you had better consult yourself, de reliquo malo te ipsum loqui tecum (Cic. ad Div., 12, 3, cstr.). || Have regard to: to consult any body's interests, consulere alicui: consulere or prospicere alienjans salutem or rationibus: to consult the interests of mankind, utilitati hominum consulere.

CONSULTATION, consultatio: consilium (the taking counsel with one's self or with others; the former as action): deliberatio (the careful consideration of what is to be done, or what resolution is to be taken, Cic., Off., 1, 3, 9; Att., 8, 15, 2). JN. deliberatio et consultatio: to hold a consultation, consulere or deliberare: consilium habere de re: deliberationes habere de re (of several persons): to hold a consultation with any body, deliberare, consultare cum aliquo (Cic.). || To hold consultations on the state of the republic, deliberationes habere de republica (Cic.): to require any consultation, aliquem in deliberationem or consultationem res venit: to call or invite any body to a consultation, aliquem adhibere in consilium or ad deliberationes (Cic.).

CONSUME, || to destroy, consumere: assumere; conficere (e. g., of core, &c.). JN. conficere et consumere: haurire (of fire; of which consume, assumere, are also used): to be consumed by fire, flammis absumi: incendio consumi: fire consumes all things, ignis consumit omnia: the fire consumes every thing, ignis omnia destruit ac dissipat: any body is consumed by grief, aggritudo exest alicujus animum: to be consumed by grief, morore consumi: to consume one's energies, strength, &c., vires consumere. Time consumes all things, nihil est quod non conficiat vetustas: to consume one's

self (itself), se conficere; tabescere [vid. CONSUME, INTRA.]: consuming, tabiditas (perturbationes, morbus): omnia hauriens (of fire). || To lavish; e. g., property, effundere, conficere. JN. effundere et consumere s dissipare: obliterare: lacere rare (e. g., patrimonium, patria bona): perdere (consume unnecessarily, waste; e. g., tempus, or tempore abdere). || To use for the sustenance of the body, edere: comedere (eat up): excedere (eat away or up; used also of grief).

CONSUME, INTRA, se conficere: tabescere: contabescere (to waste away gradually; of persons; e. g., morbo, desiderio).

CONSUMER, consumitor: confector (veterani consumtores, sc. patrimonii, Sen.). [Vid. TO CONSUME.] || The consumer (opposed to "the seller"), emitor, emtores.

CONSUMMATE, ad exitum adducere: ad finem perducere: conficere (finish): consummare (classical, after the Augustan Age; vid. Ruhnck., Vel., 2, 89): absolvere: perficere [SYN. IN PERFECT, &c.]: ad effectum adducere (opposed to spe concipere, Cic.): ad effectum alicujus rei pervenire (e. g., consiliorum, Cic.).

CONSUMMATE, adj., summus: perfectus: absolutus. JN. perfectus atque absolutus: absolutus et perfectus: expletus et perfectus: perfectus cumulatusque: perfectus completusque (having the highest degree of perfection): also absolutus omnibus numeris: perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus (perfect in every part). A consummate philosopher, philosophus absolutus: a consummate orator, orator perfectus: homo perfectus in dicendo: a man of consummate learning, homo vir doctissimus: homo nobilis et clarus ex doctrina: a physician of consummate skill, medicus arte insignis. For a consummate rogue, rascal, fool, &c., vid. ARRANT.

CONSUMMATELY, perfecte: absolute: plane: prorsus: omnino: summe (in the highest degree: officiosus, Cic.). Sometimes by superlative adjective: consummately foolish, stolidissimus: stultissimus: consummately impudent, impudentissimus: bene et naviter impudens (Cic.).

CONSUMMATION. || The completing, confectio: consummatio (post-Augustan): effectio: effectus (the carrying into effect): peractio: executio (execution): finis; exitus (end). || State of completion, absolutio: perfectio. JN. absolutio perfectioque: to bring one's plans to their consummation, consiliorum suorum executorem esse: the work has not yet been brought to its consummation, operi nondum accessit ultima manus: to bring any thing to its consummation, aliquid ad exitum or ad finem adducere.

CONSUMPTION, consumptio (a consuming; vid. TO CONSUME). || The disease, tabes (of which Cels., 3, 22, gives the different kinds in Greek; later writers in Latin; as, atrophica; cachexia; phthisis). A slow consumption, lenta tabes: to fall into a consumption, corpus ad tabem venire: tabes aliquem invadit: to be dying of consumption, *tabe laborare [Sidon., Ep., 5, 14, uses phthisicare, to be suffering from consumption]: to die of a rapid consumption, subito macie, et deinde morte corripit. Obs. Phthisis (as according to Cels., 3, 22) the longe periculosissima species; oritur forte e capite: inde in pulmonem destillat: hanc eputilem accedit; ex hac febricula levis fit, quæ etiam cum quævis, tamen, repetit: frequens tussis est: pns exaceratur: interdum cruentum aliquid. This is "vera phthisis."

CONSUMPTIVE, tabidus (general term): phthisicus (phthisis, phthisical, Vitr., Plin.): to be consumptive, *tabe laborare [Sidon., phthisicare]. [Vid., also, CONSUMPTION.] || Destructive, vid.

CONTACT, tactus: tactus (a touching): contactus (e. g., mulieris, viri: also, improperly, contactus valetiorum) and = "contagious example," Tac): contagio (contact, in a good or bad sense: contagium only in poets [in plural], and in post-Augustan prose): not to come into contact with any thing, ne minimâ quidem alicui

jus rei societate contacti: point of contact, *punctum contactus (properly, in geometry): angle of contact (where two lines cross each other), *angulus contactus.

CONTAGION, contactus (properly and tropically as act): contagio (contagium only in post-Augustan prose; in plural in poets, Lucr., Hor.: the infection and the disease itself; properly and tropically). They keep their morals pure from contagio, mores sinceris integrosque a contagione servant [with genitive of the persons from whom the infection proceeds; e. g., accolarum]. To infect a whole flock by contagio, universum gregem contagione prosternere: the disease propagates itself by contagio, contactu morbus in alios vulgatur: crime, like a plague, spreads among the well-disposed by contagio, licentia scelerum, quasi tabes, ad integros contactu procedit [Sall., Fragm., 1, 19, p. 230]. Vid. CONTAGIOUSNESS.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, contagiosus (Veget., but used in modern medicine): a contagious disease, contagio (unclassical, contagium) morbi: pestilentia: vulgatus in homines morbus (of one that has proved itself contagious, Liv.). A contagious example, contactus (e. g., ceteræ legiones, contactu bellum meditabantur, Tac.).

CONTAGIOUSNESS, contactus (e. g., dominationis, Tac.): contagio (e. g., criminis; illius sceleris; turpitudinis): contagiones (e. g., Græciam evexit contagionibus malorum, Cic.): contagia, plural (in poetry, and post-Augustan prose; e. g., Lucr., Hor., scelerum, Luc.).

CONTAIN, || To hold (as a vessel, &c.), continere: complecti: comprehendere: habere (e. g., quid tandem habuit liber iste, quod, &c., what, after all, did the book contain, which, &c.; vid. Cic., Brut., 4, 14): to be contained in any thing, aliqua re contineri: in aliqua re inesse: to be contained in philosophical works, philosophorum libris contineri (Cic.). || Restraining: to contain one's self, se tenere, cohibere, coercere, or continere, potentem sui or mentis esse: competentem esse sui, or mentis, or animi: in potestate mentis esse, to be hardly able to contain one's self, vix se continere posse, quin, &c., vix temperare sibi posse, quin, &c.: I can hardly contain myself, vix comprimor, quin, &c. (vid. Plaut., Most., 1, 3, 46): to be unable to contain one's self, sui non potentem or sui impotentem esse: sui non competentem esse; also non apud se esse (to be beside one's self; e. g., præ iracundiâ, not to contain one's anger): to contain one's anger, iram reprimere: not to contain one's anger, irâ teneri: not to be able to contain one's anger, impotentem esse iræ: to contain any body in his duty (Spenser), coercere aliquem et in officio continere: to contain one's tears, lacrimas tenere: fletum reprimere: lacrimis temperare (Cic.): one's laughter, risum tenere, continere. Vid. RESTRAIN.

CONTAMINATE, contaminare: com maculare: inquinare: polluere: spurcare: conspurcare [SYN. IN DEFILÉ]: obliterare (e. g., parricidio oblitus, Cic.): foetare (to defile, to make foul): violare (to dishonor, also to profane): to contaminate one's self, se inquinare sordibus; turpitudinis notam subire (to disgrace one's self): to contaminate one's hands with blood, contaminare se sanguine (Cic.): manus suas sanguine cruentare: to contaminate one's character by debauchery, vitam oblinere libidine: libidinibus inquinari: to contaminate one's glory, gloriam foedare, infuscare: one's fame, famam inquinare: to contaminate the mind by all manner of wickedness, contaminare mentem omni scelere (Lir.): to be contaminated, contaminari (e. g., parricidio): contaminated with crime, stultis commaculatus (Tac.): to be contaminated by no crime, nullo crimine inbutum esse: not contaminated, inviolatus.

CONTAMINATION, contaminatio: pollutio (both late): macula: labes (blot; stigma): contagio: contactus (contagious infection): free from contamination, inviolatus (opposed to pollutus).

CONTEMN. Vid. DESPISE.

CONTEMPLATE, PROP., spectare:

contemplari (only of contemplating natural objects or works of art): considerare (to examine or consider with reference to forming a choice or decision: when applied to beauties of nature or art, considerare is an act of the understanding; contemplari of the feeling or imagination; cf. Cic., Off., 1, 41, 147; Gell., 2, 21): intueri (to fix one's eyes upon). JN. intueri et contemplari: contueri (to contemplate with fixed attention): oculis collustrare or perlustrare (to survey carefully): viscere: invisere (to take a close view, especially of things that interest us, Görzen, Cic., Fin., 5, 1, 1, p. 531): perspicere (to look through and through; examine carefully). JN. contueri perspicereque. To contemplate eagerly, intently, &c., intētis oculis contemplari. IMPROPR., contemplari animo, or animo et cogitatione: considerare secum in animo, or simply contemplari or considerare, and JN. contemplari et considerare: referre animum ad aliquid (to direct one's mind to any object): lustrare animo, or ratione animoque: perlustrare animo, or mente animoque: circumspicere mente: perpendere, expendere (weigh): to contemplate any thing with the utmost care, aliquid quam maxime intētis oculis, ut alunt, acerrime contemplari: to contemplate the thing as it really is, ad veritatem revocare rationem: to contemplate one's self, considerare se ipsum cum animo: contemplatione sui frui.

CONTEMPLATION, contemplatio: consideratio: inspectio (as well with the eyes as with the mind): careful, minute contemplation, conspectus (e.g., of nature, nature): repeated or diligent, constant contemplation, contemplationes (vid. Görzen, Cic., Fin., 5, 19, 51): to be blind in the contemplation of things, cæcum esse in contemplandis rebus: a careful and accurate contemplation, magna ac diligens contemplatio (Cic.): the contemplation of nature, consideratio contemplatione naturæ. || Meditation [vid.], meditatio: contentatio: to be wrapped in contemplation, multa cum animo suo cogitare: wrapped in contemplation, mente in aliquā re defixus: in cogitatione defixus: worthy of contemplation, contemplatione dignus: contemplandus: considerandus: viscendus. [Vid. CONSIDERATION.] || To have any thing in contemplation, agitare aliquid with (in) mente or animo: cogitare (with following infinitive): parare (to be preparing): moliri (a great and difficult work): id agere, ut, &c.: the contemplation of great undertakings, magnarum rerum asiatio. Vid. PURPOSE.

CONTEMPLATIVE, contemplativus (philosophical technical term, Sen. Ep., 95, 10, philosophia contemplativa opposed to activa). A contemplative life, degendæ vitæ ratio in contemplatione et cognitione rerum (divinarum) posita (Cic., Fin., 5, 4, 11): contemplative philosophy, philosophia contemplativa (Sen.): or quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur: to be a contemplative philosopher, or to lead a contemplative life, studium in contemplatione rerum collocare (in a philosophical sense): contemplative studies or pursuits, studia cogitationis (Cic., Off., 1, 6, 19), or studia scientiæ cognitionisque.

CONTEMPLATOR, contemplator: feminine contemplatrix: animadversor (who watches any thing, Cic., Off., 1, 41, 146): contemplator of nature, speculator venatorque naturæ (Cic., N. D., 1, 30, in.). Vid., also, OBSERVER.

TEMPORARY, quod uno or uno et eodem tempore est or fit. To be contemporary, eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse or fieri (of things). || Of persons, equalis alicui or alicuius (living about the same time), or equalis illorum temporum: qui ejusdem ætatis est [] cœvus, contemporaneus and contemporaneus belong to declining Latinity: any body's contemporary, alicuius or alicuius equalis: a man's contemporaries, ejusdem ætatis or temporis homines: alicuius ætas: nearly my contemporary, meae fere equalis: a celebrated contemporary of his was Protagoras, simul floruit Protagoras: Alcibiades, Critias, and Theraemenes were almost contemporaries, eidem ætati suppare Alci-

biades, Critias, Theraemenes: Socrates was not understood by his contemporaries, Socratem ætas sua parum intellexit: Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur. Contemporary history, historia nostræ ætatis, or nostri (illusius, sui, &c.) temporis (vid. Lamprid., Anton. Diadum., &c.): earum rerum historia, quæ nostrâ ætate, or ipsius ætate, or illâ ætate gestæ sunt (vid. Cic., Brut., 83, 286): a writer of contemporary history, qui scribit (scripsit, &c.) historiam earum rerum, quæ sunt ipsius ætate gestæ (Cic., Brut., 83, 286), or historiam sui temporis.

CONTENTM, contentio: contentus: despicientia (a looking down with contempt upon any body). JN. contentio et despicientia: spretio (a disdain, Lie, 40, 5). [SVN. IN DESPISE.] A proud contempt of others, fastidium: to fall into contempt, in contentiōnem adduci (by any thing, aliquā re): in contentiōnem venire (with any body, alicui): to be regarded with contempt, contemni (by any body, ab aliquo): to be an object of contempt to any body, contemtiui or despiciatui (not despectui) esse alicui: to draw contempt upon any body, alicui contentum or contentiōnem afferre: with contempt, or in contempt, contemtiui: cum contentu: cum fastidio: to speak of any body with contempt, contemtiui loqui de aliquo: to look down upon any body with contempt, despiciere aliquem. Sometimes the participle contentens may serve (e.g., transibat contentens ossa, passed them by with contempt, Propert., 3, 1, extr.). "In contempt of any thing," by contentus or neglectus in ablative absolute: he returned to Rome in contempt of all my entreaties, contentis or neglectis precibus meis Romam rediit: one who shows contempt, contemtor: feminine contemtrix: spretor. Vid. CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

CONTEMPTIBLE, contemendus (to be despised): contentus: despectus (despised): SVN. IN DESPISE: abjectus (worthless). JN. contentus et abjectus: villis (mean; e.g., honor): [] non contentis, despiciabilis, or aspernabilis: contemptible in the eyes of all the rest, abjectus, or contentus, or despectus a ceteris: a contemptible fellow, homo despiciatissimus: homo contentissimus, or contentissimus et despectissimus: to become contemptible, in contentiōnem venire or adduci: to render contemptible, contemtiui or contentiōnem afferre alicui: in contentiōnem adducere aliquem: to render any body contemptible in any body's eyes, afferre alicui contentiōnem apud aliquem: to be contemptible, contemtiui or despiciatui (not despectui) esse.

CONTEMPTIBLY, abjecte: humiliter: illiberaliter (meanly): timide: ignave (in a cowardly manner): serviliter: muliebriter (like a slave or woman: all Cic.). To behave contemptibly, "humilem or illiberalem se præbere (humily).

CONTEMPTUOUS, contemnens: contemptuous behavior, fastidium: superbius: insolentia. Vid. PROUD, HAUGHTY.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, contemtiui: to speak contemptuously of any body, contemtiui loqui de aliquo: to look down contemptuously upon any body or any thing, despiciere aliquem or aliquid, or despiciatui habere, or despiciatui habere: he passed by the bones of the dead contemptuously, transibat contemnens ossa (Propert., 3, 1, extr.): to think contemptuously of any body, male de aliquo opinari (vid. Fronti, Suet., Oct. 51): to treat any body contemptuously, aliquem contemtiui tractare: aliquem contemnere (or despiciere) et pro nihilo ducere: despiciere et pro nihilo putare.

CONTENTD. || Contend with = fight [vid. TO COMBAT]. || FIGURATIVELY (in argument), impugnare, oppugnare. To contend against any body's views, alicuius opinionis repugnare: certare cum aliquo de aliquā re (to endeavor to get the better of an antagonist in argument): concutere (of two endeavoring to do so alternately, cum aliquo de aliquā re): contendere verbis or jurgio (contend violently, in a quarrelsome manner, cum aliquo): decertare (to bring to a decision by argument or

words): altercari cum aliquo (to have an altercation with any body): controversiam habere (to have a dispute or differenc, before a court or elsewhere, with any body, cum aliquo, about any thing, de aliquā re (e.g., de fundo, de hereditate): litigare (to be involved in a dispute, generally, and before a court, cum aliquo de aliquā re): disceptare, also with verbis (to have a dispute, discuss with a view to discover the truth, or ascertain what is right; with any body, cum aliquo, about any thing, de aliquā re): rixari (cum aliquo, to quarrel with any body): jurgio contendere cum aliquo: jurgis certare [vid. TO QUARREL]: to contend for and against, disputare in contrarias partes, or in utramque partem: to contend neither for nor against, in nullam partem disputare: to contend for any thing, pro re pugnare. [Vid., also, DISCUSS, DISPUTE.] || Maintain, affirmare: [not asserere]: confirmare: asseverare: velle: contendere: defendere: aio. To contend that any thing is not so, negare, with accusative and infinitive (e.g., Democritus negat sine furore quemquam potam magnum esse posse, Cic.). [SVN. IN ASSERT.] || CONTENTD FOR; vid. STRIVE (for).

CONTENT. || Contended, vid. || To be content (to do any thing), velle or paratum esse: facile pati. I am quite content to let the balance of kind offices be in my favor, apud me plus officii residere facillime patior (Cic.).

CONTENT, v. Satisfy, vid. || Gratify, please, vid.

CONTENT, } tranquillitas animi:
CONTENTMENT, } animus tranquillus (mental tranquillity, absence of passions and desires; vid. Sen., Tranq., 2, 3): hilaritas: animus hilaris (serenity, cheerfulness): to live in contentment, sorte sua contentum vivere: tranquille vivere: to my great contentment, cum magnâ meâ voluptate. Vid., also, SATISFACTION.

CONTENTED, contentus: with any thing, aliquā re: to be contented with one's lot, sorte suâ contentum vivere: to be contented with very little, minimo contentum esse (Cic.): to be, &c., aliquā re contentum esse: acquiescere aliquā re (not to require any thing more, or any thing else): in aliquā re acquiescere (to find contentment in any thing, f. Zumpt, § 416): aliquid probare, or approbare, or accipere (to approve of; accept). || Absolutely, parvo or paucis contentus (with little): sorte suâ contentus (with his fate): suis rebus contentus; eo, quod adest, contentus: tranquill (in his mind): a contented mind, animus æquus or tranquill. Vid. SATISFIED AND CONTENT, adj.

CONTENTEDLY, tranquille: placide (calmly): to live very contentedly, sorte suâ contentum vivere. [Vid. CONTENT, adj.] [] Not content, which is "vehemently."

CONTENTS, quod aliquā re continetur (that which is inclosed in a certain space): summa (the principal heads of a letter, discourse, &c.): sententia: sententiæ (principal or leading thought in a speech, writing, disquisition): argumentum (the subject-matter of a speech, &c.; for which materia is not classical; vid. Quint., 5, 10, 9, Spalding): epitome (short extract) [vid. PURPORT]. A table of contents, argumentum (will mostly do, from the context): * argumenti conspectus (after pecuniæ conspectus, Gell.).

CONTENTION, contentatio (the reciprocal exertions of two persons to conquer each other in argument): certatio (dispute in general, as act; also before a court): certamen (contest with words, as event): contentio (carried on violently): disceptatio (a discussion for the purpose of arriving, e.g., at the real truth of any thing; also before a court): pugna (between literati in matters of opinion, as Cic., De Dicit., 3, 51, in.: hic quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum): controversia (the dispute, in as far as each believes himself in the right; also before a court; and, in general, a literary dispute): altercatio (any violent discussion, but especially a dispute arising from difference of opinion, and which, at times, is carried on from mere obstinacy,

and mostly with heat: jurgium (dispute accompanied with abusive, insulting words): rixa (violent dispute, on trifles especially; attended by menaces, and even acts of violence): lis (in standard prose only of a suit before a court). To cause contention, controversiam facere (as well of the thing as of the person that causes it): causam furgi inferre (to get up a quarrel; of the author). [Vid., also, DISPUTE, QUARREL.] || Emulation, zeal, emulatio: studium: certamen: an honorable contention, honesta certatio: to enter into a contention with any body, in certamen cum aliquo descendere. [Vid. ZEAL.] || Contentiousness, vid.

CONTENTIOUS, certandi or concertationis cupidus: litigiosus: cupidus litium (fond of lawsuits, litigious): cupidus rixae: ad rixam promptus (fond of quarrels). Vid., also, QUARRELSOME.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, "litium cupiditas: certandi or concertationis studium: altercandi or rixandi studium: alacritas ad litigandum. SYN. IN CONTENTION.

CONTENTMENT. Vid. CONTENT. CONTENTINOUS, confinis (having a common frontier): conjunctus alicui loco (Vid. *Helic. Cas.*, B. G., 1, 61): continens alicui loco, or cum aliquo loco: attingens aliquod locum (Cic., *Fam.*, 15, 4, 2): "affinis, in this sense, occurs in classical prose only in *Liv.*, 28, 17, 5: terminus and contiguous, poetical, and in later writers. Vid. CONTIGUOUS.

CONTEST, v., impugnare: oppugnare (to attack an opinion): aliquid in controversiam vocare, adducere, or perducere (to call it into controversy). To contest a point with any body, contendere cum aliquo de aliqua re: to contest every thing, contra omnia disserere: to contest any body's opinion, alicujus opinioni repugnare: to be contested, in contentione venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci; in disceptationem vocari. || *Vie* with, vid.

CONTEST, s. || *With weapons* (Vid. COMBAT). || *With words* [vid. DISPUTE, CONTENTION]: to enter into a contest with any body, certamen cum aliquo instituire: a contest arises, oritur certamen or controversia: to engage in a contest, in certamen descendere, with any body, cum aliquo: to be involved in a contest with, &c., venire in certamen cum aliquo. I have a contest with any body, est mihi certamen, or certatio, or certatio, or controversia cum aliquo: habeo contentionem or aliquid contentionis cum aliquo: habeo controversiam cum aliquo (general term). They are engaged in a contest with each other respecting some property, est inter eos de possessione contentio. I have a contest with any body about any thing, est mihi controversia alicujus rei cum aliquo: habeo controversiam cum aliquo de aliqua re: litigo cum aliquo de aliqua re: to terminate a contest (by an arrangement, &c.), controversiam componere, or dirimere, or sedare: the interference of the consuls put an end to the contest, intercursum consulum rixa sedata est: to decide a contest, judicare controversiam. IMPOSSIBLY, certatio (e. g., virtutis cum voluptate): there can be no contest between the useful and the good, utilis cum honestis pugnare non possunt: a contest against lust is no easy matter, cupiditatis resistere difficile est: the contest of the elements, pugna rerum naturae secum.

CONTESTABLE, quod in controversiam cadit or in controversiam vocari potest (e. g., disputabilis (Sen., *Ep.*, 88, 37) = a subject for and against which much may be said).

CONTESTED, aliquid in controversia est or versatur: controversus: quod or de quo ambigitur (the object contested; e. g., res, ager): dubius (doubtful). JN. dubius controversusque. [In *Liv.*, 3, 72, and Sen., *Ep.*, 85, 20, we find controversiosus: controversiosam sibi adjudicare rem, *Liv.*] To be contested, in controversia esse or versari: in controversiam deductum esse: in contentione esse or versari: in disceptatione versari. Any thing is still a contested point, adhuc sub judice lis est (Hor.).

CONTEXT, verba (scriptoris) contexta (opposed to singular verba: after Quint., 9, 4, 23, ejus [ordinis] observatio in verbis est singularis et contextus): from the context, "ex contextis ipsis scriptoris verbis: or "ex ipsis scriptoris verbis, non singulari, sed contextis (e. g., judicare, intelligere aliquid). Obs., contextus orationis, sermonis, &c., is the manner in which it is put together, the mutual dependence of its parts, &c. Sometimes, perhaps, continuatio serietate rerum or verborum may help.

CONTEXTURE, contextus (Lucr. and *Up. Dig.*).

CONTIGNATION, contignatio (Ces.). CONTIGUITY, circumlocution with adjectives or verbs under CONTIGUOUS. From the contiguity of their houses, "proper contiguous domos [continentia, coherencia, are used in this sense by Macrob., *Sat.*, 5, 15, continentia regionum; coherencia regionum].

CONTIGUOUS, continuus (e. g., aer terrae, Sen.); contens alicui loco, or cum aliquo loco (e. g., per Cappadociae partem eam, quae cum Cilicia continens est, Cic.; contiguitas atque adjuncta praedia huic fundo, Cic.). JN. continens atque adjunctus (aliquo loco): conjunctus alicui loco (Ces., *Nep.*; not cum aliquo loco, since that would imply "intermediate," "inter alia connection." Held ad *Ces.*, B. C., 64): confinis (having a common frontier): confinis (e. g., contigus tenuere domos, *Or.*, *Post.*, and later prose writers). To be contiguous, adjacere, imminere alicui terro: tangere, attingere, contingere terram (especially of contiguous countries): contigentes or continuus (poetically, contiguous) esse (of houses): contingere inter se (of which each touches the other): our houses are contiguous, continuus habemus or tenemus domos (after *Or.*, *Met.*, 4, 57, vid. *Gierig*).

CONTINENCE, || self-restraint, continentia (command over sensual desires: opposed to libido; luxuria; incontinentia; vid. Cic., *Invent.*, 2, 41, *Gr. i. p. xipura*): temperantia (moderation in sensual enjoyments): abstinentia (in the *Gold. en Age*, is command over the desire of what belongs to another): imperium sui (the mastery over one's own passions, *Plin.*). Obs., animi continentia: integritas et continentia are in Cicero the integrity and continence of a good magistrate, &c. || Chastity, castitas: castimonia (as an abiding quality, and in a religious point of view): continentia (ecclesiastical technical term): abstinentia veneris (Quint.). To preserve continence, castitatem tuere: castitatis gloriam tenere (both *Lactant.*): continentiam servare (August.). an example of continence, exemplum continentiae: to live a life of continence (of a nun), "sanctimoniam per omnem vitam servare.

CONTINENT, s., continens terra; but more commonly continens, fem. only (abl. e and i equally common, *Freund*). On the continent, in continenti (Np.): to send ambassadors to the continent, in continentem legatos mittere (Ces.): to be brought to him on the continent, in continentem adduci: to reach the continent, ad continentem pervenire: to fetch from the continent, ex continenti comportare (things); ex continenti accersire (persons); e. g., fabros, *Ces.*: to leave any body on the continent, aliquem in continente relinquere (Ces., B. G., 5, 8): to spend the winter on the continent, in continenti hiemem agere (ibid., 22). [Politian is wrong in using it as masculine; uterque continens: adversus continens, *Krebs*.]

CONTINENT, adj., continens (in aliquid re): abstinent [SYN. IN CONTINENCE]: castus continensque: abstinent rebus veneris (Col.): to lead a continent life, continenter vivere (Cic.); rebus veneris non uti (after Cic.); rebus veneris abstinere, *Col.*

CONTINENTAL; by gentilitie, continents: a continental town, "oppidum continentis (cf. *Liv.*, 35, 43): the continental powers or states, "principes or civitates Europae.

CONTINENTLY, continenter: abstinenter [SYN. IN CONTINENCE]: to live

continently, continenter vivere (Cic.): abstinere rebus veneris (Col. 12, 4, 3).

CONTINGENCY, || the quality of being fortuitous; circumlocution by in casu esse; fortuito accidere (Cic.); "casu non necessitate accidere, fieri, &c., caeco casu fieri (Cic.). [Kraft gives "conditio fortuita, in casu posita; nulla necessitas.] To prove the contingency of any thing, "probare rem casu evenire; probare rem non esse necessariam. || A contingency (= a contingent event): casus: quod casu fit: quod non habet necessitatem: quod fortuito, or temere ac fortuito, fit (factum est, &c.) quod fortuito accidit. Contingencies, fortuita (plural); res fortituae; casus.

CONTINGENT, fortuitus: forte oblati: in casu positus: non necessarius: adventicius [SYN. IN ACCIDENTAL]. To be contingent, in casu esse (e. g., quod externum, id in casu est: if these things are governed by any necessary law of this kind, that in the world is there that we can be lie to be merely contingent? si hec habet aliquam talem necessitatem, quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuita putemus? Contingent events, fortuita (plural); res fortituae or in fortunâ positae (Cic.); casus. These things are necessary, non contingent, haec quaedam ex necessitate eodem modo semper fiunt (Cic.).

CONTINGENT (of troops), quantum militum quaeque civitas mittere debet (after *Nep.*, *Arist.*, 3, 1): also auxilia only (if they are auxiliaries). To determine the contingent of each state, quantum militum quaeque civitas mittat, constituere: auxilia singularum civitatum describere (*Just.*, 9, 5, 4). To bring one's contingent into the field, eum numerum conferre (Ces., B. G., 7, 75, extr.).

CONTINGENTLY, casu: fortuito or fortuitu: forte fortunâ: temere. JN. casu et fortuito: temere ac fortuito. SYN. IN ACCIDENT.

CONTINUAL, continens (uninterrupted; bella, labor, itinera, febres): continuus (same meaning; bella, *Liv.*; cursus proeliorum, *Tac.*, *Incommoda, Cic.*; labor, *Quint.*; *Labor, Lepid.*, ap. Cic.); assiduus (also uninterrupted; but of time only not of place: constant; imbres, opera, ac recordatio; febricula; otium; sterilitas incursum barbarorum: geminus, *Or.*); perpetuus (continuing all through to the end; historia; risus, *Or.*; defensio contra aliquem: amicitia; sinatus, voluntas); perennis (lasting the whole year; then lasting through many years: militia: cursus stellarum; aque; amnis). JN. continuus et perennis (e. g., motio); perennis atque perpetuus (e. g., cursus stellarum). Vid. CONSTANT.

CONTINUALLY, continenter (in this sense continens is pre- and post-classical: continuo is found twice in *Quint.*, 2, 20, 3; 9, 1, 11), but *Hand* entirely rejects it in this sense: "quod perpetuum est—id veteres scriptores adverbis continue et continenter, non adverbio continuo expriment. Hoc enim non ponitur, nisi—pro 'statim,' 'nullâ morâ interpositâ,' il., 104): uno tenore: perpetuo: assidue (e. g., assidue, pre- and post-classical; *Plaut.*, *Plin.*); SYN. IN CONSTANT: sine intermissione: nullo temporis puncto intermisso (without intermission): semper: usque (always: the former absolutely, the latter with a reference, expressed or implied, to a definite limit). JN. continenter usque ad aliquod (continually up to a certain point; e. g., ad ipsum negotium, Cic.): to rain continually for two days, continenter biduum—pluere (*Liv.*): to be continually at his books, studia nunquam intermittere: totâ vitâ assidue libris; haerere in libris: to be continually at work, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: to be continually beseeching any body, aliquem precibus fatigare.

CONTINUANCE, continuatio (e. g., imbrum, *Ces.*; laborum, *Suet.*; causarum, Cic.): diuturnitas (long continuance, belli, *Nep.*; pugnae, *Ces.*; reipublicae, Cic.): tenor (equable course): perpetuitas (e. g., voluntatis): stabilitas (firmness; steady continuance: amicitiae, fortunae). To be of long continuance, du-

rare; manere; stare; stabilem, firmum, esse: to be of short continuance, non diu manere or stare; fragilem, caducum luxum esse. [C.] "A long continuance of any thing" may often be translated by diuturnus with the word that in English follows "of," e.g., diuturna pax; diuturnus labor; a long continuance of wretched health, diuturna perturbatio totius valetudinis. This joy was not of long continuance, hæc lætitia non nimis diuturna fuit (Nep.); this emotion is generally of no very long continuance, hæc perturbatio animi plerumque brevis est, et ad tempus (Cic.); they maintain the continuance of the human soul after death, nunt animos post mortem manere et remanere. For a continuance, diu: to please for a continuance, diu placere. || Perseverance, vid. A. 1, 6, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CONTINUATION. || Act of continuing any thing: circumlocution by verbs under CONTINUUM for the continuation of the species, ad genus faciendum (Just.). || Continuance, vid. || Continuation (i. e., latter portion) of a narrative, &c.: reliqua pars "quod reliquum est," continuatio: not Latin in this sense. The continuation is to follow, reliqua deinceps persequitur (as promise of the author, Cic.); plura, alia or quædam sequuntur, adduntur, subiunguntur (Kraft). As a title or heading, "Continuatio" may be translated by pars or particula altera tertia, &c. (as the case may be, Krebs); or by res instituta porro tractatur or pertractatur; * porro or unplus tractatur eadem res, or de eadem re (Krebs).

CONTINUE, TR. || To go on with any thing: facere aliquid pergo: to extend, especially persequi aliquid (to carry it through till the proposed end is reached); e. g., an undertaking, incepta exsequi or persequi: emity, inimicitias persequi: alicui operi instare: to carry it on with activity and spirit; perseverare in re or with infinitive (to carry it on with pertinacity, perseverare: to continue the war, perseverare in bello or perseverare in obsequio); extendere (to lengthen; e. g., any thing to midnight, aliquid ad medium noctem: the tattle to midnight, pugnam ad noctem, Liv.); propagare (to prolong; e. g., any body's command for another war, propagare alicui imperium in annum, Liv.); producere (to draw out; to lengthen; e. g., sermonem in multam noctem); continuare or non interrompere aliquid (to carry on without interruption; e. g., opus, Cæs.). || Never use continue unless the action has been uninterrupted: to continue after an interruption is pergere aliquid facere: "to continue a journey" may be iter continuare (Cæs.), or iter non interrompere, if it is uninterrupted; but to continue it after a halt (= to resume it) must be pergere conficere iter reliquum (Cic.); iter persequi: to continue a drinking bout for two days and two nights, continuare perpotationem biduo duabus, quæ noctibus (Plin.); to continue one's studies, literarum studia tendere, or persequi: to continue the war (vid. perseverare above), bellum persequi or (after an interruption) bellum renovare, instaurare (Krebs after Dietrich). The work is continued without any interruption through the whole of the night, nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur (Cæs.); that the work might be continued without the slightest interruption, ne quod omnino tempus ab opere intermitteretur (Id.). Any thing has been continued by any thing up to this day, aliquid usque ad hoc tempus aliqua re continuatum permansit (Cic.); to continue a subject, ea, quæ restant, persequi (Cic.). "The same subject continued" (as the heading of an article in a review, &c.), * res instituta porro tractatur or pertractatur (vid. CONTINUATION). || To extend in an unbroken line (of extension in space), continuare (e. g., pontem, Tac.; so Milton; "a bridge from Hell continued"); extendere (stretch out; e. g., of the lines of an army: cornu; aciem; agmen ad mare, Curt.) || To retain; to perse-

vere in a custom, in the habitual performance of any thing, &c., tenere; retinere: sermo (all opposed to rejicere): to continue a barbarous custom, retinere (illam) immanem ac barbaram consuetudinem (e. g., hominum immolandum, Cic.); you continue your old ways and character; morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines (Ter.); to continue one's kindness to any body, * pergere benigne or comiter aliquem tractare; * pergere beneficia in aliquem conferre; * pergere benevolentiam alicui prestare; any body continues his kindness to me, obtinco alicujus benevolentiam gratiam, humanitatem, &c.; alicujus gratiam mihi retineo; alicujus benevolentiam tuam: to continue one's intimacy with any body, in consuetudine cum aliquo permanere.

CONTINUE, INTR. || To last; to endure: permanere: durare: stare (to last long without being shaken or overthrown: regnum stetit, Liv.; qui steterit idem, Cic.); perstare (in the same sense as stare: nihil est totum, quod perstat, in orbis, Orz.); integrum manere (to last without being injured, spoiled, &c.). || Tenere, in the sense of "lasting," occurs in Livy only of the writers of the Golden Age: the rain continued all night, imbre per totam noctem tenuit. I am your friend, and shall continue to be so, et sum et ero semper tibi amicus; * me semper tui studiosum habebis. If my health continues good, si sanitas constabit (Phadr.). To continue long, diuturnum esse: the battle continued without any pause for five hours, horis quinque continenter pugnatum est, Oss. aliquid non intermittit may be followed by infinitive. The weather continues, year after year, be fine at the proper season, non intermittit semper tempus calum nitescere (Cic.). || Abide: manere (e. g., with any body, apud aliquem); morari (e. g., hic, in provincia; Romæ); commorari (e. g., at Rome, Romæ: with any body, apud aliquem); in those parts, circum isthæc loca; sustinere se in aliquo loco (to stop there, from thinking it dangerous to proceed, &c., till certain intelligence is obtained. Vid. Cic., Off., 1, 16, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).

CONTINUED, continuatus. As adjective: continuus: continens: perpetuus: assiduus: perennis. [SYN. IN CONTINUUM, vid.] A continued stream (of persons), continens agmen (e. g., migrantium). A continued fever, febris continens (Cels.); perpetua (Plin.): continued sleep, somnus continens: continued labor, labor continens (Cæs.); assiduus (Cic.). In consequence of the long-continued rains, continuatio imbrium (Cæs.).

CONTINUITY, continuatio: continuitas (very rare: Varro; of the spine, spinæ, Plin.); perpetuitas (uninterrupted continuance in any course).

CONTINUOUS, continens: continuus. CONTORT, contorquere (used especially of whirling round, hurling, &c., weapons; but also of other bodies: globum, tantum corpus, currum, animum): distortere: depravare (distort, twist in an unnatural, unpleasant manner; with os, oculos, labra, &c.). Contortus, contortus. JN. contortus et deflexus: distortus (e. g., vultus; crura): depravatus (oculi, crura).

CONTORTION, contortio (the swinging round: dextræ): distortio: depravatio (bath of the mouth; also distortio membrorum). JN. distortio et depravatio.

CONTOUR, extrema linea; extremitas picturæ (Plin.): to draw a contour, extrema corporum facere (or pingere), et desinentia picturæ modum includere (Plin., 35, 10, 36); primas lineas ducere: primis lineis designare aliquid (sketch, Quint.).

CONTRABAND, vetitus. Contraband goods, * vetite merces. To import contraband goods, * clam importare or invehere; * merces vetitas importare; rem publicam fraudare portorio: a dealer in

contraband goods, * merces vetitas importans (of the importer): * qui mercatum vetitum facit.

CONTRACT, locatio: conductio (the conductor stipulates to receive from the locator a certain sum, merces, for the performance of some work; e. g., the erection of a building, or in consideration for the use and enjoyment of a thing to be returned. In the case of buildings, the contractor was called redemptor; redemptio (building-contract, or contract for the performance of a work): redemptura (only Liv., 23, 45, redempturum agere patrimonium, and Ulp.). conditio (the stipulated terms). For the general terms, pactum, pactio; conventus, conventum, pactum conventum; conditio atque pactum [vid. CONTRACT]. The contract, lex locutionis or conditionis (the terms of it), tabula locutionis (the contract itself, for which locution is used by metonymy, Att., 1, 17, 3); * tabulae conductionis or conductionis (for the conductor): syngrapha (the deed, as signed by both parties): the portico was restored by contract, porticus locutione reficiebatur (Cic.); they complained that the contract was too high, questi sunt, se nimium magnæ condixisse: to cancel a contract, locutionem inducere (Cic.); pactiōem rescindere (Cic.); the contract was thrown up, renuntiata est tota conductio (Cic., Terr., 1, 6, 17, ed. Zumpt: al. conditio): to undertake the contract, opus redimere (e. g., navem fabricandam, Ulp.), or conducere (e. g., colunnam faciendam, Cic., the person from whom it is taken, de alioquo). By the terms of the contract, ex conductione: ex lege locutionis: the amount of the contract, the sum specified in the contract, locutionem (the sum which the lessor fixes and receives; but Varr., L. 1, 9, 15, seems to confine it to the sum paid for a shop, stall, &c., quod datur, in stabulo et taberna uli consistant, Lib., 5, 15); merces, mercedula (the sum to be paid by a lessee, rent, &c.): vectigal (as income, revenue, &c., of the lessor, &c.): * pretium conducti. The faithful observance of contracts, rerum contractarum fides (Cic., Off., 1, 5, 2). In every contract, in omni re contrahenda (Cic., Off., 2, 18); in concluding contracts, in contrahendis negotiis (Cic., Off., 2, 11) to enter into a contract with any body, contrahere cum aliquo (Cic., Tusc., 3, 36; and Off., 2, 18, 64). || MARRIAGE-CONTRACT; pactio nuptialis; pactio matrimonii (Tac.). The marriage-contract, tabula nuptiales; dotis tabellæ. To conclude a marriage-contract, pactiōem nuptialem facere (Liv.); to enter into it; dotis tabellæ consignare (to sign it, of the actual signing and sealing): to violate a marriage-contract, tabulas nuptiales rumpere.

CONTRACT, V. || Draw together into a smaller compass: contrahere (general term): the limbs; membra (opposed to porrigere); supercilii (opposed to deducere); collum (opposed to tendere); fronte[m] (= to wrinkle it, Cic.); a speech, orationem (opposed to summittere) (into the space of a few books, in paucos libros): constringere (to bind together); then, figuratively = to compress; a speech, chain of reasoning, &c.; astringere (to compress tightly; opposed to solvere; e. g., the hands: then of cold, medicines; and, finally, of compressing a speech): coartare (to force into a narrow space, iter, viam): colligere (e. g., orbem, of troops): coagustare (rare; Hist. Varr.: to contract a pipe, tube, &c., fistulam, Cels.). || Draw together upon ourselves; hence form, incur, &c., contrahere (general term, in nearly all the meanings of the English verb: thus, contrahere amicitiam, Cic.; morbum, Plin.; saginam corporis, Just.; esse alienum, Cic.; matrimonium, Suet.): colligere (e. g., the habit of endurance, usum patendi, Orz.). To contract an intimacy with any body, recipere aliquem in familiaritatem; consuetudinem facere cum aliquo (Cic.); non contrahere familiaritatem cum aliquo, Krebs): to contract an illness, contrahere adversam valetudinem: from or by any thing, aliqua re; contrahere causam valetudinis ex aliqua re (e. g., ex profluvio alvi, Suet.); mor-

bum nancisci: to *contract debts*, *as alium contrahere*, *facere*, *conflare*: *rusti*, *robinigem trahere* (*Plin.*), *from any cause*, *aliquā re*: to *contract a habit*, *facere sibi morem* (*aliquid faciendi*); *but this implies more exercise of will than to "contract"*; vid. *colligere* (*above*). To *contract a marriage*, in *matrimonium ire*, *matrimonium contrahere*. *More under the substantives with which "contract" is used.* || To *contract anybody to another* (*in marriage*): *spondere* or *despondere* (*aliquid alicui*) [*☞* *desponsare*, *late*]: to *be contracted to any body*, *aliquid despondendi*: *contracted to any body*, *sponsa* or *desponsa* *alicii*. || To *shorten syllables by abridgment*: *contrahere* (*contrahi* *duo verba* *diciuntur*, *quum in priore ultima vocalis eliditur*, *quia sequens verbum a vocali incipit*, *ad hiatum evitandum*; *item sine vocalibus brevitas causat*; *ut multi* *modis*. *Singula etiam verba contrahi dicuntur*, *ut quum bis dicitur pro duis*, *ala pro axilla*; *Schütz*, *Lex. Cic.*: *imminuere verbum* (*Cic.*, *Or.*, *47*, *157*; *e. g.*, *nosse for novisse*): *duas syllabas in eam cogere* (*to contract two syllables into one*; *after Quint.*: *excuteere syllabam* (*to throw out a syllable*; *as dixti for dixisti*; *deprenderi* *for deprehendere*, *Quint.*). || *Render contracted (= narrow)*: *to narrow*, *coangustare* (*properly*, *e. g.*, *fistulam*; *vid. above*): **angustum reddere*. To *contract the mind*, **animum angustum* or *parvum* *et exiguum reddere* [*☞* *contrahere* *animum* *is to make it sad*; *to distress it*].

CONTRACT, *v.*, *INTR.*, *se contrahere* (*e. g.*, *the lungs*, *pulmones*: *also of animals*): *se astringere*, *astringi* (*of the intestines*).

CONTRACTED (*as adj.*), *contractus*: *contractus et angustus*: *angustus* (*narrow*). *Contracted means or circumstances*, *angustiae rei familiaris*: *tenutas*: *contracta paupertas* (*Hor.*). || *As an epithet of the mind*: *angustus* (*narrow*); *animus*, *Cic.*: *minutus et angustus* (*Cic.*): *parvus* (*Cic.*): *parvus exiguusque* (*Juv.*, *little*): *tenuis* (*e. g.*, *animus*, *ingenium*): *imbecillus* (*weak*).

CONTRACTEDNESS, *of mind*: *angustus animus et parvus*; *pectoris angustiae*.

CONTRACTIBLE, } *circumlocution*
CONTRACTIBILITY, } *by verbs*: *se contrahere* or *se contrahere posse*; *se contrahi* *posse*; *constringi*, *coartari*, *coangustari*, &c., *posse*.

CONTRACTION, *contractio* (*general term* *digitorum* [*opposed to remissio* or *projectio*]; *brachiorum* [*opposed to projectio*]; *superclavicularum* [*opposed to remissio*]); *fronsis* [*opposed to remissio*]): *constrictio* (*the binding together*; *hence of the intestines by medicine*: *late*: *coartatio* [*of tubes*, &c.]; *opposed to laxatio*, *Vitr.*). || *Contraction in words*, *writing*, &c., *verborum contrahere*: (*scripturae*) *compendium*. [OBS., *notae* *are* *any conventional marks or signs that stand for a word*; *thus Augustus*, *when he wrote per notes*, *used b for a, c for b, &c.*, *and a for z*, *Suet.*, *Oct.*, *64*]: *coitus syllabarum* (*as vitasse for vitasse*, *Quint.*, *9*, *4*, *63*). [*☞* *Correptio* *is "the shortening" a syllable*: *opposed to productio*]. To *write with contractions*, **per compendiascribere*: *notare* (*opposed to perscribere*; *cf. Bremi*, *Suet.*, *Oct.*, *64*).

CONTRACTOR, *contrahens* (*general term*): *paciscens* (*who makes a contract or agreement*): *conductor*: *redemptor* (*who undertakes to supply articles, e. g., for an army*; *opposed to locator*, *he who offers the contract to others*: *redemptor*, *especially of a contractor for a building*). [*☞* *Parochus*: *praebitor* *were persons who provided certain necessary articles for Roman citizens travelling in an official capacity*. This *praebitor* (*in Cic.*, *Off.*, *2*, *15*, *53*) is *probably an attempt to translate the Greek* *ὑποποιος*].

CONTRACT, *obloqui*, *any body*, *aliquid*: *contra dicere* (*absolute*); *to speak against any thing*: *contradicere* *aliquid* or *aliquid rei* *was not used before the Silver Age*: *adversari* (*to oppose*): *aliquid*: *to contradict every body*, *adversari semper omnibus*, *Cic.*: *impugnare aliquid* (*to assail*, *e. g.*, *an opinion*, *sententiam*): *re-*

pugnare (*to fight against*, *oppose*; *e. g.*, *aliquid rei* or *contra aliquid*). To *contradict in a noisy manner*, *obstreperare*: *to contradict with a loud voice*, *reclamare*: *to contradict one another*, *obloqui* (*of persons*), *inter se pugnare*, or *repugnare*, or *discrepare*, or *disidere* (*to differ*, *to be inconsistent with each other*, &c.): *of opinions*: *to contradict one's self*, *secum pugnare* (*general term*): *pugnantia loqui* (*to say contradictory things*): *a se disidere*: *sibi disidere*: *sibi non constare* (*of persons who made*, *e. g.*, *of a witness*, &c.): *they* (*the witnesses*) *contradict one another*, *non congruentia respondent*.

CONTRADICTION, (*A*) *as action*: *contradictio* (*post-Augustinian*): *reclamatio* (*loud contradiction uttered*): *the spirit of contradiction*, **obloquendi* or *obloquendi et repugnandi libido*; *concentrationis studium* (*Cic.*, *De Dirin.*, *1*, *30*, *62*): *without contradiction*, *nullo obloquente* (*no body contradicting*): *beyond* (*all*) *contradiction*, *sine dubio* (*Cic.*): *procul dubio* (*Liv.*): *haud dubie* (*Sall.*, *Lic.*): *non dubie* (*Cic.*, *rare*: *all without doubt*); *sine* (*ulla*) *contraversia*: *to meet with contradiction*, *impugnari*; *non omnibus probari* (*of statements*): *to meet with no contradiction*, *non impugnari*; *omnibus probari* (*also of statements*): *to meet with violent contradiction*, *acriter* or *graviter* *impugnari*: *to bear no contradiction*, *non pati sibi aliquid obloqui* (*of persons*): *to admit of no contradiction*, *nihil dubitationis habere*: *infirmari* *non posse*; *certum*, *evidentem esse* (*opposed to dubium esse*, *of things*; *e. g.*, *evidence*, &c.): (*B*) *as state*, *discrepancy*, *inconsistency*: *repugnantia*: *pugna*: *discrepantia* (*discrepancy*; *e. g.*, *scripti et voluntatis*): *diversitas* (*great diversity between things*, *as Tac.*, *Germ.*, *15*, *3*: *mira diversitas naturae*): *to stand in contradiction to any thing*, *aliquid rei repugnare* or *adversari*; *cum aliquā re pugnare* or *discrepare*; *abhorreere ab aliquā re* (*e. g.*, *a vitā hominum et a moribus*): *to stand in contradiction to each other*, *inter se pugnare*, or *repugnare*, or *discrepare*, or *disidere*. [Vid. "to be at variance with," under VARIANCE.] *There is a contradiction between these statements*, *haec inter se repugnant*, *non coherent*. *A monster made up of contradictions*, *monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturis studiis conflatum* (*Cic.*, *Cal.*, *5*, *extr.*).

CONTRADICTIOUS, *cui mos est*, *adversari semper omnibus* (*Cic.*).

CONTRADICTOR, *obloquens* [*oblocutor*, *only Plant.*, *Mil.*, *3*, *1*, *48*]: *contra dicens* [*contradictor only in forensic Latin*].

CONTRADICTORILY, *repugnante* (*Cic.*; *but opposed to patienter*): *contrarie*: *diverse*.

CONTRADICTIONARY, *contrarius*: *pugnans*, *repugnans* (*of things*): *diversus* (*quite different*): *disparatus* (*in logic*; *vid. Cic.*, *De Invent.*, *1*, *28*, *42*): *obloquens* (*of persons contradicting*). *Contradictory assertions*, &c., *quae inter se pugnant*, *repugnantes*, *sunt contraria* (*Cic.*): *contradictory assertions*, *statements*, &c., **verba*, *quae inter se repugnant* or *non coherent*. *Contradictory laws*, *leges contrariae* (*Quint.*): *to be contradictory*, *inter se pugnare* or *repugnare*: *in maxima inconstantia versari* (*of opinions*, *Cic.*, *N. D.*, *1*, *16*, *42*): *To issue contradictory decrees*, *contradictoria decernere* *atque* (*paullo ante*) *circumlocution*. Vid. CONTRARY.

CONTRADICTION, *circumlocution* *by quod aliquid rei contrarium est*; *quod ab aliquā re toto genere disjungo*, or *disjunctum esse volo*; or *aliud enim* [*hoc*]: *aliud* [*illud*] *esse volo*. *Virtues in contradiction to vices*, *virtutes*, *quae sunt virtutum contrariae* (*Cic.*): *the refinement of those who reside in towns*, *in contradiction to the rudeness of those who live in the country*, *urbanitas*, *cui contraria est rusticitas* [*Cicero uses the gentile after contrarius*]. *National law in contradiction to civil law* (*jus gentium*), *aliud enim jus gentium*, *aliud jus civile esse volo*. *What is right in contradiction to what is expedient*, *honesta*, *quae a commodis non nomine*, *sed genere toto dis-*

jungo or *disjuncta sunt* (*cf. Cic.*, *De Nat.*, *1*, *7*, *16*).

CONTRADISTINGUISH, *non nomine*, *sed genere toto disjungere* (*aliquid ab aliquā re*, *Cic.*, *De Nat.*, *1*, *7*, *16*): *quod aliquid rei contrarium esse volo*. Vid. CONTRADICTION.

CONTRARIETY, *repugnantia*: *pugna*: *discrepantia* (*want of agreement*, *inconsistency*; *e. g.*, *scripti et voluntatis*): (*mira*) *diversitas* [*☞* *contrarietas* *late*, *Macrob.*, *Sonn. Scip.*, *2*, *14*, *Sid.*].

CONTRARILY: *contrariety*, *contra* (*e. g.*, *to the law*, *legem*): *contrarie*: *in contrarias partes* (*in opposite directions*): *"to be carried so contrarily"* (*Locke*), *distrahi in contrarias partes* (*Cic.*); *contra ea* (*on the other hand*, *Not Cic.*, *but Cas.*).

CONTRARIWISE, *ex* or *e* *contrario* [*not vice versa*]. Vid. *☞* *ON THE CONTRARY*.

CONTRARY, *contrarius*: *adversus* (*properly*, *opposed to one who is looking at it*; *then improperly*, *in rhetoric*, *of notions opposed to each other in the same species*; *as sapientia et stultitia*, *Cic.*, *Top.*, *11*, *47*; *but also for contraries generally*; *vid. Cic.*, *Or.*, *19*, *56* [*compared with* *39*, *135*], *Gell.*, *16*, *8*): *oppositus* (*placed opposite*; *opposed to*; *of the action*; *but not in the sense of "contrary," the "opposite."*)

☞ *Contraria cum Cicero appello*, *quae barbari opposita*, *Murc.* *On the meaning of oppositum and antithesis*, *vid. OPPOSITE, s.*: *diversus* (*the diversa will have nothing in common*, *and go different or even opposite ways from each other*; *whereas the contraria confront and stand directly opposite to each other*; *hence diversa aut etiam contraria*, *Dod.*). *Sometimes alius* (*ab*) *aliquid rei* (*inconsistent with*) *disparatus* (*contradictory*; *vid. Cic.*, *Invent.*, *1*, *28*, *42*). *Contrary to each other*, *contrarii inter se*. *To be of a contrary opinion*, *disidere*, *disidere ab aliquo* or *inter se*: *seen here some are of a contrary opinion*, *id ipsum nonnullis secus videtur*. *On this subject authors are of contrary opinions*, *discrepat inter scriptores*, or (*if they are not merely writers*, *but the great supporters of an opinion*) *inter auctores*. OBS. "To be contrary to any thing," *is mostly contra aliquid esse* (*e. g.*, *contra naturam*, *contra officium esse*, *to be contrary to nature*, *to duty*). *A contrary wind*, *ventus adversus*: *to have the wind contrary*, *vento adverso navigare*; *ventus* (*navigant*) *aliquid adversum tenet*: *to have contrary winds*, *ventis adversis uti*. *Every virtue has its contrary vice*, *omni virtuti virtus contrario nomine opponitur* (*Cic.*). *In a contrary direction*, *in contrarias partes* (*e. g.*, *fluere*, *to flow back*, *of streams*, *Cic.*, *Dir.*, *1*, *35*); *contrarie* (*e. g.*, *procedere*, *of the stars*, *Cic.*). ☞ *Contrarius is often followed by ac* [*Pr. Intro.*, *1*, *123*, *206*]: *to move in a contrary direction to that of the heavens*, *versari contrario motu atque eorum*. || *Used as virtually an adverb* [*from being referred to the subject, or to the whole affirmation*]. *Mostly by praeter*. *Contrary to the laws of God and man*, *praeter jus fasque*: *contrary to any body's wish*, *praeter alius voluntatem*: *contrary to expectation*, *praeter opinionem*: *contrary to one's hopes*, *praeter spem*: *seus ac speraveram* [*on contra*, *vid. next Obs.*]: *contrary to my wishes*, *praeter optatum meum* (*e. g.*, *accidit aliquid*): [*☞* *contra with spem*, *expectationem*, *consuetudinem* *is rare*; *for praeter* (*Krebs*)]: *contra*, *quite classical*: *contra opinionem*, *Cas.*, *Sall.*; *expectationem*, *Hirt.*; *spem*, *Sall.*, *Lic.*] *To act contrary to*, *negligere aliquid* (*e. g.*, *legem*, *consuetudinem*); *migrare aliquid* (*e. g.*, *jus civile*) *to a precept*, *directions*, &c., **extra praescriptum egredi*: *to one's promise*, *fidem non servare*: *fidem frangere*. *Contra is often used with atque* or *quam* *and a verb*: *contrary to his expectations*, *contra atque ratus erat*: *contrary to the opinion he had himself delivered*, *contra quam ipse censuerat* [*Hand rejects Herzog's distinction that contra ac compares, contra quam heights and excludes*]: *contrary to what is the custom with us*, *contra atque apud nos*.

CONTRARY, *used as a substantive*: *contrarium*: *pars contraria*, *contraria*, *plural* [*☞* *diversum*, *in this sense*, *bo-*

longs to the age of Tacitus. On opposition and antithesis, vid. "THE OPPOSITE"; my views are the very contrary of these, mihi contra videtur (Sall., Jug., 55, 1; but Kritias contraen). [?] (1) "The contrary" is mostly translated by the adjective contrarius, in concord; sometimes in the neuter; e. g., hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas; identice contrarium est diffidentia; both Cic. (2) "The contrary to what," &c., is contrarium ac or atque; e. g., to decree the very contrary of what he had decreed a little before, contrarium decernere, atque paulo ante decreverat, Cic. To do the very contrary of what, &c., contra facere ac (atque) or quam. [?] As opposed to an adjective, it must be translated by contra: whether he is happy, or the contrary, utrum felix sit, an contra: some things seem probable, others the contrary, aliae res probabiles videntur, aliae contra. [?] On the contrary, ex contrario: e contrario [?] Görz and Ireni say that contrarius has no authority; that ex contrario is used by Cic.; e contrario by Nep. and Quint.; but e contrario is found Cic., De Fin. 2, 12, 36; ad Herenn., 1, 10, 17; 2, 11, 16. Hand thinks that ex contrario = ex altera parte contraria; e contrario = contra, vol. ii., 631; contra (on the other hand; on the contrary): contra ea (Caesar, Livy, and especially Nepos, who very seldom uses contra alone; Freund). [?] In many cases, where the antithesis need not be so strongly marked, it is enough to use at, atque, autem. Far from—the contrary, tantum abest, ut—at, or (Lit.) ut contra: whereas on the contrary, quod contra; as—so on the contrary, ut—sic contra: ut—sic ex contrario (Ces., B. G., 7, 30); for on the contrary, nam contra; but on the contrary, atqui contra; sed contra; at contra; or contraque after a negative (e. g., non enim tua ulla culpa—contraque summa laus, quod, &c., Cic.); not only—but on the contrary, non modo non—sed contra; not that—but on the contrary, non quo—sed contra (e. g., non quo acui—ingenia adolescentium nolle, sed contra ingenia obtundi nolui, Cic.); and on the contrary, et contra, contraque, or on the contrary, vel contra: if on the contrary, si ex contrario (Cic.). [?] On the contrary (in answers of dissent), imo: imo vero, imo enim vero: imo potius.

CONTRAST. [?] In painting, a^{ch}itecture, &c., asperitas (relief; sharp contrast; opposed to monotonous smoothness; e. g., quum aspectus ejus secne propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, Virg., 7, 5; ut aspectus propter asperitatem intercolorem haberet auctoritatem, Id., 3, 3). To form a pleasing contrast, propter asperitatem omnium visus eblandiri, or habere auctoritatem: *gratā quadam asperitate placere [Kraft gives from Doer., res inter se pugnautes, contraria invicem se excipiunt or mirre occurrunt, which is not very happy]. A contrast of colors, colorum varietas: disparēs colorēs (Cic., Fin., 2, 3, 10; varietas—proprie quidem in disparibus coloribus dicitur). There is too strong a contrast of colors, colores nimis inter se discrepant. [?] Striking dissimilitude, diversitas: discrepantia: dissimilitudo: mira quadam dissimilitudo: distantia (e. g., between characters, morum: pursuits, &c., studiorum). A striking contrast, mira diversitas (e. g., natura). To form a contrast with any thing, alicui rei repugnare; cum aliquā re pugnare, or discrepare, or multum discrepare: a striking contrast, aliquid re abhorrere. There is a striking contrast between his actions and his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant: there is a strange contrast between such and such things, hæc inter se discrepant. Vid. DIFFERENCE.

CONTRAST, v., tr. [vid COMPARE, INTR.], differre (multum): discrepare (inter se; cum aliquā re, aliquid re; also in re, in any respect).

CONTRAVALLATION. To form lines of contravallation, *munimenta munimentis obicere, opponere (Kraft).

CONTRAVENE, contra aliquid esse: contrarium alicuius rei or alicui rei esse

(to contradict; id, ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum rodigere (make of no effect); adversari: repugnare (oppose, contradict).

CONTRAVENTION, violatio (with genitive; e. g., foderis): to be in direct contravention of any thing, aliquid migrare or transcendere (to transgress, jus gentium, morem, ordinem naturæ, &c.): violare (e. g., fœdus, jus gentium). IN migrare et non servare; adversari, repugnare (to oppose, contradict): to act in contravention of a law, legem migrare, or violare, or negligere.

CONTRIBUTE. [?] To give money jointly with others, &c., conferre, for any object, ad or in aliquid: pecuniam or stipem conferre: collationem facere (absolutely, to give a contribution): afferre aliquid (Cic.): to contribute for a public purpose, for the common good, &c., in commune, in publicum conferre: to contribute to a feast, symbolam dare (Ter., Andr., 1, 1, 61): to contribute according to one's means, pro re sua or pro facultatibus conferre [?] contribute pecuniam in Cic., Phil., 14, 14, extr., is now read attributive, to give an order on the exchequer for payment; in the sense of "contribute," it is found in the poets of the Augustan age, but not of money; e. g., of rivers contributing their waters, Ov., Met., 7, 231: of contributing to another's years of one's own life, Tib., 1, 6, 64]. [?] To assist in effecting any thing, conferre ad aliquid: vim habere ad aliquid: valere ad aliquid or (stronger) multum valere ad aliquid: prodesse or adjuvare ad aliquid (the latter also with ut, also adjumento esse alicui rei, alicuius rei, or in re adjuvatore, or adjuvare esse (general term for affording any sort of help or assistance): alicuius rei, or alicui rei esse ministrum or ministram (to supply the means of effecting it, in a bad sense; to assist subordinately in effecting it): to contribute much, plurimum conferre or valere ad; magnum momentum afferre ad aliquid: to contribute more to any thing, plus momenti afferre ad aliquid (Cic.): running brooks contribute very much to the beauty of scenery, ad amenitatem locorum salientes rivi plurimum conferunt (Cic.).

CONTRIBUTION, collatio (act of contributing; e. g., collatio stipis aut decimæ; and "contribution," as thing; in post-Augustan writers, the contributions paid to the emperors): collatus, is (late; Censor., quum tuo collatu scirem me plura didicisse); *pecunia ad rem juvandam collata, data: stipis: collecta, æ (money collected or contributed; the former, especially, of what is begged; the latter at places of entertainment, &c.): symbola (contribution to a feast, Com.). [?] Contributio not used in this sense except in Dig. and jurisconsults, but collatio, or, if a forced contribution, tributum: pecunie imperatoris or exactæ, &c.; vid. IMPOST. [?] To levy contributions on the towns or states, pecuniam a civitatibus cogere: to exact the payment of their contributions, pecunias exigere (with great strictness, &c., acerbissime): to demand a contribution from a guest, collectam a conviva exigere (Cic.): to give a contribution, stipem conferre; (for a feast) symbolam dare. A contribution to the expenses of a war, tributum, unde belli impense tolerantur (after Plin., 12, 14, 32): to pay contributions, stipendium or tributum pendere: to refuse to pay their contributions, stipendium or de stipendio recusare: to levy contributions on a country, or put a country under contributions, regionem stipendium imponere, pecunias imponere, argentum in stipendium imponere. [?] Article contributed to a journal: to send many contributions to the transactions of a literary society, *acta eruditiorum multis accessionibus augere (Morus).

CONTRIBUTOR, collator (pre- and post-classical): tributarius: stipendiarius (who paid tribute, &c.).

CONTRITE, *acerbissimā pœnitentiā afflicta.

CONTRITION, [?] act of rubbing to powder, &c., attritio, attritus, us (attri-

tus, Plin., Sen.; attritio, perhaps only Lamprid., and Marc. Capella; Freund). To reduce any thing to powder by contrition, quum minutissime commolere aliquid (to a very fine powder, Col., 12, 28, 1); aliquid conterere in pulvere (Plin.). [?] Deep sorrow for sin, *animus acerbissimā pœnitentiā afflicta [?] contritio has the sufficient authority of Lactantius for ecclesiastical Latin. As distinguished from "attrition," by Roman Catholic writers, *contritio, quam Pontifici vocant. The Roman Catholics distinguish contrition from attrition, *Pontifici aliud contritionem, aliud attritionem esse volunt. So deep or so sincere was his contrition, tanta vis erat pœnitendi (Curt.).

CONTRIVANCE, [?] as act, inventio: excogitatio. [?] As thing, inventum: res inventa (invention; vid. Cic., Brut., 56, 205); ars: artificium: machina (trick, artful means; in Com., technē, strophā, from τρυφή, ερπύλη); machinatio (contrivance against any body, in a bad sense). To apply contrivances, adhibere machinas (ad aliquid faciendum, Cic.). To devise some contrivance, commoliri dolū et machinam aliquam; artificium quoddam excogitare: to ruin any body by one's contrivances, machinis labefacture or percellere aliquem (Cic). The Greeks are adepts in all contrivances for getting money, Græci omnes vias pecunie morunt: a peculiar contrivance of one's own, quod aliquis per se inventit. By any body contrived, ab aliquo machinis (e. g., re, be ruined, labefacti): alienius opera (by any body's means or exertions); aliquo auctore. O cunning man! O clever contrivance! O callidus homine! O rom excogitatum! (Cic.). [?] Scheme, plan, consilium: ratio (means, method): machina: machinatio: conatus (malicious, ill-natured contrivance). To adopt, have recourse to, &c., some contrivance, consilium capere, iurare against any body, in consequence of any thing, contra aliquem, de aliquā re. Vid. SCHEME, PLAN.

CONTRIVE, invenire: reperire (invent; SYN. in FIND): excogitare (think out; contrive as the result of thought): comminisci (devise, contrive, mostly in a bad sense; not used of material objects): machinari (to contrive artificial means; if against a person, in a bad sense; but also used of the contrivances of nature): moliri (something requiring great exertion, extensive combinations, &c., mostly in a bad sense, aliquid mali, insidias or periculum alicui): facere or efflicere (to contrive to do any thing; with ut, which, in short sentences with facere, is often omitted). Contrive to let me know, facite, ut sciam (Cic.): contrive to be at home, domi assitis facite: he contrived to get a surplus revenue, effecit, ut ex vectigalibus superset pecuniam, quæ in ærario reperiretur (Nep.). I contrived to get the first place in the affections of them both, effeci, ut neutri illorum quisquam esset meior (Cic.): to contrive a plan for any body's destruction, ad perneciem alicuius aliquid cogitare (Nep., Dat., 6, 8): to contrive crafty devices, dolos nectere (Lit.), procudere (Plant).

CONTRIVER, inventor: excogitator: repertor (poetical and post-classical) architectus et machinator (the contriver of all bad business, troubles, confusion, danger, Cic.): auctor. Vid. AUTHOR.

CONTROL, s., disciplina (control of those who are teachers, including the state): coercitio (right of control over any body, in aliquem; vid. Suet., Oct., 45): moderatio (act of controlling, calming; e. g., moderatio populi effrenati): potestas (power; e. g., of parents): ditio (power over one who is kept in subjection or complete dependence). To prescribe or possess an absolute control over any body, aliquem in solâ potestate ædificatione teneo (Cic., Verr., 1, 37; of one who is the creature of another): continere aliquem potestate sua (Cic.): to be under the absolute control of an individual, in unius potestate ac moderatione verti (of things that depend on his will, Cic.): to have no control over one's self or over one's mind; to have lost all self-control, exiisse ex ore potestate (of those who, from lust or

*rage, not a suit in potestate mentis, are not under the control of reason, Cic., Tusc., 3, 5, 11). Any one has the absolute control of any thing, aliquis est summa potestas aliquis rei (e. g., rerum omnium, Cic.), aliquis rei potestas omnis in aliquo sita est (Cic.): to have the absolute control of any thing, aliquis rei (or aliquis rei faciendae) potestatem habere; also, over any body, aliquis (e. g., Pontificae potestatem habent iudicium, Cic.): to be impatient of control, * alienae auctoritatis impatientem esse: sibi indulgere: parental control, potestas patris: parentum disciplina: to exercise severe control over any body, aliquem severius coercere; tristiore disciplina continere aliquem: to be under any body's control, esse in potestate aliquis or aliquis rei (e. g., Pompeii, mentis, Cic.): to keep one's feelings and one's grief under strict control, motum animi et dolorem in sua potestate tenere (Cic.): to subject one's self or submit to any body's control, se sub aliquis potestatem subicere (Auct. ad Her., 2, 31, in.): to give up one's power or right of control over any body, ex potestate aliquem dimittere: to another person, omnem suam potestatem de aliquo tradere alicui (Cic.): to be under nobody's control, in sua potestate esse (especially of a Roman who is no longer under the control of a father). || Counter-register, * rationes contra scriptas (after contrascriptor rationum, Inscr.).*

CONTROL, *v.* || *Keep in check, inhibere (to control a lifeless object): cohibere: reprimere: comprimere: suppressere: coercere: continere: frenare: refrenare [SYN. in RESTRAIN]: moderari: temperare [SYN. in GOVERN]: modum or moderationem adhibere alicui rei or in aliqua re. To control one's self, se continere, sibi temperare; sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere; animo suo imperare: not to be able to control one's self, intemperantem esse; sui impotentem or non potentem esse; sui non competentem esse; animo suo imperare non posse: to control one's anger or wrath, iram moderari or temperare; iram tenere, continere (opposed to iram indulgere); iram reprimere: one's passions, cupiditates continere, coercere: comprimere, frenare, domare ac frangere; cupiditatis modum facere; appetitus contrahere; perturbationes in angustum deducere (Cic., Acad., 1, 10, 38): to control one's grief, dolori imperare; dolorem in potestate tenere: to control any thing by strict laws, vincere aliquid severis legibus: not to be able to control one's anger, iram teneri: impotentem esse iram: to control one's tongue, linguam (or orationi) moderari; linguam continere; modum tenere verborum: not to bear to be controlled, * alienae auctoritatis impatientem esse. || To control accounts, * rationes contra scribere (after contrascriptor rationum, Inscr.).*

CONTROLLER. || *One who keeps in check, governs, dominator aliquis rei (e. g., dominator rerum Deus, Cic.): moderator: gubernator: rector. JN. rector et gubernator (ruler, guide, &c., especially of God): repressor (one who represses, restrains; e. g., caedulis cotidiane, Cic.; tributum, Eurip.): custos: curator (overseer, inspector). || Controller (or comproller) of accounts, contrascriptor rationum (Inscr.).*

CONTRVERSIAL, contrroversus et plenus dissensionis (Cic., of a subject): pugnas et quasi bellatorias (Plin., Ep., 7, 9, 7, pugnas hi et quasi bellatorias stilius): contrroversus (that which is controverted; e. g., Jus contrroversum, Cic., also that is fond of controversy, quod esset acuta illa gens et contrroversa natura, Cic.) [contrversialis only Sid.: contrroversiosus, Lic.: contrroversiosa res, a thing in dispute: contrroversiosa res, Sen., a disputed point]. || *Contraversial theology, * theologiae ea pars, quae se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione iacat (Fr. Jacobs): * theologia contrroversa (after contrroversum, Cic.): or * theologia contrroversa et plena dissensionis (after Cic.): * contrroversiae theologiae (after contrroversiae scholasticae, Quint.).*

CONTRVERSIALIST, * qui se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione iacat: a stout contrroversialist, homo peripugnas in disputando (Cic.); qui pugnacissime defendit suam sententiam

CONTRVERSRY, contrroversia (the point about which a contest takes place, the parties placing themselves in array on different sides): disceptatio (an amicable discussion, to arrive at what is true or right): to decide or put an end to a contrroversy, contrroversiam tollere, sedare, dirimere, distrahare, also componere (Ces.): to judge contrroversies, contrroversias iudicare: to leave a contrroversy undecided, aliquid in contrroversia relinquere: a contrroversy arises, oritur, existit, nascitur contrroversia: beyond all contrroversy, sine (ulla) contrroversia: to carry on the contrroversy till night, contrroversiam usque ad noctem ducere: to have a contrroversy with any body, habere contrroversiam cum aliquo (de aliqua re): the whole contrroversy turns on this, de hac re omnis est contrroversia: I have no contrroversy with him, mihi cum eo contrroversiae nihil est: to keep a contrroversy alive, contrroversiam alere (Ces., but of a dispute). [Oas., contrroversari inter vos de aliqua re, to have a contrroversy about a matter, occurs once in Cic., Fragm.; but that is authority enough.] || Subject of contrroversy, questio: rea contrroversa: causa (the subject proposed, &c.), often circumlocution, quod cadit in contrroversiam. The contrroversy is this, agitur de, &c.: to become a subject of contrroversy, in contrroversiam venire: to be a subject of contrroversy, in contrroversia esse or versari: to make any thing a subject of contrroversy, rem in (dicendi) contrroversiam vocare; in contrroversiam adducere or (Ces.) deducere.

CONTRVERT, impugnare, oppugnare: to controvert successfully [vid. REFUTE]. To controvert any body's opinion, aliquis opinionum repugnare (Cic.); aliquis sententiam impugnare (Tac.).

CONTRVERTIBLE, quod in contrroversiam cadit or in contrroversiam vocari potest: contrroversus (that is controverted, and therefore disputable, opposed to confessus). JN. dubius et contrroversus (e. g., res, Cic.): quod or de quo ambigitur (on which people disagree). A contrvertibile point, res dubia et contrroversa (Cic.); res de qua in utramque partem disputari potest (Sen., Ep., 88, who also uses in utramque partem disputabilis; which admits of arguments for and against). [On contrroversiosus, vid. CONTRVERSIAL.] Not contrvertibile, vid. INCONTRVERTIBLE.

CONTRVERTIST. Vid. CONTRVERSIALIST.

CONTUMACIOUS, contumax: pertinax [SYN. in OBSTINACY]: contumax is also the proper legal term for one who disobeys the peremptory order of a court, Hermog., Dig., 42, 1, 53]: imperium detrectans (resisting authority; refractory). || Refractoriolus, pugnaciosus, once Cic., Att., 2, 1, 3; but Orelli thinks the passage doubtful: refractarius, once Sen.; praefractus is (1) rugged of style; opposed to rotundus; (2) harsh, unbending, praefractus et ferreus, Cic.]

CONTUMACIOUSLY, contumaciter: pertinaciter: || *not praefractus* = "in a harsh, unbending manner, stiffly" vid. Cic., Off., 3, 22].

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, } contumacia

CONTUMACY, } (also, in the legal sense, of disobeying an order of the court, &c.): pertinacia [SYN. in OBSTINACY]. To be guilty of contumacy (= i. e., of disobedience to the orders of a court), jus dicenti non obtemperare: to condemn any body with costs for contumacy, contumaciam ejus, qui jus dicenti non obtemperat, litis damno coercere (Hermog., Dig., 42, 1, 53): to pronounce sentence against any body, or nonsuit him for contumacy, * in contumaciam ponam or contumaciam nomine absentem dammare (Bac.).

CONTUMELIOUS, contumeliosus (of persons and things; in aliqua re: adversus aliquem): probrosus (attacking one's moral character). Contumelious lan-

guage, contumeliosa dicta (Sal.) or verba (Quint.); verborum contumelia [Oas., ignominiosa dicta, in connection with imunda dicta, Hor., A. P., 247, not = "contumelious language"]. To assail any body with contumelious language, contumelliam iacere in aliquem; verborum contumeliis lacerare aliquem; contumelliam aliquem insequi: to overwhelm any body with contumelious language, contumeliis operire aliquem opprimere aliquem; vexare aliquem omnibus contumeliis: to look upon any thing as contumelious to me, in meam contumelliam aliquid verto.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, contumeliose (Cic.; also ius, iissime).

CONTUMELIOUSNESS. [Vid. CONTUMELY.] Contumeliousness of language, contumeliosa dicta or verba; verborum contumellia.

CONTUMELY, contumelia (a wrong done to any body's honor). [For kindred meanings, vid. INSULT, AFFRONT, &c.] To suffer or bear contumely, contumelias pati. || Cicero mocks M. Antonius for using contumeliam facere; but Freund observes, that it is not very clear why; whether because it was an archaism, or because it is used in the sense of contumelia afflic, after analogy of iacturam facere. Contumeliam facere alicui, is used by Ter.] To assail any body with contumely, vid. under CONTUMELIOUS.

CONTUSE, elidere (e. g., the foot, pedem): contundere (e. g., aliquem fustibus, pugnis; aliquis faciem palmam, Juv.): obtendere (by trampling on it): sugillare (to strike on the face so as to leave a bruise; cf. Schneid., Gr. Lex., on τρανών).

CONTUSION, compressio: contusio (as act): contusum (Scrib., Comp., 209; Plin., 29, 63, 39, &c.); * membri pars elisa (as thing; the injured limb).

CONVALESCENCE, sanitas restituta, or (Just.) recuperata: inclinata in melius valetudo (incipient convalescence, when the disease has taken n good turn): valetudo confirmata or a morbo confirmata; but as these rather denote "recovery," it is better to use circumlocution with convalescere [|| convalescentia, late; Symmach.]. To assure any body of his speedy convalescence, dicere alicui, fore ut perbrevis convalescat.

CONVALESCENT, circumlocution. To be convalescent, convalescere: morbum (e. g., quartanum) passum convalescere (viresque integras recuperare); recreari e or a morbo; sanitatem recipere; evadere a morbo; ex incommoda valetudine emergere; sanum fieri e morbo; melius alicui factum est; aliquis melius se habet (is better). To be quite convalescent, plane convalescere: to be slowly convalescent, tarde convalescere or paulatim sanitatem recipere (Just.). [Vid. RECUPER.] || Convalescere ex e or de morbo: not, with Muretus, a morbo: the simple ablative after it denotes the means by which the convalescence has been brought about.] To assure any body that he will very soon be convalescent, dicere alicui, fore ut perbrevis convalescat. He is almost convalescent already, inclinata jam in melius aegri valetudo est.

CONVENE. || *Convoke; convocare: to convene a meeting or assembly, concilium convocare; aliquos ad concilium (or ad concionem, Lic.) convocare; concionem vocare, advocare. || To summo a judicially (Ayliffe), citare (summon to appear; e. g., before a court): aliquem evocare, excire (on the part of magistrates): in jus vocare: in iudicium accersere (before a court of justice). INTRA, vid. ASSEMBLE, INTER.*

CONVENIENCE, commoditas: com modum: opportunitas (convenient nature of any thing with reference to time and place). (In a house) one must consider convenience and beauty, est adhibenda commoditas et dignitasque diligentia (Cic., Off., 1, 39, 138): with these faults it has this great convenience, in his vitiis inest illa magna commoditas (Cic., Rep., 2, 4): the conveniences of life (opposed to its necessities), commoditas vite; comoda, ornamenta vite: vitae cultus (or refined, civilized life); also usus only (vid. HERZOG

Cons., B. G., 6, 24). *Convenientes*, commoditates; commodi; opportunitates. *At your convenience, or, if it suits your convenience*, si commodum tibi erit; quod commodum tuo fiat; quum commodum tuum erit: but only if it suits your convenience, tuo tamen commodum; or sed tamen quod commodum tuo fiat: I would wish you to come as soon as ever it suits your convenience, tu, quod commodum tuo fiat, quam primum velim venias; *from considerations of convenience*, commodi causa. **VID. CONVENIENT.**

CONVENIENT. || *Fit, suitable, commodus*: opportunus (especially with reference to situation; then, also, from the time of its occurrence, its age, &c.): aptus (fit): accommodatus (ad aliquid, or alicui rei, adapted to it): idoneus (fit, convenient from its natural properties). *JN.* opportunus et idoneus: commodus et idoneus; habilis et aptus: appositus ad aliquid (e. g., well adapted for); menses ad agendum maxime appositus, Cic.). Sometimes expeditus (offering no difficulties; e. g., via). *Very convenient, percommodus; peridoneus; peropportunus* (alicui rei or ad aliquid): a convenient dress for running in, vestis comoda ad cursum. If it is convenient to you, si commodum tibi erit: but only if it is convenient to you, tuo tamen commodum: sed tamen quod commodum tuo fiat: I will not claim it till it is convenient to you, non exigam, nisi commodum tuo: when it is convenient to you, quum tuum erit commodum: come as soon as ever it is convenient to you, tu, quod commodum tuo fiat, quamprimum velim venias: see him yourself (i. e., have an interview with him) as soon as it is convenient to you, ipse, quod commodum tuo fiat, cum eo colloquere: a convenient time, tempus opportunum, idoneum, commodum: for doing any thing, tempus ad agendum idoneum or appositum: a convenient house, *domus comoda or *commode instructa; domicilium bonum: a convenient opportunity, occasio idonea or comoda et idonea; opportunitas. || *Proper, &c.* (vid.), utilis: it is convenient, convenit (its suitable with infinitive, especially *Lucr.*; with ut, Cic., qui convenit, ut qui—idem improbos se quam populares esse malint): utile est (is useful): decet (is becoming).

CONVENIENTLY, commode; opportune: bene: idonee: apte: recte: accommodate: apposite. **SYN. IN CONVENIENT.**

CONVENT, monasterium: cenobium (ecclesiastically); to go into a convent, *in coetum monachorum or monachorum recipi: more Christiano cultui divino sacri (of one who takes the vows, *Amian.* Marc., 18, 10, extr.): of or belonging to a convent, monasterialis (late), or by genitive, monachorum (monachorum) or cenobii, monasterii. *The convent walls*, *muri, qui cenobium or monasterium, cingunt: the convent-rule, *lex cenobitica (or monachis) servanda: the convent-school, *scholae, in quibus a cenobitis or a monachis, littere traduntur; *scholae, quae in cenobio habentur.

CONVENTICLE, conventiculum (conventicle, used by Tacitus for the place of meeting; so *Arnobius*): *conventiculum sacrum, qui patriam religionem, or patria sacra, deserunt.

CONVENTION. || *An assembly* [vid. **ASSEMBLY, CONGREGATION]. || *Agreement*, vid.**

CONVENTIONAL, quod fit (&c.) ex pacto, ex fœdere, ex conventu (*Auct.* ad *Her.*, 2, 13, extr.), or ex convento (*Cic.*, *Att.*, 6, 3, 7). *JN.* ex pacto et convento. || *Conventionalis, founded on, or relating to, a convention*; e. g., conventionalis stipulatio, *Pomp.* and *Ulp. Dig.*, 45, 1, 5, and 52. || *Conventional arrangements, pacta; pactiones.* || *The word is sometimes used in a wider sense for what is arranged by a tacit agreement or understanding; perhaps upon receptus* (*Plin.*): tralaticius (handed down from father to son; a matter of routine).

CONVERGE, vergere (in or ad aliquid): to the centre, in medium (*Cic.*, *N. D.*, 2, 45, 116): to a point, ad unum idemque punc-

tum vergere; *eodem vergere: to converge to that point, illuc vergere (*Tac.*, but in a figurative sense).

CONVERGENT, } circumlocution with **CONVERGENCY**, } verbs under **CONVERGE**. From the convergency of all its parts to the centre, *ex eo, quod omnes ejus partes in medium vergunt, &c.

CONVERSABLE, affabilis: in omni sermone affabilis (*Cic.*).

CONVERSABLENESS, affabilitas: affabilitas sermonis (*Cic.*, who joins comitas affabilitasque sermonis).

CONVERSABLY, affabiliter (*Macr.*; -issime, *Gell.*).

CONVERSANT, exercitatus in re or in aliquâ re faciendâ: versatus in re. *JN.* exercitatus et paratus: versatus exercitatusque (who has been much engaged in any thing, and thus has had much practice): peritus alicujus rei (skilled in any thing): aliquâ re instructus (furnished with it, of some knowledge; e. g., dialecticis, with logic, Cic.): to be conversant with all the usual topics and common-places of philosophy, habere omnes philosophiae notas et tractatos locos (*Cic.*, *Or.*, 33, 188). *Not conversant with any thing*, in aliquâ re rudis (*Cic.*): alicujus rei ignarus [vid. **IGNORANT**]. To be tolerably conversant with any thing, exercitationem modicam consecutum esse: I am conversant with any thing, in aliquâ re satis exercitatus sum; alicujus rei usu exercitatus sum: conversant with Latin and Greek, Graeco et Latine doctus; doctus Graecis et Latinis litteris (especially with Latin and Greek literature): conversant with the law, cruditus disciplina juris: to be conversant with many subjects, multarum rerum peritum esse: to be very conversant with any thing, bene or probe versatum esse in re; magnum usum habere in re (to possess practical knowledge; e. g., of military matters, of politics, &c.): very conversant with nautical affairs, in rebus maritimis exercitissimus paratissimusque (*Cic.*). || *To be conversant about* (e. g., mathematicae are conversant about extension). **VID. TREAT OF.**

CONVERSATION, sermo (mostly without definite or serious object): colloquium: colloquio (agreed upon for any given purpose: a conference) [= **DIALOGUE**, vid.]: a private conversation, sermonis cum aliquo communicatio: a familiar conversation, sermones familiares: confabulatio: a conversation for the sake of passing the time, sermones ludici: a conversation (a tête-à-tête), praesentis cum praesenti colloquium; praesens sermo: a learned conversation, sermo doctus: to enter into conversation with any body, se dare in sermonem cum aliquo; sermonem cum aliquo instituire, or ordiri, or occipere: to have or hold a conversation with any body, sermonem conferre cum aliquo; cum aliquo colloqui: to have or hold a secret conversation with any body, arcano or secreto cum aliquo colloqui: to carry on a conversation, sermocinari; colloqui cum aliquo; confabulari; sermones caedere or serere cum aliquo (with the notion of a familiar or agreeable conversation, sermones caedere especially comically). I have a conversation with any body, est mihi sermo cum aliquo, about any thing, de re: to touch on such or such a subject in the course of conversation, in sermonem delabi or incidere: to turn the conversation to some other subject, sermonem alio transferre: the conversation flags, sermo friget: not to let the conversation drop or flag, sermonem quaerere; subtilas accrescere [by cadavering to find subjects]; vid. *Ruhn.*, *Ter.*, *Enn.*, 3, 3, 10): to break off the conversation, sermonem incidere or (if suddenly) praecidere (medium sermonem abruptum, *Virg.*, *Æn.*, 4, 388); inceptum sermonem abruptum (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 4, 60, 2); sermonem, quem inchoavi, abruptum (*Quint.*, 4, 3, 13; hence abruptum sermonem is by no means unclassical): the usual topic of conversation is, &c., sermo plerumque habetur de, &c.: to be the subject of general conversation (of persons), in ore or in sermone omnium esse; in fabulis esse; omnium sermonibus vulgare: to become the subject of gen-

eral conversation, fabulum fieri; in sermone venire: in sermone incidere (*Cic.*, *Fam.*, 9, 3; tamen in sermone incidemus): any thing is the subject of every body's conversation through one whole summer, aliquid unam aetatem aures refertit sermonibus: to report to any body a person's conversation, alicujus sermonem ad aliquem deferre: I will send you a full and exact account of the conversation I had with him, omnem illius meumque sermonem omnibus verbis expressum mittam: to say frequently in conversation, in sermonibus dictitare (*Cic.*, *Fam.*, 1, 9, extr.): to speak of any thing frequently in conversation, aliquid crebris usurpare sermonibus: to take part in a conversation, sermone interesse: a conversation gets abroad or is reported by any body, sermo per aliquem emanat. There is some conversation about, &c. [vid. **TALK**]: in the course of conversation, in sermone: to mention any thing to any body in the course of conversation, alicui in sermone inficere, with accusative and infinitive (*Cic.*, ad *Dir.*, 13, 16, 2): a thing is said in the course of conversation, incidit mentio de aliquâ re; incidit sermo in aliquam rem. *Crassus* began the conversation, *Crassus princeps fuit sermonis ordiendi*: to carry on a conversation till a late hour (of the night), sermone in multam noctem producere: he seized upon something that had fallen in conversation, and pretended that it was a commission, sermone aliquo arrepto pro mandatis abusus est (*Cic.*). The language of common conversation, sermo (= oratio remissa et finitima quotidiana locutioni, *Auct.* ad *Her.*, cf. 2, 9, 4, 19; soluta oratio, qualis in sermone et epistolis; and *Hor.*, sermone propriae). || *Criminal conversation*, adulterium. To have a criminal conversation with any body's wife, adulterio cognovisse alicujus uxorem. **VID. ADULTERY.**

CONVERSE, s. || *Conversation*, vid. || *In logic* (the predicate becoming the subject, and the subject the predicate), by circumlocution: in some propositions the converse is also true, quædam et retrorsum idem valent (*Quint.*, who gives as the example, vivit homo, qui spirat; and spirat, qui vivit; 5, 9, 6): of some propositions the converse is not true, quædam in contrarium non recurrunt (*Quint.*, ib.; his example is, movetur, qui ingreditur, which can not be converted to; qui movetur, ingreditur).

CONVERSE, v., loqui cum aliquo (general term = to speak): sermocinare or sermonem conferre cum aliquo (to have a discourse); cum aliquo colloqui (of a tête-à-tête, especially to settle some matter): confabulari or sermones familiares conferre cum aliquo (of familiar or intimate conversation): to converse very agreeably with any body, jucundissime loqui cum aliquo: to converse about any thing, habere sermones de aliquâ re; disputare de aliquâ re (alleging reasons for and against any thing): here they conversed on literary, scientific subjects, *erant ibi sermones de litteris or de artium studiis atque doctrinâ: Tiberius hardly ever conversed even with, &c., nullus Tiberio aut rarissimus etiam cum (proximis) sermo (*Suet.*, *Tib.*, 68). To converse together, colloqui inter se or inter nos, vos, &c. || *Concolloqui* secum = to converse with one's self, to think over any thing with one's self, &c.]. *Vid.*, also, "to have or hold a conversation," under **CONVERSATION**.

CONVERSELY, retrorsum (*Cic.*, *N. D.*, 2, 33, 84: ex terrâ aqua, ex aquâ oritur aer, ex aere aer; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex aere aer, &c. So, too, re tro, *Lucr.*, *N. D.*, 1, 760). To hold good conversely, retrorsum idem valere: not to hold good conversely, in contrarium non recurrere (both *Quint.*; vid. under "the CONVERSE").

CONVERSION. || *Act of changing, change, conversio; commutatio.* || *Moral change*, *morum mutatio: *ad bonam frugem revocatio (from vice): mores emendationes: vita emendator (with reference to one's former mode of life, *Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 4, 3, 11): *accessio ad Christi doctrinam (the embracing of Christianity).

|| **Conversion of a proposition** (in logic), **circumlocution** by (idem) **retrosum dicere**: vid. **CONVERSE**.

|| **CONVERT**, s., "proselytism" (*Ecl., Tertull.*): "qui a patris sacris ad aliena transit. To make a convert of any body; vid. **TO CONVERT**.

|| **CONVERT**. || **To change**; **TR.**, **mutare** (into any thing, in aliquid): **vertere** (aliquid in aliquid): **convertere** in aliquem or aliquid (to convert any thing or any body into something or somebody else; e. g., *Hecubam* in *canem*; *crimen* in *laudem*; *providentiae munera* in *mutuum periculum*, *Quint.*): **convertere** in formam aliquam rei (e. g., *terras* in *freti formam*, *Oc.*): **fingeri** or **formare** in aliquid; **transformare** or **transfigurare** in aliquid; **figurare** in *habitu* aliqujus rei (to give it the shape of something else); **figurare** in *naturam* aliqujus rei (to communicate to it the properties of something else): **transferre** or **traducere** (in or ad aliquem or aliquid, or with adverb of motion to a place; *huc*, *alio*: to remove or change it from—to). || **To convert enmities into friendship**, **inimicitias** in **amicitiam** **traducere** (*Cic.*; of the ground or consideration that wrought the change): **to convert pain into joy**, **dolorem** **gaudio** **mutare**: **to convert any body's gravity into mirth**, **aliqujus animum** ad **hilaritatem** **risumque** **traducere** (*Cic.*). || **To change the use or destination of any thing**. || **To convert any thing to one's own use**, **aliquid suum facere**: **aliquid** in **se** **transferre** (unjustly): **convertere** **aliquid** in **suam** **rem** or **ad suum commodum** (*Cic.*; turn it to one's own advantage or profit): **to convert another man's property to my own use**, in *memm* **rem aliena** **convertere** (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 14, 42): **convertere** in *aliam naturam* (to change into another nature). || **To change beneficially**, in a moral point of view, **corrigere**: **emendare** (to rectify): also **mores** **aliqujus emendare**; **aliquem** ad **virtutem** **revocare** (with *ab aliquâ re*; e. g., *a perditâ luxuriâ*, *Nep., Dion.*, 6, 2): **aliquem** **ad frugem** **corrigere** or **compellere** (*comically*): **aliquem** in *melius* **traducere** (*Sen., De Ira*, 2, 13, extr.: *one who is not capable of being converted*, *insanabilis*). || **With reference to opinion**, **aliquem** **de sententiâ deducere**, **demovere**: in *aliam mentem* **adducere**; **aliam mentem** in **ficere**; **aliquem** **a consilio** **revocare** (with reference to a purpose): **opinionem** **aliquem** **deficere** (with reference to a prejudice). || **With reference to creed**, **ad verum Dei cultum** **aliqujus animum** **convertere**. || **To convert a proposition** (in logic), **idem**, &c., **retrosum dicere**.

|| **TO BE CONVERTED**. || **To be changed into a different substance**, **converti** in *aliam naturam*: **mutari** in *aliquid* (e. g., in *taurum*): **se** **vertere** or **convertere** (in aliquid): **transfigurari** in *aliquid* (e. g., into a wolf, in *lupum*): **abire** in *aliquid* (e. g., *oppidum* **abii** in *villam*). || **In a moral point of view**, **mores** **suos** **mutare**; in *viam* **redire**; **ad virtutem** **redire** or **revocari**: **ad bonam frugem** **se** **recipere**: **morum** **mutationem** **facere**; **ad sententiam** **redire**—in *melius* **traduci** (*Sen.*): *he is quite a converted character*, **totus** **factus** **est** **alius**: **commutatus** **est** **totus**: in *melius* **mutatus** **est**. || **In a matter of opinion**, **sententiam** **mutare**: **sententiâ** **suâ** **deducere**. || **With reference to creed**, **actorum** **deorum** **superstitionis** **purgari**: * **Christum** **sequi**: * **ad Christianam** **fidem** **transire** (to embrace the Christian religion: of a heathen).

|| **CONVERT. INTR.** **VID.** **TO BE CONVERTED**, **above**.

|| **CONVERTIBLE**, **commutabilis** (*Cic.* and *Quint.*): but mostly by **circumlocution** with **verbs** in **CONVERT**. || **A convertible proposition** (in logic), **quod** **retrosum** **idem** **valet**; **quod** in *contrarium* **recurrat** (*Quint.*).

|| **CONVEX**, **convexus**: **gibbus** (opposed to **concavus**, *Cels.*, 8, 1, in.).

|| **CONVEXITY**, **convexitas** (probably only in this elder Pliny): **convexa** (plural of **convexum**, substantively used; e. g., *convexa* *crep.*).

|| **CONVEY**. || **To carry**, **portare**: **as** **portare** (from one place to another, as

corn, *effects*, &c.): **vehere**: **vectare** (especially by animals, a vehicle, or by slaves, all three indicating the state of motion): **ferre** (to carry, e. g., a *statuam*): **baginare** (on one's shoulders or back): **transportare**: **transvehere** **aliquo** (to convey either by water or land to a place; of persons and things): a loco **transferre** or **deportare** **aliquo** (to convey from any place to some other): **transvehere** (to convey across by means of a vehicle, &c.): **abducere** (to convey from a place, especially of persons, then of things also). *JN.* **auferre** **abducere**: **perferendum** **curare** (to convey to the place of its destination): **comportare** (to convey together, or to one place): **transferre** (convey across): **devehere** (from a place; e. g., *aliquem* *equo* **devehere** *aliquo*: to convey any body from a place to some place on horseback): to convey provisions to the army, **exercitus** **comitatum** **supportare**: to convey food (the hand, &c.) to the mouth, **cibum** **ad os** **ferre**, **admoovere**; **manum** **ad os** **admoovere**: to convey across a river, **traducere** **transflumen**: to convey any body under an escort to any place, **aliquem** **cum** **custodibus** **mittere** **aliquo**: not one of the transports that conveyed the soldiers was missing, *nulla* *navis*, *quæ* *militis* *portaret*, *desiderabatur*: to convey the troops back to two embankments, **duobus** **comitatibus** **exercitus** **reportare** (*Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 5, 23, in.). || **To transmit** (vid. **TO SEND**): **perferre** (to carry to any body; e. g., *litteras*, and, improperly, commissions or commands, *aliqujus* *mandata*): **perferendum** **curare** (to have any thing conveyed). *He* *had* *every* *thing* *conveyed* *to* *his* *own* *house*, *ad* *omnia* *transiit* (i. e., from another's, *Nep.*): **deportare** (to have a person conveyed under the care of guards to the place of his banishment). || **To convey one's self** to any place, **se** **conferre** **aliquo**: in aliquem locum **se** **conferre**: **ire**, **proficisci** **aliquo**. || **To make over** (a right or property), **cedere** **aliqui** **aliquid** or **aliquâ re**; **concedere** **aliqui** **aliquid**; **transcribere** **aliqui** **aliquid** (by a written document, *Dig.*): to convey a part of some property, **cedere** **aliqui** **aliquid** **de** **aliquâ re**: of one's share in a thing, **cedere** **parte** **suâ**; also **cedere** **aliqui** **possessionem** **aliqujus rei** (e. g., *garden*, *hortorum*): to convey property to a mortgagee, *rem* *hypothecæ* *nomine* *obligare* (*jurisconsults*). || **Convey away**, **amovere** (e. g., *nebulonem* *illum* *ex* *istis* *locis*, *Cic.*): **demovere**: **removere** (*put it aside*): **portare**: **asportare** (e. g., *corn*, *effects*, &c.): **amolliri** (to remove a mass by violent exertion): **avehere**: **devehere** (draw away by a vehicle or beast of burden): **devehere** mostly with mention of the place to which): **abducere** (properly to lead away a person; then also things). *JN.* **auferre** **abducere**. || **To convey away secretly** or by stealth, **clam** **removere**: **furto** **subducere** (of hostages, *Liv.*, 9, 11): **subtrahere** (e. g., *the baggage*, *impedimenta*). || **To convey one's self away**, **amovere** **se** (e. g., *he* *resolved* *to* *convey* *himself* *away* *at* *once*, *and* *to* *the* *greatest* *possible* *distance*, *statuit* *repente* *recedere*, *sequi* *e* *medio* *quam* *longissime* *amovere*, *Suet.*): **abire**, &c. [*VID. GO AWAY.*] **IMPROPR.** **To convey a meaning**, mostly by *vis* *subjecta* *est* *voce*: *hæc* *vis* *est* *verbi*. &c. [*VID. MEANING.*] || **Communicate intelligence**, &c. **VID. COMMUNICATE. IMPART.**

|| **CONVEYANCE**. || **As** **act**, **transvectio** (conveyance across, or from one side to the other; e. g., *Acherontis*): **portatio** (act of carrying away; transporting goods, &c.): **asportatio** (the conveying or carrying away, *Cic. Verr.*, 2, 1, 40, extr., *eorum* [*signorum*] *asportatio* *difficilis* *videbatur*): **vectura** (the being conveyed by wagon or ship; pro vecturâ *solvere*; sine vecturâ *periculo*; *vectura* *mercium*, *Paul. Dig.*): **exportatio** (conveyance out of a country): **deportatio** (the being conveyed to the place of one's banishment): **invectio** (conveyance into a country): **subvectio** and (*Tac.*) **subvectus** (the conveyance of supplies to an army, &c., whether by land or sea). [*VID. VECTIO* occurs only in effluere quadrupedum vectiones, *Cic.*; *vectatio* is exercise on horseback, or in a carriage, *Suet.*] || **A conveyance** [*VID. VEHICLE*]. *IA*

the plural, conveyances, vecturæ (for *corn supplies*, &c., *Cæs.*, *B. C.*, 3, 32). || **The means of conveyance**, **ocasio** **vecturæ** (of getting any thing conveyed; *ocasio vehiculæ* (for a traveller): *casus navigandi* (by sea). *I* *have* *hitherto* *been* *unable* *to* *find* *any* *means* *of* *communication*, *me* *adhuc* *vecturæ* *ocasio* *frustrata* *est*. || **Conveyance of property**, **transcriptio** (*vid. Gai. Inst.*, 3, 130: *from any body to another*, *ab aliquo* *ad aliquem*): **cessio** (the giving up one's rights over a property to another).

|| **CONVEYANCER**, **scriba publicus** (general term for any scribe, notary, &c., authorized by the state): **signator** (one who signs wills, deeds, &c., as a witness): **tabellio** (who draws up deeds, wills, &c., *Ulp. Dig.*).

|| **CONVICIT**, **convincere**: a person, **aliquem** (also without any mention of the crime): of any thing, **aliqujus rei**, sometimes in *aliquâ re*, **de aliquâ re** (in *pari peccato*, *Cic.*; in *homicidio*, *Plin.*; in *affectione* *imperii*, *Tac.*); or with infinitive (e. g., *to* *convict* *any* *body* *of* *utter* *ignorance*, *aliquem* *nihil* *scire* *convincere*, *Cic.*): **coarguere** **aliquem** **aliqujus rei** (expresses generally only the hope of convicting; hence the perfect must be used of actually convicting; *Ulpian* says, 1, 192, *De V. S.*, *arguisse* *accusasse* *et* *convicisse*): **condemnare** (to condemn, *vid.*). || **To convict** (a statement, &c., of falsehood, error), **convincere**: **rearguere**; **revincere** (by establishing the contrary). || **Convicted**, **convictus** **aliquis** **rei** and in *re*; **compertus** **aliquis** **rei**: of an assault, *de vi*; of a capital crime, *rerum capitalium*. **Convict** by his own mouth or confession, **convictus** **confessusque**. **VID. CONDEMNED.**

|| **CONVICIT**, **s.**, **dammatus**: **condemnatus**.

|| **CONVICIT**, **adj.** **VID. CONVICTED.**

|| **CONVICTION**. || **The finding, or being found, guilty**, **circumlocution** with **convictus**, **compertus**, &c. [*VID. CONVICIT*, in this sense, not Latin.] || **If it is his second conviction**, on a charge of this kind, *si* *quo* *in* *parte* *peccato* *convictus* *sit* (*Cic.*). [*If it is not necessary to distinguish between conviction and condemnation*, *vid. CONDEMNATION.*] || **Full persuasion**, **persuasio**; but mostly by **circumlocution** with **persuasum** **habere**, &c. [*VID.* "to be convinced," *under CONVINCE*]. || **To entertain a full or firm conviction**, **persuassimum** **habere**; **plenum** **persuasionis** **esse**; **mihî** **persuassimum** **est**; **plane** **non** **dubito**, **quid**; **certe** **scio** (absolutely, and with accusative and infinitive).

|| **CONVINCE**, **convincere** **aliquem** **aliqujus rei** or **de aliquâ re** (to make good one's position against any body by incutitive arguments): **persuadere** **de re** (persuade a man; induce him to believe it). || **Instead of re**, **persuadere** takes the accusative, but only of a neuter pronoun: *id*, *illud*, *quidquam*, or *unum*, *multa*, &c. || **To convince any body that**, &c., **convincere** or **persuadere** with accusative and infinitive. || **To be convinced that**, &c., **persuadetur** or **persuasum** **est** **mihî**, **tibi**, &c. [*VID.* by no means *persuadeor* or *persuassum* **sum**]: **sibi** **persuadere** (to convince one's self): *I* *am* *convinced*, **mihî** **persuasi**; **mihî** **persuasum** **est**, of any thing, **de aliquâ re**; **persuasum** **habeo** (*Cic. Verr.*, 45, 25; but *Zumpt* strikes out *persuasum* and reads *habeo* only). [*VID.* *persuasum* **mihî** **habeo**, *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 3, 2, *being* *a* *somewhat* *doubtful* *reading*, *is* *better* *avoided*; although *Herzog* seems to defend it satisfactorily]: *I* *am* *fully* *convinced*, **mihî** **persuassimum** **est**; **plane** **non** **dubito**, **quid**, &c.; **certe** **scio**, with accusative and infinitive. || **Sometimes** **exploratum**, **perspectum**, **cognitum** **habere** **aliquid** (to know it for certain): *I* *can* *not* *be* *convinced*, **non** **possum** **adduci**, **ut** **credam**: *I* *would* *wish* *you* *to* *be* *convinced* *that*, &c., **huc** **tibi** **persuadere** **velim**; **velim** **tibi** **ita** **persuadere**; **sic** **volô** **te** **tibi** **persuadere**: *I* *hope* *you* *feel* *convinced* *that* *I* *shall* *do* *every* *thing*, &c., **illud** **cave** **dubites**, **quid** **ego** **omnia** **faciam**. || **Not to be easily convinced**, **non** **facile** **adduci** **ad credendum** (*Nep.*): *you* *convince* *me* *that* *it* *is* *just* *as* *you* *say* (in a letter), **prorsus** **ita** **esse**, **ut**

scribis, mihi persuades: *I earnestly wish to be convinced of the existence of the gods, deos esse persuaderi mihi—plane velim. I could never be convinced that the soul, &c., mihi nunquam persuaderi potui, animos, &c. All men are convinced that you are as sound a lawyer as any man living, constat inter omnes neminem te juris peritorem esse.* [Obs. That hoc, sic, ita are often used with persuadere, where to us they seem superfluous; e. g., having convinced himself that my letters, &c., quum sibi ita persuasisset, meas—literas, &c.]

CONVINCING, ad persuadendum accommodatus: ad persuasionem appositus: firmus ad probandum (cogent; e. g., argumentum): gravis (weighty; e. g., argumentum: comp. Cic., *Rosc. Com.*, 12, 36); a most convincing proof, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum. [Quintilian uses persuasibilis = πειθώσις, in three passages.]

CONVINCINGLY, ad persuadendum accommodatè; ad persuasionem apposite (e. g., to speak, dicere): manifeste.

CONVIVAL. || Pertaining to a banquet, convivalis (instead of convivialis: e. g., oblectamenta ludionum, Lin.); epularis (e. g., accubitus, Cic.). || *Fond of banquet; company, &c.*, qui conviviis delectatur: qui in conviviis versatur: qui nullum convivium renuit: qui cœnas obit; ad cœnas itat, &c. [epulo, late, *Appul.*]. || *One suited to be a pleasant guest. A convivial person, conviva comestus, hilaris. || A convivial meeting, convivium: compositio (if there is much drinking): comissatio (of a riotous kind): accubitus epularis (in Cic., but rather as a definition of convivium, &c.).*

CONVIVIALITY, either circumlocution, by latum convivam agere (Hor.), &c., or by the general terms for MIRTH.

CONVOCATION, convocatio (the act of convoking, pseudo-Cic.). || *Assembly, congregation, vid.*

CONVOKE, convocare: to convoke an assembly of the people, in concionem vocare or convocare populum; also convocare populum only: to convoke the senate, senatum eogere or convocare: to convoke the soldiers, milites in concionem convocare (to an assembly).

CONVOLVULUS, convolvulus (Plin., 21, 5, 11).

CONVOY, aliquem presidii causa conditari: presidio esse alicui or alicui rei (e. g., impedimentis): aliquem comitari (general term for accompanying).

CONVOY, s. || *As protecting force, presidium (general term): milites presidarii: (of ships) *naves presidarias. To grant any body a convoy, presidium alicui dare: a strong convoy, firmo presidio aliquem munire: to grant any body a convoy to any place, presidium dare, ut aliquis tuto perveniat aliquem locum (Nep., *Epam.*, 4, 4); efficere, ut tuto aliquis aliquem locum perveniat (Id., *Timol.*, 2, 2). To serve as a convoy, presidio esse (alicui, navibus, &c.).* || Obs. Sometimes "convoy" includes both the protecting and protected fleets (Webst.). *naves mercatorie (firmo) presidio or presidaria classe munite; or commentus (body of persons sailing, travelling together; e. g., commentus nostri Pontico mari se Trapezunte oppido adventantes, Tac.). To cut off our convoys, commentus nostros interceptare (if they were bringing in supplies).

CONVULSE, PROPR. || *Cause convulsions, spasmos facere (after spasmos fieri prohibet, Plin., 30, 12, 36), and probably convellere, as convulsus is so used. IMPROR. || Shake violently, convellere (e. g., rempublicam, instituta, &c.). JN. labefactare et convellere: quare: quassare: concutere: conquassare (to shake): percutere: percellere (to make a violent impression on any thing): pretere, of a sudden, unexpected convulsion: precellere, of one, the effects of which are of long duration). To convulse the state, rempublicam convellere: quassare, concutere, labefactare, dilacerare: rempublicam atrociter agitare (Sall.) the empire, regnum concutere, labefactare; imperi-*

um percutere: to convulse the earth (Thomson), terram ingenti motu concutere. To convulse any body with laughter, magnum, maximum, mirum risum alicui movere, concitare. To be convulsed with laughter, risu ruerre (Nem.), emori (Ter.), rumpi (Afran. ap. Non.); cachinnum tollere; mris &c. edere.

CONVULSED, convulsus (medical technical term, Suet., Quint.). To be convulsed, convelli: spasmo laborare. IMPROPR. Vid. CONVULS.

CONVULSION, spasmus: spasma (both Plin., *σπασμός, σπάσμα*), pure Latin, convulsio (Scrib. Comp., 105): to be seized with convulsions, convelli: one who is subject to convulsions, spasticus (σπαστικός). To prevent convulsions, spasmos fieri prohibere (Plin.). To be useful in convulsions, ad spasmos utile esse.

CONVULSIVE, spasticus.

CONVULSIVELY, quasi spasmo vexaretur.

COO (of doves), gemere (Virg., *Ecl.*, 1, 58). FIG. To be billing and cooing (of lovers, &c.), columbatim labra conserere labris (Martial ap. Gel., 20, 3, 2): labris columbari alicui (Maccen. ap. Sen., *Ep.*, 114): columbatim dare basia (poet. in Anthol. Lat., 3, 219).

COOLING, gemitus. || *Billing and cooing, excoctatio.*

COOK, coquus: feminine, coqua; coquula (diminutive): the head cook in the house of a wealthy Roman, archimagrus ἀρχιμαγρος, Juven., 3, 109): to be one's cook, sibi manu sua parare cibum: a cook's kitchen, puer culinaryus: plural, culinary (Scrib. Long., 230): hunger is the best cook, sibi condimentum fames est (Cic., *De Fin.*, 2, 28, 90) malum panem tenuerunt et siliqum fames reddet (Sen., *Ep.*, 123, 2): a cook's shop, popina: one who keeps a cook's shop, popinarius (late). A cook's knife, culter coquinaris (Var.).

COOK, v., coquere (to prepare food by heat): mitigare: igne molliere (to make soft by heat): to cook any thing in any thing (e. g., in milk, oil, &c.), coquere in or ex aliquo re (e. g., in lacte; ex oleo, &c.); incoquere aliqua re or cum aliqua re (e. g., aqua fervent, cum aqua): to cook any thing well, percoquere: to cook some food, cibum or cibaria coquere: cibum parare or comparare (general term for prepare): to cook one's own meal or dinner, sibi manu sua parare cibum: cooked, coctus; igne mollius.

COOK, v. INTR., coquinarie (Plant.).

COOKERY, res coquinarie: coectura (the manner in which one cooks). A cookery-book, liber, qui observationes coquendi continet (vid. Plin., 18, 25): *liber, qui est de re coquinarie, or de opsonis et condimentis. [Liber de re coquinarie would not be Latin.] (As title, de re coquinarie or de opsonis et condimentis. Vid., also, "the art of cookery," in COOKING.)

COOKING, coectura (the manner of cooking): also by circumlocution; e. g., to make use of fire for cooking, ut igne ad mitigandum or ad mollicendum cibum: meat for cooking, *caro coquenda: a vessel for cooking, vas coquinarium: plural, vasa coquinarie; vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum ut assolent or assolentur; vasa, que ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent: the art of cooking, *ars coquinarie; *ars culinaria: wine used for cooking, vinum coquarium: wood used for cooking, ligna cocta, coctilia, acupna (dried wood which burned without smoke): ligna, quibus ad coquenda cibaria ut assolent (after Col., 12, 3, 2).

COOK-MAID, Vid. COOK.

COOK-ROOM, *culina.

COOL, frigidus (that makes cool): alius (cool in itself, of houses, rooms, &c.; it so happens that it is found only in the comparative; e. g., nihil alius: somewhat cool, subfrigidus; frigidulusculus (late): to make or render cool, refrigerare: frigidum facere (refrigerare and frigefacere, not used in prose). || FIG. Lukewarm, vid. TERT. || With reference to temperature, tranquillis: quietus: pacatus: sedatus: placidus (Syn. in CALM): lentus

(indifferent): sœvus (cool against a lover): cool in danger, impavidus; fortis (despising danger): to be cool, quietum, &c., esse. || Impudent, vid.

COOL, s., frigus (the being cold, and so refreshing, Hor., *Od.*, 3, 13, 10; frigus amabile: algor (the being felt to be cold): the cool of the evening, *aër vespertinus: *aura spirans ab occidente.

COOL, v., TR., refrigerare; frigidum facere; vid. "to make cool," in COOL: dare alicui frigus (to afford coolness): recreare (to refresh): to cool a person (who is in a perspiration) by fanning him, estuam leni frigus ventilare finibello (Mart., 3, 82): the winds cool the atmosphere, ventorum flatus nimii temperatur calores: to cool one's self in the shade, umbris refrigerari.

COOL, INTR., frigesce: refrigerescere: refrigerari (properly and figuratively of persons and things): languescere: clanguescere (to grow languid, flag; e. g., industria): defervesce (of the heat, estus; and improperly of passion, ira): (sensum) residere (to subside; e. g., tumor, animi, Cic.); alieuius impetus, Lin.; or nimis impetus ardorque, Lin.; remittere animum (opposed to a former state of intense exertion or excitement; ab aliqua re; e. g., a contentione pugne, Liv.). Any body's zeal in a cause cools, languidior studio est in re: to allow one's zeal to cool, studium rei deponere: to allow one's intimacy with any body to cool, amicitiam sen- sin dissuere (Cic., *Lat.*, 21, 76; where amicitiam elucere is a doubtful reading).

COOLER, *alveus refrigerarius.

COOLING, refrigerans: refrigeratrix (feminine). Cooling medicines, draughts, medicamenta refrigerantia. All leucures have cooling properties, est natura omnibus lacteae generibus refrigeratrix: a cooling potion, potio refrigeratoria (Pelag., *Vet.*, 28, med): potio refrigeratrix, potio nivata (cooled with snow). || Substantively: the cooling of any thing, refrigeratio.

COOLING-SALVE, *unguentum refrigeratorium.

COOLING-FURNACE, *fornix refrigeratoria.

COOLLY, frigide (figuratively, in a cold manner, Hor., *A. P.*, 171, has gelide in a bad sense): languide (in a feeble, sluggish way): placide: placate: sedate (in a calm, tranquil manner): equo animo (with undisturbed tranquillity): lento pectore († Tib.). To take any thing coolly, equo animo ferre aliquid: placide or sedate ferre aliquid: aliqua re non moveri: non laborare de re (e. g., de alicuius morte, to take his death very coolly): lento pectore ferre aliquid († Tib., 4, 11, 6). To look coolly on (at an action one ought to prevent), aliquem aliquid facient tem lentus spectro (Lir., &c.). To praise any body very coolly, frigde laudare aliquem (Gell.): to think a matter coolly over, tranquillo animo aliquid conferre (Cic.), reputare. || Bravely, vid. || Impudently, vid.

COOLNESS, *frigus temperatus or (Hor.) anabile; also frigus only (vid. COOL, s.). || Impudence, vid. || Bravery, vid. || Indifference, pectus lentum († Tib.): lenitudo (indifference with which one looks on any wrong done to others): frigus (want of interest that one displays toward others).

COOM. || Soot over the mouth of an oven, &c., *fuligo fornacalis.

COOP, || Barrel, euph. || Cage for poultry, saginarium (e. g., includit in saginario; in this instance, for geese, Varr., *R. R.*, 3, 10, extr.).

COOP UP, Vid. TO SHUT UP.

COOPER, victor (Plant., *Rud.*, 4, 3, 51): dollarius (a doubtful reading, Plin., 3, 6, 12).

COOPERAGE, *victoris merces. || Place where cooper's work is done (Webst.), doleria officina (Inscr. Orell., 488).

CO-OPERATE, una agere: in any thing, juvare or adjuvare aliquid: to co-operate very effectually to an end, multum valere ad aliquid (vid. Cic., *Tusc.*, 3, 3, 5) in partem alicuius rei venire; interesse

allici rei (by personal attendance or influence): attingere aliquid (to co-operate in the execution of any thing): not to have co-operated in any thing, allicui rei expertem esse; non contulisse ad aliquid (not to have contributed one's share): to undertake to co-operate, capessere partem allicui rei (e. g., belli).

CO-OPERATION, opera: auxilium. With any body's co-operation, allicuius operâ or auxilio; aliquo iuvante, or adjuvante, or adiutore: to promise any body one's faithful co-operation in any thing, polliceri allicui nec infidelem nec seque opem in aliquâ rei. Vid., also, PARTICIPATION.

CO-OPERATOR, socius: particeps or socius allicui rei: affinis allicuius rei or allicui rei: adiutor (assistant): minister: administrator (who takes or has a subordinate character in the performance of any thing, mostly in a bad sense). JN. minister et adiutor; socius et particeps allicuius rei; servus et minister allicuius rei: to be any body's co-operator in any thing, allicuius socium esse in re: to give any body a person as his co-operator, allicui dare aliquem ad rem adiutorem.

COOT, folia (Virg. and Plin.); fulex, Icis, f. (Cic. Poet. de Div., 1, 3, in.).

COPARTNER. Vid. PARTNER.

COPARTNERSHIP. Vid. PARTNERSHIP.

COPE, *stola sacerdotalis: vestis lineae religiosae (Suet., Oth., 12).

COPE, TRANS., fastigare (to terminate by a pointed top). To cope a wall, perhaps * coronam muro imponere, or * summum murum opere tectorio (testaceo, &c.) loricare (after parietes—opere tectorio marmoreo loricare, to coat them with, Varr., R. R., 1, 57, 1).

COPE with, conligere (general term, when the stress is on the vehemence, spirit, &c., of the combatants, not on the kind of weapons; by two persons or whole armies): obsistere, resistere allicui (stand against): certare cum aliquo or cum aliquâ re (to contend against, with a probability of success; vie with). To be able to cope with any body, parem allicui esse posse (Cic. pro Font., 26). Not to be able to cope with any body, allicuius potentiam sustinere non posse (Cic. Phil., 7, 6, 17): parem allicui esse non posse (e. g., distracti adversarii pares esse non possumus, Cic.): with any body or any thing, non posse allicui or allicui rei resistere: cum aliquo or cum aliquâ re certare non posse (Cic.).

COPIER, COPYIST, transcribens—librarius (vid. Schütz, Lex. Cic., s. v.): librarius (diminutive). || Compiler, vid.

COPING, lorica (any defensive coat of stucco, bricks, &c., whether for walls or floors): corona: fastigium (fastigium, general term for top; corona, with reference to its being set on with a projection or moulding; it was also used for other mouldings or fillets: angusta muri corona erat; non pinnæ fastigium ejus distinxerat, Curt., 9, 4). To put a coping on a wall, perhaps * coronam muro imponere, or * summum murum, or muri fastigium opere tectorio loricare: to put a brick coping on a wall, * murum opere latericio fastigare: * coronam operis latericii muro imponere.

COPIOUS, copiosus (also = copiosus in thought, opposed to exilis): abundans (opposed to inops): largus. Summans dives, locuples (rich): a copious writer. scriptor creber rerum frequentâ (Cic. De Or., 2, 13, 56): a copious language, lingua locuples (Cic. Fin., 1, 3, 10); lingua dives (Hor., Ep., 1, 15, 9). A copious fountain, fons largus aque (I). A copious flood of tears, lacrus illeus (I).

COPIOUSLY, copiose: uberissime: uberum: abundanter: large: abunde: propterea: largiter: too copiously, effuse. JN. large effusque. Vid. ABUNDANTLY, PLENTIFULLY.

COPIOUSNESS, copia: abundantia (abundance): rerum frequentia (of matter, see Cic. De Or., 2, 13, 56; Thucydides creber est rerum frequentâ). Copiousness of thought, crebritas sententiarum (Cic. Br., 95, 325).

COPPER. || The metal, æs cyprium

(sometimes from context, as only): cuprum (whence our "copper" and the German "Kupfer" are derived): of copper, cyprius; cupreus (late); cuprinus (late). To engrave on copper, in æs incidere: containing or abounding in copper, ærosus. || A copper (= small piece of money), nummus cyprius: as, assis (small piece of money): nummulus. Coppers, rudera, plural (al. raudera: copper coins, æris acervi, quam rudera milites religione inducti jacerent, post profectum Hannibalis magni inventi, Liv., 26, 11, 9, Drakenb.). A few coppers, nummolorum aliquid. || A copper (= vessel), vas cyprium (any vessel made of copper): cortina (round vessel for cooking, &c.; it stood on three legs): ahénium.

COPPER, v. (= sheathe with copper): * perhaps lamellis cypriis or æneis loricare.

COPPER, as adj., cyprius; cuprénus (late); cuprinus (late).

COPPER-BOTTOMED. A copper-bottomed vessel, * navis, cujus carina lamellis cypriis loricata est.

COPPER-COLOR, * color cyprius.

COPPER-COLORED, æri similis (e. g., capillus): rubidus (e. g., rubidâ facie): æneus (bronze-colored; e. g., barba, Suet., Ner., 2).

COPPER-CROSS, æris recrementum.

COPPER-MINES, metalla æraria, plural.

COPPER-ORE, chalcitis (Plin.).

COPPER-PLATE, * pictura linearis per æneam laminam expressa (En.): * imago ere excusa (Wyt.); figura ænea; also from context, imago only. A book with copper-plate engravings, opus picturis linearibus per laminas æneas expressum (En.): * liber figuris æneis ornatus (the former, if it consists entirely of such engravings). The art of copper-plate engraving, * chalcographia. A copper-plate engraver, chalcographus. A copper-plate press, prelum chalcographicum.

COPPER-RUST, ærugo cypria: ærugo æris.

COPPER-SHEATHINGS, circumlocution with lamellæ cyprie. A ship with copper-sheathings, perhaps * navis lamellis cypriis or æneis loricata.

COPPER-SMITH, ærarius.

COPPER-SNAKE, coluber chersæa (Linn.).

COPPER-WIRE, virgula ænea.

COPPER-WORM, teredo.

COPPERAS, chalcanthum or (pure Latin) atramentum (Plin., 34, 12, 32).

COPPERY, ærosus.

COPPICE, § silva cædua (Cat., Var., COPS, § = silva, quæ in hoc habetur, ut cædatur; or, according to Servius, quæ succisa rursus ex stirpibus aut radicibus renascitur, Gai., Dig., 50, 16, 30). In a less strict sense, frutices: virgulta, plural: fruticetum, frutetum: spinetum: viminetum (SEN. in THICKET): locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obsitus (after Cass., B. G., 2, 17).

COPULA, * copula (technical term) or

* copula, quam grammatici vocant.

COPULATE. || Couple, vid. || Sexually (of animals); coire (absolutely, or with cum): inire: comprimere (coire and comprimere, also of men; comprimere, of the peacock, Col.): iniri: maritari: marrem pati (of the female).

COPULATION, coitus: initus. The season of copulation, coitis tempus (general term): admixtura tempus (of quadrupeds): tempus, quo aves coeunt (of birds). The natural desire of copulation, coitis libido: catulatio (of dogs and wolves): subatio (of swine). The passionate desire, rabies: coeundi ardor: salacitas.

COPULATIVE, connexivus (e. g., conjunctio, Gell., 10, 29, 1).

COPY. || Of any written document, &c., exemplar: exemplum: a copy of a speech written out by the author, oratio sua manu transcripta: an exact copy of a will, tabule testamenti eodem exemplo: testamentum eodem exemplo (Cass., B. G., 3, 108; Suet., Tib., 76, Bremi): a copy of a letter, exemplar literarum or epistolæ: I have subjoined a copy of the letter,

earum literarum exemplum infra scriptum est: I have received a letter from Balbus, of which I send you a copy, habeo a Balbo literas, quarum exemplum ad te misi. || Copy of a painting, exemplar (Plin.); imitatio: * tabula picta ad aliam expressa. To make or take a copy (of a picture, bust, &c., (imaginem) exscribere pingereque (Plin., Ep., 4, 28): picturam æs alterâ exprimere (Plin.): the copy of a copy, imitatio imitationis: to make a copy, imaginem exscribere. || Of a book, exemplar; exemplum: exemplar typis exscriptum (printed copy): be fore any copy was struck off, antequam liber typis exscribatur (eretur): to publish a thousand copies of a work, librum in exemplaria millia transcribere, or, of printed copies, describendum curare. || A copy (to be imitated by one who is learning to write), versus ad imitationem scribendi propositus (after Quint., 1, 1, 35): literæ præformatae (of single letters). To set a boy a copy, allicui præformare literas (Quint.; of single letters): allicui versus ad imitationem scribendi proponere (Quint.).

COPY, v. || Imitate, imitari: imitando effingere (et exprimere). Vid. IMITATE. || Of writers, painters, &c.: describere: exscribere (of a writer or painter): exscribere pingereque (of a painter only): to copy after nature, or the life, similitudinem effingere æs vero: rescribere (i. e., to write over again, make another copy): to copy any thing with one's own hand, aliquid suâ manu transcribere: to copy the fifth book of any body's work, ab aliquo libro quantum describere: to copy a writer word for word without acknowledgment, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (Plin., Hist. Nat., pref., § 22); furari aliquid ab aliquo (strong term). || Copied, descriptus: exscriptus: transscriptus.

COPY-BOOK, * liber ad imitationem scribendi paratus (after Quint., 1, 1, 35); versus ad imitationem scribendi propositi or proponendi (after Quint., 1, 1, 35).

COPY-HOLD, emphyteusis (ἐμψύτευσις: this is the nearest term of Roman law, being thus defined in Justinian, lib. 3, 25, 3: [prædia] quæ perpetuo quibusdam fruenda traduntur; id est, ut, quando pensio sine reditu pro his domino præstetur, neque ipsi conductori, neque hæredi ejus, cuive conductor hæres ejus id prædium venderit aut donaverit, aut dotis nomine dederit, aliove quocunque modo alienaverit, auferre liceat). A copy-hold estate, emphyteuma: prædium emphyteuticarium or emphyteuticum: ager beneficiarius or prædium beneficiarium (after Sen., Ep., 90, 2). To grant any body a copy-hold lease, dare rem per emphyteusin (Cod. Just., 4, 66, 1); prædia allicui perpetuo fruenda tradere (Just., Inst., 3, 25). The law of copy-hold, * æs leges, quæ ad prædia emphyteuticaria pertinent: lex, quæ emphyteuscos contractus propriam statuit interpretationem (Just., Inst., lib. 3, 25).

COPY-HOLDER, emphyteuta: emphyteutarius (Cod. Just., 4, 66, 1).

COQUET, v., oculis venari viros: in amorem pellicere (to allure to love).

COQUETRY, nimium studium placendi viris (cf. Plaut., Men., 5, 4, 43): immodica sui ostentatio (after Appul., Apol., 323, 11).

COQUETTE, * quæ, quum nimis sibi placeat, operam dat ut placeat viris, or quæ nimis dat operam, ut placeat viris (after Plaut., Men., 45, 4, 43): improba juvenum circumspiciatrix (Appul., Apol., 323, 10): immodica sui ostentatrix (with regard to manners).

CORAL, corallum or corallum (especially the red): corallo-achates (κορράλλης ἀχάτης; agate of coral, Plin., 37, 10, 54): a coral necklace, * linnm or linea corallorum (comp. Bouguer's Sab., 2, p. 151).

CORAL-FISHER, * corallorum pisca tor.

CORAL-FISHERY; e. g., to carry on, &c., * coralia piscari.

CORAL-MOSS, * hchen corallinus (Linnaeus).

CORALLINE, corallinus (κοράλλινος). (Poet. in Anth. Lat., 1, p. 651).

CORD, restis (skin, of different lengths, and for various purposes): restiula; funiculus (diminutive): linum (especially for tying together documents, letters, &c.; also for pearls or beads). || *A measure for wood*. * orgyia (ὀργυία), the Romans had not this measure: * terni cubiti.

CORD-MAKER, restio.

CORD, v., constringere (e. g., sarcinam, Plaut., Trin., 3, 2, 96): colligare (e. g., vasa, of soldiers, Plaut., Pseud., 4, 3, 16: not to be confounded with colligere vasa, which was afterwards a technical term): circumligare (aliquid aliquā re; e. g., char- tam lino, Plin.).

CORDAGE, funes (cords or ropes in general): rudentes (of a ship).

CORDIAL, s., potus jucundissimus; * potus vires reficiens: to give any body a cordial, potione firmare aliquem.

CORDIAL, adj.; verus (true): sincerus (genuine, sincere): suavis: dilucis (gratifying, agreeable): reficiens: recreans (refreshing): with animus, if relating to the mind). To meet with a cordial reception, benigne, comiter, amice, honorifice excipi ab aliquo (after Cic.): not to meet with a cordial reception, male excipi ab aliquo. A cordial reception, * liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, quā aliquis excipitur or accipitur. To send any body one's cordial salutations, alicui plurimum salutem impertire, or aliquem plurimā salute impertire. Vid. HEARTY.

CORDIALITY, animus verus or sincerus (true, sincere mind): liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, &c., quā aliquem excipimus or accipimus (as shown in the manner of receiving a person). With great cordiality, animo libentissimo (very willingly): benigno vultu (e. g., recipere aliquem, Liv.). To be received with equal cordiality, pari humanitate accipi (Tac., Germ., 21).

CORDIALLY, ex animo (from the heart; e. g., to love any body; opposed to simulate): animo libentissimo: libentissime (very willingly): sincere (in a true, genuine manner). JN. sincere et ex animo (Catull.). benigno vultu (with looks of kindness, excipere aliquem, Liv.). To receive any body cordially, aliquem benigne or benigno vultu excipere: libentissimo animo (or, of several, animie) recipere aliquem (Cæs.). * summā humanitate (liberalitate, comitate) excipere aliquem: laete accipere aliquem (after aut receptus est letissus, Vell. P., 2, 45, 3). To salute any body cordially, aliquem benigne salutare (Cic., joined to comiterque appellare). Vid. HEARTLY.

CORDON, milites limitanei (late): to surround with a cordon, * fines præsidis militum tueri. || In fortification, corona muralis.

CORDUROY, * pannus (xylinus) erasior.

CORDWAINER. Vid. SHOE-MAKER.

CORE, || Interior, medium. || Of fruit, volva pomorum (Scrib. Larg., 104, extr.). || Matter, pus.

CORICEOUS, corio similis (resembling leather): * corio factus (made of leather): scorius (from a hide or skin).

CORIANDEr, coriandrum (κοριάνδρον). Coriandrum sativum (Linn.).

CORK, || The tree, suber: * suber quereus (Linn.): of a cork, subereus (late). || The bark of it, cortex (also by metonymy: a cork for a bottle, Hor., Od., 3, 8, 10): cortex suberea (late): made of cork, subereus (late). A cork jacket, cortex (Hor., nare sine cortice, Prop.). scirpea ratis (Plaut., Aul., 4, 1, 9; peris, qui nare discent, scirpea induitur ratis).

CORK-SCREW, * instrumentum extrahendi corticibus.

CORK SOLES, * solea e cortice facta.

CORK, v., * cortice obturare (after obturare doliā operculis, Vitr.).

CORMORANT, * pelecānus carbo (Linnaeus).

CORN, frumentum (general term): fruges (as it stands ripe in the field, or is reaped): annona (as brought into market and sold). Corn of this year, frumentum hornatūm: an ear of corn, spica frumentaria: the exporting of corn, * frumenti ex-

portatio: distribution of corn, frumentatio: a heap of corn, frumenti acervus: abounding in corn, copiosus a frumento or a secali (general term where there is corn in abundance): terra frumento or secali ferax (rich corn land). Relating to corn, producing corn, frumentarius (e. g., leges; ager): the price of corn, annona: frugum pretium or pretia (general term, Tac., Ann., 2, 59, 1): the present price of corn, hæc annona: the former price, vetus annona: the price of corn is altered, annona commutata est (general term): is rising, annona incenditur: is falling, annona levatur: the fluctuations in the prices of corn, annone varietas: to reduce the price of corn, annonam levare or laxare; frugum pretia levare: to raise it, annonam incendere, exandefacere, exandefacere et incendere: annonam flagellare: a want of corn, rei frumentarie inopia, or angustia, or difficultas; frumenti penuria; also JN. annone difficultas et rei frumentarie inopia: there is a scarcity of corn, annona laboratur: to be in want of corn, or to suffer from the want of it, rei frumentaria angusta uti, rei frumentaria laborare: to supply the want of corn, rei frumentarie mederi; rem frumentarium expedire: a supply of corn, copia rei frumentarie: to procure a large supply of corn, maximam frumenti vim comparare: any body's supply of corn is getting very low, rei frumentaria aliquis anguste utitur; res frumentaria aliquem deessere cepit (begins to run low). Corn fetches no price, annona pretium non habet: to keep back their corn, frumentum (or annonam) conprimere (for the purpose of raising prices). A speculator in corn, qui annonam flagellat (incendi, exandefacit); qui iniquo fenore frumentum vendit (all = one who tries unfairly to raise prices). The crops (of corn) were very good this year, magnum provectum frumenti hie annus attulit (after Plin., Ep., 1, 13, 7). The crops of corn had been very bad that year, anno frumentum angustus provenerat (Cæs.). Sicily was a very rich corn country, * Siella erat frumento feracissima. A corn-field, ager frumentarius (general term): ager secali, tritico, &c., conisitis (with rye, wheat, &c.). Good corn land, terra, ager, &c., frumento ferax: the title of corn, decuma frumenti (Vid. Cic., Verr., 3, 70, in.). || Indian corn, * zea mays (Linn.). || Corn on the foot, clavus pedis or clavus only (in clavus patris, qui vulgo morticinus appellatur, Plin., 22, 23, 49, morticinus was, probably, a bad kind of corn): thymium (a wart-like corn, that often splits at the top, and sometimes bleeds; nascuntur — vel in palmis, vel in inferioribus pedum partibus, Cels., 5, 23, 14): myrmecium (μυρμηκιον, lower, harder, more painful, and with deeper roots than the preceding; also in inferioribus partibus pedum, Cels., ib.). To cure, extract, scrape a corn, clavum sanare (Plin., Cels.); extrahere (Plin.), excidere (Cels.), superradere (Plin.; but the last only in partiple superradus): to remove a corn, clavum tollere (Cels.). To cure a corn with canstic, clavum medicamentis adurere (Cels.): a corn dries off, emoritur (Cels.). A corn should be kept well scraped, clavum subinde radere comodissimum est (Cels., who also uses circumpurgaré).

CORN-BIX, cunēra (Hor.).

CORN-BIND, * convolvulus arvensis (Linn.).

CORN-BLIGHT, * urēdo frumenti (Linnaeus).

CORN-BLUE-BOTTLE, * cyanus centauræa (Linn.).

CORN-CHANDLER, v. CORN-MERCHANT.

CORN-CKOCKLE, * agrostemma githago (Linn.).

CORN-CRAKE, * Rallus crex (Linn.).

CORN-CUTTER, * qui clavos pedum sanat, extrahit (after Plin.).

CORN-FACTOR. Vid. CORN-MERCHANT.

CORN-FEVERFEW, * pyrethrum inodorum (Linn.).

CORN-FIELD, ager frumentarius: solum frumentarium (fit for growing corn): campus frumentarius (of greater size than ager).

CORN-MARKET, * forum frumentarium. An inspector of the corn-market, qui rationibus frumentariis præest.

CORN-MARYGOLD, * chrysanthemum segetum (Linn.).

CORN-MEASURE (a), modius (vid. Lucil. ap. Non., 18, 22; Petron., 37, 2): modius frumentarius (Pand.).

CORN-MERCHANT, frumentarius (negotiator).

CORN-MILL, * mola frumentaria.

CORN-SALAD, * valerianalocusta (Linnaeus).

CORN-TRADE, quæstus frumentarius (general term): negotiatio frumentaria (the exportation of corn from the provinces to Rome; Romans engaged in this traffic; they were then called negotiatores): to trade in corn (in this way), negotiari.

CORN, v., saltem aspergere alicui rei.

CORNEL, cornus (* cornus mascula, Linn.; called so from its hard, horn-like wood). Also, cornus, us; and cornum, i, n. (Ovid.) || The fruit, cornum (Virg., Colum., and others).

CORNELIAN, surda: sardachātes (agate).

CORNER, A. PROPR., versura: angulus: the corners of the gable, fastigiorum versura: having corners, angulatus; angularis: having three corners, triangulus: that has four corners, quadrangulus: having several corners, angulosus (poetical multangulus): that stands or is in a corner (e. g., windows, pillars), angularis (properly of that which has corners; hence it can only be used of what both stands at a corner and is itself of an angular shape): in every corner, omnibus angulis: per omnes angulos (properly, then also improperly = all over, every where, Sen., Qu. N., 3, proem. 6; Vell., 2, 102, 3; ubique (every where): from all corners, undique: in no corner (i. e., nowhere), nusquam. The corners of the eye, anguli oculorum. To look at any body or any thing out of the corners of one's eyes, limis oculis aspicere (Plaut.); limis spectare (Ter.); limis oculis intueri (Plin.). || A hiding-place, angulus: recessus: latebra: latibulum (hiding-place): in a corner of Italy, in angulo Italiae: in every corner, in omnibus angulis: a small corner, angellus (Lucr., 2, 428, Forbig.). || Angulus is a wrong reading, Arnob., 7, p. 253). To hide in a corner (intransitive), in occulto or occulto latere || Angulus in angulo latere doubtful, Krebs): (transitive) abdere (in aliquem locum); occultare. To be done in a corner, in occulto, occulte, sine arbitrio, secreto, &c., factum esse [vid. SECRETLY]. To hide himself in a corner of Cappadocia, se Cappadociæ latebris occultare (Cic.; of Mithridates): good men should act, and not shut themselves up in a corner and give rules for others to act by, bonos facere oportet, potius quam inclusos in angulis faciendâ præcipere, &c. (Laetan., 3, 16).

CORNER-HOUSE, * domus ultima plateæ.

CORNER-PILLAR, pilæ angularis.

CORNER-STONE, lapis angularis.

CORNER-TILE, * tegula angularis: tegula collaris (for carrying off water from roofs, corners, &c.).

CORNER-TOOTH, dens caninus.

CORNER-WINDOW, * fenestra extrema.

CORNERWISE. Vid. DIAGONALLY.

CORNET, || A wind instrument, cornu: buccina: to blow a cornet, cornu or buccinam inflare. || In the army, signifier: vexillarius [Syn. in Colors]: aquilifer (who carried the Roman eagle). || A woman's head-dress [vid. CAP]. || Of paper, eucullus (e. g., piperis, Mart., 3, 2): * capsula chartæaen (Bau.).

CORNICE, cima (Virg., 3, 3): corona: hyperthyrum (ornament over doors).

CORNERIGEROUS, cornutus (e. g., animalia, Varr.): corniger (poetry and late prose, Plin.).

CORNUCOPIA, cornu copie (te. g., aurea fruges Italiae pleno defudit copia cornu, Hor. Ep., 1, 12, 29).

COROLLARY, corollarium (late in this sense, Boeth. = "donecur," classical): addendum: addenda (Krebs): consecutarium (conclusion drawn from a proposition, but

especially of a short, striking argument, *Cic.*

CORONAL. *Vid.* CROWN.

CORONATION. || *As act; circumlocution by the verbs under to Crown; for his coronation, accipiendo diademati (e.g., in urbem venire).* || *The celebration, solemnity, quibus rex diademata accipit* || *regnum auspiciat: day of coronation, dies, quo rex diademata accipit: the anniversary of the king's coronation, dies, quo rex diademata accipit: pompa (from the context).*

CORONER. *magistratus, qui de ambiguis mortibus cognoscit et inquirat (mors ambigua, *Plin.* Ep., 3, 9; inquirere de causis capitalibus, *Curt.*); *magistratus, qui selectos iudices convocat, quosque suspicio est aliquem præter naturam præterque fatum obisse: or *magistratus, quem nos coronarius vocamus (as technical term; coronarius, *Plin.* = a maker of coronas). A coroner's inquest, *cognitio de morte ambigua. A coroner's inquest will be held, data est inquisitio (general term for any formal investigation in a criminal case, censuit inquisitionem Bithyniam dandam, *Plin.* Ep., 5, 20): to demand that a coroner's inquest should be held, postulare inquisitionem (*Plin.* Ep., 3, 19).

CORONET. [*Vid.* CROWN, GARLAND.]

|| *Peacage, vid.*

CORPORAL. decurio.

CORPORAL, corporalis (*Sen.*; but only as a philosophical technical term; opposed to incorporealis). It may be translated by genitive corporis. Corporal pain, dolor corporis.

CORPORAL, corporalis (post-Augustan, belonging to the body; e.g., *vitia, Sen.* Ep., 53): corporeus (e.g., corporeum—omne necesse est esse quod datum est, *Cic.*; corporea res, natura, *vox, Lucr.* Corporeus = that of which the substance is a body: corporalis, that of which the nature and qualities are those of a body): in corpore situs. But *corpus* the genitive corporis is the usual term; e.g., a corporal blemish, &c., corporis vitium; but also corporale vitium (*Sen.* Ep., 53): corporal pains, corporis dolores (*Cic.*). Sometimes corpus may be used [*vid.* CORPOREAL]. || Corporal punishment, fustium admonitio: flagellorum castigatio (both in *Callistratus, Dig.*, 48, 19, 7): verbera, plural (this is mostly the best substantive). Often by circumlocution: to inflict corporal punishment, verberibus coercere (*Cic.*, 3 Leg., 3); verberibus castigare; verbera afferre alicui (*Lic.*). To inflict corporal punishment on citizens, verberibus animadvertere in cives (of the infliction by a magistrate, *Sul.*, *Cat.*, 51). || Corporal oath (= solemn oath, confirmed by touching the "corporal" or cloth that covers the consecrated elements)* iusjurandum quasi deo teste iuratum (after *Cicero's* definitions of an oath, affirmatio religiosa; affirmatio, quasi deo teste, promittitur): iusjurandum sanctum. To take a corporal oath, sancte jurare, or sancte, quasi deo teste, iurare.

CORPORALLY. *Vid.* BODYLY.

CORPORATION, corpus: collegium.

CORPOREAL, corporeus [*vid.* CORPOREAL]; but mostly by genitive corporis. Corporal pleasures, corporis voluptates. The mind is not corporal, animus non est corpus. Corporal and visible, corporeus et aspectabilis (*Cic.*). *Vid.* CORPOREAL.

CORPES, corpus: collegium: the diplomatic corps, legationes. || A division, manus; exercitus; pars exercitus; copiarum agmen (on the march, a detachment).

CORPSE, corpus: mortuum: corpus (hominis) mortui; also corpus only, or mortuus (we find corpus examine and exanim only in *Liv.*, 8, 24, and *Curt.*, 10, 10, 12): cadaver (in a state of decomposition, as *Cic.*, *Mil.*, 13, 33; *Clodius* cruentum cadaver canibus dilaniandum relinquere; only in later writers = corpus mortuum generally): funus (the corpse, with reference to the obsequies); any body's corpse, corpus alicujus; aliquis mortuus; funus alicujus: to wash, lay out, embalm, &c., the corpse, corpus mortuum curare: to bury a corpse, corpus mortuum efferre or sepe-

CORPULENCE, corpus amplus: habitus corporis optimus (*Cic.*): nitor corporis (of a sleek, shining habit of body, *Ter.*, *Eun.*, 2, 2, 11): obesitas (from being full-fed; all opposed to gracilitas). || *Corpulentia, Plin.*; but not to be rejected; *vid.* corpulentus, under CORPULENT.

CORPULENT, corpore amplus: optimus (fat, from plenty and good living; *syn.* *lat.*): obesus (fat and corpulent, in a bad sense, as connected with unwholesomeness; opposed to gracilis): corpulentus (in a good sense, as implying portliness). || *Corpulentus* is used by *Plaut.*, *Ep.*, 1, 1, 8; and by *Quint. Col.*, and *Plin.* It seems, therefore, hypercritical to reject it: habitus (rare; pre-classical, *Plaut.*, *Ep.*, 1, 1, 8: corpulentior videre atque habitior). To be corpulent, corpore esse amplo or obeso; nitere (*Phaedr.*): to grow corpulent, corpus facere: pinguescere: on what food have you grown so corpulent? quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis? (*Phaedr.*)

CORPUS-CHRISTI-DAY, *dies per corpus Christi mortuum sacra.

CORPUSCLE, corpusculum (especially of atoms, *Lucr.*, *Cic.*).

CORPUSCULAR, by circumlocution. *Democritus*, the inventor of the corpuscular philosophy, *Democritus*, auctor atomorum (*Cic.*). The corpuscular philosophy, *eorum ratio, qui docent ex atomis effectum esse cælum atque terram, nullâ cogente naturâ, sed concursu quodam fortuito, or *eorum ratio, qui ex individuis omnia gigni affirmant. *Democritus* attempts to explain the origin of the soul by the corpuscular philosophy, *Democritus* lævibus et rotundis corpusculis efficit animum concursu quodam fortuito (*Cic.*).

CORRADE, corradere.

CORRECT, v. || Amend, corrigere (general term for making any thing right by altering what is wrong, or supplying what is deficient; e.g., mendum, delictum, mores, errorem penitendo): emendare (to remove what is faulty; according to *Döderlein*, after the manner of an experienced teacher or sympathizing friend. To correct any body's writings, alicujus scripta emendare = to remove faults of a transcriber; alicujus scripta corrigere, or thought to be improper the author's words or thoughts). *JN.* corrigere et emendare: emendare et corrigere: melius facere (to improve any thing). || It has been doubted whether it is right to say, corrigere se or hominem = corrigere mores suos, mores, vitia, &c., hominis; but there is abundant authority for the accusative of the person: tu ut utquam te corrigas (*Cic.*, *Cat.*, 1, 9, 22)! Aliâ ratione malevölus, aliâ amator—corrigendus (*Tusc.*, 4, 31, 65). Nearly so, tota civitas (= cives) emendari et corrigi solet continentia (*Leg.*, 3, 13, 30), *Krebs*. To correct the manners (= morals), mores corrigere or emendare: to correct mistakes, menda tollere (especially errors in writing: and consequently the right expression for correcting errors of the press): to correct (moral) faults, vitia emendare: to correct a bad habit or custom, emendare consuetudinem vitiosam (*Cic.*): to correct errors of the press, *menda typographica tollere. To correct the press, *plagulas de prelo corrigendis: or librum, plagulas, &c., perspicere et corrigere (after *Cic.*, *as* [epistolæ] eno, oportet, perspicam, corrigam; tum denique edentur, *Att.*, 16, 5, *citr.*): *prima specimina typographica corrigere (*Wyttenb.*). *Ruhnken* used to correct the press himself; **Ruhnkenius* ipse specimina typographica tractare solebat (*Wyt.*). || To correct by some mixture or other application, corrigere: emendare (both used as medical terms): to correct the taste of any thing, saporem alicujus rei lenire: the acidity of fruit, amaritudinem frugum mitigare. To correct acidity, lenire acrid (*Plin.*).

|| *Chastise, vid.*

CORRECT. || Not faulty; free from errors: ab omni vitio vacuus: vitio purus (free from faults, whether physical or moral: of persons or things): accuratus (made, prepared, &c., with care; that has been carefully attended to; of things only: sermo, dicendi genus, *Cic.*):

emendatus (freed from faults; of compositions): emendate descriptus (correctly written or printed). (a) With respect to the text of an author, or to an edition of his works, *Ruhnken* uses emendatus, castigatus, emaculatus. To print a very correct and beautiful edition, *librum nitidissime et accuratissime describere, typis exscribere. (b) With respect to style, purus: emendatus: rectus: bonus: accuratus (*vid.* above: sermo, dicendi genus, *Cic.*): comtus (*neat*): elegans (select in the choice of words; showing good taste: the last two, both of the speech and of the speaker). A correct style, sermo purus, bonus, &c.: also, accuratus (*Cic.*): oratio sana, recta, pura, emendata, &c. [*vid.* CORRECTNESS]: a correct Latin style, incorrupta quedam Latini sermonis integritas (*Cic.*, as possessed by an orator): to speak correct Latin, pure et Latine dicere. || Morally right, probus: honestus (of persons or things): bene moratus (e.g., vir; also, civitas, *Cic.*): innocens: insons (innocent). A correct life, recti mores: vita honesta or emendator: vita vitio carens et sine labe peracta (*Oec. Pont.*, 2, 7, 49; and 4, 8, 20): to be correct, culpâ carere: sancte vivere (of persons): sine vitio esse; vitia carere or vacare (also of things). || Conformable to truth; accurate, justus (according to right or law; then according to a rule or directions, complete; opposed to non justus); rectus (properly, straight; then, preserving the right mean between excess and defect; consistent with reason, properly: opposed to pravus, perversus. It is only in these senses that rectus = "correct"; hence, an oratio recta is not a "correct," but a plain, sober, sensible speech, without rhetorical ornament: vox recta or sonus rectus, is one that is neither too high nor too low; *vid.* *Ern.*, *Lex. Techn.*, p. 325): verus (true). A correct account (= bill), ratio, quæ convenit or constat: a correct measure, mensura justa: mensura publice probata (stamped as such by public authority: this verse is not correct, in hoc versu aliquid peccatum est, or aliquid claudicat (*Cic.*): a correct thought, vere dictum; sententia vera: a correct judgment, iudicium sincerum: to form a correct judgment, vere judicare: about any thing, de aliquâ re: to draw a correct conclusion, vere concludere: that statement is not correct (= is inconsistent), non coherent (*Ter.*, *Andr.*, 2, 2, 25): your statement is quite correct, res ita est, ut dicis.

CORRECTION, correctio: emendatio. *JN.* correctio et emendatio. [*SYN.* in TO CORRECT, v.] || Correctio is also the rhetorical figure, ἐναγώνιος, when an orator corrects himself, for the purpose of adding something stronger, &c. || *Correctura* = the office of a corrector, a sort of land-agent or steward in the time of the emperors. The labor of correction, *emendandi cura — *molestia corrigendi et emendandi (*Krebs*). The most careful correction of the press, *cura, quâ nulla eruditior cogitari potest, in plagulis de prelo corrigendis: to employ a person in the correction of the press, *alicui librum ab operarum mendis (or erratis) liberandum trdsdere: to attend to the correction of the press, *curam tollendis operum erratis or mendis insumere: not to attend to the corrections that have been made, *non inspicere, quæ emendata sunt (e.g., in an exercise). || Under correction, bonâ hoc tuâ veniâ dixerim (when offence is to be deprecated; e.g., "points of which the Roman augurs, I am speaking under correction, are now themselves ignorant," quæ quidem nunc a Romanis auguribus ignorantur; bonâ hoc tuâ veniâ dixerim, *Cic.*, *Dir.*, 1, 15, 25) — *salvo tamen tuo iudicio (with deference to your better judgment): nisi tu alter existimas, scdis, censeas; nisi tibi aliter videtur (unless you think differently). But, to speak under correction, you do not prove your assertion, sed da mihi nunc; satine probas? (*Cic.*, *Acad.*, 1, 3, 9.) || Chastisement, vid. || House of correction, ergastulum: to put any body into a house of correction, aliquem in ergastulum ducere or dare: to be confined in a house of correction, esse in ergastulo

CORRECTIVE, *adj.* *circumlocution with verbs under CORRECT.* *Corrective medicines, temperamento medicamina (only in Cal. Aur., Tard., 4, 1).* || *A corrective, temperamento* (e.g., huius vitii, Cic., Leg., 3, 12, 28): *mitigatio (Cic. ana. Auct. ad Herenn.).*

CORRECTLY, *juste; recte; vere; pure; emendate; accurate; eleganter* [SYN. in CORRECT, *adj.*]. *To conclude (= infer) correctly, recte concludere: not to judge correctly, perperam judicare: to speak correctly, pure or emendate dicere; pure et Latine dicere (not correctly, vitiose; barbare; male (all of language). [Vid. INCORRECT, *adj.*] You state it correctly, plane ita res est, ut dicis; res ita se habet (ut dicis): to discuss a subject correctly, accurate disputare (de aliquâ re, fully and particularly): printed correctly, emendate descriptis: * ab omnibus vitis puris: to print a book correctly, librum emendate describere: to write correctly, emendate scribere.*

CORRECTNESS, * *justa ratio (proper order, proportion, or quality): veritas (truth): elegantia (in the choice of words and phrases): accurate (studied correctness, very rare; Cic., Brut., 67, 238): often by circumlocution: to doubt the correctness of an account (= bill), * dubitare, num ratio constet or conveniat: to doubt the correctness of a statement, * fidem narrationis in dubium vocare: * dubitare, num vera narrentur. Correctness of style, integritas sermonis (Cic.); oratio emendata, comita, &c. [Vid. PURE]. sermo accuratus. || Correctness of life and conversation, recti mores; vita honesta; vita emendatio. Vid. under CORRECT, *adj.**

CORRECTOR, *corrector: emendator (feminine, emendatrix). JN. corrector et emendator; also, * qui (menda) corrigat. A corrector of the press, qui librum perspicit et corrigat (after Cic., Att., 16, 7, extr.): * qui regere operas suscepit: * qui plagulis emendandis praestit: * qui corrector only.*

CORRELATIVES, *also se mutuo respiciunt: quae sub eandem rationem cadunt (Nolt., correlata perhaps as technical term).*

CORRESPOND. || *Answer to any thing, respondere alicui rei (or less frequently ad aliquam rem (general term): convenire alicui rei (to suit): non fallere alicui or alicui (to answer, e.g., one's expectation): alicui rei quasi ex alterâ parte respondere (e.g., rhetoric to logic, Cic.): the words correspond, verba verbis respondent: there is no Latin expression which so nearly corresponds with the Greek ὁμοίως as the word voluptas, nullum verbum inveniri potest, quod magis idem declarat Latine, quod Graece ὁμοίως, quam declarat voluptas: the success does not correspond with any body's expectations or hopes, eventus alicui non respondent ad spem; res longe aliter, ac quis ratus erat, or ac speraverat, evenit: corresponding words (in different languages), verba, quae idem declarant or significant (quod, &c.). [Vid. TO ANSWER = correspond. || To be placed or situated opposite, * adversus alicum stare: contra aliquid esse or positum esse: ex adverso positum esse (the first, of persons; the last two, of things). || To agree with, consentire: convenire: congruere: concordare [SYN. in AGREE]. Not to correspond with, dissonare; dissidere: discrepare, abhorreere ab aliquâ re. || Hold intercourse by letters, literas dare et accipere: to correspond with any body, cum aliquo per literas colloqui: * epistolarum commercium habere cum aliquo.*

CORRESPONDENCE. || *Epistolarum correspondencia, epistolarum commercium: litera remittendae atque accipiendae (epistolary intercourse): literarum sermo (as the means by which absent friends converse): a brisk correspondence, literarum ecribitas: epistolarum frequentia: an uninterrupted correspondence, assiduitas literarum: to carry on a correspondence with any body, * epistolarum commercium habere cum aliquo: colloqui cum aliquo per literas: our cor-*

*respondence has been interrupted, * epistolarum commercium jacet: our correspondence has been dropped, litera requiescent. || Agreement, convenientia: consensus: consensio: concentus [congruentia, post-Augustan and rare, Suet., Plin.]. || Friendly intercourse: "to hold good correspondence with" (Bacon), concorditer or familiariter vivere cum aliquo; in gratia esse cum aliquo; or by bene inter nos (vos, eos, &c.) convenit.*

CORRESPONDENT, *s.*, * *literarum commercium cum aliquo junctus: to be a punctual or good correspondent, * crebras literas ad aliquem dare: to be a diltatory or bad correspondent, cessatorem esse in literis: he is a correspondent of mine, utor ejus literis. || Mercantile agent, alicuius procurator (Cic.) or negotiorum curator (Sal., Jug., 71, 3): per quem agimus. To be any body's correspondent, alicuius rationes negotiaque procurare; alicuius res gerere.*

CORRESPONDENT, adj. **CORRESPONDING:** *by respondents or qui (quae, quod) respondent: consentaneus, conveniens or congruus alicui rei: accommodatus ad aliquid. JN. aptus consentaneusque (adapted to) compar (alicui rei); so like as to form a pair with it. To show a correspondent affection, alicui in amore respondere; or amoris amore respondere (both Cic.). A correspondent portico, porticus, quae alicui rei (e.g., Palatio, Cic.) respondet or respondeat. A correspondent expression (in another language), verbum, quod idem declarat or significat, quod, &c. To be correspondent to any thing, respondere alicui rei. Vid. ANSWERABLE.*

CORRIDOR, *prothyrum (Vitr., 6, 7, 5): iter (Vitr., 6, 9).*

CORRIGIBLE, *emendabilis (Liv.): qui corrigi or emendari potest.*

CORRIVAL, *corrivalis (once Quint.).*

VID. COMPETITOR, RIVAL.

CORROBORATE, *confirmare aliquid (strengthen a statement; e.g., testimonio, arguments): fidem alicui rei addere or afferre [Vid. V]. ad adjungere fidem alicui rei is to attach credit to it; to believe it: fidem alicuius or alicuius rei confirmare: fidem facere alicui rei (to cause it to be believed). Every witness has corroborated the statement about this money of Dion's (quorum) omnium testimonio de hac Dionis pecunia confirmatum est (Cic.). [Vid. V]. Not corroborate, relictis is to make strong, "strengthen," "confirm."*

CORROBORATIVE, *quod confirmat aliquid or fidem alicuius rei: quod fidem alicui rei affert or addit.*

CORRODE, *rodere: corrodere (Cic., very rare): erodere (stronger): rust corrodes frons, ferrum rubigine roditur (Orid.).*

CORRODIBLE, *quod rodi, corrodi potest.*

CORROSION, *rosio (Cels. and Plin.).*

CORROSIVE, *rodens.*

CORRUGATE, *rugare: corrugare (e.g., nares, Hor.). [Vid. V]. Neres corrugare frontem, but contrahere; rugare frontem, Hicron.]. Vid. WRINKLE.*

CORRUPT, *TRANS., corrumpere (properly, to break to pieces; hence, to make any thing utterly bad and unserviceable: also of internal and moral corruption. Also of falsifying writings, documents, &c.): depravare (from pravus, to pervert from its right use, direction, &c.; hence, to make any thing relatively bad; also of moral corruption; depravare mores; alienari). JN. corrumpere ac depravare: vitare (to destroy the purity or genuineness of any thing; e.g., auras; also to falsify writings). JN. vitare et corrumpere: adulterare (e.g., judicium veri, jus pecuniae): infuscare (properly, to make any thing dark-colored, destroy its transparency; hence, figuratively, to make any thing impure by same addition; e.g., suporem vini). To corrupt a word (by bad pronunciation), nomen, verbum, &c., corrumpere (Sal.). To corrupt a person, alicuius depravare, or corrumpere; alicuius depravare or corrumpere; alicuius animum corrumpere; vitis suis inficere alicuius; vitia sua alicui allinere, affricare*

(of one who corrupts by his own bad example, Sen.); alicuius ad nequitiam adducere (Ter.): to corrupt by indulgence, indulgentia depravare. || Make dishonest by bribery, corrumpere, with or without pecunia, mercede, pretio, largitione, &c.: pretio merari alicuius; largitione alicuius voluntatem redimere (to buy him); donis alicuius ad suam causam perducere (win his support by gifts); largitione alicuius mentem caecare (blind his eyes by a gift). To try to corrupt any body, alicuius pecunia sollicitare or oppugnare; alicuius animum donis tentare; alicuius corruptelam moliri: to be or allow one's self to be corrupted, largitionibus moveri; pecuniam accipere (e.g., ob dicendum falsum testimonium); pecuniam accipere ac pretio fidem habere additam; fidem pecunia mutare; by any body, pecuniam accipere ab aliquo; se vendere alicui: not to allow one's self to be corrupted, largitioni resistere; adversum dona invictum animum gerere (habitually, Sal., Jug., 43, extr.). One who corrupts [Vid. CORRUPTER]. To corrupt the judge (in a cause), iudicium corrumpere; jus pecunia adulterare. One who can not be corrupted, incorruptus, integer (opposed to venalis pretio).

CORRUPT, INTR., putrescere; putrefieri: corrumpi; depravari; vitari [SYN. in CORRUPT, TRANS.]; *possunt ire (to be ruined, destroyed); the corn corrupts, frumentum corrumpitur.*

CORRUPT. || *In a moral sense impurus (impure); incestus (unchaste); inquinatus (polluted); perditus (lost without hope); profligatus (profligate); turpis (vile). JN. perditus profligatusque. Corrupt manners, mores corrupti depravati que; mores turpes; mores perdit. [Vid. also, VICIOUS]. || Bribed, venalis pretio: gratia depravatus (by personal or party feeling). [Vid. TO CORRUPT = bribe]. A corrupt judge, nummarius iudex. || Spoiled, corruptus; vitiat; depravatus. [SYN. in TO CORRUPT]. || In a state of decomposition, putrefactus; putridus. Corrupt blood, insincerus cruor (Virg.). || Falsified, adulterinus; subditus; vitatus. A corrupt passage, * locus librarum manu depravatus. To restore corrupt passages, * depravatis locis (veterum scriptorum) mederi (Ruhnck.). Vid. FALSE.*

CORRUPTER, *corraptor: feminine, corruptrix: corruptela (abstr. pro coner: in a moral point of view; e.g., liberorum nostrum): perditio; e.g., of the state, republicae: perniciēs: pestis (the plague, ruin, &c., of youth, and of the state, adolescence, republicae). || Briber, corruptor: largitor.*

CORRUPTIBILITY, circumlocution; e.g., to deny the corruptibility of any thing, * negare aliquid corrumpi, depravari, vitari, &c., posse. || Willingness to receive a bribe, * animus vcnalis.

CORRUPTIBLE, *quod corrumpi, depravari, vitari potest [corrumpibilis, Lact.]. || Willing to receive a bribe, venalis (pretio, that may be bought; opposed to incorruptus, integer).*

CORRUPTION. || *Act of corrupting, or state of being corrupted, corruptio (rare: perhaps only Cic., Tusc., 4, 13, 28, totius corporis corruptio, as definition of morbus; and id. ib., 29, corruptio opinionum): depravatio (e.g., of mind). [Vid. V]. ONS., corruptela is what contributes to the corruption of any thing; or corruption as action, corruptela juvenitatis (gentile objective), Krebs. || State of decomposition, putor: putredo (the state of putrefaction). || In a moral sense, corruptio; depravatio; pravitas; turpitude [SYN. in TO CORRUPT]. Corruption of mind, depravatio et fœditas animi; of manners, mores corrupti depravati que; mores perdit: mores turpes; mores corruptela depravati (Cic., Legg., 2, 15: not corruptela morum). || Bribery, corruptela (with reference to the demoralization of the person bribed): largitio (with reference to the bribe itself): ambitus (with reference to the canvassing, e.g., for places under government).*

CORRUPTLY, *corrupte (e.g., judicare, Cic.): vitiose; turpiter; depravate; flagi-*

tiore; mendose; improbe; impure; in-
corrupt; scelerate. SYN. IN CORRUPT AND
VIRT. OTS.

CORRUPTNESS. *VID. CORRUPTION.*
CORSAIR, pirata (ῥεῖρας), or pure
Latin, prado maritimus, or from context,
prado only: archipirata (ἀρχιῥεῖρας,
the chieftain).

CORSE. *VID. CORPSE.*
CORSELET, thorax (of brass, reaching
from the neck down to the groin, *Liv.*, 42,
61; lorica thoraceaque): lorica (of un-
tanned leather): cataphracta (iron or brass
armor made in the shape of fish scales, for
men and animals): to cover any body with
a corselet, lorica, or thorace, or cataphracta
indure aliquem. To put on a corselet,
lorica, or thorace, or cataphracta se te-
gere, or se induere: covered with a corselet,
ferratus, cataphractus (*Tac., Ann.*, 3, 45,
3; *Liv.*, 35, 45): loricator; cum lorica.

CORSET, *thorax lineus; or, perhaps,
mamillare (used for confining the bosom,
Mart., 14, 66).

CORTEGE, comitatus: comites (general
terms for companions, attendants on a
journey, &c.): cohors: asseclæ (suite:
cohors especially of a governor going out
to his province): stipatio, aspatores cor-
poris (for security). Also by circumlocu-
tion, qui eunt or proficiscuntur cum ali-
quo: qui eunt cum aliquo: quos aliquis
secum ducit, qui aliquem sequuntur, co-
mitantur: to be seen in any body's cortege,
inter comites ducis aspicit: to belong to
the cortege of a pretor, asseclam prætoris
esse: to join any body's cortege, se comi-
tem aliquid adungere.

CORTICATED, corticosus (of trees,
plants, &c.): corticatus (that has a part
of the rind or bark clinging to it, *Pallad.*;
e. g., pix, resin that has been taken from a
tree with a part of the bark, *Colum.*).

CORUSCANT, coruscus (*Virg.*): ful-
gens: nitens: micans. SYN. IN TO SHINE.

CORUSCATION, coruscatio (*Solin.*):
fulgor; splendor; nitor. SYN. IN SHINE.

CORVETTE, celox (☞ not corbita.
VID. SHIP).

CORYMBUS, corymbus (especially of
the ivy).

CORYPHÆUS, coryphæus (κορυφαῖος;
e. g., coryphæus Epicleureorum *Zeno, Cic.*):
princeps.

COSMETIC, lenocinium: adjumentum
ad pulchritudinem (*Ter. Phorm.*, 1, 2,
55; both as means of beautifying).

COSMOGONY, (perhaps) indagatio initio-
rum et tamquam seminum, unde sistit
omnis orta, generata, concreta (*Cic., Tusc.*,
5, 24, 69).

COSMOGRAPHER, cosmographus
(κοσμογράφος, *Auct. de Progen. Aug.*, 2).

COSMOGRAPHICAL, *ad descriptio-
nem mundi pertinens.

COSMOGRAPHY, descriptio mundi;
*cosmographia (κοσμογραφία).

COSMOPOLITAN, *a totius mundi
amore profectus.

COSMOPOLITE, mundanus (*Cicero, Tusc.*, 5, 37, 108, in which passage he ren-
ders it by qui totius mundi se incolam et
civem arbitrat: incolam mundi. ☞
Cosmicus, a, um, as substantive, *Mart.*,
7, 41; cosmicus esse tibi, *Sempronius Tucia*,
videtur).

COSMOPOLITISM, *totius mundi
amor, studium.

COST, s. || *Price, pretium.* [*VID. PRICE, or (if it is price of corn) vid. CORN.*] || *Expense, sumtus: impensa; impen-
dium; arbitria, plural, n.* [*SYN. IN EXPENSE*]: at any body's cost, impendio
alicujus: the cost of a funeral, arbitria
funeris (properly, fees paid to the persons
who assisted at it, and for fixing which an
"arbitrator" was employed): at one's own
cost, privato sumtu; impendio privato:
suâ pecuniâ; de suo: at the public cost,
publico sumtu: de publico: publice: im-
pensa publicâ; impendio publico: at a
great cost, magnâ impensâ: without any
cost, nullâ impensâ: nullo sumto. To
my cost, cum magno meo damno. [*VID. EXPENSE.*] || *Costs = legal expenses, im-
pense in litem factæ (Paul., Dig.*, 3, 3,
30): to condemn any body in the costs,
damnare in expensis: let him be compelled
to pay both damages and costs, et damnum

et impensas litis adversario inferre cogat
(*Just., Instit.*, 4, 16, 1).

COST, v. e. g., any thing costs so and
so much, aliquid stat or constat, mostly with
ablative of the price: aliquid est, with gen-
itive of the price: aliquid venit or vendit
(any thing is sold at): emitur (any
thing is bought at): licet aliquid (to have
such a price bid for it); all these generally
with ablative of the price: any thing has
cost me so much, emi aliquid (with ablative
of the price): stat mihi aliquid (with abla-
tive); in aliquâ re consumo (with accusa-
tive of the sum spent; i. e., I spend so much
in any thing; e. g., the siege of Samos cost
the Athenians twelve hundred talents, in
Samo oppugnandâ Athenienses xxi talenta
consumserunt): to cost but little, parvo
stare, or constare, or venire, or vendi,
or licere. [*SYN. ABOVE.*] To cost but half
as much, dimidio minoris constare (*Cic.*):
to cost nothing, gratis or nihilo constare:
to cost more, pluris stare, vendi or licere:
not to cost more, aliquid non excedere (e. g.,
centenos nummos). How much do these
gardens cost? quanti licent hi hortii?

☞ The question, "What does such a
thing cost?" is often expressed by quanti
and a verb corresponding with the nature
of the object, the price of which one wishes
to know; e. g., how much did it cost him?
quanti emit? what does your dinner cost
you? quanti cenas? What does the pas-
sage cost you on board this vessel? quanti
vehit navis? It has cost me a good deal
of money and labor, nec impensæ nec la-
bore peperci: the victory cost many lives,
victoria multo sanguine stetit: the victory
cost the Romans, as well as their enemies, a
good many lives, nec Romanis incruenta
victoria fuit: the victory cost no lives, victo-
ria sine sanguine stetit: victoria baud
cruenta fuit: any thing costs any body's
life, aliquid morte alienius stat or constat
(i. e., it is obtained by the sacrifice of his
life); *aliquid causa est, quare aliquis ne-
cetetur (is the cause of any body's death):
the war has cost a great many lives, bellum
multos homines absumsit: it costs a great
deal of trouble or labor, (res) est multi la-
boris: it has cost me a great struggle with
my feelings, vix a me or ab animo meo
impetare potui, ut, &c.

COST-PRICE, by circumlocution. To
be selling at cost-price, *merces suas tanti
vendit aliquis, quanti emit (emerunt, &c.).

COSTIVE, strictus: restrictus, &c.;
e. g., to make or render costive, alvum astrin-
gere, comprimere, durare (*Cels.*). I am
never costive, alvum mihi satis reddit quo-
tidie (*Cels.*): alvum bonam facere soleo
(*after Cat., R. R.*, 114). I am of a costive
habit, sæpe fit, ut pluribus diebus non de-
scendant alvus (*after Cels.*, 2, 7).

COSTIVENESS, alvus stricta, restricta,
suppressa, obstructa (*Cels.*).

COSTLINESS, (a) with reference to
what it costs, caritas: (β) with reference to
its excellence, excellentia: præstantia.

COSTLY, sumtuosus (requiring a great
outlay; banquets, games, &c.): pretiosus:
magni pretii: multorum nummorum (that
has cost much money, as utensils, goods, a
library, &c.): carus (dear, general term):
lautus (exquisite, choice; of utensils, furni-
ture, banquets, &c.): magnificus (lordly,
magnificent, e. g., furniture, games, ban-
quets, &c.): splendidus (splendid): egre-
gius: eximius (excellent in its kind): pul-
cherrimus (very fine): inexcensibilis:
sanctissimus: dulcissimus (especially of
what pleases the senses). Costly apparel,
vestes majoris pretii or pretiosæ (*Cic.*): a
costly present, donum eximium, magnifi-
cum: munus magnificum, præclarum
(*Cic.*): to prepare a costly banquet, convi-
vium opipare apparare (*Cic.*): to furnish
a house in a costly manner, domum opipare
instruere (*Plaut., Bacch.*, 3, 1, 6): in a
costly manner, sumtuose: pretiose: egre-
gie: to dress in a very costly manner, vesti-
bus pretiosis uti.

COT, } casa (inasmuch as it af-
fords shelter to the owner and his property): turgium (in-
asmuch as it affords protection against
wind and weather: according to *Voss, Virg. Ecl.*, 1, 62, a shelter, the roof of
which was made of straw, reed, branches, or

turf, reaching down to the ground, and
used by the shepherds in the fields): mapale
(of which the plural, "mapalia," only oc-
curs, was a cottage of the African Nomades;
the word itself is of Punic extraction): um-
braculum (made of foliage): a small cot-
tage, casula: tugurium. || A sheep-cot
(or sheep-cote), dove-cot (or dove-cote), vid.

COT (= small bed): lectulus (little
bed; bed): lectus suspensus (hammock;
with *Cels.*, 3, 12).

COTEMPORARY. *VID. CONTEMPORARY.*

COTTAGER, } casarius (*Cod., Theod.*
COTTER, } 9, 42, 7), or by circum-
locution. If "peasant" will do, vid.

COTTON, linum: xylum (*Plin.*, 19,
1, 2, 3, § 14. The Greek, ἰπιδύλον only
Ulp., Dig., 32, 1, 70, § 9, where it is liter-
ally translated by lana lignea): fine cotton,
bombyx; byssus (late): made of cotton,
xylinus: bombycinus: byssinus (the lat-
ter late; both "made of fine cotton"):
cotton stuff, thread, byssus (late): the cotton
plant, xylon: gossypium: gossypinus
(both, probably, Egyptian words): *gossy-
pium herbarium: *gossypium arbore-
um, *Linn.*).

COTTON-GRASS, *eriophorum (*Lin-*
neus, after eriophoros, *Plin.*).

COUCH, cubile (general term, also that
of wild beasts in a forest). *VID. BED.*

COUCH, TRANS., sternere, prosternere.
To couch one's self any where, se abdere
in occultum (of persons). To be couched
under any thing, latere or abditi latere
sub aliquâ re. [*VID. TO CONCEAL.*] || To
place in ambush, in insidiis locare, col-
locare, or disponere. [*VID. COUCH, IN-*
TRANS.] || To couch a lance, spear, &c.,
hastam porrigere, less commonly pro-
ficere (to extend it, e. g., as a bayonet;
vid. Brem. on Nep. Chabr., 1, 2): hastam
ad ictum parare. To receive an attack
with their lances couched, projectâ hastâ
impetum excipere hostium (*Nep., Chabr.*,
1, 2): to ride against any body with couched
lance, infesto spiculo petere aliquem
(*Liv.*, 2, 20), with lances couched, infesta
basta (e. g., concitare equos, *Liv.*, 23, 47);
infestis cuspidibus (e. g., ruere in medium
agmen hostium, *Liv.*, 10, 41). || To operate
on the eye, *glaucomam oculis
alicujus objectam solvere. || To couch in
writing, literis consignare; literis or
scriptis mandare; per scripturam com-
plecti: conscribere.

COUCH, INTR. || Lie down, throw
one's self down, sterni: se or corpus
abjicere: decumbere: procumbere (general
terms, as well of persons as animals):
subsidière (to sink down): conquiescere
(pre-classical, *Plaut.* = caput inclinare,
Prisc.): to couch in the grass, se abjicere
in herba (☞ not in herbam; *vid. IN-*
terst. *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 7, extr.): cubare (to
retp): recubare: recumbere (with access-
ory notion of leaning backward). To
couch down when the enemy hurled their
darts, subsidière adversus emissâ tela
(*Liv.*): to couch down in the rear, subsi-
dere in subsidiis (*Cic.*). || To lie in se-
cret or in ambush, delitescere in aliquo
loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare
loco or in loco (hide one's self; *SYN. IN*
HIDE): latibalis se tenere (of wild beasts):
abditum latere; in occulto se continere;
abditum et inclum in occulto latere (to
keep one's self hidden): subsidière in in-
sidiis (of an ambush): to couch, or be
couched in ambush, in insidiis esse or sub-
sistere.

COUCHANT, to be formed by the past
participle of the verbs under TO COUCH.

COUCHER, medicus oculus or ocula-
rius only.

COUGH-GRASS, *agropyron repens
(*Linn.*).

COUGH, tussis. A dry cough, tussis
sicca, quæ nihil emoluit: a slight cough,
tussicula: inclinata to a cough, tussiculoso-
sus (late): to have a cough, tussire; *tusi-
si laborare: a bad cough, male tussire (f):
to alleviate, to relieve the cough, tussim in-
hibere, levare, discutere, sanare: a tussi
liberare (of the remedy).

COUGH, u, tussire. Not to expectorate
in coughing, in tussu nihil excreare.

COULTER, dens or culter atrati.

COUNCIL, concilium or consilium (most regularly, concilium; but the *MSS.* vary much: "the distinction given by Gronov., *Lir.*, 44, 2, that concilium is a council in which one person addresses the rest, and says authoritatively what must be done; consilium (when used of the assembly), one in which the assembled body deliberate, seems to be unfounded. *Comp. Cas.*, B. G., 2, 4; and 1, 40." Freund) : senatus (as supreme council of a state or town); decuriones (in a small town; the town council); the supreme council, penes quos est summa consilia. A *præcy* council, consilium sanctius (*Lir.*, 44, 35). [Vid. "cabinet council," under **CABINET**.] Council of state, consilium publicum (*Cic.*, *Mil.*, 33, 90); consilium reipublice (*Flor.*): a permanent council of state, consilium reipublice scriptum; the elders formed the supreme council of state, respublica penes senes erat: to hold a council, consilium, senatum habere: to summon a council, concilium convocare (*Cic.*), advocare (*Liv.*); vocare, cogere († *Virg.*): to dismiss a council, concilium dimittere: to remove it (to another place), concilium transferre (e. g., *Lutetium*): to take a part in their secret councils, consilia arcanis interesse (*Liv.*, 33, 18): to be chosen member of a council, in consilium delectum esse (*Cic.*): fieri publici consilii participem (of a state council, *Cic.*). || Council of war, consilium militare or castrense, or, from context, consilium only: prætorium (if assembled in or before the tent of the commander-in-chief): duces or principes, quos sibi imperator ad consilium capendum deligit (*Cas.*, B. G., 1, 36); from context, duces or principes only (if composed of the superior officers): to hold a council of war, consilium habere: to summon one, consilium convocare; to dismiss or break up one, prætorium or duces dimittere: the council meets or assembles, duces conveniunt: to lay any thing before a council of war, rem deferre ad consilium (*Cas.*); referre aliquid ad consilium (*Nep.*). Council chamber, curia. || Meeting of the heads of the Church, * concilium principum rei Christiane, or concilium only: synodus (*Ecc.*).

COUNCILLOR, consiliarius (as technical term, with the ancients it was one who gave advice in a particular case): * a consilis: senator (member of the state council): decurio (town councillor in a small town). *Præcy* councillor; vid. cabinet councillor, under **CABINET**.

COUNSEL. || *Deliberation*, consultatio: consilium (the former as act, the latter as state): deliberatio (a mature consideration of what is to be done, what resolution is to be taken, &c.): to take counsel, consultare or deliberare de re; in consilium ire, de re; consilium habere, de re (of several persons): to take counsel with any body, consultare or deliberare cum aliquo; aliquem in consilium vocare, or assumere, or adhibere: consilium capere una cum aliquo: to take counsel together, consilia inter se communicare: to take counsel with one's self, se solum in consilium vocare; as to the rest, I had rather that you should take counsel with yourself, de reliquo malo te ipsum loqui tecum (*Cic.* ad *Div.*, 12, 3, extr.). || *Advice*, consilium (general term): auctoritas (if pronounced as a person of weight): good counsel, consilium bonum or rectum: bad counsel, consilium malum: male consulta, plural (bad counsels): prudent, wise, salutary counsel, consilium prudens, sanum, sapiens: by my counsel, me auctore; me suasore or consuasore. JN. me auctore et consuasore, or me suasore et auctore; me suasore et impulsore: to give any body counsel, alicui consilium dare; consilii auctorem esse alicui: to give any body good, faithful counsel, alicui rectum, fidele consilium dare; maxime utilis alicui suadere (very salutary counsel): to ask for any body's counsel, aliquem consilere (if by writing, per litteras); petere consilium ab aliquo; exquirere consilium alicuius: to offer one's counsel and advice, consilii copiam præbere (e. g., of a physician, *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 6, 50, 2): to follow any body's counsel, sequi alicuius consilium; alicujus con-

silio uti; alicujus consilio obtemperare. I follow any body's counsel in any thing, quod mihi dederit alicuius de aliquâ re consilium, id sequor: to act according to any body's counsel and advice, facere de ore ex alicujus consilio: to disregard any body's counsel, alicujus consilium spernere (†): to assist any body with good counsel, alicui adesse; alicui præsto adesse; alicui non desce. || = **COUNSELLOR**, vid. || *Purpose*, consilium: id quod volo, cupio (id, quod vult or cupit alicuius): propositum: quod spectro, sequor, peto (or quod spectat, &c., alicuius). Secret counsels, consilia arcanis, interiora. To declare, intrast, &c., one's counsels to any body, consilia sua credere alicui (*Ter.*). To keep one's own counsel in any matter, aliquid tacitum tenere, habere; secum habere; tacere, reticere; celare; occultare; occultare; occulte ferre: tacitum, tamquam mysterium, tenere. || *Prudence* in planning, advising, &c., consilium (e. g., vir maximi consilii; est in alio quo satis consilii).

COUNSEL, v., consiliari (mostly absolutely; but *Hor.*, A. P., 196; ille bonis faveat et consilietur amico): consilium dare. To counsel any body to do any thing, auctorem esse alicuius rei, or with infinitive; also with ut (e. g., mihi, ut absum, vehementer auctor est, *Cic.*, *Att.*, 15, 5, 2): suasorem esse alicuius rei: suadere alicui aliquid, or mostly with ut: hortatorem esse alicuius rei: hortari aliquid: hortari (aliquem), ut JN. suadere et hortari; auctorem et suasorem esse: monere or admonere aliquem (ut, ne): censere (ut, or followed by subjunctive, without ut. SYN. IN ADVISE). To counsel peace, pacis auctorem esse; pacem suadere; ad pacem hortari: to counsel unanimity, hortari ad concordiam. I counsel you to leave off, censeo desistas. Those who will not be counselled can not be helped, * actum est de illis, qui spernunt moventes or recte præceptes.

COUNSELLOR. || *Adviser*, consiliarius * consiliorum alicuius socius et adiutor: auctor consilii or consiliorum, or, from context, auctor only: suasor: impulsor: monitor: consiliorum minister or minister only. JN. auctor et consuasor: suasor et auctor: auctor et impulsor: consiliarius et administrator: consiliarius et auctor. [SYN. IN ADVISER.] A faithful, friendly, experienced counsellor, consiliarius fidelis, benevolus, non imperitus (or -issimus; all *Cic.*). The king and his counsellors, rex ipse consiliarius ejus (*Cic.*): his friends and counsellors, amici et consilii ejus: to have any body for one's counsel, alicujus consilio or consiliis uti; aliquem consiliorum auctorem habere: to be any body's counsellor, consilium alicui dare; consilii auctorem esse alicui: consilio regere aliquem (of one who regularly influences another). || *Advocate*, causarum actor: causidicus: advocatus: actor: cognitor. SYN. and phrases in ADVOCATE.

COUNT, s. || *Computation*, vid. || *Charge in a indictment*, formula (the prescribed legal form: of which several might be used, but not "in public judgments," in *Quintilian's* time; cf. *Quint.*, 3, 10; privata judicia unum iudicium habere multis; a multis et diversis formulis solent). There are many counts in the indictment, * multis et diversis formulis accusatur aliquis or actio alicui intreditur. There are two counts in the indictment, one charging the prisoner with sacrilege, another with manslaughter, aliquis sacrilegii et homicidii simul accusatur (*Quint.*, 3, 10, 1; where others read, simul et homicidii). || *An action in which the indictment had different counts, was causa conjuncta* (opposed to causa simplex; *Quint.*, 3, 10, 1).

COUNT (as title of honor), * comes: the title of count, * nomen comitis: the rank of count, * comitis dignitas: to confer upon any body the title of count, * aliquem comitis nomine et dignitate ornare: the seat, residence, &c., of a count, sedes or domicilium comitis.

COUNT, r., numerum inire. To count any thing, aliquid numerare (general

term, also = to reckon among): dinumerare (to count the whole number, one by one; to count all through): numerum alicujus rei inire, or exsequi, or efficere (to count over): computare (to reckon): enumerando pericere (to reckon them all through, naming each): to count the stars, stellas dinumerare: to count on one's fingers, numerare digitis or per digitos; computare digitis: to count the number of troops, numerum copiarum inire: not to be able to count up all a person's services, promerita enumerando pericere non posse: it is correctly counted, numerus convenit: to count (= have) many friends, multos amicos numerare (*Or.*, *Trist.*, 1, 9, 5), or habere: veterans who count thirty years of service, veterani tricenaria stipendia numerantes (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 1, 35, 2) or meriti: to count any thing by such or such a thing, aliquid numerare ex aliqua re (as *Cic.*, *De Or.*, 2, 32, inc.; ea, si ex reis numeros, innumerabilia sunt, si ex rebus, &c.): the Gauls do not count by days, but by nights, Galli non dierum numerum, sed noctium computant; or Galli spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum, sed noctium finiunt. || *Esteem*, consider, look upon as, ducere: putare: ponere: numerare: arbitrari: judicare, existimare. || All these, except ponere, have two accusatives, when the person or thing really is, or is believed by us to be, what we consider him. But to express that we treat him like such or such a person, put him in the situation of such a person relatively to ourselves, then we use either aliquem pro (after habere, putare; seldom after ducere), or (in) numero, with genitive plural (after habere, ducere, existimare), or with "in," and ablative singular or plural (after putare, ponere, numerare; also after habere). If an adjective is used predicatively with "count," it should be translated either by "in," with ablative of substantive (after ponere, ducere); or by dative of substantive (after habere, ducere); or by genitive of adjective, used substantively with esse and habeo, &c. (vid. examples below). To count a person one's enemy, habere aliquem hostem (so far as he really is so): habere aliquem pro hoste, or in hostium numero (so far as one looks upon and treats him as such): to count any body a god, habere aliquem deum: numerare aliquid (e. g., cælum) deum: to count any thing a favor, ponere aliquid in beneficio: habere aliquid benefici loco et gratiæ (*Cic.*): to count any thing an evil, habere aliquid in malis: to count it an insult, ignominia loco ferre aliquid: to count a man happy, aliquem beatum habere: to count it honorable, aliquid bonori habere or ducere; aliquid in laude ponere, or laudare; aliquid in gloria ducere or ponere: it has ever been counted wise, semper sapientia est habitum (e. g., temporis cedere). To count any body your friend, aliquem in tuorum numerum scribere: one's friend, numerare aliquem inter suos: to count as for nothing, aliquid pro nihilo ducere: nullo loco habere or numerare. || To reckon or depend upon, spernere in aliquo ponere or collocare; auxilium or salutem ab aliquo expectare: you may count upon me, tibi non deoco: to count on any thing, aliquid pro certo expectare. I count upon you, * spero fore ut venias (i. e., reck on your coming): fac mihi non desis (on your assistance: not to count on any thing, in aliqua re nihil spei reponere posse. [Vid., also, TO CONFIDE IN; RECKON ON.]) || To calculate, rationes or calculos subducere; rationem inire et subducere: from the context, subducere only (as *Cic.*, *Att.*, 5, 21, 12).

COUNTENANCE, vultus (the proper word): os (the whole face, as image of the inner man). A friendly countenance, vultus benignus: a cheerful countenance, vultus hilaris, serenus: a quiet or tranquil countenance, vultus tranquillus: a tranquil and serene countenance, frons tranquilla et serena (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 3, 15, 31): a sad countenance, vultus moestus: a sad or dull countenance, vultus tristis: a serious countenance, vultus severus; vultus adductus (wrinkled like that of one deep in

thought: an important countenance, supercilium grande (Juvenal, 6, 165) : a bold or impudent countenance, os durum or ferreum (as *qualis, from content, os only, as Cic. Verr., 4, 29, 68*; os hominis inisignemque impudentiam cognoscite) : a hypocritical countenance, vultus ficti, simulat : to assume a calm countenance, frontem explicare or exporrigere (f); faciem or vultum diffundere; frontem osmittere : to put on a sad countenance, vultum ad tristitiam adducere : to assume a serious countenance, severum vultum inducere (f); vultum adducere (that of a person profoundly thinking) : to assume an angry countenance, frontem contrahere : to assume a threatening countenance, supercilia tollere (cf. Catull., 57, 46) : to put on a different countenance, vultum mutare : novos capere vultus (poet); vultum fingere (i. e., a countenance not corresponding with one's feelings; e. g., a cheerful countenance while one is mourning; vid. *Cas. B. G.*, 1, 39, med.). To have a cheerful, wild, sad, &c., countenance, hilari, moestis, tristis, &c., vultu esse : to take any thing with a cheerful countenance, benigno vultu aliquid excipere (after *Or. Fast.*, 1, 3) : to invite any body with a friendly countenance, aliquem benigno vultu in hospitium invitare (*Liv.*, 36, 35) : stupidity is written on any body's countenance, recordia prorsus inest in aliojus vultu : to change countenance [vid. TO CHANGE color] : to put out of countenance, aliquem differre (to put him out, so that he does not know what to say; vid. *Ruhn. Ter. Andr.*, 2, 4, 5) : aliquem or aliojus animum, conturbare or perturbare (to confuse any body) : aliquem in angustias adducere (stronger) : to keep one's countenance, risum tenere or continere. || *Encouragement, tutela.* (The nearest words are those that imply favor, protection, approval) : praesidium : clientela (properly, the relation of the protégé to his protector) : patrocinium (paternal protection which a patron affords to his client) : to give countenance, alioqui auxiliari or opem ferre; alioqui favere. [vid. TO COUNTENANCE.] To claim any body's countenance and protection, conferre se in fidem et clientelam aliojus (Cic); commendare se alioqui in clientelam et fidem (Ter.).

COUNTENANCE, v., alioqui auxiliari or opem ferre (render assistance) : alioqui favere (to favor any body, or promote his interests by advice and assistance) : alioqui tribuere (to be favorably disposed toward any body, to interest one's self for him; e. g., quum ordini publicanorum libentissime tribuerim, Cic.) [vid. also, TO FAVOR.] You countenance it, if you do not cry out against it, * rem, cum quiescis, probas (after Cic.).

COUNTER. || *Shop-table*, * mensa tabernaria or mensa opus. || *An imitation of coin*, calculus (a small stone used by the ancients for computations).

COUNTER, adv. To run counter to any thing, adversari or repugnare (be opposed to it) : aliquid negligere (legem, &c.) : aliquid non servare (e. g., legem, consuetudinem) : aliquid migrare (e. g., jus civile) : contra or secus facere (act against a rule, command, &c.). To run counter to a direction, extra praescriptum egredi : to one's own interests, repugnare utilitati suae : to run counter the one to the other, inter se contraria esse.

COUNTERACT, obviare rei alioqui rei; occurrere alioqui rei (to take preventive measures). Jx. occurrere atque obistere (Cic.) : comprimere : reprimere : suppressere (to check it, keep it under) : to counteract any body's designs, aliojus consilia occurrere atque obistere (Cic.) : the factious proceedings of our enemies, factioni inimicorum resistere (Cic.) : obniti : oblucri (struggle against). To counteract the symptoms of a disease, morbo opponere medicinam. Vid. RESIST. OPPOSE.

COUNTERACTION, * vis contraria (force, acting in the opposite direction). || *Purpose, act, &c., of resisting*: circumlocution. My plans for the counteraction of any body's designs, consilia, quibus alioqui restiti (Cic, 2 de Orat., 45), or

alioqui resisto, resistam, &c. (according to the time meant).

COUNTERBALANCE, s., * vis renitens (after *Plin.*, 2, 82, 84; e. g., altera vis alteri renititur) : aequipondium (in so far as it establishes an equilibrium with another weight, *Vitr.*, 10, 3, 4).

COUNTERBALANCE, v., aequare : exaequare (to make equal) : pensare : compensare aliquid aliq re (to weigh, as it were, one thing against the other, to establish an equilibrium) : parem calculum ponere cum aliq re (to give as good in return; e. g., a present, *Plin.*, Ep., 5, 2 = remunerari alioquem quam similimo munere) : the benefits received counterbalance those conferred, par est ratio acceptorum et datorum : to counterbalance the deficiency in the revenue by economy, quod cessat ex reductis, frugalitate supplere.

COUNTER-BASS, perhaps vox gravisima.

COUNTERCHANGE, commutatio.

VID. CHANGE.

COUNTERCHANGE, v. Vid. TO CHANGE.

COUNTERCHARGE, * actio petitori intenta. (For the meaning of actio contraria, vid. *Gess. Thes.*, s. v. Actio, p. 223).

COUNTERCHARM, v., * incantatum or effascinatum praestigis exsolvere.

COUNTERFEIT. || *Make a (fraudulent) imitation of*, imitari (general term) : imitando exprimere or effingere. Jx. effingere et exprimere : imitari et exprimere; also effingere or exprimere only : assimulare (to make any thing like another; then with accessory notion of deception; e. g., the human voice, sermonem humanum) : to counterfeit any body's handwriting, aliojus chirographum imitari or assimulare : to counterfeit money, nummos adulterinos percutere (after *Suet.*, Ner., 25) : monetam adulterinam exercere (*Vlp.*, Dig., 48, 13, 6, § 1) : to counterfeit a will, testamentum subijcere, supponere, subdere. [vid. FORGE.] || *To put on the appearance of*, simulare or assimulare (e. g., simulare studium aliojus rei, zeal in a cause; mortem, metum, diffidentiam aliojus rei; sedulitatem; assimulare animum (f); se latum) : to counterfeit sickness, simulare aegrum; assimulare se aegrum; simulare valetudinem : to counterfeit learning, simulare se doctum esse; simulare doctrinam : to counterfeit cheerfulness, assimulare se laetum; or hilaritatem fingere : to counterfeit piety, * se pium erga deum simulare : the appearance of youth, mentiri juvenem (f. Mart.) : insanity, simulare se furere (Cic.).

COUNTERFEIT, || *Knives* (general COUNTERFEITED). || *term, not genuine*; e. g., jewels, vine, *Plin.*, 37, 13, 76, and 15, 7, ed. Hard.; adulterinus (with accessory notion of deceit or falsification, opposed to bonus; e. g., of coin, a false key, &c., opposed to verus) : falsus (false in general; e. g., a letter) : fucosus : fucatus (that has only the external appearance of any thing, opposed to sincerus, probus; e. g., merchandise) : subditus : suppositus : subditicius : insitivus (e. g., of a book, a will, &c.) : simulatus : fictus : confictus (not natural, but produced by art; forced; e. g., lacrimae confictae) : counterfeit piety, * pietas erga deum simulata. A man of counterfeit piety, * pietatis erga deum simulata : one counterfeit tear, una falsa lacrima : in a counterfeit manner, simulate; simulatio : per simulationem; ficte; falso; fallaciter.

COUNTERFEIT, s., circumlocution with the adjectives under COUNTERFEIT : e. g., to prove any thing to be a counterfeit, aliquid adulterinum (fictitium, &c.) esse probare (after *Quint.*, 2, 17, 17).

COUNTERFEITER, falsarius (who commits forgery; vid. *Suet.*, Tit., 3) : falsus signator (who affixes a false seal to any thing; e. g., a will, *Sal. Cat.*, 16, 2; cf. *Cic. Cluent.*, 14, 41; testamentum signis adulterinis obsignare) : testamentarius (a forger of wills, *Cic. Off.*, 3, 18, 73) : adulterator (who adulterates any thing, Pandects) : paracharactes (supra scripti). *Cud. Theod.*, 9, 21, 9, a coin of false money).

COUNTERMAND, * aliter or contra

praecipere : * aliter, atque antea, praedpere.

COUNTERMAND, s., imperium mutatum.

COUNTERMARCH, v., signa convertere : signis convertere retro redire (*Liv.*, 8, 11; in urbem, 8) : versis signis aliquem locum repetere (of counter marching to a particular place, *Liv.*, 9, 35) : reducere (march back; e. g., exercitum, legiones, &c.) : castra retro movere (*Liv.*, 2, 58) : to be counter marched, retro repetere viam (to retrace their steps, *Liv.*, 9, 2).

COUNTERMARCH, s., * iter conversum, oppositum, contrarium : conversus signa or (Liv.) versa signa; or by iter retro (e. g., *Cal. in Cic. ad Dir.*, 8, 15; quodnam ob scelus iter mihi necessarium retro ad Alpes versus incidit? Cf. fuga retro, *Liv.*, 8, 19; fugam magis retro quam prolium—spectante milite) : reditus (general term for return). Or by circumlocution with verbs under TO COUNTERMARCH. By a counter march, conversis signis.

COUNTERMARK, tessera (general term for any ticket).

COUNTERMINE, s., caniculus transversus (*Liv.*, 28, 3) : to make a counter mine; vid. TO COUNTERMINE.

COUNTERMINE, v., transversis caniculis hostium caniculos excipere. Fug, obviam ire : occurrere (adopt preventive measures) : * fraudem fraude repellere.

COUNTERPANE. } Vid. COVERLET.

COUNTERPOINT. } *Counterpart*, res alioqui rei simillima (exceedingly like it) : res alioqui rei compar (quite equal to it) : res alioqui rei ex altera parte respondens (corresponding to it). To be the counterpart of any thing, alioqui rei similem or simillimum esse (*vid. Liv.*, 4, 54) : alioqui rei comparare esse (*vid. Liv.*, 28, 43) : alioqui rei ex altera parte respondere (*vid. Cic.*, Or., 33, 114).

COUNTERPLEA, * actio petitori intenta (not actio contraria; vid. COUNTERCHARGE).

COUNTERPLOT, v. *Id. the next word.*

COUNTERPLOT, s. Vid. COUNTERPLOT, * fradem fraude repellere.

COUNTERPOISE, s., pari pondere parem pensionem perficere (to produce an equilibrium by making the two weights equal) : examinare (*Vitr.*, 10, 8, of the lever; caput vecta faciundo motus circinationis cogit praesensionis examinare paucis manibus oneris maximi pondus) : tantumdem pendere (*Lucr.*, 1, 360) : librare (*Plin.*, hujus [aeris] vi suspensam—librari medio spatio tellurem) : pari momento librare (after *Col.*, 3, 12, 3; temperamentum pari momento libratum). Fig. || *To make equal to*, aliquid alioqui rei in aequo or parem ponere; aliquid alioqui rei par facere : aequare or adaequare aliquid cum aliq re : compensare aliquid cum aliq re or aliq re (e. g., bona cum vitis, *Hor.*, laetitia cum doloribus, Cic.).

COUNTERPOISE, s., sarcina, atis, n. (the weight placed in the other scale, or appended to the other arm, &c., *Vitr.*, 9, praef., 9 and 10) : aequipondium (this weight, so far as it establishes an equilibrium against another weight, *Vitr.*, 10, 3, 4) : paria pondera. Vid. EQUILIBRIUM.

COUNTERPOISON, antidotus or antidotum (antidotus, antidotus), or. pure Lat. in remedium adversus venenum.

COUNTERSCARP. || *Exterior slope of the ditch, perhaps* * fossa crepidio. || *The covered way, cuniculus* (general term for mine) with or without tectus; or inferna via (after *Eg.*, 4, 24; cavato specu in exitum urbis inferna queritur via), or as technical term, * via caeca, quae dicitur.

COUNTERSIGN, * una subscribere, subnotare or subsignare.

COUNTERSIGN, s. || *Private signal given to soldiers on guard, and to those whom they are to admit*; tessera (if a ticket) : signum (general term). To give the countersign, tesserae or signum dare : to any body, alioqui.

COUNTER-TENOR, * vox ab acuta altera; * alter ab acuto sonus. To sing the counter-tenor, * alterum ab acuto sonum

modulari: *one who sings the counter-tenor*; *secunda vocis cantor.

COUNTER-TICKET, tessera (any ticket).

COUNTERVALL. Vid. COUNTERBALLANCE.

COUNTLESS, *domina comes (in her own right; Voss.); *comitis uxor or con-jux (by marriage).

COUNTLESS. Vid. INNUMERABLE.

COUNTRY. || *Region; terra: regio* (the former more extensive; a country or land, geographically or politically; e. g., Italy, Sicily, &c.); *regio* (any district): tractus (a tract of country, with reference to its length rather than its breadth) [*plaga* in the best ages denoted a quarter of the heavens, not of the earth's surface]: *ager* (the country of a small people or tribe): *finis* (with reference to its boundaries: especially when it is to be marked, that the action is done within the limits of a particular state): *pagus* (district consisting of several villages; e. g., the country of the Helvetii): *loca, placae*, (with demonstrative pronoun, ea loca, &c. = "those parts," "that neighborhood," e. g., hi ea loca incolunt, &c.). An uninhabited country, terra inhabitabilis or quoniam nemo incolit: open country, loca patens. In a country of that kind, in ejusmodi regione: a rugged and mountainous country, aspera et montuosa regio (Cic.); a desert country, regio deserta, vasta; loca deserta (quae nemo incolit, &c.). [*ἡ χώρα* In the historians, when the name of a country is connected with the name of its inhabitants, the name of the inhabitants is often placed under the government of a preposition, the word country being omitted; thus, in the country of the Etrusci, in Etruscis, or in Etruscorum finibus; also in agro Etrusco. The country of Italy, Spain, Africa, &c., terra Italia, Hispania, Africa, &c.: to remove to other countries, alias terras petere: countries that are blessed with pure air, terrae cae, in quibus sit aer purus ac tenuis (Cic.). The enemy's country, terra, or ager, or fines hostium; terra hostilis (anciently, ager hosticus or hosticum only): to reside in a foreign country, peregrine habitare: to be staying or residing in a foreign country, peregrinari: in this country, in his regionibus: apud nos (= with us, of habits, institutions, &c.). To banish any body from a country; send him out of the country, aliquem civitatem pelleri, expellere, ejicere; aliquem in exilium pelleri, expellere, ejicere, agere; exsilio alique, multare; patriâ pelleri. || *Native country, patria: patria nostra: patriae solum* (the "land" especially as an object of affection): locus, quo aliquis genitus est: urbs, in qua aliquis genitus est (Just.); domus (home): urbs patria. In one's country, domi: to remain in one's country, domi manere: to leave one's country (for a time) = go or travel abroad, peregrine proficisci. The love of country, patriae caritas, amor patriae, pietas erga patriam [vid. PATRIOTISM]: republican studium. A lover of his country, patriae or republicanae animus: civis bonus: to love one's country, amare patriam: to die for one's country, pro patriâ mori, or mortem optetere: to devote one's self to one's country, patriae se totum dedere (Cic.). Fidelity to one's country, erga patriam fidelitas. A betrayer of his country, patriae proditor: civium or republicanae paricida (Cic., Sulp.). [*ἡ πόλις*] Locus or urbs natalis and solum natale are poetical: solum familiare, without authority. His native country is Athens, natus est Athenis: one's country's, &c., patrius: after the manner of one's country, patrio more. || In contradiction to town; rus: ager, especially in plural, agri (the fields and what pertains to them, as a village, &c.): in the country, rusi (seldom rure): to live in the country, ruri vivere, vitam agere (properly, as peasant); rusticari (for one's pleasure). A country life, vita rustica (country life; i. e., with all its occupations): vita rustica: rusticatio (residence in the country for a time, or excursion from the town): to go into the country, ire rusticatum: abire rus habitatum

(general term, to spend one's time there): rus concedere (to retire there): rus excurrere (for an excursion): to remain in the country, ruri se continere: the people from the country hasten together, homines ex agris concurrunt.

COUNTRY-AIR, *aer ruris (opposed to air of the towns).

COUNTRY-CHURCH, *sedes sacra vici.

COUNTRY-DANCE. Vid. DANCE.

COUNTRY-DWELLING, domicilium agreste (general term). Vid. COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-ESTATE, rusticum praedium. Vid. COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-GIRL, puella rustica (cf. Hor., Od., 3, 23, 3).

COUNTRY-HOUSE, villa (with or without land): a small country-house, villula: a very small country-house, villula pusilla: a fine country-house, praetorium (in the time of the emperors; Suet.).

COUNTRY-LIFE. Vid. COUNTRY.

COUNTRYMAN. || *Fellow-countryman, popularis* (properly, from the same nation or tribe; then, also, from the same country, town, or place, instead of which only Gell., 17, uses gentilis: qui ejusdem est civitatis: qui in eadem civitate natus est (Cic.) confaterancus not found before Plin., praefat., § 1): civis (fellow-citizen; concivis is spurious Latin): municipes (from the same municipium): my or our countryman, nostras; popularis, civis, municipes noster: your countryman, vestras: our countrymen, populares nostri; homines nostri; also nostri, nostrates only. || *Rustic, vid.*

COUNTRY-PARSON, *sacerdos rusticanus.

COUNTRY-PEOPLE, rustici: agrestes: pagani. SYN. IN RUSTIC.

COUNTRY-SCHOOL, *schola provincialis: *ludus vicani.

COUNTRY-SCHOOLMASTER, *ludi vicani magister.

COUNTRY-SEAT. Vid. COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-SQUIRES, *nobilitas ruri vivens.

COUNTRY-SURGEON, *medicus ruri vivens.

COUNTRY-TOWN, municipium (a Roman town which enjoyed the citizenship): oppidum (general term for any town that is not the metropolis): a small country-town, municipulum (Sidon., Ep., 3, 1): oppidulum (SYN. above).

COUNTRY, *comitatus.

COUP-DE-SOLEIL, morbus ex solis fervore contractus (Just.).

COUPLE, par (in a strict sense, of two persons or things belonging together; vid. PAIR): jugum (properly, of draught-cattle; then, also, of two persons who are joined for any bad purpose, as Cic., Phil., 11, 2, extr., jugum infortium nefarium): bini (two together, or at once; when two objects are viewed that belong together, as binos [scaphas] habebam; jubeo promi utrosque, Cic., Ver., 4, 14, 32): utriusque (the two that have been mentioned; vid. the passage just quoted from Cicero); pauci: aliquot (in a looser sense = a few, same): a couple of pigeons, par columbarum: a nice couple (ironically), par nobile fratrum (Hor. Sat., 2, 3, 243): a married couple, conjuges mariti: nova nupta et novus maritus (a young couple who are going to be married, or a young married couple): a couple of days, biduum: a couple of years, biennium (if positively two): a couple of eggs, bina ova. || Band, link, &c., copula (e. g., for dogs; copula dura canum tenet, Or.; also vincula, vincla; e. g., vincla canibus demere).

COUPLE, v., TR., uno vinculo copulare (vid. Lir., 28, 12, 14): comectere: jungere: conjungere: copulare: cum aliqua re: miscere aliqua re. [SYN. IN TO COMBINE]. INTRA, jungi: conjungi: se jungere: se conjungere: coire.

COUPLET, strophæ (στροφῆ).

COURAGE, animus; also in plural, animi, if speaking of several persons [*ἡ ψυχή*]. Obs. Of one person, animi should not be used (unless he is speaking of himself in the plural; e. g., stantius animis,

Cic., Att., 5, 18), since its usual meaning is "a proud spirit," "pride," &c.; of several, animi or animus may be used; e. g., nostris animus augeatur, Cae.; but in some constructions the singular should not be used; e. g., one would not say animo cadere or excidere of several: animus fortis; fortitudo (manly courage, ἀνδρεία); virtus (moral courage that shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive); ferocia, ferocitas (natural, wild courage, of which wild beasts and even barbarians are capable): audacia (daring courage); spiritus (energetic courage): a man of extraordinary courage, vir ingentis spiritus: to possess or to have courage, animo fore esse: for any thing, satis boni animi afferre ad aliquid. A man has not courage to do any thing, aliquid animus non suppetit, ut aliquid faciat (e. g., Vitruvius nec sine constabat mens, nec, uttelugis a castri dimicaret, animus, suppetebat, Lir.) I not to have courage enough for any thing, est parum animi ad aliquid: to take courage, animus, or (of several persons) animos espere, or colligere: to take courage again, animus or se recipere: I take courage again, animus mihi redit; animus redintegretur; animus me recipit: to inspire any body with courage, to raise or kindle any body's courage, aliquid animum facere, or afferre, or addere; aliquid animum incendere, erigere, augere, aliquid animum verbis confirmare (by exhortation); or simply firmare or confirmare aliquid and aliquid animus: to be inspired with courage, to have one's courage raised, aliquid animus accedit (Cic.), augeatur (Cae.), accenditur (Sall., Cat., 20, 6): to inspire any body with fresh courage, aliquid animus redintegrare; animus aliquid reddere. Be of good courage, bono animo es; fac animo magno fortique sis: to be of good courage, stare animo, or, of several, animis: any body's courage begins to fail, animus labat: is failing, animus cadit: to lose one's courage, animus, or (of several persons) animus cadere, or concidere; animus demittere (Cae., B. G., 7, 22); animus deficere: to have lost one's courage, animus abieci or facto esse: never lost your courage in adversity, in duris haud unquam defice (Val. Fl., 4, 35): now show your courage, tu illum nunc adhibe animus.

COURAGEOUS, animosus (bold to act in dangerous circumstances from an energetic spirit confident in its strength; opposed to timidus): fortis (brave, relating to a manly strength, both to act and to suffer; opposed to ignavus). Jn. fortis et animosus: ferox (possessing natural, wild courage to rush into battle or face danger; especially a proper word of savages and wild beasts): animo promptus; also promptus only (ready to dare and do): acer: alacer (active and spirited to face danger, or take measures to prevent it): strenuus (resolute; opposed to ignavus); impavidus (intrepid; opposed to pavidus); audax (bold). To be not so courageous as another person, animo esse infirmior: to wax courageous, alacriorem fieri ad rem gerendam; animum erigere or tollere: he waxed courageous, accessit aliquid animi.

COURAGEOUSLY, animose; fortiter; forti animo; aceri or alacri animo: intrepide (Lir.); impavide (Lir.); audacter. [SYN. IN COURAGEOUS.] To meet death courageously, se acriter morti offerre; animo sidenti gradi ad mortem.

COURIER, veredarius (who carries the post; late): nuncius volucer: nunciis expeditus: nunciis trepidus: cursor (a runner): eques citus or citatus (on horseback): to send couriers in all directions, in omnes partes nuncios dimittere.

COURSE, PROP., cursus (general term; also in the plural, if several things are spoken of; e. g., to observe the course of the stars, stellarum cursus notare): curriculum (within a definite space; e. g., in the circus, and of the regular motion of the heavenly bodies): decursus (a running through a space; hence the course in the circus): lapsus (the quiet and equable motion, e. g., of water, the stars): conversiones (the circular motions, revolutions

&c., e. g., of the stars, stellarum; also stellarum progressionem, their apparently forward course in the heavens: motus (general term for motion, e. g., of the stars): mentus is poetical. The regular courses of the stars, astrorum ordines. With rapid course, contento cursu: to direct one's course, to any place, cursum dirigere aliquid (in a carriage or ship): cursum flectere ad aliquid (e. g., to the north, ad septentriones, also of the heavenly bodies): to direct one's course to another place, or to take a different course, alium cursum petere (in a carriage or vessel): flectere iter (of a traveller, army, &c.): in alium cursum contorquere et deflecti (e. g., of a river): to pursue different courses, diversos aliosque or discedere: to have a fixed course, certos et constantes cursum habere: constanter tenere eundem cursum: to take different courses (e. g., of rivers), in diversas partes (in contrarias partes, opposite directions) fluere: to change the course of a river, flumen avertere (i. e., to turn it): amnem in alium cursum deflectere: to have a gentle course (of rivers or water in general), labi; a rapid one, ferri (vid. Hirt., B. G., 8, 40): to take its course from, &c., effluere ex, &c.; profluere ex, &c.: to take its course toward or to: e. g., to the sea, effundi in aliquid: to take its course through any thing: e. g., through a town, fluere per aliquid; medium per locum fluere; medium locum interfundere; medio loco fluere (if right through; vid. Lic., 24, 3): to take its course along the very foot of the mountain, in imis radicibus montis ferri (Hirt., B. G., 8, 40). IMPROBIA. || Progress, iter: via: cursus. Jn. iter et cursus (e. g., naturali quodam itinere et cursu, Cic., Rep., 2, 16): tenor (the regular progress of anything): progressus (e. g., rerum, Cic.). The course of events, rerum cursus or progressus; rerum itinera flexusque (all Cic.). [VID. PROGRESS.] To let any body take his own course, to leave any body a free course, aliquem non coercere, non impedire: to let any thing take its course, aliquid non morari; aliquid rei non obistere; aliquid non impedire: to have its free course, non coerceri; non impediri: to interrupt the course of the conversation, cursum orationis interpellare. In the course of conversation, in sermone: to throw out in the course of conversation, that, &c., in sermone injicere, with accusative and infinitive (e. g., quum mihi in sermone inieciisset, se velle Asiaticum visere, Cic.). In the course of the discussion or debate, inter disceptandum (e. g., cognitâ inter disceptandum iniquitate, sc. cause, Quint., 12, 3, 10): to observe the course which public affairs are taking, itinera flexusque rerum publicarum videre (Cic., Rep., 2, 25): that is the natural course of almost all things, id natura fert in omnibus fere rebus: according to the natural course of things or events, ut fieri solet: the course of a conversation, iter sermonis (Cic., De Legg., 1, 13, 37): the course of an oration or speech, orationis ingressus, Ingressio, cursus (all three with reference to the manner of its progress, its force, spirit, &c.; vid. Cic., Or., 59, 201; interdum cursus est in oratione inchoata, interdum moderata ingressio: cf. De Or., 1, 33, 161; 2, 10, 39): any thing takes a different course, res alter procedit. || Manner of proceeding, ratio: consilium: remedium (a corrective or preventive measure): to adopt a course, rationem inire; consilium capere: to shape one's course according to the time, consilium pro tempore et pro re capere (act according to circumstances); temporibus servire (adapt myself to circumstances, &c., in a servile manner): to adopt a prudent course, bonis consiliis uti. I am inquiring what course I should take in this state of my affairs, rogo, quid facium de rebus meis: to pursue a course of one's own, suum quoddam institutum consequi: to pursue a different course, diversam inire rationem: what course is to be taken with this person? quid hoc homine facias? quid tu huic homini facias! (both Cic.). I am adopting the same course in my proceedings, hæc eadem est nostræ rationis regio et via (Cic., Verr., 5, 70, 81). || Course = space of time.

A course of years, multi anni (if the reference is only to the whole space); annorum series (their succession, one after another, Hor. Od., 3, 30, 5): inter multos, tot, &c., annos (= within so many years; e. g., all the crimes that have been committed in the course of ten years, omnia quæ inter decem annos nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, Cic.). The ablativus of anni is less rare in this sense than is commonly supposed. The cities of Africa had seen no Roman army in the course of almost fifty years, urbem Africæ annis prope quinquaginta nullo Romanum exercitum viderant (Lic., 29, 28): he dies in the course of a few days, paucis diebus moritur (Sall., Jug., 11, 1), intra paucos dies moritur (Lic.). In the course of that year, in illo anno (Cic., Off., 3, 25, 95; and Hand, 3, p. 281): in the course of the present year, in hoc anno (Cic., Fam., 15, 16, 5): the sun turns twice in the course of a year, sol binas in singulis annis conversiones facit: three times in the course of a year, ter in anno: in the course of ten months, in decem mensibus: in the course of a short time, in brevi temporis spatio (Suet.), in paucis tempore (e. g., solertissimus omnium factus est, Sall., Jug., 96, 1), in brevi (Ruhnk., ad Vell., 2, 61, 2). In the course of the month, year, &c., is also anno or mense vertente. || The order of succession in any thing [vid. ORDER]. || Naval term (denoting the direction in which a ship is steering), cursus: the ships could not keep their course, naves cursum suum tenere non poterunt: to steer or keep the same course, cursum tenere: to get out of its course, a viâ aberrare. || A number of lectures (collectively). * institutions cursus, quem dicimus. To embrace too many subjects in one course, uno (e. g., semestri) cursu nimis multa complecti: to attend a course of lectures, magistris auditionesque obire: to attend the same course of lectures, easdem auditiones eosdemque doctores colere: to give or deliver a course of lectures on any thing, scholam habere de re; e. g., on the Stoic philosophy, scholam habere Stoicam; on rhetoric, scholis præcipere artem oratoriam. || Of dishes, ferculum (that is served on the board at one and the same time, for which, much later, missus was used): to give a dinner of seven courses, cenam septem ferculis præbere (cf. Suet., Oct., 74): his dinners were of three, or, at the most, six courses, cenam ternis ferculis, aut quum abundantissime, senis præbebat. || Race, fîg., the course of life, vitæ curriculum, spatium (but only with reference to its duration, space, &c.); hence with longum, exiguum. || It must not be used to denote one's manner of living, &c.). To run one's course, vitæ spatium decurrere; ætatem decurrere: note that my course is almost run or finished, prope actâ jam ætate decursâque: to finish one's course, cursum conficere (vell. bene, Cic.); corpore aolutum ad proprias sedes evolare; illuc ex his vinculis ferri (vid. to DIZ). The whole course of life (= the manner of its progress from beginning to end), totus vitæ cursus (not totus vitæ cursus, Cic., Off., 1, 4, 11, Krebs). In the whole course of his life, in vitâ (e. g., nihil in vitâ vidit calamitatis, Cic., Cluent., 6, 18): in omni vitâ (p. Redd. ad Quir., 8), omni vitâ (Lic., 2, 33): in totâ vitâ (e. g., inconstans, Cic., where it = manner of living). || Course = manner of life, vitâ: mores: the whole course of his life establishes his innocence, alieuius innocentia perpetuâ vitâ est perspecta: a virtuous course of life, vitâ honesta, sancta; vitâ honeste or sancte actâ: a sinful course, vitâ omnibus flagitiis or libidinibus dedita. || A course of medicine, curatio. To be under a course of medicine, curationem recipere: to prescribe a course of medicine, curationem velleiudinis præscribere. || Row (of bricks), ordo (e. g., lapidum). || Row (of bricks), ordo (e. g., lapidum). || Row (of bricks), ordo (e. g., lapidum). || Race-course, (of property), curriculum (general term) stadium (in the Olympic games): circus (public place for the exhibition of races, &c.): hippodromos (= ἵππων; for horses and chariots, Plaut., &c.). || Of course, as a matter of course, necessario

(necessarily); manifesto (plainly); plane (entirely so): of course his life could not be indifferent to all this, non mirum fecit uxori, si hoc ægre tulit; or si hoc ægre tulit uxori, quid mirum? (vid. Ter., Hec., 4, 4, 87; Ovid., A. A., 3, 110). || Words of course, verba: those are mere words of course, verba sunt (Ter.): a letter filled with mere words of course, inanis sermo literarum. || ADDITIONAL PHRASES. To let the law take its course, jure agere; summo jure experiri: * non impedire, quominus aliquis ad mortem ducatur or supplicio capitis afficiatur, &c. (not to stop an execution). The law must take its course, supplicio capitis puniendus or afficiendus est aliquis; morte multandus est aliquis.

COURSE, v. Chase, pursue, vid. || Hunt with greyhounds, * canibus vertigis lepores sectari. Wytenbach says of Ruhnken (p. 271, Ed. Bat.), unice eo genere [venationis] utebatur, quod longis canibus earumque velocitate capiendolepore continetur.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE, * pretium pecunie or nummorum [ratio ærariæ, Cic., Quint., 4, 17, is our "standard of coinage"]: the course of exchange is unsteady, nummus iactatur (Cic., Off., 3, 20, 80).

COURSER, equus pennix or velox. || Runner, cursor (poetically, equus belator).

COURT, s. || Any open place, in front or behind a house, area. || The area in front of a Roman house, together with the adjoining halls, formed the vestibulum, where the clients assembled: propatulum (a front court): cavum ædium or (later) cavadium (the inner court, round which the rooms of the house were arranged). || It was roofed in, with the exception of an open space called the compluvium, through which opening the rain-water fell into the impluvium; i. e., the uncovered part of the court: vid. Plaut., Mil., 2, 2, 319): chors or cohors (a yard for cattle): aula, an open place before the houses of the Greeks, where also cattle were kept, only occurs in this meaning, in the Latin poets. || The residence of a sovereign, or the sovereign himself, and those by whom he is surrounded; aula (general term; post-Augustan): regia (the royal palace; then = royal family; vid. Lic., 24, 22, extr.): affinitate regiam contingere, 35, 19, mid.; hoc patris extorrem in tuam regiam adduxit: palatium: domus palatina (the palace of the emperor; time of the emperors): rex: principes (the king, prince, himself): aulici (the courtiers): curia and curiales are very late. The royal, imperial court, aula regia; aula Augusta: to stand well at court, aula at regie potum esse (Tac., Ann., 6, 43, 1): any body is a favorite by the court, aulæ favore inclinat in alieum (after Tac., Ann., 2, 56, 2): * aula alieui faveat (instead of which, Tac., Hist., 1, 13, extr., has aula in alieum prona, which, however, is to be rejected on account of prous; vid. INCLINED). Not to be fit for a court, non aulæ accommodatum esse ingenio (Curt., 8, 8, 21): to be the butt of the court, inter ludibria aulæ esse (Suet., Ner., 6): he subjected King Narseus, together with his children, his wives, and the whole court, Narseum regem in ditionem subegit, simul liberos conjugesque et aulam regiam (Aurel. Vict. de Cæs., 39, 35): an officer at court, purpuratus: * muneri aulico prefectus: famulus aulicus (a mental, late): court intrigues, * fraudes or fallacia aulæ: vitæ aulicorum artes: persons who are initiated in court intrigues, interiores aulici (Suet., Cal., 19, Ruhnke): a lady about the court, * femina nobilis, que virum reginâ (from the context, femina nobilis only; vid. Curt., 3, 11, 25): one who has been introduced at court, qui (quæ) ad aulam admittitur: the fashion or manners at court, or of the court, aulæ ingenium (i. e., the peculiar tone that prevails); consuetudo regia (with reference to the sovereign himself; vid. Nep., Dat., 5, 4): * mos aulicorum (with reference to the courtiers), the splendor of the court, or at court, apparatus aulicus or regius. || Art of pleasing, civility. To pay one's court to any

body, to make court. [Vid. to COURT].
 || *Court of justice, and the judges collectively*, iudicium (the place where justice is administered and the judges); iudices (the judges; in Rome, the praetor); tribunal (the tribunal or bench on which the judge and his assessors were seated); subsellia (the benches of the judges and advocates); forum (the public place where the court was held). The king's (or queen's) court of justice, *regis tribunal: to appear before the court, in iudicium venire (Nep. Ep. 8); se sistere (at a fixed time, of the defendant and the bail); vadimonium sistere (of the bail; opposed to vadimonium deserere); to appear for any body in court, alicui adesse in iudicio (as counsel for the defendant); to surround the court with armed men, iudicium claudere militibus armatis (Quint.). In the three courts, in trino or triplici foro (i. e., the forum Romanum; forum Julii Caesaris; forum Augusti); to remove a cause from the courts of law to the assembly of the people, iudicium a subsellis in rostra deferre: to explain what the cause before the court is, exponere, quæ causa in iudicium deducta sit (Cic.); to sit in court, sedere iudicem: to bring a matter before the court, aliquid deferre ad iudices. To settle a matter out of court, rem intra parietes peragere. None of the courts set, or the courts were closed, for some days, iustitium per aliquot dies servatum est (Liv.): to open the courts (after a vacation), iustitium remittere (Liv.): to proclaim or give notice that the courts will be shut, iustitium indicere: to hold a court, conventum agere; forum agere (i. e., quum is, qui provincie præest, civitates vocat, et de controversiis eorum cognoscit, Fest.); ius dicere (general term). To be put out of court, causâ cecidisse; causam perdidisse.

COURT, v. || *Pay court*, to, aliquem cultu quodam et honore prosequi (after Cic. De Invent. 2, 53, fin.); se alicui venditare (to insinuate one's self into his favor by flattery, &c.); alicuius gratiam aucupari: to court any body by flattery, blandiri alicui (¶ not ablandiri alicui); assentiationem aliqua alicuius gratiam aucupari: to court the people, studium populi ac favorem aucupari (Suet. Otho, 2); alicuius cultorem esse (Ov. A. A. 1, 723); amare aliquem or amatores esse alicuius (a cultor is not necessarily an amator, Ov.); alicuius amore teneri or captum esse (to be in love with). Ons, nuptiis ambire is used of parents making proposals of marriage to a person; e. g., to one considered a good match (Tac. Germ. 18; cf. connubiis ambire, Virg.): to court avaricious vices, venari viduas avaras. || *Endeavor to obtain, aucupari* (e. g., gratiam alicuius; studium ac favorem populi); captare (e. g., plausus, misericordiam, favorem populi); venari (e. g., laudem); quære.

COURT-BARON, *em leges, quæ ad prædia beneficiaria pertinent; * ius feudale (technical term).

COURT OF CHANCERY, *curatores rei pupillaris.

COURT-CHAPELAIN, *a sacris regis orator: *a sacris principis orator. ¶ Avoid concionator aulicus.

COURT-CHAPELAINCY, *munus oratoris a sacris regis.

COURT-DAY, dies iudicii (Liv. 2, 54). COURT-DRESS, vestis, quam aulici gerunt or gerere consueverunt (after Nep. Dat., 3, 1).

COURT-DRESSER (= flatterer, Locke), parasitus (παρισίος); adulator.

COURT-LIKE. Vid. COURTEOUS.

COURT-LIVERY, vestis, quam famuli aulici gerunt (after Nep. Dat., 3, 1); *vestis famulorum aulicorum.

COURT-MARTIAL, *consilium castrens: from the context, consilium only, as Nep. Phoc. 3, 4: according to the sentence passed by a court-martial, ex consensu sententiâ: those who are absent are condemned to death by a court-martial, exercitui suffragium ferente absentes capitis damnantur.

COURT-MINION, principi or principis familiaris (vid. Suet. Ner., 10; Vit., 4);

also apud principem gratus; principi omnium amicorum carissimus.

COURTIEUS, comis (obliging to all, without regard to rank); humanus (mild, from principle and nobleness of character). JN. comis et humanus; bellus et humanus (Cic.); urbanus (polite); officiosus (ready to render a service); benignus (kind, well-disposed); liberalis (showing a friendly disposition; e. g., answer, invitation); blandus (captivating, engaging in manner; polite in words); affabilis (condescending or affable in conversation, or speaking to others); mansuetus (sociable, in general) [¶ civis, in the sense of "affable or civil," belongs to the post-classical age; to give a courteous refusal, bello negare aliquid (Quint. Cic., Pet. Cons., 12). Courteous persons, homines belli (Cic. Att., 1, 1); courteous manners or behavior, comitas; liberalitas: a courteous invitation, invitatio benigna, familiaris. He is very courteous to me, perhonorificus in me est. In a very courteous and friendly manner, perhonorifice atque amice.

COURTEOUSLY, comiter; humane or humaniter; officiose; benigne; liberaliter; blande [SYN. IN COURTEOUS]; perhonorifice. To salute any body courteously, benigne aliquem salutare: to address any body courteously, comiter, blande appellare: to answer courteously, alicui respondere liberaliter: to invite courteously, benigne aliquem invitare: to invite any body courteously to remain (i. e., if he is going to take leave), familiariter invitare aliquem retinere: to receive any body courteously, alicuius comi hospitio accipere: to behave courteously toward every body, erga omnes se affabilem præstare: to address every body courteously, unumquemque comiter appellare. He behaves very courteously to me, perhonorificus in me est.

COURTEOUSNESS, comitas; humanitas; urbanitas; benignitas; liberalitas; affabilitas [SYN. IN COURTEOUS]; voluntas officiosa (readiness to oblige any body, Ov., Pont., 3, 2, 17). Courteousness in conversation, comitas affabilitasque sermonis: to combine courteousness with dignity, comitatem cum severitate conjungere: with courteousness, comiter, &c. Vid. COURTEOUSLY.

COURTESY, || *Courteousness*, vid. || *A kindness, officium*; munus; beneficium. To do or show any body a courtesy, alicui officium præstare; beneficio alicuius officere; gratum alicui facere; gratificari alicui: I shall esteem it a great courtesy if you will, &c., gratum or gratissimum mihi feceris, si, &c.; beneficium mihi feceris, si, &c. The common courtesies of life, officia urbana: to dismiss a man with all possible courtesy, dimittere aliquem cum bonâ gratiâ.

COURTESY (= kurt-se), *genuum flexio. To make a courtesy, Georges gives genua flexa submittere (after Ov., Met., 4, 340; but it is there "to fall down on her knees"); perhaps *flexis poplitibus salutare; or from context, salutare (aliquem) only.

COURTIER, aulicus (one who lives at court, in the strict sense of the word); purpuratus (holding a high office at court, according to ancient notions); homo aulæ ingenio accommodatus (who knows how to adapt himself to the spirit prevailing at court); *homo vafriis aulicorum artibus imbutus (initiated in the intrigues of the court); *homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus (always ready to do the civil thing in the most polished way); *homo ad fraudem or ad fallendum compositus; homo callidus (a courteous and prudent man, in general); like a courtier, *aulicus more.

COURTINE, agger (general term for mound).

COURTLINESS. Vid. COURTEOUSNESS.

COURTLY. Vid. COURTEOUS, POLITE, ELEGANT. || *Flattering*, vid.

COURTSHIP, alicuius sollicitatio (but such an adjective as honesta should be added, to distinguish it from an improper solicitation; e. g., Sen., Contr., 2, 15, tot sollicitationibus expugnari non potuit).

Mostly by circumlocution with verbs under TO COURT.

COURT-YARD. Vid. COURT.

COUSIN, consobrinus (first cousin); sobrinus (second cousin); patruellus (child of a father's brother); amittinus (child of a father's sister, or of a mother's brother); propinquus; cognatus (general term for relation). SYN. IN RELATION.

COVE, sinus. Vid. BAY, SHELTER.

COVENANT. Vid. COMPACT.

COVENANT, v., pascis cum aliquo; pactationem facere or concicere cum aliquo. Vid. "to make a compact or contract," under either of the two substantives.

COVENANTER, qui pactationem facit or conficit cum aliquo. Vid. CONFEDERATE, CONSOCIATE.

COVER, || *Any movable thing which is placed on another, tegumen, or tegmen, or tegmen*; tegumentum; integumentum; operimentum (that covers it all over); involucreum; volumentum (that covers it all round); stragulum; stragula vestis; stramentum (that is spread over any thing, the two former especially of costly covers over pillows or couches); operculum (for any vessel. Vid. also, LID); lodix (coverlet of a bed; properly, "a small, shaggy blanket" *operiturum was the upper bedding, opposed to stragulum); gauisus (of thick woollen stuff; e. g., for a table); cilicium (cover or cloth of goat's hair); stória or stória (plaited of straw, cord, rushes, &c.); matta; teges (thick cover made of rushes); the cover to a well, *putei operculum (but puteal is = πηγάριον, which was generally made of marble with the ænicula, and of a circular form, Cic. Att., 1, 10, 3; cf. Paul., Dig., 19, 1, 14); the cover of a book, *tegumentum; *involucreum: to take off the cover of any thing, alicui rei tegumentum detrahere (draw off; e. g., scutis, Cic.); to put a cover on any thing? [Vid. TO COVER].

|| *Cover for protection or concealment*, perfrugium (place of refuge); præsidium (protection); tutio; munitio (defence); tegumentum (Plant., Trin., 2, 3, 32). Under cover, in occulto (e. g., opus in occulto fiebat, Cas., B. C., 1). To finish the whole work under the cover of "vineæ," opus vinetis tectum perficere (Cas., B. C., 2, 10, and Hertz., ad loc.); sub tecto (if covered over, Cas., B. C., 2, 15); under cover of a wall, muro tectus (Cas., B. C., 2, 15); monibus adversum hostes munitus (Liv.). Under the cover of a pluteus, plutei objectu (e. g., quæ usui sunt, supportare, Cas., B. C., 2, 15). Under cover of the night, nocte: multa de nocte (= late at night; e. g., proficisci); intempestâ nocte (in the dead of the night): clam noctu (e. g., ex præsidio effugere, Nep., Eum., 2, extr.). || *At table, mappa* (convivæ). A table of twenty covers, *cona viginti convivis instructa or apparata. || *Cover*, vid. || *Pretext, involucreum* (c. g., simulationis, Cic., Quint. Fr., 1, 1, 5, § 15); integumentum; velamentum: obtentus; præscriptio; titulus. Vid. PRETEXT, PRETENCE.

COVER, v., tegere (general term): contegere; obtegere; integere; protegere (to cover over; with any thing, aliquid aliud re); velare; operire; cooperire (to envelop); sternere; consternere; internere (to spread over any thing); occultare; abscondere (to hide); vestire; convestire (to clothe, of persons, also of the natural covering of animals, villis vestire; then, also, of things; e. g., a tomb covered with thorns, sepulchrum veribus vestitum); scipire et vestire (e. g., oculos membranis) [Vid. also, TO HIDE FROM]; obducere (to cover over; of what is drawn over as an outward coating or layer; e. g., arbores cortice obducuntur: to cover over with a hard skin, calum obducere alicui rei: the sky is covered with clouds, colum nubibus obducitur; also, figuratively, to cover the plainest things with a dark cloud, obducere tenebras rebus clarissimis). [¶ Tegere is also used of water covering (i. e., rising higher than) piles, &c.; of course, not to be lectum, mensam, &c., but sternere.] Every thing was covered with snow, omnia nives opplevant: they covers every

things, hedera omnia convestit: to cover one's head, caput velare, operire (Cic.), adoperire (Liv.): with his head covered, capite operto (Cic.): to cover one's nakedness, *vestibus ad verecundiam velatum esse: to cover the sea with fleets, the river with ships, maria classibus, amnem navigiis consternere: to cover the earth with flowers, humum spargere floribus: a covered walk, cryptoporticus (having the sides closed); ambulatio tecta (for walking): covered with dust, pulvere sparsus: covered with wounds, vulneribus onustus, obrutus: a breast covered with scars, pectus insigne cicatricibus bello acceptis: to cover any body with garlands (to honor him), complere aliquem coronis ac floribus: with abuse, omnia maledicta in alium conferre: covered with glory, gloria circumdatus: covered with infamy, &c., infamia et dedecore opertus (Cic.): co-opertus flagitiis et facinoribus (Sall.) or sceleribus (Cic.): to cover with thatch, stramento tegere (Cass.), integere (Hirt): to cover with shingles, scandulis contegere: with turf, cespitibus consternere (e. g., tabernacula, Cass.): to cover the walls with marble, parietes marmoribus excollere: to cover the walls of a room with pictures, tabulis cubiculi parietes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturarum adornare: to cover with festoons and roses, aertia redimere et rosâ: with festoons, sertis velare (e. g., a house, &c., Ov., Trist. 4, 2, 3): covered with rays, pannis obsitus: to cover with planks or boards, contabulare. A covered (=decked) boat, scapha, &c., tecta, or tecta et instructa: to cover much ground, raras constituisse (e. g., Samnites rari constitant, were drawn up so as to cover much ground). || To protect, tegere (general term); also technical term for covering the position of an army: protegere (to guard from harm by preventive measures): from any thing, ab aliquâ re or contra aliquid: munire (by a defence set up as a fortress: ab aliquâ re or contra aliquid; also figuratively; e. g., oculos membranis munire or sepire, to cover the eyes with a membrane for their protection): obtigere (e. g., partem castrorum vineli, Cass., B. C. 3, 54): praesidio esse (of troops; e. g., praesidio esse impeditum): ab incurSIONIBUS hostium tueri (of covering a district). To cover the retreat, fugientem tegere (= to conceal his retreat; Cass., 6, 30): agmen claudere, et novissimis praesidio esse (Cass.); hostium (= insequentum) impetum sustinere (Cass.). He sent the cavalry to cover his retreat, equitatum, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit (Cass., B. G., 1, 24): to be covered by mountains, montium altitudine tegi: the right wing of his army was covered by the brook, dextrum cornu ejus rivus muniebat: the second line was covered by the bridge, alter ordo ponte (ab incidentibus telis) tangebatur (Hirt, B. G., 8, 9, 4): to cover a wing by a strong body of cavalry, firmare cornu magnis equitum copiis: to be covered, tectum or tutum esse (i. e., to be safe): to cover one's self, corpus suum protegere (in fighting; e. g., with a shield). || To cover (= equal) the expense, aliquod sarcit or resarcit, sumtum suum (brings back as much as it has cost; cf. Ter., Heaut., 1, 1, 19): quod impendit, sumtum est in rem, efficiere (after Liv., 2, 15). The profit does not cover the outgoings, impendia exsuperant reditum (e. g., in the management of an estate). To cover the outgoings or the expenses of a thing, omnem impensam aliquis rei pretio suo liberare (Col.). || To copulate, coire: inire: salire (of quadrupeds).

COVER, s. Vid. Lm.

COVERING. || Whatever is placed on or over any object [vid. COVER]. || Dress, vestia: vestimentum: vestitus (general terms): amictus (if intended to be wrapped round the body): velamen: velamentum: involucreum: integumentum (husk, outer covering).

COVERLET, oportorium lecti (the upper covering, opposed to stragulum, the under bedding; vid. Sen. Ep., 87, 2): peristrôma, atia (probably large enough to hang over the sides of the bed or couch).

Łodix was a rough, shaggy blanket,

two of which were sometimes sewed together for a coverlet.—Dica. of Antiqu.

COVERT, tectum (place covered over against wind and weather): perflugium (shelter; as place of refuge): receptaculum (the place which affords shelter, and thus secures against persecution): portus (properly, port; figuratively, a safe shelter). Jx. portus et perflugium: to conceal one's self in a covert, latebrâ se occultare: to frighten any body out of his covert, aliquem excitare latibulo. To be under covert, tutum or muniment esse: to put one's self under covert, in tuto collocare: to put one's self under covert against dangers, corpus tutum reddere adversus pericula. || A thick set, locus crebris condensis arboribus (after Hirt, B. Afr., 50): locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obsitus (after Cass., B. G., 2, 17). || For beasts, lustrum (lair of wild beasts): latibulum (lurking-place, the haunt of a wild beast): cubile (properly, a couch for men; then, also, of animals).

COVERT. || Sheltered: to be formed by the past participle of the corresponding verbs in to COVER. || Secret, clandestine, vid. || Covert-way (in fortification), tectus cuniculus, or (as technical term) *via caeca, qna dicitur.

COVERTLY. Vid. SECRETLY.

COVERT, appetere (to desire): cupere: concupiscere: cupidum, avidum esse aliquis rei (to desire any thing violently): desiderare (to long after or for any thing; especially what one misses): optare (to wish): expetere: affectare (to strive to get; to be hankering after; opposed to fugere: aspernari): gestire (to express a longing for any thing by gestures, with infinitive): ardentur cupere aliquid: cupiditate aliquis rei ardere, flagrare; desiderio aliquis rei magno teneri; sitire aliquid; sitientur expetere aliquid (stronger terms; to thirst after any thing): to cover or abhor, appetere aut fugere (refuge). I am coveting any thing, concupisco: appeto (both with accusative and infinitive); alienus rei desiderio capior: appetens sum aliquis rei; cupidus, avidus sum aliquis rei: to covet earnestly, omni cogitatione ferri ad aliquid: to lay one's hands on a coveted possession, grassari in possessionem aliquis rei (Liv., 6, 5).

COVETABLE. Vid. DESIRABLE.

COVETOUS, habendi cupidus (general term): aliquidum avidior ad rem: avarus (endeavoring to enrich one's self at the expense of others): pecuniae cupidus or avidus (with regard to money): from the context also, cupidus only (as Cic., Sect., 43, 93, where we find homo castus ac non cupidus, and Jurr., 1, 1, 7); or avidus (as Cic., De Or., 2, 43, 183; and opposed to liberalis, as Cic., Rosc. Com., 7, extr.); or avidus (reily covetous): petens (striving after). To be covetous, avaritiâ ardere *divitias cupere or avidè expetere. Vid., also, to COVER.

COVETOUSLY, avidè; avarè; studi-ose; sordide; cupide; appetenter. SYN. in COVERT.

COVETOUSNESS, habendi cupiditas, or cupido (general term): avaritia (the desire of enriching one's self by any means, at the expense of others, opposed to abstinentia): pecuniae studium, or cupiditas, or aviditas (with regard to money). From the context also, cupiditas only (as Cic., Rosc. Am., 35, extr.; Quint., 7, 2, 30 [opposed to pecuniae contentum] and Suet., Dom., 9 [opposed to abstinentia], &c.) and aviditas (as Plaut., Merc. prol., 29; Cic., Off., 2, 11, 33). Jx. cupiditas et avaritia: sordes (stronger term; e. g., rile covetousness): avaritia ardens; avaritia hians et imminens (a burning thirst, as it were, after any thing).

COVEY. The best term is, probably, pullities (used of pigeons, Col., 8, 9, circa messem, cum jam confirmata esset pullities [where, however, it may = "the young broods" collectively]: cf. 9, 11, in eo vase nata esset pullities, of bees; grex [but this is too strong]). [Vid. BROOD, s.] || Company, set, grex: globus: caterva.

COW, vacca: bos femina, or bos only (if it is not necessary to allude to the sex):

a little cow, vaccula (Catull.). a cow-calf, vitula: a young cow, juvenca (general term): bucula (if it has not yet calved): fonda (that is in calf): a milch-cow, *vacca, quæ lac habet [?]. lactarius means, that is still fed with the mother's milk; e. g., bos lactarius, Varr.]. Cows employed in husbandry, vacæ operariæ (Col., 6, 24): a cow that gives no milk must be put to the plough, sterilis vacca aratro deputanda est (Pall.): to use cows in the plough, vacas arare (Col.): to put or take a cow to the bull, vaccam tauro submittere or vacas taurum admittere: of or from a cow, vaccinus: bubulus (if the sex is not important) [?]. bovinus, in Liv. (de bovino grege), is from an old religious form]: cow's milk, lac vaccinum or bubulum. A cow's udder, uber vaccae.

COW-BANE, cicuta.

COW-DUNG, fimo bubulus.

COW-HAIR, *pilus vaccinus.

COW-HERD, armentarius (who has the care of the cattle): bubulcus (= qui bobus arat; but afterward = cow-herd).

COW-HIDE, corium vaccae or bovis (cf. Plin., 11, 32, 47).

COW-HORN, *cornu vaccae.

COW-HOUSE, bubile.

COW-LEATHER. Vid. COW-HIDE.

COW-LEECH, veterinarius (general term; Col.): to be a skillful cow-leech, veterinarius medicus prudenter esse.

COW-PARSLEY, chærophylum.

COW-PARSNIP, *heracleum (the common *arvensis, Linn.).

COW-POX, *varioles: the natural cow-pox, variola naturales; if by vaccination, variola artificiales. To have the cow-pox, *variola laborare, affici, affectum esse.

COW-WEED, cærefolium (Plin., 19, 8, 54, the Greek pederos [παίδρος], after Pliny and others), and chærefolium (χαίρεφλλον, which is used by Columella): *scandix cærefolium (Linn.).

COW, v. Vid. TO INTIMIDATE.

COWARD, homo ignavus [vid. COWARDLY]. Do you take me for a coward? adeone me ignavum putas? I am not such a coward as to be frightened by the fear of death, non is sum, qui mortis periculo terrear: by any body, ex aliquo. Vid. TIMID.

COWARDICE, ignavia (inapitudo for any noble deed, especially for a deed of valor; opposed to fortitudo): timiditas (timidity, pusillanimity). Jx. timiditas et ignavia. Vid. TIMIDITY.

COWARDLINESS. Vid. COWARDICE.

COWARDLY, ignavus (especially of a soldier; opposed to fortis, strenuus): timidus (fearful, pusillanimity). Jx. ignavus ac timidus; timidus atque ignavus; ignavus et imbecillus; imbecillus timidusque: demissus: qui animo demisso or abjecto est (out of heart, in despair): pavidus: trepidus (timid). In a cowardly manner, ignave; timide; timido animo; pavide; trepide.

COWHER, genua flectere (general term): subsidere or in genua subsidere; se demittere: conquiscescere (pre-classical).

CULL, cucullus: with a cowl, cucullatus: a travelling habit with a cowl, puenia (which was in later times to be worn by the orators; vid. Dial. Orat., 38, 2).

COWSLIP, *primula veris (Linn.).

COXCOMB, *cozcomberis, crista galli.

|| Vain, empty, fop, &c., homo ineptus: homo opinionibus indatus (Cic., Off., 1, 26, 91): homo nimium amator ingenii sui (too full of himself, Quint., 10, 1, 88): homo ineptitudinis cumalatus (Cæcil. ap. Non.). An old amorous cozzomb, cana cozzomb (as epithet, in Plaut., Cas., 3, 12): a beardless cozzomb, adolescentulus imberbis.

To play the cozzomb, inepte se gerere.

|| Sort of flower, *celosia cristata.

COXCOMBERY, ineptia [with such an adjective as putide, ridicule, puerile]: *putida elegantia (affected style of an author).

COY, pudicus: pudens: modestus: verecundus: timidus (SYN. in MODEST): rather coy, subtimidus.

COYLY, pudice: modeste: pudenter: verecunde: timide. SYN. in MODEST.

COYNESS, modestia: pudor: verecundia: pudicitia: timiditas. SYN. in MODESTY.

COZEN. Vid. TO CHEAT, TO TRICK.

COZENAGE. Vid. TRICKERY.

COZENER. Vid. CHEAT.

CRAE. || *A shell-fish, cancer, generally cancer; seldom cancriis* (Cat., R. R., Lucr., Arnob.) || pagurus (ᾠδύπους, Plin., 9, 30, 51): pagur (a species of crab, Ov.). || *A sign of the zodiac, cancer* (e. g., sol cancri signum transit). || *A peculiar sort of apple, malum silvestre.* || *An engine; the nearest words are caproli* (Ces., B. C., 2, 10): machina tractoria; tetrapastos, pentapastos (according to the number of its rollers; vid. Virg., 3, 1, in., and 3, 2, 3). || *A morose fellow; vid. CRABBED.*

CRABBED. || *Morose, merosus*: acerbus; tristis; male affectus; tetricus: intractabilis. [Syn. in MOROSE.] || *Unpleasant, rough, ingrat, insuavis; gravis; molestus; odiosus.* || *Difficult or intricate, obscurus*: abstrusus (e. g., disputatio); perplexus (intricate; e. g., sermones, carmen); durus (rough, inharmonious; of style, verses, &c.); impeditus (difficult to understand); implicatus (confused).

CRABBEDLY, acerbè; asperè; molestè; dure; duritè; obscure; implicite; perplexe; abstruse. Syn. in CRABBED.

CRABBEDNESS, morositas; asperitas; tristitia; acerbitas. Syn. in MOROSE.

CRACK, s. || *The sound of any thing cracking, sonitus fragilis* (Lucr., 6, 11): crepitus, fragor (the noise produced by fire, thunder, houses, &c., that come down). || *A chink, rima* (general term): fissura (of larger size): little crack, rimula: little cracks, parvulæ rimulæ (Cels., 8, 4). || *Full of cracks, rimosus*: plenus rimarum (Ter.; but figuratively): to be full of cracks, fissuris dehiscere: * plurimas rimas egisse or dixisse.

CRACK, INTR. || *To produce a sound, sonitum fragilem dare* (cf. Lucr., 6, 110, sqq.): fragorem dare (of a loud sound): crepare (to rattle). || *To open in chinks, rimas agere; rimas fieri pati* (rimas ducere is poetical): findi (e. g., of the skin, the soil, &c.): se findere: dissilire (to burst asunder); displodi (t. burst with an explosive sound): rumpi: dirumpi (burst by force): dehiscere: discedere (gape open, of the earth); discedere magis quibusdam imbribus, Cic., Off., 3, 9): to crack from the effect of frost, rumpi geli. || *To boast, vid.*

CRACK, TR., findere (e. g., sol findere statuas, arva, &c.; also of the skin, and of a bone; opposed to frangere, perfringere, to break it) [diffindere (to cleave, split; e. g., saxum); displodere (to make it burst with an explosive sound); to crack nuts, nuces frangere: to crack a joke, jocularia frangere: ridicula jactitare (both in Liv., 7, 7): to crack dirty jokes, crepare imunda dicta (Hor.): to crack any body's skull with a stone, alijcus caput saxo elidere, or (Plaut.) dirumpere: to crack a whip, flagello insonare (Virg.): (equos, boves, &c.) flagello admonere (to crack it for the purpose of urging on one's team); cracked lips, laborum fissura (e. g., efficacissimi sevim laborum fissuris, Plin.).

CRACK-BRAINED, vecors: cernitus: mente captus: delirus [Syn. in MAD]: to be crack-brained, cernitum esse (Hor.; vid. MAD).

CRACK-HEMP, {furfur: crux: pa-
CRACK-ROPE, {tubulum: carcer
(comic; vid. Rukh. Ter., Phorm., 2, 3, 26).

CRACKLE, sonitum dare: crepare (e. g., laurel in the fire): crepitum dare, crepitare (of a flame; and also of substances in it; e. g., flos salis in igne, Plin.); sternuere (of a candle).

CRACKLING, sonitus: crepitus.

CRACKNEL, spirā: spirula (diminutive and later). || *To bake cracknels, spirare coquere.*

CRADLE, cunæ (the proper word; for children: then poetically by metonymy = birth, infancy): cunabula, pl. (the bedding of a cradle; then the cradle itself; metonymy, as our "cradle," (a) early abode, (β) = birth, origin): incunabula, pl. (swaddling-clothes; then by metonymy [as our "cradle,"] = nativity place, (γ) = very

beginning of any thing; e. g., of learning, doctrine): to put into a cradle, in cunas condere: from the cradle, a primis cunabulis; inde ab incunabulis: to rock a cradle, * cunas movere: to put a child into its cradle, puerum in cunas condere (Plaut.); to sleep in a cradle, in cunis dormire: to be in its cradle, in cunis esse. || *Fence round a young tree, cavea* (from its likeness to a cage, Col., 5, 6, 21).

CRADLE, v. || *To rock in a cradle, cunas infantis movere* (after Mart., 11, 39, 1, who says, cunarium motor mearum; i. e., who once rocked me in my cradle); * infantem cunis motis sopire (to rock to sleep). || *Put into a cradle, in cunas condere* (Plaut.).

CRAFT. || *A manual trade* [vid. a TRADE]. || *Cunning, vid.* || *A small vessel, navicula: navigiolum: scapha: cymba: linter: ratis.* Syn. in VESSEL.

CRAFTILY. Vid. CUNNINGLY.

CRAFTINESS. Vid. CUNNING.

CRAFTSMAN. Vid. WORKMAN.

TRADESMAN.

CRAFTY. Vid. CUNNING.

CRAG, scopulus: saxum (rock). Vid.

ROCK, CLIFF.

CRAGGED, {saxosus: scopulosus (full
CRAGGY, { of crags): salebrosus (rough): contragrosus (of plains where holes, stones, &c., are met with, and which are difficult to pass): scaber (rough; opposed to levis): a cragged place, locus asper or salebrosus: aspretum (with reference to soil), also solum asperum or horridum.

CRAGGEDNESS, asperitas (viarum, saxorum).

CRAM, TR., referre: effere: inferre: differre, aliqñ re facere or referre (to stuff quite full with any thing): stipare (crowd together; especially of personal objects and in passive participle): confere: cram together; of persons or things; especially in passive participle): coartare (force into a very narrow compass; also of persons): comprimere (press persons or things together): to cram into any thing, stipare in aliqñ re (e. g., asses in aliqñ cellā, which Varro defines componere, quo minus loci occupant): confere in aliqñ; to cram many subjects together into one book, plura in unum librum coartare: to cram poultry, facere (e. g., gallinas, anseres); also opimare (to fatten, especially of poultry); alere aliqñ re (e. g., with bran, furfure): to cram into any thing, facere in aliqñ (e. g., handkerchiefs into any body's mouth, pannos in os): crammed full of any thing, repletus aliqñ re: crammed full of people, repletus hominibus: stipatus (if one person stands close to the other): a theatre that is crammed full, theatrum celebratè repletissimum. || *To force into, cogere introire.*

CRAM, v., INTR., heluiri (property and figuratively): largius se invitare: se cibo invitare (Sall., Frag.).

CRAMP, s. || *Spasm, spasmus* (σπασμὸς, Cels., 2, 1, p. 54, ed. Bip., nervorum distinctio; Pliny and later writers always use spasmus); tetanus (τῆτανος, Cels., &c.): rigor nervorum. [Vid. SPASM for phrases.] || *Cramp-iron, fibula: confibula* (Cac.): an iron cramp, fibula or ansa ferrea (Vitruv.).

CRAMP, v., TR., spasmo vexare (Scrib., Larg., 171). || *To fasten together with a cramp, fibulare.* || *To confine, coangustare: coartare: circumscribere: coercere: reprimere: contrahere: in angustum deducere: in exiguum angustumque concludere.* || *To cramp a person, aliquem circumscribere, coercere* (in his actions, &c., Cic., Mil., 88, sq.); in breve tempus conficere aliquem (to confine him as to time; Ter., Hec., 3, 4, 2): to be cramped for room, anguste sedere (Virg., Frag.); recipere se nisi anguste sedet, of room in his house): angustus finis habere (of a nation or tribe). || *Cramped circumstances, (rerum) angustie: res angusta* (Hor.). || *To write a cramped hand, * anguste scribere: a cramp style, oratio contorta, contortum dicendi genus: to be cramped, angustus se habere.*

CRAMP-FISH, torpèdo.

CRAMP-IRON. Vid. CRAMP.

CRANBERRY, * oxycoccus. The common European cranberry, * oxycoccus palustris (Linn.).

CRANE, grus: * ardea grus (Liv.): vipio (a young crane, Plin., 10, 49, 69). || *A machine for raising weights, carchesium versatile* (carchesium = a structure surrounding the mast above the yard, antenna; here the sails were managed, &c. "The carchesium was sometimes made to turn upon its axis [carchesium versatile], so that with its apparatus of pulleys it served the purposes of a crane." Dict. of Antiqu., and Index to Rodé's Vitruv.): trochlea (τροχλία): tympanum (Lucr., 4, 903; Multaque per trochleas et tympana pondera magno Commovet, atque levi sustollit machina Nisus. Vid. Virg., 10, 2. Rodé translates trochlea, "a sheaf of pulleys." Tympanum was probably "a windlass") perbrensio (Ces., B. C., 2, 9; turris tectum per se ipsum prehensionibus—suspendere ac tollere; vid. Her.; others read pressioibus): to raise by a crane, machinā in carchesio versatili constitutā corripere aliqñ ac tollere (after Virg., 10, 22): per trochleas sustollere; prehensionibus elevare or suspendere ac tollere. || *Another machine for lifting weights was suchula.* || *An instrument used to draw liquor out of a cask, siphon or siphon* (σῖφων, Cic., De Fin., 2, 8, in.).

CRANE'S-BILL, * geranium (Linn.).

CRANK. || *Of a machine; the nearest is uncus, hook.* || *A winding passage, deverticulum: deverticulum flexi-que* (Cic.): circuitus: circuitio.

CRANNIED, rimosus: plenus rimarum.

CRANNY, rima: fissura (of larger size): foramen (hole in general): rimula (diminutive).

CRAPE, * textum subcrispum, quod nostri vocant "crape": pannus Ceus (vid. Heind., Hor., Sat., 1, 2, 101): a crape dress, or a dress made of crape, vestis Coa (vid. Heind., Hor., Sat., 1, 2, 101).

CRAPULENCE, crapula. || *To sleep off one's crapulence, crapulam edormire, edormiscere, obdormire, exhalare, or edormire et exhalare; crapulam excutere or discutere.*

CRAPULOUS, crapulæ plenus: bene potus: temulentus: ebrius (stronger terms) [crapularius, Plaut.; crapululentus, Ammian.].

CRASH, v., INTR., fragorem dare (f): strepere: strepitum edere: sonitum dare: crepare: crepitare: concrepere (of the crash of arms, &c.).

CRASH, s., fragor: fragores (if the noise it produces is continued for some time). || *To cause or produce a crash, fragorem dare (f): there is a crash, fit, exoritur fragor (f): to fall down with a tremendous crash, cum ingenti fragore procidere* (e. g., of a tower, &c.): there was a crash of horns, cornua streperunt rauco cantu (poetically, Virg.) with the crash of pipes and drums, tibiurum cantu tympanorumque sonitu (e. g., strepere, Plin.).

CRASSITUDE, crassitudo: densitas: epissitus; obesitas (with reference to the human body). Vid. THICKNESS.

CRATCH, praeceps: praecipis: praecipium.

CRAVAT, focale (for = faucale, from faux, sc. lincum or vinculum, worn, according to Heind., Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 253, only by sick and effeminate persons).

CRAVE. || *Ask, beg for, flagitare; efflagitare: poscere: exposcere; expectere* [Syn. in DEMAND]. JN. poscere et flagitare. || *Desire, long for, require, vid.* || *To be ever craving for food, cibi plurimè esse: nimium gulosum esse* (Mart. cibi avidum esse: voracem esse).

GRAVEN. Vid. COWARD.

CRAVING, contentio, alijcus rei (e. g., honorum, palmarum): appetitio, alijcus rei (e. g., alicui; principatus): impetus (a violent longing, e. g., for praise, animorum ad laudem); desiderium alijcus rei: sitis alijcus rei (thirst for it): an insatiable craving, sitis inopportuna, immensa, * inextinguibilis.

CRAUNCH, morsu dillere (Or., Met., 8, 877): morsu dividere (e. g., food, escas); morsu lacerare (to tear into pieces with one's teeth): corrodere (to bite into pieces);

moueu frangere (e. g., *nuts*): contere: obtere (to crush).

CIAW, inguivus: guttur (*the throat, as the seat of the "inguivus"*).

CRAWFISH, } *astacus (doras)*, Plin.
CRAZFISH, }

CRAWL, s., ostrearium: ostrearium vivarium (an artificial oyster-bay; vid. Plin., 9, 54, 73; Macrobi., Sat., 2, 11).

CRAWL, v., repere: reptare (as well of animals, with or without legs, as of persons who move on their hands and feet): serpere (in this meaning of serpents only: of worms, snails, &c., repere must be used): to crawl on one's hands and feet, reptare per manus et genua; quadrupede gradu repere; to any place, aliquo: crawling on hands and feet, quadrupes; more bestiarum quadrupes: to crawl forth from or out of any thing, erepere, prorere ex re: to crawl into any thing, repere in aliquid; irrepere aliquid rei or in aliquid (in order merely to get into it); abdere se in aliquid, not in aliquid re (for the sake of concealment): to crawl into all corners, perrepere in omnibus lateribus: to crawl underneath the stairs or the stair-case, abdere se in scalarum lateribus: to come crawling along, arrepere; arrepere: to crawl forth, prorere (e. g., ad solarium proximum, Suet., Claud., 10): to crawl from their holes, prorere e cavis terrae (e. g., cochleae, Plin.); erepere (Plaut., Varr.): erepere (Sen.). To crawl up, erepere (per aspera et devia ad aliquid, Suet.); in puppim, Lucan.); surrepere (forth from beneath): to crawl behind, subrepere (e. g., murum, Varr.): to crawl under, subrepere (e. g., sub tabulas, Cic.): to crawl down, derepere (e. g., from a tree, Plaut.); to crawl down trees backward, arborem aversum (um, os, as, &c.) derepere (Plin.). || To move slowly, repere (to move, travel, &c., slowly, Hor., Nep.); gradi lente: tarde ire or ingredi: tarde pede or gradu incedere: lente incedere: tarde moveri (to move on slowly): fessa aegre trahere membra (from fatigue): to crawl along on the road, repere: iter facere tarde: tarde procedere (to move on, or get on very slowly); lente et paulatim procedere (slowly and by degrees): to crawl through the town, the streets, perrepere oppidum, plateas (Plaut.). To crawl up hills, montes erepere (i. e., in travelling, Hor., 1, 5, 79).

CRAWLER, * animal repens: serpens (general term for any creeping animal). Vid. REPTILE.

CRAWLING, reptatio (on hands and feet, per manus et pedes).

CRAYON, || *Pencil*, * stilus cerussatus: creta (chalk). To draw in crayons, creta pingere aliquid; λευκογραφειν; monochromata pingere (with crayon or chalk of one color; vid. Hard., Plin., 35, 9, 36, No. 2): red crayon, rubrica (sc. terra): a drawing in crayon, monochromata pictura (if of one color only, Plin., 35, 3, 5); in the plural, monochromata, orum, n. (μονοχρωματα, ra; vid. Hard., Plin., 35, 9, 36, No. 2), or, if in the sense of the kind of drawing, i. e., the style of coloring, monochromateia genera picturae, * Plin., 35, 5, 11).

CRAZE, || To break. vid. || To pulverize, in pulverem redigere (|| To pulverize is spurious). || To turn the brain, aliquem deturbare de mente et sanitate: ad insanitatem adigere: in rabie agere: aliquem omnibus orbare sensibus (gradually stronger terms).

CRAZINESS, || Of the body, immitas. || Of the mind, imbecillitas: animi || *but animi immitas means "want of character"*: mentis alienatio (Cels., 4, 5); or alienata mens (absence of mind in general): vesania: insanis: vecordia: delirium: furor (madness). Syn. in MADNESS.

CRAZY, || Weak, imbecillus (imbecillus is a later form: deficient in proper strength, as well with reference to the body as the mind; opposed to fortis, valens, firmus): fragilis (not durable): caducus (that is inclined to fall or to give way). [Vid., also, WRAK.] A crazy head, ingebium imbecillum: homo imbecillus: any

thing that is crazy; e. g., a house, ruinosus: pronus in ruinam; vitiosus (damaged): delabens (tumbling to pieces): to be crazy, ruinosus esse: ruinam minari; labare (trottering): a crazy house, ules ruinose. || With reference to the mind: ingeni imbecilla (mentally weak): mente captus: mente alienatus: demens: amens: vesanus: insanus: vecors: delirus (Syn. in MAD): to be crazy, mente captum; mente alienatum esse; insanire; delirare: to become crazy, mente alienari; in insaniam incidere: to turn or make any body crazy, ad insaniam adigere aliquem.

CREAK, crepare: concrare (e. g., doors, fores, ostium, &c.): stridere or stridere (e. g., of hinges; foribus cardo stridebat aenis, Virg.; also of wagons, Plaut., Virg.): sonare (general term, to produce a sound or noise): the doors, creak, fores crepant; ostium concrat: the hinge creaks, cardo sonat or stridet: the hinge does not creak, non mittit or mutit cardo (Plaut., Curc., 1, 1, 94; but apparently personifying it).

CREAKING, s., crepitus (of hinges; also of the feet, Cic., Top., 12): strepitus (e. g., of doors, wheels, &c.): stridor (Janu., Or.; pennarum, Plin.): sonitus (general term).

CREAKING, adj., stridulus (e. g., of wagons, Or., Trist., 3, 12, 33).

CREAM, c., intra, * colligere florem (of milk). Vid. TO FROTH.

CREAM, s., dos lactis (Virg., 8, 3, 6): to skim off the cream, * florem lactis tollere. || Fig., flos: flosculi: robur: optima (plural): to skim off the cream of any thing, aliquid rei flosculos carpere et delibare.

CREAM-OF-TARTAR, * sal tartari (technical term): fascula (a sort of burned sulphate of potash; vid. Schneid., Col., 12, 3, 2).

CREASE, ruga (properly a wrinkle; then, also, from its likeness, of the crease of a garment). [Not sinus, which is a larger space between the folds of a garment, as produced by the manner in which the ancients took up their toga; vid. Macrobi., Sat., 2, 9]: sitting in creases, rugosus (Mort): to take the creases out of any thing, erugare aliquid (Plin.): to sit in creases, rugare (Plaut., Cas., 2, 3, 32, vide pallium ut rugat) a crease in a book, * plicatura (dog's ear).

CREASE, tr., rugare; corrugare: arare in rugas: aliquid replicare in rugas (after Plin., 17, 14, 24).

CREATE, || To call into existence, creare: procreare: gignere (to bring forth): fingere (to shape, to form): facere: efficere (to make, to frame): to create the world, mundum creare, condere, gignere, fingere, asilicare, fabricari. || Elect, appoint; to create consuls, praetors, &c., consules, praetores, &c., creare. || To cause; to create a sensation, admirationem movere: to create admiration, admirationem efficere: to create confusion in any thing, turbare, perturbare, miscere, confundere aliquid: to create uneasiness, sollicitudinis aliquid adferre: to create disturbances in a country, terram turbare novis consiliis; seditionem movere, excitare: to create a suspicion, suspicionem movere, commovere, excitare, facere, praebere. [Vid. TO CAUSE, and the substantives with which "create" is used.] || To invent, vid.

CREATION, origo (origin): principium: initium (beginning): the creation of the world, * mundus conditus: before the creation of the world, * ante primordia rerum, mundi: since the creation, inde ab hominum memoria: post hominum memoriam: post homines natos: a: the creation of man, quom primum fingentur homines: the day of the creation, * dies, quo procreatus est mundus. The sum of things created, mundus: the world: universis rerum (the universe). || Production: the creations (i. e., works) of men, * quae ab hominibus inventa et excogitata sunt. || Election to an office, creatio.

CREATIVE, effectivus (Quint.); solers: ingeniosus (of an inventive mind). A creative mind, solertia: creative power, effectio (Cic., Acad., 1, 2, 6): creative na-

tura, rerum natura creatrix (! Lucr.): every thing was brought into being by the creative power of nature, omnia sunt opera solertiae naturae: nature seems here to have taxed her creative powers to the utmost, in hoc natura, quid efficere possit, videtur experta.

CREATOR, procreator: fabricator (as who produces or brings any thing to light): (quasi) parens (founder): auctor (author): the creator of so great a work, fabricator tanti operis: the creator of a national literature, Latinarum (Anglicarum, &c.) literarum parens: the creator (= founder) of any thing, aliquid rei parens (e. g., of a national literature, Latinarum literarum); a quo initium aliquid rei profectum est: the creator of the world, procreator, effector or fabricator mundi; opifex aedificatorque mundi; genitor mundi or universi; ille quasi parens huius universitatis: every one is the creator of his own fortune, faber est quisque fortunae suae (Sall., ad Cas., De Rep. Ora., 1); sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam (Nep., Att., 11, 6); ut quisque fortunatus utitur, ita praecellit (Plaut., Pseud., 2, 3, 13).

CREATURE, || Created being or thing, res: res create: natura: animal (animated being, living on the earth, whether man or beast; often, also, in contradistinction to man, as a rational being; and likewise of man, as term of contempt): animans (though used sometimes by Cicero in his philosophical writings for animal, properly denotes any being that exists by a power within itself; hence, also, used of the Deity and of plants): homo (man, especially in the case in which we should use the word "creature" as term of compassion or contempt): negotium (being or thing; as term of contempt for a man, a woman, &c., e. g., that Teucris, a tedious creature, indeed, Teucris illa, lentum saepe negotium, Cic., Att., 1, 12, in; cf. p. redit in Sen., 6, 14): a rational creature, or a creature gifted with reason, animal intelligens, or rationis particeps, or ratione praeditum: an irrational creature, animal brutum (in plural, also, bruti only). || *Creatura belongs to ecclesiastical Latin.* Fig. We are all the creatures of circumstances, omnibus nobis ut res dant se, ita magni atque humiles sumus (Ter., He., 3, 3, 2): a vile creature, nequam mulier: scelerata; scelus: there is not in the whole universe a more detestable creature than a tyrant, tyranno neque tetrius neque foedius animal ullum cogitari potest: that pestilent creature, Clodius, Clodius illud funestum animal: any body's creature, aliquid assentatoris atque assellae (his toadies); canes aliquid suae circae se habet (Cic., Verr., 2, 1, 48; but only of such dependants as assist tyrants, rapacious governors, &c., in plundering those under their power). Sometimes "creature" is used in English as a term of endearment for girl or woman, in which case it is to be turned by puella, virgo, mulier, e. g., "that Teucris is an amiable creature," Teucris illa suavissima puella (virgo, mulier); also by "anima," e. g., "O thou dear creature," O tu carissima anima. || An absolute dependent on the will of another, aliquid proprius (Nep., Lys., 1, 5: se illius fore proprium fide confirmat); qui omnibus in rebus est in potestate aliquid; qui ex aliquid arbitrio pendet: * qui ad aliquid arbitrium, non ad suum vitit: Lentulus is the more creature of Pompey, Lentulus est totus in potestate Pompeii (Cic.).

[The meaning of beneficiarii sui, Cas., B. C., 1, 73, is not certain; they were probably soldiers, who, having served their time and received rewards, &c., from the general, were afterward serving voluntarily with peculiar privileges. Herz. thinks them the veterans.] Idique clientes aliquid, Sall., Cat., 19, 5. || Any body's creature, assellum aliquid (Cic., Verr., 3, 12, 30; col. Dic., 2, 37, 79): centurions who were his creatures, sui beneficii centuriones (Suet., Tib., 12).

CREDENCE, fides: auctoritas (authority). Jux. auctoritas et fides: to procure credence to any thing, aliquid rei fidei facere, or asserere, or addere: any thing gains or obtains credence, addit aliquid

rei fides: *to lose credence, fidem amittere.* [Vid., also, FAITH.] || *A letter of credence; vid. CREDENTIALS.*

CREDENTIALS, publicae auctoritates (e. g., legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus, Cic.); civitatis auctoritates ac literae (Cic.); *regiae auctoritates ac auctoritates ac literae (from a king); *literae ad fidem faciendam datae (general term for "letters of credence"); *to deliver his credentials (of an ambassador), *legationi fidem facere literis redditus.*

CREDIBILITY, fides: auctoritas (the credibility it derives from a sufficient voucher): probabilitas (Cic., 4 Acad., 75 = verisimilitudo): *to establish the credibility of any thing, credibile aliquid facere; fidem alicui rei facere, addere, or afferre (of things that cause any thing to be believed): to prove the credibility of any thing to any body's satisfaction, alicui aliquid or de aliqua re probare* [Credibile aliquid alicui facere, though credible aliquid facere is correct, Krebs]; *the supposed credibility of dreams is done away with, tollitur auctoritas somniorum (Cic.): not to overstep the bounds of credibility in any thing, veritatis fidem servare in re: to lose their credibility, fidem amittere (of words, &c.).*

CREDIBLE, credibilis: facili ad credendum (that is easily believed): probabilis (that deserves belief): verisimilis (probable, likely): a fide non abhorrens (Lac.): fidem non excedens (Curt.): credibile (of witnesses, evidence, &c.), fide dignus: fidus: certus: bonus: locuples: loculentus: *it is scarcely credible, vix credibile dictu (Curt.): to render any thing credible, probabile facere aliquid: aliquid probare (to cause it to be believed): aliquid confirmare (if by proofs or facts); fidem facere or addere alicui rei (to gain credit or acceptance for it): it seems hardly credible to me, that, &c., illuc vix adduci possum, ut, &c.: it seems more credible to me, magis adducor, ut credam: not to be credited, a fide abhorre; fidem excedere.*

CREDIBLY, credibiliter. *To be credibly informed, certo auctore (or certis auctoribus) compertisse aliquid (Ces.).*

CREDIT. || *Belief; the deserving of belief, fides* [Credam, dat fidem, "promises; a thing, dat fidem, "adds credit; a man, habet fidem, "believes; a thing, habet fidem, "is credible," Colpiston]: auctoritas (arising from the weight of testimony, character, &c.). JN. auctoritas et fides. *To give credit to [vid. TO CREDIT]: we must consider what credit is to be attached to his assertion, considerandum est, quanta fides ei habenda sit: any body's credit stands very low with any body, parva alicui est apud aliquos fides; parvam alicui habet aliquis fidem: to be deserving of credit, auctoritatem, or fidem, or auctoritatem et fidem habere (of letters, documents, &c.), dignum esse, cui fides habeatur (of a person): not to deserve credit, indignum esse, cui credatur (of persons); fidem nullam habere (of letters, documents, &c.): the credit of the document is gone, tabulae fides resignatur [vid. BELIEF, CREDIBILITY]. || Reputation, auctoritas: gratia (influence, favor): opinio (opinion of a person, whether good or bad): existimatio (good opinion): *to support any body by one's credit, gratia alicui juvare: to gain credit, auctoritatem alicui comparare: any body's credit increases, gliscit auctoritas: any body is losing credit, cadit auctoritas: gratia minuitur: one who injures any body's credit, dignitatis et auctoritatis afflictor et perditur: to keep up or preserve one's credit, gratiam tuam: to be in high credit, magna esse auctoritate; auctoritate florere or vigere: with any body, gratiosum esse apud aliquem; gratia alicuius florere; gratia multum valere apud aliquem (to be high in his favor). || To do credit to, &c., any thing does no credit to any body, aliquid alicui est dedecori or turpitudini: to do no credit (of a thing), pudori esse: it does me great credit that, &c., summo honori mihi est, quod, &c.: your behavior does you no credit, non tibi dignum facis (comically): what does any body credit, honestus: honorificus: it does us no credit**

at all, est dedecus nostrum: to do great credit, magne esse gloriae. || In a commercial sense; fides (faith, trust, in general): existimatio (opinion entertained of a man's solvency, honesty, &c.). Public credit, populi fides, or fiden only: any body's credit does not stand so high as it did, fides cecidit, concidit: any body's credit has begun to fail, fides aliquem deficere cepit: public credit has received a blow in every part of Italy, fides tota Italia angustior est: public credit is gone, fides de foro sublatæ est: to endeavor to injure any body's credit, fidem alicuius moliri: to ruin a person's credit, fiduciam arce conturbare: to take away one's credit, fidem tollere: to re-establish one's credit, fidem revocare: to maintain one's credit, existimationem tuam: to uphold the public credit, fidem populi retinere: to raise one's credit, ad fidem aliquid acquirere: for my own part, both my money and my credit are gone, ego non rem familiarum modo, sed etiam fidem consumo (Pomp., ap. Sall., Frag.): to assist any body with one's credit, fide sustentare aliquem (Cic.): to borrow money on any body's credit, pecuniam alicuius fide mutuum sumere: one's credit remaining good, fide incolui: to let any body have any thing on credit, credere alicui aliquid: to sell on credit, vendere in diem (if the day for payment is fixed); vendere pecunia non presentem (general term for selling without ready money, after Plant., Men., 5, 9, 97): to buy on credit, emere in diem (vid. the remark above, as to in diem); emere pecunia non presentem (in general.) A letter of credit (perhaps), diploma, n.: the credit side of an account, acceptum: to set down or place to any body's credit, in acceptum referre alicui (Cic., Verr., 1, 36, 37).

CREDIT, v. || *To believe, alicui rei or alicui credere (of a thing), aliquid credere (= to believe it true; the accusative being a neuter pronoun, id, quid, &c.; e. g., quid jam credas, aut cui credas, Ter.): aliquid esse credere (to believe any thing to be true, or the case, opposed to negare aliquid esse); alicui or alicui rei fidem habere, tribuere; alicui rei fidem adungere [JN. in BELIEVE; CREDERE non fidem dare or adhibere]: to credit any thing without examination, or (as is often incorrectly said) implicitly, alicui rei servire (e. g., incerti rumoribus, Ces.): to cause any thing to be credited, alicui rei fidem facere, mittere or addere: any thing can not be credited, aliquid excedit fidem (Curt.); abhorret a fide (Lac.). To credit any thing on any body's authority, credo tibi de istis (Plant.); or by aliquo auctore: to deserve, or not to deserve to be credited; vid., "to deserve (or) not to deserve credit," in CREDIT. [Vid. TO BELIEVE.] || In a mercantile sense: to credit any body with a sum, in acceptum referre alicui.*

CREDITABLE. || Respectable, honestus (morally good, opposed to dishonestus and turpis): liberalis (worthy of a free-born man, opposed to illiberalis). JN. honestus et liberalis. || Laudable, honestus, honorificus: laudabilis: laude dignus: predicabilis: laudandus. [JN. in PRAISEWORTHY, vid.] To be creditable, laude esse: to be considered creditable, laude dignum duci; laudi duci: to be creditable to any body, honestum or decorum esse alicui; aliquem decere; alicui laudi esse: to be highly creditable, gloriose esse: not to be creditable to any body, aliquid decedere: it is very far from creditable to us, est dedecus nostrum: in a creditable manner: vid. CREDITABLY.

CREDITABLY, honeste: honorifice: decore: laudabiliter: cum laude: ut decet: bene. To live creditably, decore, honeste vivere.

CREDITOR, creditor: *feminine, creditrix (Paul, Dig.). To deceive or cheat one's creditors, fraudare creditores.*

CREDULITY, credulus (Planc. ad Cic. Ep., afterward common). Credulity is quite innate to this class of people, temeritas illi hominum generi innata ut levem auditionem habeant pro re comperta.

CREDULOUS, credulus, or by circumlo-

cution, qui facile ad credendum impellitur; qui temere incognita pro cognita habet, bisque temere assensitur (after Cic., Off., 1, 6, 18): to be credulous, credulum esse; facile ad credendum impelli or induci (vid. Cic., De Rep., 2, 10, 18; Nep., Com., 3, 1, in which passage, however modern editors substitute adducit): to show one's self credulous in any thing, credulum se præbere in aliqua re: levem auditionem pro re comperta habere (in believing rumors, &c.).

CRED. || *Confession of faith, *professio, quid sentias de rebus divinis (any profession of one's faith): *formula Christiana: lex Christiana (the established law by which the Christian is to regulate his life, the latter according to Amman., 2, 5, 10): fides (in a subjective sense; cf. Virg., Æn., 4, 12): doctrina: formula: lex (in an objective sense, profession, law).*

[Cred.] It is obvious that such an attributive as Christi, or Christianus (a, um), or Christianorum (and thus, in a similar manner, Mahumedi, &c., as the case may be), ought to be added, unless it is sufficiently implied by the context. To desert or apostatize from the creed of one's fathers, sacra patria deserere: to change one's creed, *mutare sacrorum formulam: article of the creed, *caput doctrinae sacrae [Cred.] caput or articulus fidei is barbarous. [Vid. RELIGION.] || In a narrower sense; *professio, quid sentias de aliqua re (e. g., de republica, one's political creed): a philosophical cred, ratio: disciplina: auctoritas or aliquis disciplinae auctoritas (as laid down by the founders, and deriving importance from their authority): dogmata; præcepta or (post-Augustinian) placita; scita (all nouns plural, with genitive of the philosopher's name, or of a school): to change one's creed, animum iudicium mutare: to adopt any body's cred, aliquis rationem auctoritatemque suscipere (Cic., Acad., 1, 9, 34): to explain the philosophical cred of the Peripatetics, explicare Peripateticorum auctoritatem (Ac., 1, 9, 34). I incline rather to their creed who, &c., eorum magis sum sententia, qui, &c. Vid. OPINION.

CREEK, sinus: sinus maris or maritimus. || A turning, flexus.

CREEKY, hexuosus: tortuosus: sinu osus.

CREEP, repere: reptare (in all the proper meanings of our "to creep," of animals; of men moving on their hands and feet; of plants which trail along the ground; of serpents (of animals that move on their belly, e. g., serpents; but repere must be used of worms, snails, &c.); of a herpess is also used figuratively of an evil that spreads itself): obrepere (with the accessory notion of gradual, imperceptible approach; of death, sleep, &c.); mora, somnus, senectus: perrepere (to creep along or through): to creep through a grating, clathris subrepere (Col., of hares). OBS. For creep on all fours; creep forth, into, up, down, &c. [vid. CRAWL.] || Move along slowly [vid. CRAWL.] = "more slowly." || Fig. (a) To travel slowly, repere: reptare. (b) To move stealthily, obrepere (vid. above). To creep into any body's friendship, se insinuare in alicuius familiaritatem: ad alicuius amicitiam arripere: into any body's affection, favor, &c., irrepere in alicuius mentem: arripere alicuius animo: influere in alicuius animum: into any body's friendship, by flattery, or (Prov.) to creep up any body's sneer, blanditis et assentationibus alicuius amicitiam colligere, or in alicuius consuetudinem se immergere: to endeavor to creep into any body's favor by flattery, assentationem ac aucupari alicuius gratiam; also, humiliter servire or servare only (of mean subservency; vid. Liv., 21, 25; Cic., Parad., 5, 2, 39): vice creeps into the heart of men under the appearance of virtue, vitia nobis obrepunt sub virtutis nomine (Sen. Ep., 45, 6).

CREEPER. || One who creeps; circumlocution, qui reptat, reptat, &c. || A creeping plant, (a) Trailing on the ground, herba, quae jacet atque scripti buri (Plin., 27, 11, 74); herba, quae reptat or reptit in terrâ (Id., 22, 18, 21; and

22, 23, 33): herba, quæ humi repit (*Id.*, 19, 24). (3) *Climbing*, herba, &c., quæ serpit multiplici lapsu et erratico (*Cic.*, of the vine); or quæ claviculari suis, tamquam manibus, quicquid est acta, apprehendit (*Cic.*): herba, quæ reptandis flagellis scandit parietum aspera (*climbs up walls*, cuscubita, &c., *Plin.*, 19, 24). || *Creepers*, a genus of birds; the genus = *Certhia* (of many species). || *Instrument with hooks*; drag for rivers, &c., harpago: uncus (*from gykos*, *Enn.*, *Gell.*, 4, 17, extr.). || *A sort of patten or clog*, vid. || *An iron sliding on a kitchen grate*, perhaps = subtex coquinaia (subtex, quoted by *Gellius* from *Ennius*, = any "support").

CREEPING, s., reptatio (e. g., infantum per manus et genita, *Quint.*): reptatus (post-Augustin; only in ablative singular; e. g., of plants, *vitum*, *Plin.*).

CREEPINGLY. Vid. SLOWLY.

CREPITATE, crepitare: crepitum dare.

CREPUSCULE. Vid. TWILIGHT.

CREPUSCULAR, sublucanus (toward daybreak): sublustris (somewhat bright): subobscurus (somewhat dark).

CRESCENT, s., luna crescens (waxing): luna decrescens or senescens (waning): cornua lunæ (the horns of the crescent moon): in the shape of a crescent, lunatus; semicirculus: semicircularis (*Cels.*, semicircular). || *The crescent* (as opposed to "the cross"), res Turcica or Mahomedana (politically or historically considered; opposed to = res Christiana): = doctrina Mahumedi or Mahomedana (as opposed to doctrina Christi or Christiana): = superstitio Mahomedana (opposed to religio Christiana): = signum militare Turcarum (their standard).

CRESS, s., lepidium (*Linn.*): = lepidium sativum (garden-cress, *Linn.*): sisymbrium nasturtium (water-cress, *Linn.*).

CRESETT. || *Beacon*, &c., ignium significatio (e. g., ignibus facere significacionem, *Cæs.*, B. C., 2, 33). (Vid. BEACON.) || *Lamp*, vid.

CREST. || *Of animals*, crista (galli, of a cock; diminutive cristula, *Col.*, 3, 2, 8): juba (of the cock). || *The crest of a helmet*, crista (the plume); conus galæ (the apex in which the plume was inserted). || *On a coat of arms*, insigne generis.

CREST-FALLEN, fractus: demissus. JN. fractus et demissus; demissus fractusque: humilis atque demissus: abjectus or abjectior: jacens: afflictus: percussus: profligatus. To be crest-fallen, animo esse demisso, or humili atque demisso, abjecto, fracto, fracto et demisso, or demisso fractoque; animo deficere or cecidisse; esse percusso et abjecto animo. CRESTED, cristatus. Vid., also, CREST. CRETIC, pes Creticus (*Diom.*, the foot). CREVICE. Vid. CRACK, CRANNY.

CREW. || *Multitude*, multitudo: cœtus (society): a cile crew, perdit homines or (stronger) perdit homines latronesque: a scditious crew, conjurations globus (an assembled body of conspirators). || *Of a ship*, nautici: nautæ (general term): classarii: classici (those belonging to a fleet): socii navales (mariners, sailors as a class: sometimes soldiers serving on shipboard, *Liv.*): remiges (the crew, i. e., rowers, of a galley): the whole crew, remigum classicque milites (both those who manage the vessel and those who fight).

CRIFWELL, glomus (lana, *Lucr.* and *Hor.*; lini, *Plin.*).

CRIB, præsepe: præseps: præsepium. || *The stall of an ox*, buble. || *An infant's couch*, vid. CRADLE.

CRIBBAGE, s., ille ludus paginarius, qui apud nos = "cribbage" dicitur.

CRIBBLE. || *Sieve* (vid.), cribrum. || *Coarse ground corn*, (perhaps) = farina crassior.

CRIBBLE, v., cribro cernere. Vid. SIEVE.

CRICK. || *Of door-hinges* [vid. to CREAK, CREAKING]. || *A pain in the neck*, cervicis rigor or dolor (both *Plin.*, 28, 12, 52): to have a crick in one's neck, torpentibus rigore membris, vi doctore cervicem posse (after *Liv.*, 21, 58).

CRICKET. || *An insect*, gryllus:

ciçada (a species that live on trees). || *A game*, = pilæ lusillus ille, qui apud nos "cricket" dicitur. || *A stool or low seat*; vid. SEAT.

CRIER, præco (*herald*; also the crier at a public sale): pronunciator (one that proclaims any thing: general term). To be a crier, præconium facere; prædicare (at an auction).

CRIME. (A) *The lighter terms*: delictum: peccatum (delictum rather the transgression of positive laws from levity and thoughtlessness; peccatum, that of the laws of nature and reason, from ignorance or want of judgment): malefactum (a misdeed, at once a synonym and a description of the preceding words). || (3) *The stronger terms*: maleficium (as visible effect of malicious intention): facinus (a daring action manifesting strength of character and will; sometimes in a good sense, but more commonly in a bad one = ἐναγόν τι, *Diod.*): scelus (a crime which manifests contempt of law, religion, and character). JN. scelus et maleficium; scelus et facinus; nefas (an unnatural, impious, execrable deed, especially against what is holy or sacred): injuria (any action contrary to law): crimen (crime, inasmuch as one may accuse any body of it, accusation, reproach: vid. ONS, below): sceleratum ac nefarium facinus; scelus nefarium (i. e., an abominable deed; an impious, atrocious outrage): impietas (a deed that violates lore and gratitude toward the Deity, our country, sovereign, neighbor, &c.): dedecus (a deed that will cause the loss of honor and esteem to the person who commits it): flagitium (disgraceful to one's self, disgusting; e. g., gluttony, sensuality, cowardice, and other crimes, proceeding not from strength of character, but weakness of principle). JN. dedecus et flagitium. *Cicero* uses peccatum and delictum in the same sense; e. g., pro Muren., 60, 62: fatetur aliquis se peccasse, et ejus delicti veniam petit. A capital crime, res capitalis; facinus capitale (*Cic.*); capitalis noxa (*Liv.*): to accuse any body of a capital crime, aliquem rei capitalis accusare or reum facere: to find a man guilty of a capital crime, aliquem rei capitalis damnare, condemnare. || "Culpa," in a juridical sense, stands only for "unpremeditated crime;" opposed to dolus, which conveys the notion of premeditation and bad intent.

|| "Crimen is hardly ever, except in poetry and post-classical prose, used for "crime," except where "charge," "accusation" might be substituted; thus, criminal dare = "to throw it in one's teeth as an accusation" = "to impute it as a crime." Hence the crime imputed will be in the genitive, not in the same case; e. g., crimen paricidium summum erat (really "the charge of parricide was the harshest that could be brought against a man"); not summum crimen erat paricidium; or summum erat crimen paricidium; but scelus maximum erat paricidium would be correct, Krebs after Weber and Grotefend. Crimes of no serious nature, leviora delicta: the principal in a crime, sceleris auctor, or architectus, or molitor: to commit a crime, delictum committere; maleficium, or facinus, admittere, or committere, or in se admittere; scelus facere or committere; also flagitium committere; dedecus or scelus admittere; scelus perficere; scelere se devincire, or se obstringere, or alligare (vid. the SYN. of the substantives above): to commit all manner of crimes, facere scelera et flagitia: in omni genere et scelum et flagitium or in omni dedecore voluntari: to commit crime after crime, in flagitia se incurrere: to disgrace one's self by crimes, flagitiis se dedecorare or se inquinare: to commit a disgraceful or atrocious crime, scelere astringi or se astringere; aliquid nefarie facere or committere; aliquid scelere, or impie, or impie nefarieque, or proterve agere, or facere: to be guilty of many crimes against both gods and men, multa impie nefarieque in deos hominesque committere: to commit a crime with one's eyes open, scientem se contaminare scelere: what an atrocious crime! O indig-

num facinus! to clear one's self of a crime, crimen amoliri or propulsare: to be guilty of a great crime, magno crimine se astringere: to impute any thing as a crime to any body aliquid aliquid crimini dare: aliquid aliquid in crimine povere: to paint his crime (to the judge) in the darkest colors, crimen atrociter deferre (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 13, 19, extr.): stained with crime, scelere contaminatus (of persons only). || *Parricidium* is a crime against the state, a treasonable crime; high-treason.

CRIMINAL, adj., facinorosus; sceleratus; sceleratus; scelerosus (of persons only): nefarius (of persons and things). JN. sceleratus et nefarius (e. g., action); impius; protervus (SYN. IN CRIME): poenâ or supplicio dignus: animadvertendus (deserving punishment; the latter of things only): capitalis (with reference to capital offence; i. e., in Justinian's time, not only those of which the punishment was death, but some of which the punishment was condemnation to banishment, or the mines, *Just.*, Inst., 4, 13, 2). It is only in forensic Latin that "criminals" is used (*Cod. Just.*, 3, 33, 3, and 9, 41, 15); and the adverb "criminaliter" (*Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 47, 2, extr.). Criminal law, jus publicum. A treatise on criminal law, = de jure publico; = de causis publicis (as title of a book): a criminal judge, or judge in criminal cases, qui iudicium publicum or capitis exercet; quaesitor ac iudex. Any body's treatise or work on criminal law, is liber (alicuius), qui est de iudiciis publicis: one that has studied criminal law, = juris publici or causarum publicarum peritus: criminal court, = forum rerum capitalium, or = forum, ubi iudicia publica sunt. A criminal cause, iudicium publicum: causa publica: questio (*Cicero* distinguishes iudicia puniendorum malefactorum causa repta = "criminal causes," from iudicia distractorum controversiarum causa repta, "civil causes"): causa capitalis; res capitalis; lis capitalis (if the punishment was death, banishment, or the mines). || "Causa criminalis, not before *Cod. Just.*, 9, 41, 15.] To commence criminal proceedings, publicum iudicium instituere (*Inst. Just.*, 4, 18, 1): to commence criminal proceedings against any body, item capitis in aliquem inferre: to defend one's self in a criminal court, causam capitis or publicam dicere: criminal acts, res turpes; flagitia; nefaria, plural (the last two stronger terms): to lead a criminal life, turpiter or flagitiose vivere. || *Criminal conversation*; vid. ADULTERY.

CRIMINAL, s., sons (e. g., punire sones, *Cic.*): nocens: maleficus: qui scelus fecit or commisit. || "Reus," in this meaning, is not Latin, since it conveys only the notion of "being accused." A criminal condemned to hard labor, ad opus damnatus.

CRIMINALITY, improbitas; but mostly by circumlocution. Who does not see the criminality of this action? quis non videt hoc facinus poenâ dignum, or hoc facinus animadvertendum esse?

CRIMINALLY. || *Wickedly*, scelerate; scelerate; nefarie; impie; proterve; turpiter; flagitiose. [SYN. IN CRIME.] JN. impie nefarieque. [Vid. WICKEDLY.] || *With reference to criminal law*, capitaliter: to prosecute criminality, item capitis in aliquem inferre: to proceed criminally in any matter, causam ad capitis iudicium revocare: against any body, aliquem capitis accusare (the punishment being death, banishment, or the mines): aliquem in jus vocare: alieius nomen deferre (according to the Roman forms of criminal proceedings): publico iudicio quecupiam accersere (after *Cic.*, *Flacc.*, 8): vocare aliquem in publicum iudicium (after *Cic.*, *Alb.*, 25). || "Criminaliter" only in later forensic Latin (*Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 47, 2, extr.).

CRIMINATE. Vid. ACCUSE.

CRIMINATION. Vid. ACCUSATION, CHARGE.

CRIMINATORY, accusatorius (e. g., lex, *Cic.*, vitam accusatorium vivere, *Quint.*, 12, 7, 3): in a criminatory manner, accusatorius (e. g., dicere; agere cum aliquo, &c.); accusator more et jure

CRIMP. || *Friable*, vid. || *Inconsistent*, vid.

CRIMP, s. (= *one who decoys and catches up recruits*) * *qui milites in supplementum (exercitus) scribit, cogit (general term for recruiting officer)*; * *qui (homines) ad militiam illicito et inescat illicitique*.

CRIMPLE. || *Contract*, vid. || *Curl*, vid.

CRIMSON. (a) || *Adjective*, coccineus; malochinus. (3) *Substantive*, color coccineus, malochinus.

CRINGE. || *To contract*, vid. || *To bow or fawn*, se submittere; adulari aliquem (seldom, and never in Cicero, alii); demittere se or demitti in adulationem (Tac). *A cringing fellow*, homo summissus et abjectus; homo in adulationem demissus: *a cringing, servile fellow*, homo usque ad servilem patientiam demissus (Tac); *with a cringing manner and whining voice*, demisso vultu, voce supplicii. *In a cringing manner*, demisse, subjecte; demississime ad subjectissimam (Cæs.).

CRINGER. Vid. under to CRINGE.

CRINGEROUS. Vid. HAIRY.

CRIPPLE, s., homo debilis (weak; the part being added; e. g., *coxa*, manibus pedibusque); claudus (lame); mancus (especially with reference to the right hand); homo mancus et omnibus membris capus ac debilis (with reference to all his limbs and extreme infirmity); homo mancus ac debilis (with reference to the right hand and general infirmity); homo claudus ac debilis (with reference to the feet and general infirmity); homo omnibus membris extortus et fractus (with all his limbs contracted); homo praeus et extortus (bent and crippled, f). *To become a cripple*, mancum et debilem or claudum ac debilem fieri; *to make any body a cripple*; vid. *TO CRIPPLE*.

CRIPPLE, v., aliquem claudum, mancum or debilem facere [Syn. in CRIPPLE]: mancum ac debilem or claudum ac debilem facere; aliquem omnibus membris debilem facere (after Sen. Ep., 101, 11): claudiatum or claudicationem afferre (to lame). || *Fig.*, debilitare (to weaken): accidere (by curtailment, &c.); e. g., *accisares hostium, their power was crippled*; frangere (to break down; courage, strength, &c.). Jn. frangere et comprimere, frangere et debilitare: delumbare (deprive of nerve, spirit, &c.); e. g., *the expression of a thought, sentiment*.

CRISIS. || *Decisive or turning-point of affairs*, discrimen (general term); momentum (the point at which a matter is decided, point). *A crisis of affairs*, inclinatio temporis, rerum, &c. (the change effected by a crisis). *In this alarming crisis of our affairs*, in ipso discrimine periculi (Livy); *in extreme discriminate ac dimicatione fortune* (Cic.); *to be brought to a crisis*, (summu) in periculum ac discrimen vocari or venire (of a thing); salus aliiquis, (Cic.): *the crisis of our affairs is come*, in summo res est discrimine (Cæs.); *when the crisis comes*, quum in discrimen ventum est; quum ultimi discriminis tempus adventat: *the crisis is over*, discrimen sublatum est. [Vid. CRITICAL (state)]. || *In medicine*, the height of a disorder, when a favorable or unfavorable turn may be expected, dies potius, gravis or quo de aegro iudicatur (Cels.); *crisis occurs* Sen. Ep., 83; eundem [causa aliquam] crism habere: dies crismus (Cael. Aur. Tard.); *these expressions = the critical day*; [morbi] accessio, quam criticam medici vocant (Aug. Confess., 6, 1, extr., of its occurrence). Vid. CRITICAL (day).

CRISP, adj. || *Curled*, crispus (opposed to rectus or directus; i. e., straight, plain; properly, of hair, also of leaves, &c.); *rather crisp*, subcrispus; crispulus; also leniter inflexus: *to render or make crisp*, crispare; concrispare. || *Brittle*, friable, vid.; friabilis (that may be reduced to powder or dust by rubbing, Plin.).

CRISP, v., crispare; concrispare. Vid. *TO CURL*.

CRISPATION, crispitudo (very late, Arnob.). Vid. CURLING.

CRISPING-IRON or CRISPING-PIN. Vid. CURLING-IRONS.

CRISPNESS, by circumlocution: crispitudo (very late, Arnob.).

CRISS-CROSS-ROW, literarum nominum et contextus. Vid. ALPHABET.

CRITERION, signum (general term): insigne (the characteristic mark of any thing); nota (the mark impressed on any thing to distinguish it by); indicium (that which indicates its nature). Jn. indicium atque insigne; also (alicujus rei) insigne proprium et peculiare; proprium alicujus rei: *to use any thing as a criterion*, adhibere aliquid tamquam obrussum (Cic.); *to serve as a criterion*, signo esse: *that is the criterion of such or such a thing*, haec est alicujus rei obrussa (Sen. Ep., 13, 1): *to try any thing by a criterion*, aliquid ad obrussum exigere (Sen. Quest., 4, 5, 1): *the criterion of true and false*, veri et falsi nota; insigne veri; * *veri quasi obrussa*.

CRITIC. || *A judge of any literary or artistic object*, criticus (Cic., Fam., 9, 10; Quint., 2, 1, 4); judex criticus: * *artis criticus studiosus (who takes up criticism as a profession)*; * *corrector (verbal critic, who occupies himself with the emendation of writings, manuscripts, &c.)*; * *censor*: * *judex doctus (an able judge of literary productions; e. g., in periodicals, &c.)*; * *librorum censor (before the printing)*; * *judex criticus*: * *censor literatus (after the printing)*; intelligens, or sciens, or peritus artis (also from the context, especially in plural, without artis: a critical judge of artistic objects; also *aratum judex*): *an able critic*, subtilis (aratum) judex et callidus (Hor., Sat., 2, 7, 101); also *homo callidus only* (vid. Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 23). || *A severe censor*, judex iniquus or iniustus; homo minima re ad reprehendendum contentus: obrectator (who censures or stigmatizes actions from a spirit of envy); a severe critic, Aristarchus (Cic.); plural, Aristarchi (properly, the disciples of 'Αριστάρχος, a critic from Alexandria; then improperly = severe critics, Varr., L. L., 8, 34, 119); patruus (with reference to morals, proverbially used; vid. Heind., Hor., Sat., 2, 2, 197); censor castigatiorque (Hor., A. P., 174, of an old man, who severely censures the morals, &c., of youth, minorum).

CRITICAL. || *Belonging or referring to criticism*, criticus: * *ad criticam rationem emendatus (critically correct; of an edition, &c., F. A. Wolf)*. *A critical edition*, * *editio ad criticam rationem correcta*: * *editio ad optimas membranas castigata*. *A work of which there is hardly a single critical edition*, liber criticam manu vix scilicet expertus: *critical writings*, * *libri qui sunt de critico genere*; * *libri critici argumenti*: *critical exactness or precision*, critica subtilitas: *critical talents*, * *facultas critica*: *critical mind or faculty*, ingenium acutum (not subactum): *to cultivate one's critical powers*, * *ingenium ad criticam facultatem formare*: *according to, or consistently with, critical rules*, critica ratione; *ad criticam rationem*: *to write a critical commentary on a work, or on an author*, * *critica grammaticae ratione interpretari*: *to publish a critical edition*, * *ad criticam rationem corrigere*: * *a corruptelarium sordibus judicando purgare (by correcting errors)*: *an extensive acquaintance with critical investigations*, * *magnus totius rei criticae usus*: *with no sufficient knowledge of critical matters*, * *nullo criticae usu*: *to possess no critical knowledge or talent whatever*, * *artis criticae expertum esse*: *to be engaged in (or to occupy one's self with) a critical review of the writings of Velleius*, * *in recensendo Velleio elaborare*. || *Censorious*, censorius: morosus; malevolus [Syn. in CRITIC]: *morosus (literally, that is baying, biting, mordacious in words; e. g., Carmen, Criti)*. || *Belonging to a crisis*, and thus dangerous, anceps: dubius (doubtful); incertus (uncertain): *a critical situation*, res dubie; *discrimen*: *to be brought into a critical situation or position*, in discrimen adduci: *in this critical situation*, rebus ita suspensis; *in hoc tempore* (Nep., Mil., 5, 1, where Brunt says that the preposition denotes a continued, and especially a critical

time): *public matters have come to, or are in a critical state*, res publica in ancipiti est; *res publica in discrimen adducta est*: *critical times*, tempora periculosa or dubia: *the critical turns and changes of affairs*, inclinationes et momenta rerum, temporum, &c.: *it was critical*, anceps erat [vid. CRISIS]: *a critical day* (e. g., of an illness), dies crismus (Crispus, Cael. Aur., Act., 1, 14); *dies potens, gravis, or quo de aegro iudicatur* (Cels.). *The critical point of a disease*, critica morbi accessio (Aug.) [illa]—anceps morbi fluctuatio (Id., Conf., 6, 1, extr., which, as fluctuatio has the authority of Livy, may be safely used).

CRITICALLY, critica ratione; *ad criticam rationem*: accurate (carefully; e. g., perscribere): *critically correct*, * *ad criticam rationem emendatus (F. A. Wolf)*: *to correct critically*, * *ad criticam rationem corrigere*; * *a corruptelarium sordibus judicando purgare*: *to treat (any thing) critically* (e. g., history, &c.), * *critica ratione tractare*: *to explain critically and grammatically*, critica grammaticae ratione interpretari. || *Dangerously*; e. g., *the state is very critically situated*, res publica in discrimen adducta est; *in ancipiti est* res publica.

CRITICISM, || *Examination (especially according to the rules of art)*, censura: iudicium (the judgment itself): *beneath all criticism*, * *non dignus*, de quo iudicium feratur; praevisimus; pessimus (the last two stronger terms): *too severe a criticism against one's self*, nimia contra se calumnia (Quintilian, 10, 1, 115): *without reference to the conventional laws of criticism*, non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutinâ (e. g., *examinare aliquid, Cic.*): *to undertake the criticism of a work*, * *libri censuram scribere*: *to subject one's rulers to criticism*, censuram agere regnantium: *to submit any thing to the criticism of one's friends*, aliquid amicorum iudicio examinare. || *Examination of different readings, or examination of the sense of a literary work (especially of the classics)*, * *ars critica*: critica (as art): * *critica ratio (as theory; rules of criticism)*: * *critica studia (as occupation; critical studies)*: * *cernendi iudicandique munus (as office or duty incumbent on the critic)*: * *criticum genus*, res critica (as scientific employment, in contradistinction to the other branches of philology): *an extensive acquaintance with the rules of criticism*, * *magnus totius rei criticae usus*: *by the aid of criticism*, judicando (e. g., *to correct spurious passages in ancient writers*, * *veteres scriptores a corruptelarium sordibus judicando purgare*): *without any acquaintance with the rules of criticism*, * *nullo criticae usu*: *to pursue criticism as a profession*, * *artis criticae studiosum esse*; * *criticam artem exercere*: *to devote one's self to the higher branches of criticism*, altioris criticae studio duci: *to be quite ignorant of the art of criticism*, artis criticae expertum esse.

CRITICISE, iudicare: notare aliquem (sc. verbis, to point any body out, and thus criticize him): reprehendere (to blame): vituperare (to blame as false or wrong; opposed to laudare): improbare (to reproach): castigare (to criticize with words, to reprehend); obrectare (to criticize from a feeling of envy). *To criticize any thing or any body*, censuram agere alicuius rei or alicuius (e. g., *the kings, regnantium*); inquirere in aliquid (stronger term); e. g., *in vitia alicuius, the faults of any body*; carpere: vituperare: *to criticize severely*, corripere: *to criticize ironically*, cavillari. *To criticize every thing too minutely*, minutus et scrupulosus omnia scrutari (Quint., 5, 14, 28): *to criticize any thing in a popular way*, not according to the rules of art, aliquid not aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutinâ examinare (Cic.); *the act or deed was not criticized*, factum reprehensore caruit: *to criticize a literary production*, * *libri censuram scribere*; *argumentum libri recensere*: *to be severely criticized*, reprehendi; vituperari: *in vituperationem venire, or cadere, or incidere*,

in adduct; vituperationem subire: to be criticised on many points, in various reprehensions incur.

CROAK. || *As a frog, coaxare: he ordered the frogs to cease croaking, obstrepentes ranas silere jussit* (Suet., Oct., 94). || *As a raven, crocitere: crocitare (as the natural voice of the raven): canere: occinere (general term; also of a raven, &c.); occinere, inasmuch as its croaking is taken as an omen): a raven croaked before the consul with a loud voice, corvus clara voce ante consulem occinuit.* || *Complain, vid.*

CROAKER (= complainer; colloquial), * qui reipublicae male ominatur; * qui desperare solet de republica (a political croaker): * qui de adversa et incommoda valetudine queri solet (about his health).

CROAKING, } Of frogs, * ranarum
CROAK, } voces. || Of ravens,
crocitus (as natural sound, Non., 45, 45):
cantus (the emission of sound in general,
like that of the raven, of the owl).

CROCIOUS, croceus (e. g., color, croceus tinctus, Plin.).

CROCK (obsolete). Vid. Pot.

CROCKERY, vasa, plura: vasa fictilia; also fictilia, ium, n. only. Vid. EARTHEN-WARE.

CROCODILE, crocodilus. Crocodile's tears, lacrima or lacrimula falsa (Ter., Eun., 1, 1, 22): lacrimula doli conficta (Ter., Andr., 3, 3, 36): to shed crocodile's tears, lacrimas doli confingere.

CROFT, septum. Vid., also, INCLOSURE.

CROISEE. Vid. CRUSADE.

CRONE, vetula (as term of contempt for an old woman or maid): anus: ancilla (both as a term of respect and of contempt): like an old crone, anilliter.

CRONY, amicus: familiaris. Vid. FRIEND, ACQUAINTANCE.

CROOK. || *Curve, bend, vid.* || *Hook, vid.* By hook or by crook, jure an injuria: * saltem aliquo modo. || *A shepherd's crook, pedum.*

CROOK, cr., curvare: incurvare (inward): flectere: inflectere (to bend inward). Vid. to BEND.

CROOK-BACKED, gibber (hump-backed): pandus homo (Quint., 3, 35).

CROOK-SHANKED, varus: valgus: vatus: curvibus varis, valgus, vatis. SYN. at end of CROOKED.

CROOK-SHOULDERED, quies obstricta service.

CROOKED. || *Bent* (|| *For the convenience of giving the synonyms together, several words are given here that we should never construe "crooked";* curvus (general term = καμπύλος, bent in any degree; especially circumflectus; as quality; opposed to rectus): curvatus (bent in any degree; e. g., as a hook, in haurum; more common in prose than curvus): incurvus: leniter inflexus (bent inward): incurvus also of persons who stoop in their gait): aduncus (bent inward, in the shape of a hook, as the beak of a hawk, also of an aquiline nose): reduncus (bent outward in the same shape): pandus (in the shape of an arch; Virg., 2, 9, 12, of timber that is warped; hence pandus homo, according to Quint., 6, 3, 35, signifies a crook-backed man, or one with a slouching, stooping gait): repandus (bent backward, as in Cicero, calceoli repandi; i. e., shoes with a sort of twisted beak in front): falcatus (scythe-shaped, sickle-shaped): lunatus (like the horns of the crescent moon): obliquus (slanting, λοξός): pravus (εκλινός, denotes as a fault what obliquus and curvus represent as a property; all three opposed to rectus, ὀρθός). || *Recurvus is poetical, and is also used in post-Augustan prose.* Procurvus is poetical (e. g., littora, falx, Virg.): intortus (opposed to surrectus et patulus; e. g., the horns of a sheep, cornua ovium): tortuosus (full of windings): flexuosus (full of bendings): sinuosus (full of carvings or folds): distorto corpore (of persons only). || *Perverse, pravus εκλινός; deviating from the right direction, πωροεις, &c.: e. g., mens, opinio, iudicium, opposed to rectus, ὀρθός; pervers-*

sus (properly, that has been placed out of its natural position into a wrong one; hence, figuratively, not as it ought to be; e. g., sententia): præposterus (done, or, of persons, acting in the wrong order; beginning at the end, &c.). || *Bent in different ways or directions, distortus (διστραπύσιος). Crooked legs or thighs, crura distorta or vara (straddling, εκλινῶν καμπά: one who has crooked legs, varus); crura valga (bent outward like a badger's, εκλινῶν θλαστά: that has such, valgus); crura vata (bent inward, εκλινῶν πύβια; one who has them, vatus): pedibus distortis (διστραπύσιος τοῖς πόδας, with or having crooked feet).*

CROOKEDLY, torte (Lucr., 4, 308): intorte (Plin.). || *Percelessly, prave; perperam; præposterè; perversè.* (SYN. in CROOKED.) || *Untowardly, vid.*

CROOKEDNESS, curvitas: aduncitas (the being crooked: aduncitas, the crookedness that assumes the shape of a hook bent inward; e. g., of the beak, rostri): curvatura (as property; general term): pravitās (as fault). || *Perverseness, perversitas* (e. g., hominum: crookedness of opinions, opinionum: of manners, or any body's ways, morum); pravitās (i. e., percerely wrong direction; e. g., hominis: consilii, of a project).

CROP, s. || *The crop of a bird, ingluviæ.* || *Fruits of the earth, trees, &c., messis* (properly, the time of the harvest and the fruits, &c., that are gathered): fructus (the produce; improperly, the profit): sēges (the standing corn; also green crops, before they are cut; also figuratively; but poetically, and rare in this sense): fructus arborum: poma, plural; arborum bacce, and bacce only (produce of trees; opposed to terræ fruges); quæ ex arboribus gignuntur. An abundant crop, messis optima; sēges grandissima atque optima (Virg.): ubertas in fructibus percipiendis: to gather the crops, messes facere (of harvest): fructus demetere et percipere; fructus percipere: the crops have been very fine this year, magnum frugum fructuumque proventus annus hic attulit (after Plin. Ep., 1, 13, 1); hic annus copiam frugum fructuumque effudit (after Cic., Brut., 1, 36): abundant crops, uberrimi letissimique fructus (crops of vineyards and oliveyards): the gathering of the crops, frugum perceptio: to sow crops, fruges or fructus serere: to store or house crops, fructus comportare et condere: vines with a large crop of grapes, graves fructu vites: to yield a good crop, fructum ferre; fructum edere ex se: vineyards yield a very profitable crop, uberrimus est vinearum redditus: to gather an abundant crop, large condere: this field produces a good crop, hic ager efficit plurimum: this estate produces abundant crops, hic fundus est fructuosissimus. || *A crop* (= hair cut close), capilli detonsi, præcisii, &c.

CROP, r. || *Cut short, decurtare* (to shorten by cutting): curtare (to shorten, to diminish): detruncare (to mutilate by cutting): recidere (mostly poetically and post-Augustan prose: pilos, barbam, capillos): præcidere (e. g., capillos): to crop the hair or head, præcidere, or detondere capillos, or crines: to crop the hair very short, caput attondere (Cels., 4, 3; of cutting it away in illness): to crop a man's ears, aures decidere (Tac.). || *To pluck or cut off* (produce), metere: demetere (to mow, to cut off): legere (of fruit): sublegere (in case of too great an abundance on the trees): detrahare alicui aliquid (to take off or down): carpere: decerpere (of flowers, and general term): destingere alicui aliquid (of berries and leaves together): avellere (to pluck off). || *Of cattle, depascere: depascere herbas: deroderè* (to nibble or gnaw off, vites): tondere (gramina, pabula, dumeta): attondere (e. g., virgulta, Virg.): detondere (e. g., salices, gramina, Nemes., Ecl., 1, 6).

CROP-FULL, satur: plenus: cibo satiatu: exsatiatus cibo vinoque.

CROPSICK, epulis obrutus (Nep): vino ciboque prægravis: qui quum ad prandium credidit venerit et sibi tum non pepererit. ægotat (Cic.).

CROSIER, lituus: * lituus episcopi.

CROSS, s. || *The figure: crux* (†; or a St. Anthony's cross, †): decussis (in the shape of a St. Andrew's cross, X): diæsis (diæsis, in music, with the ancients, answering to our crochets, ♯): to divide in the shape of a X, decussare: in the shape of a cross, * in cruce formam reductus or factus; in cruce speciem: in decussum or in decussas; decusatum (in the shape of a St. Andrew's cross, X). A church built in the shape of a cross, * ædes sacra opere arcuato extracta (opus arcuatam, Plin. Ep., 10, 47, [46]; Quintilian in a different but similar sense): * ædes in cruce formæ extracta. || *As object made of some material, crux* (the material of which it is made is to be expressed by an adjective; e. g., of gold, aurea): * crux or insignis honoris (cross of honor, after Nep., Thras., 4, 1): to decorate any body with the cross of honor, * honoris crucem alicui dare. || *For malefactors, crux:* to erect a cross, cruce[m] constituere or figere: at a place, cruce[m] deligere in aliquo loco: to nail any body to the cross, cruce[m] alicui affigere or suffigere; in cruce alicui suffigere (†): alicui in cruce[m] agere or tollere (Cicero uses cruce affigere, Verr., 1, 14, 9; but only in connection with morte, cruciati, cruce afficere): to die on the cross, in cruce[m] agi: to hang upon a cross, pendere in cruce: to take any body down from the cross, alicuius corpus reficere (Just., 9, 7, 11; also, detrahare alicuiem ex cruce: the death on the cross, crux (from the context would be sufficient): supplicium servile (none but slaves being executed in this way at Rome, Liv., 24, 14): to threaten any body with the cross, cruce[m] alicui minari or minitari (Cic., Tusc., 1, 43, in.); to punish any body with the cross, supplicio servili animadvertere in alicuiem: the banner of the cross, * vexillum, in quo cruce figura picta est: a soldier of the cross, * miles (if knight, eques) rei Christianæ propugnator; * miles (or eques), qui Dei signa sequitur: to preach the cross (i. e., exhort men to undertake a crusade), hortari homines, ut rei Christianæ causâ arma capiant (after Cæs., B. G., 7, 4). || *Cross* is sometimes used for "the doctrine of Christ crucified," * doctrina Christi or Christiana: sometimes for the "Christian body politic" (opposed to "the crescent"), res Christiana, &c. || *By metonymy, The sign of the cross* (made with the hand), * cruce[m] figura: to make the sign of the cross, * digito cruce[m] figuram imitari. || *Fig., adversity or suffering, mala, plural* (evil of any kind): calamitas (misfortune that befalls us): miseria (misery): crux, in this signification, is poetical, and therefore not to be recommended. To take up the cross, or one's cross, * Christo auctore mala et incommoda non subterfugere: to have many crosses, * multis malis vexari or conficari: he that carries a cross, or a cross-bearer, * qui cruce[m] fert (properly): ærumosus et calamitosus (improperly, for sufferer). || *On coins, signum:* nota (vid. Lic., 44, 27, 8; Suet., Oct., 75; Aurel. Vita, Cæs., 35, 6. Vid., also, COINAGE).

CROSS, adj. || *Transverse, transversus:* transversarius (lying across) (|| *not obliquus, which denotes an oblique direction*). A cross line, linea transversa; versiculus transversus (seritten across another line): cross lines, lineæ in decussibus oblique (thus X): the cross piece of any thing, pars transversa; (if of wood) lignum transversarium: cross furrows, sulcus transversus (cf. Col., 44, extr.; in arando est observandum, ut transversus mons sulcetur . . . that on a hill cross furrows should be drawn with the plough): cross wall, * paries transversus. OBS. The words in which "cross" is joined by a hyphen to the following substantive, as Cross-bow, are to be looked for in their alphabetical order. || *Contrary; e. g., cross accident, incommodum: incommodus:* adversus. || *Vid. USTOWARD.* || *Angrus, sullen:* (vid. CROCODILE): natura difficilis: morosus. JN. difficilis et morosus (instead of which, Gell., 13, 7, init., has natura intractabilior et morosior): tristis. (SYN. in ILL-TEMPARED.) To make any body cross, stomachum alicui movere; alicui

ferro: *to crow about any thing*, aliquid iactare or ostentare: insolenter aliquid iactare (stronger term). [SYN. in TO BOAST.] || *To triumph* (figuratively), triumphare: exultare et triumphare: *over any body*, triumphare de aliquo (Prop. Oe.).

CROW-BAR, corvus (Vitr., 10, 19).

CROW-FOOT. || *Callotop*: stimulus (Ces., B. G., 7, 73, where it is defined thus, talia, pedem longa, ferreis hamis infixis, quae tota in terram infodiebatur, &c. The same is "stilus cecus," according to Hirt., B. Afr. 31): murex ferreus (a square iron instrument, which, when thrown, always presented the points or iron spikes uppermost, Curt., 4, 13, 36).

CROW-FOOT, rannunculus.

CROWD, turba (an unorganized mass of people, especially of low rank; hence Jn. valgas et turba; then also of things): caterva (any body of men who form one irregular whole; vid. Nep. Chabr., 1, 2: conducticiae catervae, in opposition to the well-disciplined phalanx); grex (literally, a herd, then of a number of persons; also used as a term of contempt, as in Cic., Rosc. Am., 32, 89: ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer): frequentia (more in the sense of an assembled body, as thronging a place; also of things): multitudo (any multitude): vis (a great number, e. g., of animals): concursus (a running together of people; e. g., hominum in forum). A great crowd, magna frequentia; magna multitudo: to be attended home by an immense crowd, domum reduci cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine (Cic.): a dense crowd, turba conferta: to get into a dense crowd, *turba conferta premi: to find one's self in the crowd, in turba consistere: to press through a thick crowd, penetrare per densam turbam: a noisy, tumultuous crowd, tumultuosa turba: he stood in the thickest crowd, in confertissima turba stetit: to throw one's self into the midst of the crowd, in medium turbam se conjicere: to struggle with or against the crowd, luctari in turba (Hor.): keep the crowd back! submove turbam! (i. e., to make room, especially as order given to the lictors to make room for the consul): the tribunes ordered the crowd to keep back or to make room, tribuni submoverunt populum (sc. per lictores, Liv.): to be raised above the crowd, longe ab imperitiorum intelligentia sensuque sejunctum esse (in an intellectual point of view); also plus sapere, quam ceteri: an undisciplined or ignorant crowd, multitudo imperita or imperitorum. || *Of inanimate objects*, aeris: cumulus [SYN. in HEAP], frequentia (e. g., sepulcrorum): silva (e. g., rerum et sententiarum); silva observandorum; it can, however, only be used of intellectual objects): nubes (cloud; but not to be used unless the image of "a cloud" can be kept up; hence not nubes exemplorum, but multa exempla, or magna copia exemplorum, especially if to be used for a purpose): in the crowd of laws that fill our statute-book, in hoc immenso aliarum super alias accervatarum legum cumulo. || *As a large, but at the same time indefinite number of things* is to be expressed, "sexcenti" (literally, six hundred) is sometimes used in Latin; e. g., I received at once a whole crowd of letters, sexcentas literas uno tempore accepi, meaning an unusual number of letters.

CROWD, v., TR., coartare: conagustare (Hirt.): conferre (of both men and things): constipare (Cic.): condensare (e. g., his ranks, aciem, Hirt.): constringere (to bind together, that it may take up little room): peragustare referre (in allud re: crowd subjects, arguments, &c., into a small compass): comprime (to press together; persons and things; e. g., ordines; versus ordinibus (Oe.): astringere (in a speech). To crowd so many men together, tantum numerum hominum constipare (e. g., in a rum campanum, Cic.): so crowded that they can not turn round, ita coartati, ut ne versari quidem possint (after Col., 8, 7, 2): to crowd one another, urgere se; conagustari (Hirt.): they were crowding each other, sese ipsi premebant

(Liv.). To crowd sail, plenis velis navigare; passis velis voh. To crowd many subjects into one book, plura coartare in unum librum; also contrahere (e. g., in paucos libros): crowded, confertus: a very crowded theatre, theatrum celebratissime refertissimum.

CROWD, v., INTRA., confluere (to crowd together in a mass): concurrere (to run together hastily): cogi: se congregare or congregari (to assemble, to meet): arduis coire or cogi: frequentes convenire (if in great masses): accervari: cumulari: crescere (to increase, to wax, of a mass of persons and things): to crowd together to one place, se congregare ac condensare in locum unum (Varr.): fresh business is perpetually crowding upon me, negotiis veteribus nova accrescunt: majus in dies occupationum agmen extenditur (Plin. Ep., 3, 8, 3): misfortunes are crowding upon me, malum malo additur (after Liv., 1, 3). || *PAER.* To crowd in, or into, influere: infundi (to pour in, of a multitude): irrumpere: irrumpere (burst in): perirumpere (violently burst through all obstacles): invadere (properly, of an enemy into a town, harbor, &c.; and improperly, of evils, &c.). || *INTRA.* Crowd (any body): se offere: obijci (e. g., animo); se incurcare (e. g., oculis. All throng of imaginations, recollections, thoughts that crowd upon us or press themselves upon our mind: se incurcare, of imaginary objects that present themselves, as it were, to our eyes). Many thoughts are crowding upon me, multa sentiri cogito. || To crowd through, penetrare (general term, per locum: ad locum, ad locum usque): penetrare per (deosam) turbam: perirumpere (burst through). The enemy was crowding through the narrow gate, hostes angusto exitu portarum sese ipsi premebant.

CROWDER. Vid. FIDLER.

CROWN, n. || *As ornament of the head* (especially of heroes, poets, &c., given as a reward): corona (in the shape of a wreath, given by the acting as a token of gratitude; e. g., for having saved the life of a Roman citizen, corona civica; for him who had been the first to scale a wall or enter the enemy's camp, corona vallaris, muralis, castrensis; for him who had delivered Romans from a blockade, corona obsidionalis): to present any body with a crown, aliquem coronare; aliquem coronam donare. || *Regal or oven*: insigne capitibus: insigne regum (with the apex): diadema fascia; vid. Sca. Epist., 80, 9: Cic., Sect., 27, 52; Tac., Ann., 2, 56, 3): diadema, atis, n. (Quintus), i. e., lidom) pure Latin, fascia (a tie of blue and white, studded with diamonds, as sign of imperial dignity among Oriental princes; afterward adopted by the Romans (vid. Cic. Phil., 2, 34, 35; 3, 5, 12; 10, 3, 7; For., Od., 2, 2, 22; Curt., 3, 3, 9; Tac., Ann., 15, 24, 2), from which, in course of time, the crown of our princes took its origin: whence "diadema" is likewise to be used for that, since "corona" never conveyed that meaning with the ancients, and Ammian., 21, 1, distinguishes diadema lapidum fulcore distinctum [i. e., the brilliant crown], from villa corona [a simple wreath]). To place the crown on any body or any body's head, insigne regum, or diadema alicui, or capiti alicuius imponere: to accept the crown, diadema accipere: with a brilliant crown on his head, insigni capitis decorus: like a crown, *coronae sinilis. || *Empire*: summa rerum; regnum; imperium: e. g., to succeed to the crown, the crown is placed on any body's head, summa rerum, or regnum ac diadema deferunt alicui, or ad aliquem: to deprive any body of his crown, regnum alicui auferre or eripere: a pretender to the crown, *vultus regni: the pretenders to the crown, qui de regno inter se contendunt (Cic.): the heir to the crown, heres regni (Liv.). || *VID. CAESAR-PRINCE.* || *State, kingdom*, regnum: rex. The crown of England, *regnum Britannicum; rex Britannorum: estates of the crown, crown lands, praedia publica. || *The highest point, vertex* (from vertex: also "crown of the head," propter flexum capillorum = pars summa

capitis: ex hoc, id, quod in montibus eminentissimum, Quint.). || *Greatest ornament*, decus: ornamentum. Jn. decus et ornamentum: insigne atque ornamentum. This is the glory and crown of any thing, hoc alicui rei tamquam ornamentum accedit. Any thing is the crown of virtue, aliquid primum est virtutis honos (Hor., Sat., 1, 6, 83): this was the crown of his prosperity, supremum felicitatis ejus cumulus accessit (Plin. Ep., 2, 1): to place the crown on any thing, *alicui rei aliquid tamquam fastigium imponere. || *Crown-piece*, perhaps nummus regius (with Suet., Oct., 7).

CROWN, v. || *To reward with an honorary crown*, coronare (general term; as coronare comediam, to crown the comedy, instead of "to crown its author," vid. Suet., Claud., 11): coronare lauro (with bay): praemio ornare (to reward with the offered price, e. g., a writing or its author): a poet or orator that has been crowned, coronatus de oratoribus, de poetis (vid. Suet., Dom., 13): hence, || *Fro.* To perfect any thing, curare alicui rei (e. g., he crowned his military glory by diligence, eloquentia cumulare belli gloriam): magno cumulo angere aliquid (e. g., beneficium, Cic.): cumulum alicuius rei, alicui afferre (e. g., any thing has crowned my joy, aliquid cumulum mihi gaudii attulit, Cic.): accedit ad aliquid tam maxum cumulum (Cic.): absolute aliquid (e. g., beneficium, Liv., 2, 2). The end crown the work or labor, *exitus acta probat: the undertaking was crowned with happy success, res prospere successit or eventit; fortuna in ea res prospere us est (after Sall., Jug., 93, 1): may have crown your wishes with success, dii dent, quae velis; dii tibi dent, quae (or quaeque) optes; dii tibi dent, ut necquum commodam precaris: to be crowned with success, felicem exitum habere: bonos exitus habere (to turn out well). || *To crown a sovereign*, insigne regum, or diadema alicui, or capiti alicuius imponere (properly, or aliquem purpure et sceptro et illis insignibus regis exornare (to invest him with the insignia of royalty, after Cic., Sect., 26, 57): regnum ac diadema deferre or ad aliquem deferre (Hor., Od., 2, 2, 22): rerum summam ad aliquem deferre: to be crowned, diadema accipere: a crowned head, princeps (prince, in general); rex (king); imperator, Caesar (emperor).

CROWN-GLASS, vitrum purum or candidum (Plin.): vitrum translucentum quam proximam crystalli similitudine (Plin.).

CROWN-IMPERIAL, *fridillaria imperatoris (Linn.).

CROWN-PRINCE, filius regis (principis in speem imperii genitus (Curt., 4, 14, 22; cf. 3, 11, 24): filius regis tamquam haud dubius regni heres (Liv., 42, 16, et c.); filius regis summum ad fastigium genitus (after Tac., Ann., 13, 17, 3): heres regni (general term for heir of the empire, Liv., 1, 45). || *Not* "princeps hereditarius" the wife of the crown-prince, *conjux heredis regni.

CROWN-SCAB (i. e., a cutaneous disease of the head): porrigo, ins (also of animals, according to Juven., 2, 79).

CRUCIATE (obsolete). Vid. EXCERCIATE.

CRUCIBLE, catinus (Plin., 33, 6, 35: it appears to have had two divisions, called superior and inferior catinus).

CRUCIFIX, *Christus cruci affixus.

CRUCIFIXION, crux (from context will mostly do): supplicium servile (from its being inflicted on slaves only). To threaten any body with crucifixion, crucem alicui minari or minitari: to put any body to death by crucifixion (vid. To CARRY). The crucifixion of Christ, *supplicium summum or servile a Christo sumtum. The day of our Lord's crucifixion, dies, quo Christi crux constituta est, ab omnibus Christianis celebranda or celebrata (after Plin. Ep., 10, 103).

CRUCIFY, cruci aliquem affigere or affigere; in cruce aliquem suffigere (h); aliquem in cruce agere or tollere (Cicero uses cruce affigere, but only in connection

with other ablatives, morte, cruciati, cruce afficere, 2 *Verr.*, 1, 4, 9: supplicio servili animadvertere in aliquem (*general term*). To be crucified, in cruce agi: pendere in cruce (to hang on the cross). To threaten to crucify any body, cruce[m] alicui mitari or mitari (Cic.).

CRUDE. || *Rare*, vid. || Unwrought, rudis (without any preparation by art, such as nature produces it): incultus (not properly wrought or refined): infectus (e. g., of gold, silver, &c.; opposed to factus). || *Unripe*, vid. || Unfinished, imperfectus (imperfect): inchoatus (a favorite word of Cicero's: only begun, not brought to perfection; opposed to perfectus). JN. inchoatus ac rudis: mancus quodammodo et inchoatus: inchoatus quidam et confusus: inchoatus quidam, non perfectus (all Cic.): adumbratus (only traced, superficial; e. g., intelligentia: opinio): vitiosus (incorrect): mancus (that has defects or wants): informis (that has not the proper shape or form): inductus (crude, with reference to any body's notions): to leave any thing in a crude state, inchoatum relinquere aliquid: crude notions or ideas, intelligentiæ inchoatæ (so far as they are in a crude state, not fully developed; e. g., rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentiis animo ac mente concipere, Cic.).

CRUDELY, inculte; dure; imperfecte; vitiose; indocte. SYN. in CRUDE.

CRUDENESS. Circumlocution by adjectives under CRUDE.

CRUDITY, cruditas (indigestion; overloading of the stomach; also plural, crudities = undigested food, Plin.). || *Crudeness*, vid.

CRUEL, crudelis (cruelly disposed, acting with cruelty, opposed to clemens): sævus (blood-thirsty, cruel; alive): ferus (wild by nature, opposed to mitis; different from ferox; i. e., untamed, haughty, &c.): immanis (producing terror from its unnatural savageness; hence wild, cruel, opposed to mansuetus. These four, also, of whatever shores or proceeds from cruelty). JN. dirus (dreadful; as a property of things or persons) et immanis; ferus et immanis; immanis et crudelis: durus (hard, inexorable, of persons as well as their character, opposed to misericors): atrox (fearful; likely to make an impression of terror on any body, of things; e. g., deo, cati). JN. sævus et atrox: inhumanus (inhuman): barbarus (cruel by nature; e. g., neque tam barbari lingua et natione illi, quam tu naturâ et moribus, Cic.). A cruel character or disposition, immanis natura (Cic.): a cruel step-mother, dira noverca: very cruel, crudelissimus (of persons and things): a most cruel punishment, supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum.

CRUELY, crudeliter; dure; atrociter; inhumane [SYN. in CRUEL]: very or most cruelly, crudelissime: to treat or use any body cruelly, crudelitatem suam in aliquo exercere; crudelitatem adhibere in aliquem; most cruelly, ultimâ crudelitatis sêvere (in aliquem).

CRUELNESS, crudelitas; sævitas; CRUELTY, } feritas; immanitas; duritas; atrocitas. [SYN. in CRUEL]. JN. duritas et immanitas; feritas et immanitas; immanitas et crudelitas. To treat any body with cruelty, crudelitatem suam in aliquo exercere; crudelitatem adhibere in aliquem (when other means are of no effect; e. g., of the master against his slave): to exercise or indulge in all manner of cruelties, in omne genus crudelitatis erumpere; nullum genus crudelitatis intermittere: to exercise the greatest cruelty, ultimâ crudelitatis sêvere: against any body, crudelitatem suam in aliquo expromere; crudelitatem explaye in aliquo: to display a ferocious cruelty, sanguine et cæde sêvere [by bloodshed and murder]: to exhibit unexampled cruelty, ultra humanarum irarum fidem sêvere (Lil., R. 14): Sulla, after the victory, indulged in unexampled cruelty, Sulla post victoriam audito fuit crudelior: to exercise and suffer unheard-of cruelty, facere et pati inaudita: with the greatest cruelty, crudelissime.

CRUENTATE. Vid. BLOODY.

CRUET, urceolus (Col., 12, 16, 4; *Juv.*, 3, 203): guttus (with a narrow neck for ointments and oil, as used in the bath-rooms or at a sacrifice, ὑρξόκος, Hor. and Plin.): *urceus olearius (an oil-cruet): acetabulum (a vinegar cruet).

CRUISE, s. || Cruet, vid. || Of a vessel, expeditio (*general term*). To send a vessel on a cruise, navem in expeditionem mittere (after milites equitque in expeditionem mittere, Cas.). A piratical cruise, *expeditio prædandi gratiâ facta.

CRUISE, v., mari vagari; pervagari mare (Liv.): to cruise along the coast, præter oram vagari (Liv., 12, 14; but not oram legere, which means merely to sail close in by the shore): to cruise (of a pirate), piraticam facere or exercere; latrocinio maris vitam tolerare (inasmuch as the cruiser makes a living by it).

CRUISER, prædo (maritimus, piratical cruiser). By metonymy, the ship itself: *navis armata in expeditionem missa; navis prædonis or prædatoria (piratical): to make the sea unsafe by their (piratical) cruisers, mare infestum facere navibus piraticis; latrocinii et prædationibus infestare mare.

CRUMB, } mollis pars panis: panis mol-
CRUM, } lia, plural (the soft part of the loaf, opposed to "the crust"): interior pars panis (the inner part of a loaf, in general): mica (a bit, a particle of bread): frustula (small pieces of bread that have been broken from the loaf): reliquæ (remnants, pieces of bread that have been left, or not been eaten at any given meal). A few crumbs of bread, panis uncia: a person who picks up the crumbs that fall from the table, analecta (ἀναλέγω, Mart.): a small crumb, micula. I have not a single crumb of bread to eat, in summâ inopiâ vivo. || To pick up one's crumbs (i. e., to recover from illness): vid. to RECOVER.

CRUMB, } v., TR., friare: comminui-
CRUMBLE, } ere (to break into small pieces, in general): contrere (to rub to dust). To crumble bread into milk, panem interere in lacte. || v., INTR., friari: se friare in micas friare: in micis friari. || To crumble into dust, (a) TR., in pulverem resolve: (β) INTR., in pulverem resolve; corruere (of houses, &c., falling down).

CRUMMY. By circumlocution, the crumby part of a loaf, mollia panis (Plin.): friabilis (that will crumble away). || Soft, vid.

CRUMP. Vid. CROOKED.

CRUMPET, crustulum (diminutive of crustum, Hor., Sen., &c.).

CRUMPLE, v., TR., rugare: corrugare. Crumpled, rugosus: INTR., corrugari: rugare (Plaut., Cas., 2, 3, 30: palliolum—rugat).

CRUMLING, *pomum degener (after arundo degener, Col.): crumplings, pomapiores succos oblita (after Virg., pomaeque degenerant, succos oblita priores).

CRUPPER, postilena (*Plaut., Cas., 1, 37).

CRUSADE, *bellum rei Christianæ causâ susceptum: *bellum pro sacris Christianis susceptum: expeditio cruciata or sacra is barbarous.

CRUSH, s., compressio: confusio. Sometimes pulsus, ictus, percussio, collisus, collisio, attritus may serve. || A dense crowd, turba confertissima.

CRUSH, TR., contundere (*general term*, both properly [as caput; colla, pectus; oleas; flosrem aratro, Catull.], and figuratively, aliquem, alicujus animum, iudicium, opes, &c.): elidere (properly, "to strike or thrust out, or violently," talos, caput saxo): illidere (to strike into; injure by a crushing blow: e. g., serpens illisa, Cic.): premere (to press): comprimere (to press together): deprimere: opprimere (crush down: properly and figuratively): confringere (to beat to pieces): comminuire (to break or beat into bits): concutere (to crush by treading on it): perfringere (to break thoroughly): diminuire (to reduce to small pieces or atoms; e. g., any body's head or brains, caput, cerebrum): deterere (to reduce by rubbing, to bruise; e. g., frumenta): pinscere

(to pound): conterere: obterere (*to reduce to atoms by rubbing, to pulverize), in pulverem redigere or conterere (to reduce to dust to pulverize—*but* not pulverare): oblidere (to mangle, to jam). To crush grapes, torcularē (date): prelo premere; calcare (Col., 12, 39, 2): to crush olives, oleas contundere: to crush in a mortar, contundere in pillâ (e. g., thymum): to crush any thing with a weight, aliquid elidere pondere (Plin., dracunculæ). || To be crushed, frangi; contundi; elidi [SYN. above]: to be crushed between rocks, contundi ac debilitari inter saxa rupeque (Liv.): to have been nearly crushed by the fall of a tree, prope funera tum esse ictu arboris (f Hor.): to be crushed by the fall of a room, ruinâ conclavia opprimi (Cic.). || Fig., contundere (vid. above): affligere (to dash to the ground, opposed to erigere): opprimere (to quell, e. g., a commotion, tumultum: to oppress, destroy violently, libertatem; cf. Cic., *Lat.*, 4, 78: ut extinctæ potius amicitie, quam oppressæ esse videantur): comprimere (to stop or quell by main force; e. g., tumultum, seditionem): obruere (to cover over with a mass that crushes or overwhelms one): obtundere (to beat on any crutch, and thus deprive it of its power; e. g., to dull the mental powers, mentem, ingenia). To crush any body's pride, superbiū alicujus retundere (Phadr., 4, 23, 21): a manly character is not to be crushed by pain, viri non est debilitari dolore, frangi, succumbere: to be crushed (e. g., under deep affliction), egritudine afflicto debilitatumque esse; by a burden, onere opprimi, deprimi: to be crushed by the magnitude of debts, an affair, &c., obrui aris alieno, negotii magnitudine: to be almost crushed by one's own greatness, magnitudine suâ laborare: by the power of fate, impetum fortune superare non posse: to crush any body, alique[m] obruere (f Propert., Deus me obruit): alique[m] or alicujus opes contundere (crush his power): alique[m] conterere or contectum conterere (Spirit): alique[m] frangere (break his spirit; opposed to erigere): alique[m] deprimere (sink him or his soul; opposed to extollere): tyrannica crudelitate importune vexare (of a tyrant; e. g., speaking of a nation; vid. Justin., 42, 1, 3): tyrannum esse in aliquem; superbe crudelitæque tractare aliquem (of a single individual; vid. Cic., Phil., 13, 8, 17; Justin., 42, 1, 3): to crush any body's hopes, alicujus spem extinguere, incidere or infringere: any body's power, alicujus opes contundere; alicujus potentiam extinguere: to crush the enemy, hostes profragare.

CRUSH, INTR., densare; condensari; spissari; conspissari; concrecere: a compression coactum esse (Virg.).

CRUST, s., crusta (any natural rind or coating; e. g., of bread, a wound, &c.). To cover with a crust, crustare: crustâ obducere: covered with a crust, crustatua: crustosus: the crust of bread, crusta panis. A crust (= morsel) of bread, frustum (diminutive, frustulum). I have not a crust of bread to eat; vid. CRUMB.

CRUST, TR., crustare; crustâ obducere: INTR., crustari.

CRUSTACEOUS, crustatus: crustosus; e. g., crustata, plural (sc. animalia, crustaceous animals, Plin., 11, 37, 62).

CRUSTILY, Vid. CROSSLY.

CRUSTINESS. Vid. CRABBEDNESS, CROSSNESS.

CRUSTY. || Covered with a crust [vid. CAUST]. || *Morose*. Vid. CROSS, CRABBED.

CRUTCH, s., baculum (with the ancients, any thing that would serve as a support in walking). To lean on a crutch, baculo inniti (Or., *Mt.*, 14, 655): to walk with a crutch, baculo levare membra (ibid., S. 693).

CRUTCH, v., baculo levare: firmare.

CRY, v. || *Show out*, clamare (*general term*, to raise one's voice, also to cry out; e. g., for sale, &c.): conclamare (of several persons, but its meaning the same as that of clamare): proclamare (to cry aloud; but in prose generally used in speaking of the "præco," or crier): vociferari (to cry violently, passionately, on ac-

trains of pain, dissatisfaction, anger, and the like: exclamare (to scream): clamorem edere or tollere (to raise a cry): plorare (to bewail, to weep): quiritare (to cry pitifully): vocem intendere (to raise one's voice, opposed to vocem remittere): to cry out (in a murmuring, threatening manner), fremere (with accusative, or accusative and infinitive; e. g., *Arrius ereptum sibi consulatum fremi*): clamare de aliquâ re (to utter cries about any thing): To cry out for any body, clamare or inclamare aliquem: to cry out after a person, clamare aliquem insequi; clamoribus aliquem consecrari: to cry out to any body for help, vocare aliquem in auxilium: to cry with all one's might, maximâ voce clamare; altum clamorem tollere; or clamare only: clamando aures aliquis fatigare (after *Licr.*, 9, 20), or obtundere (after *Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 2, 3, 89): to cry or shout any thing into any body's ear, aures aliquis personare (*Hor.*, *Ep.*, 1, 1, 7): [Vid. to SHOUT.] To cry out "fire!" ignem conclamare (*Sen.*, *De Ira*, 3, 43, 3): they cry out, "robbers!" conclamant latrones. || To complain loudly, gemitus edere: suspirare (to sigh loudly); also ab imo pectore suspirare or suspiria ducere (*Or.*, *Met.*, 2, 156). [Vid. to SIGH.] || To cry from pain, grief, &c.: plorare (to weep aloud with passionate expression of grief, especially of children; cf. *Sen.*, *Ep.*, 63, 1: lacrimandum est, non plorandum): lacrimare (to shed tears, whether from joy or sorrow): flere (to weep: between the passionless lacrimare and plorare): ejulare (to wail with cries and sobs): vagire (of young children): lamentari (of a long-continued wailing). To make any body cry, lacrimas or letum alicui movere; lacrimas alicui elicere or excutere; aliquem ad letum adducere; aliquem plorantem facere: he cries for joy like a child, homini cadunt lacrimae, quasi puero, gaudio (*Ter.*, *Ad.*, 4, 1, 20): I can not help crying, nequeo, quin lacrimem; lacrimas tenere non possum: do not cry! ne lacrima; ne plora: to cry about any thing, lacrimare aliquod, or casum aliquis; flere de aliqua re (aliquid is poetical only): to cry one's eyes out, efflere oculos; lacrimis confici. [Vid. also, to WEEP.] || To proclaim publicly: pronuciare: renuciare (to make known by crying out, the latter especially at the election of magistrates: vid. *Brem.*, *Suct.*, *Ces.*, 41; *Schulz.*, *Lex. Cfr.*, sub *ver.*): predicare (if by a herald, e. g., a victory, an auction): indicere (to proclaim a solemnity): declarare (to declare publicly): clamitare (to cry out in the streets for sale; e. g., *figs.*, *caucae*): to have any thing cried, aliquid per praëconem pronuciare, aliquid praëconi, or sub praëcone, or praëconis voci subijcere: aliquid per praëconem vendere (e. g., with regard to any thing offered for sale). [Vid. PROMULGATE, PROCLAIM.] || To CRY DOWN (to depreciate): de aliquo detrachendi causâ dicere: detrachere de aliquo: obtrahere aliquid: vituperandum affligere aliquid: (verbis) elevare aliquem or aliquid (e. g., aliquis facta or res gestas; aliquis auctoritatem): detrachere aliquid (e. g., any body's advantages, aliquis virtutes): alicui infamiam movere; aliquem infamare; aliquem diffamare or aliquem variis rumoribus differre (*stronger terms*). [Vid. IN DECAY.] || To CRY UP (to INVOKE). || To CRY UP: aliquem pleniore ore or utroque pollice laudare; plenâ manu aliquis laudes in astra tollere: aliquem honorificentissime laudare: dilaudare (to praise beyond measure) [vid. also, to PRAISE]. || To CRY OUT AGAINST, fremere adversus aliquod. For CRY OUT, vid. beginning of article.

CRY, s. || Clamor: clamor (e. g., to raise a clamor, clamorem edere or tollere): exclamation: acclamatio (exclamation): acclamatio, also the rhetorical figure, *ὑπερφωνία*, *Quint.*, 8, 5, 11): pronuntiatio (if by a herald or orator; e. g., *proclamation respecting a public sale*): vox (the sound of the voice; e. g., vox lugubris, a plaintive cry; also ejulatio: ejulatus: quiritatus (a whimpering cry). To utter a cry of pain or anguish, quiritationem fa-

cere or ejulare (if uttered with a plaintive voice): cry of children, vagitus: a cry of joy, clamor et gaudium (*Tar.*, *Hist.*, 2, 70, 3); clamor letus (*Virg.*, *Æn.*, 3, 524): to receive any body with a cry of joy, clamore et gaudio or clamore laeto aliquem excipere: the cry of hounds, iatrus canum. || A battle-cry, clamor proelium inchoatum (after *Licr.*, 38, 17); shouting their battle-cry, clamore sublato: to raise the battle-cry clamorem tollere (not classicum canere; i. e., to give the signal of attack by sound of trumpet): baritus (barritus or barditus is spurious) means the battle-cry of the Germans, which *Tacitus*, *German.*, 3, 2, mistakes for the usual warlike hymn that was sung before the commencement of battle. Vid. Commentators on those passages.

CRYSTAL, s., crystallus. Glass that is as clear as crystal, vitrum translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitudine: made of crystal, crystallinus: a goblet of crystal, poculum crystallinum: like crystal, vitreus (i. e., transparent, like glass). Rock-crystal, crystallus or crystallum.

CRYSTAL, } crystallinus: vitre-
CRYSTALLINE, } us (transparent, like glass). A crystal cup, poculum crystallinum: crystal glasses, crystallina, plural: a crystal globe, pila crystallina (*Plin.*, 31, 2, 10): a crystal mirror, speculum crystallinum: crystal glass (i. e., the material itself), vitrum translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitudine. || Clear, transparent: crystallinus; pellucidus; translucidus; clarus; lucidus; translucidus; pellucens. [SYN. in TRANSPARENT.] The crystalline lens (in the eye), humor translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitudine (after *Plin.*, 36, 25, 67).

CRYSTALLIZATION, * formatio crystalli.

CRYSTALLIZE, TR., * in crystallos formare: || INTR., * in crystallos abire.

CUB, s., catulus (diminutive of canis, but also applied in Latin to the young of other animals; e. g., lions, cats, sheep, hogs, wolves, tigers, foxes, apes, weasels, lizards, serpents, &c.): cub of a fox, also vulpecula (*Cic.*, *N. D.*, 1, 31, 58; *Hor.*, *Ep.*, 1, 7, 29; *Schmid.*, *Auct. Corm.* de *Philom.*, 39): cub of a whale (Waller), vitulus, from the context (*Plin.*).

CUB, r., parere: fetum ponere or procreare: cubulos parere: letus edere or procreare.

CUBE, cubus (κύβος, as geometrical body; pure Latin, quadrantal. * *Gell.*, 1, 20): figura ex omni latere quadrata (as figure, *ibid.*): corpus ex sex lateribus aequali latitudine planiterum perquadrum (*Virg.*, 5 Pref.): in the form of a cube, * cubo similis. A cube (= cubic number), cubus (*Gell.*, 1, 20). || As adjective. The cube root, * radix cubica.

CUBIC, } cubicus. A cubic number,
CUBICAL, } cubus (*Gell.*, 1, 10): cubic proportion, ratio cubica (*Virg.*, 5, prefat. 3): cubic measure, * mensura cubica: cubic mile, * mille passus cubici: cubic inch, * digitus cubicus: cubic foot, * pes cubicus.

CUBIT, cubitus and cubitum (*Plaut.*, &c.) sesquipedes (id.).

CUBITAL, cubitalis (*Lit.*, &c.): sesquipedalis: e. g., latitudo (*Virg.*): sesquipedaneus (*Plin.*, 9, 27, 28).

CUCKOLD, curdica (*Juv.*, 6, 276, *Rupert.* Called by the Greeks, *κεφαλαίος*, *κεφαλός*). To make a man a cuckold, cum aliquis uxore rem habere; aliquis uxorem adulterare.

CUCKOO, cuculus (cuculus, *Auct. Carm.*, *Phil.*, 35); also as epithet with the ancients; e. g., aliquem cuculo compellere (vid. *Hor.*, *Sat.*, 1, 7, 31; cf. with *Plin.*, 13, 26, 68, 2).

CUCKOO-FLOWER, * *Lychnis flos-cuculi* (razed *Robin*, *Linn.*).

CUCKOO-PINT, * *Arum maculatum* (*Linn.*).

CUCUMBER, cucumis. A pickled cucumber, * cucumis aceto maceratus: cucumber seed, * cucumeris semen.

CUCURBITE, * cucurbita.

CUD, ruma: rumen. To chew the cud, ruminare or ruminari (TR. and INTR., post-Augus-

ten). || PRO., to chew the cud of one's thoughts, lustrare aliquod animo (*Cic.*); reputare aliquod cum animo (*Sall.*); versare aliquod in animo (*Licr.*); agitare aliquod in mente (*Cic.*), mente (*Licr.*), animo (*Sall.*); revocare se ad aliquid (*Cic.*).

CUD-BEAR, * *Lecanora tartarea* (*Bot.*). CUD-WEED, * *gnaphalium* (*Bot.*; *gnaphalium*, *Plin.*).

CUDGEL, s., baculum (any stick; baculus is post-classical): fustis (for beating): scipio (ακτωρ, ακτωρ, for walking; but occasionally used as cudgel, *Plaut.*). To strike any body on the head with a cudgel, alicuius caput baculo percutere.

CUDGEL, r., aliquem fusti verberare; fusti in aliquem animadvertare; aliquem petere baculo (to hit him or strike at him with a cudgel or stick).

CUDGELLING; e. g., to get a good cudgelling or beating, male mulcari: to give any body a good cudgelling, male mulcare aliquem (comical only, probe percutere: bene depexum dare, verberibus or fustibus irrigare aliquem).

CUE, || A hint, signum (general term) nutus. To give any body his cue, alicui innuere (if with finger, digito); capite nutare (with the head), nutare (with the eyes); alicui signum dare nutu (all of them of signifying by a sign what one wishes a man to do): to give a man his cue secretly, alicui furtim nutu signum dare (properly, *Or.*, *Fast.*, 1, 418): summonere aliquem, on any subject, de aliqua re (of a private warning). To take one's cue from any body, ad nutum alicuius aliquid facere; nutu quod vult, volet, &c., aliquid, conficere: it would have been done in a moment, if I had but given him his cue, si innuisset modo, hoc facile perfici posset. || Humor, temper, vid. que: temporarius animi motus (vid. *Quint.*, 5, 10, 28). [SYN. in HOMO.] || The last word of a speech, on hearing which the other actor is to begin, verbum, quod alterius orationem excipit. || Straight rod used by billiard players, * clava lusoria.

CUFF, s. || A blow, pugnus: colaphus (κλαῖος; i. e., blow with the fist in any body's face): alapa (with the flat hand). To deal or give any body a cuff (vid. to CUFF): to come to fistfuls, res venit ad manus: ad manum accedere. || The end of a sleeve, (perhaps) limbus. || Hand-cuffs, manica.

CUFF, r., TR., pugnus or colaphum alicui impingere: aliquem pugnis cadere: aliquem colaphis pulsare: pugneo hospitio accipere aliquem (comedy). || INTR., pugnis certare or inter se contendere.

CUIRASS, thorax: cataphracta [vid. ARMOR]. Covered with a cuirass, thoracatus (*Plin.*); cataphractus (covered with defensive armor).

CUIRASSIER, * eques thoracatus (after navarra thoracatus, *Plin.*); eques cataphractus; eques gravis armatura: a regiment of cuirassiers, or cuirassier regiment, * chiliæ equitum thoracatorum, or cataphractorum, or equitum gravis armaturæ. Cuirassiers, thoracati or equites thoracati.

CUISS (i. e., the armor that protects the thighs), * tegumenta ferrea femorum, or * squame ferreae, quæ lorica modo femora tegunt.

CULINARY, coquinaris (belonging to the kitchen; e. g., vasa, *Plin.*, 33, 11, 49): coquinaris is another form (e. g., *Cuiter*, *Farr.* in *Nom.*, 193, 17): coquinarioris (e. g., instrumentum, *Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 34, 2, 19, § 2): culinary matters, * res culinariae: the culinary art, * ars coquinaris: * ars culinaria: culinary utensils, instrumentum coquinariorum: a culinary utensil, vas coquinarium (any vessel): culinary vessels, vasa coquinaris; vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti assolent or assolent: vasa, quæ ad cibum, va coquenda et conficienda pertinent. Vid. COOKERY.

CULL, elicere; deligere: seligere; delectum habere, facere (SYN. in TO CHOOSE) to cull fine passages: whereto one made with them, omnes undique flosculos corpore atque delibare: to cull fine passages out of a book, e libro excerpto

CULLION. A rascally cullion, homo determinus: seclis viri.

CULM, culmus (of corn, from the root to the ear inclusive): calamus (properly, of a reed; then, also, of corn).

CULMINATE, in summo fastigio esse: ad amplissimos gradus promoveri or promotum esse (to reach or have reached the highest honors). The culminating point, summum fastigium. He has reached his culminating point, summus ejus felicitati cumulus accessit.

CULMINATION, summum fastigium (the highest point; improperly).

CULPABLE, reprehendendus: vituperabilis: vituperandus: reprehensioe or vituperatione dignus (deserving reproof; SYN. of vituperatio and reprehensio in TO BLAME): malus (bad): poena dignus (deserving punishment): animadvertendus (only of actions deserving severe notice or punishment; e. g., facinus). To be culpable, in vitio esse (of persons and things); in culpa esse (of persons). He who does not prevent the commission of an injury, when he can, is as culpable as, &c., qui non obstitit, si potest, injuria, tam in vitio est, quam si, &c.

CULPABLENESS, culpa (the guilt it-
CULPABILITY, self). By circumlocution. I deny my culpableness, non sum reprehendendus. I deny the culpableness of this, hoc nihil in se habet, quod reprehendi possit. Who does not see at once the culpableness of this act? quis non videt, hoc facinus poena dignum or hoc facinus animadvertendum esse?

CULPABLY, male (badly). By circumlocution. To have acted culpably, in culpa esse: not to have acted culpably, a reprehensione abesse: sine vitio esse. He who suffers a wrong he might have prevented acts as culpably as, &c., qui non obstitit, si potest, injurie, tam in vitio est, quam si, &c.: to consider any body to have acted culpably, aliquem nocentem habere.

CULPRIT, noxius: nocens: socius [SYN. in CRIMINAL]. "Reus" = an accused person; a defendant.

CULTIVATE, agrum colere: agrum arare, colere (the latter also of growing vines): facere agrum (to turn into a field, in general, Col., 2, 2, 8): semen facere (to put the seed into the ground): to cultivate a woody district, or a forest, silvestrem regionem in arborum formam redigere (Cul., 2, 2, 8): a piece or tract of land that has never been cultivated, ager nulla ex parte cultus: to leave the care of cultivating one's fields to somebody else, agros aliquid colendos dare: the land is not cultivated, *terra non habet cultores: *terra jacet inculta: soil that is fit to be cultivated, campus or terra arabilis: ager cultus facilis: a soil that is not easy to cultivate, terra vix ullâ cultura vincibilis: the Gauls considered it degrading to cultivate their own fields, Galli terre esse ducunt frumentum manu quaerere. || Of intellectual cultivation, fingere: formare: conformare (to shape): colere: excolere (to train and develop): expolire (to polish): Instituire (to instruct in any given branch of learning): to cultivate one's mind or mental powers, animum, mentem fingere or conformare: animum colere, excolere (doctrinâ): to cultivate one's manners, or those of others, mores conformare: expolire hominemque reddere: omni vitâ atque cultu excolere atque expolire: ad humanitatem informare or effingere: to cultivate the minds of youth, puerilem aetatem ad humanitatem informare: juventutem ad honestatem fingere: juventutem mentem ad virtutem fingere: to cultivate any body's mind or taste for the arts and sciences, artibus et literis aliquem erudire or instituire: to cultivate an art or science, ad aliquid se applicare (e. g., ad philosophiam, ad eloquentiam, ad scribendam historiam, &c., &c.): ad aliud studium se applicare (Ter., *Ad. Scienc. Prol.*, 23): alicui rei studere (e. g., arti, scientiâ, literis, virtuti; Cat. up. Gd.). in aliquâ re poetice artis non erat, si quis in eâ re studebat, &c.) || *Artem colere, exercere, facere, in aliquâ arte versari* = to practice it: doctrinâ (or disciplinâ) inui-
ui or erudiri: to cultivate a taste for lit-

erature, literis studere; literis se tradere or se dedere: literarum studio se dedere; animum ad studia referre: to cultivate the higher branches of the arts and sciences, altioribus studiis artibusque se dedere: to have cultivated the sciences, literis imbutum esse (vid. Cic., *Ecl.*, p. 23): in literis aliquid profecisse (to have cultivated them to some considerable degree): to cease or give over cultivating an art, desinere artem: to be no longer cultivated (of an art), cessare. Cultivated nations, populi eruditi (vid. Cic., *Rep.*, 2, 10). || To cultivate any body's acquaintance, appetere alicujus familiaritatem: any body's friendship, alicujus amicitiam sequi; ad alicujus familiaritatem or amicitiam se applicare (Cic.): to cultivate the friendship of the Athenians, ad Atheniensium societatem se applicare (Nip.).

CULTIVATION, cultura: cultus (both properly and improperly). Cultivation of the soil, agri cultura; or cultura only, or agricultus, or agri cultio, or agrorum cultus (general term): aratio (the ploughing): arandi ratio (the mode or manner in which this is done). [Vid., also, to PLOUGH, PLOUGHING.] || Intellectual cultivation, animi cultus: cura (the care itself bestowed on the cultivation of an object): humanitas (physical and mental elevation, especially with reference to manners and morals). JN. cultus atque humanitas: the cultivation of literature, literarum studia, plural: the cultivation of all the arts and sciences, omnes bonarum rerum disciplinae: the cultivation of the liberal arts, cultus honestarum artium: studia liberalia.

CULTIVATOR, || With reference to agriculture, cultor: agricola: agriculator: colonus: || *ruiricola is poetical only* [SYN. in PEASANT]: sator: qui sedit (who plants; || *planitor or qui plantat is not classical*): the cultivators of the soil in Sicily, i, qui in Sicilia arant. || In an intellectual point of view, cultor: curator (who takes care of any thing in general): educator et altor (after Cic., *De N. D.*, 2, 34, in, one that nourishes and fosters): fautor (one who protects or patronizes any body or any thing): to be a cultivator of an art, arti alicui studere. Vid. TO CULTIVATE.

CULVERIN, *colubriform (serpentine).

CUMBER, impedire: obstruere [SYN. in TO OBLSTRUCT]: gravare: praegravare: molestiam alicui afferre or exhibere (to become troublesome to a person): obstore or impedimento esse alicui (to be in any body's way): onerare aliquem or aliquid aliqñ re: onera alicui imponere. To cumber with cares, curis impedire (Ter.). Vid. OBSTRUCT, LOAD, HINDER.

CUMBERSOME, || *gravis* (heavy): bur-
CUMBROUS, || *desumose*: onerosus (poetically, and post-classical prose): molestus: incommodus: iniquus (inconvenient, inconvenient): inhabilis prope magnitudinis (so large as to be almost unmanageable, Lin.; so inhabilis pondere, Curt.): the cumbrous bulk of their huge bodies, inhabilis vastorum corporum moles (of elephants, Curt.): durus (heavy in expression; of a verse, &c.): operosus: laboriosus (laborious, troublesome): difficilis. JN. gravis et incommodus: laboriosus molestusque.

CUMBERSOMELY, graviter; incom-
mode: oneroso (very late, Paul. Nol.).

CUMBERSOMENESS, inhabilis moles (Curt.): corpus vastum (huge body): onerositas (very late, Tertull.). Sometimes onus, impedimentum, &c., may serve, or (of a verse or passage) duritas.

CUMBRANCE. Vid. ENCUMBRANCE.

CUMIN, cuminum (if grown in a garden): *carum carvi (if grown in the fields, common cumin, Linn.): seasoned with cumin, cuminatus (late): cumin-bread, panis cuminatus (late): cumin-broth, cuminatium (sc. jus, in Apic., 1, 29): cumin-cheese, *caseus cuminatus.

CUMULATE, v., tr. Vid. HEAP UP or ACCUMULATE.

CUMULATION. Vid. ACCUMULATION.

CUNCATION. Vid. DELAY.

CUNNING, astutia: calliditas (clever

cunning, astutia, as natural quality; calliditas, as acquired by practice): versutia (the cunning that is futile in experiments): vtrifities (trickiness; especially in legal affairs): consilium: callidum inventum (a shrewd or subtle design, cunning, as single act; astus hardly belongs to the prose of the Golden Age): dolus (a subtle or cunning design or plot, for the purpose of defrauding or deceiving any body): ars: artificium (a trick): to allow one's self to be deceived by any body's cunning, arte or dolo capi, falli: to have recourse to cunning, arte uti, against any thing, adversus alicui (e. g., vim); dolum commoliri: to have recourse to cunning in deceiving any body, dolum intendere ad aliquem fallendum. [Vid. DECEIT, FRAUD.] || Art, skill, ars: dexteritas: solertia: ingenii dexteritas: peritia alicujus rei. Vid. SKILL.

CUNNING, adj. || Crafty, astutus; callidus; versutus; vafer; dolosus [SYN. in CUNNING, subst.]: veterator (of a person who, from practice, is versed in all sorts of trickery). JN. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus; veterator et callidus; callidus et acutus ad fraudem: subdolis (deceitful, with cunning. [Vid. DECEITFUL.] || *Knowingly*, peritus (usu): usu atque exercitatione praeditus (having experience): expertus; callidus; peritus alicujus rei; gnarus alicujus rei; exercitatus, versutus in aliqua re; instructus; solers; habilis; dexter [SYN. in SKILLFUL]. || A cunning woman, hariola: vates (fortune-teller).

CUNNINGLY. || Craftily, astute; callide; versute; vafre; subdole; dolose; fraudulentur [SYN. in CUNNING, subst.]. || Skillfully, perite; scilenter; solenter; prudenter; dextere or dextre; callide; ingeniose: most cunningly, solertissime.

CUP, vas potorium: poculum (general term): poculum majus (of a larger size): calix (καλὶς, beaker, of clay, glass, or metal, with one or more pointed spouts to it, Juven., 5, 47; calix quatuor nasorum): scyphus (σκύφος, a larger drinking-vessel, without legs and ears; this was also used at sacrifices, and was either of wood or metal): calathus (κάλαθος, like the expanded cup of a lily; vid. Foss, Virg., *Ecl.*, 5, 71): cantharus (κάνθαρος, a sort of jug, of a largish size, swelling out in the middle, and with ears, made of clay, stone, or metal; it was particularly consecrated to Bacchus, although it was also made use of on common occasions): capis: capēdo: capula (a small cup with ears to it, made of clay, wood, or metal, for sacred and profane use, although in the latter case considered as a rarity or article of luxury): phiala (φιάλη, a vessel with a broad, flat bottom, artificially wrought of fine metal or stone): patēra (a cup with a still flatter bottom than the phiala, like which it was made of some precious metal, &c.): ciborium (κύβριον, in the shape of the pericarp of the Egyptian laburnum): carchesium (καρχήσιον, a tall cup, diminishing in circumference toward the middle, with ears reaching down from the brim to the foot): scaphium (in the shape of a boat): cymbrium (also in the shape of a boat, though somewhat different from the scaphium): batia (a larger vessel, made of gold): cellulus (a clay goblet used by the pontifices and vestals at their sacred services; then, also, a small jug of gold, used by the wealthy): scutella or scutella (a flat, square plate in the shape of a rhombus, also used as a drinking-vessel): cyathus (a small vessel used for pouring wine from the "crater," in which it was mixed, into the cups of the guests; vid. Hor., *Od.*, 3, 19, 12). A small cup, pocillum (Cat. and Liv.): to empty a cup at one draught or full, poculum, &c., uno impetu epotare: cups, pocula, plural; vasa potoria, plural: silver cups, argentum potorium: potoria argentea: gold cups, potoria aurea. Prov. "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip" [Vid. SLIP, s.]. || Tea-cup, *pocillum ensatum in scutellâ positum (cup and saucer): from the context, *pocillum ensatum only. || Calix of a flower, doliolum floris (Plin.); calathus (later, and poetical only). ||

Calix is not found in this sense.] ¶ **Fig.** The cup of sorrows; i. e., to empty the cup of sorrows to the dregs, exanclare omnes labores ("less correctly, exanclare," Freund.). ¶ By metonymy, for WINE: To like a cup, vino deditum esse: vino indulgere: over his cups, in poculis: in mediâ potione: inter scyphos or pocula: ad vinum. A stirrup-cup, or parting-cup, perhaps * poculum viaticum (after cena viatica, Plant., which was given to a friend about to set out on a journey). To have had a cup too much, bene potum esse; vino gravem, or vini (not vino) plenum esse.

CUP, v., per cucurbitulas alicui sanguinem detrahere (by means of cupping); also cucurbitulas admovere, or imponere, or accommodare, or aptare, or agglutinare corpori (= to apply cupping-glasses).

CUPPING, scarificatio (general term): detractio sanguinis per cucurbitulas.

CUP-BEARER, minister or ministrator vini: a cyatho or a potione (sc. servus or puer, inscriptions of the time of the emperors, whence it may be inferred that they were known as early as the Golden Age; cf. Hor., Od., 1, 23, 7): prægustator: prægustans (inasmuch as he tasted the wine before handing it): **cupernus** [Ascon. ad Cic., II. Verr., 1, 26, cetera, and quite late] and pocillator [only in Appul., Met., 6, p. 173, 16, &c.] should be avoided as later forms, very little used. The royal or imperial cup-bearer, cup-bearer to a or the king, &c., regia, Caesaris a cyatho or a potione: to fill the office of cup-bearer, potacula ministrare; stare a cyatho; prægustare potum or pocula: to be any body's cup-bearer, alicui potacula ministrare: alicui bibulum ministrare: esse a cyatho alicuius.

CUPBOARD, s., armarium parietis insertum (Plin., Ep., 2, 17, 5): to make or to contrive a cupboard (in the wall), armarium parietis inscrivere: to shut a cupboard, armarium obcludere (Plant.): to open a cupboard, armarium recludere (Plant.): to steal any thing out of a cupboard, ex armario subripere alicuius (Plant.): to cut out the bottom of a cupboard, armarium fundum exscavare: to place or put any thing in a cupboard, in armario reponere alicuius (Plant.). in armario cupboard, or cupboard in store-room, &c., armarium promtuarium: a cupboard for books, clothes, &c., armarium librarium or vestium gratia patrum (Paul., Dig., 33, 10, 3): for books alone, armarium plinii in bibliothecæ specimen insertum (Plin., 2, Ep., 17, 5).

CUPBOARD, v., in armario reponere (Plant.): * in armario condere, recondere.

CUPIDITY, cupiditas: epido (to) cupido, for the most part, only occurs in the poets and historians; never in Cicero: cupiditas ardor, impetus, sitis: aviditas: libido. [Syn. in Desine, s.] Insatiabilis, unrestrained, &c., cupiditè, indomita atque effrenata cupiditas: cupiditas insatiabilis: to tempt the cupiditè of any body, alicui cupiditatem dare, or (stronger) injicere: aliquem in cupiditatem impellere: aliquem cupiditate incendere, inflammare. For more phrases, vid. Desine, s.

CUPPULA, tholus.

CUPPING-GLASS, cucurbitula. To apply cupping-glasses. Vid. to CUP.

CUR, Vid. Doe.

CURABLE, sanabilis: quod sanari potest. ¶ Medicabilis is poetical only and curabilis, in this meaning, not Latin.

CURACY, * sacerdotis vicarii munus.

CURATE, * vicarius or vicarianus (after vicaria prefectura, Ammian.; vicariani apparitores, Cod. Theod.): * vicarius sacerdotis: or * qui successit vicarius sacerdotis alicuius muneri (after Cic., succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri).

CURATOR, curator (general term for one on whom the care of any thing devolves: e. g., aediles curatores urbis, annonæ, ludorumque solemnium, Cic., but especially as technical term, the guardian of a person of age, until his twenty-fifth year [vid. Heinecc., Antiq. Rom. Synt., 1, 23, 6, p. 226, sq.], while tutor designates the guardian of any body under fourteen, and thus, according to Roman law, not of age: also the guardian of a spendthrift, or one labor-

ing under mental debility, &c.): custos alicuius rei (e. g., hortorum, fani).

CURE, s. ¶ **Properly**, perhaps * catenula maxillaris [vid. Brit.]. ¶ **Fig.** Restraint: frenum: coercitio: to use the cure, alicui frenos adhibere (opposed to calcaria adhibere, to use the spur) or injicere, or (Curt.) imponere.

CURE, c. ¶ **Propr.**, for curbing a horse: oreum or (equi) inserere (to bit): habeam adducere: frenos adhibere or dare: equo frenos injicere: infrenare equum: frenare (to bridle). ¶ **Fig.** To restrain, hold in check: frenare: alicui frenos adhibere or injicere: alicui vinculo alligare et constringere (Cic.): coercere or cohibere alicuius domare: reprimere: to curb one's passions, &c., refricare, or coercere, or comprimere, or continere cupiditates or libidines: moderari cupiditibus: frangere cupiditates: cupiditibus imponere: any body's wrath, frenare alicuius furorem: not to curb one's passions, &c., cupiditatum suarum licentiam non omere: to curb the licentiousness of youth, or young men, juvenentem refricare or coercere: uncurbed, effrenatus (both properly and figuratively): dissolutus (figuratively only).

CURD, s. spissior. Jx. spissior.

CURDLE, s. variè in densitatem coire: congelare: s. congelare: coagulari (properly: to curdle by means of rennet, of milk, &c.; then, also, to coagulate generally, of any liquid mass): to cause to curdle, congelare (by coagulation): coagulare (by rennet, &c.). Milk that has curdled, lac gelatum, concretum. [Vid. COAGULATE.] Milk curdles, lac coit: lac coagulari (by rennet): lac aerescit: lac spissatur (grows thick: or thickens).

CURDS, coagulum (lactis): lac concretum, oxygala (sour milk).

CURD, } by the past participles of

CURDLED: } the verbs under to

CURE, s. ¶ **Of a disease**, curatio (cura necesse occurs in Cic., and but seldom in Ols.): sanatio (act of healing, Cic., properly and figuratively: e. g., malorum): medendi facultas (the means of curing any thing): medicina (the remedy, as prepared for any thing, alicuius rei). A certain cure for any thing, sanatio certa et propria alicuius rei (e. g., perturbationis animi, Cic.): a dangerous method of curing, curatio periculosa et anceps: to employ a method of curing, curatorem adhibere morbo (in an illness): curatorem admovere ad alicuius (to apply it to any body): this method of cure may be adopted in the case of young people, and whenever the evil is not a serious nature, hanc curatorem puerilis ætatis et modicum malum recipit. A cure for evils, sanatio malorum (Cic.): to follow a prescribed method of cure, curatorem recipere: to undertake any body's cure, curatorem suscipere: the method of cure promises to be successful, bene procedit curatio: to be called on to undertake the cure of a disease, ad curatorem alicuius morbi adhiberi: method of cure, curandi ratio, via: curatio: medendi ratio: without a cure, insanabilis: qui, &c., sanari non potest: any thing is without a cure, non est in aliqua re medicinas faciendus locus: any thing is the only cure for any thing, alicuius rei in una aliqua re posita sanatio est: to attempt any body's cure by a different mode of treatment, aliam quandam curatorem adhibere ad alicuius: to look about for a cure, medicinam alicui rei quære (properly and figuratively). ¶ **Cure** of souls, * cura animarum. Livings with cure of souls, * beneficia, quibus animarum cura subest (Conc. Trid., Sess. 24, c. 12): * beneficia curam animarum habentia (ib.): Heings without cure of souls, * beneficia, quibus animarum cura nulla subest (ib.): one who has a cure of souls, * qui animos regit or moderatur: * animarum servator (not pastor): * qui beneficium obtinet, cui animarum cura subest (after Conc. Trid.).

CURE, v., sanare: sanum facere alicuius morbi: sanitatem alicui restituere (to cure any body, or a disease, a wound, &c.): mederi alicui or alicui rei

(to assist or help any body by remedies: all three as well of the physician as of the medicines or remedy, also improperly for "to restore to a former healthy state or condition"): curare alicuius morbum (to bestow the necessary attention and care on a person or disease): "treat any body" or "any thing," but never in the sense of "effectually curing." ¶ **Medicari** or medicare does not belong to classical prose. To cure any thing effectually or radically, alicuius personam percurare (post-Augustan): to cure any body perfectly, veram sanitatem alicui reddere: to cure one's self by any thing, mederi sibi aliqua re (e. g., cancro educto): to be cured of a disease, sanum fieri ex morbo: to cure any body mentally, sanare alicuius alicuius animum: alicuius alicuius sanitatem deducere, or perducere: revocare: sanitatem alicuius animo afferre: to be cured mentally, ali sanitatem revocare, or redire, or se convertere: what cannot be cured, insanabilis (insanabilis is poetical).

¶ **To preserve**, sale indurare: sale condire: sale macerare: salire: sale conspergere: saleem aspergere alicui rei (to strewn salt over or on any thing, to salt it): sale obstruere (to put a great deal of salt on any thing). Cured meat, caro sale indurata: the curing of meat, fish, &c., salsura.

CURELESS, Vid. INCVABLE.

CURER, Vid. PHYSICIAN.

CURIOSITY ¶ The desire of seeing something novel, &c., curiositas (very rare: Cic., Att., 2, 12): nova noscendi studium: nova videndi studium: ignara viiendi cupido (desire to see something novel; vid. Lie., 1, 9; Sen., Gell., 9, 12, cetera): spectandi studium (desire of viewing or beholding objects in general, Hirt., B. Alex., 20): audiendi et cognoscendi studium (Cæsar): audiendi cupiditas (curiosity to hear, &c.): expectatio (the longing anxiety about things to come). From curiosity, spectandi studio: from curiosity to see the town, studio videndæ novæ urbis (Lie., 1, 9): Any body is possessed by an insatiable curiosity, est alicuius in curiositate dèvotus (Cic., Att., 2, 12, 2): to gratify or satisfy one's curiosity, studio spectandi indulgere: after having satisfied his curiosity, omnibus perspectis: some of them were induced or led by curiosity to go there; or, went there from curiosity, pars eorum spectandi studio ferebatur. ¶ A thing not seen or met with every day, raritas: rariora: res rara videri inventi: res raritate notabiles: res visendi: thing worth seeing. Her ears were really a curiosity, gerebat auribus quam maxime singulare et vere unicum opus naturæ (Plin., 9, 35, 55): to be no longer a curiosity, novitatis gratiam exuere: any thing that is quite a curiosity, monstrum.

CURIOS, ¶ **Inquisitive**, curiosus (fond of learning, finding out news or new things): nova videndi et ignara viiendi cupidus (anxious to see new sights): spectandi studiosus (fond of seeing, gazing at, &c.): audiendi cupidus (curious to hear). To be curious to hear, audiendi cupiditate incensum esse. (I am) curious to see him, esse videndi cupidus: to be curious, esse curiosum, &c.: I am curious to learn, exspecto (am anxious): mirror (our vulgar "I wonder" vid. interr. to Ter., Andr., 4, 4, 11): e. g., I am curious to know (I wonder) what you want, exspecto, quid velis: I am curious to hear (I wonder) what cause or reason they will have to allege, quam causam repereant, miror. ¶ Not common, rarus (not frequently met with; but if = singularis and eximius, it is only poetical): singularis (unique in its kind): eximius (distinguished by its peculiar features or advantages, rare): insolitus: insólens (uncommon, unusual, of things; e. g., word, precepts): mirus (strange, of things): novus (new, of things): monstruosus (extranordinary, with reference to the nature of things, also of persons, with regard to their manners or conduct. A curious person or sort of person, * mirum caput (comedy): a curious chance, mirus quidam casus: a curious dress, dissidents a ceteris habitus: it seems to me a curious thing, permirum

mihi videtur: that sounds curious, hoc dictu est difficilis (vid. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 149); *noe nescio quomodo dicatur* (vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 20, 47); *it is curious how, &c.*, mirabile est, quam (with subjunctive): *how curious! mira narras or memoras!* (i. e., you are relating curious or strange things). || *Worthy of being seen:* spectatum dignus: spectandus. || *Eager to obtain knowledge, *discendi cupidus* or *studiosus*; *propensus ad discendum:* to be of a curious turn of mind, discendi studio or audiendi cupiditate incensum esse (*stranger*). (Vid. *INQUISITIVE*.) || *Accurate, curious* (he who displays much accuracy, especially in investigations, &c.): *accuratus* (made with accuracy, of things): *diligens* (proceeding with punctuality, precaution, and accuracy; or made with accuracy, &c.); *in any thing, aliqua re*. || *To be curious in any thing, curam adhibere de aliqua re* or *in aliqua re*; *curiosum* or *diligentem esse in aliqua re*.

CURIOSUS, *curiosus*, raro [*curiosus*]: *reanter* is not good Latin; *perarrus*; *percuriosus* raro; *rarissime* (very curiously); *mirum in modum*; *miris* (strangely); *unice* (in a unique manner). *Curiously dressed, cultu notabilis*: to inquire too curiously, *curiosus*, quam necesse est, aliquid requirere: *very curiously wrought, praecipue artis* (i. e., summo artificio factus); *summa* or *singulari arte factus*; *singulari opere artificioque perfectus*; *politissima arte perfectus*; *callidissimo artificio fabricatus*. || *In an inquiring manner, &c.*: *studiosus*; *cupidus*; *accurate*; *diligenter*; *eximie*; *exquisite*; *exacto*; *subtiliter*. [*SYN. IN CURIOS.*] *JX.* *diligenter et accurate*: *accurate et exquisite*.

CURL, *v.*, *tr.*, *torquere*: *convolvere*: *involvere* (*to make curly, in general*); *conspirare* (*to make curly, in general*). || *To curl one's hair, calamistro intorquere* or *convertere*: *calamistro ornare*: *calamistro inurare*; *also inurare* only (with a curling-iron; e. g., *comam, crines, capillos*). *Curled hair, capillus crispus*: *curled locks, conscripti capilli* (*Vitr.*): *curled* (with an iron), *calamistratus* (also of one who has his hair curled in that way).

CURL, *INTR.* || *To twist itself, curvari*: *se curvare*: *incurvari* (*to round itself, or assume a circular form, of things*); *also crispari*; *leniter inflecti*; *se crispare* or *conspirare*: *se vertere* or *vertere* only; *se convertere*; *converti*; *se torquere*; *se versare*; *circumagi*; *ferri*; *se convertere* et *torquere circum aliquid*; *ambire aliquid*; *versari, volvi, ferri circa aliquid* [*SYN. IN TO TWIST*]: *one whose hair curls naturally, circatus*: *hair that curls naturally, cirrus* (generally used in the plural). *Curling* (of vapors), *se conscripius* (*Vitr.*).

CURL, *s.*, *cirrus* (a natural curl): *having natural curls, cirratus*: *cincinnatus* (an artificial curl); *he who wears them* (cincinnatus): *annulus* (a ringlet): *the ends of curls, cincinnorum fimbriae*. || *Undulation, fluctus* (a curling of the waves, as well as the wave itself).

CURLEW, **ecolopax arquata*. || **CURLING-IRONS** or *TONGS*, *calamister*: *calamistrum*; *also ferrum only*. || *To curl one's hair with the curling-iron, crines calamistro inurare*; *comam calamistrare*. [*Tr.*] *The slave who heated the curling-iron was cinnilo or cinnarius* (*Heind. ad Hor., Sat.*, 1, 2, 98).

CURLY, *crispus* (e. g., *capillus*). *A man with curly hair, cincinnatus* (naturally): *calamistratus* (with the curling-iron). || **CURMUDGEON**, *homo tenax*; *homo sordidus*; *homo illiberalis*, &c.

CURRENT, **ribes* (*Lin.*): **fructus ribium* (the fruit). *The red current, *ribes rubrum*; *black current, *ribes nigrum*. || (*Dried*) *currants*; **uvae passae* *Corinthiacae*.

CURRENCY. || *Fluency*, vid. *the word*. || *Course of things, cursus* (*rum*). || *Current coin, nummi circumforanei* (*after Cic. ad Att.*, 2, 1, 11), or *nummi* only: *laetful currency, nummi boni*: *copper currency, aes signatum*: *silver currency, argentum signatum* or (*from context*) *argentum* only; *vid. COIN*.

CURRENT, *vulgaris*: *usitatus* (*usual*): *more or usu receptus*: *in usu* or *more positus* (*received as a custom, or generally received*): *tritus* (*that has been and is still in use*); *obsoletus* (*that has become common*): *quotidianus* (*occurring every day*). *JX.* *usitatus et quotidianus*; *vulgaris et obsoletus*; *communis et vulgaris*: *vulgaris communisque*: *bonus* (*good, of money*; *opposed to malus or adulterinus*). || *To be current, in usu esse* (*usual*); *valere* (*that has currency*; e. g., *a coin*); *any thing is current at a place, in aliquo loco versari* (vid. *Cic., Manil.*, 7, 19): *to become current, more or usu recipi* (*to become an adopted custom*): *a current opinion, opinio vulgaris* or *vulgi*; *sententia vulgaris*; *communis hominum opinio*; *opinio vulgata* (*with reference to any thing*); *omnium opinio de re*: *the current opinion that, &c.*, *opinio vulgata, qua eruditur, &c.* (vid. *Lit.*, 40, 29): *according to the current opinion, ad vulgi opinionem*; *ex vulgi opinione*: *to render a word current by frequent use, tractando facere usitatus verbum et tritus*; *verbum non molire*: *a current expression, verbum usitatum et tritum*; *verbum vulgare* or *vulgi* [vid. *also, COMMON*]; *this is not a current expression, but a philosophical term, hoc non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum*: *a current saying, proverbium sermone tritum*: *to become current, in vulgus probari*: *to make current, probare* (also of money, *Tac., Germ.*, 5) *A thing passes current, aliquid sumitur, putatur, or habetur pro certo*: *aliqui rei fides tribuitur*: *res fidem habet*: *aliquid in vulgus probatur*. *For current payment, present pecunia*. || *The current year, annus vertens* or *hic annus*: *the current month, hic mensis*.

CURRENT, *subst.* || *Stream*, vid. || *Course*, vid.

CURRENTLY, *vulgo* (*commonly*; *publicly*). || *It was currently reported that, &c.*, *vulgo loquebantur* (*with accusative and infinitive*). || *Fluently*, vid.

CURRENTNESS. Vid. *CURRENCY*.

CURRICLE. Vid. *CHARIOT*.

CURRIER, *coriarius*; *coriorum conector* (*late*).

CURRISIL, *mordax*: *morosus*: *acerbus*: *rixosus*: *rixus cupidus*.

CURRY. || *To dress leather, subigere*: *despere*: *conficere*: *perficere* (*to prepare*; e. g., *aluta t-uniter confectio*). || *To beat, aliquid verberibus cadere* or *in aliquid verberibus animadvertere* (*with leather thongs or a whip*): *aliquid cadere virgis* (*with a rod*). (Vid. *TO BEAT*). || *To carry favor with one, venditare* *se alicui*: *blandiri et suppliciter insinuare alicui* (*Cic.*): *blanditiis insuere* *in aures alicujus, insinuare se in alicujus familiaritatem*; *gratiam sibi parere apud aliquid*: *to endeavor to curry favor with any body, assuatiuncula aucupari alicujus gratiam*; *locum gratiae apud aliquid quaerere*.

CURRY (a horse), *strigili radere*: *subradere*.

CURRY-COMB, *strigilis*.

CURSE, *v.*, *exsecratione uti*. || *To curse any body, execrari aliquid* or *in aliquid*: *devovere aliquid, also with the addition of diris* (*to devote any body with execrations to the infernal gods*): *detestari in caput alicujus minus et pericula* (*to call down on any body's head terrible dangers*, *Lit.*, 39, 10, 2): *detestari in caput alicujus iram deorum* (*to call on him the wrath of the gods*, *Plin. Ep.*, 2, 20, 6): *alicui pestem exoptare* (*Cic.*). *Whenever they see you, they curse you, te—quam vident, tamquam auspiciis malum detestantur*. [*Tr.*] *Detestari aliquid, by itself, means merely "to detest any body," but never "to curse him:" male precari alicui* (*to wish him evil*), *diras* (*poems*) *imprecari alicui*. [*SYN. IN CURSE, s.*] *To utter impious words, *impia vocis factare, emittere*: *diras vocis addere*.

CURSE, *s.* || *Malediction, execratio* (*by which the wrath of the gods is called*

down on any body); *devotio* (*by which any body is excluded from every thing holy, and devoted to the infernal gods*): *imprecatio* (*by which the wrath of the gods, and evil generally, is called down on any body*): *the curse of the gods* (inasmuch as it rests upon any body), *irae coelestium* (vid. *Lit.*, 9, 1). || *An imprecatory expression, execratio*: *dira*: *maledictum* (*malediction*). || *By metonymy, cause of mischief, pestis*; *perniciis*. *JX.* *pestis ac perniciis*. [*Tr.*] *"Lues" and "vomica" have not this meaning of "causing destruction or ruin."*

CURSED, *devotus* (*that has been cursed*): *execrabilis*: *execrandus* (*that is or ought to be cursed*): *nefarius*: *nefandus* (*that is impious; sinning against what is holy or sacred; the latter of things only is detestabilis* (*to be abominated*)).

CURSEDLY, *pesimie*.

CURSER, *qui execratur, &c.* [*Tr.*] *execrator, very late, Terull.*

CURSING, *execratio*.

CURSTOR, *magister scriniorum* (*later only*).

CURSORILY, *brevisiter* (*briefly*): *leviter* (*lightly*): *cursum* (*in running over any thing*): *strictim* (*superficially, briefly*): *negligenter*: *parum diligenter* (*with little attention bestowed on it, inaccurately, opposed to diligenter*; e. g., *to work, to do any thing, to write, &c.*). || *To go through any thing or read any thing over cursorily, percurrere* (also with the addition of *oculo veloci*): *pervolvere*: *pervolvere* (i. e., *merely to turn the leaves over*; also *ad extremum revolvere* or *strictim attingere* (*to skim any thing over, or to run through it*; e. g., *librum, a book*); *to read the annals over* (*or go through them*) *cursorily only, paginas in annalibus percurrere* (*Lit.*, 9, 18, med.); *to look at papers cursorily, scripta lectione transcurrere* (*Quint.*, 10, 5, 3): *to look over some books* (*or examine them*) *cursorily, libros cursim transire* (i. e., *at the bookseller's*, *Gell.*, 9, 4, p. in.).

CURTAIL, *curtare*: *decurtare* (*to shorten by cutting off a part*): *detruncare* (*to cut off, and so mutilate*): *subsecare* (*to cut off below, or a small part*): *abscindere* (*not abscondere*: *to shorten by hewing off a part*): *praevidere* (*to cut or hew off a piece in front*): *recidere*; *also praecidere* (*to cut from off the ends, to clip*; e. g., *pilos, the hair*): *resecare* (*to cut off what is too long*). || *Fig.* *To curtail any body's power, pinas alicujus* or *nervos alicujus incidere*: *to curtail any body's any thing, praecidere alicui aliquid* (e. g., *his liberty*): *to curtail one's expenses, parce vivere*: *sumtus circumcidere*: *modum facere sumptibus*: *impensas corripere* (*with regard to luxury, the last in Suet., Tib.*, 34): *se cohibere* (*to restrain one's self in one's manner of living, in general*): *to curtail any thing that one has written*; e. g., *commentarios, commentaries, writings, &c.*, *in angustum cogere* (*Sen. Ep.*, 39, 1): *injuria detrachere aliquid de aliqua re* (*to curtail or diminish in an unjust manner*; e. g., *any body's wages or salary, de alicujus mercede, after Cic., Frr.*, 3, 78, 18, 2): *diminuere partem alicujus rei, or aliquid de aliqua re*: *detrachere de re* (*to lessen any thing by the abstraction of a part*): *fraudare aliquid parte alicujus rei* (e. g., *servitia parte alibi diurni*). || *To curtail any body of his rights, diminuire partem juris* or *aliquid de jure*; *detrachere de jure*.

CURTAIN, *s.*, *velum* (*general term for any piece of cloth or stuff that is hung or spread before any thing*; e. g., *bed-curtain, curtain before a door*): *plagula* (*curtain spread over a bed, a sedan-chair, &c.*): *aulaeum* (*plagula, a splendidly wrought curtain, especially to draw before or to spread over a bed*; e. g., *lectus aulis obductus* [*after Curt.*, 8, 5, 21] *then was curtain before the stage in the theatre, which was let down at the beginning of the piece* [*initium, premitur aulaeum*], *and drawn up at the end of it* [*tolitur aulaeum*]; compare *Schmid, Hor. Ep.*, 2, 1, 189): *to draw the curtains round any thing, velis aliquid obducere*: *to draw or pull down the curtains, vela obducere*: *to open or draw the curtains, vela reducere*. || *Term* in fortification, *murus intergerinus*. || *A curtain lec-*

are. * *noxia admonitio* or *objurgatio*: * *noxia nocturna objurgatio*: to read a husband a certain lecture, maritum gravior monere.

CURTAIN, *n.* Vid. CURTAIN, *subst.*

CURULE, *curulis*.

CURVATED, *curvatus*; *incurvus*; *leniter inflexus*; *incurvatus* [Syn. in CROOKED].

CURVATION, *curvatio*: *incurvatio*: *flexio*: *inflexio*.

CURVATURE, *curvamen* (*curved direction, as permanent and existing appearance*): *curvitas*: *adulcitas* (as *quality*, in abstracto; e. g., of the *beak*, *rostrum*); *curvatura*: *flexura* (*curvature, in relation to other local objects*): *flexus* (a *bending*): *anfractus* (the *bending* or *winding, especially of a road*; hence, from the context = *winding of a road, in general*): *tortus* (a *winding*): *sinus* (any *winding, in the shape of a bay*).

CURVE, *curvus*: *curvatus*: *incurvus*.

CURVE, *s.* Vid. CURVATION, CURVATURE.

CURVE, *v.*, *curvare*: *incurvare*: *flexere*: *inflexere* (to *bend inward*). Vid., also, to BEND.

CURVED, Vid. CROOKED.

CURVET, *v.* Vid. to JUMP.

CURVET, *s.*, *salutis*.

CURVILINEAR, * *lineis curvis*, or *obliquis*, or *pravis*. Syn. in CROOKED.

CUSHION, *pulvinus* (*general term*): *pulvinar*: *pulvinarium* (*only of the cushions for the images of the gods*; vid. *Ramesh*, *Syn.*, No. 391): *culcita* (a *mattress, to repose on, stuffed with some soft or compact substance*): *culcita*, *quæ corpori resistit* or in *quâ vestigium apparet non potest* (a *cushion* or *bolster, well stuffed*): a *couch with cushions, lectus*. A *small cushion, pulvillus*. [F] *Torus* is hardly used except by the poets; for *sofa*, &c.

CUSP, Vid. CAESCENT.

CUSPATED, } *cuspidatus*; *acutus*;
CUSPIDATED, } *mucronatus*; *spicatus*;
acuminatus; *acuminatus*; *fastigatus*. Syn. in POINTED.

CUSTARD, perhaps * *ovorum puls*: * *puls* e *lacte facta*.

CUSTODY, [Imprisonment, custodia (*general term*): *carcer*: *vincula*, *plural*. To *keep any body in custody*, aliquem *custodiâ* *asservare*: to *take any body into custody*, aliquem *in custodiam dare*, or *includere*, or *condere*; *comprehendere*: to *be in custody*, in *custodiâ* *esse*: in *custodiâ* *haberi* or *servari*: *custodiâ* *teneri* or *retineri*. [F] For *custodia libera*, and the different degrees of *custody*, vid. IMPRISONMENT.] [Charge, cura: *custodia*: also Jn. *cura custodiæque*: *tutela*: *presidium* [Syn. in CHARGE].] To *have in one's custody*, *curare*, *regere*, *moderari* *aliquid*: to *give into any body's custody*, *credere* *aliqui* *aliquis* *rei custodiam*: *aliquid* *in custodiam* *aliquis* *concredere* or *committere*: to *give any body into any body's custody*, *aliquem* *aliquis* *curæ custodiæque* *mandare*: *aliquem* *aliqui* *in disciplinam tradere* (for the sake of being taken care of and brought up). [Defence, *presidium*: *custodia* (the latter, *safeguard*). Vid. DEFENCE, PROTECTION.]

CUSTOM, [Habit, *mos*: *consuetudo*. Jn. *mos* *atque* *consuetudo*: *institutum* (a *custom* *now sanctioned either by formal or tacit agreement*). Jn. *mos* *atque* *institutum*, or *mos* *institutumque*, or *institutum* *ac* *mos*: *ritus* (the *external form observed in any holy or profane act*). Jn. *mos* *ac* *ritus*: *cærimonia* (the *form in sacred things*). [F] *Usus* (= the constant use of any thing or practice of any thing) always requires an object either expressed or understood, and can never stand for *mos*, &c. An *old custom*, *vetus mos*: *vetus consuetudo*: *receptus* *inter veteres mos* (i. e., a *custom practiced by the ancients*): *mos* *ab antiquis* *ad nostram ætatem traditus*: *mos* *a majoribus* or *ab antiquis* *traditus*: *mos* *institutumque* *majorum*: *ritus* *patrius* (a *custom handed down to us from our ancestors*): *it is the custom*, *mos est*: *moris est*: *it is an old or ancient custom*, a *majoribus* or *ab antiquis* *traditus* *est mos*: a *majoribus* *institutum est*: *it is a custom with the Greeks*

that, &c., *est moris Græcorum*, *ut*, &c.: *it has thus become the custom that*, &c., *est hoc in more positum*, *ut*, &c.: *this used to be his custom*, *sic ejus erat mos*: *it happens to be my custom*, *sic meus est mos*: *it is a custom among them*, *ita illis mos est*: *custom requires that it should be so*, *consuetudo ita fert*: *against or contrary to custom*, *contra morem*: *præter morem*: *according to custom*, *e* or *de more*: *morem*: *instituto ac more*: *according to an old or ancient custom*, *recepto inter veteres more*: *vetere consuetudine*: *more institutoque majorum*: *receptâ jam pridem consuetudine*: to *be received as a custom*, in *morem* *venire*: to *follow the same custom*, *in morem* *institutum uti*: to *introduce a new custom*, *novum morem* *inducere*: *sacred by custom*, *sollemnis* (Lit., 4, 53).

[Habit of purchasing; by circumscription] To *give any body one's custom*, * *ab aliquo (cultus) emere*: * *aliquis* *ta*, *bernâ* *frequentare*: *ut aliquis* *operâ* (to *employ* *workman*). * *Customers*, *emtores* (of a *merchant*): * *aliquis* *operâ* *utitur* (of a *mechanic*): to *have a good custom*, * *multos emtores habere* (of a *merchant*): * *multis operam* *suum* *præbere* (of a *mechanic*). He is *losing his custom*, * *discedunt ab aliquo emtores pristini*. [Duty, *vectigal* (*general term*): *portorium* (for *imports and transit*): to *pay the custom*, *vectigal pendere*: *portorium dare*. Vid., also, DUTY.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *telonium* or *telonum* (*telonius, telonarius, late*). A *custom-house officer*, *portitor*: *telonarius* (Cod. Theod., 11, 28, 3, extr.): *exactor portorii* (the *receiver*): *plural*, *qui vectigalia exercent atque exigunt*.

CUSTOMARY, Vid. CUSTOMARY.

CUSTOMABLY, *consuetudine* (after the *fashion* or *usage*; e. g., *Romanorum*): *ut solet*: *ut assolet*. Vid., also, CUSTOMARILY.

CUSTOMARILY, *usitato more*: *translaticio more*: *more suo*: *moribus suis*: (ex) *consuetudine*. Vid. USUALLY.

CUSTOMARY, *usitatus*; in *usu* or *more positus*; *usu receptus*: *consuetus* (e. g., *verba consuetissima*, Or.). To *be customary*, in *usu* or *more positum esse*: *usitatum*, or *morem*, or *moris esse*, *with infinitive, or accusative and infinitive*, or *ut*: *communis in usu esse*: to *be very customary*, *vigere*: to *be customary among the Greeks*, *ut*, &c., *moris erat Græcorum*, *ut*, &c.: to *become customary*, in *usu* or *morem* *venire*; *usu* or *in usu* *recipi*: *morem recipi* [vid., also, CUSTOS]: *ab omnibus recipi*: *inveterascere* (*stronger terms*): to *render any thing customary*, in *morem* *perducere*: *celebrare* *aliquid*: *any thing that is customary*, *solitum*. [F] * *Customary* may sometimes be translated by *solere* or (of persons) *assuevisse*, *consuevisse*: these are the *customary signs* of any thing, *hec aliquis rei indicia esse solent*.

CUSTOMER, *emtor*; *emens* (*general terms* = *buyer*): * *qui opiculis aliquis operâ utitur* (of an *employer*): *emens* *aliquid*: *qui emit* *aliquid* (*who purchases*): *emtorus* *aliquid*: *qui emere vult* *aliquid* (*who is going to purchase*). A *good customer* of any body's, * *qui multa* or *sepe* *ab aliquo emit* (of a *purchaser*): * *qui sepe aliquis operâ utitur*: * *qui operam aliquis exercet*, *aliquis* *jurat* (Bau.; of an *employer*): *bonum nomen* (of one who *pays punctually*; opposed to *malum nomen*). He is a *good customer* of mine, * *multum pecunie ab eo aufero*: *magnum fructum ex eo capio* (Bau.): to *drive away customers*, * *emtores detertere*, *depellere* (Bau.): to *take away any body's customers*, * *emtores* *ab aliquo avocare*, *abducere* (Bau.). To *be losing one's customers*, * *emtores* *ab aliquo discedunt*.

CUT, *v.*, *tr.*, *secare* (*general term*: also with a *surgical instrument*): *scalpulum* *admoovere* or *adhibere* *aliqui rei* (with a *surgical instrument*): *scalpere* (to *shape* or *frame by cutting*; to *carve*, e. g., *wood*, *stone*: vid. to CARVE): *metere*: *demetere* (to *cut with the scythe*): *castrare* (to *castrate*, of *men* and *beasts*; then also = to *cut off a part*): *temperare* (to *give any*

thing a point by cutting, e. g., a *pen*). To *cut out* of any thing, *exsecare* *aliquid* *aliqui rei*: to *cut* *to pieces*, *secare*, *consecare*: to *cut up a tree* into *boards*, *arborum* in *laminas* *secare*: to *cut into pieces*, *minutum* or *minutatum* *concidere*: to *cut* *to the bone*, *consecare* *usque ad ossa*: to *cut any body's throat*, *jugulum* *aliqui præcidere*; *jugulare* *aliquem*: to *cut any body for the stone*, *aliqui calculos excidere*: to *cut one's self*, *cultro se vulnerare*: the *morning air cuts one's face*, *matutinum frigus mordet os*: to *cut wood*, *lignum* *cadere* (by *heaving*): to *cut stones out of a quarry*, *lapides ex lapidicâ*, or *merely* *lapides cadere* (which is different from "lapides secare," i. e., to *cut stones to serve as parts for any given work*); also *saxa de lapidicâ eximere* (to *take them out*); to *cut poles*, *palos* *cadere*: to *cut* (= *prune*) *trees*, *putare*; *amputare*; *deputare*. Vid., also, under to CUT DOWN: to *cut* (hedges), *tondere*; *detondere*: to *cut* *meat*, *carnes* *concidere*: to *cut* *the hair*, *pilos* *recidere*, *tondere*: to *cut* *glass*, *vitrum* *tornare*; *vitrum* *torno* *terere* (on a *lathe*): *vitrum* *calare* (to *cut* *figures in alto-relievo into it*): to *cut the meadows*, *prata* *secare* or *desecare*: to *cut with an axe*, (*ascia*) *dolare*: *dedolare*: *edolare* (to *shape roughly*; *asciare* = to *shape* or *chip away with a trammel*; vid. *Vitr.*, 7, 2, 2: *exasciare* is only used in the participle *exasciatus*; vid. *Plant.*, *Asin.*, 2, 93, and used tropically for "to prepare"): *ascia* *polire* (to *make smooth with an axe*): *circumdolare* (to *cut* or *make smooth all round with the axe*): to *cut wood* (to *serve as timber*), *materiari*: *materiam* *cadere* (Cæs., B. G., 7, 73): *lignari* (if for *burning*): a *forest in which the wood may be cut*, *silva* *cadua* (opposed to *incadua*): to *cut and carry* (e. g., *corn*), *frumentum* in *horrea* *invehere*. [F] *Engrare*, or *cut into*, *scalpere* in *aliquâ rei* (e. g., *aliquem* in *gemmâ*): *incidere* *aliqui rei*; *describere* in *aliquâ rei* (to *cut into* or *write with a sharp instrument on any thing*): *insculpere* (with a *chisel*): *exsculpere* *aliquid* *aliqui rei* (*exsculpere*, if in *alto-relievo*: "insculpere," if in *basso-relievo*). [F] Of *sharp instruments*; e. g., *the teeth of a saw*, &c., *incidere* (Or., Met., 8, 245): *atterere*, *stringere* (e. g., *cutem*, *the skin*; e. g., *speaking of a cord*, &c.): a *knife* or *instrument that does not cut* [vid. BLUNT].]

[Fig. To cut a figure in the state, in administratione reipublicæ florere; principis personam tueri in civitate: he did not cut a very splendid figure, * minus splendide se gessit. [F] To cut any body, ignorare aliquem (i. e., to pretend not to know him, eadem nunc, quom est melius, me, cujus operâ est, ignoras mala, Plant., Asin., 1, 2, 18): ab amicitia aliquis se remove, amicitiam aliquis dimittere (of giving up his acquaintance). Every body cuts you, nemo te agnoscit (Cic.); omnes te oculis fugiunt (Cic.). To cut (run away), vid. [F] To cut capers, exsultare (Nep., Eum., 5, 3, of a horse). [F] To CUT UP, [F] To cut away [vid. to RIX]. [F] To cut away [vid. to CUT OFF and ALONG. [F] To be cutting one's teeth, dentire.]

To CUT DOWN, (a) To fell, arbores collucare or interlucare (to cut down trees on different spots, to clear; i. e., of trees); arbores intervellere (to cut off the branches); silvam excidere (to clear the forest): to cut down the forests, silvas sternere dolabris (Curt., 8, 4, 11). (3) To kill, trucidare: trucidando occidere (to slaughter); obtruncare (to massacre): cut down every thing, omnis sternite ferro (Lit., 24, 38): a great number of the fugitives were cut down, magna cædes fugientium est facta: a great number were cut down on both sides, pugnatum ingenti cæde utrimque: to cut any body down (who has hanged himself), præcidere aliqui laqueum (Sen., Controv., 5, 1, extr.).

To CUT INTO; incidere: accidere (to cut any thing so nearly through that the least touch will cause it to fall; e. g., arborum, Cæs., B. G., 6, 27): to cut into small pieces, minutum or minutatum concidere: to cut pieces of bread into soup, mollia panis incoquere (after Plin., 29, 4, 23): to cut bacon into small squares, spa-

tulum porcinum tessellatim concidere (*Apic.*, 4, 3, p. 133, ed. *List.*).

TO CUT OFF, (a) *To separate any thing by cutting off a part from its whole, secure: desecare: rescare (general term): subsecare (to cut off a small part, e. g., of one's nails, unguis): abscondere (not abscondere, to keep off): praecidere (to cut off in front): to cut off any body's head, amputare: aliquid caput: any body's tongue, excicare aliquid linguam: ears, nose, lips, &c., praecidere, or decidere, or abscondere aliquid aures, nasum, labiaque: any body's hair, pilos recidere: praecidere capillos: to cut off one's beard, barbam ponere (vid. *Brem.*, *Suet.*, *Cal.*, 10): to cut off grapes, detrahare uvas arboribus; uvas legere: (b) *To disturb or interrupt any thing in its course by cutting or digging: to cut off their supply of water, flumen auertere (by turning a river); &c., often in a hostile sense); also praecidere fistulas, quibus urbi aqua suppeditatur (to cut the water-pipes): to cut off all access to a place, intercludere viam (by ditches). || IMPROPR., (a) *To impede any thing, or any body in any course: to cut off from any thing, intercludere aliquid re or a re (e. g., the enemy from a town, their magazines, the main body, &c.): to cut off the enemy's proposed line of march): excludere aliquid re or a re (e. g., the enemy from the harbor, the sea-coast, &c.). (b) *Of things or circumstances that impede or break off any thing, praecidere aliquid (to cut off any body's return, hope, &c.): excludere or intercludere aliquid re (e. g., the retreat): the enemy from their supply of water, prohibere hostem aqua et aquatione (i. e., prevent them from fetching water): to cut off supplies, commutatum intercludere or prohibere: re (punctuaria aliquid intercludere: frumento commutatum aliquid prohibere: urbem commutatum private (if a town): to cut off all approach or access to any body, aliquid omnes aditus ad aliquid intercludere: all opportunities, praecidere aliquid omnes causas (Ter., *Heu.*, 4, 2, 220): to cut off short, praecidere. (c) *To destroy, funditus tollere or evertere: delere: extinguere: exterminare: extirpare: excidere (SYN. in TO DESTROY). JN. extirpare et funditus tollere. (d) *To shatter, curtare: decurtare: contrahere (e. g., orationem). || To take away, demere: auferre: tollere: eripere: detrahare: surripere: amovere: removere: adimere (SYN. in TO TAKE AWAY). (e) *To interrupt (a speaker, &c.), interrumpere (to interrupt an orator or speaker): intercipere (to interrupt a conversation abruptly, sermonem medium): dirimere (to cause to cease entirely; e. g., sermonem): interrompere (to cause any thing to cease in its course or the midst of its progress). (f) *To intercept, deprehendere (to take or seize in its course; e. g., aliquid tabellarios, messengers: literas, letters and vessels): intercipere (messengers, letters, &c., if secretly, or by lying in ambush): intercludere (to obstruct; e. g., aliquid fugam: aditus aliquid ad aliquid). (g) *To deprive of an inheritance, exheredare: hereditate excludere: exheredem facere or scribere: to cut one's son off with a shilling, filium exheredare (i. e., in one's will): filium abdicare, however, is used in the case of the son being disowned by his father during the lifetime of the latter, and thus losing his inheritance.*********

TO CUT OPEN, incidere (i. e., to open any body by cutting): inscicare (to make an incision in any thing, in order to open it; e. g., of an anatomist opening a body, corpus mortuum).

TO CUT UP, || *To shape; e. g., panum in habitum vestis consecrare (to cut out a coat, or any garment or dress): formare (to give any thing the shape or form which it requires): conformare (to shape so as to produce symmetry in the various or different parts of the whole): fingere: confingere: figurare: formam aliquid rei facere: imaginem aliquid rei ducere: sculperre: scalpere (SYN. in TO FORM). JN. fingere et formare: to cut out any thing after a certain pattern, ali-*

quid in formam alicujus rei redigere. || *To contrive, excogitare; cogitatione assequi; invenire; contrahi: aliquid; concipere (the two latter in a bad sense); machinari (stronger term). || To adapt: one cut out for a thing, natus ad aliquid: cut out for any thing, for an (orator), unus ex omnibus ad (dicendum) maxime natus aptusque: he is quite cut out for a philosopher, inest natura philosophia in hujus viri mente quaedam; also ad aliquid factus; aliquid rei or ad aliquid natus factusque (opposed to ad aliquid doctus or institutus): to be cut out for any thing, idoneum esse ad aliquid: not to be cut out for any thing, alienum esse aliquid rei: non utilem or inutilem esse ad aliquid. || To outdo, superare or exsuperare aliquid (in) aliqua re; vincere aliquid aliqua re; antecedere, or praecedere, or antere, or praestare aliquid, or aliquid aliqua re; priorem esse aliqua re; esse ante aliquid aliqua re; excellere (in) aliqua re; e. g., all others, aliis (SYN. in TO EXCEL). || To debate, excludere; segregare; removere (SYN. in TO EXCLUDE). To cut any body out from any thing, aliquid a re excludere, segregare; excludere aliquid re (e. g., honore magistratus). || To cut out with a sharp instrument (e. g., with a knife, scissors, &c.), excicare: exculpere (vid. TO CUT, init.). excidere (with a spear, pickaxe, &c., e. g., lapides e terra; columnas rupibus, f): to cut out a road between the mountains, viam inter montes excidere: to cut out an obelisk, obeliscum excidere: to cut out the leaves (of a book), librum intercidere (if for the purpose of falsifying it, *Plin.*, *Ep.*, 6, 22, 4, *Gierig*).*

TO CUT SHORT, || *To abridge, contrahere (e. g., orationem); in augustin cogere; amputare; imminuere; notare. (SYN. in TO ABRIDGE. Vid. also, TO ABRIDGE). || To interrupt suddenly, interrumpere (to interrupt a speaker, or one who speaks); also obloqui aliquid (if for the purpose of contradicting him): intercipere (to check or interrupt suddenly or abruptly; e. g., sermonem medium): intervenire aliquid rei (to step, as it were, between and interfere; e. g., deliberation): dirimere (to cause to stop entirely; e. g., sermonem): moram facere aliquid rei: moram afferre alicujus or aliquid rei: cohibere.*

TO CUT THROUGH, secare: intersecare: dissecare (to cut asunder, into pieces, and thus mutilate): persecare (to cut through entirely): concidere: praecidere (to separate, cut, or hew into pieces): praecidere, in front): consecare (to cut through and into small pieces): scindere, discindere (to cut or cleave through forcibly): decussare (to cut through cross-wise; e. g., a line): to cut through in the middle, medium secare: to cut through with an axe, ictu findere: to cut through with a knife, a sword, &c., ferro dividere: to cut one's way through the enemy, viam ferro facere or patefacere (inter, &c.; vid. *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 1, 82, 2); iter ferro aperire or patefacere (vid. *Sall.*, *Cal.*, 58, 7, *Herz*): erumpere ad aliquid (to any body); per medios or per medium hostium aciem percurrere (through the midst or the thickest of the enemy): to cut through the snow, nivem secare (*Liv.*, 21, 36).

TO CUT UP, || *To carve or cut into small pieces: consecrare: persecrare; concidere: to cut up (a dead body), secare: incidere corpus mortui ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (Cels., *prae*., p. 16; *Diop.*, p. 7, ed. *Kraus*): rescindere artus eudaveris (Sen., *Contron.*, 5, 34); insecare aperireque humana corpora (of an anatomist, *Gell.*, 10, 10). To cut up by the roots, alienus rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus: omnes allicius rei stirpes ejicere: radicitus vellere, evellere, extrahere, avellere et extrahere. || Fig. || *Satirize, acerbis facietis irridere: destringere: perstringere: carpere (vocius or sinistra sermonibus): vexare: peragere.**

CUT, INTR. (but only from omission of object). || *To be sharp, acutum esse. It is a cutting wind, frigus mordet os: a cutting wind, ventus perfrigidus: ventus*

nivalis (bringing snow). A cutting whimsicalism, fluctus acerbis.

CUT, s, sectio (especially of a surgical incision): ductus faicis (the cut with a vintager's knife, as act; opposed to ictus faicis; i. e., when used for heaving): ictus (a blow that reaches any thing, and thus wounds it, whether with a stick, a cudgel, or a weapon, &c.); incisio: incursura: fissum (e. g., jecoris or jecorum) [vid. INCISIOX]: sectura (a cutting, *Varr.*, *L. L.*, 5, 23, § 115; *Plin.*, 37, 8, 33): concisura (the division itself made by a cut, split; *Plin.*, 34, 8, 19): fissura (a cleft): plaga (the stroke that falls upon the person that is hit, either with a weapon or a blunt instrument, as a stick, &c.): verber (a cut or strike with a whip, rod, &c.; compare *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 13, 57, 5; 'ictu fustium alique verberibus ut foras absternebant'). In the plural, sometimes JN. verbera et plagae. [VID. STRIKE.] A slight cut, plaga levis (i. e., if received): to make a cut at, cum ictu cadere (e. g., with a scythe); at any body, ictum aliquid inferre; plagam aliquid inferre, or injicere, or infligere: ictu aliquid vulnerare: plagam aliquid sancire (to wound with a cut; the former, however, only if a wound is actually inflicted; the latter, only if blood appears): a cut in the face, cicatrix (i. e., a healed wound): a cut with a sword, gladii ictus: a cut that disfigures the face, stigma, atis, n. (*Griyua*, *Mart.*, 11, 53, 13, speaking of a cut in the face made by an unskillful barber). || IMPROPR. A sarcastic remark, facietis acerbis (e. g., omnes acerbis facietis irridere, to have a cut at every body in his turn). || A channel (made by art): canalis (general term): specus (if a subterranean one; vid. *Cas.*, B. G., 3, 49): fistula (if serving as an aqueduct): fossa (as junction of two rivers, &c.): a small cut, canalicula: canaliculus: to make a cut in order to effect a junction (e. g., of a river with the lake); fossam percutere ad committendum flumini lacum (*Plin.*, *Ep.*, 10, 70, 4). A part (cut off from a whole), segmen or segmentum: resegmen (general term): praesegmen (that which has been cut off in front): particula (a small part, cut off). [Vid. also, PART, FRAGMENT.] A nearer way, trames: a short cut, trames compendiosus: via proxima et quasi compendiaris (*Jug.*, e. g., *Adrian.*, *Cic.*): rectissima via (*Jug.*, e. g., *Budis*, *Cic.*): semita is a narrow path that runs along, but distinct from, the main road, and is intended for foot-passengers). The shape of a garment or dress; fashion observed in its style, habitus vestis: a new cut, habitus novus: a coat or dress of a quite new cut, vestis nova: to wear a dress of a quite new cut, novis vestimentis esse (*Plant.*, *Epid.*, 2, 2, 40). || *Print, stamp*, * figura lineo incisa (a wood-cut): * pictura linearis (or imago per aeneam laminam expressa (if engraved on copper): * lamina cypria (or aenea (the plate itself)). || Cuts = lots (e. g., to draw cuts). Vid. LOTS.

CUTANEOUS; e. g., a cutaneous disease, scabies (general term); porrigo (if on the head); pustula (on the whole body); mentagra, mentigo (on the chin).

CUTICLE, cuticula: membranula: pellicula. SYN. in SKIN.

CUTICULAR (belonging to the skin). Vid. CUTANEOUS.

CUTLASS, culter, venetrinus (a forestier's knife): ferrum (by metonymy, for any sword): acinaces (akinakes, the short sword of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians; which, however, can only be used when we are speaking of those nations).

CUTLER, culturarius (Inscr.).

CUTLERY. || *The business of making knives and edged tools, * fabrica ferrea (general term, art of working in iron, *Plin.*, 7, 56, 57). || Cutler's wares, culter (knives): perhaps * vasa ferrea (for lictors, falces, &c.), are vasa, *Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 33, 7, 8).*

CUTLET, * caro fixa: caruncula (any small piece of meat, a chop).

CUT-PURSE, sector zonarius (*Plant.*, *Trin.*, 4, 2, 20). Crumenica is without any classic authority.

CUTTER, sector (general term for one

who cuts any thing, cuts off or into pieces, &c.; e. g., *hay, feni, Col.*: a *glass-cut*, *vitri* enalator; *vitri* toruo terendi artifex [*Syn.* in "to cut glass" in *to Cut*]; a *stone-cut*, *lapidarius* (*post-Augustan*).

CUT. Quadratarius is one who cuts stone out of a quarry; late. || A cutting instrument, culter; dolabra (= a butcher's chopper, *Paul.*, *Dig.*, 33, 7, 18). A sort of small vessel (perhaps) *cerculus* (κέρκυρος). || Cutters (teeth), dentes, qui digerunt cibum laei acutique (*Plin.*): dentes, qui secant (*Cels.*).

CUT-THROAT, *s.*, *sciacarus*; from the context insidiator only (*Cic.*, *Mil.*, 7, 29): to hire a cut-throat, percussorem alicui subornare. *VID. ASSASSIN, MURDERER.*

CUT-THROAT, *adj.*, *cruentus*: sanguinarius (*of men, thoughts*).

CUTTING, *s.*, *semen* (a piece cut off from a whole): *resemen* (e. g., *chartae*, *after Plin.*, 13, 12, 23, *resemen* papiri, *of paper*); *scobis* or *scobs* (*of wood, metal, by sawing, filing, boring, &c.*): *reclamentum*: *ramentum*: plural, *ramenta* (*chips*; *vid. CHR.*): *assula* (*for burning*; e. g., *of a pine-tree*, *schidia* or *assula tædæ*): *propago*: *trudex*: *mergus* (*layer of a vine*): *sarmentum* (*any thin branch of a tree or plant that has been cut, either green or dry*, *Cic.*, *Cat. Maj.*, 15, 52; *plural*, *sarmenta*, are dry cuttings of which fagots are made; e. g., *ligna* et *sarmenta* circumdare, *Cic.*; *sarmenta* arida, *Lit.*; *fasces sarmentorum*, *id.*): *talæa*: *talæola* (*cutting of trees*; i. e., *pieces that are cut at both ends to be planted in the ground*): *malleolus* (*new shoot*; e. g., *of the vine, cut off for planting, with a bit of the old wood on each side of it, in the shape of a mallet*): *clava*: *clavola* or *clavula* (*diminutive of clava, a slip or twig for planting*, *Varr.*, *R. R.*, 1, 40, 4).

CUTTING, *adj.*, *acutus* (*sharp, or that makes a painful impression*): *acer* (*penetrating*): *acerbus* (*figuratively, bitter, of words, &c.*): *mordens*: *mordax* (*biting*): *aculeatus* (*literally, pricking, mortifying*): *Cutting cold*, *gelu acutum* (*if of cold weather*; also *prægladium frigus*): *a cold wind*, *ventus perfrigidus*; *ventus nivalis* (*inasmuch as it brings snow*): *a cold or intense pain*, *dolor acer* or *acerrimus*: *cutting words*, *verborum aculei*: *a cutting verse*, *carmen mordax*: *a cutting letter*, or *a letter containing cutting or bitter remarks or words*, *litteræ aculeatæ*: *cutting jests*, *asperiores facietie*: *witty in a cutting manner*, *cum aculeo aliquo facetus*: *the cutting nature of wit or humor*, *acerbitas salis*: *in a cutting manner*, *mordaciter* (*late*); *acerbe* (*improperly, bitterly*; e. g., *dicere*).

CUTTLE, *sepia* (*Lin.*). Two species were known to the ancients, namely, the *sepia* (* *sepia officinalis*, *Lin.*) and the *loligo* (* *sepia loligo*, *Lin.*); *vid. Plin.*, 9, 28, 44, and 29, 43. || *FIG. A slanderer, vid.*

CYCLE, *VID. CIRCLE, ORB.*

CYCLOPÆDIA. *VID. ENCYCLOPÆDIA.*

CYCLOPS, *cyclops*, *opsis* (κύκλωψ), in the singular, especially the *Cyclops Polyphemus* (*Hor.* and *Orid.*).

CYGNET, * *pullus olorinus*.

CYLINDER, *cylindrus* (κύλινδρος).

CYLINDRIC, * *cylindricus* (*Plin.*), **CYLINDRICAL**, * 13, 12, 33, *ed. Hard.*

CYMBAL, *cymbalum* (κύμβαλον, generally in plural, as two were always beaten together): *as*: to play the cymbals, *cymballare* (*Cass. Helmina* with *Non.*, 90, 25); *era* concerpere (*Petr.*, 22, *extr.*); *cymbala quatere* (*Virg.*, *Georg.*, 4, 64).

CYMBAL-PLAYER, *cymbalista* (*Apul.*, *De Deo Socr.*, 49, 18); *feminine*, *cymbalistris* (*Petr.*, 22, *extr.*).

CYNIC, *s. cynicus* (κυνικός, a cynic philosopher).

CYNIC, * *adj.*, *cynicus* (e. g., *sect.*, **CYNICAL**, * *gens*): *severus*; *strictus*: *asper*: *mordax* (*biting*): *satyricus* (*satiric*): *a teacher of the cynic philosophy*, *cynice institutione* doctor.

CYNOSURE, *Ursa Minor*; *parvula Cynosura* (*vid. Cic.*, *Acad.*, 2, 20, 66); *if speaking of both the constellations* [*the*

Bears], "septentriones" is used; hence, in *Virg.*, the *Great Bear* is called "Septentrio Major," and the *Little Bear* "Septentrio Minor."

CYPRESS-TREE, *cypressus*: made of a cypress-tree, *cypressus*; *cypressinus*: *cypressifer* (*bearing cypress* is poetical only): a cypress grove, *cypressetum*.

CZAR, * *imperator Russorum*.

CZARINA, * *imperatrix Russorum*.

D.

DAB. || To strike gently, *leviter* attingere *aliquem* or *aliquid*: to dab a sore with lint, *vulneri linamenta applicare*.

DAB. || A spot, punctum, punctulum, or punctulum (*if very small*; late): *macula* (*if larger*). || A gentle blow, *alapa* (*with the flat hand*): *asperio* (*with something*). || An adept, *rerum intelligent*; *sciens*; *peritus*: in any thing, *aliquis rei*: to be a dab at any thing, *bene* or *probe versatum esse* in *re*; *instructum* or *eruditum* *aliqua re*. || A small flat-fish, * *pleuronectes rhombus* (*Lin.*). || A dab-chick, *fulica*: * *fulica chloropus* (*Lin.*).

DABBLE. || To play in water, in aqua ludere; like a duck, * *cœnum* rostro fodere. || To besprinkle, aspergere; conspergere. [*VID. BEDABBLE.*] || To do any thing superficially, &c., *inscienter* facere *aliquid*: to dabble in an art, &c., * *inscite* opificium *aliquid* or *artem* *aliquam* exercere: to dabble in any thing; *vid. "to be a DABBLER in any thing."*

DABBLER. || One who dips slightly in any thing without fully understanding it, *homo imperitus*; *non satis versatus in aliqua arte* (*after Cic.*): *offensor* (*a stumbler*); *a mere dabbler*; *vid. Spald.*, *ad Quint.*, 10, 3, 20). * *imperitus* artifex. A dabbler in literature, *qui leviter*, *qui primoribus*, *ut aiunt*, *læbris gustavit litteras*: *parum versatus in literis* *atribusque* (*after Cic.*). To be a dabbler in any thing, *vix imbutum esse aliqua re*: *imperfectum* or *parum peritum esse* *aliquis rei*; *leviter* *attingisse* *aliquid*: to be a dabbler in music, *male* or *imperite tractare fides* (*but all these expressions fail in expressing that the person is fond of meddling with the subject, though he does it unskillfully*). || A superficial meddler, *ardelio* (*Phædr.*).

DACE, a sort of fish, *albunus* (* *Auson.*, *Mos.*, 126): * *cyprinus leuciscus* (*Lin.*).

DACTYL, *dactylus* (*from δακτύλος, a finger*).

DAD, } *VID. PAPA.*

DADDY, } *VID. PAPA.*

D.EDAL = ingeniously *VARIEGATED*, *vid.*

DAFF (*provincial*), to thrust away or off, *proturbare*; *propulsare*; *asparnari*.

DAFFODIL, } a plant of the genus *DAFFODILLY*, } *Narcissus*. * *Asphodelus ramosus* (*Lin.*), *ἀσφodelos*.

DAGGER, *pugio* (*general term for dagger, as a weapon*; not regularly employed for murder): *sica* (*the secret weapon of bandits, sciaris*). To draw one's dagger, *sicam vibrare*: *against any body*, *sicam intendere alicui*: *pugione* *perire* *alicui*: to stab any body with a dagger, *aliquem pugione percute*: *at dagger's drawing*, *rixantes inter se*: *ad depugnandum instructi et parati*: to be at dagger's drawing, *jurgis* *certare inter se*: *acerrime rixari inter se*: *with any body*, *certare cum aliquo* *pugnaciter*; *summâ contentione cum aliquo* *pugnare*; *tantâ contentione cum aliquo* *pugnare*, *ut res ad manus atque ad pugnam ventura videatur*.

DAGGLE. || To trail, trahere: *vertere* *terram* (*to sweep the ground*, *Claud.*, *Silich.*, 2, 245). || To dirty with any thing, *inquinare* *aliquid* *aliqua re*: to dabble one's self, *se inquinare* (*aliqua re*; e. g., *cono* or *sordibus*).

DAGGLE-TAIL, *lutosus*, *xenosus*: *squalore sordidus*: *cono oblitus* (*with reference to that part of the dress that comes in contact with the mud*).

DAILIA, * *Georgia variabilis* (*Botan.*). **DAILY**, *quotidianus* (*happening every day, customary*; but not necessarily taking up the whole day): *diurnus* (*recurring every day, and having some reference to the whole day*). *Daily food*, *victus quotidianus* (*one's usual daily food*); *cœna quotidiana* (*one's usual dinner*; opposed to *cœna magnifica*); *victus diurnus*; *cibus diurnus* (*daily rations, the rations prepared for the whole day*; e. g., *of the slaves*): to seek their daily bread, *victum diurnum querere*.

DAILY, *ade*, *quotidie*; in dies *singulos* (*quotidie applies to things that are daily repeated*; in *singulos dies*, to things that, from day to day, increase or decrease, *Cic.*, *Att.*, 5, 7. *Quotidie*, vel *potius* in *singulos dies* *brevis* *litteras* *ad te mittere*, *Dod.*).

DAINTILY, *ad.*, *delicate*; *mollior*; *belle*; *venuste*; *elegant*; *nitide*; *laute*; *fastidiose*.

DAINTINESS. || Fondness for dainties, * *cuppedia*, *af.*: *ligurritio* (*both Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 4, 11, *extr.*). || Exquisite taste, *elegancia*. || Fastidiousness, *fastidium*.

DAINTY, *adj.* || Fond of dainties, * *cuppediorum studiosus* (*after Suet.*, *Cæs.*, 46): *fastidii delicati*. I am not at all dainty, *nihil moror cuppedia*: to be dainty, *ligurrire* (*Ter.*, *Eun.*, 5, 4, 14). || Possessing exquisite taste, *nidius*; *elegans*. || Fastidious, *fastidiosus*.

DAINTY, *s.*, *cibus delicatus*: in the plural, *cupedia*, or *cuppedie*, *cibi delicatiores*; *res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ*; *bonæ res* (*Nep.*, *Ages.*, 5, 5, *ῥὰ ἀγαθὰ*); *gulae irritamenta* (*inasmuch as they tickle the palate, or make the mouth water*). Such expressions as *esca*, *mollicule*, *semitamenta*, belong to comedy, and *laute* betokens a magnificent style of living: to live on the choicest dainties, *unum quidque, quod est bellissimum, edere* (*after Ter.*, *Ad.*, 4, 2, 51): this bird is a dainty seldom to be met with, *hæc alis nunc inter primas expetitur*: *this, too, is one of Guntz's dainties*, *est hoc quoque inter opera gæcæ: don't talk to me of dainties, nihil moror cupedia*.

DAIRY, *lactaria cella*: *dairy-maid*, * *mulier*, or *puella qua lac curat*, or *quæ lac vendit* or *venditat*.

DAISY, * *bellis minor* (*Lin.*).

DALE, *vallis*. *VID. VALLEY.*

DALLANCE. || Carresses, blandities: *blandimenta*: to lavish many acts of dalliance upon any body, *multa blandimenta alicui dare*. || Delay, dilatio; prolatio (*putting off*): from one day to another, *procrastinatio*.

DALLIER, *cunctator*; *cessator* (*the cunctans delays to begin an action*; and the cessans to go on with an action already begun, *Dod.*).

DALLY. || To caress, blandiri alicui (*with words or gestures*): *pernucleere* *aliquem*, *aliquid* (*with the word* *manu*, *expressed* or *understood*: *amplexari* et *oculari* *aliquem* (*to clasp and kiss*)). || To trifle with, *nugari* *cum aliquo*; *nugas agere*. || To delay, morari; remorari; *aliquid procrastinare*; *aliquid differre* *quotidie* et *procrastinare*: to dally with any thing till the winter, *aliquid in biemem producere*.

DALMATIC, *dalmatica*, with *vestis understood* (*Isid.*, *Orig.*); * *vestis liturgica*.

DAM. || Of a person, *mater*; of a beast, *matrix*; *procreatrix*; *genetrix* (*poetical*). || For confining water, *moles*; *agger*; *moles fluctibus opposita*: to make a dam, *molem*, or *aggerem*, or *molem* et *aggerem* *extruere*; *molem* or *aggerem* *facere*.

DAM UP, *moles atque aggeres obicere alicui rei*; *a river*, *fluvium* *extra ripas diffluentem* *coercere*; *moles atque aggeres obicere fluctibus*; *moles crepidinibus fluvium coercere*; or *merely fluvium coercere*.

DAMAGE, *incommodum* (*any adverse and prejudicial accident*; opposed to *commodum*); *dannum* (*loss, especially by wrong, opposed to lucrum*); *detrimentum* (*detriment, opposed to emolumentum*): without damage to your health, *sine incommodo valetudinis tue*: to inflict damage,

incommodum alicui ferre *or afferre*; detrimento alicui afficere: *to suffer damage*, incommodum, *or detrimentum* capere, *or accipere*: *to suffer some damage*, aliquid damni contrahere. [Vid. DETRIMENT, HURT.] || *Damages*; *to get costs and damages*, litum cum impensis obtinere. *To sue any body for damages*, aliquem iudicio recuperatorio persequi.

DAMAGE, *v.*, nocere; damno *or* detrimento esse: damnum inferre; detrimentum afferre, inferre, *or* apportare: *the storm damages the ships*, tempestas affligit *or* afflicta navis. Vid. INJURE.

DAMAGEABLE. || *That may be damaged*, quod damnum accipere potest; quod communi potest. || *That may damage*, noxius; nociturus; damnosus.

DAMASK (*linen or silk woven in flowers*), * pannus Damascenus; luteum Damascenum (*if of linen*): *damask blade*, * ferrum Damascenum; *damask plum or damson*, prunum Damascenum (*Mart.*): *damask rose*, * rosa Damascēna.

DAMASK, *ex*, *oro* *or* argento distinguere atque ornare.

DAME, matrona (*with reference to her rank*): domina (*with reference to her title*): femina (*with reference to her sex*): mater familias (*with reference to her family*; *opposed to concubina*): hera (*with reference to her slaves*): magistra (*with reference to her school*).

DAMN. || *To condemn*, *vid.* || *To consign to eternal torments*, aliquem æternis suppliciis addicere. || *To hiss*, sibilare; exsibilare; sibilis consecrari (*scapitruer, in order to convey to the speaker or player displeasure*): *e scena sibilis explodere* *to hiss off the stage*, actorem, the player); ejicere; exicere (ἀβῆλαιν, ἐκπτεῖν, oratorem, actorem, *or* poetam, *or* fabulum): *to be damned*, ejici; exigi: *one who has never been damned*, intactus a sibilis: *to fear being damned*, sibilum meture: *that ought to be damned*, exigendus.

DAMNABLE, *adj.*, damnandus; condemnandus; sceleratus; scelestus; impius.

DAMNABLY, nefarie; scelestē.

DAMNATION, damnatio; condemnatio (*post-Augustan*): * pœna, quā quis post mortem afficitur; pœna, quæ improbus manent.

DAMNATORY (*containing a sentence of condemnation*), damnans, *or* condemnans aliquem *or* aliquid.

DAMNED. || *Condemned*, damnatus; condemnatus; æternis suppliciis addictus.

|| *Hissed off the stage*, sibilis explosus.

DAMNIFIC, nocens; noxius; nociturus: *things that are thought damnific*, ea quæ nocitura videntur.

DAMNIFY, damno *or* detrimento esse; obesse; officere: officere *or* obstarē: damnum inferre; detrimentum afferre, inferre, *or* importare.

DAMP, *adj.*, || *vaporis plenus*: vaporosus (*Appul. Met.*, 8, p. 222, 31, &c.), humidus; humore vitiatius (*if the dampness is perceptible by the smell*): laxus (*not well strung, hanging loosely*; *opposed to astringens*). || *Fig.*, (*Milton*) demissus; tristis; abjectus.

DAMP, *s.*, || *vapor*; exhalatio; nebula (*mist*); humor. || *Fig.*, animi demissio; animus abjectus, *or* afflictus, *or* jaccens: *don't let him perceive that there is a damp upon your spirits*, cave te esse tristem sentiat (*Ter.*, *Andr.*, 2, 3, 29): *to dispel the damp that is upon any body's spirits*, animum alicujus jacentem excitare.

DAMP, *v.*, || *humectare* (e. g., *the cheeks with tears*, genas lacrimis) *to be damped*, humescere: *the eyes are damped with tears*, oculus humectat. || *Fig.*, *to depress*, deprimere; comprimere; restringere; sedare: *to damp the fire*, izem, incendium restringere: *to damp the impetuosity*, impetum comprimere *or* sedare: *to damp any body's courage*, alicujus animum, *or* aliquem frangere (*opposed to alicujus animum excitare, *or* aliquem erigere*); alicujus animum infringere, *or* adilligere, *or* percellere.

DAMPISH, subhumidus; poetical, humidulus.

DAMESEL, puella; virgo (*a young*

maiden, with nobilis added, *if of noble birth*). Vid. "young lady" under LADY.

DAMSON, * prunum Damascenum.

DANCE, saltare (*general term*); se movere *or* moveri (f); se ad numerum movere (*to move the limbs in accordance with time, as in the stately minuet*): tripudiare (*of a religious dance*; *and, figuratively, for joy*): *to know how to dance*, saltare scire: *to learn to dance, or dancing*, saltare discere: *to be taught to dance by any body*, ab aliquo saltare doceri: *to dance well*, commodè *or* elegantior saltare: *to dance in a ring*, orbem saltatorium versare: *to dance to music*, ad symphoniam cantum saltare; ad symphoniam cantum saltatione quadam moveri (*but only of balanced motions like dancing*; e. g., *of dancers on horseback*, *Plin.*, 8, 42, 64): *To dance on the tight rope*, per funem extensum ire (*Hor.*) [Vid. ROPE.] || *To dance to any body's pipe*, se totum ad alicujus nutum *et* voluntatem convertere (*Cic.*); totum se fingere *et* accommodare ad alicujus arbitrium *et* nutum (*Cic.*). *To dance attendance* [vid. ATTENDANCE]. *To dance for joy*, exsultare ac tripudiare (*Cic.*); gaudio exsiliare; gaudio *or* lætitiā exsultare: *a dancing bear*, * ursus, qui ad tibiarum cantum saltatione quadam moveri solet (*Plin.*, 8, 42, 64).

DANCE, *tr.* || *To dance a child in one's arms*, * puerum, infantem, &c., in manus acceptum jactare: *on one's knees*, * puerum genibus impositum jactare.

DANCE, saltatio; saltatus: saltandi ars; chorēa (χορεια, *a dance in a row with singing*): orbis saltatorius (*in a circle*).

DANCER, saltans (*general term*; *one who is now dancing*): saltator (*one who understands the art*; *if a female*, saltatrix): *a good *or* scientific dancer*, saltationis artifex: *to be a good dancer* [vid. "TO DANCE well"] : *a rope-dancer*, funambulæ (*Ter.*): *scenobolæ* (σχοιολῆς, *Jur.*).

DANCING, saltatio; saltatus: *the art of dancing*, ars saltandi: *a dancing-master*, * saltandi magister: *a partner in dancing*, * saltationis socius, *or* socia: *a dancing-room*, * locus, quo utriusque sexus juvenes saltandi causā veniunt (*after Cic.*, *Lat.*, 15, 36): *a dancing-school*, ludus saltationis (*Scip. Afr.*, 6, ap. *Macrob.*, *Sat.*, 2, 10).

DANDELION, *a plant*, * leondōton taraxācum (*Lin.*).

DANDIPRAT, homo pusillus: frustum hominis (*a bit of a man, or an apology for a man*).

DANDLE, Vid. DANCE, *tr.*

DANDRUFF, furfures (*scurf on the head*): porrigo (*diseased scurf on the head*): affected with the dandruff, porriginosus (caput porriginosum, *Plin.*).

DANDY, homo elegans *or* elegantior (*nice in his dress*): bellus homunculus (*a spruce little fellow*, *Varr.*, *Gell.*): homo pumicatus (*who smooths his skin with pumice-stone*, *Plin.*, 2, 11): homo vultus (*who has the hairs of his face pulled out*; *vid. Spald.* *on Quint.*, 2, 5, 12): juvenis barbā *et* comā nitidus, de capsula totus (*who struts along trimmed and curried, just as if he came out of a band-box*, *Sen.*, *Ep.*, 115, 2): homo putidus (*affected in manner or speech*): trossulus (*in ancient times, eques Romanus; about the end of the republic, a nickname for a coxcomb*; *vid. Ruhnck.*, *Sen.*, *Ep.*, 76, 1): delicatus adolescens (*Cic.*, *Brut.*, 53).

DANGER, periculum (*a dangerous situation*): discrimen (*the critical moment of danger*; *hence sometimes opposed to periculum*, as *Phil.*, 7, 1, adducta est res in maximum periculum, *et* extrinsecus pene discrimen; *and* *Liv.*, 8, 24; *quid in discrimine periculi cunctaretur*, interrocans; *still oftener, however, combined*; *allatum est periculum discrimine patrie*, *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 43, 154; *discrimina periculaque*: *diminutio fortune* (*or* fortunarius), vitæ *or* capitis (*when one's fortune, one's life is at stake*). *Dangers and toils*, pericula *et* labores (e. g., obire): *the toils and dangers of life*, vitæ pericula laboresque (*the usual order*; *vid. Cic.*, *Arch.*, 12, 30; *Off.*, 1, 10, 29). *Danger and difficulty*, periculum negotiæ: *to rush into certain danger under the influence of uncertain hopes*,

dubiā spe impulsu certum in periculum se committere: *don't foolishly court danger*, minime sis cauterium in fossam (*Prov.*, *Liv.*, 23, 47; *vid. Lat. Dict.*, *canonius*): *to expose one's self to danger*, periculum adire, obire, subire, suscipere: *to rush into danger*, in periculum se offerre *or* inferre (f); *not periculo se exponere*; in discrimen se conferre, se inferre, se obicere. *Any body is in danger of not, &c.*, aliquis in periculum venit, ne, &c. (*Cic.*). *To be in no danger of falling*, a periculo decedendi abesse (*Plin.*): *to encounter danger*, periculum adire, ingredi: *certain danger*, manifestò periculo corpus obicere, *or* caput offerre; ad presens ante oculos positum proficisci: *needlessly*, periculo temere *or* sine causa se offerre; *for any body*, subire periculum; *for any body's safety*, inferre se in periculum capitis atque vite discrimen: *per alioquin salutē* (*if one's life is risked*): *to bring any body into danger*, aliquem in periculum, in discrimen adducere, deducere, vocare: *to lead or bring any body into great danger*, multum periculi alicui inferre; magnum in periculum aliquem adducere: *to bring into extreme danger*, aliquem *or* aliquid in preceps dare (e. g., *circumplicans*): *to try to place any body in circumstances of danger*, periculum alicui intendere, moliri: *to change any body's peaceful condition into one of extreme danger*, aliquem ad scopulum *et* tranquillo auferre; aliquem in scopulum (*et* tranquillo) inferre (*vid. Ter.*, *Phorm.*, 4, 48; *Liv.*, 38, 10): *to be in danger*, in periculo *or* discrimine esse, versari; in dubio esse (*of life*); in periculum *or* in discrimen venire, incidere; periculum subire (*of things*): *to be in very great danger*, in summo (ingenti) periculo esse; in maximum periculum *et* extremum pene discrimen adductum esse (*of things*): *in extreme danger*, in præcipiti esse; in extremo situm esse (*of things*): *Proin*, inter sacrum *et* saxum stare (*to be between the victim and the knife*, *Plaut.*, *Capt.*, 3, 4, 84): *to be in danger of losing any thing*, decernere, dimicare de re (*vid. Commentators on Nep.*, *Timoth.*, 4, 3; *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 24, 83): *to be in danger of losing one's life*, de vitā dimicare; vitæ periculum adiuturum esse: *you are in the same danger yourself*, in eadem se navi (*Prov.*, *Cic.*): *any thing is in danger*, agitur aliquid (= *is at stake*). *JN.* res agitur, in discrimenque ventum est: *to be in danger on every side*, undique imminet discrimina; lupum, id quod auiat, auribus teneo: *to be exposed to two dangers*, periculo ancipiti premi: *to be out of danger*, extra periculum esse; in tuto esse; a periculo abesse, vacare, periculo vacuum esse; in portu esse *or* navigare (*Prov.*, *to be safe in port*; *the first of persons and things*; *the last, of things only*): *to pass through a danger safely*, periculo perfungi: *to be threatened with a danger*, periculum alicui impendet, instat: *to avoid a danger*, periculum declinare (*Cic.*), vitare (*Ces.*): *to escape from a danger*, periculum effugere, subterfugere: *to exaggerate the danger of any thing*, * periculum alicujus rei verbiis augere *or* exaggerare: *to put out of danger*, tutum præstare, in tuto collocare aliquid *or* aliquem: *to avert danger*, periculum depellere, propulsare; *from any body*, ab aliquo: *to avert a danger that threatens every body*, periculum, quod omnibus intenditur, propulsare. || *Danger of one's life*, vitæ *or* mortis periculum (*general terms*): vitæ *or* salutis discrimen (*critical state of things, when one's life is at stake*): capitis periculum *or* discrimen (*danger of losing one's head*). *To be or stand in danger of one's life*, in capitis *or* vitæ periculum vocatum esse; ad mortis periculum adductum esse (*of an accused person*): in præcipiti esse (*of a sick person*). *He says that any body's life (= his neck) is in no danger, a securi nequit alicui periculum esse* (*Cic.*). [Vid. "Risk one's life" under TO RISK.] || *To bring any body's life into danger*, aliquem in capitis periculum inferre, inducere, arcescere. || *Of a sick man*. *To be in danger*, in præcipiti esse; in periculo mortis esse (*Celsus*); aliquem vix illa

medicina periculo subtrahit, or aliquis vix aescit (of a case that is always one of great danger): to be out of danger (of a sick person), omni periculo vacare; tutum esse: to be almost out of danger, in bonâ esse; potest alicui secunda valetudo contingere (he may recover): to be quite out of danger, ex toto tutum esse (all, Cel., 2, 8); sine ullo metu esse (ib.): he is in some danger of his life, salus ejus infestior est (Cic.).

DANGEROSE, periculosus (general term): periculi plenus (Cic.) alicui plenus est poetical: anceps: dubius. JN. periculosus et anceps: perniciosus (leading to destruction or ruin): capitalis (threatening a man's life or temporal well-being with danger): gravis (far from considerable or unimportant; e.g., a war, an opponent; then, also, dangerous to one's health, &c.). JN. gravis et periculosus. A dangerous person, homo periculosus, perniciosus, capitalis: a very dangerous affair, res magni periculi: a dangerous situation, res dubia; angustia (state of doubt and difficulty): discrimen (the critical point in a dangerous question or affair). In this dangerous state of affairs, hoc in tempore (vid. Commentators on Nep., Mil., 5, 1): to be in a dangerous situation, in discrimine (in angustia) esse or versari: in a very dangerous situation, in maximum periculum et extremum pæne discrimen adductum esse (of a state, &c.): our country is in a very dangerous state, altatum est periculum discrimenque patriæ: to bring any body into an exceedingly dangerous position (where life or property, &c., may be lost), aliquem in summum capitis periculum accersere; aliquem in discrimen omnium fortunarum vocare. It will be very dangerous for you to do, &c., summo periculo facies, &c. (Cic.): dangerous times, tempora periculosa, periculi plena; tempora dubia: dangerous places in the sea, *locus maris periculosa, or incerta (poetically, breviter or vada breviter). "It is dangerous," is often translated by adverb periculose; thus, it is dangerous to sail in the winter, periculose navigatur hieme.

DANGEROUSLY, periculose. To be dangerously ill, periculose agrotare: in periculo mortis esse; in præcipiti esse.

DANGEROUSNESS. Vid. DANGEA.

DANGLE. || To hang loose, pendere: suspensum ex aliquo loco pendere (Cic.): fluctuare (of any thing hanging loose; vela, vestes, &c.): *to dangle on a gibbet" in furcâ suspensum esse (Ulp. Dig.): to dangle by a rope, recte suspensum esse (Liv.). || To dangle after (= cleave to) any body, associari aliquem; aseclam or sectatorem esse aliquis; quasi umbra aliquem sequitur aliquis: se agglutinat (Plant., Men., 2, 2, 63).

DANGLER, assella; sectator or associator; alicui delituit: to be a dangler after any body, studiosum esse aliquis; alicuius esse studiosissimum; valde observare aliquem.

DANK. Vid. DAMP.

DAPPER, pernix; agilis; promptus; versatilis: dexter.

DAPPERLING, homunculus, or adolescentulus, pernix, agilis, &c.

DAPPLE, adj., varius: varii coloris: coloris maculosus; maculosus; maculis sparsus: dapple-gray, scutularius (of horses): a dapple-gray horse, equus scutularius (Pail., Isid.).

DAPPLE, maculis spargere; maculas facere in aliquâ re.

DARE. || To possess courage to do any thing, audere; non vereri, both followed by infinitive: hoc sibi sumere, ut, &c. (to take upon one's self): he dared to ask him, ausus est eum rogare. I dare not take the liberty of reproving you, mihi non sumo tantum neque arrego, ut te vituperem (Cic.): they dared not stay, non ausi sunt manere: to dare to do any thing, audere aliquid: periculum facere alicuius rei (to venture upon it); all things, ultima or extrema audere. || To challenge, vid.

DARING, animus: fidens (confident): confidens (in a bad sense): strenuus (resolute; opposed to ignavus): audens (with

reference to a present occasion; only in a good sense; opposed to ignavus): impudens (shameless) [vid. BOLD, COURAGEOUS]: audax (in good or bad sense, and as an abiding quality). Cordatus in this sense is not Latin.

DARINGLY, audaciter; senter; animo audenti or presenti; impavide, audacter or audacius; impudenter (ius, -issimè).

DARINGNESS, audacia (sometimes a laudable boldness, sometimes foolhardiness): confidentia (blind trust in one's own strength): temeritas (recklessness of danger); temeritas et audacia; confidentia et temeritas. Audentia is always a laudable daring or spirit of enterprise. Vid. BOLDNESS, COURAGE.

DARK. || Void of light, obscurus (dark, obscure: not sufficiently illuminated; opposed to illustris): tenebrosus (reiled in darkness; especially of shameful things and places: libidines; popina; tempus incertis ætatis): caliginosus (quite without light; tenebrosus stronger than obscurus; caliginosus than tenebrosus): tenebrius [very rare] and tenebrosus are poetical words: cæcus (when it is impossible to see; e.g., night, a house): opacus (shady; with reference to pleasant coolness; opposed to apertus, apricus, like cœcus): umbrinosus (stronger than opacus, with an approximation to darkness = αἰετός): nubilus (cloudy; of a day, &c.): somewhat dark, subobscurus: subnubilus (from clouds): a dark night, nox obscura (in which the sky is cloudy): nox caliginosa (a very dark night): nox cæca or obducta (in which one can't see two steps before one): it is dark, tenebræ sunt: it grows dark, tenebræ oboriuntur; caligo offenditur; vesperscit; advesperascit: when it was already dark, jam obscura luce; tenebris obortis: when it was, or it being, still dark, obscuro etiam tum lumine: when it was just beginning to grow dark, primis se intendebus tenebris; primo vespere; primâ nocte: to make any thing dark, obscurum facere, obscurare (both, e.g., of a room, cubiculum, conclave); alicui rei lucem eripere (to deprive it of light). A dark lantern, *laterna furtiva or surda: to see, as it were, in the dark, quasi per aliquem cernere (obscurè, Cic., Fin., 5, 15, 43). || Difficult to understand, obscurus; cæcus; involutus (obscure, dark): non apertus ad intelligendum (not clear): abstrusus (e.g., insidie, disputatio): perplexus; impeditus; incertus, &c. Somewhat dark, subobscurus: to make any thing dark, alicui rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre; tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam alicui rei offundere (Cic., N. D., 1, 3, 6): to make a speech dark, orationem ocæcare: to be so dark as to be unintelligible, in tenebris latere: obscuritate involutum latere: to be as dark as possible, crassius occultatum et circumfusum tenebris latere; omni intellectu carere. || With reference to color, fuscus (dark-brown; opposed to candidus): austër (= nigricans; opposed to a gay color): niger (opposed to albus): pullus (of a dirty black; e.g., like the wool of a black sheep): rarus (of a yellowish gray): to be somewhat dark, nigricare (of a color): colore nigricare (of a stuff, &c.).

DARK. } obscuritas; obscurum: DARKNESS. } tenebræ (opposed to lux): caligo (complete darkness). [SYN. of adjectives under DARK.] To strengthen the notion, JN. obscuritas et tenebræ; tenebræ et caligo; caligo et tenebræ: darkness of the sky, cœlum caliginosum. || Abstruseness, &c., of a subject, obscuritas. || Want of knowledge [vid. IGNORANCE]. In that state of darkness and uncertainty, in eâ obscuritate et dubitatione, res obscura, occulta, involuta, occulta et quasi involuta. To be in the dark about any thing, ignorare aliquid (once de aliquo, Cic., ignorant etiam de filio, Att., 8, 14, 3). We are still in the dark about any thing, aliqua res nondum ad liquidum perducta or explorata est: to be involved in darkness, obscuritate involutum jacere: to dispel darkness from the mind as from the eyes, caliginem ab animo tanquam ab

oculis dispellere. || The prince of darkness: vid. DEVIL.

*DARKEN, obscurare: tenebras offundere, or obducere alicui rei, or alicui (to wrap in darkness, so that it can no longer be seen in a clear light; properly and figuratively): noctem offundere alicui rei (properly): denigrare (to make black; rare, Varr., lanam, capillum, Plin.): colorare (to darken the complexion, &c.) [SYN. inficere, poetically; as inficere dæm, Ov.]; any body's eyes are darkened, oculi caligant; tenebræ oboriuntur; tenebræ mihi sunt; caligo oculis offunditur: any body's "joy is darkened," oculi alicuius tristitia quoddam nubilum ducunt (Quint., 11, 3, 75). It is natural that my walking in the sun should darken my complexion, quum in sole ambulem, naturâ fit, ut colorer (Cic.): no forgetfulness shall darken the remembrance of you, tum memoriam nulla oblivio obscurabit: to darken a subject, alicui rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre or tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam alicui rei offundere (Cic.): to darken any body's doors (colloquial), alicuius limen intrare or transire: not to let any body darken one's doors, prohibere alicuius limine teoctoque.

DARKISH, subobscurus; subnubilus: a darkish night, nox subnubilus: it gets darkish, nubilar cepit.

DARKLING, in tenebris latens.

DARKLY, obscure; perplex: to speak darkly, obscure dicere; abscondite disserere: to see, as through a glass, darkly, quasi per caliginem cernere.

DARKNESS. Vid. DARK, s.

DARKSOME. || Dark, vid. || Darkish, vid.

DARLING, delicias; amores: in any body is my darling, est mihi aliquis in delicia; in amorous, or in amore et deliciis; aliquem in deliciis habere; est aliquis in sinu et complexu meo; est mihi aliquis longe omnium amiorum (if a friend), liberorum (if a child), carissimus: my darling, anime mi; dulcissimè terum.

DARN. Either the general terms for repairing, mending; as reconcinare (e.g., pallium); resarcire (e.g., vestem); sarcire (e.g., vestimentum), or *suendo reficere, sarcire: *acu sarcire.

DARNEL, liliolum.

DARNER, sarcinator: sarcinator (of one who patches and repairs, Lucil., Varr., Inscriptions). A good darning, *tibialium callida sarcinaria.

DARNING-NEEDLE, perhaps *acus grandior.

DART, telum missile; also missile (general terms): jaculum (general term, including the hunting-dart); pilum (a short dart, used by the Roman infantry): verutum: tragulum (military darts) = lancea (a long dart, used by the pretorian guard). || Hasta and lancea serve both for thrusting and hurling (Dod.); to hurl a dart, missile (jaculum, &c.) mittere. Vid. SPEAR.

DART. || To hurt, mittere; jaculari; conijcere [SYN., &c., in HURL, vid.]: to dart any thing at any body's head, in caput alicuius aliquid jaculari: to dart lightning, fulmina jaculari; fulminare. || To dart upon (= fly at; attack), se conijcere in aliquid or aliquem; involare in aliquid or aliquid; also, ad aliquid (Bel. Alex., 52; to fly at): to dart suddenly upon any body, incurrere or irruipere in aliquem. || To rush: to dart into a place, involare in locum; conijcere se in locum: rapidly intrare locum: præcipitem ire (to dart headlong, in aliquid). || Emit (of beams, &c.), mittere (e.g., lucem mittere). The moon darts her beams to the earth, luna lucem mittit in terram: jaculare lucem (e.g., proprio de corpore, Lucr.). || Poetical: jaculari lucem (Plin.). || Fig To dart a look at any body, oculos or os in aliquid conijcere. To dart an angry or threatening look at any body. *infestus, trucis, or minaces oculos ad aliquem conijcere.

DASH, TRANS. || Strike or knock against. offendere aliquid ad aliquid (unintentionally; e.g., one's head against the door, caput ad eam; one's foot against a stone, pedem ad lapidem): aliquid illi-

dere or impingere alicui rei (*purposely*; illudere, referring to the injury received; impingere, to the violence of the shock; one's head against the door, caput foribus illidere; one's head violently against the wall, caput parieti ingenti impetu impingere); allidere (to dash any thing against any thing; rare, but classical: pars ad scopulos allisa, Cas.); affligere (to strike down; properly and figuratively: opposed to excitare; also to dash against; e. g., affligere navem ad scopulos, Cic.); to dash one's self against any thing, impingere se in aliquid (e. g., in columnas, Sen.); offendere aliquid; illidi or impingi alicui rei: incurrere aliquid alicui rei (to strike it against it; e. g., pedem terræ [= to stamp on it], Quint., pollicem limini cubi- culi, Plin.). To dash one's fist into any body, impingere pugnam alicui (Plaut.). To dash any body's brains out, caput elidere (e. g., suxo, Liv., 21, 45); alijucius cerebrum or caput comminare (*pre-classical*); excutere cerebrum alicui (Plaut.); cerebrum effringere (f. Virg.). [Obs. Liv., 8, 6; lapsus per gradus, capite graviter offenso, ita impactus est saxo, ut sopiretur, shows that impingere may be used in the passive without implying intention]. To dash the ships one against another, inter se navigia collidere (Curt.); to dash a cup from any body's hands, excutere poculum e manibus (Pers.). To dash to pieces, confringere: effringere (break to pieces): discutere (by a violent blow, separating the parts of a structure; e. g., columnam; lateri- um; aliquid muri): contundere (to pound to pieces, contusi ad debilitatem inter saxa rupesque, Liv., 21 40). To be dashed to pieces (of ships), elidi et naufragio interire (Cas., B. C., 3, 27, very rare). To sprinkle with any thing; e. g., water, aspergere; conaspergere: respergere. To mingle any thing with any thing, miscere aliquid cum aliquid re, aliquid aliquid re, or aliquid alicui rei; admiscere alicui rei; or, in the passive, admisceri aliquid re. To dash or put out of countenance, pudorem alicui injicere, incurere (f): ruborem alicui afferre (to put to the blush, Tac., Ann., 13, 15, 2). To be dashed, pudor suffunditur; muli: pudore afflicti aliquid re: dashed, pudore suffusus. To frustrate (vid.), ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere; ad nihil redigere; disturbare (e. g., nuptias; legem): to dash all any body's projects, conturbare alicui omnes rationes; idiculus consilia discutere (Just., 2, extr.): death dashes all one's hopes and projects, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit. To dash out [vid. ERASE]. To beat down; to dash any body's pride, alijucius spiritus reprimere: to dash any body's hopes or confidence, alijucius spei infringere, debilitare; spem alicui precipitare. Sketch hastily (Pope), primis velut lineis aliquid designare.

DASH, INTR., impingi, illidi, allidi alicui rei (e. g., saxo); offendere alicui rei et in aliquid (e. g., offendere solido, Hor.; puppis offendit in scopulo, Oe.); affligi (e. g., naves saxo). To Rush: vid. to RUSH; to dash (= rush) into [vid. "to DASH INTO"]. The waves dash violently against the shore, fluctus se illidunt maximo cum sonitu in litus. The waves dash over the ships, naves fluctibus complentur (Cæsar., B. G., 4, 28).

DASH, s. || Collision, collisus (post-Augustan): concursio: illisus (only in ablativus: illisus aquarum, Sil.); ictus levis (a light stroke). || Violent and sudden onset, incurso: incurus: impetus. To make a dash against the enemy, equum or se immittere in hostes; incurere, invelli in hostem. || A sprinkling, perspersio. || A small portion or admixture of any thing, paululum: exiguum (Liv., and post-classical; e. g., aquæ, melleis): nescio quid: aliquid. A dash of literature, litterarum nescio quid (Cic., Att., 7, 2, 7). A man with a dash of impudence, paulum impudens. It may often be translated by non sine (with or without quidam): not without a dash of envy, non sine invidia: to have a

dash of (any color; e. g.) violet, in violam vergere; in violam sentire; in violam desinere. || A mark in writing, * signum orationis præcisæ (unknown to the ancients). By a single dash of his pen, una litterarum significatione (of an order given by a single letter).

DASHING. Vid. DASH, s.
DASTARD. Vid. COWARD.
DATA, concessus res (Cic.): concessa (points, &c., that are granted. JN. certa atque concessa. Sometimes indicia, argumenta may serve, or initia (necessary first principles: e. g., in geometry, Cic.).

DATE, dies. Without date, sine die et consule (after Roman custom); * sine die. His third letter bears date the 12th of November, tertia est epistola prid. Id. Novemb., data (Cic.). Your letters were of an earlier date than Caesar's, antiquior dies in tuis ascripta literis, quam in Cæsaris. || End, vid. || Duration, vid. || To grow out of date, obsolescere: out of date, obsoletus; desuetus. || The fruit of the palm-tree, palmula; palma: pomum. || The tree itself, palma (*phoenix dactylifera, Linn.). A date grove, palmetum. Date wine, vinum palmum. "Date" as adjective, palmæus.

DATE, r. To date a letter, diem in epistola ascribere: to neglect to date it, diem in epistola non ascribere: the third letter is dated November 12, tertia est epistola prid. Id. Novemb. data (Cic., Att., 3, 23, 1, 5); not dated, sine die et consule (since the ancients reckoned by consuls, Up., Dig., 2, 13, 1, § 1). Obs. In a wider sense, "to date" may be translated by dare, scribere. His letter was dated the first of January, epistola Calendis Januariis data or scripta est (after Cic.). To refer the beginning or origin of any thing to any thing or any body, repetere initia alijucius rei ex aliquid re (Cic., Fam., 6, 16). To date any thing too far back, aliquid longius repetere: further back than is necessary, aliquid longius repetere, quam res postulat.

DATE, INTR., initium capere: incipere: cœpisse: any thing will date from to-day, hodiernus dies initium alijucius rei erit (Tac., Agric., 30): any thing dates from such a time or event, duco initia alijucius rei ex aliquid re: fables do not date from Æsop, fabule originem non ab Æsopo accipiunt (Quint.).

DATIVE, causus dativus, or dativus only (Quint.); dandi casus (Parr.).

DAUB, fluere; oblinere (aliquid aliquid re): illinere (aliquid aliquid re): perlinere (Col.); ungere; perungere (with any thing greasy): * male pingere (of a painter). || Defile, inquinare aliquid aliquid re: one's self, se inquinare aliquid re (e. g., ceno, or sordibus). || To coat over, inducere aliquid alicui rei or super aliquid; inducere aliquid aliquid re (e. g., to daub the walls with wax, inducere eam parieti, or parietem cerâ): circumlinere aliquid aliquid re (if coated all round). || To cover with something specious, honestâ prescriptione aliquid tegere: rei deformare colore. || To flatter grossly; vid. FLATTER.

DAUB, s. * tabula male picta (after Cic., tabula bene picta).

DAUBER, opus negligenter faciens (generally): * male pingens (of a painter). || Fig. Flatterer; vid. adulator: assentator: homo blandus.

DAUGHTER, filia (opposed to filius): puella; virgo (opposed to puer, juvenis): the daughter of any body, ex aliquid nata (but not mca, tua nata): the master's daughter, filia herilis (with reference to the servants); filia familias (with reference to her being still under age, and, therefore, under her father's power): little daughter, filiola or (if very little) filiola admodum parva: daughter's son, ex filia nepos: daughter's daughter, ex filia nepotiss: my, thy, his, ex filia meâ, tuâ, suâ nepos or nepotiss: daughter's children, ex filia nepotes: daughter's husband, gener: daughter-in-law, nurus. || Fig. quasi alumna quædam: the Latin language is the daughter of the Greek, * lingua Latina e Græcâ nata est.

DAUNT. Vid. to FRIGHTEN.

DAUNTLESS. Vid. FEARLESS.

DAUNTLESSNESS. Vid. FEARLESSNESS.

DAUPHIN, * Delphinus: * filius regis Francogallie in spem regni genitus: * regni Francogallie heres. Vid. CROWN-PRINCE.

DAW, monedûla (*corvus monedûla, Linn.).

DAWDLÉ, cessare: tempus perdere: tempore abuti.

DAWDLER, cessator: homo ignavus et cessator.

DAWN, v. The day or morning dawns, lucecit; ilucescit; dilucescit (but not lucecit); lux oritur: the day has dawned, lucet: before the day dawns, antequam lucet: as soon as ever the morning dawns, ubi primum ilucescit: as soon as it has dawned, simulatque lucet (or lateat); the morning had not yet dawned, when, &c., nondum lucebat, quum, &c. || Fig. To unfold itself, adolescere (advance toward maturity; e. g., ratio, ingenium): ostendere se (show itself): elucere (shine forth). His genius is beginning to dawn, scintilla ingenii jam elucet in puero (after Cic., Rep., 2, 21): * ingenium ejus cæce ostendit or clarius conspicitur.

DAWN, s., prima lux; diluculum: at dawn, diluculo; primâ luce: ubi primum illuxit: ad lucem; luce oriente: called up at the first streak of the dawn, ad primam Auroram exitus.

DAY, dies (opposed to nox): lux (opposed to tenebra; or nox): the longest day, dies solstitialis; solstitium (the whole time when the days are longest): the shortest day, dies brumalis; bruma (the whole time when the days are shortest): the days are longer than with us, diemur spacia ultra nostri orbis mensuram (Tac., Agr., 12, 3): before day, ante lucem: at break of day, (cum) primâ luce; luce oriente: by day, die: interdiu: by daylight, luce: night and day, diem noctemque; dies noctesque; noctes diesque; noctes et dies; noctes atque dies (all equally common; but noctes precedes when the notion of "night" is to be made prominent. Noctesque et dies is poetical): die ac nocte; nocte ac die; die noctemque; nocte et interdiu (= by night and by day): they worked at it night and day, nocturnus diurno continuatus labor est: the day breaks, lucecit; ilucescit; dilucescit; lux oritur: for many months there is no day, multis mensibus dies non cernitur: it is broad day, clara dies est: the day is far advanced, multus dies est: when it was already broad day, or when the day was already far advanced, multo die: it is eight days to-day hic est octavus dies: to the day (= at or by any appointed day, in or ad diem; ad diem dictum, statutum or constitutum; in diem certum: to sleep till it is broad day, ad lucem dormire; in mediis dies dormire: to wish any body good-day, aliquid saluum esse jubere; aliquid salutare: good-day, salve or (if several are addressed) salve: to make a day (= a merry day) of it, diem festum agere: a good day (in a fever), dies intermissionis: a bad day (in a fever), dies accessiois febris: a lucky day, dies albus or candidus: an unlucky day, dies albus or omniaus: a space of two, three, or four days, bîdium; trîdium; quadrîdium: three whole days, totum or universum trîdium: every other day, alternis diebus: from day to day, in dies: day after day, diem ex die; diem de die (*not de die in diem): every day, quotidie (occurring every day): in dies singulos or in dies (when there is daily increase or decrease). To be waiting or expecting day after day, diem ex die expectare: to put off day after day, diem de die differre; aliquid in diem ex die differre: the cell is gone by for to-day, or deferred to another day, malum abiit in diem: to ask for any thing for a day, aliquid rogare in diem: promised by such a day, in diem promissus (e. g., pecunia): to make but one meal a day, in dies singulas escas edere (Plaut.); but for a day (= for a very short time), in diem (e. g., natura flores in diem gignit, Cic.): five times a day, quinque in die (Plin.): several times a day, sæpius in die

(*Plin.*): to make very few verses a day. paucissimos die versus facere (*Quint.*). *Dea* is also used for *the events, &c., of a day*; e. g., poenas ejus diei dare (*Cic.*); totum diem mecum scrutari (*Sen.*). *Within a few days, paucis diebus: within the last few days, his diebus; per hos dies (Cic.): after a few days, a few days afterward, post paucos diebus (Lac.); paucis post diebus (Sulp. ap. Cic.); paucis diebus interiectis (Lac.). After nearly 40 days, prope xl. diebus interposita: to pay on the day, in diem solvere: a bill payable at twenty-one days [vid. BILL]: every day (= upon every day), in omnes dies: the day before, pridie: the day after, postidie; postidie ejus diei: the day before his arrival, pridie adventum. || Space of time in which persons are living. Up to our own days, usque ad hoc tempus; adhuc; usque adhuc; hodie (e. g., we have retained it up to our own days, retinemus id hodie (Cic.): noisadays, hodie; hoc tempore; his temporibus; nunc: even at the present day, hodie (which then generally stands first in its clause, unless an emphatic verb precedes, as in id quod retinemus hodie, Cic., *Rep.* 2, 9, 15): hodie quoque; hodie etiam (Lac.) hodieque does not occur, in this sense, in Cicero, or even in Livy; but it occurs in Cicero at the beginning of a clause where *quod* = "and." In Velleius and later writers, it is found = hodie quoque: hodieum and hodieum are barbarous, *Hand, Turs.*, 3, 100, &c.): this very day (= immediately), hodie (*Cic., Frazer, Or. pro Tull.*, 53, p. 66, *Beier*): and this very day, hodieque (*Hirt., B. Afr.* 54). Our own days, nostra aetas: the men of our own days, homines nostrae aetatis; homines, qui nunc vivunt: in our (own) days, nostra aetas; nostro tempore; nostris temporibus: in any body's latter days, in senectute: to spend one's days in ease, in want, vitam degere in otio, in egestate: to end one's days, diem supremum obire. || Order of the day, perhaps edictum: to publish on order of the day, edictum proponere: that, &c., edicere, ut or nē. || Fig. To be the order of the day, rigere (e. g., pro pudore, pro virtute auidacia, avaritia rigebant).*

DAY-BED, lecticula incubatoria (a couch, on which the ancients lay in the daytime to meditate and study).

DAY-BOOK, epēphēris, idis, f. (ἐπιφής) or pure Latin, commentarii diurni: adversaria, plural: to enter any thing into a day-book, aliquid in commentarios diurnos referre; aliquid in libellum memoriarum causā referre: to keep a day-book (= journal), facta dictaque describere per dies.

DAY-BREAK, lucis ortus; prima lux; diluculum: before daybreak, ante lucem; antequam luceat (lucere): about or toward daybreak, sub ortum lucis; ad lucem: luce appetente: at daybreak, prima lux: simulatque luceat (lucere); ubi primum illucescit (illuxit).

DAY-LABORER, in diem se locans: mercenarius: operarius: in plural, operæ mercenariae; or merely operæ: to hire day-laborers, operas (mercenarias) conducere: to be a day-laborer, operas præbere: he was a day-laborer, ei opera vitæ erat (*Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 16).

DAYLIGHT, lux; *lucē* lux diurna only *Lucr.*, 6, 423, and humen diurnum (the sun, or morning star) only *Or., Fast.*, 4, 450; *Lucr.*, 4, 459: to see daylight, in lucem edidi; suscipi; nasci: to shun daylight, lucem fugere.

DAY-STAR, stella diurna (*Plaut., Men.*, 1, 2, 26): Lucifer.

DAZZLE, oculos, or oculorum aciem præstringere (Lac.) not perstringere. The sun's rays dazzle the eyes, solis radii visus præstringunt nostros. || IMPROPERE, to blind the eyes of the mind, &c., cæcare, excæcare, occæcare aliquem or alienius mentem; animi or mentis aciem, oculos aliquis præstringere: by beauty, &c., capere, irrere, in amorem pellicere: the dignity and splendor of Domitian dazzled the eyes of Vatinus, Domitii dignitas et splendor præstringebat oculos Vatinii. H. is dazzled by the splendor of his own name, illius animi aciem præstringit (not

perstringit) splendor sui nominis (*Cic.*): my eyes are dazzled, oculi fulgore stupent.

DEACON, diaconus (*Eccles.*).

DEACONESSE, diaconissa (*Eccles.*).

DEACONRY, diaconatus (as an office, Eccles.): * munus diaconi.

DEAD, mortuus (Lac.) in classical prose never defunctus: exanimis; exanimus (when life is gone): inanimus, inanimus (without life; inanimate, opposed to animate; animal): vitæ et sensu carens (naturally without life and feeling): exsanguis (without blood; the blood having ceased to circulate; also figuratively; e. g., genus orationis). A dead body, mortuus, funus (a corpse). Almost dead, prope exsanguis; intermortuus: the kingdom of the dead, inferi: to rise from the dead, ab interis exsistere: to raise from the dead, ab inferis excitare, or revocare; a morte ad vitam revocare: to strike dead, plagam mortiferam infligere alieni (*Cic. in Vat.* 8, 20, where it is figurative): to be struck dead by lightning, ictu fulminis delagare (*Cic.*). It is said that such a person is dead, mortuus esse aliquis dicitur or nunciatur. He is a dead man, actum est de aliquo: I am a dead man, perii, occidi, nullus sum: to be half dead with laughing, risu pene emori: the city is like a city of the dead, * ingens solitudo est in urbe; * vastum in tota urbe silentium (a dead silence). || IMPROPERE, mortuus (that has died away; e. g., carbonēs, natura; also mare: and = no longer in use; e. g., leges, lingua, Cic.): languidus (feeble; inimpressee; e. g., imago, colores): emortuus (quite dead; e. g., membrum, carbo): præmortuus (before its time; e. g., limbs; also figuratively, vires): intermortuus (of what has lost its brilliancy; opposed to exardescere: also of what has wholly disappeared, Catullianæ reliquæ; memoria generis): dead capital, pecunie otiose, vacuæ, or steriles; his capital lies dead, pecunie otiosæ jacent: vapidus; saporis expers; infirmi saporis (of liquors): dead sleep, * somnus mortui similis; * sopor mortui similissimus. I lay in a dead sleep, somnus artissimus me complexus est (*Cic., Senn. Scip.*, 1): tam gravi somno premor, ut nullo modo excitari queam (*Plin.*, 8, 36, 54, § 127): dead water, aqua stagnans; aqua pigra; stagnum: dead flesh, caro hebes. Dead colors, colores languidi, fuci, non læti: a dead silence, altum silentium. The ears are dead, frigida languidaque aures (Cels.). A dead language, lingua mortua (after levis mortua, Cic.) or * lingua, quæ ex vitæ et consuetudine communi abiit; lingua ex usu communi remota; * lingua solis literarum monumentis servata (*Wyttenb.*). A dead calm, tanta malicia ac tranquillitas, ut se ex loco movere non possint (sc. naves, Cæsar): dead drunk, vino sepultus (f.) a dead lift, res desperatæ, or perditæ, or perditæ et desperatæ, desperatio rerum: to help a man at a dead lift, (harerem) aliquem expedire. || In the dead of the night, nocte intempestâ.

DEAD-NETTLE, galēpsis (γαλέψις, *Plin.* & also *Linn.*): pure Latin, lumium.

DEADEN, || To weaken, imbecillum or infirmum reddere (e. g., stomachum): debilitare; delumbare (e. g., sententiæ); enervare (e. g., rationem; corpus orationis, Petr.): infirmare (to take away its strength, force, validity; e. g., filien testis): attenuare; extenuare (properly, to make thin; attenuare vires, curas: extenuare spem, curas, molestias, mala vires): minuire; imminuire; comminuire (to abate): frangere; infringere; refringere (to break the force of any thing): hebetare; obtundere (to make dull; especially the senses): the sight, hebetare aciem oculorum, or oculos: the sense of hearing, hebetare aures; obtundere auditum: the mind, animum, or ingenium, or ingeni vires comminuire: the mind and body, nervos mentis ac corporis frangere: hope, spem debilitare or extenuare: courage, animum frangere or infringere: their violence, impetum comprimere, or sodare.

DEADLY, adj., mortifer (death-bringing; e. g., a cut, thrust, wound, sickness; Lac.) not to be used figuratively: poetical, letalis or letifer: extitialis (bringing ruin

and destruction): capitalis (even to death): a deadly enemy, inimicus (hostis, adversarius): capitalis: to show one's self any body's deadly enemy, se aliqui implacabilem inexpugnabilemque præbere. A deadly hatred, odium capitale, or implacabile, or inexpugnabile (Lac.) not odium mortiferum: a deadly feud, inimicitie gravissimæ: to harbor a deadly hatred against any body, capitali odio ab aliquo dissidere; implacabile odium in aliquem suscipere. A deadly poison, venenum dirum, malum orextiale (after *Pliny*, animalia venenata magis extitialis, si, &c.): (a cup of) deadly poison, poculum mortis: deadly sin, (grande) neius: to think it a deadly sin to, &c., nefas habere or credere (with infinitive).

DEADLY, ade, mortifer: to fall deadly wounded, mortifero vulnere ictum cadere. Deadly pale, cadaverosus: luridus (in a bad sense): perpalidus; exsanguis.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE, * Atropa belladonna (*Linn.*).

DEADNESS, rigor (numbness, rigidity from cold): torpor (insensibility, as a star): torpore (numbness, as an accident only; figuratively for sloth): stupor (figuratively, the stunning caused by fright): languor (sometimes applied to color): lassitudo (caused by fatigue): hebetatio (*Plin.*), the blunting or bluntness, hebetudo, very late: sensuum, Macrobius); imbecillitas: infirmitas: debilitas (weakness; all three, also, figuratively of the mind): virium defectio (the loss or failing of strength): resolutio (relaxed state; e. g., nervorum, Cels.): inertia (want of activity): frigus (coldness, inactivity, Cic.): * sapor alienus rei nullus, insulsius (deadness with reference to keenness and beauty; e. g., villæ): deadness (of the flesh), caro hebes: deadness to the world, * animus ab omni rerum humanarum curâ alienus: deadness of the eye, hebetatio oculorum: resolutio oculorum (Cels.): deadness of the stomach, imbecillitas or infirmitas stomachi; resolutio stomachi: deadness of the pulse, venarum exigui imbecillique pulsus: deadness of the mental faculties, animi imbecillitas; animi debilitas; animi vigor obtusus: animi acies or vis obtusa: deadness of the limbs, vires corporis affectæ.

DEAF, surdus (both of one who can not and of one who will not hear): auribus caput (whether naturally deaf, or through illness): somewhat deaf, surdaster (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 40, 116): naturally deaf, aliqui auditus negatus est: to grow deaf, obsurdere: to make any body almost deaf with any thing, aliquem or aliquis aures obtundere aliquâ re: the ears of any body are deaf to any thing, aures aliquis ad aliquid surde, or ad aliquid clausæ sunt; surdus est aliquis in aliquâ re; aliquid in aures non recipit or accipit: to be deaf to advice, aliquem (momentem) non audire: to preach to deaf ears, surdo or surdis auribus canere (*V. L.*, 40, 4); frustra surdas aures fatigare (*Curt.*): surdo narrare fabulam (*Ter.*): verba fiant mortuo (*Ter.*): deaf and dumb, naturaliter surdus idemque mutus: cui et auditus negatus est, et sermonis usus ablatu (both after *Plin.*, 10, 69, 88). To turn a deaf ear to any body, respicere aliquem surdus, or aures aliquem respunt (to refuse to listen to a person one dislikes).

DEAFEN, exsurdare (the proper word; e. g., aures): obtundere (to stun with clamor, aures; or any body with entreaties, aliquem rogando).

DEAFISH, surdaster (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 40, 116): to be deafish, graviter audire (Lac.) not male audire, which means to have a bad character): gravitate auditus laborare: aures hebetiores habere.

DEAFNESS, surditas.

DEAL, || A considerable quantity: sometimes by copia, vis, multitudo (e. g., copia argenti: infinita vis marmoris; copia frugum): but mostly by the neuter adjectives of quantity: a great deal of any thing, multum; plurimum (and less strong) aliquantum (= a considerable deal; e. g., argenti): a deal of trouble, plurimum laboris et opere. A great deal (= by a great deal), multo, longe; sometimes multis partibus. || Deal at cards, * pæginarum partitio or distributio. It is your

deal, *tuum est paginas disperdere. || *Fir wood*, lignum abiegnum: abies.

DEAL, *tr.*, dividere; disperire; distribuire; dispensare (*to deal out in shares*); largiri; dilargiri; elargiri (*to deal out or spend with liberality*: elargiri, *Pers.*, 3, 70); *to deal out* corn, frumentum metiri; meat, viscerationem dāre; *among the soldiers*, militibus; *the tablets used in voting*, tabellās diribere: *to deal any body hard words*, verbis castigare aliquem; *blows*, pugnos oberere alicui (*comical*): *to deal cards*, *paginas disperire, *chartas or scidas distribuere.

DEAL, *INTR.* || *Behave* (absolutely or toward a person; followed by "with" or "by"): tractare aliquem (*to treat him*; e. g., liberaliter, injuriosus, honorificus, benignus): habere aliquem (e. g., bene, male, liberaliter): agere: aliquem esse in aliquem (e. g., *who did not deal with you quite fairly*, qui in te injustus fuit); se praebere erga or in aliquem: *to deal honorably in any thing*, in aliqua re bene, or optima fide versari, or probe agere; *to deal liberally with any body*, liberaliter aliquem habere; *to deal harshly with any body*, asperere or male aliquem tractare; aliquem deuti (*Nep. Eum.*, 11, 3): *to deal indifferently with any body*, indulgentia or indulgenter tractare aliquem: indulgere alicui (vid. *Herz.*, *Cas.*, B. G., 1, 40): *to deal with any body exactly as with every body else*, aliquem eodem loco habere, quo alium: *to deal with any body as with an enemy*, (in) hostium numero habere; *pro hoste habere* or ducere: *he dealt kindly with me*, benigne se mihi praeiit; *benignum cum expertus sum*: benigne me excepti, or mecum citi. Sometimes, "to deal with" = "to do with." *facere* alicui, aliquo, or (seldom) de aliquo. *How would you deal with this fellow?* quid huic homini facias? || *Manage a person*, tractare aliquem: aliquis animum flectere: ex voluntate uti aliquo (*to do what one pleases with him*): *one who knows how to deal with any body*, artifex alicujus or alicujus animum tractandi: *easy to deal with*, tractabilis (e. g., homo; ingenium): *a temper that is easy to deal with*, mite ac tractabile ingenium. || *Manage or handle* (subject's, affairs, &c.), tractare (*to handle*; e. g., questionem, res turbidas): *to deal with a subject*, tractare rem (*general term*): dicere de aliqua re (*by word of mouth*): scribere de aliqua re; scripturā perscrui aliquid; disserere, disputare de aliqua re: *to deal briefly with any thing*, pueris absolvere aliquid: *to deal awkwardly with any thing*, rem perperam incipere or aggredi: *how would he deal with this conclusion?* quid faceret huic conclusioni? (*Cic.*) || *To deal in, or drive a trade in, any thing*, rem gerere; rem gerere et lucrum facere (*if profitably*): mercaturam (mercaturas, *if in several things*) facere (*as a merchant, especially a wholesale dealer*): negotiari; vendere or venditare; commercium alicujus rei facere (e. g., *thuris*, *Plin.*): *the Roman merchants deal with the Gauls*, mercatores Romani ad Gallos comment (*that is, go with their merchandise backward and forward*, *Cas.*, B. G., 1, 1).

DEALER. *A dealer in any thing*, mercator alicujus rei (e. g., *thuris* Arabico-rumque odorum, *Plin.*, 6, 24, 26); qui commercium exercet alicujus rei (*of articles of commerce*; e. g., *Il* primi commercium *thuris* fecere maximeque exercent, *Plin.*, 12, 14, 30); qui venditat, &c., ali-quid. *A dealer in leather*, *qui coria vendit or venditat; *in dry goods*, *qui merces ad unam vendit. *A retail dealer*; *wholesale dealer* [vid. RETAIL, WHOLESALE]. || *Absolutely*; insitator (*a retailer, or dealer in trifles going from house to house*): mercator; negotiator (*a merchant*): tabernarius (*if he keeps a shop*): propola; caupo (*both mere vendors of different articles*); nundinator (*one who frequents the weekly markets*). || *A dealer at cards*, *qui paginas disperit: *a careful dealer at cards*, *qui paginas studiose disperit. || *To be a plain dealer with any body*, *sine fraude agere cum aliquo: *a plain dealer*, homo sine fūco et fallaciis; *a double dealer*, fraudulentus; ho-

mo ad fallendum paratus or instructus; quadruplator: bilinguis (*double-tongued*): homo ad fraudem acutus; veterator; homo sine ex fraude factus (*opposed to homo sine fūco et fallaciis*): *to be a double dealer*, totum ex fraude et fallaciis constare, or (*with reference to any body*) alicui fūcum facere; aliquem fraude or dolo capere. || *Fig. A dealer in any thing* (e. g., "these small dealers in wit and bearing," *Swift*), velut insitator quidam alicujus rei (e. g., eloquentie, *Quint.*, 8, 3, 12); or insitator alicujus rei only (e. g., ambitiosus insitator eloquentie, *Quint.* = ostentator, iactator).

DEALING. || *Intercourse*, commercium (*properly for trade, then also of connection generally*): negotia, plural (business): conversatio (*familiar intercourse in daily life*): usus (*intercourse with a person from which one derives benefit*): consuetudo (*habits of intercourse or intimacy*): convictus (*as far as one, more or less, lives with another*). *To have dealings with any body*, commercium habere cum aliquo; commercio alicujus frui; est mihi commercium or consuetudo cum aliquo: *to break off all dealings with any body*, consuetudinem interrumpere: *to order one's slaves to have no dealings with strangers*, servis vetare quidquam rei cum alienis hominibus esse: *to have no dealings with*, commercium cum aliquo non est; *in any thing*, alicujus rei; cum aliquo or ali-quā re commercii nihil est (*Plaut.*). || *Treat-ment*, tractatio (e. g., of questions, affairs, &c., rerum, questionum): *rei tractandae modus: (agendi) ratio: agendi modus. *Harsh dealing*, severitas (*opposed to indulgentia*). *Gentle dealing*, lenitas. *To be harsh in one's dealings with any body*, severitatem adhibere alicui, or in aliquem: *to be too indulgent in one's dealings with any body*, aliquem nimia indulgentia tractare. || *Behavior*; plain or upright dealing, fides; integritas et fides: probitas; *double-dealing*, fallacia: doli atque fallaciae. *To be guilty of double-dealing in any thing*, fallaciam in re facere; *toward any body*, fraudem alicui facere; dolum alicui struere, neccere, confingere: *there is some double-dealing*, aliquod doli subest: *there is no double-dealing*, nihil doli subest. || *At cards*, *paginarum disperitio: careful dealing, *paginarum studiose disperitio (*so as to avoid a misdeal*).

DEAN, *decānus.

DEANTRY. || *Dean's house*, *Decāni domiriū: domus, quae ad habitandum semper datur ei, qui Decāni munus obtinet (*after Vir.*, 2, 8, 9). || *Dean's office*; vid. next word.

DEANSHIP, *decāni munus; decanatus, *is*, *m*.

DEAR. || *Beloved*, carus; gratus; jucundus: *a dear boy or girl*, puer, puella suavis, dilectus: *a dear man* (ironically), suavis homo (*Ter.*, *Phorm.*, 2, 3, 64): *my dear fellow* (*in acoustings*)! O bone! vir bone! also (*in a parenthesis*) amabo or sodes: *by whatever is most dear to you, have compassion upon me*, per ea, quae tibi dilectissima sunt in vitā, miserere nostri: *I hold any body dear, or any body is dear to me*, aliquis mihi carus, gratus, amicus acceptusque est; aliquem carum habere; aliquem diligere, amo: *very dear*, aliquem unice diligere: *to be dear to any body*, alicui cordi esse; ab aliquo amari, diligere: *to hold any body as dear as a son*, aliquem haud secus diligere ac filium: *he is as dear to me as my own brother*, ne trater quidem mihi carior est: *his life is dearer to him than his fame*, illi major vita quam gloria cupido. || *Casely*, carus (*opposed to vilis*): magni pretii; pretiosus (*opposed to parvi pretii*). *Corn is dear*, annona cara est: *in much dearer times*, rerum carioribus multo (*Ter.*, *Phorm.*, 5, 3, 8): *what you do not want is dear at any price*, quod non opus est, asse carum est: *to buy any thing dear*, aliquid emere care, or magno, or male; comparare aliquid magno pretio: *very dear* (*used adverbially*), carissime; *impenso pretio*, or *impenso only*: *however dear it may be*, quanti quanti: *how dear*, quanti: *to make things dear*, amonem incendere, or flagellare, or exandefacere (*of persons*; e. g., *by buying up corn*);

caritatem annonae inferre (*of things* e. g., *of hail storms*): *every thing was remarkably dear that year*, annus in summa caritate fuit: *to sell dear*, vendere care, or magno, or beue: *to sell dearer*, plus vendere: *to be sold exceedingly dear*, impenso pretio venire: *as dear as possible*, quam plurimo venire: *to pay very dear for any thing*, aliquid carissime emere (*properly*): *maximas alicujus rei penas dare* (*to smart for it*): *to be dear*, care constare; *pluris stare*; *non sine magna mercede contingere* (*not to be had for a small sum*): *to be much dearer than*, &c., multo plus esse, quam, &c. || *Dear* (*expressing astonishment*)! prob Jupiter; prohi deum atque hominum fidem.

DEARLING. Vid. DARLING.

DEARLY, *adv.*, blande; amanter: *pie: to love any body dearly*, intimo amore prosequi aliquem; *pie colore* aliquem. || *At a high price*; vid. DEAR.

DEARNESS. || *High price or value*, caritas (*opposed to vilitas*): magnum pretium (*opposed to parvum pretium*): *dear-ness of corn*, caritas annonae or rei frumentariae: *excessive dearthness or dearth*, inopia rei frumentariae; inopia frumentaria; inopia et caritas rei frumentariae. || *Quality of being dear*, caritas.

DEARTH, inopia et fames: *of corn*, inopia et caritas rei frumentariae: *to suffer from dearth*, fame or inopia et fame premi. || *IMPROPER. Want*; *deficiency*, penuria: inopia. *A dearth of friends*, penuria amicorum; *of arguments*, inopia argumentorum: *to be suffering from a dearth of any thing*, alicujus rei inopia laborare or premi; ab aliquo re laborare.

DEARTICULATE. Vid. DISLOCATE.

DEATH, mors (*extinction of life, or the separation of the soul from the body*): letum (*as the lot of man, poetical*): nex (*ri-ent death*, and confined to this sense in classical prose). *There are, also, many euphemistic expressions for death*, such as obitus; excessus vitae or e vitā; discessus a vitā; finis or exitus vitae; dissolutio naturae, &c.; interitus; exitium (*violent death*, the former usually, the latter always): *after death*, post mortem: *after the death of any body*, post mortem alicujus; *aliquo mortuo*: *near his death*, moriens or moribundus. || *The forms in bundus strengthen the notion of the present participle*; moribundus = *when the hand of death was laid violently upon him*: *death for one's country*, mors pro patriā optata: *to die a violent death*, violentā morte perire: *to die a natural death*, naturae concedere or satisficere; *vitam naturae reddere*; morbo naturae debitum reddere; *suā mortem defungi*; *fato obire mortem*; *fataliter mori*: *a sudden death*, mors subita: *to be cut off by a sudden death*, repentinum mori; *subitā morte extinguī* or corripī: *a voluntary, a premature death*, mors voluntaria or optata; *mors immatura*: *to condemn to death* and erecne, aliquem capitis dēnnatum morte multare: *to have an easy death*, ficiem exitum habere: *to put any body to death*, mortem alicui afferre; *morte aliquem afficere*; *morte multare* (especially of a judge, sovereign, &c.; but also of a person himself, of nature, &c.): *to suffer death*, mortem subire or optere (*optere implying, if not actually courting it yet bravely encountering it*); *for any body, emori* or mortem (*seldom morte*, *Lic.*) occumbere pro aliquo: *to meet death bravely*, a quo animo mortem optere; *filenti animo ad mortem gradi*: *to shun death*, mortem fugere: *to seek death*, mortem expectare: *to find an honorable death*, honeste occumbere: *to punish with death*, morte multare; *supplicio afficere* (persons only): *supplicio vindicare aliquem* (*a crime*): *the punishment of any thing is death*, alicui rei supplicium constitutum est: *any body's sorrow will be the death of him*, aliquis morore consumitur: *to dread any thing as much as death itself*, aliquid mortis instar putare: *to meet one's death on the field of battle*, (in) proelio or acie cadere: *to pass sentence of death*, *to condemn to death*, capitis or capite dēnnare or condemnare: *to treat any body to death*, aliquem ad mortem multare: *to starve one's self to death*.

vere, or dissolve; are alieno exire: to be unable to pay one's old debts, in vetere are alieno vacillare: to pay old debts by contracting new; or, take up money to pay one's debts, versurā solvere or dissolvere (vid. *Nep.*, *Att.*, 2, 4): the calling in of debts, exactio nominum or pecuniarum: debt-book, tabulae: codex: calendarium (showing the interest due on the Calends of each month). Free from debt, * are alieno vacuus (having no debts): * are alieno solutus or liberatus (whose debts have been discharged): to pay the debt of nature (figuratively for to die), debitum naturae reddere (*Nep.*, *De Regg.*, 1, 4): to discharge one's debt to one's country, solvo patriae, quod debeo. [Obs., nomina facere is (on the part of the creditor) to set down a debt to be considered due on some future day [cf. *Cic.*, *Fam.*, 7, 23; nomina se facturum, quā ego vellem die]; but probably also on the part of the debtor to engage to pay at some future time (vid. *Schütz.*, *Lcz.*, *Cic.*, nomen).] When "debt" is used figuratively, it is not debitum (except in the phrase "debt of nature"), but officium, or quod debeo, quod meum est.

DEBTOR, debitor; debens; qui debet (in reference to the creditor): obaratus (with reference to one's self; deeply in debt): [Obs., nomen, properly, "the debt," also stands for "the debtor," but only relatively; as, a debtor who pays punctually, bonum nomen: a debtor who can not pay, or is backward in paying, malum, lentum nomen: to be any body's debtor, alicui debere; to a great extent, alicui grandem debere pecuniam (properly for to owe much money to any body): in alicuius are alieno esse (both properly and figuratively); alicui multa debere (figuratively for to be much beholden to any body).]

DEBUT, initium, principium, introitus (*Suet.*), auspicia (*Just.*), with genitive of the thing (e. g., initium regni; introitus sacerdotii): to make one's debut (of an actor), initium in scenam proeundi auspici (*Suet.*, *Cal.*, 54).

DECADE, decas, ādis (late; used by *Livy* for a period of ten years): pure Latin, numerus denarius.

DECALOGUE. Vid. DECLINE.

DECALOGUE. Decalogus (ecclesiastical term): *praecepta or leges decem tabularum.

DECAMP. [Propri., castra movēre or promovēre, in the historians often movēre only (to break up the camp and march further); or signa movēre or ferre (the standard); or tabernacula detendere (to take down the tents).] To set off; depart, se dare in viam; se committere viæ or itineri; se commovēre; abire; discedere; contendere aliquo (vid. *Herz.*, *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 1, 1).

DECAMPMENT, profectio; abitus; discessus (of the soldiers, e. castris): to give the signal for decampment, vasa conclamare; signum dare, ut milites vasa colligant: to order it to be given, (vasa) conclamari jubere: to give the signal for decampment and for battle at the same time, signum simul itineris pugnae proponere.

DECANT, vinum diffundere (with or without de dolio; diffundere sc. de dolia in cados, is to be distinguished from decendere, to pour into glasses, &c.; vid. *Commentators on Hor. Ep.*, 1, 5, 4): transfundere, transferre: transfundere ~ ~ ~ a vas.

DECANTER, lagēna: ampulla (ag-bellied, such as is used for claret, Champagne): a small decanter, laguncula; ampulla (*Sulpic.*, *Sev.*, *Dial.*, 3, 3, in): a glass decanter, * lagena crystallina, with a wide neck, lagena potentissimi oris: to empty a decanter, lagenam excicare, secūto, furtim (a jocular expression of *Quint.*, *Cic.*; vid. *Ep.*, 16, 26, 2). [One who decants, cupulator (*Cat.*, *Col.*).

DECAPITATE, caput alicuius praecidere (with a sword, when the person is not previously strangled): caput cervicibus abscidere, or cervicibus fractis caput abscidere (when the person is previously strangled, *Cic.*, *Phil.*, 11, 2, 5): securi ferrē o' percute (with the axe, by the

executioner): decollare (post-Augustan, and in the less elevated style).

DECAY, v., || INTRANS., in ruinam primum esse (properly, to be near falling): labi (properly, to fall in; e. g., of a house, of the cheeks; then, figuratively, to sink, to become worse; e. g., of a breed or race, of manners, of sciences): collabi (to be falling to ruins; properly, of buildings; figuratively, of the state): dilabi (properly, to separate from each other; e. g., of the parts of buildings, of walls; then, figuratively, to be going downward; e. g., of the state): macrescere (to fall away, of living beings): tabescere (to waste away, of living beings): macrescere (fade away; hence, languish, grow weak; e. g., marcescentes senio vires, *Plin.*; marcescere desidā, *Liv.*): deminui (of the moon, also of strength; it would be wrong to use diminui; vid. *Ochs.*, *Cic.*, *Ecl.*, p. 13): minui; minuire (to be lessened; e. g., of the memory): my strength decays or fails me, viribus senesco, or deficiō; vires extenuantur, deficiunt: my memory decays, memoria labat, minuitur; deficiō memoriā: zeal and hope decay together, studium cum spe senescit: the power of the Athenians decays, opes Atheniensium senescunt: to decay or be reduced to poverty, ad inopiam, or egestatem, or pauperatam redigi. || TRANS., imbecillum or infirmum reddere; attenuare; vitare (vid. *WEAKEN*). A decayed tooth, dens exesus: dens cavus or cavatus (hollow): decayed (= reduced to poverty), ad inopiam, egestatem or pauperatam redactus: beams that are decayed, asseres maridi (*Vitr.*).

DECAY, deminutio: defectio virium; vires corporis affecte: of the understanding, deminutio mentis. To fall to decay, to go to decay. Vid. *DECAY*, v., INTR.

DECEASE, obitus; excessus vite or e vitā; discessus a vitā; exitus. SYN. IN DEATH, vid.

DECEASE, v., e vitā discedere; exire de or e vitā; moriem or diem supremum obire. SYN. IN DIE, vid.

DECEIT, fraus (fraudulent action): fraudatio (dishonesty; opposed to fides, honesty): dolus malus, or dolus only (artifice): fallacia (especially when the deceit is carried on by words: doli atque fallacie: ars; artes; machinae (artful means to attain one's end): without deceit, sine fraude: full of deceit (of men), fraudulentus; qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat (opposed to homo sine fide et fallaciis): to practice deceit, fraudem inferre; fraudem moliri; agnānt any body, dolum alicui struere, necetere, confingere; fallaciam in aliquem intendere: there is, or is not, any danger in it, aliquid or nihil doli subest. Sine-deceit, error, also fraus.

DECEITFUL, ad fallendum instructus; fraudulentus: fallax (prone to deceive craftily): dolosus (full of deceit, all both of persons and things): vafer (sly): venerator (grown old in deceit): vana (empty; of things; e. g., hopes, spes): deceitful words, verba ad fallendum instructa.

DECEITFULLY, fraudulenter: fallaciter; dolose; per dolum: to deal deceitfully, dolose, or mala fide agere.

DECEITFULNESS, fraudatio (opposed to fides): fallendi studium (propensity to deceive): vanitas: inanitas (emptiness).

DECEITLESS, sincerus: verus. JX. sincerus atque verus: incorruptus: candidus: apertus: simplex. JX. apertus et simplex.

DECEIVABLE. By circumlocution, qui facile decipit, &c., potest.

DECEIVE, fraudare (verb proper): fallere (to fall with fraude: to make any body take falsehood for truth without being aware of it, socios induxit, decipit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit. *Cic.*): decipere (to outwit by a suddenly executed plot [*Diod.*]; to deceive by false appearances, and take advantage of any body's folly or want of caution): in errorem inducere, or inducere only (to lead into error by deceitful counsel; to take in: vid. fallere above): deludere (to play upon any body's credulity): imponere alicui aliquid, or merely imponere alicui (>nder the pretence of giving information): verba dare alicui (to pass words for current coin):

frustrari (to deceive by false hopes; to deceive one's expectation): destituere (to leave in the lurch): mentiri (figuratively, of things; e. g., frons, ocellus, vultus mentuntur): circumscribere (enotare): fallaciam or fraudem aliquid facere; dolum alicui necetere or confingere (play him a trick; practice deceit against him): circumvenire (literally, "come round a man"; take him in by an artfully laid plot): fraude or dolo capere, eludere (get a fraudulent advantage over him): alicui fucum facere (to throw dust in his eyes): circumducere (in comedy; to lead by the nose): to deceive his creditors, fraudare creditores: to try to deceive any body, fraude aliquem tentare; fallaciam intendere in aliquem: it was this that deceived me, hoc mihi fraudi fuit: to deceive any body's expectation, spem alicuius fallere, or destituere; ex expectationem alicuius decipere: my eyes have deceived me, visus (me) frustratus est. I am deceived, me fallo; fallor; animus me fallit: I am much deceived, vehementer erro: I am deceived in any thing, aliquid me fallit: I am deceived in my expectation, a spe destitutor; spes me fallit, destituit, or frustratur: being deceived in this expectation, hac spe lapsus (*Cæs.*): unless I am deceived, nisi quid me fefellerit; nisi fallor. I am completely deceived, if, &c., omnia me fallunt, nisi, &c.

DECEIVER, fraudator: homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus: homo ad fraudem acutus: veterator (a deceiver who has grown old in the service). [Obs., Deceptor only *Sen.*, *Thyest.*, 40.]

DECEMBER, December, bris (the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March; sometimes put for the year that is ended, hic tertius December, ex quo, &c., *Hor.*).

DECEMPEDAL, *decem pedes habens.

DECEMVRATE, decemvratūs, ūs (government of ten persons, *Cic.*, and *Liv.*; of or belonging to the decemvirate, decemvralis (e. g., collegium, *Cic.*, leges, the *Twelve Tables*, *Liv.*, potestas, *Liv.* and *Tac.*).

DECENCY. || *FINNESS*, decentia. || *PROPRIETY*, decor: decorum: modestia (modest, well-bred behavior; opposed to immodestia): to observe the rules of decorum, decorum sequi, servare, tenere, or custodire: to study the rules of decency in any thing, in aliqua re quid decet, considerare, or videre: to have a sense of decency, quid decet, sentire: any thing is against the rules of decency, turpe est aliquid: to forget the rules of decency, decōris oblivisci.

DECENNIAL, decem annorum (in general): decennis (lasting ten years): decennalia, ium, plural, a festival, celebrated every tenth year from its institution by Augustus: a decennial period, decennium (late); duo lustra, plural.

DECENT. || *FIT*, spūis alicui (of persons); alicui rei or ad aliquid (of things). || *BECOMING*, quod decet aliquem (Obs., decens only by the poets, and in prose writers of the Silver Age, especially *Quint.*; e. g., decentior amicitus): decorus (only applies to words and actions): words that are not over-decent, verba parum verecunda.

DECENTLY, decore; recte; decenter (decentius); honeste; modeste: verecunde; ut decet. Decently clad, honeste vestitus (*Varr.*).

DECEPTION, fraudatio: fallacia: circumscriptio: fraus. [Obs., Deceptio, which used to stand, *Vitr.*, 2, 8, is very late.] Vid. *DECEIT*.

DECHARM, *incantatum or effascinatum praestigis exsolvere.

DECIDE, decipere aliquid (to decide a question of right, after weighing the arguments on both sides; then = to decide generally, and also to decide by arms): decernere aliquid or de re, or absolutely (to determine judicially after deliberation, &c.); then to determine generally; also with the sword): dijudicare aliquid (to give judgment in a cause, and so settle the question; also generally, or with the sword): judicare aliquid or de re (to decide or pass sentence as judge, or generally): arbitri partes suscipere (absolutely to decide a controversy a writer): deciderē

aliquid or de re (to cut off, as it were, all further litigation; also decidere cum aliquo, to settle a matter with a person, and absolutely): statuere, constituere (to decide or settle a controverted point). JN. decidere statuereque (to decide and determine, &c., what, quid): momentum facere alicui rei or in aliquā rei; momentum afferre ad aliquid (of a circumstance which gives the decision turn to any thing): pronunciare (to pronounce sentence, as a judge; and of any thing that pronounces judicially; e. g., reason will decide the point equitably, equum pronunciabit sententiam ratio, Cic.): to decide a point, affirmare de re (i. e., to state one's decided opinion about it): to decide a cause, pronunciare de causā, re, &c. (Quint.): to decide a controversy, controversiam disceptare, decernere, adjudicare (all three, also, by arms, ferro): controversiam dirimere (Cic. Off., 3, 33, 119; dirimere litem, Or.): de controversia decidere, statuere, constituere. [Obs., secare lites, res, &c., is poetical (Hor. Ep., 1, 16, 42; and Sat., 1, 10, 15): controversiam componere (to arrange it; to bring parties to an agreement): to decide a question, questionem solvere; also decidere (Ulp.): a lawsuit, adjudicare litem (l); in favor of the accused, secundum reum dare litem or judicare (opposed to contra reum dare litem): matters not to be decided by mere opinion, res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctae: to decide the battle, pugnam decernere; the victory, momentum afferre ad victoriam: arms must decide, omnia armis agenda sunt: when circumstances require it, the sword must decide, quom tempus postulat, manu decertandum est: the sword has already decided, jam decretum est (Cic. ad Div., 10, 10, 2): the fate of the republic will be decided by a single battle, in uno proelio omnis fortuna reipublice disceptat (ibid.): to decide the affair by arms, ferro inter se decernere. I am to decide it, res pene me posita est: I alone am to decide it, alijcui rei potestas omnis in me est posita: not to decide any thing, integrum or injudicatum relinquere aliquid: a thing not yet decided, adhuc sub iudice lis est (Hor., A. P., 78); adhuc de hac re apud iudicem lis est (Ascon. ad Cic. Verr., 1, 45, p. 335, ed. Schütz): it will soon be decided, "brevis patebit, manifestum fiet (l. e., it will soon be generally known). Whether the passions are also a part of it, is a question that is not yet decided, perturbationes sintne ejusdem partes, questio est: his fate is not yet decided, non habet exploratum rationem salutis suae.

DECIDE, INTRANS. || Determine, resolve, decernere: consilium capere: apud animum statuere, constituere: destinare: animo proponere: censere: placet alicui: sciscire: jubere. JN. sciscire et jubere (of the assembly of the people; sciscire, especially of the plebs; jubere, of the whole populus): to decide upon any thing, pronunciare, constituere de re: to decide upon doing any thing, decernere aliquid faciendum (Sall., Cat., 4, 1): to decide (= declare one's self) for any body, alijcuius partes sequi. Obs. To "decide," absolutely = "to decide a cause" (e. g., in favor of any body will be found under DECIDE, TRANS. I have decided, certum mihi est: as soon as I have decided, simul ac constituerō. I have quite decided, statum cum animo habeo ac deliberatum; deliberatum mihi ac constitutum est: mihi certum est: certum est deliberatum; mihi judicatum est; all with infinitive. To decide unanimously, omni consensu constituere.

DECIDED, adjudicatus (by a judicial sentence): decisius (e. g., quibus omnibus robus atque decisiis, Cic.: decisa negotia, Hor.; jam decisa questio, Ulp.). Also, of course, by the participles of the other verbs under DECIDE: certus, exploratus (certain, ascertained; e. g., a decided victory, victoria certa or explorata): destinatus (defined, fixed; e. g., opinio, sententia): a decided opinion, stabilis certaue sententia (opposed to errans et vaga sententia, Cic.); certa destinataue sententia (Cic.): destinata opinio (Lit.): to give a decided

opinion, *certam sententiam expromere: never to give a decided opinion, nullum rem aperte judicare. || As adjective, firm, resolute, firmus: stabilis: constans. JN. firmus et stabilis et constans: promptus (also with animi, or animo in Tacitus; ready; hence vigorous, &c.). A decided character, animus promptus, certus. A person of decided character, qui nunquam inops est consilii (Lit.); *cui, quid consilii capiat, or quid faciat, semper promptum est (after Cic.): to be of a decided character, in rebus excogitandis promptum esse; in ipso negotio or ex tempore consilium capere (of the decision of character which can see what is to be done, and carry it out firmly). || Clear, unequivocal, clarus: certus: manifestus: perspicuus: evidens. The most decided proofs of his guilt, indicia atque argumenta certissima (Cic.): to be a decided proof, indicio esse (with subordinate clause; hinc, ubi, quam qualis, &c.): to announce any thing to any body as decided, pro certo prescribere aliquid ad aliquid: a decided likeness, expressa effigies or imago.

DECIDEDLY. || In answers of hesitating assent, certe: vero: recte: ita: ita est: sic est: ita plane: ita scilicet: etiam: sane: sane quidem; or by repetition of a word in the question; "will you come?" veniesne? Decidedly, veniam: do you want me? mene visis te! [SYN. IN CERTAINLY.] || In a fixed, determinate manner, definite (in a fixed, express, positive manner). JN. aperte atque definite: disertè (in express terms): certe: certo (certainly). SYN. IN CERTAINLY.

DECIDENCE, delapsus (e. g., aque, Varr.).

DECIDER, arbiter (one who decides a dispute only by the rules of equity): iudex (who decides according to strict justice); or circumlocution with qui decernit, &c.

DECIDUOUS, caducus; deciduus (not perennial).

DECIMATE. || To take the tenths, decimas exigere. || To take one in ten out of a cohort, &c., to be punished with death (among the ancients by casting lots), decimare cohortem (post-Augustan military technical term; vid. Bremi, Suet., Oct., 24): sorte decimum quemque (cohortis) ad supplicium legere (Lin., 2, 59, extr.): decimum quemque cohortis sorte ductos fusti necare, or merely decimum quemque fusti ferire (Tac., Ann., 3, 21, 1, and 14, 44, extr.).

DECIMATION. || A ticking, decumarum exactio. || The punishing one in ten, decimatio (Capitol., Macr., 12).

DECIPHER. || To make out what is written in cipher, investigare et persequi (what is written in cipher, notas, Suet., Cas., 56, Wolf.). || Unfold what is intricate or obscure, explicare; explanare; interpretari; enodare (to free from knots = difficulties).

DECIPHERING. || Art of making out what is written in cipher, ars investigandi et persequendi notas (Suet., Cas., 56). || Explanation of what is obscure, explicatio; explanatio; interpretatio; enodatio.

DECISION, djndicatio; disceptatio (as an act): iudicium; sententia (as a sentence pronounced): arbitrium (the decision of an umpire): momentum (hinc, a decisive turn): to leave to any body's decision, alijcuius arbitrio permittere: to bring to a decision, momentum afferre ad aliquid: momentum facere alicui rei, or in aliquā re (of things that have an important bearing on the result). || Unswerving firmness, animi fortitudo: constantia: animus certus or confirmatus (firmness): animi praesentia: animus praesens (quickness in deciding). Vid. TO DECIDE.

DECISIVE, decretorius (post-Augustan): quod habet or facit momentum (what gives a decisive turn): ultimus (what is decisive, as being last; e. g., a battle, a cause): the decisive hour, hora decretoria: ultimi discriminis tempus (approaches, advent): a decisive moment, "momentum, quo fortuna in discrimen vocatur: temporis discrimen: a decisive battle, pugna decretoria (Quint., 6, 4, 6); proelium, in

quo omnis fortuna reipublice disceptat (on the result of which the fate of the republic depends, Cic. ad Div., 10, 10, 2); also ultima, or universae rei dimicatio (Liv., 1, 15, and 38): an engagement which is not decisive, proelium anceps: to hazard a decisive battle, summis cum hoste copis contendere (Her., Cas., B. G., 5, 17); de summa rerum decernere: it comes to a decisive battle, venit res ad ultimum dimicationis; venit in casum universae dimicationis: no decisive battle was fought, nusquam ad universae rei dimicationem ventum est.

DECISIVELY, modo decretorio. DECK. || To cover, tegere (general term): contegere; obtegere; integere (any thing with any thing, aliqua re aliquid): sternere; conternere; insternere [SYN. IN COVER; which see for phrases]: to deck a horse with trappings, equum sternere, insternere. || To adorn, ornare (general term): exornare, distinguere [SYN. IN ADORN]: comere: to deck with any thing, ornare or exornare, or distinguere, or distinguere aliquid; aliquid; re; excolere aliqua re, or ornata alijcuius rei (e. g., the walls with marble, parietes marmoreis; a room with pictures, cubiculum tabularum picturam ornatum): to deck one's self, se exornare (e. g., I deck myself out to please you, me exorno, tibi ut placeam). || To cover with a deck; vid. next word.

DECK, s. constratum navis (Petron., 100, 3, and 6). To cover with a deck, conternere (but only found in the past participle; Liv., 21, 25, being in a different sense). A vessel with a deck, constrata navis (Cic., Lit.): tacta navis (Cas., Liv., Tac.): ships which have decks, naves tectae, or constratae (opposed to naves apertae).

DECLAIM, pronunciare (to deliver a speech artistically; e. g., of an actor): cum putida gravitate dicere (to declaim with an affected solemnity; in an inflated style, &c.): declamare; declamatorie (to declaim for practice, as was customary in the ancient schools of rhetoric): to declaim in a striking and graceful manner, graver et venuste pronunciare.

DECLAIMER, declamator (one who delivered declamations in a school of rhetoric): putidus pronuntiator, or *qui cum putida gravitate dicit, or pronuntiat, or (with reference to the style) cuius oratio turget atque inflata est.

DECLAMATION. || Style of delivery, pronuntiatio (according to the rules of art; Cic., Invent., 1, 7, uses circumlocution, ex rerum et verborum dignitate vocis et corporis moderato, Auct. ad Her., 1, 2, extr., vocis, vultus, gestis moderatio cum venustate): actio (Cic., De Or., 2, 17, extr.); pronuntiandi ratio (general term for delivery, Quint., 10, 1, 17): pronuntiatio vocis mutationibus resultans (with reference to affected changes of tone, Quint., 11, 3, 185). || An oration composed for practice on a given subject, declamatio: in ostentationem comparata declamatio (after Quint., 2, 9, 10).

DECLAMATORY, declamatorius (pertaining to declamation; i. e., rhetorical exercises in the schools): tumidus; turgidus; inflatus (inflated). His style is declamatory, oratio turget atque inflata est: their delivery is refined without being unnatural or declamatory, neque ita prorsus, ut nos vulgo loquimur, pronuntiant [or neque sine arte pronuntiant], neque procul tamen a naturā recedunt (Quint., 2, 10, 13). A vehement and declamatory mode of delivery should be avoided, actio ita temperanda est, ne, dum actors captamus elegantiam, perdamus viri boni et gravis auctoritatem (Quint., lib. 11, extr.).

DECLARABLE, probabilis (capable of proof); quod probari, doceri potest.

DECLARATION, declaratio (e. g., amoris sub: pronuntiatio (proclamation by word of mouth, Cas.). Sometimes vox, sententia, oratio, may serve: denunciatio (a threatening declaration; e. g., bellum): proscriptio (declaration of outlawry). After this declaration, hae pronuntiatione facta (Cas., B. C. 2, 25): for "to make a declaration" vid. DECLARE.

DECLARATIVE, circumlocution or DECLARATORY, quod declarat or

declamationem habet alieui rei (e. g., liber iste—quantum habet declamationem amoris tui, Cic.); *declarativus quite late*; Appul., Mart., Capell.

DECLARE. || To make known, declare (to make the existence of any thing perceived, whether a sensible object or a feeling; also with accusative and infinitive, or dependent interrogatory clause): exponere or expromere; e. g., one's opinion, quid sentiam: sententiam suam aperire, dicere; clearly about any thing, accuratus exponere de re; fully, pluribus verbis disserere de re. || To proclaim, prodere (of the response of an oracle): indicare (e. g., bellum); denunciare (in a threatening manner; e. g., bellum) [*declare bellum is barbarous*]; pronunciare (by word of mouth). Curio pronunciare—jubet—esse in hostium habiturum loco, qui, &c., Cæs., B. C., 2, 25): to declare any body any thing, declare, appellare, with a double accusative following (e. g., aliquem regem): to declare or pronounce any body any thing, iudicare (e. g., aliquem hostem, proditorum patrie); any body consul, aliquem dicere, or declare, or renunciare consulm; emperor, aliquem imperatorem salutare (post-Augustinum); any body king, aliquem regem appellare (Cæs.); declare (Liv.); any body one's heir, heredem aliquem scribere or instituere; an outlaw, proscribere aliquem: to declare himself a candidate, ostendere se candidatum (Suet.): to declare null and void, infirmare; irritum facere; abolere (especially a law): to declare one's self conquered, victum se profiteri; manus dare: to declare one's opinion in favor of any thing, aliquid accipere, probare. against any thing, rem recusare, or detractare; rom improbable: to declare on oath, iuratum aliquid affirmare: to declare in writing, literis or per litteras significare: the victory declares itself by the omens, victoria se ostendit omnibus.

DECLARE, INTRANS. || Assert, affirm, affirmare: confirmare: contendere: dicere: asseverare: profiteri [SYN. in ASSERT, AFFIRM]. To declare for any body, alieuius partes sequi; in alieuius partes transire (to join any body's party): to declare against any body, inimicum se alieui ostendere: to declare off, renunciare aliquid (e. g., conductionem, &c., also aliquid alieui; e. g., societatem alieui, Liv., 38, 31): victory declares for, &c., victoria penes aliquem est (e. g., penes patres, Liv.): victoria ad aliquem venit (e. g., ad meliores, Cic.); victoria alieuius est, or alieui victoriam obtinet; victoria potitur.

DECLENSION. || Declining state, ruina (properly, of a building; figuratively, of a state, republic): declension of manners, mores corrupti: declension of bodily strength, defectio virium; vires corporis affecte: declension of one's mental powers, diminutio mentis. || Inflection of words, declinatio; flexus: flexura.

DECLINE, s., diminutio: imminutio: extenuatio: remissio: mitigatio. [VID. LESSENING.] To be on the decline [vid. TO DECLINE]. The decline of life, ingravescentia ætas (Cic.). In the decline of life, pergere ian senectutem (in advanced years); pergere ian senectutem (Tac.); vergens annus (Tac.): to be in the decline of life, longius ætate provecum esse. || Consumption, tabes; phthisis (phthis, Cels., 3, 22): any body is in a decline, corpus alieuius ad tabem venit; tabes aliquem invadit: to be in a decline, tabe laborare.

DECLINE. || To lean downward, inclinare—proclivem or declivem esse: labi; delabi (to sink gradually); inclinari, se inclinare (of the day, fortune, &c.). || To grow weaker, or to decrease, diminui (to be lessened); of bodily strength, &c.; non diminui; minui, imminui (of prices, influence, &c.): remittere (of what is diminished in intensity): deferlescere (of heat, desires, passions): senescere (to be weakened by age or time; of strength); also of memory, hope, zeal, &c.; deficere (of strength, &c.); my strength declines, viribus senesco, or deficior; vires extenuantur, deficient: the price of

corn declines, annona laxat, levatur: the price of any thing declines, pretium mercis imminuit: res fit villor: publici credit declines, fides (totâ aliâq terra [e. g., Italia, Cæs.] est angustior: any body's health is declining, alieuius valetudinem amittit: alieuius valetudo decrescit (Plaut., Curc., 2, 1, 4); alieuius tant, infirma, minus commodâ est valetudine: eloquence has declined from its Attic purity of diction, eloquentia omnem illam salubritatem Atticâ dictionis quasi sanitatem perdidit (Cic.): the day declines, dies se inclinat or inclinatur, but probably better, in vespertinum tempus inclinatur (after inclinato in post-meridianum tempus die, Cic.); dies vergit (Suet., Otho, 7; Plin.); any body's influence, popularity, &c., declines, alieuius auctoritas, existimatio, &c., imminuta est: the power of the Athenians declines, opes Atheniensium senescunt. || To refuse, declinare aliquid (by getting out of its way; frequent in Cic.): renuere aliquid (by a shake of the head): to decline complying with any body's entreaties, petenti aliquid declinare: preces alieuius repudiare: to decline faintly, subnegare aliquid; courtously, belle negare; fully, præcise negare; sine ulla exceptione or plane precipere. || Deviate from [vid. DEVIATE]. || To decline a word, verbum immutare casibus; verbum declinare (used in the old grammarians of every kind of grammatical inflection).

DECLIVITY, declivitas; acclivitas; proclivitas (sloping positions): locus declivis, acclivis, proclivis: ascensus (with reference to a person ascending it): a gentle declivity, collis leniter editus or elementarsurgens.

DECLIVOUS, declivis; acclivis; proclivis.

DECOCT. defervecere: decoquere.

DECOCTION, decoctio (Cels., Iur., Tard., 2, 13): decoctum (that which is decocted—medicinal drink, Plin.); potio medicata.

DECOLLATE, caput alieuius prædere (with the sword; it would be wrong to say caput cervicibus abscidere, Cic., Phil., 11, 2, 5, unless the person be previously strangled; cervicibus fractis caput abscidi: securi ferire or percussus (with the axe of the executioner): decollare (post-Augustinum, and to be rejected in the more elevated style).

DECOLLOCATION, circumlocution with phrases under DECOLLATE; or caput recisum (Ov.); or tota cervice decetta divinum corpus caput (Liv., 31, 34). [*Deollatio*, Vot. Gloss.]

DECOMPOSE. || To resolve into component parts, solvere; dissolvere; resolve: diluere (dissolve it). Vid. DISOLVE.

DECOMPOSITE, solutus; dissolutus.

DECOMPOSITION, solutio; dissolutio.

DECOMPOUND. Vid. DECOMPOSE.

DECORATE, ornare; exornare: decori or ornamento esse: decus alieui (all three applicable to persons or things, alieui or alieui rei): to decorate with any thing, ornare or exornare aliquid re: vestire (clothe or cover, e. g., walls): to decorate the walls of a room with pictures, tabulis cubiculis parietes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturarum adornare; with garlands, sertis redimire et rosâ; sertis velare (quite cover it; e. g., a house). Vid. ORNAMENT, v.

DECORATION, ornatio; exornatio (as acts: as the ornaments themselves, cultus (taken collectively); ornatus: ornamentum (taken separately; e. g., of theatrical decoration): apparatus (the whole supply of objects with which to decorate any thing): to change the decorations (of a theatre), mutare speciem ornatibus (Virg., 5, 6, v).

DECORATOR, qui ornat, &c.

DECOROUS, || Suitable, aptus; accommodatus alieui rei or ad aliquid: conveniens, consentaneus: to be decorous or suitable, aptum consentaneumque esse: convenire. || Becoming, quod decet alieum (in general); *decens* (never decens, except in poetry and in the Silver Age): decorus (only of words and actions).

DECOROUSLY, decore: recte: ho-

nete: ut decet: apte: convenienter: commodate (suitably).

DECORTICATE, to decorticate a tree, corticem arbori in orbem detrahare; decorticare arborem: delibare arborem (the inner bark): summum corticem desquamare (the outer bark; by mistake).

DECORTICATION, decorticatio (no dictionary produces authority for delibration).

DECORUM, decorum (ὁ δὲ πρέπον; for which Quintilian uses decor): to observe decorum, decorum sequi, or servare, or custodire: to observe decorum in any thing, in aliâq re, quid decet, considerare, or videre: to have a sense of decorum, quid decet, sentire: any thing is against decorum, turpe est aliquid: it was not, then, inconsistent with decorum, decorum erat tum (with infinitive, Liv.). With decorum, decore: non indecore.

DECOY, allicere; allectare; invitare et allectare, or allectare et invitare, all alieum ad aliquid: allicere or pellicere alieum in or ad aliquid: inescare (with a bait): to decoy in many ways, multa habere invitamenta. Vid. ALLURE.

DECOY, || As an act, allectatio. || As a thing, invitamentum: incitamentum: illecebros: a decoy bird, allector: illex (Plaut., Asin., 1, 3, 68). || The place where wild ducks are decoyed, locus anatis capiendi factus, idoneus.

DECREASE, TRANS, minuire (to make less in number, magnitude, weight, and importance; opposed to augere, e. g., vectigalia; aliquid gloriam; molestias; potentiam et auctoritatem senatus): imminuere (also opposed to augere; e. g., the number of the Senate, numerum patrum; troops, copias; any body's renown, alieuius laudem): deminuire aliquid or de aliquid re (to make less by taking away from any thing; e. g., vectigalia; vires; aliquid de potestate): extenuare (to decrease by abating; e. g., sumtus; molestias; spem); levare; sublevare (to decrease by making lighter; e. g., pretium, annum; inopiam; periculum; elevare (to decrease, both in a good sense and in a bad; e. g., ægritudinem; sollicitudinem; auctoritatem; fidem alieui rei); lenire (to decrease by lessening the sensation of any thing; e. g., dolores; febrem quiete; morbum temperantia): deminuire aliquid de aliquid re (by deducting; e. g., a Grecian mina by deducting five drachmae, de min: una quinque nummos); diminuire and comminuere can not be used in this sense): detrahare aliquid de aliquid re (e. g., de totâ pecuniâ quinquagesimam partem).

DECREASE, INTRANS, decrescere (to grow less, shorter, &c.); opposed to crescere; e. g., dies, pondus, admiratio; flumina, &c.): minui; se minuire; also minuire only (to become less); imminui (to decrease inwardly); remitti; se remittere; also remittere only (to decrease or abate; e. g., of rain, cold, fever, &c.): levare; sublevare (to become lighter); leniri; mitigari (to become milder): deferlescere (to become less hot; e. g., æstus, ira, &c., deferlescit). Vid. LESSEN, INTRANS.

DECREASE, s., diminutio: imminutio: extenuatio: remissio: mitigatio: levatio [SYN. in LESSEN] (Virg., 9, 14, has quotidiana decrescentia luno; for which he uses diminutio a little before): defectio (e. g., virium). Compare the substantives with the verbs from which they are derived, under TO DECREASE.

DECREP, n., edicere (to issue a decree; of magistrates and persons in authority): sciscere (to decree by vote, especially of the people in a free state). JN. sciscere jubere (the former rather of the pibs; the latter of the whole assembled people): sancire (to decree or ratify by a decree, of lawgivers, the people, &c.): decernere (to decide after weighing the reasons, &c.): censere: placet alieui (to be of opinion: to pronounce that the thing should be so; of the Senate): cavere (to decree that for the future something should [if followed by ut] or should not [if followed by ne] be observed or take place): constituere (general term for to determine or fix): præscribere (to decree or lay down by ordinance,

as a direction and rule of conduct): to decree on penalty of death, capite sancire. There is a law which decrees that, &c., lege cautum est, ut, &c.; that not, ne; in aliqua lege cavetur or cautum est, ut, &c. There was also a public edict which decreed that, &c., decretum etiam publicum exstabat, quo cavebatur, ut: it is not decreed (by law) that—not, &c., nulla lex sancit, quo minus. || To fix or appoint by a decree, &c., decernere; any thing to any body, aliquid aliquid: constituere (to fix). To decree a triumph, &c., to any body, decernere alicui triumphum, honores, pecuniam: to decree a punishment, constituere alicui poenam: to decree a fine, dicere alicui multam.

DECREE, s., decretum (the decree of a magistrate or superior court, of the Senate, consul, praetor, &c.): edictum (the regularly-published decree of a sovereign power or superior magistrate): consilium (the conclusion come to by a deliberative body; hence, also, the decree in which such resolution is embodied). JN. consilium et decretum: lex (law): praescriptum (laid down beforehand as a direction and rule). A decree of the Senate, senatus auctoritas (so far as a decision of theirs has weight from the authority of their body and position in the state; hence of a decree either not yet sanctioned by the tribunes, or formally opposed by the interposition of their veto): senatus or patrum consilium (with reference to the deliberation that has preceded its adoption, and so far as it is formally sanctioned by the tribunes and has the force of a law): senatus or patrum decretum (a resolution of the Senate either empowering magistrates to do any important act, or confirming the acts of the assembly of the people and giving them the force of laws). A decree of the people, populi scitum (adopted by the assembly of the people, legally convened): plebiscitum (so far as proposed to the plebs (as opposed to the Senate) by a presiding magistrate, and adopted by a majority of votes): populi jussum (as far as the people had the right to require the Senate to confirm a decree of theirs, after which it had full legal validity). JN. populi scitum jussuque: by a decree of the sovereign, jussu regis or principis: leges decreta, praescripta legum; quae legibus auctor sunt: to issue a decree, edictum promovere.

DECREMENT. Vid. DECREASE.

DECREPIT, decrepitus; aetate decrepita (Cic.): confectus senectute (enfeebled by age): enervatus: annis defectus (Phaedr.).

DECREPITUDE, defectio virium; decrepita aetas (Cic.).

DECRESCENT, decrescens (decreasing): senescens (growing old): luna tum senescens, tum crescens.

DECRETAL, adj. Vid. DECRETORY.

DECRETAL, s., *codex or corpus juris Romani or Pontificii.

DECRETORY, decretorius (post-Augustan). [Vid. JUDICIAL.] A decretory, *decretum Papi.

DECRIMAL, vituperatio: reprehensio [SYN. in BLAME]; calumnia (e.g., ingenii calumnia, Cic.).

DECRY, vituperare (to blame, rail at; e.g., rhetoric, rhetoricum, Cic.): infamare (to bring into evil report, aliquid or aliqueta): diffamare (seldom, and post-Augustan); to spread evil reports of a person, so as to make him notorious): aliquidum fumum dehonestare (by spreading bad reports of him): rem suspectam infamemque criminando facere (Liv., 8, 23): criminari: invidiose criminari (Cic.; e.g., aliquidum potentiam, auctoritatem, res gestas, &c.): aliquidum laudi obestrepere (post-Augustan, Sen.); de fama or existimatione aliquidum detrudere (to slander him; try to lessen his reputation): calumniari aliquidum or aliquid (to censure maliciously). To decry the art of rhetoric, vituperare rhetoricum (Cic.); criminari rhetorici vitii (Quint.): to decry any body's achievements, criminari aliquidum res gestas argumentando (Cic.).

DECEMBRY, cibus, ds (very DECEMBENCY, } rare: e.g., proni; supini; in latera, P. in.).

DECUMBENT, *decumbens (as botanical technical term).

DECUPE. Vid. TEN-FOLD.

DECURSION, decursio, onis, m.

DECURSION, decursus (e.g., aquae, amnium); lapsus; delapsus aquae (the decursion of water on a field, Varr., R. R., 1, 6, 6).

DECURTATION. The nearest substantives are amputatio (act of cutting off; e.g., sarmentorum, Cic.); contractio (act of contracting, shortening; e.g., paginae, orationis, Cic.).

DECUSSATE, decussare (Cic.): in specie Graece littera X decussare (Col.). Decussed lines, lineae in decusses oblique (Plin.).

DEDECORATE, dedecorare; dedecore alicore.

DEDECORATION, ignominia (whether inflicted on others or brought upon one's self): labes aliquidum decoris.

DEDECOROUS, inhonestus: turpis: infamis: dedecoros (pre-classical and Silver Age, Tac.).

DEDICATE. || Consecrate, dicare; dedicare (whether to a god or a man): sacrare; consecrare (to a god; vid. SYN. in CONSECRATE): inaugurare (to dedicate after consulting the augurs): to dedicate an altar to Jupiter, Jovi aram dicare (also aram dedicare, consecrare): a temple to a god, deo templum sacrare or consecrare; deo delubrum dedicare. || Inscribe a book with any body's name; a book to any body, alicui librum dicare or dedicare (used after the Augustan Age, Quint., Phaedr., Plin.): librum ad aliquidum mittere (to send a book to any body, which Cicero uses as the customary phrase in his time for dicare and dedicare: vid. Cat. Maj., 1, 3; N. D., 1, 7, 16: so librum mittere aliquidum, e.g., libros, quos Septimio misi, Var.); librum alicui despondere (to intend to dedicate it to, Cic., Att., 13, 12, 3). "Dedicated to M. Brutus" [on the title-page of a book], ad M. Brutum (without any participle). || Give up to; devote to, dicare (e.g., hunc totum diem tibi, Cic.; tuum studium meae laudi, Cic.): to dedicate one's self to any thing, alicui rei se tradere, or se dedere; alicui rei operam dare: to dedicate one's self to the service of the state, patriam se dedere, or se dovovere; rei publicae se tradere: to dedicate one's self wholly to the service of the gods, totum se vertere in cultum deorum: to dedicate one's time to any thing, tempus consecrare in aliqua re: one's talents to any thing, ingenium conferre ad aliquid. Vid. DEVOTE.

DEDICATE, } dicatus: dedicatus: DEDICATED, } sacratum; consecratum; sacer (holy, as belonging to the gods). || Devotee, i. e., deditus alicui rei.

DEDICATION, dedicatio (dedication of a thing): consecratio (dedication of a person; e.g., of a priest: vid. INSCAIPIT, Grut., 303, 2. On the distinction between dedication and consecratio, vid. CONSECRATE): inauguratio is without classical authority: dicatio (Cic., not in this sense). || Dedication of a book, *dedicatio.

DEDICATOR, qui dicat; qui consecrat, &c.

DEDITION, traditio: deditio (the act of yielding up).

DEDUCE, ducere, or deducere a or ex, &c.; one's race, one's origin from any body, genus deducere ab aliquo; originem deducere or trahere ab aliquo; originem sui ad aliquem referre: to deduce any thing from God, Deum facere aliquidum rei effectorem. || Infer, vid.

DEDUCEMENT, Vid. INFERENCE.

DEDUCIBLE. Vid. INFERRABLE.

DEDUCT. || To take away; e.g., to deduct any thing from a sum total, detrudere, deducere aliquidum de summa; detrudere aliquidum de tota pecunia (e.g., quinquagesimam partem): deductionem or decemtionem de pecunia facere. To deduct 10 per cent., *remissionem centesimarum denarium facere. If = subtrahit, deducere ului (Cic., Off., 1, 8, 59; in this sense, detrudere would not be Latin); to deduct any thing from weight, subtrahere aliquidum e pondere: not to deduct a far-

thing from any body, nullum minimum cuiquam deducere. Not a single farthing can be deducted, non potest triobolium lunc abesse (Plaut.).

DEDUCTION. || Abatement, deduction: without any deduction, sine ulla deductione: to make a deduction, deductionem, decemtionem de pecunia facere: to pay without deduction, solidum solvere. || Syllogistic inference, conclusio: is not this a right deduction? satisne hoc conclusum videtur?

DEED. || Thing done [vid. ACT, s.]: in very deed, re; revera, reapse; re et veritate (not in words merely); sane; profecto (forms of assurance): not in word, but in deed, non verbis, sed re. || Writing containing a contract, syngrapha (Plaut., syngraphus: as signed by both parties); tabula (also with the genitive of what the deed referred to; e.g., locationis). [Vid. CONTRACT.] To draw up a deed or contract, syngrapham conscribere (after syngraphum conscribere, Plaut., Asin., 4, 1, 1); tabulas conficere (general term).

DEEM. || Think; to judge, opinari: putare: arbitrari: censere: existimare: aestimare: ruri: judicare: sentire et judicare. Vid. THINK for SYN. and phrases.

DEEP, altus (what recedes from a surface by height or depth; hence, relatively "high" or "deep"; e.g., deep water, aqua; a river, flumen; roots, radices; wound caused by a thrust, plaga. The figurative translation of "deep" by altus for magnus, summus, is foreign to classical prose): profundus (entering deep into the ground; e.g., the sea, mare (whereas mare altum means both the deep sea and the high sea); a whirlpool, gurgis. In its figurative meaning, profundus means what is "unlimited," "unbridled," and therefore does not belong to "deep"): depressus; demissus (lying low; e.g., country, loca): in altitudinem depressus (e.g., vallis; opposed to late patens, Hirt.); latus (of horizontal depth; e.g., of the depth of a house): gravis (of sound; base, opposed to acutus; e.g., tone, sonus; vox; vocis genus): arctus or (rather) artus (fast; of sleep): magnus (great; e.g., affliction, luctus): summus (very great, calm, quiet; tranquillitas; silence, silentium; learning, eruditio). || "The measure of the depth" is expressed by altus with the accusative (later with the ablative), or in altitudine with genitive; but the latter only when the statement is that any thing is made or becomes of that depth, consequently only with verb or participle. So with latus or in latitudine, of horizontal depth: three feet deep, tres pedes altus, latus: a place ten feet deep, locus in altitudine pedum decem depressus: a house ten feet deep, domus, quae in latitudine pedum decem extracta est: very deep, praestus; infinita altitudo; in mirandam altitudinem depressus: deep peace, placidissima pax; In the deepest peace, in intimo sinu pacis (Plin., Paneg., 56, 4, in such relations as gerere consulatum): to live in the deepest peace, placidissima pace uti or frui (later, profundissima pace florere): bring in a state of the deepest peace, pacatissimam (e.g., of a town or province): to be lying in a deep sleep, arte (arctus) dormire: to be in deep affliction, in summo esse luctu: to be deep in thought, in cogitatione defixum esse: to have a deep insight into any thing, accuratum aliquidum rei cogitationem habere: to draw a deep sigh, alte suspiria petere (Plaut.); ab imo pectore suspirare or suspiria ducere (Ov.): to pierce deep into the body, alte in corpus descendere (of a spear, &c.): a deep furrow, sulcus altius impressus (Cic.): to make a deep furrow, sulcum alte imprimere: to make a ditch three feet deep, fossam tres pedes altum deprimere; scrobem trium in altitudine pedum defodere: to dip one's nose deep into one's drink, nares in bibendo altius mergere: to penetrate deeper, penitus penetrare (e.g., of a wound): to lie deep, in loco depresso, or demisso situm esse (of a country); penitus abditum esse (to be deeply hidden; e.g., in the earth of gold, silver, &c.); in profundo demersum or abstrusum esse (figuratively, of truth)

deep sunk eyes, oculi conditi: to strike deep root, altius radices agere: capere radices (Cat., Plin., properly); penitus immittere radices (Quint., figuratively): to have struck deep root [vid. DEEPLY]: they spring up quickly because they have no deep root, ut quæ summo solo sparsa sunt semina, celerius se effundunt (Quint., 1, 3, 5, figuratively): deep-rooted [vid. DEEPLY]: deep-rooted vice, vitium penitus defixum et herens (Cic.); vitium aduatum et pravialidum (Tac.): deep-rooted affection, amor penitus insitus. A deep bed (of a river), pressus in solum alveus (Curt.): a very deep cavern, vasto recessu submotâ spelunca (Virg.): to dig deep, altius terram effodere (Cic.): to dig deep ditches, scrobes in profundum agere (Plin.): to dig deep, depressus pastinare (Col.; e. g., the soil for vines): to penetrate deep into a country, interiores regiones petere; ad interiores regiones penetrare. || CUNNING (e. g., not easily fathomed), astutus; callidus; versutus: veterator; vafer; subdôlus, &c. JN. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus: versutus et callidus; callidus et acutus ad fraudem; veterator et callidus. [Vid. CUNNING.] || Profound, deeply learned, subtilis (of persons and things): ingenii acuminè valens; acerrimo et acutissimo ingenio (of persons): obscurus: occultus: involutus: absconditus: reconditus: abstrusus. JN. occultus et quasi involutus: reconditus et abstrusus (hard to understand; of things). A deep discussion, disputatio subtilis et abstrusa: disputatio paulo abstrusior (Cic.): without entering upon any deep discussion, remotâ subtilitate discedendi: deep learning, summa or præclara eruditio: litera non vulgaris, sed quædam interiores et recondite: a deep thinker, homo subtilis: to be a deep thinker, acute, subtiliter cogitare; subtiliter et acutum esse in cogitando (after Cic.); subtiliter esse disputatorem (Cic.). || Dark (of color), nigrans or nigricans (blackish); austerus (opposed to bright, floridus): adstrictus (opposed to excitatus, Plin.): nubilus et pressus (Solin.).

DEEP, s., altum (the high sea; opposed to coast or haven): salum (the open sea, adâos; opposed to haven): mare (general term): pelagus and pontus are used by the poets only: Oceanus; mare oceanus (the main, of which seas are parts): to commit one's self to the deep, navigationi se committere: to launch into the deep, navem solvere; also merely solvere; altum petere; in altum provehi. Vid. SEA.

DEEPEEN, deprimere (to fix deeper in the ground; opposed to tollere, allevare; e. g., a building, vadem): *majorem in altitudinem deprimere (after mirandum in altitudinem depressus, &c.): altius imprimere (e. g., a furrow, sulcum): excavare (to hollow out; e. g., the shores): depressus fodere (Sen., Cons. ad Helv., 9; e. g., specus). || To make darker; to deepen the darkness, densare tenebras (after Virg., obtentâ densantur nocte tenebre): to deepen a color, colori austeritatem dare (Plin.): colorem adstringere or stringere (opposed to exaltare, to make it brighter, Plin.): to deepen colors that are too bright, nimis floridis coloribus austeritatem dare (Plin., 35, 10). || In crease (e. g., sorrow, &c.), angere dolorem, molestiam, &c.).

DEEPLY, alte; profunde; penitus (inwardly): valde; vehementer (e. g., to feel pain or affliction): deeply afflicted, graviter afflictus; mazore profligatus (Cic.): deeply-rooted, altis radibus defixus (properly and figuratively; e. g., virtue, Cic.): inveteratus (figuratively, of habits, hatred, &c.): very deeply rooted, altissimis defixa radibus (e. g., virtue, Cic.): deeply rooted in any body, penitus defixus in aliquo (e. g., fault): a deeply-rooted opinion, opinio penitus insita: deeply-rooted evils, mala inveterata, fixa (Cic.): to be deeply rooted, altis radices agere (properly); inveterascere (figuratively, of habits, &c.): to be very deeply rooted, penitus immissa radibus niti (Quint., 1, 3, fig.). More under DEEP. To impress deeply on one's heart, animo suo penitus mandare aliquid. || Cunningly, astute; callide; versute; vafre; subdole. || Profoundly, subtiliter: abscondite (e. g., discredere).

DEEPNESS. || Depth, vid. || Craft, cunning, vid.

DEER, dama (fallow-deer, Plin., V. H., &c.: as masculine, only Virg. and Stat.; compare Quint., 9, 3, 6): cervus (general term, feminine, cervæ): deer-hunting, venatio or venatus cervorum. A deer-stealer, * prædo cervorum: to practice deer-stealing, * furtim cervos interciperi: deer-skin, * pellis damæ or cervi, capræ, &c.).

DEFAUCE, deformare (to disfigure): turpare (to make ugly). Sometimes corrupture: depravare: in pejus mutare, vertere or (Hor.) fingere.

DEFACED, deformatus; deformis; depravatus: defaced by errors, mendosus (as a book, &c.).

DEFACEMENT, deformatio (e. g., tantæ majestatis, Lit.): depravatio (both as act): deformitas; turpitude (as a state).

DEFALCATE, injuriâ detrahere aliquid de aliquâ re (wrongfully to make a deduction from any thing; e. g., from any body's wages or salary, de aliquis mercede, Cic., Verr., 3, 78, 182): fraudare or defraudare aliquem aliquâ re (general term, to cheat any body of any thing).

DEFALCATION, deductio (from a sum total): without any defalcation, sine ullâ deductione: to pay without defalcation, solidum solvere.

DEFAMATION, calumnia (false accusation): criminatio (slander; the blackening of a man's character): obtrectatio (malicious disparaging; often in plural).

DEFAMATORY, calumniosus (defaming others; late): falsas criminationes continens (containing slander): probrosus (Tac.). A defamatory poem, carmen probrosum (Tac.). A defamatory libel, libellus famosus. The libels of the ancients were mostly in verse; hence cormen probrosum (Tac.) or famosum (Hor.): carmen, quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (Cic.): elogium (written on a person's door, Plaut., Merc., 2, 3, 74): carmen referunt contumellis aliquis (Tac.). To compose a defamatory libel against any body, carmen probrosum facere in aliquem (after Tac.); carmine probroso diffamare aliquem (Tac.); carmen ad infamiam aliquis edere (Suet., Oct., 53): maulum in aliquem carmen condere (Hor.): to publish a defamatory libel, * carmen probrosum or famosum vulgare (all these suppose that it is in poetry): libellum ad infamiam aliquis edere (Suet., Oct., 55); aliquem scriptis atrocibus diffamare.

DEFAME, aliqui infamiam movere; aliquem infamare (to bring any body into ill repute): aliquem variis rumoribus differre; aliquem diffamare (to spread reports against any body; diffamare, post-Augustin., Tac.): calumniari (to accuse falsely, and from base motives): criminari (to blacken, and render suspected by false accusations); any body to any body, aliquem apud aliquem: de famâ or existimatione aliquis detrachere (to detract from any body's good name): maledicere aliqui (to speak ill of any body): probrum inferre (e. g., castis, Cic.): behind the back, de aliquo absente detrahendi causâ maledice contumelioseque dicere (Cic., Off., 1, 37, 134); aliqui absenti male loqui (Ter., Phorm., 2, 3, 25): I am defamed, detrahatur de meâ famâ.

DEFANER, homo maledicus (one who speaks ill of any body from malice): maledicus conviciator (when done with clamor and vulgar abuse): calumniator (a malignant slanderer).

DEFATIGATE. Vid. FATIGUE, v. DEFATIGATION, fatigatio; defatigatio: lassitudo.

DEFAULT, defectio; defectus (with the genitive: both express omission or defect; the first as an act; the latter as a condition). || Default, as a law-term, vadimonium desertum: to let judgement go by default, ad diem, or ad vadimonium non venire; vadimonium deserere: se non sistere. || Failure (vid.). || "In default of" by circumlocution with verbs, decess, deficiere, &c.: in default of arms, quum tela deficient or deficerent (Cæs.): in default of arms, they seized upon sticks and stones, * arva quum deessent (or deessent, if they had before had some), saxa

et ligna corripuerunt; to have recourse to lies in default of argument, * idoneo argumento deficiente, ad mendacia configere.

DEFAULTER. || One who lets judgement go by default, qui ad diem non venit; qui vadimonium deserit: qui se non sistit. || Pecuniary defaulter, peculator (who pecuniates, Cic.): qui pecuniam publicam auverit: qui peculatum facit or fecit. To be brought to trial as a defaulter, peculatus accusari: to be a convicted defaulter, dampnari peculatus: dampnari pecunie publicæ.

DEFEASANCE, * conditio pactum (or testamentum, &c.) irritum faciens, tollens, &c. Sometimes exceptio may do (which is the general term for the plea by which the defendant endeavors to meet a charge; hence, also, "a plea in defeasance of any thing"); or adjunctio (a condition by which any thing is limited).

DEFEASIBLE, quod alibi, rescindi, abrogari, irritum fieri potest.

DEFEAT, v. || Conquer (vid.), vincere; superare; the enemy, hostem fundere fugareque; aliqui cladem afferre, or inferre; aliquem prosternere; aliqui detrimentum inferre. || To frustrate, ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere: disturbare (e. g., a marriage, nuptias): disjicere (e. g., an affair, rem; plans, consilia, Lit.): discutere (e. g., rem, Cic.; consilia, &c.). JN. discutere et comprimere: to completely defeat any body's plans, conturbare aliqui omnes rationes: to defeat any body's hopes, spem fallere, ludere, destituere: one's hopes are defeated, spes ad irritum cadit, or redigitur, or by spe excidere; a spe decidere; spe defici: if my hopes are defeated, si spes destituit: to be defeated, irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, or recidere, or venire: unless some accident had defeated his plans, nisi aliqui casus ejus consilium peremisset: death defeats all one's hopes and plans, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit. || Resist with success, to defeat an attack, impetum ferre (to stand it): impetum (hostium) propulsare (to stand it, and also drive the enemy back). || To defeat or annul, aliquid rescindere (e. g., a will, contract, verdict, &c.); aliquid irritum facere. Vid. ANNUL.

DEFEAT, s. || Overthrow, the state of an army completely routed, cædes (general term): strages (the defeat of the enemy, when heaps are slain): internecio (a defeat in which all are slain to a man, no quarter being given): when the Romans speak of a defeat which they themselves have suffered, they employ euphemistic expressions, such as adversa pugna, or adversum prælium (vid. Lit., 8, 31; 7, 29), or incommodum (vid. Cic., Lat., 3, 10; Cæs., B. G., 1, 3), or detrimentum (vid. Cæs., B. G., 5, 52; 6, 34, &c.), or calamitas (vid. Cic., Brut., 3, 12; Cæs., B. G., 1, 30; Liv., 2, 12): to inflict a defeat, atterere dare, or edere, or facere; on any body [vid. TO DEFEAT]: a great defeat, aliquem ingenti cæde prosternere: to inflict a complete defeat on any body, aliquem ad internecionem edere: to suffer a defeat, cladem pugna, or merely cladem, or calamitatem, or incommodum, or detrimentum accipere: a complete defeat, ad internecionem cædi, or deleri; ad internecionem venire: if we should suffer a defeat, si adversa pugna eveniret. || Defeat, or complete frustration, frustratio aliquis rei (e. g., legis, Lin. [the making it practically of no effect]): and absolutely. Not Cic.; Planc. ap. Cic.; Varr.: delictio; extinctio; eversio.

DEFECCATE, defecare (e. g., vinum, Colvm.): purgare; expurgare; purum facere; all used both properly and figuratively. || Purify, vid.

DEFECATION, purgatio (general term, purificatio is a bad word): lustratio (defecation by expiatory sacrifice): defecatio (very late; Tert., Anim., 27).

DEFECT, vitium (æxia, any physical or moral imperfection, as a quality, not deserving of punishment, but of censure; also any natural defect to which no blame is attached; e. g., of the body, of the organ of speech, oris): quod deest (what is wanting; opposed to quod abundat atque af-

fluit; or to excess, quod asuperest, superat or redundant; full of defects (= faults), mendosus: free from defects, ab omni vitio vacuus, vitio purus (free from physical and moral defects; of persons and things); emendatus (of writings): to be without defects, sine vitio esse; vitia carere or vacare (of persons and things); if there is no defect in any thing, si nihil est in aliqua rei viti (Cic.; e. g., in tecto, parietibus, Cic.); to perceive defects in any body, in aliquo vitia videre: if any thing is suffering from any defect, si deest aliqui rei quippiam (Cic.). I have two defects which prevent me, &c., duas mihi res, quominus, &c., desunt (e. g., duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, de-fuisse, Cic.); to supply a defect, quod defectus, aliquid rei, explere (Cic., Brut., 42, 154): to supply the defects of any thing, supplere aliquid (e. g., of your library, bibliothecam tuam, Cic.); or imperfectum aliquid supplere (Sua., Ces., 56); partem relictam explere (to supply a portion that the thing has not yet had): excess is better than defect, satius est aliquid superesse (aliquid rei) quam deesse: to see the defects of others, and to forget one's own, aliorum vitia cernere, obliuisci suorum (Cic., Tusc., 3, 30, 73); magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquitur (Cic., Off., 1, 41, 146): aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (Sen., De Ira, 2, 28, 6). The defect of any thing in the one is equal to the excess of it in the other, quanti alteri deest aliquid rei, tantum alteri superest: defectus (= "the ceasing," "failing," &c., Plin.; e. g., lactis) is rare, except in the elder Plin.: defectio (= defect caused by the ceasing or failing of any thing) is classical in this sense, but must not be used of any other kind of defect. Vid. FACT.

DEFECTION. || A falling away, defectio; from any body, ab aliquo: rebellio; rebellum (both mean a renewal of war on the side of a people reduced to peace; the last occurs in Liv., 42, 21): transfugium; transitio ad hostem (a going over of soldiers to the enemy): a defection from one's religion, * defectio a sacris: to try to bring about any body's defection, aliquid animi ad defectionem sollicitare: to drive any body to defection, aliquid in societatem defectionis impellere. Vid. REVOLT.

DEFECTIVE, mancus; non integer (not complete): non perfectus; imperfectus; suis numeris non absolutus (unfinished): non commodus (not good of its sort): vitiosus (blemished): it is better for a narrative to be redundant than defective, satius est, aliquid narrationi superesse, quam deesse. The grammatical term defective is defectivus (e. g., a defective verb, verbum defectivum).

DEFECTIVELY, imperfecte; haud commode: vitiose.

DEFENCE. || Protection, tutela (defence in as far as it has any thing under careful inspection, and averts from it whatever may be hurtful, for which meaning protectio is late Latin): praesidium (defence, in as far as through it one is sheltered, and can fly to it for refuge when in need of help): defensio (the defence or act by which one wards off damage or danger whencesoever proceeding): tutamentum (Liv.; means of defence): patrociniū (the defence or fatherly protection which a patron affords to his client, or protego): to undertake any body's defence, aliquid in fidem recipere (as a superior, general, &c.); aliquid patrociniū suscipere (as a patron or advocate): to look to or fly to any body for defence, se in fidem aliquid committere; se in fidem aliquid suscipere conferre: se aliquid in clientelam et fidem dare; aliquid fidem sequi (vid. Her., Ces., B. G., 4): that the defence of the city should be committed to the old men, seniores ad urbis custodiam ad praesto essent (Lir.). || Vindication, excusatio (apology): purgatio (justification): responsio: causae dictio, or actio (defence before a court by a speech, &c.): to call upon any body for his defence, rationem aliquid reddere iubere (call him to account): to undertake the defence of a cause,

patrociniū causam suscipere: to decline the defence, patrociniū aliquid rei repudiare: to conduct one's defence, ipsum pro se dicere: to write one's defence, or draw up a defence in writing, defensionem aue causae scribere. || Resistance, defensio; means of defence, tutamen (general term); arma (arms); * quae ad aliquid tuendum or ad locum tuendum parantur: to prepare for defence, ad resistendum or ad vim propulsandum se parere (of a person): muros instruere (of a besieged general or force putting the walls in a state of defence; vid. Her., ad B. G., 7, 18): to put a fortress in a state of defence, castellum munire ac rebus necessariis instruere: to make a stout defence, fortiter repugnare or resistere: without any means of defence [vid. DEFENCELESS]. || Defensive works; fortification, operis munition; opus (or opera) munitionesque; also munitiones only, or munimenta, plural; opera, um, n.: propugnaculum (figuratively, the art of defence or fortification, * ars muniendi; * architectura militaris: the natural means of defence (of a city) nativa praesidia (urbis, Cic.).

DEFENCELESS, inermis (without arms): armis exutus (disarmed): impeditus (prevented from using arms); intutus (unprotected): defensoribus nudatus (deprived of defenders; both of places): indefensus (Liv., undefended): sine praesidio; non tutus: non munitus (of a town, &c.).

DEFEND, defendere; defensare (to defend any body or any thing from an actual attack, whether with arms or words: defensare has the accessory notion of great activity and perseverance; against or from any body or any thing, ab aliquo and ab aliqua re, and contra aliquid): tueri: tutari (protect; to defend from possible attacks, from dangers, whether with arms or words; against or from any body or any thing, ab aliquo, or ab aliqua re, or contra aliquid, or aliquid): tegere; protegere (to defend with arms, or other means of defence; protegere, also with words; to defend any body in any thing, tegere aliquid in aliqua re). Jx. defendere et protegere ab aliqua re or contra aliquid: propugnare pro aliqua re (be its champion; to fight for with arms or words). Jx. defendere et propugnare: aliquid praesidio esse (to be a bulwark, a protector): prohibere aliquid (to keep a thing afar off; to ward it off; of things; e. g., medicines: to defend any thing or any body from any thing or any body, prohibere aliquid ab aliquo or aliquid ab aliqua re; e. g., agros populationibus prohibere, Lir.; aliquid contumeliosis militum conviciis, Ces., injurias ab aliquo, Ces.): dicere pro aliquo, or pro aliqua re (to make a speech in defence, to plead his cause; especially in a court of justice): patrociniū aliquid rei aliquid rei suscipere; aliquid rei aliquid rei patrociniari (to defend or take any body or any thing under one's patronage, and speak for): to defend any body (in a court of justice), causam aliquid defendere or dicere (to plead his cause); aliquid in jure cavere (Cic., of a jurist giving his client the necessary forms and precautions): to defend people (in a court of justice as an advocate), causas defensare or tueri; any body before the praetor, defendere aliquid apud praetorem; any body against unjust accusers, defendere aliquid contra iniquos; any body's innocence, defendere innocentiam aliquid; any body's reputation, propugnare pro aliquid fama: to defend one's self, defendere ipsum sese (in a general sense); dicere ipsum pro se (in a court of justice): se purgare (to defend one's self successfully in a court of justice); vim vi repellere (from violence): to defend one's self from any body's anger, se tutari ab aliquid ira: to defend any body from cold, a frigore defendere (Virg.), munire (Col.): from the heat, tutari a calore (Cic.); one's life, defendere vitam: to defend one's life and reputation, defendere caput et famam (Cic.): to permit any body to defend himself, defensionem aliquid dare (Cic.): to defend the frontiers, tueri fines ab incursionibus hostium (Cic.); any thing against fire, aliquid contra ignem firmare; against frost and

storm, a frigore et tempestate munire, any body carefully against wind, cold, and rain, aliquid diligenter munire a vento, frigore, pluvia. || To fortify, firmare (to make secure); against any thing, contra aliquid: munire (to fortify); against any thing, ab aliqua re, contra or adversus aliquid: seipsum (to defend by a trench, or fence of any sort): custodire (to defend or guard against detriment by vigilant inspection): to defend (by surrounding), circummunire: to defend a garden against the forcible entry of men, hortum munire ab incursum hominum: to defend the pass by a strong redoubt, fauces regionis valido munimento seipsum: defended by the nature of the ground, loci natura munitus; situ naturali munitus; both by nature and art, et natura loci et manu, or operibus et loco munitus; quam manu munitus, tum natura loci: natura has defended Italy by the Alps, Alpibus munit Italianam natura.

DEFENDANT, reus (in a criminal process; opposed to accusetor): is unde petitur; also possessor (in a civil process about meum and tuum; opposed to petitur): to be counsel for the defendant, pro reo dicere; aliquid adesse (in judicio).

DEFENDER, defensor (one who wards off hostile attacks): propugnator (the champion who, with arms in his hand, defends any thing): Jx. assertor only Quintilian and Suetonius: tutor (the defender who takes any thing under his protection): patronus (the patron who defends the rights of his clients): the defender or advocate in a court of law [vid. ADVOCATE]: to have any body for one's defender, esse in aliquid tutela; esse in aliquid tutela et fide; esse in aliquid clientela.

DEFENSIBLE, quod defendi potest, &c.

DEFENSIVE. By circumlocution: defensive preparations, * quae ad aliquid tuendum, or ad locum tuendum parantur: a defensive alliance, * foedus ad bellum defendendum initum: a defensive and offensive alliance, * foedus ad bella et repellenda et inferenda initum or factum: a defensive war, bellum, quod defendendo geritur: defensive arms, arma, quae sunt ad tegendum (opposed to arma, quae sunt ad nocendum, offensive arms): on the defensive, defendendo: to act on the defensive, ad vim propulsandam se parere.

DEFENSIVELY, defendendo.

DEFER. || To put off to another time, differre; proferre; conferre (with the distinction, that by differre the time of putting off may either be fixed or not; whereas proferre and conferre, for which transferre seldom stands, intimate that the time of putting off is fixed): procrastinare; differre et procrastinare (to put off to the following day, especially in a dilatory manner): producere: prolatare (e. g., comitia: diem): rejicere in or ad (with accusative); to put off what should be done now; also reservare: protrudere (to thrust off); e. g., comitia in mensem Januariū): to defer from one day to another, diem ex die ducere or prolatare; any thing from day to day, rem in dies proferre ac procrastinare (Cic.): to defer the payment of a debt, solutionem nominis sustinere (Cic.): to defer it to another time, in aliud tempus differre, proferre or rejicere; to the next day, aliquid differre in crastinum; aliquid in posterum diem conferre: to defer for some days, aliquid dies proferre or promovere; a wedding, proderet nuptiis aliquot dies (Ter.): to defer passing sentence on a person accused (till the third day after his trial, or later), compendiarie reum: to defer the sentence (in order to afford the accused ample means of defence), ampliare reum. || To defer to or pay deference to, aliquid obsequi or morigerari; aliquid obsequi voluntati morem gerere: aliquid obtemperare.

DEFERENCE, observantia (especially the deference which one actually pays to any body: vid. Cic., Invent., 2, 22, 66): reverentia (deference, or due respect, accompanied with something of a reverential awe): veneration: verecundia (a deference that is stronger than reverentia; a heartfelt respect for the high worth of a person): deference is due to parents, reverentia debe-

tur parentibus: to show or pay deference to any body, aliquem observare; aliquem colere et observare, eo vereri et colere; aliquem vere eri; reverentiam adversus aliquem adhibere; reverentiam alicui habere or prestare: to pay the greatest deference to any body, aliquem summā observantia colere; aliquem colere et observare diligenter; perhonorificum esse in aliquem; veneratione aliquem prosequi: he pays me no deference, nihil mihi tribuit (Cic.). I have never been wanting in deference to you, mihi in te nunquam observantia defuit (Cic.): we should pay deference to the old, æquum est senibus obsequi (Ter.): to pay no deference to any body, negligere aliquem.

DEFERENTIAL, aliquem observans (toward any body, alicuius): reverens; venerabilis [SYN. of substantives in DEFERENCE]. I hope that he will always show you a deferential respect, cum semper spero tui fore observantem.

DEFERENTIALLY, reverenter: to accost any body deferentially, aliquem reverenter (issime) alloqui.

DEFIANCE, provocatio: to take arms in answer to a defiance, adversus aliquem provocantem arma capere (vid. Lit., 4, 8): to bid defiance to any body, provocare or lacerare aliquem ad pugnam [vid. ro CHALLENGE]: to set any body at defiance, contumacem esse in aliquem: contumacius parere alicui (to oppose a person whom one should obey in an obstinate, refractory manner)—(confidenter) resistere alicui (to resist a person); confidenter resistenter respondere (to answer with daring resistance): to set any thing at defiance, contumacem esse adversus aliquid (e. g., imperia patris); contumaciter spernere (to set at naught in the spirit of defiance; e. g., imperia validiorum); contumaciter resistere alicui rei (e. g., sculpture, Plin.; speaking of an extremely hard stone); contemnere aliquid (to despise what it might be thought dangerous to overlook; e. g., orania iura humana); obviam ire alicui rei: se offerre alicui rei (to encounter it; e. g., periculis): in defiance of any body, adversus alicuius voluntatem; aliquo invito (against his will); adversus (against; e. g., in defiance of that decree [of the Senate], adversus id senatus consultum); often by ablative absolute with neglectus, contemtus; in defiance of my entreaties, contemtis or neglectis precibus meis; vid. "in SPIRE OF"

DEFICIENCY, defectio; defectus (with the genitive; expresses deficiency, as the want of any thing; the first as casual, the last as a condition; in the sense of intellectual and moral imperfection, they are used in modern Latin only, without ancient authority): vitium (includes deficiency of any sort, and therefore imperfection, intellectual and moral): *quod deest or desideratur (what is wanting to make a thing complete): pars relicta (the part left undone); complete deficiency of every thing, omnium rerum inopia; summa angustia rerum necessarium: deficiency of money, pecuniæ or argenti penuria [DEFECTUS pecuniæ, late]; inopia argenti or argentaria; difficultas rei nummaria, or difficultas nummaria; angustia rei familiaris: deficiency of water, penuria aquarum: deficiency of water in the brooks, defectus aquarum circa rivos: deficiency of friends, penuria amicorum: to suffer from deficiency of any thing, aliquā re carere (not to have it); aliquā re egere, indigere (to be sorry that one has not got it); *alicuius rei inopiā laborare, premi; also merely ab aliquā re laborare; aliquā re premi; alicuius rei inopiā affici (e. g., consiliis, Cic.): from a deficiency of arguments, inopia argumentorum: there is a great deficiency of any thing, magna est alicuius rei penuria: deficiency of provisions (corn), rei frumentariæ inopia, or angustia, or difficultas: to supply the deficiency of corn, rei frumentariæ moderi; rem frumentariam expedire: to supply a deficiency, partem relictam explere (the thing a part left undone); Inopiam alicuius rei lenire, levare (to supply it partially); aliquā re anguste ut (to be obliged to use it sparingly); the deficiencies of any thing (faultiness), v. endo-

sa alicuius rei natura (Hor., Sat., 1, 6, 66). Vid. DEFECT.

DEFICIENT. Vid. DEFECTIVE.
DEFIER, provocator (Just. and Gell.; a peculiar kind of gladiator, Cic., Sext., 64, 134).

DEFILE, TR., maculare; commaculare; maculis aspergere (especially to stain what is white); contaminare (to sully the purity of any thing); inquinare (to pollute, with the accessory notion of destroying the beauty of any thing); polluere (implies a desecration of what is holy and pure); spurcare; conspurcare (to make dirty, with the accessory notion of disgust; scarcely ever used in the elevated style); violare (to dishonor, to flout, and also to profane); to defile one's hands with blood, manus suas sanguine cruentare: to be defiled with the blood of kinsmen, parricidio contaminari: to be defiled with lust, vitam oblinere libidine; libidinis inquinari.

VID. STAIN, POLLUTE.
DEFILE, INTR., perhaps in acie procedere: to defile, or march through a narrow pass, per angustias iter habere: the army defiles through a mountain pass covered with woods, agmen per saltum porrigitur (Tac., Ann., 1, 51, 3).

DEFILE, angustie (a narrow pass through a chain of mountains); fauces (a narrow pass, opening into a wider space).

DEFILEMENT, contaminatio: pollutio (both of a later age); macula; labes (the stain itself): free from defilement, inviolatus (opposed to pollutus); defilement of a maid, vitatio (the act); vitium virgini oblatum (as thing done); moral defilement, labes aliqua decoris. Vid. POLLUTION.

DEFILER (of a female), stuprator; constuprator.

DEFINABLE, quod definiri potest.

DEFINE. || To give a logical definition of, definire (to fix the limits, so that the thing may be accurately distinguished from other things): circumscribere (to limit the meaning, so that too much may not be comprehended under it, &c.). JN. circumscribere et definire: dicere et quasi circumscribere verbis: definitione declarare: constituere, qui sint in aliqua re fines (to limit a moral problem, &c., Cic.): to define the notion of duty, definire, quid sit officium; the general notion of any thing, universam et propriam alicuius (rei) vim definire completeque; propriam alicuius rei vim definitione declarare: to define in a few words, brevi circumscribere et definire; definire rem verbis et breviter describere: to define the term man, dicere et quasi circumscribere verbis, quid homo sit (Cic.): it is of great importance how you define the office of a tribune, plurimum interest, quid esse tribunatum putes. Fortitude is correctly defined by the Stoics to be, &c., probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, quum eam—esse dicunt, &c. (Cic.): which they define to be, &c., quod sic definiunt ut (id) vult esse, &c.: the former term is usually defined thus, illud superius sic fere definiunt solent: to define the proper limits of friendship, constituere, qui sint in amicitia fines et quasi termini diligendi (Cic.). || To determine the extent of any thing with precision, definire: circumscribere: terminare (e. g., fines imperii; regiones, &c.); limitare (very rare; questionem, Varr.). Vid. TO LIMIT.

DEFINER, qui definit, &c.

DEFINITE. || Fixed, status; constitutus: finitus; definitus (define or closely defined): certus destinatusque (e. g., opinions, sententia, Cic.; persons, persone, Quint.); certus (certain, decided). JN. certo et definitis praeconstitutis (fixed beforehand): a definite day, dies dictus, constitutus, praestitutus; certus: definite expenses, *expensæ statæ (opposed to sumtus fortuiti); definite income, relictus stati: to express a definite opinion, *certam sententiam exprimere: to have or entertain a definite opinion on no subject whatever, nullam rem aperte judicare.

DEFINITELY, certo or certe [SYN. in CERTAINLY]: definite (with a statement of all the peculiarities, &c.; opposed to generatim) disertè (in express terms; not disertis verbis): ex destinato:

destinato (post-Augustan, Suet.; with *ad liberate intentionem*).

DEFINITION, finitio; definitio (a strict definition): explicatio (an explanation). To give a definition of; vid. TO DEFINE.

DEFINITIVE, { DEFINITE DEFINITIVELY, } and DEFINITIVE-
LY.] To answer definitively, sine ulla dubitatione respondere: a definitive sentence, sententia, quæ omnis controversia dirimitur; or, quæ his judicatur: sententia terminalis (late technical term, Cod. Just.); to pronounce a definitive sentence, item judicare (Hor.).

DEFLAGRABLE. Vid. COMBUSTIBLE.

DEFLAGRATION, deflagratio; conflatio. Vid. COMBUSTION.

DEFLECT, deflectere (both transitively and intransitively; properly and figuratively; de aliqua re, of a local relation; e. g., de recta regione, viâ, spatio; ab aliqua re, figuratively; e. g., a veritate, proposito, amicitia; intransitively, deflecti or deflectere): declinare: degerdi (these three all imply the consent of the will, and are used both properly and figuratively): aberrare (to deflect without consciousness and the consent of the will, properly and figuratively). Vid. "TURN aside."

DEFLECTION, deflectio; deflectio or deviation from the straight path, declinatio [DEFLECTIO, Macrob.; deflectus, Val. Max.]: to make a deflection, deflectere, &c. Vid. TO DEFLECT.

DEFLOURATION. || Act of deflouring, (a) A female, vitatio: vitium or stuprum per vim mulieri alatum. (b) A thing, deformatio. || Selection of the best, flos: *optima (noun plural).

DEFLOUR, stuprare or constuprare aliquam; alicuius pudicitie vim atque vitium afferre; per vim stuprare aliquam; per vim vitium or stuprum offerre alicui; stuprum inferre alicui (Cic.). || FIG., corrumpere: deformare: depravare: turpare (Tac.).

DEFLUOUS, defluens (DEFUSUS, post-Augustan); delabens (gliding downward); decurrens (running down).

DEFLUXION, delapsus (the gliding down): fluxio; rheumatismus (of the humors of the body, fluxiones omnes, quas rheumatismos vocant; vid. Plin., 28, 8, 24): destillatio (a defluxion or running, e. g., of the nose, naris). I am suffering from defluxions, *rheumatismus laboro: destillationes male me habent (from colds, catarrh) [DEFUSIO, Flinn. Math.; Cel. Aur.: defluxus, Appul.].

DEFORM, deformare (to deform or disfigure): turpare (to deform or make ugly, Tac.): in pejus fingere (to make a caricature of, Hor. Ep., 2, 1, 263): corrumpere (to deform, spoil, or mar): corrumpere formam et pulchritudinem alicuius rei (e. g., honestatis, Cic.): depravare (to deform, distort, or pervert; improperly = to interpret falsely; purposely, industria): in pejus mutare or vertere (improperly, to interpret incorrectly).

DEFORMATION, deformatio (Liv.); depravatio (as an act; deformatio = disfigurement; depravatio = perversion, distortion).

DEFORMED, deformatus; deformis (ugly); depravatus (corrupted; made worse than it should be): pravus (disproportioned; not such as it should be, membra, crura, &c.): distortus (absolutely of a person, Cic.); pravus extortusque (Jur.); omnilibus membris extortus et fractus (from the dislocation and fracture of limbs, Plin.). Deformed limbs, prava membra: in pravum elapsi artus (Tac.): deformed by mistakes, mendosus (like a book): terribly deformed, distortissimus (Cic.): iniquis ad deformitatem.

DEFORMITY, deformitas; turpitudine (man deformity as a state, the result of deformation); corporis pravitas or privates: membrorum pravitas (misshapen limbs): distortio membrorum; distortio et depravatio (quædam) in aliqua re. A deformity, res deformis: monstrum (e. g., monstrum hominis). Moral or mental deformity, animi deformitas (Cic.); depravatio et fœditas animi (Cic.).

DEFRAUD, fraudare (the proper word):

defraudare (*rare*; in *Cic.*: not in *Cæs.*): fraudare or fallaciam alicui facere; dolum alicui necere, confingere; (fraude) decipere: fallere, also with *fraude*; frustrari: imponere alicui: circumvenire: to defraud any body of any thing, fraudare, defraudare alicquem aliqñ re; of money, alicquem circumducere, or circumvertere argenteo; alicquem emungere argenteo; perficere alicquem (the last two expressions = to trick him out of his money; to take him in; all are confined to comedy): defraud one's creditors, fraudare creditores; to attempt to defraud any body, fraude alicquem tentare; fallaciam intendere in alicquem. ☞ The fallens deceives by imparting erroneous views; the frustrans, by false hopes; the imponens, by practicing on the credulity of another. Decipere and circumvenire mean to outwit, and obtain an unfair advantage; the decipiens by a suddenly-executed, the circumveniens by an artfully-laid plot. Fraudare means to injure and rob any body by an abuse of his confidence, Döb. Vid. DECEIVER.

DEFRAUDOR, fraudator ☞ defraudator, very late; *Gai.*, *Inst.*, 4, 65: homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus (one who delights in defrauding) [vid. DECEIVER]: circumscriptor (especially one who takes advantage of the young and inexperienced); quadruplator (especially one who tries to get the property of others by chicanery, &c.); vector (an old hand at defrauding, &c.); veterator ☞ deceptor only *Sen.*, *Thyest.*, 144. Vid. DECEIVER.

DEFRAY, suppetitare (e. g., the expense, charge, cost, &c., sumtus or sumtum): to defray part of the cost, in partem impensæ venire: to be able to defray the expense, sumtus sustinere; sumtibus subsistere: not to be able to defray the expense, sumtibus sufficere or subsistere non posse; sumtus tolerare non posse: to defray the first cost, &c., sarcire or resarcire sumtum suum (*Ter.*): quod immensum factum est in rem efficere: the profits do not defray the expenses of management, impendia superant reditum: to defray household expenses, *uisibus rei familiaris satisfacere. I have enough to defray my expenses, habeo, unde utar.

DEFRAZER, qui sumtus suppetitat, &c.

DEFRAIMENT. Vid. PAYMENT.

DEFT. ☞ *Ap* at any thing, habilis, aptus, idoneus ad aliquid (sometimes, but seldom, with dative; vid. *Grotf.*, § 197; *Zumpt*, § 409). ☞ *Elegant* in mien and gesture, bellus; venustus; elegans. ☞ *With alacrity*, hilaris; (less commonly) hilarus; alacer.

DEFTLY, apte; idonee; apposite: belle; festive; elegantior or commodore: hilare; lete, &c.; he who does any thing deftly, qui aliquid commodore facit (e. g., commodore saltare): qui aliquid scienter facit (e. g., he plays on the pipe deftly, scienter tibis cantat).

DEFUNCT, mortuus ☞ defunctus, unclassical).

DEFFY. ☞ Challenge, vid. ☞ Set at defiance. Vid. UNDER DEFIANCE.

DEGENERACY. ☞ *Natural degeneracy*; by circumlocution with *degener* or *degenerare*, or *degenerare* in *feritatem*. ☞ *Moral degeneracy*, *degener animus* (*Virg.*, *degeneros animos timor arguit*): depravatio animi. *Livy* uses the neuter participle *degeneratum* (1, 53; n. *degeneratum* in aliis huius quoque decori officia-set, if his having degenerated in other respects had not, &c.). The gods bear me witness that I can not justly be charged with degeneracy, di mihi sum testes non degenerasse propinquo (sc. me, *Propert.*): degeneracy of manners, mores corrupti, depravatiq; mores perditii; mores turpes.

DEGENERATE, v., *degenerare*: *degenerare* in *feritatem* (to grow wild again, of trees): *degenerare* a parentibus (*degenerate* from ancestors, of children).

DEGENERATE, indimnis parentibus or majoribus; *degener* (poetical and post-classical prose; ☞ *degeneratus*, *Val. Max.*). A degenerate age, etas pejor parentibus or avis (after *Hor.*). If "degen-

erate" is used vaguely to denote "corruption," vid. CORRUPT.

DEGLUTINATE, *deglutinare* (e. g., palpebras, *Plin.*, 25, 13, 103): regulinare (*Caull.*, 25, 9; *Marc. Cap.*, 6, p. 191).

DEGLUTITION. By circumlocution with *glutire*; haurire.

DEGRADATION. ☞ *Formal act of degrading or deposing*, gradus dejectio (*Modest.* in *Dig.*, 49, 16, 3): ab ordine motio (*Ulp.*, 37, 30, 3); depositio dignitatis (*Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 48, 19, 8). ☞ *In a wider sense*, imminuta alicujus auctoritas or dignitas (ignominia; dedecus (disgrace). It is thought a degradation to have one's name removed to the city tribes, in urbanas tribus transferri, ignominia est (*Plin.*): to think any thing a degradation, aliquid infra se positum arbitrari. Vid. "to think degrading," in *TO DEGRADE*.

DEGRADE. ☞ *Remove to a lower rank, loco movere* (of soldiers, *Cæs.*, B. C., 3, 74); coupled with ignominia notare, to disgrace: ex superiore ordine in inferiorem detrudere alicquem (cf. *Suet.*, *Cæs.*, 29, in.); gradu deicere alicquem (after *Modest.* in *Dig.*, 49, 16, 3): ab ordine movere alicquem (after *Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 37, 30, 30); militanti ordinem alicui mutare (of a soldier; cf. *Liv.*, 25, 6, 15): removere, amovere, or submovere alicquem munere (to remove him from his office; especially from an office of state). To degrade a senator, alicquem a or de senatu movere; alicquem senatu or senatorio loco movere (*Liv.*, 39, 42): to degrade any body from his office, abrogare or abolere alicui magistratum (both in the Roman sense; abolere implying that the degradation is forever): to degrade the governor of a province, alicquem provinciam demovere. ☞ *In a wider sense*; to disgrace, &c., dignitate sua privare or spoliare: imminuere alicujus auctoritatem: alicquem ignominia alicui or notare (the latter, *Cæs.*, B. C., 3, 74): ignominiam alicui injungere or inungere (to disgrace). To degrade one's self, se abicere: se abicere et prosternere: minuere suam dignitatem: dignitatis suae immemore esse: se dedecorare (e. g., flagitiis): se ipsum in ordinem cogere (*Liv.*; to forget what is due to one's self): figurative expression from the notion of reducing an officer to the ranks [!]: in pejo rem partem rapere: to degrade art to a gainful trade, artem ad mercedem atque questum abducere: to such a degree was art degraded by Perillus, in hoc Perillus artem devocavit. To degrade one's self to any thing, prolabi ad aliquid: descendere ad aliquid: se projicere in aliquid: to degrade any thing, aliquid abicere et prosternere (*Ter.*). ☞ *Degrading* [vid. DISGRACEFUL]. To think any thing degrading, aliquid infra se positum arbitrari: any thing is degrading to any body, est infra alicujus dignitatem. Thinking it degrading to, inferius majestate sua rati, si, &c. (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 3, 3).

DEGREE, gradus (strictly applicable only to things that are susceptible of gradations, such as relationship, rank, honors, age, &c.; also applied to degrees of perfection; vid. *Cic.*, *Ecl.*, p. 181; and in mathematics, of the degrees of a circle, &c.): ☞ gradus also stands for "degree" of relationship; e. g., not to stand in any degree of relationship to any body, nullo gradu confingere alicujus domum (*Suet.*, *Ner.*, *Galb.*, 2; whence we may form the expressions, "to be related in the second or third degree," &c.): to stand in a near degree of relationship to any body, arcto propinquitatis vinculo cum aliquo conjunctum esse: to stand in a near degree of relationship to any body on the mother's side, a matre artissimo gradu continere alicquem. To reach a high degree (of perfection), ad alium gradum pervenire: not yet to have reached so high a degree of wisdom, nondum pervenisse ad istum gradum sapientia: to bring a work to the highest degree of perfection, aperti fastigium imponere.

☞ "In a high degree" is mostly translated by *summus*, &c., without gradus; e. g., you possess that faculty in a high degree, ea facultas in te summa est: those faculties have been granted to you in a less degree, tibi ea minora data sunt (*Cic.*, *Or.*,

1, 29, 132): to possess any thing in a higher degree, aliquid majus habere (vid. *Cic.*, *N. D.*, 2, 31, 79): to possess any thing in a very high degree, aliquid in te summum est; aliqua re cumulatam esse. When "degree" means a quality, it is expressed in Latin, not by gradus, but by some other turn of expression; e. g., a slight degree of cold, frigus leve: a high degree of cold, frigus immodicus: an intolerable degree of cold, frigus intolerabile. To have reached the highest degree, venire ad summum (e. g., of any body's glory): in a high degree, valde; magnopere: in a higher degree, magis: in the highest degree, maxime; summo: in an equal degree, æque; pariter: to love in the same degree, pares in amore esse et æquales: in the same degree as, ita... ut (*Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 15, extr.); quantum... tantum (*Plin.*, *Ep.*, 2, 1, 7): to such a degree of boldness, eo audacia: to such a degree that, &c., utque eo or adco... ut, &c. ☞ *Class.*, *classis* (the proper word): ordo (degree or rank): men of the lowest degree, hominis infimi ordinis or generis: people of all degrees, omnium ordinum homines: of the same degree, ejusdem ordinis homines. ☞ *By degrees*, paulatim (gradually): sensim (by imperceptible degrees; opposed to subito or repente): pedetentim; gradatim (step by step, pedetentim opposed to curru, equo, &c.): gradatim opposed to concitato gradu: sensim et paulatim; sensim et pedetentim; pedetentim et gradatim: minutatim (in separate small portions; e. g., to retreat, &c.). ☞ The combination so frequent in modern Latin, sensim sensimque, is false Latin: a hill rising by gentle degrees, collis mollior assurgens; also leniter editus, placide or leniter acclivis (opposed to leniter declivis): a chain of mountains, ascending by gentle degrees, molle et clementer editum montis jugum: to go forward by degrees, placide progredi: to go backward by degrees, paulatim labi. ☞ *An academic degree*, *gradus honoris academici or dignitatis academice.

DEHORT. Vid. TO DISSUADE; and for its derivatives, vid. the corresponding derivatives of DISSUADE.

DEIFICATION, apotheosis (Ἀποθεωσις, *Ecl.*); pure Latin, consecratio (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 13, 2, extr.).

DEIFY, aliquid ex homine deum facere (to make any body a god): alicquem in cœlum tollere (to raise any body to heaven): alicquem inter deos, or in deorum numerum referre; alicquem in deorum numero collocare (to place any body among the gods); deorum numero consecrare; or merely consecrare (to deify a man, beast, or thing): alicquem ut deum colere (to deify or worship as a god): deorum honores alicui tribuere (to deify or pay divine honors to any body): ad cœlum or ad astra tollere: laudes alicujus in astra tollere; alicquem ad cœlum laudibus offerre (figuratively, to extol him to the skies).

DEIGN. ☞ *To condescend or touch-safe*, velle: non gravi (with acclamation and infinitive): he has deigned, ipsi placuit, collibuit, or visum est. *Deign* to, &c., rogo, ut ne graveris, &c. (*Cic.*, with infinitive): often by circumlocution with dignum habere, ducere or judicare alicquem aliqñ re, or qui, followed by a subjunctive (☞ only the poets and writers of the Silver Age say dignari alicquem aliqñ re): to deign to have intercourse with any body, alicquem congressione dignum judicare; alicquem dignum judicare, quicum congruatur: to deign to speak to any body, alicquem sermone dignum judicare (*Cic.*): to deign to converse with any body, *dignum habere alicquem, quicum colloquatur or sermonem conferamus: to deign to invite any body to dinner, alicquem dignum honore cœnæ habere (*Suet.*, *Vesp.*, 2, extr., say dignari alicquem honore cœnæ): not to deign to look at any body, alicquem oculis fugere; *alicquem ne aspectu dignum habere. ☞ *Ta*, (obsolete) dignum habere, ducere, judicare alicquem aliqñ re.

DEISM, *deismus.

DEIST, *deista or *qui ita deum

DELIBERATE, deliberatus (adopted as a fixed purpose, after deliberation; e. g., *more*, *Hor.*, postically in this sense); consideratus (maturely weighed; e. g., *iudicium mentis*, *Cic.*; also, improperly, of persons who act with deliberation). *JN.* (of things) consideratus ac provisus (e. g., *via vivendi*, *Cic.*); consideratus ac diligens (e. g., *excogitatio facienda aliquid*); circumspectus (e. g., *iudicium*; *moderatio animi*; perhaps not *pre-Augustan*, *Freund*; also, improperly, of persons); meditatus or meditatus et preparatus (e. g., ea [those injuries] quae meditata et preparata inferuntur, *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 8, 27); cogitatus (e. g., *facinus*); *Cic.*, *Qfr.*, 1, 8, 27); cogitatus et cogitatus (e. g., *crime*, *scelus*, *Cic.*); or diu consideratus et multo ante meditatus (*Cic.*). It is my deliberate resolution, certum ac deliberatum est; deliberatum et constitutum est; habeo statutum cum animo ac deliberatum *with infinitive*; all *Cic.*; he had no more deliberate purpose than, &c., neque illi quicquam deliberatio fuit, quam, &c.: to take any thing into more deliberate consideration, consideratus consulere aliquid rei (*Cic.*): a deliberate opinion (= decision of the mind) or resolution, consideratum iudicium mentis (*Cic.*): a deliberate resolve (of a moral nature), quædam inductio animi ac voluntas (*Cic.*, *ad Quint.*, 1, 11); not by any deliberate and wise choice, but by a sudden impulse, non delecto aliquo aut sapientia, sed impetu et quâdam temeritate (e. g., *duci*, *Cic.*). *DEL* "Deliberate" may often be translated by ("deliberately") prudens sciensque or sciens only; e. g., to utter a deliberate calumny, calumniari sciens.

DELIBERATELY, considerate (opposed to inconsiderate); caute (opposed to incaute); circumspecte (opposed to temere et nullo consilio); consulo (*DEL* consulo is *pre- and post-classical*); cogitato or cogitate; consilio; iudicio (opposed to inconsiderate; inconsulto, or inconsulte; sine consilio; sine iudicio); caute or circumspectus (opposed to incaute; temere; imprudenter; temere atque imprudenter); de industriâ: datâ or deditâ operâ (of deliberate purpose): voluntate et iudicio (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 3, 28, 66; by a deliberate act of the will): to do any thing deliberately, consulo et cogitatum facio aliquid; aliquid prudens sciensque facio: a method deliberately chosen, deliberata ac provisiva (*e. g.*, *vivendi*, *Cic.*): a word deliberately chosen, verbum meditatum, cogitatum (*Cic.*): a wrong deliberately committed, injuria, quam consulo et cogitata fit (*Cic.*); or quæ meditata et preparata inferuntur (*Cic.*). *DEL* Slowly (vid.), lente; cunctanter: not deliberately and wisely, non delecto aliquo aut sapientia (*Cic.*).

DELIBERATENESS. Sometimes consideration: cautio: circumspectio: prudentia (*Caution*, &c.): *DEL* considerantia, only *Vaur.*, 6, 1.

DELIBERATION, deliberatio: consultatio. *JN.* deliberatio et consultatio: consideratio: reputatio (*SYN.* of verbs in *TO DELIBERATE*): the affair requires deliberation, habet res deliberationem; ea res venit or cadit in deliberationem (*Cic.*): to have time for deliberation, spatium deliberandi habere (*Cic.*): which requires further deliberation, quod maioris consilii est (*Cic.*): time for deliberation, deliberandi or consultandi spatium: to demand or ask for time for deliberation, tempus ad deliberandum or deliberandi causâ sibi postulare: to ask a single day for deliberation, deliberandi sibi unum diem postulare: to take time for deliberation, consultandi or deliberandi spatium sumere: after mature deliberation, res consultâ et exploratâ; initâ subductâque ratione: circumspectus rebus omnibus rationibusque subductus; re deliberatâ (*Ces.*): to weigh a point with the most careful deliberation, exactissimo iudicio examinare aliquid: without any thing of due care and deliberation, temere et nullo consilio: temere ac nulla ratione: to speak and act with deliberation, circumspecte dicta factaque: to act with great deliberation, circumspectus facere aliquid. [Vid., also, **DELIBERATELY**.] *IF* = **HESTITATION** or **SLOWNESS**, vid. those words.

DELIBERATIVE, deliberativus. A deliberative body (publicum) consilium: the president of a deliberative assembly (publicum) consiliorum moderator.

DELICACY. *DEL* Softness, fineness (properly and improperly), mollitia: molities: mollitudo (softness): teneritas (tenderness). *JN.* molities et teneritas: tenuitas (thinness, fineness; e. g., of limbs, lines, and improperly of style): subtilitas (fineness; e. g., of lines, of the touches of a graving tool, &c.; post-Augustan in this sense; classical in the sense of acuteness, refined accuracy of style, &c.): elegantia (refinement and taste in selection): venustas (loveliness). *Delicacy of feeling*, mollitudo humanitatis (*Cic.*); verecundia (*Cic.*, *Quint.*, 3, 1, 3); natural delicacy, mollitia naturæ (natural susceptibility): naturale tenerum quiddam atque molle. *Attic delicacy* (of style), ea subtilitas, quam Atticam vocant; *from delicacy* (of feeling), verecundia, pudore: an absurd or exaggerated delicacy of taste, fastidium delicatum or insolens: delicacy of ear or of taste (with reference to style), aures teretes et religiosæ; aures teretes, intelligentes iudicium (*Cic.*); delicate aures (*Quint.*, 3, 1, 3); the last implying something of over-fastidiousness: a person of extreme delicacy of taste, homo in omni iudicio elegantissimus (*Cic.*). *Weakness*; e. g., of health, imbecillitas or infirmitas valetudinis: valetudo infirma: * infirma corporis constitutio (natural delicacy of constitution: after firma corporis constitutio, *Cic.*). *A delicacy*, cibus lantus or suavisissimus (vid. *A. DAINTY*). *Delicacies*, cibi exquisitissimi or suavisissimi; cibi delicatioribus: eupedia, plural, or eupedia (al. cuppedia). *Niceness and tact in action*; mostly by difficulties or difficultis referred to the thing: to be a matter of great delicacy, magnam difficultatem habere: of great delicacy, difficultis (*Cic.*); lubricus or anceps et lubricus (*Plin.*; cf. *Ep.*, 1, 86): *With delicacy*, delicate (*post-Augustan*; e. g., delicatus tractare iracundos, *Sen.*; with gentleness, tact, &c.).

DELICATE, (*A*). Of persons: (*a*) tender, soft, tener: mollis: delicatus (mostly in a bad sense; over-nice, luxuriosus); (*b*) not easily satisfied, delicati fastidii (fastidious, whether in eating or in any other respect): * subtilis palati (nice in his eating, cf. *Hor.*, *Sat.*, 2, 8, 38); lautitiarum studiosus (*C*). *Weak*, imbecillus: infirmus (vid. under *B*). (*B*) Of things; (*a*) Agreeable, suavia (agreeable to the taste); delicatus (mostly in a bad sense, of what is too luxurious); (*b*) Soft, fine, &c. (properly and improperly): tener (tender): mollis (soft). *JN.* tener et mollis: tenuis (fine, thin); subtilis (acute; of judgment, taste, &c.); teres; fastidiosus (of delicate taste in style, &c.); fastidiosus, mostly of what is over-delicate: elegans (easily distinguishing differences; therefore nice in selection, &c.). *Delicate feeling*, verecundia. *A delicate ear*, aures teretes, elegantes [vid. *DELICACY*]: a delicate taste, iudicium subtile: a person of the most delicate taste, homo in omni iudicio elegantissimus (*Cic.*): (*c*) Difficult to manage, difficultis: lubricus: anceps et lubricus (cf. *Plin.*, *Ep.*, 1, 8, 6). *Weak* (in health), imbecillus: infirmus: parum firmus. *Delicate health*, tenuis valetudo (*Cic.*): valetudo imbecilla or infirma: to be in delicate health, tenui esse valetudine; imbecilliorum esse valetudine: in very delicate health, tenui, aut nullâ potius esse valetudine. *Endowed with quickness of feeling*, * facile sentiens. The eye is a very delicate organ, oculi facillime laeduntur.

DELICATELY. *DEL* Tenderly, softly, tenere or tenerius (*post-Augustan*): moliter: delicate. *JN.* moliter et delicate: delicate ac moliter: to live delicately, moliter se curare (*Ter.*); delicate ac moliter vivere (*Cic.*). I have brought you up too delicately, nimium te habui delicatum (*Plaut.*). *Finely, elegantly*, exquisitely: mirabilis opere (*Cic.*): eleganter: subtiliter. *SYN.* of adjectives under **DELICATE**.

DELICIOUS, suavisissimus: dulcissimus: jucundissimus: pergratus; jucun-

das; perjucundus; delectabilis (*post-Augustan*; e. g., *avus*, *Tac.*): mirifica suavitatis (*Cic.*, of a villa): to be very delicious, habere multum suavitatis; suavitatem refertum esse: to be exquisitely delicious, sensus titillare, or fovere, or volutate permulcere: to be of a delicious taste, jucunde sapere: to give a delicious taste or flavor to any thing, suavitatem facere alicui rei; condire aliquid.

DELICIOUSLY, jucunde; perjucunde, suaviter; amone, or amener.

DELICIOUSNESS, dulcedo, dulceditudo (the first as a momentary sensation; the last as a quality): suavitas (e. g., cibi; odor): jucunditas; jucunditas et suavitas: delicias (the delights; alicuius rei): amonies (especially of visible objects; countries, villas, gardens, &c.).

DELIGHT, delectatio (real, positive pleasure or enjoyment). *JN.* delectatio jucunditasque; suavitas et delectatio: delectatio et voluptas: oblectatio (relative pleasure, from conversation, amusement, &c.): delectamentum (rare, *Cic.*, *Pis.*, 25, 60); inania sunt ista delectamenta puerorum; delicias (objectively; as conforming delight): oblectamentum (that which amuses; with genitive of object or subject; e. g., senectutis; rerum rusticarum): amonies (beauty of country, &c., amenitates orarum et litorum): to take delight in any thing, magnam voluptatem capere or percipere ex aliqua re; aliquid in delicias habere; delectari aliqua re: alicuius rei studio captum esse: to take no delight in any thing, abhorre, alienum esse ab aliqua re. Vid. **PLEASURE**.

DELIGHT, *DEL*, delectare (to give a high degree of positive pleasure): oblectare (to confer a relative pleasure; amuse, dispel wearisomeness and unpleasant feelings): lætitiâ afficere; lætitiâ et voluptate afficere; voluptate afficere, perfundere (to delight or fill with pleasure): permulcere (to delight or affect with pleasurable sensations; e. g., the ears or the hearing): to delight the eyes with any thing, pascere oculos aliqua re; fructum capere oculis ex re (by beholding it); fructum capere oculis in aliqua re faciendâ (to find extreme pleasure in doing any thing; e. g., in alcius corpore lacerando, *Cic.*, *Phil.*, 11, 3, 8); dare oculis cupulas (comedy): to have one's mind as much delighted as one's palate, non minus animo quam ventre delectari (at a feast). *DEL* To delight one's self, or to be delighted with anything (*DEL* "to DELIGHT in," *INTRANS.*), se delectare; se oblectare; delectari, oblectari aliqua re; gaudere aliqua re; lætari aliqua re; voluptatem capere or percipere ex re; gaudium, lætitiâ capere ex re; pascere animum, or merely pasci aliqua re (to delight one's eyes with an object; e. g., a picture, picturâ); alicuius rei voluptate animum explere (to satiate the mind, as it were, with any thing; e. g., with a very pleasant reading, jucundissimæ lectionis). To be excessively delighted, valde gaudere; gaudere vehementerque lætari. I am delighted that, &c., gaudeo with accusative and infinitive, or quod, &c.: in hoc delector, quod, &c. I am excessively (beyond measure, &c.) delighted, that, &c., sane gaudeo, quod, &c.; in hoc admodum delector, quod, &c. I am (excessively) delighted to hear that *Caesar* loves you better every day, quod scribis to a *Caesare* quotidie plus diligere, immortaliter gaudeo (*Cic.*, *Ep.*): any thing or any body delights me, gratum, jucundum est mihi aliquid; probatur mihi aliquid, or aliquis; aridet mihi aliquid, est aliquid or aliquis in delicias meis; eat aliquid stomachi mei (according to the vulgar saying, it is meat and drink to me) this place delights me, * hic locus mihi aridet: delights me exceedingly, hic mihi præter omnes locus aridet (*Hor.*, *Od.*, 2, 6, 13): to be highly delighted, maximâ lætitiâ perfusus esse; lætitiâ exultare or efferi.

DELIGHT, *INTR.* To delight in any thing, gaudere aliqua re (of the inward feeling of delight in moderation, whether habitual or in a single instance; e. g., æquitate: equis, pictis tabellis): delectari aliqua re (to take pleasure in habitually, e. g., honore, vestitu cultuque corporis,

&c.): gestire aliquā re (to feel delight one can not conceal; to be elevated by it; e. g., apacitate dici, Col.; otio, Liv.; secundis rebus, Liv.); exultare (to leap, as it were, for joy); to exult in: equi ferocitate exultantes, Cic.; letari (to rejoice in; e. g., equus, quo maxime letabatur, Suet.; also improperly of plants, &c., liking a particular soil, Col.); oblectare se in aliquā re (to amuse one's self with a pursuit; e. g., in agri cultione, Cic.); aliquid rei studioso esse (to be fond of a pursuit; e. g., venandi, Cic.); aliquid rei studio captum esse or teneri (in the same sense). *Delectari* with infinitive is poetical; e. g., delectari bibere humanum sanguinem (Phaedr.) for bibendo humano sanguine. Vid. "To be delighted with," under TO DELIGHT, TRANS.

DELIGHTFUL, suavis; dulcis: jucundus (or superlative of these adjectives): acceptus; gratus: amoenus [Syn. in AGREEABLE]: very delightful, pergratus; gratus acceptusque; jucundus; perjucundus; oblectationis plenus (Cic.): *delightful weather*, tempestas laeta: a *delightful life*, vita amena: to be exceedingly delightful, habere multum suavitatis, jucunditatis; suavitatem referunt esse: to be delightful to the eyes, delectare oculos; to the ears, aures mulcere or permulcere; auribus blandiri; to the senses, sensus tūllare, fovere, voluptate permulcere.

DELIGHTFULLY, jucunde; perjucundē; suaviter; amoenē or amoeniter.

DELIGHTFULNESS, delectatio; oblectatio; delitice; voluptas; amenitas. Syn. in DELIGHT.

DELINEATE, || PROP. To draw the outline of any thing, describere (in all the meanings of the English word): aliquid rei primas lineas ducere (improperly in Quintilian of the first sketch of a subject): primis lineis designare aliquid (Quint.; improperly, but both may be used properly): exprimere imaginem aliquid rei (especially in order to give an exact representation of any thing): formam aliquid rei describere, to delineate the whole form; speciem or imaginem operis aliquid rei formare (Vitruv.): delineare imaginem aliquid rei (post-classical, Plin.); to draw a sketch): describere imaginem aliquid rei (to copy): aliquid or aliquid depingere (to delineate or depict). || Draw; paint, vid. to delineate the River Himerā like a woman, both in form and dress, Himeram in muliebrem formam habitumque formare: to delineate the gods like men, deos in humani oris speciem assimilare (Tac.). || Fig. To give a lively representation of any thing in words, dicendo effingere aliquid rei imaginem; exponere; exprimere (to make visible, as it were, by words, exprimere also with the addition of oratione): adumbrare aliquid or speciem et formam aliquid rei (to shadow out and place any thing in its proper light; of painters and orators): describere (to delineate characteristically, χαρακτικῶς): deformare aliquid (is sometimes used in a bad sense; vid. Cic., Cal., 2, init.); to delineate badly, male narrare rem. If there exists such a woman as I have just delineated, si qua mulier sit hujusmodi, qualem ego paulo ante descripsi (Cic.).

DELINEATION, PROP., forma (of an architectural object; cf. Cic., Quint., Fr., 2, 6; 2, and Vitruv., visum esse mihi formas, sive uti Græci οὐραρα dicunt, duo explicare, of an illustrative figure): deformatio (Vitruv.): adumbratio (a slightly shaded sketch, Vitruv.; and improperly, Cic.): designatio (the marking out; e. g., cellarium, Vitruv.): descriptio (e. g., voluturum, Vitruv.): ichnographia (the first, a representation in drawing); the latter, a ground-plan or design). Sometimes figura: species: imago: to make a delineation of any thing, speciem operis deformare: imaginem or formam operis delineare (late, Plin.): to make a delineation of a building, imaginem operis deformare lineis. The arts of delineation, artes, quæ in effectu positæ sunt; artes effectivæ (Quint., 2, 18, 2 and 5). || Fig. By words, &c., descriptio (delineation of places, characters, &c.): designatio; imago; forma; figura; species et figura; * operis ratio: * primæ ve-

lut lineæ alicujus rei (a first sketch of it; after velut primas lineas ducere, (Quint.); to give a delineation of any thing, aliquid rei speciem et formam adumbrare: to give a short delineation of any thing, tantummodo summas attingere (opposed to res explicare, Nep., Pel., 1, 1).

DELINQUENCY, Vid. GUILT, CRIME. DELINQUENT, nocens: maleficus: qui scelus fecit or commisit. [Not reus. Vid CRIMINAL].

DELIQUATE, deliquare. Vid. MELT, DISSOLVE.

DELIQUATION, liquatio; conflatura (of metals).

DELIQUESCE, deliquescere. DELIQUIM, subita (animæ) defectio (Suet., Cal., 50); fainting: animi deliquim not Latin; animi defectus doubtful. No distinction of the kinds or degrees, such as deliquium, syncope, occur in Celsus; they may be retained as technical terms).

DELIRIOUS, delirius: mente alienatus: to be delirious, mente alienatum esse (general term): mente alienatā or perturbatā loqui: to become delirious, mente alienari.

DELIRIUM, delirium (medical term, Cels., 2, 8; cui calor et tremor, salutē delirium est): mentis alienatio (general term, as temporary delirium, Cels., 4, 2, init.).

DELIVER, || Set free, &c., liberare re or a re: exsolvere re (to set free from bonds; properly and figuratively, from debt, anxiety, punishment, &c.): eximere re, or ex, or de re (to release by taking out of, &c., from fear, slavery, punishment, &c., with de re when it means "to exempt," e. g., agrum de vectigalibus: post-Augustinian with dativē): levare re (to deliver from a weight = an unpleasant state, such as that of fear, care, trouble): expeditare re, re (to disentangle from; Cicero has ex laqueis, but molestia without preposition; also ab omni occupatione; Terence has molestia, ærumnis, crimine, curā, but ex turbā) in libertatem vindicare (to set free, rempublicam, patriam, populum; from any thing, ex re; e. g., ex dominatū aliquid, Cic.): extrahere ex re (to drag out of any thing): eripere ex re or re (to snatch from any thing; the last two mean to deliver out of dangers or unpleasant states); from slavery, servitutē liberare or exipere; servitutē eximere; e servitutē in libertatem restituere or vindicare; servile jugum e cervicibus aliquid deicere; ab aliquo servitutis jugum depellere; aliquid conditionem servilem eripere; from a blockade, liberare obsidione; eximere obsidione or ex obsidione; from debt, ere alieno liberare or exsolvere; from pecuniary difficulties, difficultate pecuniariam exuere. [Vid. TO FREE: and the particular substantives, TROUBLE, SORROW, CARE, &c.] || To deliver (without expression of "from what"). To deliver one's country, patriam e servitutē in libertatem vindicare; patriam eripere ex hostium manibus: to deliver a prisoner, aliquid liberare custodiis, eximere vinculis: to deliver a city, urbem obsidione liberare (from a blockade). || To save, servare; conservare: salutem aliquid dare; salutem auctorem esse aliquid (to deliver any body, or save any body's life or civil existence): to deliver a city from the enemy, urbem ab hostibus recuperare (to recover it): to deliver any body from destruction, ab interitu vindicare or retrahere; ab exitu ad salutem revocare: a morte eripere (Cic.): to be delivered from the very pangs of death, a limine ipso mortis revocari. || To deliver (in child-birth), mulieri parienti adesse or opem ferre: to be delivered, partum edere; parere; of a child, partu edere infantem: to be delivered of twins, geminum partum edere (Liv., 1, 4); [et] entis (entis, Liv.; cuius, Quint.) is not found in this sense before Liv.; e. g., 4, 1. || To hand over to any body, tradere (to deliver any thing): reddere (to deliver or restore any thing received to its proper owner, aliquid aliquid): deferre (to deliver any thing to the charge of any body, aliquid ad ali-

quem): perferre (to convey any thing to any body and deliver it to him, aliquid ad aliquid: all these apply to a letter, literas; epistolam: [et] but dare literas ad aliquid means to write to any body). To deliver with one's own hand, rem de manu in manum tradere. || To DELIVER OVER; vid. DELIVER UP. || To DELIVER DOWN, tradere (by writing; and of traditional customs, &c., consuetudo a majoribus tradita). || To DELIVER UP, dedere (general term, to any body, aliquid; to any thing, ad aliquid; to something to be suffered, aliquid rei; to something it is to serve, patriam, libidini aliquid; and figuratively, to a pursuit, studio, literis): prodere (treacherously): tradere (to hand over to; deliver over to; e. g., urbem, arma, thesaurum), &c.: cedere (to yield up a possession; curram, regnum possessionem; aliquid aliquid): to deliver up to be tortured, aliquid ad cruciatum dedere: to deliver any thing into a person's own hands, aliquid aliquid ipsi (coram) tradere in manum (Plaut.): to deliver up desertors, dare or reddere transfugas; perfugas restituere (e. g., according to compact, ex fœdere): to deliver up arms, beasts of draught, &c. (of a city to the enemy), arma proferre; jumenta producere (Cæs., B. G., 1, 11): to deliver any body up to be killed, dedere aliquid ad supplicium, necem, or (Tac.) exitium; exhibere aliquid ad ferrum; aliquid ad supplicium; tradere aliquid supplicio (Suet., Vitell., 14): to demand that any body should be delivered up, exposcere aliquid (e. g., of a state, publice): deposcere aliquid, with or without in personam, ad supplicium: to deliver a city up to the enemy, urbem tradere hostibus in manum; urbem dedere; urbis deditionem facere. || To utter, speak, &c., pronuntiare (to deliver a speech): recitare (to deliver with appropriate expression): to deliver any thing from memory, aliquid memoriter pronuntiare or proferre (proferre applies to recitation before an audience): to deliver a speech, orationem habere, agere or dicere (general terms): concionari, concionem habere (to harangue a multitude; the people, soldiers, &c.); before any body, verba facere apud aliquid; to the people, verba facere apud populum (general term): ad or apud populum agere (as a public accuser; the proposer of a law, &c.): he delivered a speech to this effect, verba ita fecit: to deliver any thing verbally, or word for word, iisdem verbis aliquid reddere: to deliver any thing in a mechanical or sing-song manner, aliquid decantare: to deliver any body's message to any body, mandata aliquid ad aliquid perferre (about any thing, de aliquā re): to deliver one's opinion, sententiam suam promere, expromere, depromere, proferre, aperire; quid velim, or sentiam, dicere, ostendere, profiteri: by deputy, sententiam suam per alium ostendere: with freedom, libere dicere or loqui: before any body about any thing, libere aliquid profiteri apud aliquid.

DELIVERANCE, Vid. DELIVERY. DELIVERER, || Preserver, servator; conservator (general terms): salutis auctor (preserver of life and civil existence): liberator: is qui liberat (delivētor): vindex (delivētor or rescuer, e. g., from danger, periculum): [et] salvator (for servator) belonged to the country dialect of the Romans, but hospitator is defended by Lindemann ad Vit. Duum., p. 6: a female deliverer, servatrix: conservatrix. || One who communicates; by circumlocution [traditor, very late, Arnob.]: the deliverer of a message, nuntius.

DELIVERY, || Act of setting free, liberatio (sating free). || Act of bringing forth children, partus (child-birth): [et] cuius, late, Plin.: untimely delivery, abortio. || Act of delivering up, traditio (delivery or surrender to the enemy): additio (full surrender into the power and disposal of the enemy): prostitutio (surrender accompanied with treachery). || Many in which any body delivers himself (= speaks), genus dicendi: dictio (especially the manner of expressing thoughts by speech): actio (rhetorical delivery in reference to the proper modulation

of the voice, the holding and motions of the body, especially in the representation of a theatrical piece); pronuntiatio (including both speech and action, as far as the expression of the thoughts is concerned); elocutio (rhetorical delivery with reference to pronunciation, diction, and style, *ῥῆσις*): a popular delivery, popularis dictio: a delivery full of life or spirit, actio plena animi or spiritus: a good delivery, facillis et prociendis in dicendo celeritas (of the readiness with which words are found; the absence of hesitation, &c.): to have a good delivery, bene or commodè dicere: a fluent or ready delivery, faciliem esse in dicendo; faciliem et expeditum esse ad dicendum.

DELL, vallis: convallis (= "plánities ex omni parte comprehensa montibus collibevta," *Fest.*).

DELTA, Delta (*Δ*, *or indclinable neuter*). Also of "the Delta" in Egypt (*Δέλτα*, *Bell. Alex.*, 27; *Plin.*, &c.).

DELUDE. Vid. DECEIVE, DISAPPOINT.

DELUER. Vid. DECEIVER.

DELUGE, *s.*, PROP. (*Vid. Flood*). FIG., magna vis allicujus rei; "superflua allicujus rei copia (cf. *Quint.*, 1, 2, 28; but not in this sense); or by participle, superfluous. A deluge of enemies, hostes superflui; of the Albanian race, Albani gens superflua (e.g., montibus Caucasii, *Plin.*).

DELUGE, *v.*, inundare (*properly and figuratively*): "irrigare, in this sense, is poetical in *Liv.*, 7, 3: superflui (with dative, properly and figuratively: in figurative sense also, superfluentes se with dative or accusative with in; e.g., causa superflundendi se Italiae; superfluditi deinde se in Asia. *Tacitus* joins nube impetere ac superfundere, of overwhelming troops irresistibly, *Hist.*, 3, 2, fin.). The Tiber deluged the fields, Tiberis agros inundavit; continued rain deluging the whole country, imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes (*Liv.*, 8, 24): the Cimbrî deluged Italy, Cimbrî Italiani inundabant (*Justin.*, 38, 4, 15): that the Thracians and Illyrians would deluge Macedonia, Thracæ et Illyrii in Macedonia se effusuros (*Liv.*, 38, 12): to deluge Europe with his armies, Europam inundare exercitibus.

DELUSION. || *Act of deluding* [*vid. DECEPTION*]. || *Delusive representation*; false notion, &c., opinio fallax: error: vana spes (*delusivæ hope*): a pleasant delusion, error felicissimus or gratissimus: to be under a happy delusion, errore felicissimo duci: an optical delusion, mendacium oculorum (a false report made by the sense of sight): ludibrium oculorum (*Cur.*): superstition, a delusion by which the human mind is enslaved, mentium humanarum ludibrium superstitio (*Liv.*): to make any body believe a delusion, in fraudem aliquem impellere.

DELUSIVE, falsus: fallax. Jx. falsus atque fallax: vanus (*empty*). A delusive hope, fallax spes; spes falsa atque fallax: a delusive image of any thing, falsa imitatio simulatione allicujus rei.

DELUSIVELY, fraudulenter; fallaciter; dolose; per dolum (*fraudulently*): simulate: to act delusively, dolose, malâ fide, fallaciter, simulate, &c., agere.

DELVE. Vid. TO DIG; and for figurative meaning, TO PATRONE.

DELVE, *s.*, Vid. PIR, DITCH, &c.

DELVER. Vid. DIGGER.

DEMAGOGUE, concionator (*Cic.*, *Cat.*, 5, 9; a haranguer of the people): homo popularis ac turbulentus (*Cic.*): homo seditiosus; seditiosum auctor: homo evertendarum rerum cupidus; homo rerum novarum (or commutandarum) rerum: mutationis cupidus; princeps novandarum rerum; rerum novarum molitor (an innovator, a man of revolutionary principles, *Suet.*, *Domit.*, 10): turbator plebis, or vulgi (an agitator): to be a demagogue, popularem hominem esse ac turbulentum; rebus novis studere; res novas querere, agere, moliri; novis consiliis rem publicam turbare: to play the demagogue, populariter agere: the spirit of a demagogue, *ingenium ad res novandas procivæ

DEMAND, *v.* || *Claim*, poscere: deprecare; exposcere: postulare; exposulare; flagitare; efflagitare: petere; expetere. JN. deprecare atque expetere [*SYN. IN CLAIM*]: exigere (to demand the payment of a debt): to demand any thing of or from any body, rem ab aliquo petere, postulare, poscere; (as a due) rem exigere ab aliquo: to demand for or on behalf of any body, petere pro altero (*Cic.*): petere alteri (*Virg.*): to demand by letter, per literas flagitare: to have a right to demand, jure quodam suo postulare posse; justam postulandi causam habere. || To demand so much (for goods, &c.), poscere (e.g., quanti poscit—tanti, &c., *Plaut.*): indicare (opposed to promittere, to offer: to demand 100 sesterces, indicare centum nummis). || Require, as needed, poscere: postulare [*vid. REQUIRE, NEED*]: the time demands any thing, tempus poscit: when circumstances shall demand, quum res postulabit: what both time and circumstances demand, quæ tempus et necessitas flagitat: when necessity demands it, quum necessitas postulât: truth demands, veritas clamat: my interest demands it, ita ferunt rationes nostræ: do what your honor and the public interests demand, fac ex tuâ dignitate et e republicâ (*Cic.*): necessity demands it, id postulât necessitas (*Cic.*); id poscit usus (*Cæs.*): it demands prudence, est prudentis: friendship demands, est amici: those subjects demand a long discourse, multi sermonis sunt ista.

DEMAND, *s.* || *Claim*, preces (*act of claiming; claim*). It has no plural in good prose, except in the sense of "an expiatory sacrifice": postulatum (*thing demanded*): at any body's demand, aliquo petente; postulante: what is your demand? quid est, quod me velis? quid vis faciam? to refuse any body's demand, aliquid petenti negare: a demand not to be put up with, postulatum intolerabile: a shameless demand, postulatio impudens: very fair or moderate demands, postulata lenissima: a just demand, æqua et honesta postulatio: to resist a demand, postulatio allicujus resistere (*Cic.*): to comply with a demand, postulatio allicujus concedere; postulata facere (*Nep.*): to take any body's demands into consideration, de postulatis allicujus cognoscere (*Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 4, 11): to make an unjust demand, iniquum postulare: I grant any body's demand, quod aliquis postulât, concedo: not to comply with a demand for any thing, postulatum allicujus rei abjicere: an urgent demand, flagitatio; efflagitatio: an unreasonable demand, efflagitatio intempestiva. || The requiring the price of any thing; there is a great demand for any thing (= it has a large sale), aliquid a multis expetitur. To be in demand, facile vendi; facile emptorem reperire (*Plaut.*, *Pern.*, 1, 2, 128). Goods that are in demand, merces vendibiles. || Claim for payment; to pay any thing on demand, pecuniam representare; pecuniam presentem solvere (to any body, aliquid). The bill is payable on demand, *pecunia ex syngraphâ statim solvenda est: *pecunia ex syngraphâ representanda est. I will give you a bill on such a person, payable on demand, pecuniam ab aliquo [qui mihi debet] representabo (*Cic.*, *Att.*, 12, 25). I will give you a bill on Faberius, payable on demand, pecuniam a Faberio representabimus (*Cic.*, *Att.*, 12, 25). To make no further demand, amplius non petere: to give a security that no further demands will be made, satisfacere amplius eo nomine non peti (a technical form of Roman law, *Cic.*, *Fam.*, 13, 28). || Legal claim, jus (a demand or right): petitio (an action in a court of justice to establish a claim): vindictæ (a judicial claim to any thing or person): an unjust demand or claim, injuste vindictæ: the suit or process for establishing a demand, lit vindictarium: to make a demand of any thing, rem sibi vindicare, or ad se (whether in a court of justice or otherwise): to enforce a demand against any body, expetere jus ab aliquo. Vid. CLAIM, *s.*

DEMANDANT, postulator: flagitator (an urgent demandant): accusator: actor;

actor accusatorque (*espécies ly in a criminal process*): petitor; qui petit (*in a civil process with regard to meum and tuum*), if a female, accusatrix; quæ accusat, quis petit.

DEMANDER, qui postulat; qui petit (*general term for one who demands*). Vid. DEMANDANT.

DEMARKATION. Point of demarkation, terminus: lines of demarkation, fines et termini (order never reversed): termini constituti: fines termini.

DEMEAN. || To demean one's self, se gerere (with an adverb [*not adjective*], e.g., as an honest man, honeste); as any body, also pro aliquo; in any thing, in re: to demean one's self suitably to one's rank, pro dignitate vivere: to demean one's self toward any body suitably to his rank, dignitatis allicujus consulere [*vid. TO BEHAVE*]: to demean one's self liberally, harshly toward any body, aliquem liberaliter habere; aspere tractare. || To act in a manner beneath one's self, se demittere; se submittere: se abjicere: se abjicere ac prosternere; minuire suam dignitatem: to demean one's self to any thing, probali ad aliquid; se projicere in aliquid (by shedding tears like a woman, in muliebres fletus): descendere ad aliquid (e.g., the most violent abuse, ad gravissimas verborum contumelias).

DEMEANOR, *ratio, quâ aliquis utitur adversus aliquem (*demeanor in reference to others*): mores (moral or external demeanor): vita (*demeanor, or manner of living*). "Demeanor" and its adjective are often expressed together by a substantive; thus: unassuming demeanor, modestia: courteous demeanor, humanitas (in our intercourse with others): friendly, condescending, affable demeanor (especially toward inferiors and dependents), comitas: liberal demeanor, liberalitas: engaging demeanor, dulcedo et suavitas morum: exceedingly engaging demeanor, suavissimi mores: obliging, courteous, respectful demeanor toward others, observantia: prudent demeanor, prudentia: haughty demeanor, superbia: insolent, presumptuous demeanor, insolentia: savage, brutal demeanor, ferocitas (as a characteristic): unseemly demeanor, impudentia: lawless demeanor, intemperantia: to assume a very different demeanor, novum gestum capere (comically): to make any body assume a new demeanor, allicujus mores mutare (under particular circumstances or events). || Deportment, carriage, gestus: gestus motuosus: incessus (*gait*).

DEMENTATE, in rabiam agere (of beasts and men, when brought into a rabid state); ad insanitatem adigere (of men when brought into a state of insatiation); effrare (to provoke into a fury): [*de-* = demerere = demerere, "to be mad," is a doubtful reading, *Appul.*, *Apol.*, p. 527.

DEMENTATION (= Act of making frantic); by circumlocution with in rabiem agere; ad insanitatem adigere; effrare, &c.

DEMERIT, *s.*, in culpâ esse.

DEMI, *s.* Vid. FALTY, BLAME, &c. DEMI, semi: semi- (before vowels): sē- (before lists of stems, from mensis. [*See Most of these compounds are post-Augustan*]): hemi- (the Greek hemi-).

DEMI-GOD, heros (poetically, semi-deus).

DEMIGRATE. Vid. ENMIGRATE.

DEMISE, *s.* || *Decease*; the demise of any body, decessus allicujus; decessus allicujus e vitâ; excessus e vitâ; obitus allicujus: on the day of his demise, eo ipso die, quo excessit e vitâ: on the evening before his demise, ad vespertinum pridie quam excessit e vitâ. || Conveyance by lease or will, &c., locatio (by lease): legatum (property devised): testamentum (will): or circumlocution by legare, legatum scribere: legatum habere in testamento, &c.

DEMISE, *v.* || To lease, &c., locare: elocare. || To bequeath, legare allicui aliquid: allicui legatum scribere: to have any thing devised to one, legatum habere in testamento: any thing is devised to any body, aliquid legatum habet in allicujus testamento (*Petr.*, 141, 2): to demise the greatest part of his estate to any body, ali-

quem heredem ex asse instituere: to demise the whole of his property to any body, aliquem heredem omnibus bonis instituere: to demise half, the third part of his property to any body, aliquem heredem ex dimidia parte, ex tertia parte, or ex tuncio instituere. Vid. "to LEAVE by will."

DEMISSION. Vid. DEPRESSION or DEGRADATION.

DEMIT. Vid. DEPRESS, DEGRADE.

DEMITONE, hemitonium.

DEMOCRACY, ea imperii forma, quâ vis omnis penes populum est (Liv. 1, 43); ratio popularis; populi potentia or imperium; populi potestates omnium rerum (as a form of government); civitas (res publica) popularis (opposed to civitas regia); civitas, in quâ in populo sunt omnia; civitas, quæ a populo tenetur; civitas in quâ omnia per populum geruntur; civitas, in quâ populi potestas summa est; res publica, in quâ per populum aguntur, et sunt in populi potestate omnia; res publica in quâ populus plurimum potest, omniaque ejus arbitrio geruntur; res publica, quæ populo, or populi potestate, regitur (all as states. For most of these expressions, vid. Cic., De Rep., 1, 26-28; 3, 14, 33 and 35). For "a pure democracy," take the strongest of these terms. To have an antipathy to a democracy, aversum esse a ratione populari.

DEMOCRAT, qui populi causam agit; populi potentias amicus; homo popularis; homo popularis ac turbulentus (as a term of reproach).

DEMOCRATICAL, popularis (e. g., a democratical constitution, ratio popularis); to restore the democratical form of government, populo reddere procuracionem reipublice (Nep.).

DEMOLISH, demoliri (pull down with an exertion of strength; e. g., a roof, part of a wall, tectum; partem; mur); evertere (to demolish, or turn topsy-turvy; e. g., urbem, statuum; thence, figuratively, to annihilate, e. g., the state; virtute; friendship; rem publicam; virtutem; amicitiam); disjicere (e. g., moenia, arcem, munitiones, statuas, &c.); discutere (to shake to pieces; e. g., columnam, aliquantum mur); delere (destroy utterly; e. g., urbem); to demolish utterly, funditus destruere; a ore fundamentis disjicere; funditus evertere (properly); solo æquare, or adæquare; delere et solo adæquare (e. g., urbem); to demolish fortifications, moenia a fundamentis disjicere; there is nothing which time can not demolish, nihil est, quod non conficiat vetustas.

DEMOLISHER, the demolisher of any thing, eversor aliqujus rei (he who overthrows any thing; e. g., Corinth, Corinthi; a kingdom or city, imperii, urbis); extinguiser aliqujus rei (figuratively; he who extinguishes what may be figuratively considered a fire; e. g., a conspiracy, conjurationis).

DEMOLITION, demolitio (rare; Cic., Virg.); disturbatio; eversio (excess; excidium; extinctio (figuratively, annihilation) [SYN. IN DESTRUCTION]; deletio (only Lucil.; the total demolition of our army, deletio nostri ad unum exercitus, Lucil.); destructio is not classical. At the demolition of Corinth, in Corinthi disturbance: before the demolition of Troy, Trojâ incolumi.

DEMON. Evil spirit, dæmon (Lact., 2, 44, seqq.); diabolus (a devil; diabolos, Eccl.); one who expels demons, * qui diabolos expellit ac fugat (if by exorcism) exorcista (Eccl.). A good or bad spirit, Genius, or genius comes (Hor.).

DEMONIAC, dæmoniacus (Firm. Math. Sulp. Sev., Vit. S. Martini, 18); * a malis dæmonibus actus; lymphaticus; lymphatus (possessed).

DEMONIACAL, dæmoniacus (Lact.); dæmonicus (Tert.); diabolicus (Eccl.); nefundus (figuratively, e. g., dæmoniacal malignity, nefanda malitia); foedus (e. g., fœda consilia).

DEMONSTRABLE, quod argumentis, or rationibus, firmari, quod argumenta doceri potest; quod probari potest; probabilis.

DEMONSTRABLY, probabiliter.

DEMONSTRATE, docere; gravissimis argumentis docere; demonstrare (to prove fully, and by incontrovertible arguments); firmare; confirmare; especially with arguments (to confirm by weighty arguments); probare alicui aliquid (to convince any body of the possibility of any thing; vid. Hor., Cæs., B. G., 1, 3); efficere (to make out of force of logical demonstration); vincere; vincere argumentis; evincere (to convince by irrefragable arguments, evincere rare; cf. Cic., Ep., 2, 28, 4; vincere with accusative and infinitive; seldom hoc, ut, Hor.; convincere, by irrefragable arguments; any thing, aliquid, e. g., errorem, Epicuri; to nihil scire; coarguere (e. g., errorem, &c.); demonstrare does not, like the English "demonstrate," imply irresistible force of argument. This is demonstrated by the fact that, &c., ejus rei testimonium est, quod, &c.; this is difficult to demonstrate, hoc difficile est probatu; to be demonstrated, effectum esse; to consider it demonstrated, habere pro re compta.

DEMONSTRATION, probatio (in the Digest it is used for the proof of an allegation in a court of justice); demonstratio (proving by bringing strong arguments, Virg. 9, præf. 4); mathematica demonstratio, necessaria mathematicorum ratio; argumentatio (clear and rigorous demonstration by arguments); via, ratio probandi. The force may often be given by firmissima argumenta: to prove, to demonstration, firmissimis argumentis docere. To establish any thing by strict demonstration, aliquid non probabili argumentatione, sed necessaria mathematicorum ratione concludere (Cic., Fin., 5, 4, 9).

DEMONSTRATIVE, firmus ad probandum (adapted to prove; e. g., argumentum); gravis (weighty, and thence conclusive; e. g., argumentum, Cic., Rosc. Com., 12, 36); a demonstrative argument, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum; demonstrativus is a rhetorical technical term, "containing praise or dispraise," &c.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, ad persuadendum accommodatè; ad persuasionem appositè (e. g., dicere); manifestè; manifestè; evidentè; oculorum judicio; demonstrative = demonstrando, pointing out the object; very late, Macrob.

DEMONSTRATOR, qui docet, especially with arguments; qui demonstrat; qui probat alicui aliquid; qui interpretatur aliquid; qui diligentius explicat aliquid; qui naturam aliqujus rei evoluit; qui notionem rei involutam aperit; demonstrator (one who points out any thing; in Cicero and Columella very rare; in Columella opposed to inventor).

DEMORALIZATION, mores corrupti or perdit; vita vitis flagitibus omnibus dedita (of an individual); our demoralization is on the increase, mores magis magisque lapsi sunt.

DEMORALIZE, mores corrumpere or depravare; moribus nocere; the age grows more and more demoralized every day, mores magis magisque labuntur; having a demoralizing effect, mores corrumpens; moribus nocens; the frequenting of taverns has a demoralizing effect, cauponas moribus nocent; in cauponis mores corrumpuntur (Quint., 1, 2, 3, and 4); in this demoralized age, tam perditis moribus; in this demoralized state, in tam corruptâ civitate.

DEMULCENT, dolorem leniens, mitigans (assuaging pain). A demulcent, levamen; levamentum; allevamentum; for any thing, aliqujus rei (possessing the quality of assuaging pain); medicina, for any thing, aliqujus rei (possessing healing qualities); fomentum, for any thing, aliqujus rei (possessing soothing qualities; all both properly and figuratively).

DEMUR. Hesitate, &c., dubitare; dubium esse; in dubio esse (to be undetermined); dubitatione astutare (to demur so as to be completely unhinged, from not knowing how to make up one's mind; vid. Cic., Varr., 2, 30, 74); animo or animi pendere (to demur or remain irresolute); about any thing, dubitare de aliquâ re

(with the accusative, in classical Latin, only if a pronoun is used); to demur a little, subdubitare. || To plead a point of law, &c.; to demur against any body or any thing, alicui or alicui rei exceptionem uti; exceptionem opponere; excipere adversus aliquem (Ulp. and Paul. Dig., 44, 1, 2, and 20; African. Paul., 16, 1, 17, 5, 1).

DEMUR, s. Hesitation, dubitatio; hesitatio; scrupulus; religio (a scruple of conscience) [vid. HESITATION]; there will be no demur on my part, nihil impedio; no demurabo; without any demur, non dubitatur; nulla interposita dubitatione; sine ulla dubitatione.

DEMUR, s. severus; gravis; verecundus; modestus; affectedly demure, qui vultum ad severitatem componit.

DEMURELY, vultu ad severitatem composito; or moderate; pudice; decorè, &c.

DEMURENESS. No exact expression; vultus ad severitatem compositus; modestia simulata; quedam vultus modestia (vultus modesta, Quint., 4, 1, 55; though not in this sense); to put on a look of demureness, vultum ad severitatem componere.

DEMURRAGE, * stipendium pro morâ datum.

DEMURRER, dilatio; prolatio (delay); exceptio (demurrer as legal plea); quod excipitur; he who demurs should prove his demurrer; qui excipit, probare debet, quod excipitur (Cels., 1, 22); to put in a demurrer, exceptionem uti; excipere; the case admits of a demurrer, datur exceptio.

DEN, cavum (general term for any hole); caverna; spelunca; specus; and (poetically) spelunca [SYN. IN CAVERN]; latibulum (hiding-place of wild beasts, &c.); lustra, plural (dens of wild beasts, ferarum in the poets; in prose writers, "dens" for debauchery and other deeds of darkness); cubile, general term for sleeping-place; den, lair, &c.); to hide themselves in dens, latibulis se tegere; in cubilibus delitescere.

DENIABLE, quod negari potest; quod non estis constat; to be deniable, incertum or dubium esse.

DENIAL, Assertion (that the thing is not so), negatio (an answer in the negative); initio; a denial of some statement or charge that affects one's personal interest; especially with respect to pecuniary transactions); to persist in his denial, pernegare. || Refusal, recusatio; repudiatio [SYN. OF verbs under DENY]; detrectatio (denial or refusal to do any thing; e. g., of military service, militiam); to treat with a denial from any body, repulsum ferre ab aliquo. || Repulsum pati, poetically, Or. I give any body a denial of any thing, aliqujus rei a me repulsum fert; he gave me a direct denial, negavit se hoc esse facturum. || Denial of one's self, dolorum et laborum contemptio (contempt of pain and hardship); animi moderatio (self-denial, enervated in self-control).

DENIER, qui negat, recusant, &c.; qui infinitas it; initiator (especially one who denies a debt); repudiator and negator, very late; the denier of his Maker, repudiator Creatoris (Tertull., negator (Tertull., Prudent., &c.).

DENIER, nummus; not a denier, ne nummum quidem.

DENIGRATE, denigrare (to make black, Varr., Plin.); infuscare (to make blackish) Vid. BLACKEN.

DENIGRATION, denigratio (late).

DENIZATION, civitas (or, of a small state, civitatus); jus civitatis [vid. CITTENSURIP]; civitas sine suffragio (of imperfect citizenship without the right of voting). Fig. To give denization to a word, verbo civitatem dare (Suet., Gramm., 22); this word has obtained denization in the Latin language, hoc verbum Latino sermone satis tritum est.

DENIZEN, e. civitatem alicui dare, impertiri, tribuere; civitate aliquem donare; diplomâ civitatis alicui offerre (Suet., Ner., 12); aliquem in civitatem accipere, recipere, or suscipere; aliquem ascribere civitati, or in civitatem; all

quem in civitatem, or in numerum civium asciscere. ¶ If the notion of "imperfect citizenship is to be intimated, civitas must receive some modifying addition; e. g., sine suffragio.

DENIZEN, non optimo jure civis: civis inquilinus (applied contemptuously by Catiline to Cicero): civitati ascriptus (if inferiority of right need not be intimated): qui juxta civitatem accepit, &c.

DENOMINATE, nominare: ¶ denominare is post-classical, chiefly in Quintilian, and of derivative words; so Horace, hinc [a Lami] Lamiarum ferunt Denominatos. Cicero uses nominare (ex) in this sense; e. g., aliquid ex majore parte nominare. Vid. NAME, CALL.

DENOMINATION, nominatio (transitively and intransitively): appellatio, nomen, vocabulum (intransitively): to bring fractions to the same denomination; * fracturas diversorum iudicium ad alias ejusdem potestatis, sed eundem iudicem, or idem nomen habentes, revocare. ¶ Denominatio, as rhetorical technical term, is "metonymy."

DENOMINATIVE, qui nomen dat, &c. DENOMINATOR (of a fraction), * index: * qui nomen dat numero fracto, or fractura.

DENOTATION, notatio (denoting or pointing out, whether as an act or by means of words): ¶ denotatio late, Quint., Decl., 19, 3; nota; signum (as a sign): designatio (the marking out; hence the sketch or plan of any thing).

DENOTE, notare; denotare; signare; designare (to mark; to make known by a mark): indicare (to be a sign of; to intimate; e. g., supercilia maxime indicant fastum, Plin.); ostendere (to signify; to convey a meaning; of words; e. g., multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostis, Cic.); "to denote," in this sense, may also be translated by esse; e. g., ut sciatur, quid sit error (what the word "error" denotes): declarare (to make clear to the understanding; hence to convey a meaning, whether as a word or conventional mark; e. g., quæ [littera, Cic.] conversa mulierem declarat): ¶ denotare must not be used in the sense of "expressing;" not hoc vocabulum denotat, &c., for ostendit, significat. These things are better denoted in the Latin language than in the Greek, melius hanc notatam sunt verbis Latinis quam Græcis: to denote the tones of the voice by musical notes, vocis sonos notis signare et exprimere: to denote by words, verbis describere, declarare, designare.

DENOUENMENT, exitas (e. g., of a dramatic piece). Vid. CATASTROPHE.

DENOUNCE, ¶ Inform against, accusare aliquem: aliquem in jus vocare, or in iudicium adducere (to denounce in a court of justice): citare aliquem reum (to denounce or summon in a court of justice): for SYN., vid. TO ACCUSE, &c.; notare (to mark, i. e., as guilty, blamable, &c.); e. g., rem, aliquem, improbitatem aliquis, &c.: deferre nomen aliquis (de aliquo re; post-Augustan, deferre aliquem; properly, to give in a person's name to the praetor as being guilty of such and such a crime: * to denounce a person as a parricide, nomen aliquis de parricidio deferre, Cic.); the person to whom the denouncement is made may be in the dativæ, or in the accusativæ with ad; the crime may stand in the genitive after nomen, but more usually takes de). ¶ To declare openly, &c., nunciare; renunciare (to denounce or declare openly): denunciare (to denounce or declare in a very positive, often in a threatening manner): testari: testificari (to call the gods, &c., to witness one's assertion): confirmare (to make a strong assertion): I denounce to you that (e. g., ye shall perish, Deut., xxx.), testor (Nep.), or denuncio (Cic.), or testificor, denuncio atque prædico (Cic.; all with accusativæ and infinitive): to denounce war, bellum indicere or (if in a threatening manner) denuncire.

DENOUNCEMENT, accusatio (general term): denunciatio (e. g., accusatorium, Suet., 66): delatio (secret denouncement, as that of an informer).

DENOUNCER, accusator; qui accusat (properly in a criminal process; then as a general term): a secret denouncer, delator (Silver Age): index (general term for informer, informer; Sestius ab indice Cn. Nerio de ambitu est postulatulus).

DENSE, densus; condensus (consisting of parts closely compacted together; opposed to rarus): spissus (consisting of parts so closely compacted that there is scarcely any perceptible space between them; almost impenetrable, almost opaque; opposed to solutus): solidus (consisting of solid masses; opposed to cassus, pervius): confertus (completely filled up; opposed to rarus): artior or artior (consisting of parts tightly braced together): a dense fog, silva densa; silva artior: a dense wood, nebula densa: dense ar, aer crassus or crassior: a dense battle-array, acies densa, conferta: to fight in dense masses, confertim pugnare; to make dense, densare; condensare; spissare; conspissare; solidare: to become dense, densari (and the passives of the other verbs, given above); spissescere; solidescere. ¶ Stupidity, vid.

DENSELY, dense; spisso; solide; confertim; artius: densely planted with trees, condensans arboribus; crebris condensans arboribus: to draw up the soldiers in dense masses, milites constipare, condensare; artius collocare. Vid. THICK.

DENSITY, soliditas; densitas; spissitas: density of the air, densitas aeris. [Cf. SYN. of adjectives under DENSE.] ¶ Stupidity, vid.

DENT, VID. INDENT.

DENT, s., crena (the proper word; also the notch in the arrow whereby it is fixed on the string; Greek γλῶφῆ, Onomast., Vet., Plin., 11, 37, 63, Sillig.); incisio; incisura (general term for incision; the former only as an act; the latter also as a thing; e. g., in the hand, in insects, on leaves, &c.). ¶ Not stria, which is the channel or flute of a pillar. To make a dent in any thing, incidere aliquid.

DENTAL, dentarius (very late, Appul.); ad dentes pertinens: a letter of the alphabet belonging to the class of dentals, littera dentalis.

DENTICLE, denticulus.

DENTICULATED, dentatus; denticulatus: serratus (denticulated, or jagged like a saw); leaves broad, with their edges denticulated, folia lata serrata ambitu.

DENTIFRICE, dentifricum (post-Augustan); from context, pulvisculus (Appul., Apol., p. 277, 5): ¶ mundicium dentium is a vile expression in Appul., Apol., p. 277, 4.

DENTIST, medicus dentium.

DENTITION, dentitio: to make dentition easy, facilius præstare dentitionem infantibus.

DENUDATE or DENUDE, nudare; denudare (properly and figuratively): retegere; aperire (uncover, open); privare; spoliare (to rob or plunder). Vid. TO STRIP.

DENUDATION, nudatio: privatio: spoliatio; expulatio; orbatio.

DENUNCIATION. Vid. DENOUNCEMENT.

DENUNCIATOR, VID. DENOUNCER.

DENY, ¶ Affirm that the thing is not so, negare (especially to make a negative assertion; opposed to dicere, to make an affirmative assertion, or say that any thing is so): abnuere (to deny by signs; opposed to annuere): infirmare; infirmari (to deny a fact, especially in which one's personal interest is concerned, such as being in debt to any body; opposed to confiteri, to acknowledge a debt): diffiteri (very rare; opposed to profiteri, confiteri). I will never deny, numquam diffitebor (with accusativæ and infinitive, Planc., ap. Cic., Epp., 10, 8, 4): to deny utterly, denegare: to deny steadfastly, pernegare. ¶ To refuse to grant, negare aliquid; recusare aliquid and de re (to deny or refuse for certain reasons): renuere aliquid (to deny or refuse by a shake of the head): to deny any thing to any body, petenti aliquid aliquid denegare; petenti aliquid decus; preces aliquis repudiare: to deny any thing faintly, subnegare aliquid: to

deny in a courteous manner, belle negare: to deny plainly or flatly, præcise negare; sine ulla exceptione, or plane negare: neither nature nor learning appears to have denied him any thing, ei nihil a natura denegatum, neque a doctrina non delatum videtur: the gods have denied them silver and gold, argentum et aurum dii his negaverunt: to deny the rites of burial to any body, aliquem sepultura prohibere: to deny one's self any thing, aliqua re se abstinere: strength is denied me, vires deficiunt. ¶ To deny any body (= say that he is not at home), negare aliquem domi esse: to order one's self to be denied, negare (Mart., 2, 5, 5). ¶ To deny a person (= say one does not know him) [as Peter denied our Lord], negare se aliquem novisse, infirmari, notitiam aliquis (I Oe., Pont., 4, 6, 43): desecrare (to desert him). ¶ To be faithless to [as in "to deny the faith"], prodere [e. g., fidem, officium]; desecrare or desecrare ac prodere: to deny the faith, * sacra Christiana deserere. ¶ To deny one's self (= exert self-denial), haud ullum se respectum habere (Litt., 42, 9); abstrahere se respectu rerum suarum (Litt., 31, 46, &c.): to deny one's self in all things, seipsum omnia, quæ jucunda videntur, ipsi nature ac necessitati denegare (after Cic., 2 Ferr., 5, 14, 35): to deny one's self (pleasures), voluptates repudiare (Cic.).

DEOBSTRUCT, alvum astrictam solvere.

DEOBSTRUCT, alvum astrictum solvens (of a medicine).

DEODAND, * res, quæ, quomodo mortis fuerit causa, quasi Deo sacra, consecratur.

DEPART, ¶ Leave a place or person; get away from, &c., abire (general term for going away from, a or ex; very seldom with the ablative of place alone): abscedere (to withdraw, especially from some one who orders or wishes the departure; hence, also, of sorrow, anger, &c.; quitting a person; from, &c., a or ex): decedere aliquo loco or ex aliquo loco (to withdraw from a place in consequence of some cause compelling us): decedere aliquo loco, de or ex aliquo loco (to depart from a place where one has had business, &c.): discedere ab aliquo or loco, a or e loco (to depart, and so separate one's self from a person or place): decedere is absolute, discedere relative [Horog.]; hence, discedere of persons departing from each other different ways; but "he departed" is ille discessit, according to Bremi, because decedere has obtained a different meaning, but more probably because separation from a person is implied): excedere loco or e loco (to go out of a place, and quit its neighborhood): digredi ab aliquo (to quit a person; also de aliquo re): egredi loco, a or ex loco, less commonly loco (to come out of a place; leave the space it incloses): devortere ab aliquo (to quit a person by taking a road that leads one in a different direction): proficisci (to set out); facessere (to take one's self off; used in commands, &c.: ex loco; loco; a re). ¶ Not degredi, which is to come down (e. g., ex arce; monte, colle, &c.). Depart from my sight, e conspectu meo abscedite (Plaut.). depart, procul este (addressed to the uninitiated, &c.): depart hence! facessite hinc! to depart from a province, [VID. PROVINCE.] ¶ To depart from the way (= deviate), degredi de via; devortere, with and without via; deflectere, declinare de via; avortere se itinere, or ab itinere (all these with the will): aberrare, decurrere via or a via (to depart from the way against the will, to lose one's way): to depart from the high-road to a by-path, de via in semitam degredi: to depart from the truth, deflectere a veritate; from a custom, recedere a consuetudine: not to depart from one's custom, institutum suum tenere: to depart from an ancient custom, a pristina consuetudine deflectere; from one's duty, ab officio decedere or decedere; from what is right, abire a jure (Cic., Ferr., 1, 44, 114); from what one has undertaken, incepto abscedere (Litt., 26, 7); from what one intended, declinare a proposito (¶ not digredi; vid. Ellendi, Cic., Brut., 21, 83); declinare ab eo, quod

proposueris: one may not depart a nail's breadth from any thing, as the saying is, ab aliquâ re non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitem discedere; ab aliquâ re transversum unguem non oportet discedere. || *As euphemism for to die, decedere, with or without vitâ, de or ex vitâ; exire e, or de, vitâ; excedere vitâ or ex vitâ* (Görenz says not de vitâ; but Hand thinks him wrong): vitam deserere and (Virg.) vitam relinquere; ex hominum vitâ demigrare: discedere ex vitâ is seldom used by Cicero, and only for the sake of the metaphor, Cat. Maj. 23, 84. The departed, metaphor; qui ex vitâ excesserunt or emigraverunt.

DEPART. || The act of going away, profectio (the setting out); discessus, seldom abitus, a or de loco: at the moment of departure, profecticens; sub ipsâ profectioe: just before his departure he said, abiturus jam dixit: to prepare for departure, iter parare, comparare. He resolved not to put off his departure for Greece any longer, non ultra differre profectioem in Græciam constituit (Liv.). || DECEASE. Vid. DECEASE or DEMISE.

DEPARTMENT. || Sphere of business, provincia; munus; cura; munia, plural (Functions, duties, public or private): officium (duty); curatio (properly the managing, but also the business to be managed by any body; also of public offices; me sinas curare ancillas; quæ mea est curatio, Plant., Cas., 2, 3, 43; vid. Liv., 4, 12, 13): ministerium (e.g., the management of his department, curatio ministerii sui, Liv., 4, 12): that does not belong to my department, munus meum hoc non est: to manage a (public) department, negotium publicum obire: the naval department, provincia maritima (Liv., 37, 2); provincia classis (Liv., 41, 1; cf. 42, 48): the naval department belongs to any body, alicui provincia maritima est, or alicui classis provincia evenit (ibid.): the foreign department, *cura, or administratio rerum externarum (Bav.). || The department of a country: district, pars; regio (district); not provincia. To divide the country into four departments, terram in quatuor regiones or partes describere, dividere: in departments, regionatim (Liv., 45, 30, in.). || Branch of literature, genus: certum aliquod literarum genus: admirable in his own department (of literature), admirabilis in suo genere: to confine himself exclusively to a single department of literature, in unâ re (e.g., in unâ philosophiâ) quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocasse (Cic., De Or., 3, 20, 77).

DEPAUPERATE. Vid. IMPOVERISH. DEPAUPERATION. Vid. IMPOVERISHMENT.

DEPEND. || Hang down from, dependere (not common till post-Augustan period; Liv., not Cic. or Cas.): to depend from, dependere aliquâ re, ab aliquâ re; ex aliquâ re (e.g., ex humeris, Virg.): pendere, from any thing, ab (de, ex) aliquâ re. || To be dependent on; to depend on any body or any thing, pendere ex aliquo or aliquâ re (less commonly aliquo; in a general sense): pendere ex aliquo arbitrio: aliquis indigere: esse in aliquis manu or potestate; in aliquo esse positum (suum) esse (of things, &c., that are in the power of any body): in aliquis potestate verti (e.g., omnia in unius potestate vertuntur, Cic.): in aliquâ re verti (e.g., in iure illa causa vertetur): contineri aliquâ re (to be contained or involved in any thing): penes aliquem constare or consistere (to depend on any body's will, Cas., B. G. 7, 21; Auct. ad Herenn., 4, 5, 7): this depends entirely upon you, huius rei potestas omnis in te sita est: what part we play depends upon our own will, or upon ourselves, ipsi quam personam gerere velimus, a nostrâ potestate proficiscitur: to depend on fortune, fortunæ subjectum esse; fortuitum esse (to depend on chance): to depend upon another or others, ex alieno arbitrio pendere (opposed to suis viribus stare, Liv., 35, 32): to depend upon himself, non aliuâ pendere (to have need of nobody): suis viribus stare (Liv.): it does not depend upon

me, non est or non situm est in meâ manu or potestate; non potestas mihi est (with gerund). Great events often depend upon trifling circumstances, ex parvis rebus sæpe magnarum momenta pendunt: if it had depended upon me, *si res mei arbitrii fuisset (Ruhnk.): this depends entirely upon you, potestas tota huius rei tua est: my safety depends on yours, mî salutem continet meâ: all depends upon you, in te omnia sunt: all depends on the good or bad luck of others, omnia suspensa aliorum sub bono casu aut contrario pendere ex alterius eventis coguntur: their fate depends on the event of the war, discrimen rerum suarum in bello eventuale ejus vertitur: the whole matter depends on their will and decision, eorum ad arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum reddit.

Dependere is found, in this sense, only in Ovid, dependetque fides a veniente die (Fast., 3, 356). || To rely on, fidere or confidere alicui, or alicui rei, or aliquâ re (to trust it with complete reliance): ironum esse aliquo and aliquâ re (to depend or build upon any body or any thing): niti aliquâ re (to rest upon it): to depend upon one's self, fiduciam in se collocare: to depend too much on one's self, nimis confidere: to depend entirely upon any body, se totum alicui committere (to put one's self quite in his hands): not to depend upon any body, alicui diffidere. I depend upon your secrecy, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; hoc in aures tibi dixerim: hoc lapidi dixerim! secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto (Cic.) sub rosâ tibi hoc dixerim (not Latin): you may depend upon my affection and zeal to serve you, a me summa in te studia officioque expectata (Cic.): lest they should become careless by depending upon each other, ne mutui inter se fiducia negligentes fiant. It shall be done; you may depend upon it, ne dubita; factum puta. To be depended on, certus (of persons and things): constans: firmus et constans: certus et constans (steady; not fickle, &c.): fidus, fidelis (faithful): verus (true). A friend who may be depended upon, amicus certus, firmus, constans, or firmus et constans: amicus fidus or fidelis: an historian who may be depended on, scriptor, qui ad historiam fidem narrat. || Depend on it (he, it, &c., will) may be translated by certe, non dubito, or ne dubita, quin . . . mihi crede: (unum hoc) sic habeto, &c. Depend upon it, he is deceiving himself, certe hic se ipse fallit (Ter.): depend upon it, the thing is possible, non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit; but depend upon it, not a man of you will overtake me, sed, mihi crede, nemo me vestrum consequetur.

DEPENDENCE. || Connection; e. DEPENDENCE. || g., the dependence of circumstances on each other, causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ: there is a dependence of all the virtues upon each other, omnes virtutes inter se nexæ sunt. [SYN. IN CONCAENATION.] || Subjection, ditio: obsequium (Tac., obedience): officium (duty): servitium (slavery): indigentia (the want of any thing necessary to its existence): to be in a state of dependence upon any body, in aliquis ditioem venire; sub aliquis imperium ditioemque cadere; sub nutum ditioemque aliquis pervenire: aliquis ditioem nutuque regi; ex arbitrio or imperio pendere: to be in dependence upon any body or any thing, sub dominationem aliquis or alicuius rei subjectum esse: alicui or alicui rei obnoxium esse (to be in dependence on the caprice of any body or any thing): to live in dependence on any body, vivere obnoxium alicui (Sal.): to live in a state of dependence, *ad alius arbitrium non ad suum vivere. || Reliance upon, fiducia; upon any body or any thing, aliquis or alicuius rei: fides (dependence on the probity of any body): spes firma; spes certa (perfect dependence, or sure and certain hope). JN. spes atque fiducia (e.g., Domitium, ejus spes atque fiducia permanserunt, fugæ consilium capere).

DEPENDENT, || adj. and subst., dependent, || pendens; pendens ex aliquo or aliquâ re: indigens aliquis (dependent on any body for advancement):

sub dominationem aliquis or alicuius rei subjectus: alicui subjectus (under the command of any body): alicui rei sub aliquod subjectus (improperly; e.g., sub libidinem; sub variis casibus); alicui or alicui rei obnoxius (e.g., casibus; exposed to); aliquis imperio subjectus; all your dependents, omnes, quibus præes; cruel toward dependents, crudelis in inferiores: a dependent vassal or client, cliens: dependent, or hanger-on, assella (a dependent on people of rank; mostly in a contemptuous sense; also as a disciple, or the follower of a sect). Any body's creatures and dependents, aliquis assentatores atque assellæ (Cic.): to be dependent on. Vid. TO DEPEND ON.

DEPICT. || PROPR., depingere: coloribus reddere (to depict or represent by colors; to paint): to depict figures, coloribus figuras depingere; a face, effingere oris lineamenta [vid. TO PAINT]; representative (represent; also of statues, &c., Plin.):ingere (properly; and also of orators, &c.); fingere, effingere (of statues; also of orators, &c.). || FIG., dicendo effingere alicuius rei imaginem; exponere; exprimere (to depict or make risible, as it were, by words, exprimere, with the addition of oratione): adumbrare aliquid or speciem et formam alicuius rei (to depict, or represent with the proper lights and shades; of the painter and orator): describere (to depict or represent characteristically, χαρακριν(εω)). To depict a person's character, alicuius vitam depingere; imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ alicuius exprimere (not depingere alicquem).

DEPILATION, pilorum evulsio, or extirpatio (the plucking off of the hair).

DEPILATORY, s., dropax (ἐφατά, a pitch plaster, to take away the hair; vid. Mart., 3, 74, 1): to take away the hair by a depilatory plaster, deposcere alicquem (ἐφατάκιον; Octav., Hor., 4).

DEPILOUS, sine pilo, or sine pills; pilo carens (by nature): pills defectus (by old age, Phedr., 5, 7, 2): depilatus (deprived of hair on any part of the body); calvus (opposed to capillatus, comatus).

DEPLETION, exaninitio: detractio sanguinis and detractio only (depletion by blood-letting); to bear depletion, detractioem [sanguinis] sustinere (Cels., 2, 10): to be cured by depletion, detractioem curari (Vir., 1, 6, opposed to adjectionibus); to use depletion, deplere sanguinem (Plin.).

DEPLORABLE, miserabilis; dolendus: miserandus; commiserandus; deplorandus; lamentabilis; arduosus: calamitosus. Vid. LAMENTABLE, WRETCHED.

DEPLORABLENESS, Vid. MISERY, WRETCHEDNESS.

DEPLORABLY, miserandum or miserum in modum: misere: miserabiliter (in a manner to excite compassion; miserabiliter also, very badly; e.g., miserabiliter scriptæ literæ).

DEPLORE, deffere: deplorare; complorare (to deplore or bewail vehemently; complorare especially of several): to deplore the death of any body, deffere, complorare alicuius mortem; de morte alicuius flere; alicuius morti illacrimari; alicuius mortem cum fletu deplorare: to deplore the dead, lacrimis iustoque comploratu prosequi mortuos (of deploping the dead by female mourners at the funeral, Liv., 25, 26): to deplore the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes, pariter vivos mortuosque: the death of any body is not deplored, mors alicuius carct lacrimis: to deplore himself and his country, complorare se patriamque (cf. Liv., 2, 40): to deplore his misfortunes, deplorare de suis incommotis: to deplore the fate of the nation with unavailing tears, complorare inutili lamentatione fortunam gentis: it is much to be deplored, valde dolendum est. Vid. BEWAIL, LAMENT.

DEPLUMATION, plumarum detractio. DEPLUME, e.g., a bird, *avi pennas evellere, or auferre.

DEPLUMED, deplumis (without feathers): deplumatus (Isid., lato).

DEPONENT, testis: qui juratus aliquid affirmat. || In grammar, verbum depnens

DEPOPULATE. *To depopulate a country, terram vacuare; incolas terrâ ejicere (to remove the inhabitants; vid. Nep., Cim., 2, 5): vastare, devastare; pervastare (to lay waste; make uninhabitable for men; devastare and pervastare, to make so utterly; populari; depopulari; perpopulari (to lay waste by an army, so as to drive away the inhabitants, and destroy whatever can afford them subsistence, especially by robbery and plunder); to depopulate and lay waste by fire and sword, ferro ignique, or igni ferroque vastare; ferro flammisque pervastare.*

DEPOPULATION, vastatio: populatio; depopulation (depopulation and complete ransacking; e. g., of the land, agrorum): vastitas (the state of being depopulated).

DEPOPULATOR, vastator: populator (depopulator or layer waste): evorsor (destroyer). JN. populator evorsorque.

DEPORT. *To deport one's self [vid. Demean one's self; BEHAVE]: To banish (vid.), deportare aliquem; to an island, in insulam.*

DEPORTATION, deportatio (Ulp.).

DEPORTMENT AND EXILE.

DEPORTMENT. Vid. Demeanor, BEHAVIOR.

DEPOSE. *To deprive of a high station, (a) Dethrone, vid. (b) To reduce from other high stations, loco suo aliquem movere (general term): removere, amovere, submovere aliquem a munere: abolere, or abrogare alicui magistratum or imperium (both in the Roman sense; abolere, with the notion of deposition forever). To depose as a witness, testificari; pro testimonio dicere: to depose on oath, "juratum aliquod affirmare: to depose in confirmation of another person's deposition, attestari; testimonio confirmare.*

DEPOSIT, r. PROP. ponere; depocere (to lay down; also *to deposit or give into the keeping of any body): to deposit a burden, onus depocere: to deposit in the earth, aliquod depocere defossâ terrâ (Hor.): in a ditch, trench, scrobe, sulco, &c., aliquod depocere: to deposit eggs, ova ponere (e. g., sepihus, Virg.): depocere in aliquo loco and in aliquo loco, both classical. To deposit with a view to preservation, depocere: to deposit money, ponere pecuniam: to deposit any thing with any body, depocere aliquod apud aliquem: to deposit in a temple, ponere in templo (as a consecrated gift): referre in templum (to deposit for the sake of safe custody): in the treasury (money), in ærarium or in publicum referre; in thesaurum referre (of the foregoing verbs the first two refer to the magistrate, who deposits the money received by him in charge for the state, or to the general who deposits the money taken as booty, in the public treasury; vid. Cic., Agr., 2, 27, 72; Nep., Timoth., 1, 2; the last is in Lit., 22, 13; especially in reference to the money collected and deposited in the treasury. In ærarium deferre has a totally different meaning, and refers to what is contributed by individuals, and deposited in the treasury for the use of the state; vid. Lit., 5, 25; 40, 41): to deposit the money of minors in the treasury (by the state), pecunias pupillares in fide publicâ depocere: to deposit or pay in, tradere: to deposit for the sake of being kept, servandum dare: to deposit as a pledge, vid. PLEDGE.*

DEPOSIT, depositum. *pecunie apud aliquem depositæ: fidei commissum (property of any sort which any body is under an obligation to restore to a third party): a deposit or pledge, pignus (pignus of res mobiles which are actually deposited, hypotheca of res immobiles: "res quæ sine traditione nudâ conventionem tenentur," Just., Inst., 4, 6, 7): arrhabo; arrha (a deposit or earnest-money): to give a deposit or pledge, dare pignus: to give any thing as a deposit or pledge, aliquod pignere or oppignere; aliquod pignori dare, or obligare, or opponere; fiduciarium dare aliquod: to receive any thing as a deposit, aliquod pignori accipere: to give any thing as a deposit to any body,

apud aliquem pignori ponere aliquod: to restore a deposit, reddere depositum. For other meanings, vid. PLEDGE, MORTGAGE.

DEPOSITARY, custos; apud quem aliquid depositum est: acquirer ("apud quem plures eandem rem, de quâ controversia est, deposuerunt," Modest., Dig., 50, 16, 110).

DEPOSITION. *Depriation, of rank. Circumlocution by verbs. The deposition of Lentulus, "abrogatum Lentuli imperium: a law about the deposition of Lentulus, lex de abrogando Lentuli imperio. Evident, testimonium: to make a deposition, juratum aliquod affirmare: to make a deposition as to any thing, testimonium alicujus rei dare or reddere; testimonium alicujus rei asserere.*

DEPOSITOR, depositor (late, Ulp.): qui pecunias apud aliquem deponit or deposit.

DEPOSITORY, receptaculum (general term, præda, for the booty): apotheca, æ, f. (ἀποθήκη; a place where stores are kept, especially wine; Cic., Hor., and others): horreum (magazine, &c., especially for corn).

DEPOT. Vid. DEPOSITORY.

DEPRAVATION, corruptio: depravatio: deterior conditio or status: pravitas.

DEPRAVE, deterius facere, or in deterius mutare aliquod (to make worse, instead of better; opposed to corrigere): in pejus mutare, or vertere et mutare (to turn to evil; opposed to in melius mutare): corrumpere; depravare (to deprave physically and morally; opposed to corrigere). JN. corrumpere et depravare: to deprave any body, aliquem depravare; alicujus mores depravare or corrumpere.

DEPRAVED. Vid. CORRUPT, adjective, WICKED.

DEPRAVITY, depravatio et fœditas animi (Cic.): mores corrupti depravatique; mores perditii or turpes. Vid. CORRUPTION, WICKEDNESS.

DEPRECATE. *To deprecate (or avert any thing from any body by prayer), deprecari aliquod ab aliquo: to deprecate a fault, postulare, ut delicto ignoscatur; erroris veniam petere: to deprecate any body's wrath, deprecari iram alicujus (e. g., senatus, Lit.); postulare, ut delicto ignoscatur aliquis.*

DEPRECATION, deprecatio (prayer for the pardon of an offence): ignoscendi postulatio (prayer for pardon): at any body's deprecation, aliquo deprecatore: compelled by your importunate deprecation, coactus tuis assiduis vocibus.

DEPRECATE. *To lessen the price, levare pretia alicujus rei: to deprecate corn, annonam laxare or levare; to deprecate, late; Poul., Dig., 9, 2, 22. To undervalue, detrachere de aliquâ re, or de aliquo (to deprecate or detract from the value of any thing or any body): to speak of any body in order to depreciate his character, de aliquo detrachendi causâ dicere: to depreciate any body's actions, levare res gestas; elevare alicujus præclara acta (Lit.): any body's credit or authority, elevare aliquem or auctoritatem: levare alicujus auctoritatem: to depreciate or speak against any body or any thing, obtrahere alicui, and alicui re, or (seldom) aliquod; alicujus laudibus and alicujus laudes: every one extols himself and depreciates his neighbor, ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat aliam (Lit.).*

DEPRECATION, obtrahatio.

DEPREDATE, e. *to not depradari, late, for prædari: prædam agere; depopulari; depulcarum; spoliare, &c. Vid. PUNDER, PILLAGE, PREY upon.*

DEPRADATION, directio; expilatio: depopulatio; prædatio: depradations of all sorts, latrocinia et rapus: to commit depradations, rapinas facere; latrocinari: to abstain from depradations, directio prædæ abstinere: *depradatio very late, Lacant.*

DEPRADATOR. *Plunderer, raptor (the depredator who employs force in plundering others): prædo (who makes booty, either by sea or land): pirata (who seizes the possessions of others by open force at sea, the corsair): the depredators of the*

world (of the Romans), raptore orbis (Tac., Agr., 30, 5). Depopulator, vastator: populator (a depredator or ravager): evorsor (a depredator or destroyer). JN. populator evorsorque.

DEPREDATORY, rapax (in search of plunder): prædatorius (fitted out to make booty; e. g., navis): latrocinia assuetus (accustomed to live by plunder; e. g., gens): latrocinio similis (like a highway robbery).

DEPREHEND. *To catch or take unawares any body in any thing, comprehendere aliquem in re: comprehendere (to deprehend and put in confinement); any body in the very act, aliquem deprehendere in manifesto facinore. To deprehend, find out, or detect, deprehendere: invenire: reperire. Vid. DETECT.*

DEPREHENSIBLE. *By circumlocution with verb: quod deprehendi potest, &c.*

DEPREHENSION, comprehensio (properly): prehensio (properly and in a juridical sense; e. g., to have the right of deprehension, jux prehensionis habere): deprehensio (taking by surprise). Finding out, inventio: observatio; cognitio (perception).

DEPRESS, deprimere; opprimere (properly and figuratively): frangere (figuratively, to make spiritless): opposed to erigere; vid. Breui, Nep., Them., 1, 3): to be depressed by a consciousness of his crimes, conscientia scelerum opprimi: to depress or afflict any body, aliquem or alicujus animum affligere; alicujus animum frangere or infringere: to depress any body's hopes, spem alicujus incidere or infringere; suddenly, spem alicujus præcidere.

DEPRESSION. *Depressio (post-classical, rare; e. g., of the sun; opposed to altitudo menjis; of the nose, nasi, Macrob.). Fig. mental depression, animi demissio; animus demissus; animus abjectus, or afflictus, or jaceus (want of spirit): animus a spe alienus (hopelessness): tristitia (sadness). Don't let him perceive your depression, cave te esse tristem sentiat (Ter., Andr., 2, 3, 33): to rouse any body from a state of depression, animum alicujus jacentem excitare.*

DEPRESSIVE, gravis; acerbus.

DEPRIVATION. *The act of depriving, privato; spoliatio: directio; expilatio; orbatio, &c. (SYN. of verbs under DEPRIVE):* demotio (the taking away, Cic.; plural, Tac., ademptiones bonorum): amotio (the removal; e. g., doloris, Cic.). The state of losing, amissio, amissus (loss: for the latter, vid. Nep., Alc., 6, 2): jactura (a loss voluntarily undergone; vid. Plin. Ep., 1, 12, in jacturam gravissimum feci, si jactura dicenda tanti viri amissio): orbitas alicujus (state of desolation from the loss of any body; e. g., of the commonwealth, orbitas rei publicæ talium virorum). Any thing is a great deprivation to any body, miserum est alicui carere aliquâ re. The loss of any thing was a great deprivation to any body, quam huic erat miserum carere (e. g., consuetudine amicorum, Cic.).

DEPRIVE, privare aliquem aliquâ re (to take away any thing from any body): spoliare; depoliare; or expoliare (stronger expressions); edimere (to take away some thing desirable); eripere (to snatch away) alicui aliquid: orbare aliquem re (to take away any thing which is dear to us, especially children, hopes, &c.): to deprive any body of his children, aliquem orbare liberis: liberis ab aliquo abstrahere (by main force; e. g., as hostages, obsequium nomine): to deprive any body of all his senses, aliquem omnibus orbare sensibus: to deprive any body of his reason, aliquem deturbare de mente et sanitate: deprived of any thing, orbis aliquâ re; of children, liberis orbatus: of the use of one's limbs, membris captus: of the sight, hearing, understanding, oculis et auribus, mente captus; of hope, spe orbatus; completely, spe dejectus.

DEPTH, altitudo (depth, as a quality): profunditas (depth, as a property; though not used by ancient writers, it is analogically formed, and may be retained wherever perspicuity requires it): profundum: *id*

tum (depths of the sea; hardly, except where mare, locus, &c., can be supplied; e. g., *ejacissem me potius in profundum, e. mare, into the depths of the sea*); *vorna-gro* (an abyss); *laticudo* (horizontal) depth from face to back; *breadth*; *opposed to longitudo*: *vocis genus grave* (depth of voice or sound); *recessus* (that which retires back; e. g., *recessus oris*, &c.); *depths, loca in mirandam altitudinem depressa: the depths of a forest, silvarum profunda* (Tac.); *the depth of the stream, altitudo fluminis: the immense depth* (of a river), *profunda altitudo* (Tac.); *the depth of the sea, altitudo maris* (as a property); *profundum maris* (the bottom of the sea); *to cast one's self into the depths of the sea, precipitare* (without design); *se jaceret in profundum* (with design); *to be out of one's depth, in profundo esse; solo or vado fugiente destitit; aliquem vadum destituit* (Liv., 21, 28); *to be afraid of getting out of one's depth, timere altitudinem* (Liv., 21, 28); *the house is thirty feet in depth, domus triginta pedes in latitudinem structa est; domus triginta pedes lata est*. || *Depth of character, altitudo ingenii: of soul, altitudo animi* (Boetius; vid. *Beir*, Cic., Off., 1, 25, 88); *the depth of the Divine wisdom, summa Dei sapientia*. || Neither profunditas, nor profundum, nor altitudo can be used for "depth of learning," "depth of intellect," &c.; but either subtilitas or acumen ingenii, or, by circumlocution, ingenium subtile; *litera non vulgaris, sed interiores quadam et recondita*, &c. || *Middle; in the depth of the night, media nocte: the depth of winter, summa hiems: it was the depth of winter, the weather being very cold and rainy, erat hiems summa, tempestas perfidiosa, imber maximus* (Cic.).

DEPURATE. || *To purify*, vid. **DEPURE**.
DEPURATIO. Vid. **PURIFICATIO**.
DEPUTE, mandare alicui, ut, &c. (to commission any body): *delegare* (e. g., *aliquem hunc negotio; to deputate him to perform it*; e. g., in the Golden Age, of deputing a person to perform what one should perform one's self); *deferre*, *demandare* alicui aliquid (intrust any body with the care of any thing; e. g., *curam alicujus rei*); *to depute the tribunes to attend to the wounded, curam sanctorum militum tribunis demandare* (Liv.). || *Deputate* = (1) to prune, (2) to reckon, consider, &c. Sometimes alicui alicujus rei faciendae licentiam dare, or permittere: liberum alicujus rei arbitrium alicui permittere (both meaning to give to any body competent authority to act) may serve: to be deputed by any body, *mandata habere ab aliquo: to do any thing in consequence of being deputed by any body, alicujus nomine* (in any body's name and by any body's authority); *aliquo auctore* (as any body's representative) *facere aliquid*. Vid. **DELEGATE**.

DEPUTATION. || *Act of deputing, delegatio* (in Cicero only of the assignment of a debt; in other sense in later writers). || *Permission to act, potestas aliquid facienti; auctoritas* (the commission by virtue of which any body is competent to act); *by deputation from the Senate, auctoritate senatus: to grant a deputation to any body, alicujus arbitrio rem gerendam tradere, or committere: by deputation from any body, mandata aliquid* (Cic.); *auctoritate alicujus* (by his authority); *nominis alicujus* (in his name). || *Persons deputed, legati: legati*. If the name of the state is mentioned, the adjective is often used alone; "the Sicilian deputations," Siculi. Some deputations arrive from Sicily, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis.

DEPUTY, cui rerum agendarum licentia datur, or permissa est (Cic., Verr., 3, 94, 220; Sall., Jug., 103, 2); qui mandata habet ab aliquo (commissioner); * *publica auctoritate missus; or merely legatus* (a deputy or commissioner sent by the state); *procurator* (any body who acts as a proxy).

DEREGATE and **AMBASSADOR**.

DERANGATE. Vid. **Root up or out**.
DERANGERE, turbare; conturbare; perturbare (to put in disorder; conturbare

and perturbare are also equivalent to, to make amazed); *miscere; permiscere* (figuratively, to throw in disorder one with another); *confundere* (to cast together; thence, figuratively, to throw together into one mass, and thereby put into disorder; equivalent to, to make amazed or confused); *to derange the stomach, stomachum dissolvere* (Plin.); *to derange the hair, capillos turbare; the order of battle, aciem implicare; ordines aciei conturbare, or perturbare, or confundere; any body's plans, rationes alicui* (omnes) *conturbare: to derange every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere: to derange the order of things, perturbare rerum ordinem* (Cic.). || *To disorder the intellect, mentem turbare, alienare* (to make crazed).

DERANGED. || *Confused; out of order, perturbatus; conturbatus; confusus*. JN. conturbatus et confusus: impeditus; perplexus; inordinatus: in-compositus. || *Mad*, vid.

DERANGEMENT, implicatio (involved condition; e. g., of family estate or fortune, res familiaris); *perturbatio* (disturbance of the order of any thing; e. g., of an army, exercitus); *perturbatio ordinis* (absolutely, disturbance of the ranks and arrangement of troops); *mens turbata* (derangement of the understandings); *perturbatio* (absolutely, perplexity); *trepidatio* (shuddering and shaking like any body out of his wits at the near approach of danger); *a complete derangement of every thing, omnium rerum perturbatio: to cause a complete derangement of every thing, omnia miscere et turbare: to fall into a state of derangement, turbari; conturbari; perturbari: to be in a state of mental derangement, mentis errore affici; mente capi or alienari*.

DERELICTION. || *The act of forsaking, or state of being forsaken, relicto; deserto; destituito; inopia: dereliction of duty, * praetermissio officii* (since praetermissio officium is classical, and also the word praetermissio, it is probably correct in this construction), or by circumlocution with officium praetermittere, *deesse*; *officio deesse: censure for his dereliction of duty, officii praetermissi reprehensio*.

DERIDE. Vid. "LAUGH AT."
DERIDER, derisor (rare; not Cic.); *irrisor* (of any thing, alicujus rei). Vid. **MOCKER**, **SCOFFER**.

DERISION, derisus; derisio (laughing to scorn; derisio by later writers); *irrisio; irrissus* (mockery); *cavillatio* (ironical, irritating derision); *sugillatio* (derision with supercilious, insulting mockery); *ludificatio* (making a laughing-stock of any body); *in derision, ab irrissu* (Liv.); *per deridiculum* (Plaut.); *to become an object of derision, in ludibrium verti; ad ludibrium recidere: to have any body in derision, aliquem habere ludibrio et despectui* (Cic.); *aliquem habere deridiculum*.

DERISIVE, irridens; deridens; cavillans (of persons); *aculeatus; acerbus* (pointed); *stingens, mortifying, of words, &c.*; *derisive words, verborum aculei: derisive jokes, acerbis facies*.

DERISIVELY, cum aliquo aculeo; *irrisione* (e. g., *irrisione omnium ludii*).

DERIVATION, of a word, verbi origination: *etymologia* (denotes not only the derivation, but also the explanation of a word from its root; according to Quint., 1, 6, 28, origination was the word used for derivation by several writers of his time); *origo: verbi derivatio* (the formation of the word from an existing word; e. g., *Pelides* from *Peleus*).

DERIVATIVE, derivativus (grammatical technical term, Prisc.).

DERIVE. To derive his genealogy or origin from any body, *gens deducere* ab aliquo; *originem deducere, or trahere*, ab aliquo; *oriundum esse ab aliquo* (to descend from any body, of more remote descent); *originem sui ad aliquem referre* (to trace one's origin to any body, by a very remote descent); *to derive any thing from the Delty, Deum facere alicujus rei effectorem*. || *To derive words from roots or other words; to derive one word from another, esse puto, ducere,*

or deducere a or *ex*, &c.; *verbum ducere or flectere a*, &c.; *verbum derivare, or denominare a*, &c. (to form one word from another existing word, as "Pelides" from "Peleus"); || *but not in the sense of, supposing one word to be the root of another = verbum ducere, &c.*; *to derive a word from the Greek, flectere verbum de Graeco* (Gell., 4, 3); *to derive the name of any thing from a certain word, nomen alicujus rei a verbo quodam ducere: from what do you think the name of Neptune is derived? unde nomen Neptuni ducitur, or ductum, esse putas? Janus is derived from ire; nomen Jani ab eundo ductum est* (Cic.). "Facio" is derived from "facies," proprio nomine dicitur facere a facie (Var.). I suppose "amicitia" to be derived from "amare." * *amicitia* ab amando ductam, appellatam, fictam, dictam (not derivatam), puto. || *Draw* from a source or channel, *derivare* (properly and figuratively); *from a source, ex fonte* (Quint.), *fonte* (Hor.); *to... in with accusative: to derive the various secondary meanings of a word from its primary signification, * multiplices vocis significationes a nativa ducere*.

DEROGATE. || *Disparage, &c., followed by "from," minuire; imminuere aliquid* (especially to lessen); *deminuere partem alicujus rei, or aliquid de aliqua re; detrachere de aliqua re* (to take away any thing from any thing); *derogare* (e. g., *quiddam de honestate, Cic.*); *to derogate from any body's fame, alicujus gloriam or laudem minuire, or imminuere; detrachere de alicujus gloria; gloriam alicujus obtrectare: to derogate from any body's authority, auctoritatem minuire or imminuere: to derogate from any body's good name, detrachere de famâ alicujus*. || *Abrogate* (obsolete), vid.

DEROGATION, imminutio; obtrectatio (e. g., of any body's renown, alicujus gloriae); *without any derogation from your dignity, sine imminutione dignitatis tuae*. SYN. in **DERECTION**.

DEROGATORY, } imminuens; demi-
DEROGATORY, } nuens; detrachens,
&c. (making less); *damnosus; detrimentosus* (causing injury, detrimētōsus, * *Ces. B. G., 7, 33*); *alicuius; adversus* (unfavorable); *iniquus* (unjust); *to commit nothing derogatory to the character of a wise man, nihil discedere a dignitate sapientis: to commit any thing derogatory to one's character, rank, &c., a dignitate sui discedere: not to allow any thing that is derogatory to another thing to be done, aliquid de aliqua re* (e. g., *de auctoritate sua*) *deminui non pati: to say any thing derogatory of any body, alicujus laudibus obtrectare; detrachere de alicujus famâ*.

DEROGATORILY, male (unfavorably); *iniquè* (unjustly).

DERVISE, * monachus Muhammedanus.

DESCANT, v., vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (Cic., De Or., 1, 52). || *To descant or be proliz on any subject, nimium esse in aliqua re; copiose et abundanter dicere; fuisse et late dicere; upon any thing, ubertius et fusius de aliqua re disputare* (opposed to brevius et angustius); *also dilatare aliquid* (opposed to premere aliquid); *to descant or speak more than is necessary, longius, latius, et diffusius dicere; verbosius, quam necesse erat*.

DESCANT, s., || *vox summa, (f) or acuta, or attenuata. || Proliz discussion, verbositas* (using too many words, as a quality, late); *infractus; ambages* (by circumlocution); *to ring a descant, ambages narrare* (Ter., Heaut., 2, 3, 77).

DESCEND. || *To come down, descendere* (from higher ground, ex superioribus locis; from a mountain, citadel, &c., de monte, arce, &c.; *to the plain, in planitiem, campum, sequum locum, or sequum only*); *degrede* (to go down); *se demittere, to let one's self down* (e. g., *convallem*); *labi or delabi, from, ex, &c.* (also delabi a. de.); *deducere* (insensibly and slowly); *to descend into battle* (I Sam., 26), *descendere in aciem* (Lin.); *to descend or fall to the ground, discedere; subsidere*. || *Improve. To descend to out*

own times (of customs, traditions, &c.), hæc in tempora, or usque ad nostra tempora durare; ad nostram memoriam manere (of written or other monuments); tradi ab antiquis usque ad nostram ætatem (of a custom, manners, &c.): to descend gradually from remote antiquity to our own days, a summâ memoriâ gradatim descendere ad hanc ætatem. || To come down to what is low or mean, descendere ad aliquid: delabi ad aliquid, in aliquid (e.g., in hoc vitium scurrile, Cic.); ad impudentiam, Tac.): demittere se in or ad aliquid (e.g., ad servilem patientiam; in adulationem, both Tac.): to descend to the level of brutes, omnem humanitatem exuere: to descend gradually from worse to worse, declinare in pejus: to descend to a state of slavery, ad servitium (ad servitium) cadere. || To descend or be descended = derive one's origin from any body, ortum, oriundum esse (in prose, in declaring the person from whom any body descends, the preposition a, or ab, must be used; but in declaring the rank out of which any body descends, the preposition a, or ab, must be omitted): originem trahere ab aliquo; originem ducere a or ex aliquo (to descend from or derive his origin from, &c.). || To descend from a ship = disembark, e navi exire; in terram exire; also exire only; (e) navi egredi; also egredi only; descendere; exscensionem facere. || To descend or make a descent upon, irruptionem or incursionem facere in, &c.; upon a country, terram invadere; in terram irruptionem facere; with forces, hostium invadere cum copiis; copias in fines hostium introducere; in hostes irrumperere, irrumpere, irruptionem facere. || Of the descent of property, &c., pervenire ad aliquem (e.g., hereditas ad filiam pervenit, Cic.); venire alicui (e.g., major hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, &c., Cic., Cæcilius, 28, 74).

DESCENDANT, progenies: any body's descendant, oriundus ab aliquo; progenatus ex aliquo: any body's descendants, posterii; progenies: to be a descendant from any body, oriundum, ortum esse ab aliquo (the latter seldom); progenatum esse ex aliquo: the Atinatici were descendants of the Cimbrî and the Teutones, Atinatici erant ex Cimbrî Teutoisique progenati: male descendants, stirps virilis; virilis sexus stirps: to leave descendants, stirpem relinquere; ex se natos (sc. filios) relinquere: to leave no male descendants, virilem sexum non relinquere.

DESCENT. || Act of descending, descensio (post-Augustan; e.g., balnearum, into the bath, Plin.); descensus, us (Sall.; not Cic. or Cæs.); casus; lapsus (fall). || Declivity, declivitas; acclivitas; proclivitas (sloping positions): locus declivis; acclivis; proclivis (a sloping place, whether ascending or descending, since, wherever there is an ascent, there must also be a descent): descensus (way leading downward, Sall., Hirt.): a very easy descent, facilis descensus (Hirt.): a hill that has a gentle descent or ascent, collis leniter editus: a city built on the descent or ascent of a hill, urbs applicata colli. || Hostile attack, irruptio; incursio; incurtus: to make a descent upon, irruptionem, or incursionem facere in, &c. || Extrication, origo; genus; stirps: of noble descent, nobili genere natus: of no mean descent, haud obscuro loco natus: of low descent, ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus: to trace one's descent from any body, originem trahere ab aliquo; originem ducere ab or ex aliquo; ad aliquem originem sui referre (in speaking of a remote descent).

DESCRIBE. || Show or represent by words, describere: perscribere (describe fully): verbis exsequi: scripturâ persequi (to represent by a written description or narrative): explicare aliquid or de re (give an explanation; enter into detail about any thing): exponere aliquid or de re (to set any thing, as it were, before the eyes; give a lucid description of, &c.). Sometimes enarrare: enumerare: literis mandare: memorie prodere or tradere: verbis depingere, effingere, exprimere:

exprimere et effingere verbis (make clear by a description): verbis definire (to give a logical description of). JN. definire verbis et describere; illustrare verbisque definire. To describe in a few words, breviter describere, exponere, compacteri: to describe in many words, stilo uberius explicare: to describe in verse, versibus describere, exponere, persequi: to describe any body's actions, res alicujus persequi (Cic.); any body's life, vitam alicujus explicare (Cic., Cæcil., 8, 27); vitam alicujus depingere (Cic., Rosc. Am., 27); de vitâ alicujus exponere; imaginem vitæ alicujus exprimere: to describe a person, exprimere aliquem, scribere de aliquo: to describe a man shortly, aliquem informare (Cic., Att., 7, 3, 2). || To describe a geometrical figure, scribere; describere: to describe a square, quadratum paribus lateribus describere: to describe a circle with a (given) centre, a centro circumagere lineam rotationibus (Vitruv., 1, 6; vid. CIRCLE): to describe figures in the dust, formas in pulvere describere.

DESCRIPTOR, scriptor: narrator. The describer of a country, chorographus. And so analogous words may be formed. Vid. under DESCRIPTION.

DESCRIPTION, descriptio; narratio; enarratio; expositio: eloquent beyond description, supra quam enarrari potest eloquens; æquisitè beyond all description, supra quam ut describi possit: eximius: description of the earth, geographia; of a country, chorographia (Vitruv., 10, 2, 6, where ed. Schneid. chorographus is used): description of a place, topographia. By analogy other words may be formed in the same manner, as "description of the moon," or map of the moon, "selenographia; of mountains," or topographia; of the world, "cosmographia, and so forth. A graphic description, alicujus rei pæne sub aspectum subjecto: alicujus rei sub oculis subjecto.

DESCRY. || To see, videre: cernere: aspicere: conspiciere: conspici (SYN. IN SEZ: conspiciari = especially "to see at a distance and suddenly" is the nearest to our "descry" but, though common in Plautus and Cæsar, not found in Cicero, Virgil, Horace, &c.): prospicere (to behold at a distance; e.g., Italian, Virg.). To descry any body at a distance, conspiciari aliquem; aliquem procul videre (Terence). || To spy (obsolete), speculari; explorare (vid. TO SPY). || To discover, invenire: animadvertere (to mark): cognoscere (to recognize): apprehendere: detegere.

DESECRATE, profanare; profanum facere (in the Golden Age, only to make what is divine, human; what is holy, common; opposed to sacrum esse velle; by later writers it is used especially for "to violate"): exaugurare (to desecrate what has been consecrated, by bringing it again into common use; opposed to inaugurare; vid. LIT., 1, 55): polluere; maculare (to desecrate what is pure and holy by a shameful act): violare (not to respect its sanctity; e.g., loca religiosa). || Not the post-Augustan desacrare, which = consecrare.

DESECRATION, violatio (e.g., templi, Lin.): profanatio (Plin.): exauguratio (e.g., sacelli, the depriving it of its sanctity and restoring it to common purposes). Often by circumlocution.

DESERT, solitudo (in a good sense): vastitas (in a bad sense): a desert, regio vasta, or deserta, or deserta vastaque; loca deserta or inculta; solitudo vasta or deserta (but deserta rather poetically); also merely deserta, plural (of a district abandoned by men): the Libyan deserts, vastitas Libyæ; deserta Libyæ: to turn a country into a desert, regioni vastitatem inferre; regionem vastare, devastare. || As an adjective, vastus; desertus; incultus.

DESERT*, s. || Worth, dignitas: virtus (excellence): tried desert, spectata virtus: according to his desert, pro merito: pro dignitate; merito. || An action or quality which gains the thanks of others, meritum; promeritum: deserts with reference to any body, merita erga or in aliquem (LIT.) alicujus circa aliquem

merita would be false Latin): the nobility which is founded upon desert, nobilitas, quæ fit or caput ex virtute. Vid. MERIT, s.

DESERT, TRANS., linquere (belongs properly to poetical language, and is used by Cicero only when his language takes a poetical flight, as in his orations): relinquere (to leave behind, either a person or place; thence, also, it is = deserere, as Nep., Dat., 6, 3; signa relinquere, to desert one's colors, "to desert"): derelinquere (to desert any body, or any thing, without further troubling one's self about them): cedere aliquo loco, or ex aliquo loco: decedere aliquo loco, de or ex aliquo loco: decedere ab aliquo, or loco, a or e loco (decedere aliquo loco implies the forsaking of one's customary functions; decedere, merely going away): destituere (to desert where any body's support and assistance is expected). JN. relinquere et deserere; deserere et relinquere; destituere et relinquere: alicui desce; deficere aliquem (to fail him when his services are required and expected): decedere ab aliquo (e.g., nec si a me forte desciveris, idcirco to -patiar, &c., Cic.). Hope desertis any body, destitutum aliquis a spe: my strength deserts or fails me, vires me deficient; a viribus deficior: my memory deserts me, memoria deficit, or labat; memoria labor: presence of mind never deserts a good speaker, prudentia nunquam deficit bonum oratorem: to desert any body or any party, &c., deficere ab aliquo or ab aliqua re (also figuratively); deficere ab amicitia alicujus; decedere ab aliquo (Nep.).

DESERT, INTR., exercitum deserre signa deserre (Cæs.) or relinquere (to desert his colors, Sall., Lin.): transire: transfugere (to cross over to; fly to): to desert to the enemy, ad adversarios or hostes transire, transfugere, perfugere; pro perfuga venire ad hostem (Cæs.): to the Romans, ad Romanos transfugere (of actually flying to them; e.g., from a city, Lin., Nep.): many deserted to the enemy, transiitio ad hostem fiebat (Livy, 28, 16): to desert to any body, in alicujus partes transgredi; deficere ad aliquem.

DESETER, desorter (one who deserts the colors of his army, or general, Cæs., Lin.): transfuga; perfuga (one who goes over to the opposite party, perfuga as a delinquent, who betrays his party; transfuga as a wanderer, who changes and forsakes his party, Did.).

DESERTION, (a) generally, relicto: derelictio (e.g., relicto republice, consulis, &c., derelictio communis utilitatis), destitutio (the leaving any body in the lurch). A base and treacherous desertion of any body, relicto proditioque alicujus. (b) Going over to the opposite party, transfugium (Lin.): desertio (Modestinus, Dig., 49, 16, 3): desertio signorum: transitio ad hostem (passing over to the enemy): desertiones occurred, transiitioes ad hostem fiebant (Livy): frequent desertions, transfuga crebra.

DESERVE. || To make one's self worthy of any thing by one's services, merere; mereri: commerre; commereri (to deserve by means of any thing): promerere; promereri (to deserve any thing as a proportional reward or punishment for something done): dignum esse aliquid re (to be worthy of any thing, by the possession of qualities which, in general estimation, confer a right to it); he deserves to be praised by me, dignus est, quem laudam, or qui a me laudatur: to deserve to be believed, fide dignum esse: to deserve any thing of any body, de aliquo or erga aliquem aliquid mereri: have I deserved this of you? scicne de te merui, or meritus sum? I did not deserve this from you, * non merui, cui talem gratiam referas: according as his deserves, (pro) merito alicujus: to deserve well of any body, bene mereri de aliquo: perfect, merui rather than meritus sum. To deserve to be (praised, &c.), is mereri ut or cur; seldom infinite, though Quintilian has meruit credi secundus; but dignus erat, ut qui should be used of fitness to be praised, &c.; merere implies

that it is earned by the person's exertions, &c.

DESERVEDLY, pro merito; merito; pro dignitate: *very deservedly*, meritiſſimo (Cic.): merito ac jure: jure: merito atque optimo jure: jure ac merito; jure meritorie: *he would be deservedly punished*, jure in eum animadvertetur: *to be deservedly praised*, merito ac jure laudari (Cic.). *Deservedly may, in poetry, be rendered by meritis*; e. g., meritis torquetur ab (Ov.).

DESERVING, dignus rei or (better) re; bene meritis, merens, or promeritus de: *deserving praise or commendation*, (cum) laudo dignus: *deserving the severest punishment*, dignus omnibus suppliciis (Plin.); *novissima exempla meritis* (Tac.); *deserving well of the state*, de republica bene meritus: *A deserving person*, omni laude dignus: omni virtute ornatus: *vir optimus* or *probus*: *vir dignissimus* omni fortunâ optimâ (3 Rep., 17): *meritiſſimus* is used absolutely in the Inscription: Fulvius filie meritiſſimus.

DESHABILE, negligentior amictus (Quint.); *who uses it, however, of the manner in which an orator lets his dress sit, &c.*: vestis domestica (opposed to vestis forensis, Suet., Oct., 73; Vitell., 8): *vestis, quam male induo, &c.: in deshabile, in veste domestica: *to be in deshabile*, *negligentius amictiri, vestiri.

DESICCANTS, cataplasma calida.

DESSICATE, siccare; exsiccare: desiccare (pre- and post-classical).

DESSICATION, siccatio; siccitas (e. g., of a body): ariditas (the dryness, e. g., of fields).

DESSICATIVE, aliquid siccet; exsiccet.

DESIDERATUM, res maxime necessaria ad aliquid; quod desideratur; quod deest; desideratum (any thing that is missing).

DESIGN, v. *[[Purpose, intend, in animo habere: cogitare; agitare (in) mente or (in) animo: parare (to prepare): moliri (mostly of some difficult purpose): agitare de aliqua re: moliri aliquid: constituere (to fix; to purpose): destinare (e. g., quæ agere destinaverat). [Vid. TO PURPOSE, TO INTEND.] To draw an outline or sketch, delineare; designare; describere (not used absolutely, but always with the object expressed; e. g., imaginem, or some such word): depingere; describere (figuratively): to design skillfully, probe depingere aliquid: to be skilled in the art of designing, graphidos scientiam habere. Vid. TO DRAW.*

DESIGN, *[[Purpose, consilium (plan or purpose): coeptum; inceptum (beginning or undertaking): propositum (intention or purpose): institutum (that which any body intends to put into execution): cogitata, pl., quod cogito (what is in the thoughts, or will): my design, res, quam par; in-atitutum meum: to betray or discover his designs, consilium or cogitata patefacere; to execute his design, consilium exsequi: propositum peragere: to have a design to injure, habere voluntatem nocendi: to entertain hostile designs against the state, contra republicam sentire: to form great designs, magna meditari or moliri. [[Sketch, plan, designatio; adumbratio: deformatio (delineation): forma; figura; species (sketch): imago (outline): descriptio; ichnographia (ground plan): a design for a house, ædificandi descriptio (e. g., usus, ad quem accommodanda est ædificandi descriptio, Cic.). [[Drawing, graphis, idos, f. (γραφίς), or in pure Latin, pictura linearis: to be skillful in the art of design, graphidos scientiam habere; graphidos non imperitum esse.*

DESIGNATE, notare: denominare: signare: designare (general terms, to make distinguishable by a mark): nominare: appellare: vocare: dicere [SYN. IN CALL = NAME]: *[[Vocare mostly with a substantive, dicere with an adjective: nomen alicui dare, indere or imponere (give it a name): designare aliquid verbis (Cic., to describe): designare is also used alone in the sense of "denote"; verba que res communes designant (Varr.). To designate every thing by a name of its own, suo quam-*

que rem nomine appellare. *[[Point out to or for (any purpose, situation, &c.), destinare alicuique (or aliquid) ad aliquid or alicui rei: designare (e. g., mark out, fix upon, locum sepulchro): also absolutely, quem populus designaverit).*

DESIGNATION, *[[Act of marking out, or appointing to, designatio (e. g., sine designatione personarum et temporum, Cic.: designatio consulsatus, his appointment to the consularship, Tac.): nominatio (naming): notatio (as action; also of denoting by words). [[That to which a person or thing is appointed, finis (the final purpose for which a thing is intended): sors: provincia (the sphere of a person's duties; his office, calling, &c.). [[Import of a word, Locke, sententia: notio: significatio: vii. potestas.*

DESIGNEDLY, consulo; cogitate, JX. consulo et cogitate (after due consideration): voluntate (willingly) opposed to casu: dedita opera: de industria (with intentional exertion); sponte (with no other inducement than one's own inclination). To do any thing designedly, consulo et cogitatum facere aliquid. Not designedly, imprudenter; per imprudentiam; inconsiderate; temere. JX. inconsulte ac temere; temere ac fortuito; casu (by accident).

DESIGNER, *[[Who has designed or planned any thing, inventor (receptor, poetical and post-classical): auctor: architectus. JX. architectus et princeps. [[A former of plans, projects, &c., *qui consilia struit or mente agit: *consiliorum architectus: *homo semper agens aliquid et moliens: doli or fallaciarum machinator (plotter, Tac., Ann., 1, 10, 2). [[One who draws designs, pictor (general term); or by circumlocution with verbs, &c.*

DESIGNING, callidus et ad fraudem acutus: fraudulentus: dolosus: subdolus: subdolis atque occultis (Tac.): *semper struens aliquid atque moliens: veterator et callidus. Vid. DECEITFUL.

DESIGNLESS, imprudens: inconsultus: temerarius: fortuitus.

DESIGNLESSLY. Vid. "not DESIGN-EDLY."

DESIGNMENT, *[[Purpose, consilium; consilium institutum: cogitatio: propositum: inceptum (purpose, plan) [SYN. IN PLAN]. [[The plan sketched out, descriptio alicujus rei: ratio alicujus rei: rei agendæ ordo.*

DESIRABLE, optabilis: optandus: cupiundus (Sall., Jug., 3, 1): expectandus: desiderabilis (rare; e. g., quæ [cupiditas] inanes sunt, his parendum non est; nihil enim desiderabile concupiscunt, Cic., Fin., 1, 16, 53; and Top., 18, 69). Not to seem at all desirable, minime cupiundum videri: not to be desirable for its own sake, nihil habere in se, cur expectatorem esse: to be very desirable, magnopere expectandum esse: to be desirable for its own sake, propter se expectandum esse: there is nothing in this world so desirable as, &c., nihil in hac vitâ magnopere expectandum, nisi, &c.

DESIRABLENESS, by circumlocution. To have no desirableness, nihil in se habere, cur expectatorem.

DESIRE, s., desiderium (longing desire for an object, the want of which is felt): cupido: cupiditas (the former considered as in action, and necessarily with a genitive of the object expressed or implied; the latter considered as a state, the passion of desire; opposed to tranquillity of mind: *[[Cupido "not found in Cicero or Caesar; common in the poets and historians, especially Tacitus and Sallust; twice in Quintilian." Freund: appetitio (the act of endeavoring to obtain): appetitus (the state of endeavoring to obtain): appetentia (the desire itself, which seeks to obtain something). [[All genitive of the object, alicujus rei: libido (the intemperate longing after any thing; plural, libidines, desires = "lusts," with reference to want of self-government): atudium (the desire that leads to the zealous pursuit of any thing). An insatiable desire, insatiabilis (quædam) cupiditas (e. g., veri videndi; cognoscendi, Cic.): a marvellous desire, mirabilis (Nep.), mira (Tac.) cupiditas: an immod-*

erate desire, immodica cupido (Livy, blinded by desire, cupidine cæca (Livy.) I feel an intense desire for any thing, magnum me tenet desiderium alicujus rei (Cic.). A natural desire, desiderium naturale (e. g., cibi, potationis; opposed to voluptas): unless they were blinded by desire, nisi ipsos cæcos redderet cupiditas (Cic.). To be inflamed, filled, &c., with desire of any thing, alicujus rei desiderio incendi; (magno) alicujus rei desiderio teneri; aliquid appetere, concupiscere, desiderare: to be tormented with the desire of any thing, alicujus rei desiderio flagrare, aestuare, excruciarî, confici (Cic.); summa alicujus rei cupiditate affectum esse. I feel an intense desire to know, hear, &c. (valde) auge scire, audire, &c.; libido esse scire (Plaut.); to be stirred with desire, desiderio moveri: to inspire any body with a desire of any thing, dare or incutere alicui cupiditatem rei: impellere alicuique rei cupiditatem *[[Inspire cupiditatem alicui or alicuique cupiditate would be barbarous]; of doing any thing, alicuique faciendi aliquid cupiditate incitare: to inflame any body's desire of any thing, incendere alicujus cupiditatem alicujus rei: an intense and passionate desire is weakened, abates, &c., æccerrima illa ac fortissima cupiditas imminuit ac debilitata est: to satisfy a desire, desiderium explere (Livy), the desire of wealth, amor, cupiditas habendi *[[Not desiderium habendi]. [[Thing desired; wish; que quis optat or vult (e. g., facere, to perform them): to satisfy any body's desires, que quis optat or vult, facere; alicujus voluntati satisfacere or obsequi; alicuique voti compotem incere: to obtain one's desires, optatum impetere (ab aliquo); adipiscere, quod optaveram, or concupiveram: my desires have been satisfied, que volui, mihi obtigerunt: my heart's desire is satisfied, quod maxime cupio, mihi contingit. More under Wish, vid.**

DESIRE, v., appetere (endeavor to obtain): cupere: concupiscere: cupere: avidum esse alicujus rei (to desire vehemently and passionately; the last = to desire greedily): velle (to wish and co-operate toward the realization of one's wish): desiderare (to be dissatisfied because one does not possess the object desired): optare (to wish; leaving the realization of the wish to others or to fate): expectare (to long for a distant object, and apply to others for the realization of one's wish): avêre (with following infinitive: to feel an impatient desire, especially to hear or learn something; often with valde): gestire, with following infinitive (to manifest a lively desire by gestures): to desire eagerly, ardentem cupere aliquid: cupiditate alicujus rei ardere, flagrare; desiderio alicujus rei magno teneri; sitire aliquid; sitienter expectare aliquid: not to desire any thing any longer, aliqua re carere posse. Every thing is going on exactly as I could desire, cuncta mihi procedunt; nihil mihi accidit, quod nolum; fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatis meis: just as I, he, &c., could desire, ut volo, volumus, &c., ex sententiâ; ex optato; ad (alicujus) voluntatem: any thing is going on just as I could desire, aliquid ex sententiâ succedit or procedit; aliquid optabilem exitum habet: hitherto all has been exactly as I could have desired, nihil adhuc mihi præter voluntatem accidit. [[To express one's desire, velle aliquid, or ut (to wish to have somebody or something): petere: postulare: postulare [SYN. IN ASK]: contendere ab aliquo, ut, &c.: to desire any thing of any body, postulare *[[Not desiderare] aliquid ab aliquo. What do you desire me to do? quid est, quod me velis? quid vis faciam? I to desire the grace of pardon (Shakspe.), veniam ab aliquo petere (for any fault, alicujus delicti).*

DESIROUS, appetens: cupidus: studiosus: avidus. All with genitive (in post-Augustan historians, avidus also with in): to be desirous of doing any thing, ardent animus ad aliquid faciendum (e. g., of reverencing, ad ulciscendum) avêre—gestire (with infinitive, SYN. IN DESIRE, v.): to make any body desirous, alicui cupiditatem dare or (stronger) injicere; aliquid

m cupiditatem impellere; aliquid cupiditate incendere; aliquid faciendi aliquid (e. g., imitandi) cupiditate incitare (Cic.): to become desirous, in aliquid rei cupiditatem incidere; incitatur mihi aliquid rei cupiditas: to become very desirous, ingens aliquid rei cupido me incendit; maxima aliquid rei cupido or libido me invidit.

DESTIT FROM, desistere re, a re, de re, or with infinitive, or after negative with quia: abistere aliquid re, or ab aliquid re (vot in Cic, but in Cas., Lic., &c.); to desist from an undertaking, desistere incepto: abistere incepto (Lin): from a purpose, desistere consilio (Cas.); from an attempt, desistere conatu (Cas.); from investing a town, from fighting, abistere obsidione, pugna; from the assault (of a town), desistere oppugnatione (Cas.), ab oppugnatione (Sall); from asking, exhorting, &c., desistere rogare, hortari, &c.; from building, abistere edificationem; deponere edificationem (Cic.): to desist from war, recedere ab armis: nor, if she is still alive, will I ever desist from looking for her till I find her, neque, si vivit, eam vivam unquam quin inveniam, desistam (Plaut.).

DESK, * mensa scriptoria (writing-desk). || Reading-desk (in a church), perhaps pulpitum (Georges; who gives * suggestus sacer: * suggestum sacrum for "pulpit").

DESOLATE, adj. vastus (without human habitations; opposed to coedificatus, Georges; uncultivated; opposed to cultus, Dod); desertus (deserted by men; opposed to celebr, Georges; to habitatus, Dod); incultus (opposed to cultus). JN. vastus ac desertus; desertus vastusque; incultus et desertus; incultus et derelictus. Desolate places, solitudo (without blame): loca deserta: tesqua (in which an awful silence reigns, Dod, 1 Hor.); to make desolate, vastare, devastare; alicui loco vastitatem inferre: to make a land desolate, vastas solitudines facere ex terra; vastitatem reddere in terra; tectis atque agris vastitatem inferre. || Of persons; hopeless, &c., spe destitutus: orbis: orbis auxilii (Plaut.); afflictus: moestus, &c.: desolatus (Plin, Tac., and poetical); also with ablative (deserta desolataque reliquis subsidii aula, Suet.).

DESOLATE, v. Vid. LAY WASTE.

DESOLATENESS, VID. DESOLATION.

DESOLATION. || Act of laying waste, &c., vastatio: populatio: depopulatio (plundering; e. g., agrorum, ædium sacrarum): eversio: excidium (overthrow of a town, &c.). || State of being desolate, vastitas. || Desolate place, locus desertus: locus vastus et desertus; solitudo vasta or avia; omnis humani cultus solitudo (Curt., 7, 3, 12). || State of being bereaved, afflicted, &c., orbis (state of being bereaved; also figuratively; e. g., casum et orbitem senatus, Cic.): viduitas (state of being widowed): solitudo (loneliness). JN. viduitas ac solitudo (e. g., qui jamdud Cæsennia viduitate ac solitudine aleretur, Cic., Cæc., 5, 13): viduitas omnium copiarum atque opum (Plaut., Rud., 3, 3, 2).

DESPAIR, s. desperatio (= "ægritudo sine ullâ rerum expectatione meliorum," Cic.): to reduce any body to despair, aliquid ad desperationem adducere or redigere (the latter, Suet.); to be reduced to despair, ad (summam) desperationem pervenire (Cæs.); ad desperationem adduci: omni spe orbatus sum; nulla spes in me reliqua est: when I was in the depths of despair, quum magnâ desperatione affectus essem (Cic.): to be in despair, in desperatione esse (Front., Strat., 3, 17, 7): to derive courage from despair, a desperatione ira accendi aliquid (Læ, 31, 17): extremâ desperatione in iram stimulari (Tac.): a state of utter despair, omnium rerum desperatio. From or in despair, ad desperationem adductus. The extremity of despair; utter or absolute despair, summa, maxima (not extrema) desperatio; extrema spes (e. g., in extremâ spe, Cæs., B., 2, 27).

DESPAIR, v. desperare: saluti or sibi desperare (of one's own safety): omnem

apem abicere: animum despondere: to despair of any thing, desperare de aliquid re, or aliquid, or alicui re; or with accusative and infinitive (vid. Hort., Cæs., B., 3, 12). || If to despair is followed by the participle substantive, desperare will be followed by infinitive: to despair of being alive, &c., despero me posse, &c.: it is disagreeable to despair of accomplishing any thing that is possible, turpiter desperatur, quicquid effici potest (Quint.): to despair of ever seeing any thing again, aliquid se viturum postea desperare: to despair of a sick person's recovery, ægrum deponere; ægrum or ægroti salutem desperare; all the physicians despair of his recovery, or of him, omnes medici diffidunt: my recovery is despair of, desperor: his recovery is despair of, a medicus desertus est: any thing is despair of, desperatur aliquid: to despair of peace, one's life, desperare pacem, vitam; of the state, de republica (Cic.); rempublicam (Lentul. op. Cic.); of one's safety, salutem desperare (Cic., Cluent., 25, 69): de salute desperare (Cæs.): we must despair of his safety, salutis ejus desperanda est.

DESPAIRFUL, desperans: expēs (desperans denotes the painful feeling; expēs, the hopeless state of despair): spe carens or orbatus; spe dejectus (of a person who has ceased to hope): ad desperationem adductus or (Suet.) redactus: magnâ desperatione affectus.

DESPAIRING. Vid. DESPAIRFUL. DESPAIRINGLY, desperanter (e. g., cum aliquid loqui, Cic.); or circumlocution by ad desperationem adductus (desperare; very late, Augustin.).

DESPATCH. || Send off, mittere (send, e. g., an ambassador, legatum, literas, &c.): dimittere (several in different directions; the proper word of sending off letters, scouts, &c.): (1) if the messengers are to go from person to person, or from place to place, per, or circum, or (Lic.) circa is used; (2) if to a person or nation, ad aliquid; (3) if to a district, in with accusative or ad before the name of a tribe, &c.; (4) in every direction, in omnes partes or quoquoque; e. g., dimittere nuncios, literas, &c., circum amicos; circum provincias exercitusque; per omnes provincias; ad Centrones; in finitimas civitates; in eam partem Italiae; in omnes partes; quoquoque (Cæs., B., 3, 2, 2). || To absolve (to finish a thing, or let a person go whom one has long detained, Plaut.); legare: allegare (to dispatch for the execution of a delegated office; e. g., homines nobiles allegat iis, qui petenter, &c., Cic.); allegare te ad illos, qui, &c.): to dispatch a letter to any body, mittere or dare literas ad aliquid (dimittere, if to several in different places). || To finish, execute, &c. [Vid. EXECUTE]. To exhort any body to dispatch a business, hortari aliquid ad aliquid perficiendum: to like to dispatch a business quickly, consilii facta conjungere. To dispatch a business, expedire negotium: conficere or transigere negotium: proficere negotium (Lentul. op. Cic., Lic.; implying labor and exertion): to dispatch any thing between themselves, inter se transigere aliquid: the thing may be dispatched in a few words, res paucis verbis transigi potest. || Kill, vid.

DESPATCH. || Act of sending off dimissio (e. g., nuntii, of a messenger): missio (e. g., literarum, legatorum, both Cic.); or by circumlocution. (Give me my despatch, me absolvo (Plaut.). || The execution, &c., of business, executio (post-Augustan negotii, Tac.: institutio operis, Plin.): effectio (only in Cicero's philosophical writings): peractio (Cic., Cat. Maj., 23, extr.). To prevent the despatch of a business, ne res conficiatur, obistere: about the despatch of what remains to be done, de reliquis rebus maturandis et agendis (Cic.). || Haste, speed [vid.], celeritas: festinatioque: maturatio (Auct. ad Herenn.). There is need of despatch, propeperato or maturato opus est: the utmost possible despatch, quanta maxima adhiberi potest festinatio. || Despatches, literæ: literæ publicæ missæ (from a public officer).

DESPERADO, homo stolidus ferox, or stolidus feroxque: homo promptus or summa audacis.

DESPERATE, desperatus (of persons and things): expēs: spe carens or orbatus: spe dejectus (hopeless; of persons who have ceased to hope): discriminis plenus (very critical; of things; & plenus plenus is poetical): * ad desperationem adductus: magnâ desperatione affectus (of persons). A desperate state of affairs, res desperata or perditæ; res perditæ et desperata: desperatio rerum omnium. Sometimes extremæ res (sue, &c.); extrema, plural. In their desperate condition, in extremis rebus suis: our state is now almost desperate, res jam ad extremum perducta casum (Cæs.); so ad extremum casum periculi—deductus, B. Alex., 7); how often have our affairs seemed almost desperate? quoties ad extrema periculorum ventum? (Læ, 7, 29, init.). || Filled with courage from despair, desperatione ira accensus (after Læ, 31, 17); extremâ desperatione ad iram stimulatus (after Tac., Hist., 2, 44, extr.). || Desperate = very dangerous (of undertakings, &c.), periculosus; discriminis plenus: temerarius (not desperatus).

DESPERATELY, desperanter (without hope). || With verbs and adjectives it expresses the intensity of the action or quality, and may be variously translated: improbe; seeste; male; summe; summo; perire; maxime; valde; vehementer; acriter; pertinaciter. To defend one's self desperately, * pertinacissime, or acerrime repugnare, resistere: to fall desperately in love, perditæ or misere amare: to try desperately, perditæ conari (Quint.): omni vires viribus contendere et laborare; omni ope atque operâ eniti (ut, &c.): to be desperately angry, gravissima ira flagrare. It may often be translated by the superlative: desperately foolish, stolidissime.

DESPERATION. Vid. DESPAIR, s.

DESPICABLE. Vid. CONTEMPTIBLE.

DESPISE, v. despiciere: despiciatui habere (to look down upon; not to value; opposed to suspicere, revereri, admirari): contemnere: contemtuui habere (to despise what one might be expected to fear; opposed to metuere, timere; e. g., mortem, pericula; but also auctoritates, consilium, &c.): spernere (to despise or hold cheap what one might be expected to desire; to reject with scorn; opposed to appetere, concupiscere; but also of holding a person cheap): aspernari (to reject with aversion; to utter the feeling implied in spernere). JN. contemnere ac despiciere; despiciere et contemnere; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; despiciere et pro nihilo putare; spernere et pro nihilo putare; spernere et repudiare: fastidire (to feel disgust against any thing; to reject it from pride, &c.): negligere (to disregard). JN. contemnere ac negligere: temere is poetical for contemnere; despiciari, late and rare. Nobody despises himself, nemo unquam sui despiciens fuit: the consciousness of having despised the gods, spectorum deorum conscientia: to despise glory, gloriam repudiare or spernere; any body's favor, gratiam aliquid repudiare.

DESPISER, contemtor: spreitor; or by circumlocution.

DESPITE, || Malice, hatred [vid.]: malitia: fraus et malitia: improbitas perveritasque: aliquid odium. || Spite; in spite of; vid. SPITE.

DESPITE, v. Vid. TO VEX, TO OFFEND.

DESPITEFULLY, malitiose: malitiosus.

DESPITEFULNESS, malitia: odium.

DESPOIL, spoliare aliquid or aliquid; and aliquid or aliquid aliquid re. JN. spoliare atque orbare; spoliare atque deducere: spoliare aliquid re et depeculari (of money, argento): despoliare: exspoliare (strengthen the meaning of spoliare, which is to deprive a person or thing of what serves for use or ornament): detrachere spoliareque aliquid: private aliquid aliquid re: adimere or eripere aliquid aliquid: diripere (to plunder men,

towns, &c.: explare: compilare (to strip temples, &c.; rob treasures, &c.): the latter also aliquid aliq̄ re: nudare, denudare, exuere aliquem re: orbare aliquem re: multare aliquem re. SYN. IN DEPRIVE.

DESPOILER, apoliator (Cic., Liv.): expilator (Cic.): direptor (Cic.): populator: prædator.

DESPOILIATION, spoliatio: direptio: expilatio: orbatio: privatio (SYN. of verbs in DEPRIVE). JN. expilatio direptioque.

DESPOND, animum abijcere, ore demittere, ore submittere; animo cadere (Cic.): animo concidere (Liv.); and (often in Plautus) animum despondere (so Livy) and despondere only (Columella): to allow one's spirits, courage, &c., to fail: spem abijcere, proijcere, ore deponere (to cast away all hope) [vid. TO DESPAIR]. To cause any body to despond, animum aliquid frangere, infringere (Cic.): percellere aliquem.

DESPONDENCY, animus demissus, jaceus ore abjectus; animi defectio ore abjectio (depression of spirits, &c.): desperatio (despair): to feel despondency, animum demissem; animo demisso esse; animo cecidisse; nullam spem habere: to give way to despondency, animo demitti.

DESPONDENT, demissus qui animo demisso, abjecto, ore dejecto est: exspes: spe orbatus: spe carens: spe dejectus.

DESPONDINGLY, animo demisso ore abjecto: timide: sine spe: desperanter.

DESPOT, princeps ore rex, ejus arbitrium pro legibus est, ore ejus libido pro legibus habetur (a sovereign whose will is law; after Just., 1, 1, 2; 2, 7, 3): tyrannus, ore pure Latin, dominus (a usurper who has obtained absolute power in a free state): rex importunus (opposed to rex clemens).

DESPOTIC, imperiosus, against any body, aliquid (imperious; hence, tyrannical): superbus (arrogant; hence, as epithet, "the proud," in Targuinius Superbus). JN. imperiosus et superbus: impotens, against any body, aliquid (who can not restrain his passions, &c.; hence, who can not restrain himself in a post of command; also of things that imply and proceed from such a temper; imperious, despotic): importunus (harsh, unbending, &c., in his conduct toward others): crudelis ore saevus in aliquem (e. g., tyrannus saevissimus et violentissimus in suos, Liv., 34, 33). A despotic temper, superbia: a despotic government, dominatio impotens, ore superba, ore crudelis superbaque (cf. Cic., Phil., 3, 14, 34): tyrannus, ore pure Latin, dominatio (sovereignty introduced against the will of a people; and, therefore, a usurped government, a tyranny, ore despotism).

DESPOTICALLY, superbe: crudeliter. To act despotically, crudeliter ac regie agere: to behave ore act very despotically, crudelissime se gerere: to govern despotically, crudelē superbarque dominationem exercere (after Cic., Phil., 3, 14, 34).

DESPOTISM, superbia: impotentia (as temper; SYN. of adjective in DESPOTIC): dominatio impotens ore superba; ore crudelis superbaque. A despoticus, civitas, in qua libido principis pro legibus habetur (after Just., 2, 7, 3), ore in qua arbitrium regis pro legibus est (after Just., 1, 1, 2).

DESPUMATION, despumatio (late, Tertull.), by circumlocution.

DESPUME, despumare.

DESSERT, mensa secunda: bellaria (e. g., sweetmeats, fruits, sweet wines, &c., τραγικατά or τραγικάτα; cf. Gell., 13, 11, cxi): to set on the dessert, mensam secundam apponere.

DESTINATION, destinatio (Liv.; perhaps not pre-Augustan; a purpose, determination, decision): lex, qua nati sumus; fatum, quo nati sumus (the purpose we are born to serve, &c.): finis (the end any thing is to serve): sors: provincia (the sphere of action assigned to any body). It is our destination, to &c., ea lege (hoc fato ore ita) nati sumus, ut, &c.; ita a naturā generati sumus, ut, &c.; hoc nobis propositum est, ut, &c. A Nature hath assigned us a higher destination, natura nos ad majora genuit ore conformavit; ad altiora quædam ore magnificentiora nati sumus:

man is born to a glorious destination, homo præclarā quādam conditione generatus est a summo Deo: not to be fitted for its destination, non aptum esse ad exsequendum munus suum: not to accomplish its destination, deesse officio suo et muneri: what the destination of man is, cuius munera colendi efficiendique causā nati atque in lucem editi simus (Cic.). Place to which any body ore any thing is to go, *locus aliquid destinatus; locus, quo tendit: *locus, quo proficisci jussus sum (to which I am ordered to go): sedes futura (my future residence).

DESTINE, destinare (in nearly all the meanings of the English verb; e. g., aliquem aliquid rei ore ad aliquid, sometimes in aliquid [designare aliquem foro, Quint.; domos publicos usus, Vell.; aliquem ad mortem, Suet.; dicere necis aliquid, Cic.]; also = to intend, purpose; especially in Livy with animis [e. g., quæ agere destinaverat, Cæs.; also in passive, sibi destinatum in animo esse aliquid facere, Liv.]; hora mortis destinata, Cic.): designare ad aliquid (to mark out for a purpose): exponere aliquid ore ad aliquid (to set it aside for a purpose; e. g., money, pecuniam in adificationem templi sponere, Liv.; quod ex istis rebus receptum est, ad illud fanum [sc. ornatum] sponere, Cic.): præfinire: præstituere (to fix beforehand; e. g., præstituere diem operi faciundo, Cic.). To be destined (= doomed) to any thing, aliquid rei ore ad rem natum esse (to be born to it): fato fieri aliquid (to become ore to be doomed to it, by a decree of fate; we are destined to, ea lege generati sumus, ut, &c. Vid. TO DOOM).

DESTINED, destinatus (both of the thing to which any thing is destined, and of the person ore thing destined to a purpose): constitutus: finitus: præfinitus: præstitutus (SYN. of verbs in DESTINE). The destined hour of death, hora mortis destinata.

DESTINY, vid. FATE. THE DESTINIES, vid. the FATES.


DESTITUTE. With the object expressed, destitutus aliq̄ re (less commonly ab aliq̄ re; e. g., amicis; præceptis; scientiā juris; but spe (Curt.), ore a spe (Liv.); a re familiaris): derelictus aliq̄ re (e. g., non modo fortunā, verum etiam spe; nudus: nudatus: privatus; spoliatus aliq̄ re: to be destitute of troops, nudum esse ab exercitu (of a country): to be destitute of every thing, omnibus rebus nudatus esse; omnium rerum esse inopem. ABSOL., inops, also with auxiliis (who has no power to help himself): auxilio orbatus ore destitutus: omnium rerum inops: omnibus rebus orbatus (utterly destitute): omnibus fortunis spoliatus (Cic.): egenus omnium (Liv.; rare, not pre-Augustan): egenus: egentissimus: mendicūs (miserably poor): to be destitute (= miserably poor), in summā egestate ore mendicatus esse; in summā mendicitate vivere; vitam in mendicitate degere: any body is utterly destitute, nihil aliq̄ egentius: a destitute condition, inopia.

DESTITUTION, inopia (want of resources): egestas: mendicitas (extreme poverty; beggary): solitudo (the state of being left alone; also solitudo aliquid rei). JN. solitudo atque inopia; viduitas ac solitudo. To be reduced to destitution, *ad mendicitatem redigi, ad pudentiam pauperatē delabi: to reduce a man to destitution, aliquem omnibus bonis evertere; ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere: destituito (rare, Cic.) is the "leaving in the lurch," "desertion."

DESTROY, perdere (to destroy, to ruin): destruere (to destroy an artificial structure; also aliquis forumum: tyrannidem): demoliri (to destroy a firm, solid structure, tectum: partem muri). JN. destruere et demoliri: disjicere (to destroy by violent separation of its parts; e. g., arcem, mœnia, munitiones): disjicere (nearly = disjicere, especially in Cicero, who does not use disjicere: statum, Cic.; turres, Vitr.; rem familiarem, Cic.; reliquis rebusque Cic.): disturbare (to separate violently, and so disarrange the parts, &c.; e. g., tecta, opera, porticum). JN. disturbare et dissipare (Cic.): dirue-

re (e. g., tecta, muros, urbem, monumentum): evertere (to overthrow; throw down, properly, urbem, statum; improperly, rempublicam, virtutem, amicitiam): excidere (to destroy by cutting ore heaving; not necessarily implying total destruction, urbem, vicos, agrum, exercitum). JN. excidere et evertere: excindere (to destroy utterly; especially of cities, urbes, Numantiam, Cic., Mil., 33, 90; 6 Rep., 11; Planc., 41, 97; 4 Phil., 5, 13. Scheller and even Freund maintain, erroneously, that it is poetical and post-classical; vid. Krebs): vastare locum: vastitatem inferre loco (to lay waste, urbem, urbem): pervertere (to quite overthrow, spem, consilia; domum, tecta, arbuta, defensionem; also aliquem; all Cic.): concidere (to cut to pieces; e. g., hostes, also to destroy utterly, naves, Liv.; auctoritatem Senatūs, aliquem): tollere (remove out of the way): rescindere: interscindere: dissolvere: interrumpere (all, e. g., a bridge, pontem): delere (destroy utterly; blot out, urbem, omnia, hæc, sepulchrum, ædificum, religionem): extinguere (to put out a light; figuratively, to deprive of its power and existence; e. g., potentiam, spem, vitam societatem, aliquid salutem). JN. extinguere et (funditus) delere: perimere et delere: conficere (to put an end to any thing): subvertere (subvert, imperium; leges et libertatem): consumere (e. g., ædes incendio: exercitum fame; opes, fortunas, &c.; by any thing, aliq̄ re; e. g., ferro, flammā). To destroy utterly, funditus destruere; a ore fundamentis disjicere: funditus (properly) evertere (properly); ab stirpe extinguere: stirpulis ore radicitus extrahere; tollere atque extrahere radicitus (to root up, improperly, e. g., desrēs); extinguere et funditus delere: perimere et delere omnino (annihilate): perimere: interficere (to destroy life = kill): to destroy (= kill) a whole body, ad internecionem delere, redigere, adducere, cadere; occidere eadere ore occidere (especially with the sword; enemies): the intention of destroying, &c., consilium evertere, tollere, &c. (so Nep., consilium Lyander imi reges tollere): fire destroys every thing, ignis cuncta disturbat et dissipat: there is nothing that time does not destroy, nihil est, quod non conficiat vetustas: to destroy all any body's plans, aliquid conturbare omnes rationes ore omnia consilia pervertere: to destroy plans, consilia disjicere, frangere and (Vell.) corrumpere: to destroy hope, spem extinguere (Cic.); spes corrumpere: it is a sad thing to see all one's last hope destroyed, miserum est nec habere ne spei quidem extremum. The Neretis, when they saw this hope destroyed, Nervii hæc spe lapsi ore dejecti, de hæc spe depulsi, ab hæc spe repulsi, &c. To be utterly destroyed, interire: funditus ore ab stirpe interire: concidere (e. g., auctoritas senatus; fides publica, public credit, &c.): excindi (of towns): deleri, &c.: consumi totumque deleri: ad internecionem venire; ad internecionem perire (to be utterly cut off; perish, by a pestilence, &c.): the soul and all sensation is destroyed by death, nihil hominum sensusque morte restinguuntur (Cic.). To destroy one's self, mortem ore necem sibi consciscere; manus sibi inferre. Interficere se is not wrong; Sulpic. ap. Cic., Ep., ac ipsum interficisse, and Cic., 3 Orat., 3, 10, Crassum suapte manu interfectum: Liv., 31, 18, 7, seque ipsi interficiunt. Vid. TO COMMIT SUICIDE.


DESTROYER, versor aliquid rei (overthrower: e. g., urbis, imperii): extinator aliquid rei (e. g., conjurationis): perditor (one who ruins any thing; e. g., republicæ): corruptor: corruptela (in a moral sense): pestis, perniciēs (the base of any thing; its ruin): confector: consumer (consumer rare; Cic., e. g., ignis omnium confector et consumer, also confector ferarum, Suet.): subversor (e. g., legum; opposed to auctor, Tac.): vastator: populator (who lays a country waste). JN. populator everstorque: intersector, and (only once, Plaut.) occisor aliquid, percussor aliquid (the person who slays another; peremptor inte-

remtor, late):  destructor very late. To be the destroyer of any body, exitio esse alicui (his ruin).


DESTRUCTIBILITY, fragilitas (Cic.): corruptibilitas (very late; substantiae humane, Tertul.); by circumlocution.


DESTRUCTIBLE, destructibilis, corruptibilis (Ecol., Lactant.): destructilis (Prud.): fragilis; but mostly by circ.

DESTRUCTION, eversio (the overthrowing, rei publica, urbis, &c., rei familiaris, &c.): extinctio (the extinguishing; and, figuratively, the destroying the existence of any thing that had life and energy): excisio (Auct. Or. pro dom. Harusp. Resp.): excidium (Lit.; not Cas. or Cic.: urbis, gentis, &c.): disturbatio (e. g., Corinthi, Cic.; once only): dissipatio, interitus and (rare, but classical) interitio. JN. interitus et dissipatio: consumtio (act of consuming, &c., Cic., rare): conjunctio (e. g., valetudinis; escaurum): ruina (the falling down; e. g., communis ruina; also in plural, ruinae fortunarum marum): exitium (ruin): dissolutio (the breaking up a compacted whole; e. g., nature, stomachi, legum): interemptio (slaying, death; Cic., rare): destructio (post-classical, morum, Suet.): vastatio: populatio: depolatio (the laying waste, plundering, &c.). Before the destruction of Troy, Trojā incolumi: to be the destruction of any thing, perniciem esse; exitio esse alicui: to cause the destruction of any body, aliquem perdere or pessum dare, aliquem ad interitum vocare: to rush to destruction, ad interitum rueri; in perniciem incurere: to seek the destruction of any body, interitum alicujus querere; perniciem alicui moliri: to save any body from destruction, aliquem ab interitu vindicare or retrahere; aliquem ab exitio ad salutem revocare; aliquem a morte eripere (from death): to save the state from destruction, rempublicam ab occasu restituere; to cause destruction (as a severe blow or loss), cladem afferre or inferre: strages facere (Cic.); edere (Lit.; to cut down foes). A wide-spread destruction overtakes the state, magna clades atque calamitas opprimet rempublicam. || Destruction = destroyer (abstracta pro concreto), perniciēs: pestis: corruptela: corruptor: exitium. To be the destruction of any body, perniciem esse; exitio esse alicui [vid. DESTROYER]. || If destruction = DEATH, vid.

DESTRUCTIVE, perniciosus: exitiosus: exitialis: exitibilis: funestus: damnosus; to any body, alicui (SYN. in HURRYFUL):  destructivus, very late; Cal. Aur., Tardit.

DESTRUCTIVELY, perniciose, pestifere: funeste.


DESTRUCTIVENESS, vis nocendi (Tac., Ann., 15, 34; Just., 6, 8, 2):  perniciositas not Latin: natura rei perniciose, exitiosa, pestifera. Often by circumlocution with nocere. Who does not see the destructiveness of this? quis non videt hanc rem nocere? or *quis est quin videat, quam perniciose sit res (e. g., violentia)?

DESUETUDE, desuetudo (Lit.: alicujus rei; absolutely, Ov., Julian., Dig.). To fall into desuetude, obsolescere: exolescere ( in desuetudinem venire, only in Dig.). What has been lost by desuetude, obsoletus, exoletus, with or without vetustate: obliuione obsoletus (Cic.).

DESULTORILY, leviter: negligenter: parum diligenter (carelessly): quasi prateriens (Cic., just in passing, as it were): to study desultorily, studia leviter attingere (Suet.): primoribus, ut dicitur, labris gustare literas (after Cic.): to read desultorily, libros cursim transire (Gell.): *volatico more, modo huc, modo illuc (cf. Cic., Att., 13, 25, 3).

DESULTORINESS, mos volaticus, modo huc, modo illuc (cf. Cic., Att., 13, 25, 3). Sometimes levitas: mobilitas: inconstantia.

DESULTORY, levis: mobilis: inconstans: volaticus. JN. volaticus ac levis. A person of a desultory mind, homo volaticus ac sui similis, modo huc, modo illuc (cf. Cic., Att., 13, 25, 3): a desultory perusal, *vaga, instabilis, temeraria, improvido ac caeca, volatica lectio (Krebs).

 If desultorius be used, it must on no account stand without a quasi. It means after the manner of a desultor in the circus [vid. Lex.]. In a desultory manner [vid. DESULTORILY]. A desultory conversation, sermo varius; *sermo multa leviter attingens.

DETACH. || Separate, disengage, solve: dissolvere (to destroy the connection between things, and so set them free): separare (to separate): segregare (properly, to separate from a herd; then, generally, to remove from a body): sejungere: secernere (especially, to separate the pure or good from the impure or bad): abscondere (to cut off with violence; to rend, &c.): semovere (to move any body or any thing away from): disjungere (to disjoin persons or things that are united). To detach one's self from any body, sejungere ab aliquo: to detach one's self from society, *ab hominum consuetudine se remove: hominum consuetudini se exscindere (Sen., Ep., 5, 2): to detach one's thoughts from external objects, a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere: to detach a person from another, disjungere aliquem ab alicujus amicitia; divellere aliquem ab aliquo (by violent means): to connect what had been detached, dissipata connectere: rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinare: to detach myself from the side I have hitherto supported, dissociare causam meam (Tac.). || To detach troops, una mittere.

DETACHMENT, delecta manus: delecti milites: to send a detachment of 300 men, ccc. sub vexillo una mittere.

DETAIL, s., singular: singulae res. The details of an occurrence, res ordine narrata: to enter into detail, de singulis agere; de singulis rebus scribere: res explicare (opposed to summas tantummodo attingere. Nep., Pel., 1, 1): rem fusius exponere (Quint.): singulatum loqui de aliqua re (opposed to generatim atque universe loqui, Cic.): in one word, not to enter into unnecessary detail, ad summam ne agam de singulis (Cic., Off., 1, 41, 149): it is unnecessary to enter into detail, nihil est, quod de singulis rebus scribam (Cic.): it is safer to enter into all the details, certius est ire per singula (to go through all the particulars, one by one, Quint., 6, 1, 12). In detail, membratim (e. g., enumerare): singillatim. He maintained that, if they dispersed, they would all be cut off in detail, dispersos testabatur perituros (Vep., Them., 4, 3). Vid. TO DETAIL.

DETAIL, t., res explicare (opposed to tantummodo summas attingere. Nep., Pel., 1, 1): singula consecrari et colligere (in a speech: Plin., Paneg., 75, 1). [Vid. 'to enter into DETAIL']. A detailed account, res ordine narrata: to be copious and distinct in detailing events, in narratione plenum esse et expressum (Quint.; of an orator).

DETAIN, tenere (to keep at a place): detinere (to hold any thing or any body back, so that it or he can not reach its destination; e. g., naves tempestatibus detinentur: retinere (to keep back; to prevent a person or thing from proceeding further; e. g., one who wishes to set out on a journey, a visitor, &c.; being detained by a storm, by disturbances in the city, tempestate, urbano motu retentus, Cas.: also to keep what belongs to another, retinere alienum): deprehendere (to seize and keep; e. g., to detain letters, ships, &c.): tardare: retardare (to retard the progress of a person or thing; properly and figuratively): to detain a person, profectum detinere; alicujus profectum tardare (to prevent a person's setting out at the time he wishes): retardare aliquem: in via: retardare alicujus iter (to detain him after he has set out): unless he has been detained, nisi quod impedimentum in via passus est. I am detained by adverse winds, ventis detineor (in loco); venti me tardant; tempestate retineor: to detain any body any where, aliquem aliquo loco retinere or detinere, or continere, or cohibere: to be detained by business, multis occupationibus detineri. || To keep in custody, aliquem custodiā asservare; aliquem in custodiam dare, or includere, or condere;

comprehendere: to be detained (in custody) tenei or retineri.

DETAINEE, retinens (alicujus rei). moratur alicujus rei (who prevents its progress; or by circumlocution with qui detinet, &c.).

DETECT, deprehendere (to catch or find a man out in a bad action; e. g., in facinore manifesti, in the very act, in adulterio, &c.; also deprehendere falsas gemmas): comprehendere (also to find out any body in a bad action, or to discover the bad action itself; comprehendere fures, Catull.; adulterium, Cic.): reperire (to find): invenire (e. g., maleficia): compere (to discover the whole of any thing): patefacere (to discover and make its existence manifest; e. g., conjurationem, Cic.): to detect faults in any body, vitia in aliquo videre: to detect and refuse what is false, falsa deprehendere et repellere (Quint.): to detect barbarisms, deprehendere, quae barbara sunt (Quint.): to detect and expose the impudent falsehood of the whole evidence, totius testimonii fictum audaciam manifeste comprehensum atque oppressum tenere (Cic.): to have detected any thing by his scouts, per exploratores cognovisse aliquid. || Detect, detegere = to uncover, to declare, to reveal, betray, &c.; it must not be used for to detect = to find out; &c.; but when "to be detected" = to reveal itself, detegi or se detegere may be used; e. g., [id quod inscitur] ipsa coloris inaequalitate detegitur, Quint., 12, 9, 17; the word is rare in the Augustan Age; once in Cicero, not in Caesar. If the conspiracy was detected by me, si conjuratio per me patefacta est: detected wickedness, scelus manifestum atque deprehensum (Cic.), or manifestum compertum atque deprehensum (Cic.): detected, compertus (of persons, with genitive, of crime, stupri, sacrilegii, &c., Lit.; also of things): patefactus (laid open): deprehensus: detected in the commission of adultery with any body, uxor in alicujus stupro comperta (Suet.).

DETECTION, deprehensio (seldom, but classical; e. g., manifestā veneni deprehensio, Cic., Cluent., 18; Ulp., Dig.): comprehensio (the seizing of criminals; e. g., santom, Cic.). The detection of the conspiracy is due to me, conjuratio per me patefacta est (Cic.): after the detection of his crime, *patefacto scelere; *comperto scelere atque deprehensio.

DETENTION, retentio (Cicero uses it of a driver's pulling up his horses; in Dig. the unjust detention; e. g., dotis): retardatio (the act of delaying, &c.). Unless he has met with some detention on his journey, nisi quod impedimentum in via passus est. || Act of detaining as a prisoner or person under arrest, inclusio (incarceration, Cic.): comprehensio (act of seizing; e. g., santom); but mostly by circumlocution.

DETER, deterere: absterere aliquem a re or de re; or with ne, quin, quominus: repellere aliquem a re (to repel any body; e. g., a conatu, from an attempt): avertere a re (to turn any body away from; e. g., ab incepto). Not to allow one's self to be deterred by dangers, periculo non moveri a re: not to allow one's self to be deterred by any thing, invictum esse adversus ea, quae ceteros terrent (Curt.). Any body is deterred by threats of any thing, alicujus rei terrores et minae avertant aliquem a re (Lin.); by shame, pudor aliquem a re averti (Lit.).

DETERGE, detergere. DETERGENTS, *detergentia or *deterioria remedia (as medical technical term, Kraus's Med. Wörterbuch).

DETERIORATE, intra, deteriorem fieri: in pejorem partem verti et mutari: in pejus mutari. To have deteriorated, deteriore statu or conditione esse: pejore loco esse. || TRANS., deterius facere or in deterius mutare aliquid (opposed to corrigere): in pejus mutare or vertere et mutare (opposed to in melius mutare): corrumpere: depravare (either physically or morally; opposed to corrigere). || Deteriorare, very late; Claud. Mamert., Frontin., Synm.

DETERIORATION, deterior conditio or status: depravatio (act of corrupting, making worse, &c.); pravitās (corrupt or deteriorated state). *To be in a state of deterioration, deterioro conditione or statu esse; pejore loco esse (to be in a worse position); of a man's circumstances.*

DETERMIN, Circumlocution by verbs under DETER.

DETERMINE, Vid. DEFINITE; and for "a determinate (= final) judgment," vid. "DEFINITIVE sentence."

DETERMINATION. *Act of determining, definitio (act of marking out, defining, &c., hominum et temporum definitio, determination of the particular persons meant, and of the times when the events were to occur): limitatio (the marking out the boundaries or limits, Vitr. Col.). Act of determining a cause; determination of a cause, adjudicatio (act of deciding a question): disceptatio (properly, the discussion that precedes the determination, but also = determination; e. g., disceptatio arbitratorum, Quint., 11, 1, 43); iudicium: sententia (determination formally declared by a judge, &c.): arbitrium (decision of an arbiter). To come to a determination in the case of any body, de aliquo constituere (Nep.). The determination of that question is very difficult, magna est ista adjudicatio (Cic.). Resolution, decision, consilium (purpose, resolve): sententia (opinion): iudicium (deliberate judgment). A sudden determination, repentina voluntas: to adopt a determination, or come to a determination, consilium capere or ire: to come to the determination, in animo habere: to adhere to one's determination, in proposito esse; proque consilio permanere: it is my fixed determination, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: not to be able to come to any determination, animi or animo pendere; varie or in diversas partes distrahi; certum consilium capere non posse; cortā aliquā in sententiā consistere non posse; haere, quid faciam; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam; with the determination to, &c., eo animo, ut: with the same determination as, &c., eā mente, quam, &c. End; the putting an end to, &c., determinatio (e. g., mundi, orationis, Cic.). Direction; act of directing (e. g., in "the determination of the will to an object"). [Vid. DIRECTION.] Decision of character, constantia: animi constantia (Or.): constantia morum (Tac.): animus certus or confirmatus (firmness): animus praesens: animi praesentia (quickness and presence of mind to decide according to circumstances).*

DETERMINE, TRANS. *Terminate by a decision, disceptare aliquod: decernere aliquod or de re; adjudicare aliquod: iudicare aliquod, or de re: decidere aliquod or de re: affirmare de re: pronunciare, constituere de re. [SYN. IN DECIDE.] To determine a dispute, controversiam disceptare, decernere, adjudicare (all three, also ferro, by the sword); de controversiā decidere, statuere, constituere: to decide a question, questionem solvere: a doubtful point, rem dubiam decernere (Liv.); a cause, adjudicare litem (l); in favor of the accused, secundum reum dare litem or iudicare (opposed to contra reum dare litem, to determine it against him); points that are not to be determined by mere opinions, res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctae: to refuse to determine a point, integrum or injudicatum relinquere aliquod: in medio relinquere aliquod (Sall.): a point that is not yet determined, adhuc sub iudice lis est (Hor.); adhuc de hac re apud iudicem lis est (Ascon. ad Cic. Verr., 1, 45, p. 375, ed. Schütz): his fate is not yet determined, non habet exploratam rationem salutis suae: that is no easy point to determine, magna est ista adjudicatio (Cic.): whether this is so, &c., is not yet determined, sit ne hoc, &c. . . quæstio est: a single battle will determine the fate of the commonwealth, In uno proelio omnis fortuna respicienda: the question is already deter-*

ined, res non integra est; non integrum est. Settle, fix, statuere: constituere (fix, constituere, if the subject or object is a multitude, Diod.); destinare (to form a decided resolution about any thing, by which a matter is set at rest; e. g., diem necis; tempus et locum ad aliquid): designare (to mark out; e. g., locum sepulchri). JX. constituere et designare: finire: definire (mark out the limits; also ascertain the limits of any thing, finire modum, locum, diem, tempus, latitudinem silvæ (Ces.); definire tempus audenti); to determine the time, diem statuere, constituere, dicere; beforehand, diem præstatuere, præfinire: to determine the time, tempus dicere, destinare: to determine the time and place, tempus et locum condicere (by agreement together); to determine the bounds of the empire, terminare fines imperii: to determine the question (i. e., settle what it is, &c.), limitare questionem. To limit, confine, finire: definire: terminare: determinare (determinare, Liv.; seldom in Cicero): continere: circumscribere: limitare (Vitr.; Col.): To determine our view, aspectum nostrum definire (Cic.). To give a direction toward any object; influence the will toward it, &c., adducere aliquem ad aliquid; commovere aliquem ad aliquid; incitare or concitare aliquem ad aliquid. Resolves (to do any thing), statuere: constituere: decernere: destinare: obtinere (animi, or of several, animis): aliqui destinatum in animo est (e. g., aliquid facere): consilium capere (with genuine of gerund): inducere animi or in animum (with infinitive or ut). [SYN. IN RESOLVE.] I am determined, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: to be determined to die, ad mortem obstinatum esse; they were determined to conquer or to die, obstinaverant animi vincere aut mori (Liv.).

DETERMINE, INTRANS. or ABSOL. *To determine concerning a matter, constituere de re: affirmare or pronuntiare de re: decernere (when used absolutely, or de re): to determine in favor of any body, decernere secundum aliquem. End, vid.*

DETERSIVE, smecticus (συμκτῆς, Plin.). A deterrent lotion, smectica (quyuo, Plin.; for making the skin smooth).

DETEST, abhorrere aliquem, or aliquid, or ab aliquā re: abominari aliquem or aliquid: detestari aliquem or aliquid: aversari aliquem or aliquid [SYN. IN ABOMINATE: abominari, first in Liv.]: animo esse aversissimum in aliquem; execrari aliquem (to curse him, Cic.): horrere (to shudder at; e. g., ingrati animi erimen; alijus crudelitatem; alijum, Hor.): acerbissimum est alijus odium in aliquem: to detest a thing, magnum alijum cepit alijus rei odium, he detests himself, ipse se fugit (Cic. De Rep., 3, 22, 33; De Fin., 5, 12, 35): to be detested by any body, in odio apud alijum esse; magno odio esse alijum or apud alijum; odium alijus ardet in aliquem: to be universally detested, omnium odia in eum conversa sunt or in eum ardent; magno est apud omnes odio.

DETESTABLE. Vid. ABOMINABLE.

DETESTABLY. Vid. ABOMINABLY.

DETESTATION. Vid. ABOMINATION.

HATRED.

DETESTER. Vid. HATER.

DETHRONE, dignitatem regni alijum adimere: alijum regi imperium abrogare (by a decree of the people, S. C., Cic. Off., 3, 10, 40): regnum alijum cripere or auferre: alijum regno spoliare: regno pellere or expellere aliquem.

DETONATE, INTRANS. crepare or crepitare (to make a loud noise): exillire (to leap forth; to explode; e. g., tlos salis in igne nec crepitat, nec exillit): fit fragor ab aliquā re (Or.): dissillire (of what bursts in exploding): sonitu fragorem dare (after procella: perterriere pro sonitu data missa fragore, Lucr.). Detonare and intonare do not answer to our "detonate."

DETOTR, detorqueere (aliquid ab alijū re: to any thing, in or ad aliquid).

DETRACT FROM, detrudere de ali-

quo or de aliquā re (to take away something from the merits, &c., of a person or thing; e. g., de alijus rebus gestis, famā, gloriā); (verbis) elevare alijum or aliquid (to speak lightly, and so depreciate the moral worth of any thing, alijus facta, res gestas, auctoritatem): minuire or imminuire (to lessen, alijus gloriam, laudem): detractare (so to deal with an object as to lower it improperly; implying a feeling of anti-pathy, Sall., Liv., Or., alijus virtutes, laudes, &c.): obtrahere alijum or alijum rei (to set one's self against a person or his merits, &c., from envy or jealousy; it implies active opposition and rivalry, laudibus or laudes alijus).

DETRACTATION, obtrahatio (detraction from rivalry and jealousy; e. g., alienae glorie); calumnia (backbiting, slander): criminatio (the blackening a character by accusations).

DETRACTORY. Vid. DEFAMATORY.

DETRACTRESS, calumniatrix.

DETRIMENT, detrimentum (a loss one

has suffered; opposed to cmolumentum): dampnum (a loss for which one has to blame one's self; opposed to lucrum): jactura (a voluntary loss). To cause, occasion, &c., detriment to any body or any thing, alijum or alijum rei detrimentum ferre, inferre; alijum rei detrimentum importare (e. g., republicae, Cic.): alijum detrimentum afficere: to suffer detriment, detrimentum facere, accipere, capere (I never detrimentum pati, which would be to bear it): to inflict detriment on any body's reputation, auctoritatem alijus minuire: without detriment to your honor, sine imminutione dignitatis tuæ; if any thing has suffered any detriment, si aliqua res aliquid detrimenti cepit: to see that the state suffers no detriment, videre or curare ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat (the charge given to the consuls, &c., in times of public danger): not without great detriment to any thing; or, to the great detriment of any thing, non sine magno alijus rei detrimenti (Cic.).

DETRIMENTAL, damnosus: detrimentosus (the latter only, Ces.): alienus: adversus (opposed to; hostile to); iniquus (unfavorable): perniciosus (ruinous in its consequences, &c.; e. g., consilium; lex); often by circumlocution: that journey proved very detrimental to any thing, hae peregrinationis detrimentum alijum rei attulit (Cic.).

DETRITION, circumlocution by detorere; usu detorere; conterere. Iron suffers detrition, conteritur ferrum (alices tamantur ab usu, Or.).

DETRUDE, detrudere (ad or in aliquid; also dative, statui; and ex, de, ab, alijum loco; de sententiā, &c.; detrudere is always figurative, Krebs).

DETRUNCATE, detruncare (rare; probably not pre-Augustan, Freund: arboris, caput; alam regis apijum).

DETRUNCATION, detruncatio (ramorum, Plin.).

DETRUSION, detrusio (very late, Hieron.). Better by circumlocution.

DETURPATE (Taylor), deformare: maculare: inquinare: polluere: deturpare (late, Suet. Plin.).

DEUCE (on die), *dyas: *binio (Bau.). As an exclamation, The deuce take you! abi in malum rem! abi in malum crucem! or i tu hunc, quid dignus es (Com.)! male sit tibi! quin tu abis in malum pestem malumque cruciatum (Cic. Phil., 13, 21, 42). (a) As expressing rezaion or displeasure. The deuce! or the deuce take it! malum. The deuce take your impudence, quæ, malum, ista audacia? (b) As an exclamation of surprise, papa! eue! atai!

DEUTEROGAMIST, qui ad secundas nuptias transit, venit; pervenit; quæ iterum nubis (of the woman).

DEUTEROGAMY, secundæ nuptias. To oppose deutergamy, *decere abstinendum esse a secundis nuptiis.

DEUTERONOMY, Deuteronomium (Erel., Lartant).

DEVASTATE, vastare: devastare: pervastare: populari: depopulari: perpopulari (vastare, to lay waste from rage or policy; to destroy the property of an ene-

my: *κίρπειν*: populari, to plunder on a great scale for one's own use; carrying off the crops and driving off the herds: devastare seldom, not pre-Augustan; ferro ignique or igni ferroque vastare; ferro flammisque pervastare. **Vid. LAY WASTE.**

DEVASTATION, vastatio: populatio, depopulatio (e. g., agrorum, aedium sacrorum [Syn. of verbs in DEVASTATE]: eversio: excidium (destruction of a town, &c.).

DEVELOP. || *Unfold*, explicare (unfold, general term, also of leaves, frondes parvulus explicat, Virg.): evolvere (unroll): id quod involutum est, evolvere (Cic.). || *To form or perfect gradually*, excolere: educare et confirmare (e. g., one's natural talents, ea, quæ sunt ortæ jam in nobis et procreata). *To develop the powers of the mind, animum mentemque excolere: to develop itself, crescere: adolescere (the former only physically; the latter mentally; of a nation, constitution, &c., Cic., Rep., 2, 11, inil.).*

To be developed; vid. Develop itself, below. *To develop the resources of a country,** republicam ita moderari, ut opibus firma sit, copiis locuples (after Cic., Att., 8, 11). *A country whose resources are developed, respublica or civitas opibus firma, copiis locuples* (Cic., Att., 8, 11): respublica adulta, et jam firma atque robusta (Cic.); populus adultus. || *To render plain what was perplexed and obscure*, explicare: explanare: enodare (to free it, as it were, from knots); sperire (to lay open; cogitationes, consilia, sententiam; fontem sceleris). *To develop an idea, animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere: the causes of any thing; explicare aliquis rei causas (evolvere causas belli, Enn.): to do anything in a masterly way, præclare aliquando ante oculos ponere; diligenter explicare or explanare aliquid; accuratius evolvere aliquid (e. g., totam deliberationem, Cic.): to develop one's ideas or thoughts with great facility, solutum esse in explicandis sententiis; subtiliter versari de re* [Syn. for simple explanations, explicare aliquam rem may be used; but for fuller or complete explanations of a subject or question, explicare de re, Kræbe].

To develop a subject carefully, accurately, &c., accurate dicere or disputare de re: to develop the nature of things, naturam (omnium rerum) evolvere (Cic.). || *To discover and expose, detegere (properly and improperly); reterege: revelare: nudare (properly); denudare: sperire: patefacere (lay open). To develop a plot, conjurationem patefacere. Developed, nudus, apertus: evolutus integumentis (aliquis rei; figuratively, e. g., dissimulationis tue).* || *Develop itself, crescere, adolescere (the former only physically; the latter mentally, &c.; also of the constitution of a state, Cic., Rep., 2, 11, inil.): patere: planum or manifestum fieri: se aperire (= discover itself; show itself, Nep., Paus., 3, 7): se detegere (to reveal itself): exitum habere: ad exitum venire (hæce a catastrophe, &c.). The ear (of corn) develops itself, folliculo se exserit spica mollis (Sen. Ep., 124, 11); frax latens, ruptis velamentis, quo folliculus agricolæ vocant, adaperitur (Sen., Q. N., 5, 18, 2): his character develops itself,* indoles ejus sese ostendit or clarius conspicitur; mores ejus se detegunt (reveal their nature to a spectator, Quint.): his talibus develop themselves more and more, ejus ingenii vires in dies magis elucet.*

DEVELOPMENT, explicatio (properly and figuratively): explanatio (explanation): filium orationis (the manner in which the subject of a speech or treatise is developed; vid. Cic., Lel., 7, 25): rerum progressus (development of circumstances, Cic., Off., 1, 4, 11): exitus (the event, catastrophe, e. g., fabulæ). *To be skillful in the development of his thoughts, &c., solutum esse in explicandis sententiis.*

DEVIATE. || *Wander from, deerrare, aberrare ab aliquo, ab aliquâ re, or aliquâ re only (aberrare, properly and figuratively).* || *Turn aside or wander from a path, degeri de viâ, devetere with or without viâ (also deverti, Liv., 29, 9, 4): deflectere, declinare de viâ: aver-*

tere se itinere or de itinere (all these of an intentional departure from a path, road, &c.): deerrare viâ or a viâ (to lose one's road). *To deviate into a by-path, de viâ in semitam degeri. To deviate from a purpose, aberrare a proposito or ab eo, quo propositum est (unintentionally); declinare (aliquantum) a proposito (intentionally). To deviate from one subject to another (of an argument, discussion, &c.), ab aliquâ re ad rem deflectere (Cic., Lel., 20, fin.).* *To deviate from its right course, a recto itinere declinare (of a speech, Quint.): to return to the point from which we deviated, ut eo revocetur, unde huc declinavit oratio. To deviate from the path of duty, declinare a religione officii: not to deviate a hair's breadth from any thing, (transversum) digitum non discedere a re. I am resolved not to deviate a hair's breadth from any thing, mihi certum est a re digitum nusquam (Cic.).*

DEVIATION, declinatio (also figuratively, declinatio a proposito, Cic., De Or., 3, 53, extr.): deflexio (Macrobi.): deflexus (Val. Max.): abitus; discessus; decessio: decessus (departure): [Syn.] aberratio is used by Cicero in the sense of "an escape from" (pain, trouble, &c.).

DEVISE. || *Emblematical figure, *imago symbolica: insigne (general term for a distinctive mark, &c., by which a person or thing is recognized). To be easily distinguished by his device, ex insigni facile agnosci posse (Nep.; of the admiral's ship). || Motto used with the device, dictum: sententiâ: inscriptio: index (e. g., tabula cum indice hoc, Liv.; index sub imagine, Tib.). || Artifice, ars: artificum: machina: dolus: fraus; and (comedy) teccna: strophæ (στροφῆς, στροφῆ).*

To contrive a device, artificium excogitare: to employ a device, artem or machinam adhibere (aliqui rei, or in aliquâ re). To obtain one's end by some device, artificium aliquod consequi; artificio vincere: any thing has been brought into any state by the devices of a person, aliquis artificis effectum est, ut res in aliquem statum perveniret (Cic.).

DEVIL diabolus (διδόλος, Eccl.): pravus et subdulus spiritus (Lact.); also cacodæmon (Eccl.). *To cast out devils, demonas adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (Lact.). A devil's brat, Acherontis pabulum (Plaut., Cas., 2, 1, 12). Go to the devil! ab in malam rem i tu hinc, quo dignus es (comedy). IMPROPR., homo (= fellow; e. g., a poor devil, &c.). A devil, homo perditissimus.*

DEVILISH, diabolicus (Eccl.): nefandus: fœdus: perditus: sceleratissimus. &c. (e. g., nefanda malitia; fœda, perditia, sceleratissima consilia): furialis (mostly poetical, but also Ciceronian, furialis illa vox); diabolicus facibus inflammatus (inspired by the devil).

DEVILISHLY, diabolice (Eccl.): fœde: fœdissime (Paul. Nol.): furialiter (Ov.).

DEVILISM, nefanda malitia.

DEVOUS, devius (lying away from a road; also figuratively, iter devium, a side or by-path, Cic., Att., 4, 3, 4; 14, 10, 1). || *Wandering, vid. "A devious step," lapsus (a slip): error.*

DEVISE, excogitare: cogitatione assequi: invenire (think out; make out by thinking, &c.): fingere: comminisci (feign, imagine; of something bad; fingere causas, Ter.: comminisci dolum, mendacium). Jx. fabricari et comminisci (Plaut.); reperire et comminisci (Plaut.): coquere: concoquere (hatch, concoct plots, &c., consilia clandestina: bellum, &c.): machinari (to form some crafty device): ementiri (to devise something false; aliquid in aliquem). *To devise crafty plans, &c., dolos nectere, procudere (comedy): to devise a new way of doing any thing, novam aliquis rei faciendæ rationem excogitare: to devise any thing for a purpose, excogitare rem ad aliquod: to devise the means of making any body unpopular, querere invidiam in aliquem: to devise plots against any body, insidias comparare, parare aliqui (Cic.), moliri (Virg.); against any body's life, insidias facere or ponere vitæ aliquis (Cic.). I am think-*

ing what means I can devise of, &c., id mecum sic agito et comparo, quo pacto, &c., with subjunctive (e. g., magnam molem minui, Att. ap. Non.). || *Bequeath by will; vid. BEQUEATH.*

DEVISEE, legatarius (Suet., Galb., 5): feminine, legataria (Ulp.).

DEVISER. **Vid. CONTRAIVER.**

DEVOID. || *Empty, vid. FREE from, without, vacuus re or a re; ex pers aliquis rei; solutus ac liber a re, intactus aliquâ re [Syn. in FREE]. Devold of care, securus (de aliquâ re; e. g., de bello): devoid of fear, metu vacuus. [Vid. "FREE from."] To be devoid of, vid. "to be FREE from."*

DEVOIR, munus: officium: militis officium (the duty of a soldier; opposed to that of a commander-in-chief): munus belli or militare (an individual's department of service). *To do one's devoir (as a knight), militis officium præstare (Cæs.); virtutem præstare; se virum præbere: fortiter pugnare: they did their devoir so well that, &c., tantam virtutem præstiterunt, ut, &c. || Act of civility, &c., officium (chiefly post-Augustan). To pay one's devoirs, salutare: convenire aliquem: aliquem salutatum venire: salutandam causâ venire: ad officium venire: aliquam petere (to pay one's addresses to).*

DEVOLUTION, "devolutio (technical term).

DEVOLVE, TRANS. || *To roll down, devolvere. || To move from one to another; to make over any thing to any body, deferre aliquod aliqui or ad aliquem (e. g., omnem suam auctoritatem ad negotium conficiendum, Cic.): mandare aliqui aliquid (to charge him to perform it; e. g., negotium); demandare (to make over to another what one should properly perform one's self; e. g., curam funeris): delegare aliqui aliquid (to thrust off upon another what one ought to perform one's self); [Syn.] conferre and transferre aliquod ad aliquem are without ancient authority in this sense: transmitters aliqui aliquid (e. g., hunc hoc tantum belum, Cic.; also filiz hereditatem, Plin.). To be devolved on any body. Vid. To DEVOLVE, INTRANS.*

DEVOLVE, INTRANS., pervenire ad aliquem (e. g., hereditas); transmittitur aliqui (e. g., hereditas transmittenda erat filiz, ought to have passed to the daughter, Plin.): cedere aliqui (e. g., Pompeii potentia in Cassarem cessit, &c.; villa creditoribus cessit): redire ad aliquem (e. g., regnum, Plaut.; summa imperii, Cæs.; property, bona, Ter.): obvenire aliqui (e. g., hereditas; fundus aliqui hereditate obvenit: Emilio novum bellum Etruria sorte obvenit, Liv.): venire aliqui (e. g., on whom the command of the fleet had devolved [by lot], cui classis venisset, Liv.; so hereditas venit aliqui, Cic.). An estate, property, &c., which devolves upon any body, hereditas, quæ aliqui venit or obvenit: quæ ad aliquem venit or pervenit.

DEVOTE. || *Set apart by a religious vow, devovere (e. g., aliquod Deo, Cæs.): dicare: dedicare: sacrare: consecrare [Syn. in CONSECRATE]: addicere (by a decree; e. g., actos omnes deo, Vell.). || More generally, To give up to any object, devovere (by a solemn vow of the person making the offer; e. g., se amicitia aliquis, Cæs.; se gloria, Curt.; annos suos tibi soli, Ov.): dicare (appropriate it to, &c.; e. g., hunc totum diem tibi, Cic.): dedere (to give up wholly; e. g., operam tibi). || To mark out a person, &c., for something evil, devovere (to devote to the infernal gods; e. g., natum suum): destinare aliquem aliqui rei or (better in prose) ad aliquem (e. g., aliquem are, Virg.; aliquem ad mortem, Liv.): addicere (to give up by a formal decision; e. g., Galliam perpetuis servituti, Cæs.; aliquem morti, Cic.). || To set apart any thing with the intention of employing it for a particular purpose, seponere (to put it aside for; e. g., pecuniam ad or in aliquod; ad fanum [sc. orandum], Cic.; in modificationem templi, Liv.): destinare aliquod aliqui rei or ad aliquem (to intend it for; e. g., domos publicis usibus, Vell. quantum*

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diem cibo): designare ad aliquid (mark it out for).

TO DEVOTE ONE'S SELF. To give one's self up to. (a) To a person, devovere se alicui or alicuius amicitiae (Cic.): dodare se (totum) alicui (Cic.): addicere se alicui (e. g., senatui, Cic.): dicare se alicui (Cic.): applicare se ad amicitiam alicuius (Cic.) or ad aliquem (Varr.): totum se alicui tradere. (b) To a pursuit, &c., se dare, dedere or tradere alicui rei: studere alicui rei: alicuius rei studiosum esse: dedere se studio alicuius rei (e. g., eloquentiae, citharae): operam dare or navare (Cic.) in the Silver Age also studium dare alicui rei: operam ponere, studium collocare in re; operam conferre in aliquid; adhibere studium ad aliquid or curam et diligentiam in re (to apply pains, endeavor, diligenceto anything): colere aliquid, incumbere ad aliquid or in aliquid (Cic.) alicui rei is unclassical; to pursue any thing diligently; inservire alicui rei (to make one's self the slave of any thing); elaborare in re (to use great exertions to produce something); agere, also sequi aliquid (to give one's self up especially to any thing); se conferre ad aliquid or ad studium alicuius rei; se applicare ad aliquid or ad studium quoddam (to turn one's careful attention to a thing; to begin to pursue it attentively) (Cic.) vacare rei, in this sense, is not Latin; to devote one's self no longer to a thing, omittre studium alicuius rei (e. g., sapientiae): to devote one's self entirely to any thing, totum se conferre ad studium alicuius rei; totum et mente et animo in aliquid insistere; ponere totum animum et diligentiam in re; omni cogitatione et curâ in aliquid incumbere: omni studio eniti ad aliquid (e. g., ad dicendum): to devote one's self to one thing only, in unâ re quasi tabernaculum suae vitae collocare (Cic., De Or., 3, 20, 78): to devote one's self entirely to the investigation of one subject, totum se in aliquâ re exquirendâ collocare: to devote one's self to literature, literis studere; literarum or doctrinarum esse studiosum; literarum studio se dedere or tradere; elaborare in literis; ad literarum studium or ad doctrinâ studia se conferre; ad literas incumbere (Cic.) on the contrary, studiis vacare = not to pursue the sciences; vid. Cic., De Or., 3, 11, 43): to devote one's self to philosophy, ad studium philosophiae se conferre (Cic.) on the contrary, philosophiae vacare = to have leisure to pursue philosophy, Cic., De Divin., 1, 6, 11): to devote one's self to an art, arti se dedere: artem amplecti: to devote one's self entirely to music, penitus se dedere musicis: to devote one's self to virtue, virtutem sequi or amplecti: to devote one's self to pleasure, voluptatibus se tradere or se dedere. (Cic.) Devovere se alicui rei is found occasionally; e. g., devovere se amicitiae alicuius, Cic.; se gloriae, Curt.; but must be used carefully. (y) To sacrifice one's self to any cause, &c.; to devote one's self to death, se offerre ad mortem: se devovere (to the infernal gods); for any body, pro aliquo; for one's country, vitam suam totam patriae dedere; victimam se praebere reipublicae; pro salute patriae caput suum vovere: to devote myself and all that I possess to the cause of my country, se suasque fortunas pro incolunitate patriae devovere; se suamque vitam reipublicae condonare. Vid. TO SACRIFICE ONE'S SELF.

DEVOTED, deditus alicui or alicui rei: studiosus alicuius or alicuius rei (to feel a strong liking for): addictus alicui or alicui rei. Jn. addictus et deditus: alicui rei quasi addictus et consecratus: devotus alicui or alicui rei (post-Augustan): obnoxius (subject to another's will under some penalty or strong obligation; hence, of subjects, dependents, &c., but also uxor, Ter.). Jn. obnoxius fidusque: obnoxius atque subjectus. To be devoted to any body, totum esse alicuius; alicuius esse proprium (Cic., ad Div., 7, 30, 2); studiosissimum esse alicuius; eximâ caritate diligere aliquem (Curt.); obnoxium atque subjectum esse alicui (Liv., 7, 30, of a dependent power). To make any body de-

voted to one's self, aliquem totum facere suum; obnoxium fidumque sibi facere (Sall.; not in Cic. or Cic. in this sense). To be devoted to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum esse; voluptatibus servire; statim in voluptatibus collocare; libidinibus se servum praebere. Pompey's devoted followers, Pompeii veteres fideque clientes: a devoted wife, fidelissima atque optima uxor: to be devoted to hunting, multum esse in venationibus: devoted to any body's party, alicuius factioni addictus et deditus (Suet.). Any body's most devoted servant, &c., observantissimus or studiosissimus alicuius. Devotissimus in Suetonius and Inscriptions. Devoted attachment. Vid. under DEVOTION.

DEVOTELY, studioso: studio summo, or maximo, or ardentiore: devotedly attached to any body, studiosissimus or studiosissimus cupidissimusque alicuius or alicuius rei; summe studiosus alicuius or alicuius rei. A devotedly attached wife, fidelissima atque optima uxor: a devotedly attached friend, benevolentissimus atque amicissimus (Cic.).

DEVOTEDNESS. Vid. DEVOTION = devoted attachment.

DEVOTION. || Act of devoting, devotio (act of sacrificing one's self for one's country, &c.; also solemn form of curse, ban, &c.): dedicatio (act of consecrating). || Not dicatio = [from content] "the act, dicandi se in aliam civitatem" (Sacratio, late, Macrobi.); sepositio (act of setting apart, late, Ulp.). || State of being devoted to; devoted attachment to, studium (zeal, predilection for an object) = "animi assidua et vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata magnâ cum voluptate occupatio, ut philosophiae" &c., Cic., Invent., 1, 25, 36): to any thing, alicuius rei; also with gerund in di; discendi, &c.; obsequium (compliance; obsequiousness to the will of any one): observantia (devotedness accompanied with esteem): voluntas: benevolentia (goodwill): fidus in aliquem animus (fidelity): pietas (dutiful affection): singularis in aliquem fides atque animus (devoted fidelity and attachment, Cic.): incredibilis quidam amor (to a person): omnia in aliquem summa ac singularia studia (Cic.): to prove one's devotion to any one, *probare alicui voluntatem suam: he assured him of his entire devotion, se proprium ejus fore confirmavit: he perceived his particular devotion to himself, egregiam in se voluntatem perspexit: the devotion of the legions, promptâ studia legionum. || Devoutness, attenta rerum divinarum cogitatio, contemplatio (a directing of the mind to a religious object): pietas erga Deum: sanctitas. Jn. pietas et sanctitas: with devotion, pie (with the fear of God): without devotion, negligenter, frigide: to fill the hearers with devotion, audientium animos religione perfundere. || Devotions, preces: meditationes pie: meditationes pietatis augenda or alenda causâ instituta: to disturb any one's devotions, pias alicuius meditationes turbare, interpellare. Vid. PRAYERS.

DEVOTIONAL, pius: Dei studiosus: *rebus sacris intentus: *pietatis studio deditus. Devotional exercises, *meditationes pie: *meditationes pietatis augenda or alenda causâ instituta: to perform one's devotional exercises; perhaps ab externalibus rebus animum ad res divinas avocare; *cogitationes ad res divinas intendere.

DEVOUR, vorare: devorare (used also figuratively = to read or learn with avidity): haurire (to suck down, swallow up whole; e. g., of serpents; also, figuratively, of swallowing up property, opes): absorbere (to suck up, suck in; also, figuratively, of swallowing greedily; e. g., orationem meam): absorbere: consumere (of diseases; also of fire): conficere (of disease; also of grief, longing, &c.). Jn. conficere et consumere: comedere (to eat all up; and, improperly, to waste property, &c.). The fire devours, &c., incendium assumit (domos): haurit (agerem) to be devoured by the flames, incendio consumi: flammis assumi: to be devoured by grief, ægritudo exest alicuius animum.

To devour another's property (as in "to devour widows' houses"), aliorum opes devorare; comedere aliquem (Plaut.): to devour with his eyes, oculis devorare (also = to read with avidity); aliquid oculis comedere (to fix longingly or greedily eyes upon an object): to devour literature, literas vorare, devorare; quasi haurire libra (Cic.): any body's words, alicuius dicta devorare; any body's speech, alicuius orationem absorbere (Cic.); in the sense of wishing the whole of it, to speak of nobody but himself: to devour food whole, cibos integros haurire (Cic.): to devour a stag whole, solidum haurire cervum (Plin.). To put up with (as in, to devour one's vexation), devorare (e. g., molestiam: tedium). || Devouring (of flames), omnia hauriens: (of disease) tabificus.

DEVOURER, heluo (glutinosus eater; also, improperly, pirate; librorum): esor (very late): exesor (1 Lucr.): confector: consumtor. Jn. confector et consumtor (e. g., omnium ignis).

DEVOUT, *rebus sacris intentus (attentive to the service of God, to prayer); *pietatis studio deditus: Deum reverens (fearing God): pius, religiosus (pious, religious): a devout prayer, ardentis preces: a devout heart, animus pius or Dei studiosus.

DEVOUTLY, multâ cum veneratione (e. g., prosequi Deum, Tac.): religiose: sancte (e. g., to pray): attente: pie: reverenter.

DEVOUTNESS. Vid. DEVOTION.

DEW, v., rore aspergere.

DEW, ros (also, figuratively, of tears). The dew falls, rorat; ros cadit: to besprinkle with dew, rore aspergere: fresh-fallen dew, ros recens: the dews of heaven, ros cælestis: to be exposed to the dews of heaven (at night), nocturnum excipere rorem (Cic., B. C., 3, 15): the pearly dew, ros vitreus (glassy, Oe.): the morning dew, ros matutinus.

DEW-BESPRINKLED, roscidus: rofulentus.

DEW-DROP, *roris gutta; or by ros vitreus (Oe.).

DEW-LAP, palear; mostly palearia, plural.

DEWY, roscidus: rofulentus (Cat., Col., Plin.; materia, terra, &c.): rorans (figuratively; e. g., lacrimae): roratus (sprinkled with dew, &c.).

DEXTERITY, habilitas; ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas (ad aliquid) only, is "tact" "worldly wisdom" "address;" not "dexterity." Vid. SKILLFULNESS.

DEXTROUS. Vid. SKILLFUL.

DEXTROUSLY. Vid. SKILLFULLY.

DIABETES, profuvium urinae (Plin.); perhaps diabētēs as technical term; but its Latin meaning is water-pipe, siphon; *diarrhea urinosa (technical term).

DIABOLIC, } Vid. DEVILISH.

DIABOLISM. Vid. DEVILISM.

DIACONATE, diaconatus (as ecclesiastical office): *diaconi munus (with reference to the individual filling it).

DIADEM, diadema (Cic.): insigne regium. To place (a diadem) on any body's head, imponere alicui or alicuius capiti.

DIAMED, diadematus (Plin.).

DIAGONAL, diagonalis and (Greek) diagonios; also, feminine, diagonia (all Vitr.). A diagonal, diagonalis (or diagonios, or diagonia, or diagoni) linea (all Vitr.).

DIAGRAM, forma geometrica: descriptio. To draw a diagram, formam geometricam describere. Diagramma is the musical scale, Vitr.

DIAL, solarium (sun-dial): or horarium (Censor. de die natali). || Dial-plate, *orbis circumscriptus numeris.

DIALECT, genus linguae: dialectus (the former the Latin expression, the latter borrowed from the Greek, Suet., Tib., 56). Earlier writers used lingua or sermo. The five Greek dialects, quingue sermones Graeci differentiae. To speak in the Doric dialect, Dorice loqui.

DIALECTIC, dialecticus. || DIALECTICS, dialectica, plural, or dialectica, nō (Cic.) the correctness of the latter form is incorrectly denied by Zumpt ad Cic., Off.,

death, a fainting-fit, &c.) 𐌆𐌆 For mori, the Latin, like every other language, has many euphemistic expressions; decedere: vita decedere: e vita cedere: a or e vita discedere: e vita excedere: ex vita egredi: exire de or e vita: abire e vita: e vita proficisci (all = "to depart this life"): vitam ponere or relinquere: vitam cedere (to quit this life): animam efflare or edere: extremum vitae spiritum cedere (to breathe one's last): 𐌆𐌆 animum expirare or expirare only: vitam or animam exhalare: vitam or extremum spiritum exhalare are poetical; but expirare, *Liv.*, 37, 53): vivere or esse desinere (to cease to be): inter homines esse or agere desinere: homines relinquere (to depart from this world; post-Augustan): exstingui (figuratively; taken from putting out a light): perire (to perish before one's time; especially by suicide; never without an adverb or ablative of manner, &c.; e.g., summo eruciati, turpiter, ferro): interire (to die slowly, either by an unperceived and easy death or by a long and painful one; mostly with mention of the manner, e.g., fame aut ferro): naturae satisfacere or debitum reddere (to pay the debt of nature): naturae concedere (to yield to the universal law of death): mortem cum vita commutare (to pass from life into death): mortem or diem supremum obire (to reach the appointed end of life; mostly of a peaceful death = ὁ γαίην ἐμὲναι): 𐌆𐌆 obire morte is un-Latin; obire only, unclassical): mortem oppetere (as a moral act of one who, if he does not court death, yet, at all events, faces it with firmness; e.g., milices oppetere mortem, quam illa perpeti malle): mortem (less commonly) morte occumbere (e.g., pro patriā): occidere (to fall; e.g., in bello, *Cic.*): To die a natural death, naturae concedere or satisfacere: vitam naturae reddere: morbo naturae debitum reddere: suā mortem defungi: fato obire mortem: fataliter mori: to die a violent death, morte violentā perire: to die a voluntary death, consciscere mortem voluntariam (*Cic.*; *vid. SUICIDE*): to die of a disease, morbo mori, or perire, or confici, or consumi, or absumi: in morbum implicitus moritur aliquis (*Nep.*): to die suddenly, repente mori: subitā mortē exstingui or corripui: to die in a calm, composed frame of mind, animo aequo paratoque mori: to die before his time, mature decedere (*Nep.*, *Att.*, 2, 1; *vid. BREVI*): to die of hunger [*vid. HUNGER*]: to die of a wound, ex vulnere mori: to die of his wounds, ex vulneribus perire (*Liv.*): to die of old age, senectute confectum or derelictum supremum diem obire: to be about to die, to be dying, animam agere: to wish to die, vitam fugere: to be determined to die, obstinatum esse mori: to die in any body's arms, in alicuius complexu extremum vitae spiritum edere: to die by any body's hands [*vid. HANU*]: to die an honorable death, honestā mortē defungi: to die in battle, (in) proelio or acie cadere: to die for any body, mori or emori pro aliquo: mortem oppetere pro alicuius salute: cadere pro aliquo (in battle). IMPROPR. 𐌆𐌆 To die of fear, to be almost dead with fear, pene timore corrui (*Cic.*): to die of joy, fear, &c., gaudio, terrore exstingui, exanimari, opprimi (after *Cic.*): to die with languishing, risu (pene) corrui (*Cic.*): risu (pene) emori (*Ter.*): risu rumpi (*Afran. ap. Non.*): to die for one's country, pro patriā mori: pro patriā mortem oppetere: largiri patriā suum sanguinem (*Cic.*). 𐌆𐌆 To suffer capital punishment, capitis poenam or supplicium subire. 𐌆𐌆 To DIE AWAY, intermori (of plants, &c.; of fire): senescere (grow old; both properly and figuratively; e.g., of strength, diseases, hope, zeal, &c.): remittere (to abate; of rain, pain, a fever, &c.): deferescere (to cool down; of heat, desires, passions): bebescere (to grow blunt; e.g., of the mind): quiescere: conquiescere (to rest): residere: considerare: remittere (of winds and passions, &c.): concludere (of winds, poetical, *Hor.*): conticescere (of a noise; e.g., of an uproar, &c.; also of rage). The wind has quite died away, venti vis omnis cecidit. 𐌆𐌆 To lose

vigor or life gradually, mori, emori, intermori (of plants, trees): mori, emori, premori (the last, to die at one end, of limbs): exanimari (of animals); sanguine et tanquam spiritu carere coepisse (of limbs). These arms are dead, hi lacerti mortui sunt.

DIET, v., victu curare morbos; victu moderi; diætā curare (to cure by diet).

DIET, diætā: victus: ratio victus (Cels.): certus vivendi modus ac lex: lex quaedam ciborum (*Cic.*): rigidā diet, abstinentia (abstinence in eating and drinking; as, to assuage fever by a strict attention to diet, abstinentiā febrem mitigare, *Quint.*, 2, 17, 9): too strict a diet, nimia abstinentia. The body is strengthened by exercise and attention to diet, corpus validius fit exercitatione et lege quādam ciborum (*Quint.*). Attention to one's diet, ciborum observatio (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 23). Maladies for which attention to diet is the best cure, ea corporis mala, quibus victus ratio maxime subvenit (Cels.). Strict attention to their diet and exercises, ciborum atque exercitationum certa necessitas (*Quint.*, 10, 5, 15, of gladiators): a light diet, cibus infirmus (Cels.): to cure by means of diet, victu curare morbos; victu moderi; diætā curare: to prescribe a strict diet, *legem quādam ciborum constituere. 𐌆𐌆 Assembly of states, *consilium or conventus principum 𐌆𐌆 not comitia, which Noltken properly rejects).

DIET-DRINK, potio medicata: poculum medicatum: sorbitio (of any thing, ex liquā re, *Cels.*, 2, 30).

DIETETICS, diætetica, v. f.; ea medicinā pars, quæ victu curat morbos, or quæ victu medetur (Cels., *Præfati.*, p. 13, *Bip.*): to write on dietetics, *scribere de morbis victu curandis; or *de victus ratione præcipere.

TO DIFFER. 𐌆𐌆 To be different, differre; in any thing, aliqūd re or in aliqūd re: from any body, ab aliquo: distare (to be separated by an interval; not in this sense in Cels.): aliqūd re; in any thing, ab aliqūd re [poetically, alicui or alicui rei]: discrepare (properly of difference in sound, aliqūd re or in aliqūd re: from any thing, a or cum aliqūd re; cum aliquo; about any thing, de aliqūd re; alii three with inter se, from each other): diversos esse: to differ very widely, longe esse diversa atque sejuncta (*Cic.*), plurimum differre. To differ only in words, verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare (*Cic.*). To differ much, or in many respects, multum inter se distare: to differ little, paullum differre. 𐌆𐌆 To disagree, discrepare cum aliquo and cum re (not to be in unison with; opposed to concinere): dissidere, dissentire a and cum aliquo (not to agree in opinion; opposed to consentire): writers differ from each other, discrepat inter scriptores, inter auctores: to differ from any one more in words than in reality, ab aliquo dissentire verbis magis quam sententiis: to agree with one in reality, but to differ in words, re concinere, verbis discrepare cum aliquo.

DIFFERENCE, s., varietas: diversitas: discrepantia: differentia: distantia: dissimilitudo [*SYN. IN DIFFERENT*]. To make no difference between one man and another, nullum personarum, or personarum discrimen facere or servare: to do away with all the difference between one thing and another, omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen tollere: there is a difference between, aliqūd interest inter . . . &c.; est, quod differat inter . . . &c.: it makes a great difference whether . . . or . . . &c., interest (utrum) . . . an . . . &c.: there is a very considerable difference between . . . , aliquantum interest inter, &c.; or inaequantum idem est, with accusative and infinitive: there is a mighty difference between them, periculum interest inter eos: the principal difference between men and the brute creation is, that, &c., inter hominum ac belluarum hoc maximum interest, quod, &c.: there is no difference of meaning, nihil significationalis interest: what a difference! quantum differt! with only this difference, illo tantum discrimine interposito: difference of character, morum

distantis or dissimilitudo: difference of character and pursuits, distantia morum studiorumque. [*VID. DISTINCTION.*] 𐌆𐌆 Misunderstanding, dissensio: dissidium. JN. dissensio ac dissidium: dissidium ac dissensio [*SYN. IN DISAGREEMENT*]. There is a difference between us, est inter nos aliqua dissensio; dissidemus inter nos: some difference sprang up between the friends, aliqua amicorum dissensio facta est. [*VID. DISPUTE, QUARREL.*] 𐌆𐌆 Difference of opinion, discrepantia (want of agreement); dissensio (diversity in opinion): there exists a great diversity of opinion, variae et discrepantes sententiae: dissensio de hac re inter (e.g., philosophos) est: on these points great differences of opinion exist (among philosophers), de his summa (philosophorum) dissensio est; or magna dissensio est.

DIFFERENT, varius (changeable, varying; of the same object): diversus (different, of several objects with respect to each other): in plural, JN. varii et diversi: dispar, impar, alicui rei (of size or greatness, unequal): dispar, partially different; impar, wholly different; in plural, JN. diversi et impares: dissimilis, alicuius rei (in nature or quality, unlike): in plural, JN. disparēs ac dissimiles: disjunctus (separate; especially of places): discrepare (not agreeing or accordant): plural, varii et discrepantes: alius (not the same, another). To be different, diversos esse; inter se differre or discrepare; to be of different opinions, dissentire; dissidere. The preposition de has a different signification in the same word, de prepositio in uno eodemque verbo diversitatem significationis capit: different pursuits, studia varia, disparia (*Cic.*): a different reading, *varia, discrepans lectio; *varietas lectionis: to mark the different readings of a manuscript, *discrepantes lectiones codicis notare.

DIFFERENTIAL, *differentialis (as technical term). The differential calculus, *calculus differentialis (technical term).

DIFFERENTLY, aliter (otherwise): alio modo or pacto: aliā ratione (in another manner, &c.); secus (not so). If it should turn out differently, si secus acciderit.

DIFFICULT, difficilis (hard to execute or accomplish): non facilis (not easy; by *Litotes* = far from easy): arduus (hard to reach or attain to; stronger than difficilis, of what borders on the impossible): inopeditus (intricate, surrounded with difficulties; opposed to expeditus): magni negotii (requiring great labor; opposed to nullius negotii). Very difficult, perdifficilis; perarduus; perimpeditus: a difficult labor (child-birth), partus difficilis or laboriosus: to have a difficult labor, partum difficulter edere: a difficult task, magnus opus atque arduum: a difficult book, *liber difficilis ad intelligendum: a difficult passage, *locus contortus, bad); any thing is a difficult task, res est magni negotii; magnus opus est atque arduum. I see how difficult the thing is, res quanta sit intelligo: to be difficult, difficilem esse ad persequendum (to be difficult of execution); difficiles habere explicatus (to be difficult to explain: of a passage, *Cic.*, *De N. D.*, 3, 33, 34); difficilem esse ad intelligendum (difficult to understand): difficult to be, &c., difficilis or non facilis, with superlative in a; or with ad and gerundive, or with infinitive or substantive. [For the difference of these constructions, *vid. EASY*.] It is difficult to, difficile or non facile, arduum, or magnus, or magni est, with infinitive.

DIFFICULTY, difficultas (general term, especially in affairs the execution of which requires the application of great strength and powerful means): negotium (the pains and labor necessary for the attainment of an object): impedimentum (hindrance by which the attainment of an object is delayed): nodus (the knot to be untied = the difficulty to be overcome in an intricate matter or question): scrupulus (the scruple, or disturbing doubt; the difficulty that a mind makes or finds in the consideration of any thing). With difficulty, difficulter: diffi-

clitor: ægre (opposed to secure or facile): vix vixque; vix aut ne vix quidem (scarcely, if at all): gravate or gravatim (setting about it with the feeling of unwillingness): there is nothing that I feel more difficult in setting about, non (hoc tempore) quidquam difficilis facio: to make a difficulty about any thing; to have great difficulty in bringing one's self to do any thing, aliquid ægre or invitus facere: gravari; absolutely or with infinitive (e. g., gravari literas dare): without difficulty, haud difficulter: facile nullo negotio: sine negotio (easily; without trouble); haud gravata, haud gravatim (willingly). Under such difficulties, or in circumstances of such difficulty, tantis difficultatibus objectis. Difficulty in learning, speaking, &c., difficultas discendi, dicendi, &c.: the difficulties of the ground, difficultates locorum: the thing is one of great difficulty, or is surrounded with difficulties, res habet multum difficultatis or magnam difficultatem; res est in magnâ difficultate; res multis difficultatibus obstructa est: the thing is one of no difficulty, nihil est negotii: res nihil est negotii: there is no longer any difficulty; or, all the difficulty is overcome, nihil negotii superest: what difficulty is there? quid est negotii? I am aware of its difficulty, res quanta sit intelligo: there was difficulty in getting the corn conveyed (to a camp, &c.), minus commode frumentum supportabatur: to create or cause a difficulty, difficultatem afferre (of things or persons; e. g., publicianis, Cic.): in the way of any thing, ad aliquid; to any body, alicui: to make difficulties, cunctari (to delay): tergiversari (to make evasive excuses, and so try to escape): gravari (either absolutely or with infinitive: to set about it unwillingly). I shall make no difficulty, nihil in me erit mori. I shall throw no difficulties in your way in either case, neutrum in re vobis difficultas a me erit: to meet with a serious difficulty, in magnam difficultatem incurere: to remove a difficulty, difficultati mederi: nodum expedire (to remove a perplexity, a difficulty): to remove any body's difficulties (= scruple), scrupulum alicui eximere: to remove or conquer the difficulty of any thing, infringere difficultatem alicuius rei: to make difficulties where there are none, nodum in scopulo querere (Prov., Ter., Andr., 5, 4, 38). || Difficulties (= pecuniary embarrassment), difficultas nummaria: difficultas domesticâ (Cic., Cat., 1, 6, 14): inopia pecunie or rei pecuniaria: inopia argenti or argentaria: inopia nummaria: angustiae pecuniarum. The pecuniary difficulties of a state, angustiae exercitii or pecuniae publicae: To be in difficulties, de pecuniâ laborare: To be in extreme difficulties, in summâ difficultate nummaria esse: to fall into the greatest difficulties, in summâ angustias adduci: to relieve any body from his difficulties, aliquam difficultate nummaria erueré. || Objection, vid.

DIFFIDENCE, modestia: pudor: verecundia (Syn. in Modesty). || Diffidentia (mostly with alicuius rei, opposed to fidentia, is "distrust," "want of confidence" in a person or thing; in Cicero, and even in Justin [1, 8, 10], it is used only for want of confidence in one's self, or one's own luck).

DIFFIDENT, modestus: verecundus: timidus: sibi diffidens: ingenio suo diffidens (distrusting himself or his own abilities, &c.).

DIFFIDENTLY, modeste: timide: verecunde: diffidenter: timide et diffidenter (with fear and distrust).

DIFFUSE, v., diffundere (to pour out into different parts, to spread, properly and figuratively; e. g., sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur; a mistaken notion that is widely diffused, error longe lateque diffusus): differre (to carry hither and thither; properly and figuratively, ignem, rumorem, famam; hence, also = to spread as a report): circumferre (to carry about: properly and figuratively, pacis bona, Vell.; incendia, cades, terrorem, Tac.; of spreading a rumor, &c., not pre-Augustin; Col., Plin.): circumferre (to pour around, aliquid alicui rei, or absolutely; figuratively, voluptates, Lit.;

vitorem, Quint.): disseminare (somewhere and there; scatter about; e. g., sermonem, malum): spargere: dispergere (scatter; figuratively, e. g., rumorem): vulgare: divulgare: pervulgare (to bring it to the knowledge of people; e. g., rumorem, rem): evulgare: in vulgus edere (to publish what ought to be kept secret). To diffuse joy, lætitiâ dare (e. g., among my enemies, inimicis meis); lætitiâ afficere (e. g., among the Roman people, populum Romanum). A false opinion of any body that is widely diffused, vulgata falso de aliquo opinio: a society that is very widely diffused, societas latissime patens. To be diffused, se diffundere: diffundi (properly and figuratively): serpere (to creep about; to extend itself gradually; properly and figuratively): increbrescere (to grow frequent, common, strong, &c.; of reports, customs, &c.). To be widely diffused, late diffundi or se diffundere (properly; e. g., of boughts; then, figuratively, of reports, mistakes): late serpere (of what spreads widely, but gradually; e. g., of fire, the vine; then, figuratively, of reports): longius serpere atque progredi (of an evil): serpere manareque in dies latius (of a daily increasing evil): longe lateque fluere (e. g., of a doctrine or creed, doctrina Pythagoræ). To be diffused through or over any thing, diffundi or se diffundere per or in aliquid (e. g., in omne corpus); pervadere per aliquid. Vid. SPREAD.

DIFFUSE, adj., longius progrediens, evagans: præter modum longus (lengthy): multus (one who gives much): nimius (one who gives too much): verbosus (using many words where few words might serve): copiosus (with abundance of words and matter): longus (long). || Prolixus is unclassical in this sense. A diffuse style of oratory, vagum orationis genus; oratio vagans: to be diffuse, latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere: multa verba facere de re: to be very diffuse, late or latius se fundere; longum esse: multum esse in aliqua re: to be too diffuse, diffusius dicere; nimium esse in aliqua re: || Diffusus must be used cautiously (e. g., opus diffusum: diffusus per multa volumina. Cicero has oratio collata et diffusa; opposed to angusta et concisa [Or., 56, 127]: diffusus et dissipatus; of materials existing without classification).

DIFFUSELY, late: longe: fuse: diffuse. Jx. latius et diffusius: copiose: verbosè: multis verbis. To speak diffusely, copiose, longius or latius et diffusius dicere: too diffusely, verbosius quam necesse erat: to write diffusely, late or verbosè aliquid prescribere: to speak too diffusely (of an orator), orationem provere.

DIFFUSENESS, longitudo (length; orationis, Cic.). By circumlocution.

DIFFUSION, extensio or extensio (extension, Vitr., 9, 1, 13): prolatio (act of carrying further; finium, Lic.): propagatio (act of widening or extending; e. g., finium, imperii). Mostly by circumlocution || Diffusio, Sen.; but only in diffidendi animi; disseminatio, very late; evagatio, Ter.

DIFFUSIVE, vide. DIFFUSE, adj.

DIG, v., intr., fodere: to dig for any thing, aliquid rimari (to search for by digging; e. g., radices arborum); suscitare et elicere (e. g., fontem); e terra cavernis elicere (e. g., ferrum; the last two = to dig for; to endeavor to find and bring up from the bowels of the earth). || TRANS.

To dig out or up, fodere, effodere (e. g., gold, stercer): elicere (e. g., ferrum e cavernis): eruere (e. g., a corpse). || To work about by digging: to dig out, fodere (e. g., a garden). || To make by digging, fodere: effodere (e. g., a well, a lake, &c.): infodere (e. g., sulcum, lacum). || To dig through, perfodere: to dig under, suffodere: to dig round, circumfodere (general term): ablaquare or oblaquare (to dig round a tree): to dig up by the roots, eradicare: extirpare: radicitus vellere, evellere, extrahere, evellere et extricare.

DIGAMMA, digamma, âtis; digammad (Seld., digammos, feminine, sc. littera). The Æolic digamma, digamma or digammon Æolicum.

DIGEST, a. (collection of Roman laws, digesta (plural adjective; cf. Just., Cod., 1, 17, 3).

DIGEST, v. || In the stomach, concoquere (transitively and intransitively; properly, also figuratively, both of digesting what one has read [Sen. Ep., 84, 6], and of "stomaching" or putting up with a person or thing; aliquem, famem, hæc, Cic.; ista odia, Petr.): conficere: perficere (transitively; to work up thoroughly; properly, but only of the organs of digestion). To digest one's food, cibos concoquere or conficere (conficere only of the organs of digestion). || Avoid the use of digerere cibos in this sense; for cibi digeruntur (it is in this way only that the phrase occurs; never in the active, of the person digesting) means "the masticated or digested food is distributed through the system." vid. Celsus (præf.); but digerî may be used when no distinction is necessary; e. g., cibos mansos demittere, et cibus facilis digerantur (Quint., 10, 1, 19). Easy to digest, facilis ad concoquendum: hard to digest, difficilis ad concoquendum, concoctioni, or concoctu; quod difficulter concoquitur. The food we have taken is a burden to the stomach till it is digested, alimenta, quæ acceptimus, quâdum in suâ qualitate perdurant et solida innatant stomacho, onera sunt (Sen. Ep., 84, 6). || Arrange in order, digerere: in ordinem digerere: describere et elocute digerere (opposed to confuse et permiste dispergere): disponere (e. g., of the parts of an oration, &c.): to digest a plan, instituire rationem alicuius rei; describere rationem alicuius rei (of ordering what one has arranged): to follow a well-digested plan, modo ac ratione omnia facere. To digest (what we have read), concoquere (Sen.); lectionem non crudam, sed multâ iteratione molitam et velut confectam memoriâ imitatione tradere (Quint., 10, 1, 19): unless we digest what we have read, it will burden the memory, without improving the mind, "concoquenda sunt, quæcunque legimus; alioquin in memoriâ ibunt, non in ingenium (after Sen. Ep., 84, 6).

DIGESTIBLE, facilis ad concoquendum, or concoctioni, or concoctu: || Digestibilis, late (Cæl. Aur., Tard., 1, 5).

DIGATION, concoctio || In digestion, vid. SYN. under DIGEST; but since a good digestion implies the further process, digestio is sometimes used = "digestion" e. g.: a good digestion, facilis digestio (Quint.): a bad or slow digestion, tarda digestio: to assist or promote digestion, concoctiones adjuvare; concoctionibus conferre (Plin., 20, 5, 19); to hinder it, concoctionem impedire: the organs of digestion, eæ corporis partes, per quas concoquimus: easy of digestion [vid. DIGESTIBLE]: a medicine, &c., good for the digestion, quod utile est concoctioni || Medicamentum digestorium, in late writers: difficult of digestion, difficilis ad concoquendum, or concoctioni, or concoctu; quod difficulter concoquitur: eating fast is injurious to digestion, avida hausta difficulter perficiuntur. || Act of ordering, digestio, vid. ARRANGEMENT.

DIGESTIVE, quod adjuvat concoctionem: quod utile est concoctioni; || Digestorium, late (e. g., medicamentum Plin., Valer., 2, 8).

DIGESTIVE, s. vide. the preceding word DIGGER, fossor.

DIGHT, v. VIDE. ARRAT, ADORN.

DIGIT, digitus (1-10th of the Roman pes). || The mark that represents a number under ten; littera: *nota numeri (littera the ancient term, because their numerals were letters, to which a numerical value was assigned). OBS. When a "digit" is used for a fraction, as in speaking of an eclipse, it must be turned into its value, and translated accordingly.

DIGITATED, digitatus (Plin.; e. g., aves; may be used as technical term in botany).

DIGNIFIED, amplus (e. g., corporis forma): augustus (majestic, habitus for-maque). Jx. amplus et augustus: gravis (earnest, serious, and so solemn; opposed to light): dignitate, or honore actus, or

ornatus (*having some dignity, rank, &c.*). In a dignified manner, gravior: decore: to act in a dignified manner, cum dignitate agere. The dignified clergy, *ii clerici, qui altiores et ampliores dignitatis gradus consecuti et adepti sunt; or *ii clerici, qui dignitate aliquā aucti et ornati sunt.

DIGNIFY. || *Elevate to rank, &c.*, dignitate, or honore aliquem augere, or ornare; ad summam dignitatem aliquem perducere (*Ces.*); producere ad dignitatem: promovēre ad, or in munus, or ad locum (*bestow an office on any body; times of the emperors: promovēre alone, bad*): promovēre aliquem ad ampliorem gradum. || *Adorn, vid.*

DIGNITARY, *clericus, qui ampliorem dignitatis gradum consequutus est.

DIGNITY, dignitas (= "alicujus honesta et cultu et honore et verecundia digna auctoritas," *Cic.*: *his position as honorable, whether from personal advantages or rank in society*): honestas (*moral worth; a man's claims to respect founded on his conduct*): gravitas (*serious, earnest character; a mild dignity, comitate condita gravitas*): auctoritas (*weight and influence*): amplitudo (*dignified position in society, whether the consequence of power, rank, wealth, or achievements: in rhetoric = fullness and dignity of expression*): majestas (*the dignity of a state or ruler*). To act with dignity, cum dignitate agere or agere cum dignitate et venustate; honeste se gerere: to preserve one's dignity, dignitatem retinere or conservare; nihil a dignitate sua decedere: to forget one's dignity, decoris oblivisci: to think any thing beneath one's dignity, infra se ducere; infra se positum arbitrari; alienum ducere majestatem suam; non censere esse majestatis suae; inferiori majestati suae reri: to have reached such a height of rank and dignity, in hanc excelissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris ascendisse: to raise any body from a low condition to the height of rank and dignity, aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere: *he thought it inconsistent both with his own dignity and that of the Roman nation, neque suae neque populi Romani dignitatis esse statutum* (*Ces.*). || A dignity, dignitas (*general term*): gradus honoris. A very high dignity, summum fastigium; amplissimus dignitatis gradus. Vid. AN HONOR, AN OFFICE.

DIGRESS (in a speech), abire: decedere: degressi (not digredi, *all three to go off or away*): devterere (*Cic.*); to a subject, in locum): egredi: evagari (*to go out of the way; in the silver Age, exire, expatriari, excurrere, Quint.*): sberare (*to wander out of the way*): declinare (*to bend, as it were, or turn aside*): to digress from one's subject, aberrare, or egredi, or declinare a proposito: to digress too far from one's subject, alicujus oratio ab eo, quod propositum est, longius aberrat: to digress from an idea, sententiam deflectere: the speech digresses to other subjects, oratio ad alia aberrat. To digress widely (in speaking), longius evagari or labi; ad alia aberrare; oratione longius progredi; extra cancellos egredi, quos sibi ipse circumdedit aliquis; exsultare; too widely, plus justo declinare (e.g., a rerum ordine, *Liv.*): to return to the point whence I digressed. Vid. under DIGRESSION.

DIGRESSION, declinatio; digressio; also with a proposito or a proposito oratione (|| digressio, *Freund*; according to *Ellendt, Cic., Brut., 21, 82, digressio*): egressus or egressio (*παρεκβασις*; *vid. Quint., 4, 3, 12*): a slight digression, brevis declinatio a proposito: but I return to the point from which I made this digression, sed unde huc digressa est, eodem redeat oratio; sed redeamus ad id, unde devertimus; sed ut eo revertar, unde sum egressus; ut eo, unde egressa est, referat se oratio; also by redire ad rem propositam. He had made a digression in praise of Castor and Pollux, digressus [*al. digressus*] in laudes Castoris ac Pollucis exierat (*Quint.*). || Deverticulum; excursus; digressus are found in this sense in later writers: deverticulum, *Lic., 9, 17.*

DIGRESSIVE, *saepius a proposito oratione digrediens.

DIJUDICATE, dijudicare (*but only when there is reference to two parties or opinions; e.g., controversiam, vera et falsa, inter duas sententias; but not, e.g., Horatii ingenium dijudicare, Krebs.*). Vid. JUDGE, v.

DIKE. || *Ditch, vid.* || *Mound to defend a country from inundation, agger: aggeratio: moles (the mass of stones or other materials sunk into the water, on which the proper agger is constructed).* JN. moles et agger: moles fluctibus opposita. To cast a dike, molem, or aggerem, or molem et aggerem extruere; molem or aggerem jacere [*vid. Dam.*]. || *Vein of basalt, &c., vena.*

DILACERATE, lacerare: dilacerare: laniare: dilaniare (lacerare = to tear by main force; e.g., by hands, teeth, claws; laniare = to cut or hack to pieces by a sharp instrument, under which teeth and talons, however, may be included, *Dod.*: dilacerare, rather poetical and post-classical): scindere: conscindere: descindere (*general term for separating into parts in a violent manner*): concerpere: discerpere (*pluck or tear to pieces, bit by bit*). || Fig., lacerare: dissipare: dilacerare (dilacerare, *vid. above*; for respublica dilacerata [*Sall., Jug., 41, 5*] Liry has respublica dissipata [*2, 28*]): discondere: divellere. Vid. TEAR (TO PIECES).

DILACERATION, laceratio (*Cic., Lic.*): laniatio: laniatus (*the former, * Sen., Clem., 2, 4, 2*).

DILAPIDATE, INTR. Go to ruin; fall by decay, collabi: prolabi: itate prolabi: ruinam miari: in ruinam proum esse. || Tr. Cause or suffer to go to ruin, non sarcire: sartum non servare (*not to keep in repair*). || Dilapidare, properly, only Coll.; grandine dilapidans hominumque bovumque labores. || Not dilapidated, sartus integroque relictus (*Cic.*). || Fig. To squander, dissipare (e.g., rem familiarem, patrimonium, &c.; avitas opes, *Tac.*). JN. dispendere et dissipare || Dilapidare, very rare; triginta minas, Tr.; facultates paternae substativae, *Firmic., Math., 6, 10*.

DILAPIDATION, perhaps dilapidatio, as technical term (dilapidatio hororum, *Cod. Theod., 4, 20, 1*). Sometimes surta tecta will serve: to determine the dilapidations, de sartis tectis cognoscere. || Pevulation, vid.

DILATABLE, quod extendi or dilati potest: lentus (*viscous, tenacious, gluey, &c.*, and hence extensibile; used also of lead).

DILATATION, by circumlocution [dilatatio, very late; *lamine, Tertull.*; extensio, *Veget.*; extensio, *Vitr.*; productio, *not in this sense*].

DILATE. || *Expand, &c.*, dilatare (*properly; e.g., stomachi partes; opposed to contrahere, and, figuratively, orationem, argumentum; opposed to contrahere, premere*): producere (*lengthen; e.g., ferrum incedere; lineas ex argento*). || *Enlarge upon a subject at great length, longum esse; latius, uberius dicere or disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re: late se fundere: to dilate upon it at a tedious length, effusius dicere: multum or multum et insolentem esse (e.g., in re not. Cic.).*

DILATORINESS, tarditas: cunctatio (*from indecision*): cessatio (*Plant.*): mora (*objectively; delay*). Dilatoriness in any thing, tarditas in aliqua re (e.g., in negotiis gerendis). Dilatoriness as a correspondent, negligentia epistolatum; from contem, negligentia only (as *Cic. ad Fam., 2, 1, in*).

DILATORY, tardus: lentus [*SYN. in Slow*]: negligens (*from carelessness*). To be a dilatory correspondent, cessatorem esse in literis (*Cic.*): a dilatory creature indeed! lentum sane negotium! (*Cic.*; of one who is slow in paying money that is due). Dilatory in matters of business, tardus in negotiis gerendis. A dilatory person, cessator: dilator (*Hor.*). Not that I am often dilatory, especially, &c., non quo cessator esse solem, praesertim (*e.g., in*

literis, *Cic.*). Cunctator is used in this sense by *Caes. op. Cic., Fam., 8, 10, 3*, *nostri Marcellum, quam tardus et parum efficax; itemque Servus, quam cunctator; but it is often used in a good sense, nearly = cautus*.

DILEMMA, complexio (*defined De Inv., 1, 29*; complexio est, in aliqua, utrum concesseris, reprehenditur, ad hunc modum; si improbus est, cur uteris? si probus, cur accusas?); dilemma (*as technical term, Serr. ad Aen., 2, 675; and 10, 449*). I have placed you between the horns of a dilemma, *eo rem deduxi, ut utrum concesseris, reprehendi possit. || State of perplexity, angustiae: to place any body in a dilemma, aliquem in angustias adducere (*of a thing*); in angustum compellere: to be brought into a dilemma, in angustias adduci; in angustum venire: to be placed, or to be in a dilemma, in angustias esse or harere; nescio quomodo me expediam ex re. Vid. PERPLEXITY.

DILETTANTE, qui artem or studia ad voluptatem tantum exercet (*Plin., Ep., 6, 6*).

DILIGENCE, diligentia: industria: assiduitas: sedulitas [*SYN. in ASSIDUITY*]. JN. industria et diligentia: navitas (*opposed to ignavia; activity; the useful diligence of ordinary men, and of the industrious citizen*): opera (*activity; doing, as opposed to momentary inactivity, or merely thinking, talking, or advising; = ὑπακτις*): labor (*continued and toilsome activity; = πόνος*): studium (*the inward impulse, or inclination toward the object*): impigritas (*Cic. ap. Non., 125, 20*). JN. industria et labor: cura (*care*). To exhibit or use diligence in any thing, industriam locare; diligentiam adhibere; studium collocare (*all in re*): to exhibit or use great diligence in any thing, multum studii adhibere ad aliquid; operam plurimum studii in aliqua re consumere; magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad aliquid; multum operam laboris in re consumere; multo sudore et labore facere aliquid; desudare et laborare in re: to use or exhibit all possible diligence in any thing, omnem industriam or diligentiam ponere in re; omne studium conferre ad aliquid; omni cogitatione et cura innumbere in aliquid; totum animum atque diligentiam ponere in re; totum et mente et animo innumbere in aliquid. Vid. INDUSTRY.

DILIGENT, diligens: industrius: sedulus: assiduus [*SYN. in ASSIDUOUS*]: gnarus or navus: impiger. To be diligent in business, in re gerenda acrem et industrium esse: diligent in any thing, diligens alicujus rei or in re (*accurate, careful, and prudent in any thing; opposed to negligens*).

DILIGENTLY, industrie: sedulo: non sine studio: diligenter: cum diligentia: accurate.

DILL, anethum (*Virg., Plin.*): *ane thum graveolens (*Lin.*).

DILUENT, diluens (e.g., diluere vinum, potionem).

DILUENT, s., *diluens remedium (*as technical term, Kraus, Medic. Wörterb.*).

DILUTE, r., diluere (dilute; e.g., vinum, by mixing it with water; also dissolve, and figuratively; but mostly of weakening something bad): temperare (*to bring to the proper strength; e.g., by mixing water with wine, or wine with water; also, figuratively, modice temperatum libertatem [opposed to nimis meracum libertatem] haurire*): aqua permiscere (*Col.*; so vino permiscere, *Cic.*; cuius acerbitas morum ne vino quidem permixta temperari solet): delubare (e.g., sententias, *Cic.*; properly, to take away the strength of its loins): enervare (*to take away its nerves or strength; e.g., orationem, sententiam*). [*vid. WEAKEN*]. || *Gellius uses dilutus of a weak law; videtur nimis esse dilutum, quod scriptum est.*

DILUTION, by circumlocution, or temperatio (*the mixing in due proportion*). A dilution, dilutum (*Plin.*). A very weak dilution, potio quam dilutissima.

DIM, hebes (*the proper word, blunted then, figuratively, of sight and the other or*

gana of sense; of light and color; of the intellect. JN. *hebes et tardus, of the senses*: obscurus: subobscurus (Cic.; but only figuratively of style): subfuscus (brownish; e. g., margarita, Tac.): languidus: languens (wanting life, spirit, or brightness; e. g., of color, light, expression, &c.): iners (dull, sluggish; e. g., of the eyes, a look, &c.). To grow dim, hebescere (of the eyes; of precious stones; of the stars; *hebescesce, post-Augustan and rare*): sensim obscurari (of the recollection of anything, Cic.: memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit): languescere (of light or color; e. g., luna, Tac.): to be dim, hebetem esse; hebere: sensim obscuratum esse et evanescere (Cic.; of the recollection of anything): languere (of the moon, Propert.): to make any thing dim (vid. to DIM). Dim lights, languida lumina (Plin.). A dim color, color languidus, lenus. A dim yellow, languescens in luteum color (Plin.). His eyes are dim, oculi cecutiunt (Varr. ap. Non): his eyes were dim, acies oculorum hebescit. Dim-sighted, hebea: lusciosus: lusciosus ("qui vespere non videt" or "qui interdiu non videt"): lippus (blear-eyed).

DIM, v., hebetare (not in Cicero nor pre-Augustan; visus aliquid, Virg.; oculorum aciem, lumen, &c., Plin.): obscurum facere: obscurare (e. g., lumen lucerne, Cic.; also of weakening the recollection of any thing): obscuritatem afferre alicui rei (Cic.).

DIMENSION, dimensio (the measuring; e. g., quadrati, Cic.): * ratio modi (proportionate magnitude). To take the dimensions of any thing, metiri (e. g., of a field, agrum, Cic.): dimetri aliquid; mensuram aliquid rei inire (Col.), agere (Plin.), facere (f On): to take the dimensions by the same method, eadem ratione mensuram addere (Vitr., 9, 3).

DIMIDIATE, dimidiare (but only in participle, dimidiatus).

DIMINISH, minuire; imminuere; diminuire aliquid, or aliquid de aliquo re; extenuare; levare, sublevare, elevare (any thing heavy or burdensome); remittere aliquid, or aliquid de aliquo re (to relax); lenire (any thing unpleasant). Vid. LESSEN.

DIMINUTION, diminutio: imminutio: extenuatio: levatio: remissio: mitigatio. Diminution of strength, defectio virium; vires corporis affecte. Vid. LESSENING.

DIMINUTIVE. (Vid. SMALL.) || A diminutive, nomen diminutivum (Quint.); diminutivum (Prisc., Charis.). "Cymbia is a diminutive from cymba." cymbia diminutive a cymba dicta (Macrob.).

DIMINUTIVENESS. Vid. SMALLNESS.

DIMISSORY, dimissorius. Letters dimissoriae, dimissoriae litterae ("dimissoriae litterae" dicuntur, quae vulgo apostoli dicuntur [i. e., an order to remove a cause to a higher court]. Dimissoriae autem dictae, quia causa ad eum, qui appellatus est, dimittitur, Modest., Dig.).

DIMITY, * pannus linoxylinus.

DIMNESS, obscuratio (e. g., obscurity, quibus in rebus magna obscuratio est, Cic.): obscuritas (Cic.: obscuratio oculorum, Plin.): hebetatio (post-classical, oculorum, Plin.): hebetudo (post-classical, Macrob., Somn. Scip., 1, 14): dimness of sight, oculi hebetes or calligantes.

DIMPLE, lacuna: parva lacuna (in the chin or cheeks; On. A., 3, 283; so Apul., medio mento lacuna): gelastus (ycharivus, a dimple in the cheeks, appearing when one laughs, Mart., 7, 25, 6).

DIN, s., strepitus: fragor: fragores: crepitus: sonitus (SEN. in Noise, Vid.). The din of arms, armorum crepitus (Liv.); strepitus bellii (Lil.; if used as circumlocution for a war').

DIN, v. To din any body's ears, obtundere alicuius aures (with any thing, aliquid re, Cic.): obtundere aliquid (with any thing, aliquid re; e. g., voce, rogando, Ter.): to din with clamor, aliquid clamoribus exsurdare (Sen.).

DINE, prandere: prandium comedere (or with Suet., Oct., 78) cibum meridianum sumere (a sort of late breakfast or lunch at 12 o'clock. *Of soldiers, prandere is the right word for to "dine,"* Ruperti): co-

nare: comitare (to take the principal meal of the day toward evening): epulari (at a dinner to which company is invited): to dine early, de die cenare: de media die cenare (with the Romans, for the purpose of lengthening the meal, for a good or bad motive). To dine with any body, accubare apud aliquem (Cic., Att., 14, 12): cenare apud aliquem (Cic.), or cum aliquo (Hor., Suet., Juv.). I have but just dined, cenavi modo: to invite any body to dine with one, invitare or vocare aliquem, with or without ad cenam: to tell or send word to any body that you will dine with him, condicere alicui ad cenam; condicere alicui: to dine with any body by express invitation, cenare cum aliquo vocati ipsius. When I had dined; after I had dined, &c., cenatus: to engage to dine with any body, promittere ad aliquem (Cic.); promittere ad cenam (Plin.): to have any body to dine with one, cenam adhibere aliquem (Quint.): to dine out frequently; to be fond of dining out, cenas obire; ad cenas itare: to be dining out, foris cenare: to dine out, foris cenare, ad cenas itare (of the habit == to accept invitations to dinner): to dine on any thing, cenare aliquid (Plaut., Hor.; olus, aves).

DING, TRANS., allidere: incutere: indigere. INTRANS. Vid. BOUNCE, BUSTER.

DINGLE, convallis.

DINGY, fuscus (brown): subniger (blackish): sordidus: sordidior: sordidulus (dirty; dirtyish).

DINING-ROOM, cenatio (only in post-Augustan prose): conclave, ubi epulamur. A small dining-room, cenatiuncula.

DINNER, cena (the principal meal of the Romans; usually the last of the day, to which they sat down at about the hora nona, though often later; it was this to which guests were invited): cibus meridianus: prandium (a late breakfast, usually of only cold meat, about the hora sexta or septima; in an army the prandium was the principal meal). To get one's dinner, cenare, prandere (the latter especially of an army; ducibus praecipitur, ut prandere omnes juberent, Liel.): to sit down to dinner, accubare (since the Romans lay down): to order dinner, cenam imperare (with dativae; e. g., servo): to invite any body to dinner, aliquid ad cenam vocare, invitare, and (Nep.) devocare: to be getting dinner ready; to prepare the dinner, cenam adparare (Tac.), curare (Plaut.): to cook a dinner, cenam coquere: to give a dinner to any body, cenam dare alicui (Plaut., Cic.): cenam adhibere aliquem: to give dinners, cenas or cenulas facere (Cic.): to take one's dinner with any body, cenare apud aliquem: to come to take one's dinner with any body, venire ad cenam: after dinner, post cenam; often by participle, cenatus. That is my only chance of getting a dinner, est illic mihi una spes cenatica (Plaut.): to give a dinner of three courses, cenam tribus ferculis praebere: an early dinner, cena tempestiva (with the Romans, for the purpose of gaining more time, either for rational conversation or for the pleasures of the table): to have a dinner of seven courses served up when one is quite alone, fercula septem secreto cenare (f Juv.): to be longing for one's dinner, cenaturire (Martian.).

DINNER-TIME, tempus cenandi: our dinner-time is five o'clock, * hora quinta cenatur.

DINT. || Blow. stroke, vid. || Force, in such expressions as "by dint of" war, exertions, arguments, &c.; mostly by the simple ablative; sometimes by non sine. To try to refute any body by dint of arguments, aliquid argumentis refellere conari: by dint of great exertions or industry, non sine summa industria. || Mark of a blow, &c., nota: vibex (veal).

DINT, v., notam imprimere (to mark): incidere (to cut in): atterere: stringere (of cards, &c.; e. g., cutem).

DIODESAN, episcopus: * ordinarius (in ecclesiastical Latin; e. g., Council of Trent).

DIOCESE, dioecesis (διοικησις, Eccl.).

DIOPTRICS, dioptrica (technical term).

DIP, *trans.*, mergere in aliquid, or in all-

quid re, or aliquid re only (e. g., in aquam or aqua; in the sea, mari): tingere, or intingere in aliquid re, or aliquid re (to dip or steep in any thing for the purpose of moistening it [e. g., a sponge in vinegar, spongiare in aceto]; or of extinguishing it [e. g., torches in a river, faces in amne]); tingere aliquid re is especially == to dip for the purpose of coloring any thing. [*Immergere, mostly poetical and post-Augustan prose; but also Ciceroian.*] To dip one's hands in any body's blood, manus caede aliquid inbuere: to dip one's pen in the ink, calamus intingere (Quint., 10, 3, 31). To dip any thing under, submergere; demergere or mergere only; any thing in, aliquid in aliquid re, sub aliquid re. To dip one's head under (in bathing), submergere fluctibus caput: demergere vultum in undas (f Propert., 3, 15, 9). || To baptize (used contemptuously, perfundere (so used by the Pelagian Julianus, elegisti verbum, quo fieret contemptibile quod dicebas, August. contr. Julian., 6, 26).

DIP, INTR., se mergere in aliquid or in aliquid re (of persons). || Incline, vergere: proclivem or declivem esse (to dip or slope downward): to dip to the south, in meridiem vergere. || Of the magnetic needle, declinare (technical term). || Engage in, implicari (into any thing, aliquid re): se immiscere (into any thing, aliquid rei). || To enter slightly into, leviter attingere aliquid (e. g., Greek, Graecas litteras, Cic.): gustare aliquid primis or primoribus labris, ut aiunt, gustare (just to taste of it; figuratively, opposed to the thorough study of any thing). To dip into a book, librum strictim attingere (Cic., Att., 2, 1, 1): librum percurrere (after Cic.): librum cursum trasire (Gell.). [*poetically, oculo percurrere legere, Or.; oculari veluti percurrere, Hor.*]: paginas percurrere (e. g., in annalibus, Liel., 9, 13, mid.): inspicere librum (Plaut.). Satisfied with dipping into the Gorgias without looking at his other works, Gorgiam legere contentus, neque hoc totum neque alia ejus volumina evolvit (after Quint., 13, 24).

DIP, s., inclinatio: declinatio (e. g., cœli: mundi). Dip of the magnetic needle, * fastigium acis nauticae (Georges): * inclinatio, divergentia acis nauticae (Kraft; divergentia, only Gell.).

DIPHTHONG, diphthongus (Prisc.).

DIPLOMA, diploma, âtis, n. (in the time of Cicero, a public letter of recommendation for persons travelling in the provinces; in later times, any writing in favor of any body, drawn up by a magistrate, as Suet., Ner., 12, diploma civitatis alicui offerre; i. e., to offer to any the freedom of the city): codicilli (a writing of the prince, in which he assigns an office to any one, as Suet., Tib., 42, Bremi): tabula publica (document, record).

DIPLOMACY, * legationum abundantum disciplina atque doctrina (of the duty of ambassadors): * disciplina, quae tabularum publicarum fidem atque usum docet (science which teaches how to understand, &c., official documents). To follow diplomacy (as a profession), legationes obire: by diplomacy, per legatos.

DIPLOMATIC, by the gentiles legationis or legationum; legati or legatorum (*legatoria provincia is doubtful: according to Orelli, a false reading for locatoria provincia, Cic., Att., 13, 9, 1*): a diplomatic post, legationis or legati munus; * legati provincia: a diplomatic dinner, epulum legatorum (Inscr.); convivium, quo legati pascentur (after Eustrop., 4, 1, extr.): the diplomatic corps or body, * corpus legatorum: to go to a place in a diplomatic character, legatum aliquid venire.

DIPLOMATIST, * in legationibus obendis versatus (experienced in embassies): legatus (ambassador).

DIRE, { Vid. TERRIBLE

DIREFUL, {

DIRECT. || To point any thing in a straight line toward an object, dirigere: to an object, ad aliquid (properly and improperly). To direct one's course to any place, cursum dirigere aliquid (also cursum dirigere, absolutely, Oc.): one's steps any whither, iter diri-

gere or convertere aliquo; elsewhere, iter flectere: to direct a gun, &c. [vid. ro POINT]: to direct one's eyes to an object, oculos conijcere ad or in aliquid; oculos alicui or ad aliquid adijcere; oculos convertere in aliquem or aliquid (¶ *dirigere aciem ad aliquem, Catull.*): all eyes are directed to you, omnium oculi in te sunt coniecti: to direct one's attention to any thing, animum ad aliquid attendere, adijcere, or applicare; mentem ad aliquid dirigere or appellare; one's thoughts to any subject, cogitationes ad aliquid dirigere (Cic.): cogitationes ad or in aliquid intendere; all one's thoughts or attention, omni cogitatione ferri ad aliquid; toto animo et studio omni incumbere ad aliquid; in aliquid omni cogitatione curaque incumbere. ¶ *Not only the object to which, but also the rule by which we direct any thing, is placed with ad: to direct ourselves (our lives, &c.) by the rule of right reason, dirigere vitam ad rationis normam (so leges hominum ad naturam).* ¶ Give a direction for finding a person or object; tell a person where to go, alicui monstrare viam or iter; aliquem ducere in viam (to put him in the right way); aliquem reducere in viam (if he had been astray): to direct any body to any one, ubi aliquis habet demonstrare alicui (to any body's house): delegare aliquem (to send him there, to obtain, do, leave, &c., something; e. g., studiosos Catois ad volumen): to direct to any one (to point to with the finger), aliquem digito monstrare or demonstrare; aliquem digito demonstrare conspectumque facere (in order to make him distinguishable among the multitude); digitum intendere ad aliquid (e. g., to the original sources, ad fontes, Cic.). ¶ Govern, guide, aliquid gubernare (to sit at the helm and direct it); alicui regere (to guide, conduct): alicui rei praesse, praefectum esse, praesidere (to be set over, to preside over): to direct the affairs of a nation, rempublicam administrare or procurare (procure, of one who has the sole management). ¶ Prescribe, enjoyn, praescribere or praecipere alicui aliquid. We directed them to, &c., sic iis praecipimus, ut, &c.: direct me what to do, quid faciam praescribe (Hor.): the Pythia directed them to, &c., consensitibus Pythia praecipit, ut, &c.: they directed him what to do, huic, quid fieri vellent, praecerunt (i. e., what they wished to have done). He directed me to pay such a person, mihi cui numerum delegavit. [VID. COMMAND.] ¶ To address; to direct a letter to any body, alicui inscribere epistolam. ¶ Prescribere (e. g., epistola, cui titulus praescriptus est, Gell.) does not answer to our direction on the outside.

DIRECTION. ¶ Act of directing or aiming at, directio; thus Quintilian says, a "conjecture" is a directio quaedam rationis ad veritatem. ¶ Line of motion with reference to the point to be reached. Mostly by circumlocution or by regio, tractus (the district or quarter toward which the direction lies) or via (way); cursus (course); partes (parts). [¶ *Directio is the act of directing, or of levelling.*] Directions in which the motion of bodies takes place, momenta (vid. Wolf on Tusc., 1, 17, 40). In the direction of Gaul, the Alps, &c. (after verb of motion), ad Galliam versus, ad Alpes versus [¶ *very seldom without ad: as, ille supra Maenam Italian versus navigaturus erat, Sulpic. ap. Fam., 4, 12, 1: al. in Italian.*] In a straightforward direction, recta regione: recta via: in all directions, quoquoque (Cae.); in omnes partes (both after a verb of motion; e. g., legationes, servos, &c., mittere): in both directions, utroque versus (Gell.): in opposite directions, in contrarias partes (e. g., ahirc, of two persons; fluere, of two streams): to go away in the opposite direction, in contrarium partem ire (Cae.): in different directions, in diversas partes; also diversi (e. g., discesserunt): diversis itineribus (of directions in which persons come): where the river changes the direction of its course, qua flumen intermittit (Cae., B. G., 1, 38): to regain their right

direction, cursum corrigere (Liv., 29, 27): to put any body in the right direction, ducere in viam, or (if he had before lost it) reducere in viam; erranti monstrare viam: the direction things are taking, cursus rerum. To give any thing a direction toward, &c., aliquid dirigere in or ad aliquid (e. g., navem in portum; ad litora): to keep the right direction, cursum tenere (especially of a vessel): to wander from, deviate from the right direction, a via aberrare (to lose one's road); cursum non tenere (especially of ships and seafaring people): to take another direction, flectere iter (to take another way; of persons); immutari (to be changed; especially for the worse). A road runs in the direction of, &c., via ferit aliquo (leads to it); ducit aliquo (¶). I always move involuntarily in the direction of your room, ad diatnam tuam ipsi me pedes ducunt (Plin. Ep., 7, 5, 1): the roads, the footsteps, &c., lie or are in the direction of, &c., itinera, vestigia ferunt aliquo: my proceedings are all in the same direction, hac eadem est nostrae rationis regio et via (Cic., Ferr., 5, 7, 181). To gallop in different directions, ¶ citato cursu in diversas partes avehi (of cavalry) (¶ *discurrere is to ride up and down, to and fro): to be dragged in different directions, in diversas partes distrahi (figuratively, of the desires, &c.).* ¶ Government, management, administratio (e. g., belli): moderatio: gubernatio (government, guidance; especially of the state, republics): cura (the care): procuratio (as deputy for another): auctoritas (declaration of a superior's pleasure, which the inferior submits to): summa rerum or imperii (the supreme direction of either domestic or military affairs): summa belli (the direction of military affairs): the direction of domestic concerns, cura rei domesticae. By any body's direction, aliquo ducere; aliquis ductu (by his guidance); aliquo auctore (by his advice): to do any thing by any body's direction, aliquo auctore facere aliquid: to have the direction of any thing, regere; moderari; moderatum esse aliquis rei; gubernare. JN. regere et moderari: regere et gubernare: gubernare et moderari: administrare: praesse alicui rei (e. g., the games, ludis; a business, negotio): to be entrusted with the direction of the war, bellum administrare: to have the principal direction of public affairs, publici consilii auctorem or moderatorem esse; rempublicam procurare: to submit to any body's direction, or be under his direction, aliquis consilio regi; aliquem or aliquis auctoritatem sequi, alicui parere, obtemperare: to be under the direction of another, or of others, alieni arbitrii esse. ¶ Command, or order, praescriptio. JN. praescriptio moderatioque: praescriptum: jussum: mandatum: auctoritas. By any body's directions, jussu or auctoritate aliquis; jubente aliquo: jussu ab aliquo. [SYN. IN COMMAND.] To follow any body's directions, aliquis praecceptum observare, curare (opposed to negligere): to follow the letter of his directions, ad praescriptum agere (of an officer) [vid. COMMAND, for phrases]. ¶ Direction (of a letter), ¶ inscriptio; ¶ titulus epistolae inscriptus (after epistola, cui aliquis nomen praescriptum est, Gellius). ¶ Body of directors, ¶ collegium magistrorum, praefectorum, praesidum; or magistri, praefecti, praesides. SYN. IN DIRECTOR.

DIRECTLY. ¶ In a direct line, recta (e. g., a subellis recta ad rostra, Cic.; tendere recta Beneventum, Hor.); recta via: recta recta. ¶ Immediately, straightway, statim: protinus: confestim: e vestigio: illico. SYN. IN IMMEDIATELY.

DIRECTNESS, rectitudo (post-classical, Aggen. in Front., p. 46, Goss.). By circumlocution.

DIRECTOR, magister (one that takes care of and manages the interests of a company): princeps (one that is at the head): praeses (a president, one that fills the chair): praefectus (one set over): rector: moderator: gubernator (one that guides the helm, has the direction of the whole. ¶ *Director is without any ancient warrant,*

and at the most ought to be applied only as a title, in order to distinguish it from rector): director of a company or society, magister societatis (e. g., of a trading company): of a choir of singers, chori canentium magister (Col., 12, 2, 4): to be a director [vid. TO DIRECT]: to take the place of a director, pro magistro esse.

DIRECTORY. ¶ The office of a director, magistrum; praefectura. ¶ The directors as body, ¶ collegium magistrorum, praefectorum, praesidum, &c.; magistri; praefecti; praesides.

DIREPTION, direptio (Cic.). **DIRGE,** nenia: carmen funebre (the latter as an explanation of the former, Quint., 8, 28): cantus funebris (so far as actually sung; vid. Cic., Milon., 32, 86) carmen fiale (death-song; Virg., of the howling of the screech-owl). To sing a dirge over any body, nenia m dicere de aliquo (after Plaut., Truc., 2, 1, 3).

DIRK, pugnuculus.

DIRT, e. vid. DIRTY.

DIRT, lutum (dirt of streets, roads): coenum (mire of bog, morass, &c.): sordes: illuvies (the former, any dirt, e. g., of clothes; the latter, especially dirt on the bodies of persons and animals): stercus: fimus: merda (the dung of persons and animals); stercus, simply dung; fimus, as filth; merda, as something contemptible, defiling): quisuillus (all sweepings, refuse, &c., which one throws away; also figuratively, of useless things): squalor (disgusting dirt; opposed to nitor): situs (dirt contracted by things being never touched or removed; by its being left in a damp place, &c.): pador (of dirt, as emitting a bad smell; e. g., from neglect of the person): purgamentum (of the impurities that are removed when anything is cleaned). To be covered with dirt, situ squale: covered with dirt, situ sordidus; obstus squale (e. g., vestis). A spot of dirt, macula: to remove spots of dirt, maculas abluere, auferre, emendare, tollere (Plin.). To remove a spot of dirt from any thing, maculam auferre de aliqua re (¶); maculam abluere ex aliqua re (by washing it out). To be as cheap as dirt, or dirt cheap, pro luto esse (e. g., annona, Petron., Sat., 44).

DIRTILY, sordide: obscene. SYN. IN

DIRTY.

DIRTINESS, sordes: squalor. [Vid. DIRT, s.] ¶ Meanness, vid. ¶ Obscenity, vid.

DIRTY, lutosus, cenosus (properly; SYN. IN DIRT, s.): lutulentus (also figuratively): luto or como oblitus; obscenus (creating disgust when we see or hear of it; figuratively, of persons, paintings, verses, &c.): immundus (not neat, not clean; opposed to mundus): spurcus (of uncleanliness disgusting to the eye or nose; then figuratively = morally impure): sordidus (also figuratively, of one who is dirtily mean, and of low-minded men generally): squalidus (only properly): paedius (offensively dirty in person; very rare, Petron.). Very dirty, sordidus plenus; squalore sordidus; squaloris plenus (Cic., of a person): obstus sordidus, or squalore, padore horridus (¶). To be dirty, sordere, squale: to be very dirty, situ squale: to become dirty, sordescere.

DIRTY, o., inquare aliquid aliud re: maculam facere in aliqua re (cause a spot of dirt on it): maculare (spot it, Plaut., Cat., Virg.). To dirty one's self, be inquare aliqua re (e. g., sordibus, cenno).

DISABILITY, by circumlocution. He confesses his disability, confitetur se non posse. To lie under a disability of doing any thing, aliquid non posse: to lie under a disability in consequence of any thing, aliqua re parum posse (e. g., ingenio). To lie under a legal disability, legibus vetari; jure prohiberi: to acknowledge no disability, nihil non se efficere posse ducere. [Vid. TO DISABLE.] Sometimes Imbecillitas; infirmitas (weakness) may serve (as in "the understanding is conscious of its disability").

DISABLE, debilitare (to weaken): inembra, Cic.; the enemy, opes adversariorum, Nep.). JN. afflicere et debilitare: infirmare: enervare [SYN. IN WEAKEN, v. 1]:

aliqui facultatem aliquid facendi eripere; aliquid prohibere, quomodo aliquid faciat (*disable him to do something*); aliquid omnibus membris debilem facere (*Sen.*; *of maiming him bodily*): **exarnare** (*Vell.*; *victis afflictisque ipsi exarnati*—*civitate dare maluerunt*; *vid. Ruhn.*, *ad ioc.*): **dis** ad usum incommodare (e.g., *manum, Ulp.*, *is post-classical*). *To disable a ship*, navem afflictere, frangere; ** inutilem ad navigandum reddere*. *Old age disables us*, senectus enervat et affligit homines. *To disable the enemy*, opes hostium affligere (*Liv.*); *hostes bello affligere* (*Liv.*); *opes adversariorum debilitare* (*Nep.*); *accidere res hostium*. *To disable guns*, * frangere pedamentum *or* pegasus tormentorum (*Bau.*).

DISABLED, debilitatus (*opposed to occisus*: obtritus); infirmus ac debilis factus: **exarnatus** (*Vell.*): **mancus**: omni-
bus membris claudus ac debilis: homo claudus ac debilis, *or* **mancus** ac debilis [*vid. CRIPPLE*]. *A disabled ship*, navis ad navigandum inutilis (*Cic.*): *navis quassa* *or* *ventis quassata* (*l.*), debilitata (*Lucr.*). *Disabled in consequence of a fall*, lapsu debilitatus.

DISABUSE, dedocere aliquid aliquid (*unt each him*): opinione levare aliquid: **alici** *or* **ex alicius** animo opinionem evellere (*correct a wrong impression*; *the latter of quite removing it*): **meliora docere aliquid** (*teach him better*): **errore aliquid levare** (*Cic.*), *or* **exsolvere** (*Ter.*); **errorem alici tollere** (*Liv.*), *eripere*, *ex-
torquere*: *ab errore avellere aliquid* (*by strong measures, Cic.*).

DISACCUSTOM, detrahare aliquid **alici** **alicius** rei consuetudinem: *a consuetudine alicius rei aliquid abducere*: **dedocere aliquid aliquid** (*to unt each him any thing*).

DISADVANTAGE, *s.*, incommodum: **damnum**: **detrimentum**: **jactura** [*SYN. in Loss*]: **iniquitas** (*disadvantage of situation*, *of an army, &c.*; *loci, locorum*; *also of a state of affairs, temporum*). *He states the disadvantages of the ground*, quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi proponit (*Ces.*, *B. G.*, *7. 45*). *At a disadvantage, to one's disadvantage*, cum incommo-
do; *cum damno*; *cum detrimento*: *at a great disadvantage*; *to my great disadvantage*, cum magno meo incommo-
do *to buy or sell at a disadvantage*, male emere *or* vendere: *without any disadvantage*, sine incommo-
do; *sine damno*; *sine fraude*: *to state the disadvantages of any thing*, quid aliqua res habeat incommodi pro-
ponere (*after Ces.*, *B. G.*, *7. 45*). *That dis-
advantage is in some degree compensated by this advantage*, in ista incommo-
ditate illud inest tamen commodi (*quod, &c.*, *Cic.*): *to suffer some disadvantage*, aliquo incommo-
do affici (*Cic.*): *the advantages of any thing are greater than its disadvantages*, aliquid plus habet adjuvanti quam incommo-
di: *any thing was a great dis-
advantage to any body*, aliqua res magnum alici attulit incommo-
di: *to remedy, lessen, &c., escape from a disadvantage*, incommo-
dum dejicere, deminuere, devitare (*Cic.*). *The Roman people, in spite of all their disadvantages*, populus Romanus, tametsi multis incommo-
dis difficultatibusque affectus est, tamen, &c.: *to speak to any body's disadvantage*, laudibus alicius ob-
trectare; *detrudere de alicius fama*. *Under all these disadvantages*, tot incommo-
dis conflictatus (*Ces.*, *B. G.*, *5. 35. 5*).

DISADVANTAGE, *e.*, incommo-
dum (*alici* *or* *alici rei, or absolutely*, *Ciceroni-
an, but rare*): incommo-
dum alici dare, ferre, afferre *or* importare (*Cic.*): **nocere** (*hurr*): **alici** **damnum** dare, afferre, *or* importare: **detrimentum** alici afferre, inferre, *or* importare; **detrimento** aliquid efficere: **fraudem** alici facere.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, incommo-
di: **damnosus**: **detrimentosus** (*hurr*): **ali-
enus** (*unfavorable*; *especially of ground, with refer-
ence to military operations*). **Disadvantageous ground**, locus iniquus *or* alienus.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, cum incommo-
do; *cum damno*; *cum detrimento*: **male** (*lit*): **inique** (*unfavorably*): **incommo-
de** (*against one's convenience, in-
terests, &c.*).

DISAFFECT, alienare *or* abalienare (*abalienatus dicitur, quem quis a se removerit*; *alienatus, qui alienus est factus, Fest.*); *to any body*, ab aliquo: **aliquid**, *or* **alicius** voluntatem, *or* (*Plaut.*) **animum** ab aliquo abalienare: *aliquid*, *or* **alicius** voluntatem, *or* **animum** (*Liv., Vell.*) ab aliquo alienare (*to one's self, a se*; *also alienare sibi animum alicius, Vell.*): **avertere aliquid** *or* **alicius** **animum** (*absolutely* *or* *ab aliquo*, ab aliquid **amicitiā**, *Cic., Cas.*): **abducere**, **abstrahere**, **distrahere**, **subducere** aliquid ab aliquo. *To attempt to disaffect soldiers*, milites sollicitare (*cf. Cas., B. C.*, *2. 33. extr.*). **DISAFFECTED**, alienatus, *to any body*, ab aliquo; *in consequence of any thing*, ab ali-
quo re: **voluntate alienatus** (*Sall.*): *to be disaffected to any body*, ab aliquo animo esse alieno *or* averso; *totum se ab al-
licius amicitia avertisse* (*Cas.*).

DISAFFECTION, alienatio (*to any body*, ab aliquo (*in Tacitus*, in aliquid; *vid. example below*; *Cicero also has ab al-
quo ad aliquid, Phil.*, *2. 1*). **JN.** aliena-
tio disjunctioque (*the latter term is the stronger, implying the actual separation that follows a change in one's inward feel-
ings*; *vid. Beier ad Cic. Lat.*, *21. 76*): **au-
imus inimicus infestusque**: **voluntas** **ab-
alienata**. *Which was the principal cause of disaffection to Vitellius in the Illyrian armies*, unde principia in Vitellium aliena-
tio per Illyricos exercitus.

DISAGREE. **DIS** differ, **discrepare** cum aliquid *and* cum re (*not to be in unison with*; *opposed to concinere*); **disidere**, dissentire *a* *and* cum aliquid (*not to agree in opinion*; *opposed to consentire*): **scri-
bers disagree with each other**, discrepat inter auctores, inter scriptores: *to disagree with any body more in words than in reality*, ab aliquo dissentire verbis magis quam sententiis: *to agree with any one in reality, but to disagree in words*, re concinere, verbis discrepare cum aliquid. **DIS** *of food*, stomacho alienum esse (*opposed to stomacho aptum, or idoneum esse, or conveni-
re, Cels.*, *2. 25*): **innate** stomacho (*opposed to sedere, Hor., Plin.*; *= to float about in it undigested*): **minus facile concoqui** (*not to be easily digested*): **grave-
men**, *or* **parum salubrem esse**. **DIS** *of medicine*, * **parum comode facere**: * **parum prodesse** (*not to act well*): **nocere** (*to be hurtful*).

DISAGREEABLE, ingratus: **insuavis**: **inju-
cundus**: *non jucundus*: **gravis**: **mole-
stus**: **odiosus**. [*VID. UNPLEASANT*]. *To contain any thing disagreeable*, injucunditatis aliquid habere (*Cic.*). *A disagreeable smell, odor injucundus, gravis*. *A disagreeable voice, injucundus vocis sonus*: *a smell that is not disagreeable, non injucundus odor* (*Plin.*); **jucundus odor**, *Cic.*: *what is more disagreeable than?* &c., *quid insuavius, quam?* &c. (*Cic.*): *e.g., clamor in exordio causae*. *A disagreeable temper, difficilis natura*: *from its disagreeable smell, propter gravitatem odoris* (*Plin.*): *it is very disagreeable of you to, &c.*, illud mihi odiosum est, quod, &c. *Oil, when too old, has a disagreeable smell, vetustas oleo tedium affert* (*Plin.*): *to render life disagreeable, vitam insuavem reddere* (*Cic.*).

DISAGREEABLENESS, injucunditas (*Cic.*; *e.g., orationis*): **gravitas** (*e.g., odoris, Plin.*): **insuavitas** (*very late*: *dictio-
nis, Gell.*): **morositas** (*disagreeableness of temper*): **molestia** (*disagreeableness, as felt*; *the annoyance or disgust caused by it*): **tedium** (*a disagreeable object that wearies one, annoys one*).

DISAGREEABLY, injucundus (*e.g., res injucundus actae, Cic.*: *injucunde does not occur*): **male** (*e.g., olere, to smell disagreeably*): **gravier** (*e.g., olere*).

DISAGREEMENT, dissensio (*in aliquo re*: *do re*: *difference of opinion*; *then = a misunderstanding or dispute, as the consequence of such difference*; *and difference generally, of things*: *e.g., utillum cum honestis, Cic.*): **disidium** (*the alienation of persons, and breaking off of their inter-
course*; *of two persons or parties*; *DIS* *not to be confounded with disidium = a local separation*). **JN.** **disensio** ac **disi-
dium**; **disidium** ac **disensio**: **discordia**

(*want of harmony*; *the aiming at different ends*; *hence, also, of things, rerum*). *An amicable disagreement, sine acerbitate dissensio. Among those who maintain the existence of the gods, there is so much disagreement, &c., qui deos esse dixerunt, in tanta sunt varietate ac dissensione constituti, ut, &c.* **VID. DIFFERENCE, QUARREL.**

DISALLOW, *non probare*: **improbare** (*not to approve of*; *opposed to probare, ap-
probare*; **improbare** *also* [*opposed to de-
fendere*] = *not to admit the truth of an opinion*; *and also to rescind* [*e.g., judi-
cium sacerdotis*]): **reprobare** (*also op-
posed to probare, approbare*; *of not al-
lowing opinions*; *also* [*opposed to ascescere*] *of what our nature rejects and dislikes, Cic.*): **damnare**: **condemnare** (*condem-
nare*): **reprehendere**: **vituperare** (*censure*; *op-
posed to probare, laudare*) [*SYN. in BLAME*]: **negare** (*to deny*). **DIS** *to disallow an account, rationem non probare* (*Cic.*). *To allow each particular item, and yet disallow the total, era singula probare; summam, quae ex his confecta est, non probare* (*Cic.*).

DISALLOWABLE, *non probandus*: **improbandus**: **reprobandus**: **vituperandus**: **reprehendendus**.

DISALLOWANCE, **improbatio** (*opposed to approbatio*): **dissuasio** (*opposed to adhortatio*): **reprehensio**: **vituperatio** (*censure*; *opposed to probatio*: *laus*).

DISALLOWED, *non concessus*: **non probatus**: **reprobatus**: **improbatus**.

DISANIMATE. **VID. DISHEARTEN.**

DISANNUL. **VID. ANNUL.**

DISAPPEAR, evanescere (*property of dew, &c.*; *then of reports, &c.*; *and figuratively of hopes*): **evolare** *e* conspectu (*pass rapidly out of sight*; *of ships, &c.*): **abire** (*go away*; *properly and figuratively*; *of a pestilence, fear, an evil, time, &c.*): **auferri** (*to be carried away or removed*; *legally or illegally*; *properly*: *toll* (*to be taken out of the way*; *properly and figuratively*): **obscurari** (*to be darkened*; *of the stars*): **extabescere** (*used figuratively of what dies away*; *e.g., opinions, Cic.*): **occultari** (*to be hidden*; *opposed to aperiri*; *of the stars*): **se abdere**: *se abdere in occultum* (*to hide one's self*; *of persons*): **se subtrahere**: **clam** *se subducere* (*of persons absconding*). *The ship soon disappeared, navis evolabat e conspectu quasi fugiens: the land soon disappeared, celeriter e conspectu terrae ablat navis* (*Liv.*, *29. 27*): *the silver tables disappeared from all the temples, mensae argenteae ex omnibus templis sublatae sunt: those times have disappeared, abiit illud tempus: the evil disappeared for a short time, malum abiit in diem: every memorial of them has disappeared, eorum memoria evanuit: this custom has totally disappeared, consuetudo de civitate sublata est: the fear of regal government has disappeared, timor regni sublatus est: not only the thing, but its very name has disappeared, cum re nomen quoque vetustate abolevit* (*Liv.*, *1. 23*).

DISAPPEARANCE, *by circumlocution*; *with the disappearance of their fear, metu remoto* (*Tac.*).

DISAPPOINT, fallere: **decipere** (*deceive*; *the latter implying intention*): **frustrari** (*deceive by false hopes, disappoint any body's expectation*): **destituere** (*to leave in the lurch, after having promised, &c.*; *also used absolutely*): **mentiri** (*to convey a false notion or expectation*; *of things*; *e.g., oculi, frons, vultus*): **fraudare** (*to defraud, aliquid aliqum re*; *and absolutely, aliquid*). **JN.** **fraudare** *et* **fallere** (*e.g., so-
cium, Cic.*): **ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere** (*to make any thing as good as undone; defeat it, &c.*); **DIS** *not ad nihil redigere in this sense*: **idem fallere, mutare, or frustrari**; **fidem frangere, violare, non servare** (*to disappoint by not keeping one's word*): **take care not to disappoint me, cave alter facias**. *To disappoint any body's hope or expectation, spem alicius fallere, ludere or destituere*: **expectationem alicius decipere**: *to be disappointed in a hope or expectation, a spe destitui*; *spes me fuit destituit, or frustratur*; **opinio me frustratur**: *to see one's hopes disappointed,*

spem perdere; spe excedere; a spe decidere; spe defici; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: *death disappointed all his hopes*, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit: *disappointed of his hope*, destitutus a spe (Lin.), spe (Curt., 8, 6): *being disappointed in this hope or expectation*, hac spe lapsus (Ces.); *being disappointed of his only hope*, destitutus ab unica spe (Lin., 40, 47): *if he disappointed us*, si est destitutus (Lin.): *to be disappointed by any body*, ab aliquo destitutum esse: *to disappoint a suitor*, aliquis precibus non satisfacere. *I am never disappointed when I ask him a favor*, nullius rei ab aliquo repulsum fero (Curt.): *when he was disappointed in this*, ubi id parum processit. *To be disappointed (of things)*; e. g., attempts, plans, &c.), irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, recidere or venire. *I have been disappointed, evenit aliquid præter spem*; res præter opinionem cecidit; res aliter, ac ratus eram, cecidit; aliter res cecidit, ac putabam (the thing has turned out differently from what I expected; in a bad sense).

DISAPPOINTING, spem fallens, frustratus, &c. *To feel or think any thing disappointing*, molestiam trahere or capere ex re.

DISAPPOINTMENT, destitutio (the being deserted by any body who has broken an implied or actual promise): successus nullus (want of success): frustratio (e. g., quo magis me petiverunt, tanto majorem his frustratio dolorem attulit, Planc. ap. Cic. Epp., 10, 23, 25): malum: incommodum (an evil; an annoyance): repulsa (rejection of one's suit). *To meet with a disappointment (= refusal)*, repulsum ferre. *You shall not meet with a disappointment (= refusal)*, malum repulsum ab his; quidquid me ores, impetrabis (apud Plaut., Copt., 3, 2, 14). *Mostly by circumlocution*. *I have met with a disappointment*, spes me fefellerit, delusit, frustrata est; spe deceptus sum; a spe destitutus sum. *After this disappointment*, ubi id parum processit (when this attempt failed, Lin.). *Any thing has been a great disappointment to me*, molestiam trahere or capere ex aliqua re.

DISAPPROBATION, improbatio (opposed to approbatio): dissuasio (dissuading from; opposed to adhortatio): reprehensio: vituperatio (censure; opposed to probatio, laus); shout of disapprobation, acclamatio (vid. Lat. Dict.). *To meet with disapprobation*, improbari (not to be approved of); vituperari, in vituperationem venire (to be blamed).

DISAPPROVAL. Vid. DISAPPROBATION.

DISAPPROVE, non probare: improbare: reprobare (opposed to probare, approbare): damnare: condemnare (condemn; opposed to approbare): dissuadere aliquid or de re (dissuade from; opposed to auctorem esse aliquis rei or adhortari): reprehendere: vituperare (censure; opposed to probare, laudare). *To disapprove greatly of any thing*, aliquid vehementer reprehendere; valde vituperare.

DISARM, exarmare (also improperly = "to make harmless"; e. g., accusationem, Plin. Epp., 3, 9, 29): disarmare: arma exuere (only properly; the first, Liv., 4, 10): armis depoliare aliquem (Ces.): arma militibus deripere (Hor.): lenire: mitigare (improperly; to soften down; e. g., any body's wrath, alius iram).

DISARRAY, v. || Undress, vid. || Throw ranks into confusion, turbare (ordines); perturbare (exercitum); confundere (ordines).

DISARRAY, s. || Undress, vid. || Disorder, confusion, perturbatio (c. g., exercitus): ordines incompediti.

DISASTER, incommodum (unpleasant, inconvenient occurrence; often a euphemistic term for a defeat): malum: res mala or adversa (evil): casus adversus or infestus (mischance, mishap): adversus fortuna (adverse occurrence): calamitas (misery occasioned by great damage or loss; also by war): clades (disastrous occurrence; especially of disastrous military occurrence). *A great disaster* (i. e., disastrous defeat), magna clades atque

calamitas: to cause a great disaster, cladem inferre; magnam cladem facere (Soll): to bring a great disaster upon a state, &c., magnam alicui (e. g., populo Romano) cladem afferre: to meet with a disaster, cladem accipere: a great disaster, (maximam) calamitatem capere or accipere. *Disasters (= mishaps, mischances)*, incommoda, plural; res adverse or incommoda: to meet with disasters, in res adversas incidere: to meet with nothing but disasters, multum malum rerum sustinere; omnia mala aliquem consequantur: to bear disasters, mala ferre or perpeti: calamitates perferre (Ces.), tolerare (Cic.), ferre (Nep.): to save any body from a disaster, calamitatem prohibere aliquid: disheartened by these disasters, his proliis calamitatibusque fractus.

DISASTER, v. Vid. TO BLAST, INJURE, &c.

DISASTROUS, miser: calamitosus. JN. funestus et calamitosus: infelix: adversus: malus: luctuosus: gravis: tristis: infestus [SYN. in CALAMITOUS]. *A disastrous event*, clades: calamitas. JN. clades atque calamitas: incommodum: malum: casus adversus or infestus: a most disastrous war, acerbissimum atque calamitosissimum bellum: a disastrous fire, calamitosum incendium. *Disheartened by these disastrous battles*, his proliis calamitatibusque fractus. *Disastrous times*, tempora gravia, iniqua.

DISAVOW, abnuere (opposed to annuere; to signify by nods, winks, &c., that a supposition is erroneous; e. g., abnuere crimen): infitiri (in Terence, &c., infitias rei; opposed to confiteri; to deny some fact affecting one's interest; e. g., a debt, infitari debitum; so infitiri depositum &c.): repudiare (to reject; e. g., consilium): improbare (to express disapproval of; as in "to disavow parts of the proclamation"): diffiteri (rare, but classical; with accusative only, Ovid; diffiteri opus): non agnoscere aliquid (opposed to confiteri or sum esse dicere); *negare aliquid or aliquid suum esse. *He disavows all suspicion*, negat nec suspicari: *to disavow the authorship of any thing*, *diffiteri opus [after Ov., Am., 3, 14, 28], librum, &c., *negare se aliquid scripsisse.

DISAVOWAL, initiatio (especially disavowal of a debt, &c.): improbatio (declaration of one's disapproval of a person or thing): repudiatio (rejection); or by circumlocution.

DISAVOWMENT. Vid. DISAVOWAL. DISBAND, dimittere (military proper word; e. g., exercitum, &c.): mittere: miscos facere: missionem dare (to give soldiers, &c., their dismissal): sacramentum or militi solvere (to free from their obligation to serve): exauctorare (Liv.; not pre-Augustan: in the time of the emperors, to dismiss those who had served at most 16 years; whereas mittere was applied to those who had served 20 years or more; vid. Tac., Ann., 1, 36; Bremi ad Suet., Oct., 24). *That all the troops should be disbanded and sent home*, ut omnes milites exauctorati domum dimitterentur (Liv.); to disband themselves, se exauctorare (Liv.). Disbanded, missicus (e. g., missici Praetoriani, Suet., Ner., 48).

DISBARK. Vid. DEBARK, DISSEMBARK. DISBELIEF, perhaps dubitandi obstinatio (general term for unbelief): diffidentia (want of confident reliance on a statement, fact, &c.; e. g., diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall., Jug., 60, 5). *Circumlocution by non credere*, they strengthened the conspiracy by their disbelief of its existence, conjurationem nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt.

DISBELIEVE, non credere: fidem non habere alicui or alicui rei (e. g., insano velle): fidem non adiungere alicui rei: fidem non tribuere alicui rei: si quid verum (esse) non putare: parvam alicui fidem habere (Ter.). *We are not so much to disbelieve the fact as to inquire into the reasons of it*, non tam fides non habenda, quam ratio querenda est: *when fables began to be disbelieved*, quum fabulis minor habetur fides.

DISHOWEL, exonerare (pre- and post-classical).

DISBURDEN, exonerare (to relieve from a burden, properly; e. g., navem, stomachum, alvum, ventrem; and figuratively, animum sollicitudine; concitiatione, mune, both Curt.): levare: liberare: solvere (figuratively, to free from): to disburden one's self of any thing, deponere aliquid (to lay aside; e. g., caras); expellere se aliqua re (to extricate one's self from; e. g., curâ): to disburden one's heart (of care), allevare sollicitudinem; animum exonerare sollicitudine (Curt., 4, 13, 22): to disburden one's heart (= make a full statement of what oppresses it), totum se patefacere alicui; expromere occultula sua (Ter.): "to disburden a country soldier with multitude of inhabitants" (Hale), exonerare plebem coloniis deductis (Liv.): "to disburden itself into..." (of a river), exonerare se in (with accusative, Plin.).

DISBURSE, solvere: exsolvere: persolvere: pendere: expendere: numerare: dinumerare (comedy): dissolvere: depondere [SYN. in PAY]: erogare (ask for it out; properly, to take money out of the treasury [ex erario] after application to the people; the purpose for which, in with accusative; e. g., pecuniam in classem; also of private disbursements, Cic., Att., 8, 5, fin.); promere: depromere (to take out; depromere aliquid ex arca, ex erario).

DISBURSEMENT, erogatio (rare, but classical; pecunia, Cic.): solutio (act of paying, Cic.): pensio (payment; of several; e. g., prima pensio): expensio, post-classical (Cod. Theod.).

DISBURSER, by circumlocution, qui erogat, &c.; erogator, solutor, late. divisor, agent who disburses money in bribes to electors.

DISC, discuss (the disc or quail of the ancients): orbis (any round, but flat body). *The sun or moon's disc*, orbis solis, lunæ (vid. Plin., 2, 9, 6).

DISCARD, || Cast off a person, dimittere aliquid (e. g., a soldier or servant): repudiare (to reject, &c.); e. g., istos comites, Plaut.; duces, Ces.). *To discard a friend*, removere se ab amicitia alicuius (Cic., Lael., 21, 77) or ab aliquo (Cic., Att., 4, 8, 6, § 3); repudiare amicitiam alicuius (Cic.); deficere ab amicitia alicuius (Nep., Con., 2); renuñciare amicitiam alicui (Liv.). || Reject or get rid of a thing, rejicere (e. g., socordiam, Plaut.); rejicere et aspernari (Cic.): removere (e. g., avaritiam, superbiam, Sall.; moram, Plaut.; suntum, Cic.): repudiare (e. g., iracundiam, virtutem, &c.). JN. spernere et repudiare: repudiare rejicereque: exuere (to strip off any thing, humanitatem omnem; feritatem, &c.); nuncium remittere alicui rei (to divorce one's self from it; e. g., virtuti, Cic.): relegare (to banish, famulitionem, Hor.): to discard the feelings of humanity, omnem humanitatem exuere: to discard all suspicion, suspicionem depotere: whatever suspicion one has entertained, omnem of fensionem suspiciis, quam habuerat aliquid, deponere: to discard anxiety, exonerare animum sollicitudine.

DISCERN, discernere (Curt.; see an object so as to distinguish it from others, aliquid or aliquid; aliquid or aliquid at aliquid); dispicere (properly; mostly neuter; figuratively, of the mind, with accusative). JN. discernere et dispicere: internoscere (to know an object among others, from which one distinguishes it). || "To discern one thing from another," or "between one thing and another," is either discernere, or internoscere hoc et illud, or hoc ab illo; e. g., to discern black from white, alba et atra discernere (so probanda atque improbanda; insidiatorem et pettum insidis): to discern panthers and pards, discernere pantheras a pardis (so id quod visum erat a falso, Cic.). *His blinded intellect discerned none of these things*, horum nihil dispexit cæcata mens: to discern between a true and a false friend, discernere blandum amicum a vero et internoscere: to discern a discerning person from an undiscerning one, internoscere dignum et indignum: || discernere internoscere, &c., may also have a depend

ent interrogative clause; e. g., *internosce* *visa vera sunt illa, an falsa* (Cic.); *animus discernit, quid sit ejusdem generis, quid alterius* (Cic.). || See clearly, discernere: videre [Syn. in SEE]. Jx. cernere et videre: sentire ac videre (of mental perception; accusative and infinitive).

DISCERNIBLE, aspectabilis: quod cerni potest: quod aspectu sentitur: quod in cernendi sensum addit: conspicuus: oculis subjectus (plainly discernible): to be discernible, oculis cerni; cedere sub aspectum, or sub oculos, or in cernendi sensum; aspectu sentiri: to become discernible, sub aspectum venire: in conspectum dari: apparere: oculis subjecti: se aperire (of stars, &c.). To make discernible, subjicere oculis, or sub oculos, or sub aspectum: dare in conspectum. Too small to be discernible, minor, quam ut cerni possit: the light of the sun causes the stars themselves to be no longer discernible, in sole sidera ipsa desinant cerni (Quint.).

DISCERNIBLY, manifestum: ita ut facile appareat.

DISCERNING, intelligens (understanding, having a sound judgment, &c.); e. g., intelligentium judicium; opposed to vulgi judicium: acutus: acer: perspicax. sagax. Syn. in SAGACIOUS, vid.

DISCERNMENT. || The distinguishing between objects, distinctio (e. g., veri a falso, Cic.). || Intelligent insight into things, intelligentia (understanding; survey taken by means of it, and distinct knowledge thereby acquired, alijus rei): perspicacia (a seeing through, clear understanding, veri, Cic., Off., 1, 5, 14): prudentia: sapientia (higher discernment, thus distinguished by Cicero in philosophy; that sapientia is discernment of the nature of God and mankind, and the relations in which these stand to each other; but prudentia, the knowledge of that which we should choose as good and avoid as evil; cf. Off., 1, 43, 153; of anything, alijus rei): judicium (faculty of judging; then, judgment founded on knowledge): cognitio (clear knowledge and discernment acquired in a thing; in any thing, alijus rei): want of discernment, imprudentia: a man of great discernment, vir prudentissimus; vir multi or magni consilii; vir consilii plenus: men of education and discernment, viri docti et eruditi: nothing escapes his discernment, nihil est, quod non perspicat: with discernment, sapienter; prouderent: to have or possess discernment, intelligentia valere or prestare (especially great discernment): to possess understanding and discernment, rationis et intelligentiae participem esse: to possess great discernment, prouderent intelligere (e. g., of an orator, Cic., Brut., 6, 23): to possess deep discernment, altamente prouderent esse: to possess more discernment than some one, plus, quam aliquis, habere prudentiam: to have discernment in any thing, intelligentiam alijus rei habere: to have a clear discernment of a thing, plane videre aliquid.

DISCERN, discernere.



DISCERNIBLE, quod discerni, dirimi, or distrahí potest (Cic.). The soul is not discernible, animus nec cerni, nec dividi, nec discerni, nec distrahí potest (Cic.). A body that is not discernible, corpus, quod dirimi distrahí non potest.

DISCERNIBILITY, by circumlocation. To deny the discernibility of the soul, * uagare animum discerni posse.


DISCERNPTION, divisio (late, Hieron.).

DISCHARGE. || Emission of a fluid, effluuium (the flowing out; e. g., humores ex corpore, Plin.); profuuium (the flowing forth; e. g., sanguis; alij, &c.): fluxus (classical; Freud; of blood from the eyes, oculorum, Plin.). || Dismissal, missio (the proper word, of soldiers; Obs., missio gratiosa, as a factor; houest, after the full time of service; cautaria, on account of illness, infirmity, &c.; justa, or injusta, with or without good reasons; ignominiosa, as a disgrace): dimissio (of servants or soldiers). To give any body his discharge, dimittere aliquid;

missionem dare alij; exauctorare aliquid (exauctorare was used, in the times of the empire, of soldiers who had served but 16 years at most; mittere, &c., of those who had served 20 years or more; vid. Tac., Ann., 1, 36: comp. Bremi, Suet., Oct., 24); aliquid militiæ or sacramento solvere: to give any body his discharge, as a mark of disgrace, cum ignominia dimittere aliquid; aliquid ignominia causa removere ab exercitu: to receive one's discharge, dimitti; missio dato alij; militiæ or sacramento solvi: to demand one's discharge, missionem postulare or exposcere; missionem efflagitare (in a violent manner): to apply for one's discharge, missionem rogare. || Discharge of artillery, &c., emissio (e. g., tormenta telorum emissiones habent, Cic.); or circumlocution by * tormentum (or a) mittere or emittere: discharges of artillery in honor of any body, * tormenta honoris causa emissio: to salute any body with discharges of artillery, * tormenta honoris causa emittere (to fire a salute). || Discharge in consequence of an acquittal, absolutio (general term, with genitive of the charge): liberatio (the act of freeing, or the being freed).

DISCHARGE, v., TRANS. || Unload, exonerare (e. g., a ship's cargo, exonerare navem or navigium;  but exaninare navem is an opprobrious expression; exonerare plastrum: exaninare (to empty; navem, used opprobriously, Cic.: onustum vehiculum, Plin.). || IMPROPR. (a) To pay; to discharge a debt, se alienum solvere or dissolvere; were alieno exire: to discharge debts, debita solvere; nomina dissolvere, exsolvere, expedire: to discharge a debt by taking up money, versura solvere or dissolvere: to discharge one's debts, liberare se; were alieno: to discharge his debts wholly or in part, liberare aut levare se; were alieno: to call upon any body to discharge a debt, nomen exigere: to discharge the debt of nature, debitum naturæ reddere: to discharge the debt we owe to our country, solvo patriæ, quod debeo. (b) To perform a duty, get rid of an obligation; to discharge a duty, officium prestare, or facere, or exsequi: to discharge every particular of one's duty, nullam officii partem deserere [more under DUTY]; officio suo fungi; officio suo satisfacere (seldom, and not in Cicero, explore officium; Implere officii sui partes): to discharge a duty conscientiously, * munere sibi delato religiose fungi: not to discharge a duty, officio suo deesse; deserere officii sui partes; ab officio suo decedere, recedere: to discharge a commission, mandatum conficere, perficere, peragere, exsequi, persequi: in the most accurate manner, exaurire mandatum. (c) To let off a gun, &c., telum mittere, emittere, permittere (the last, so as to hit the mark): to discharge guns, tormenta mittere or emittere ( tormenta bellica explode or dispendere, not Latin): to discharge an arrow, sagittam expellere arcu (f). || Dismiss (a soldier), aliquid militiæ or sacramento solvere; aliquid exauctorare; aliquid dimittere (general term, soldiers or servants): to ask to be discharged, missionem postulare. || To DISCHARGE ITSELF (of rivers, &c.); in mare effundi, or se effundere: in mare tueri, or effluere; in mare erumpere: in mare, &c., sese exonerare (Plin.).

DISCHARGE, INTRANS. A wound discharges, pus exit, effluit, or effunditur ex vulnere.


DISCIPLE, s., discipulus: auditor (a hearer: e. g., Theophrastus). JN. auditor et discipulus (Cic.): assella (follower, hanger-on, but only with contemptuous meaning:  sectator, assessor not till the Silver Age). Disciples of Aristotle, Zeno, &c., ab Aristotele, a Zenone profecti: our friends the disciples of Plato and Aristotle, nostri illi Platone et Aristotele: to be a disciple of any body, discipulatus or institutione alijus uti: uti aliquo magistro; aliquid magistrum habere (to have any body for one's master); aliquid audire (to attend any body's lectures); esse or profectum esse ab aliquo (to belong to his school of philosophy): aliquid se-

qui or persequi (to receive his doctrines): to become any body's disciple, tradere se alij in disciplinam. The Romans used to express the disciples of any body by an attributive; the disciples of Pythagoras, Socrates, &c., Pythagoræi, Socratici, &c.


DISCIPLE, v., * disciplinâ or ad disciplinam informare aliquid: * ad legem or disciplinam instituire aliquid: religione imbuire aliquid: * institutionibus suis erudire aliquid.

DISCIPLESHIP, by circumlocution: discipulatus (very late, Tertull.).

DISCIPLINARIAN. A strict disciplinarian, severissimi imperij viri: diligens imperij (Nep., Con., 1, 2): diligens disciplinatus (Vell., 1, 6).

DISCIPLINE, s., disciplina. Want of discipline, immoedestia: intemperantia (want of subordination; e. g., among soldiers): licentia (want of restraint, license). Bad domestic discipline, mala domestica disciplina: to subject any body to severe discipline, aliquid severius coercere; aliquid tristiore disciplinâ continere: to preserve strict discipline, disciplinam severe regere: in his family he preserved, in little and great things alike, not only a strict, but even a severe discipline, domesticam disciplinam in parvis et majoribus rebus diligenter adeo severeque rexit: is this your discipline? or what discipline is this? quoniam sunt hi mores? quoniam ista licentia est? || Military discipline, disciplinam militiæ or rei militaris (Liv.): disciplina militaris ( in this sense, never disciplina bellica; i. e., the art of war): militiæ disciplina; from context, disciplina only: severe military discipline, disciplina severa; disciplina severitateque: bad military discipline, disciplina solutior or laxior: to preserve strict military discipline, disciplinam militarem severe conservare (Liv., 39, 6); disciplinam militarem severe regere (after Suet., Cæs., 48); disciplinam acerrime exigere (Suet., Tib., 19): * milites severâ disciplinâ coercere: to introduce too severe a military discipline, disciplinam militarem praefractius et rigidius astringere (Val. Max., 9, 7, 7): military discipline relaxes, ceases, disciplina solutior, or dissolutior, or prolabitur (Liv.): to relax, &c., military discipline, disciplinam militarem solvere (Lic.), resolvere (Cic.); disciplinam severitatemque dissolvere (Auct. B. Afr., 65): L. Scipio preserved a strict military discipline, disciplina militaris a Lucio Scipione severe conservabat (Liv., 39, 6): want of discipline, immoedestia: intemperantia: to restore the ancient military discipline, disciplinam militarem restituere (Liv.): or ad priscos mores redigere; antiquam duram militiam revocare (Tac.): to preserve discipline, milites coercere et in officio continere.

DISCIPLINE, v. To discipline any body, aliquid regendum ensicere: to discipline troops, milites coercere et in officio continere (of preserving discipline among them): * exercitum justas militum or militari discipline assuefacere. Disciplined troops, exercitus parentior: well-disciplined troops, milites optimâ disciplinâ instituti (Lic.).

DISCLAIM, renunciare alij rei; also aliquid alij (to give up as if by a formal declaration; e. g., the Stoics, Stoicis: public business, publicis officiis; any body's friendship, amicitiam alij): dimittere or remittere aliquid (to let any thing go): to disclaim an opinion, remittere opinionem animo (to give up an opinion one has entertained): sententiam aspernari or contemnere (despite it): repudiare (to reject; e. g., consilium): improbare: (omnino) non probare (not to approve of): spernere: aspernari (to despise, and therefore reject): recusare (to refuse; e. g., amicitiam populi Romani): abijcere aliquid (to fling it away; e. g., honorem et gloriam): infirmari aliquid (especially a debt): negare: pernegare (the latter rare; to deny). 

A substantive after disclaim is often translated by an infinitive after negare: he disclaimed any intention of not respecting their territories, finis eorum non violataram negavit: he disclaims all recollection, negat se meminisse; all knowledge of,

scisse se, id vero pernegat (*Ter.*); negat se scire: *he disclaims all suspicion of, he does not suspect (Cic.)*; to disclaim a son, abdicare filium: *any body's jurisdiction, imperium alicujus detrectare*; dominationem alicujus detrectare.

DISCLAIMER. || *One who disclaims, detractor (post-classical, Par. Aus.)*; initiator (*one who denies a deposit or debt*). Repudiator (*Ter.*) and improbar, *veritate*. || *Plea of denial, negatio (denial)*: negatio initiatioque facti (*Cic.*).

DISCLOSE, aperire (*open*); *general term, in almost every sense of "disclose"*: pandere: expandere (*to open*); of flowers, &c., flos(em); nudare: reterege (*to disclose thoughts, secrets, &c.*): expromere: in medium proferre (*to publish for the advantage, &c., of others*): manifestum facere: patefacere (*to reveal*; e. g., a crime, plot, &c.); enunciare: vulgare: in lucem proferre (*to reveal what one should keep secret*): communicare aliquid cum aliquo (*to communicate it to him, consilium suum cum aliquo*): prodere (*to betray*): detegere (*common after the Augustan age; does not occur in Cæs.*; Cicero joins patefactus et detectus; insidias, *Liv.*; consilium, *Liv.*; mentem, *Quint.*; animi secreta, *Quint.*): indicare (e. g., rem patri, *Ter.*; alicui epistolam): indicium alicujus rei afferre ad aliquem (*Cic.*); indicium deferre ad aliquem (*Tac.*); to disclose a crime to a magistrate; of an accomplice). To disclose to any body all one's secrets, omnia arcana apud aliquem expromere: to disclose the secrets of one's heart, animi arcana proferre: *he discloses his opinion, sententiam suam aperit: to the captain of the vessel who he is, domino navis, quis sit, aperit: to disclose the mysteries, enunciare mysteria: to disclose itself, se aperire (General term, and especially of flowers)*: se pandere; flos(em) expandere (*of flowers*): dehiscere (*Plin.*; of the rose): se detegere (*to discover itself*; e. g., mors—se detegunt): *we must wait till the thing discovers itself, expectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiat*. || For disclosing thoughts, &c., recludere and reserare are almost entirely poetical.

DISCLOSURE, indicium (*disclosure of a crime to a magistrate*; e. g., conjurationis): patefactio (e. g., rerum operatum, *Cic.*; very rare): delatio (*disclosure of a crime to a magistrate*): to make a disclosure to any body, demonstrare or significare aliquid alicui: communicare aliquid cum aliquo: certiorum aliquem facere de re: indicium alicujus rei ad aliquem afferre: indicium deferre ad aliquem. [Vid. TO DISCLOSE.] Often by circumlocution; Alcibiades saw that he should gain much popularity by this disclosure, sensit Alcibiades, id si aperuisset, magnam se initium gratiam (*Nep.*, Alc. 9, 5): *if the disclosure of this conspiracy is due to me, ista conjuratio si patefacta per me est*.

DISCOLORATION, decoloratio (*Cic.*): coloris mutatio.

* DISCOLOR, decolorare; *with any thing, aliquā re*: colorem alicujus rei vitare (*Sen.*; as definition of decolorare): colorem alicujus rei mutare or immutare (*of a simple change of color*): splendorem alicujus rei maculare (*used figuratively by Cic.*). To be discolored, discolorari: colorem mutare (*of a state, colorem mutasse*). A discolored corpse, decoloratum corpus mortui (*Auct. Herenn.*).

DISCOMFIT, v. Vid. TO DEFEAT.

DISCOMFITURE, } s. Vid. DEFEAT, s. DISCOMFIT,

DISCOMFORT, s., mala corporis affectio (*bodily discomfort*): incommodum: incommoditas (*any thing that is inconvenient, disagreable, annoying; the latter mostly post-Augustan*): (animi) perturbatio (*uneasiness of mind*): cura (*uneasiness, apprehension*): sollicitudo (*anxiety*): angor (*distress and anguish of mind from apprehension of an impending evil*): agritudo (*distress of mind, caused by a present evil*): molestia (*trouble*): depressio (*of spirits*): inquietudo, post-Augustan (*Sen.*). To suffer discomfort, incommodum capere or accipere: aliquo officio incommodo (*to suffer any inconvenience,*

annoyance, &c.): molestiam trahere (*ex aliquā re*); molestiam capere; perturbari; commoveri; permoveri; sollicitum esse de re: *nothing caused me more discomfort than, &c., nihil me magis sollicitabat, quam, &c.*: to cause any discomfort to any body, alicui aliquid sollicitudinis afferre (*any anxiety*); molestiam alicui aspergere (*Cic.*) or afferre (*Ter.*); alicui aliquid incommodi importare; aliquem aliquid incommodo afficere (*to cause him any annoyance, inconvenience, hurt, &c.*); without discomfort, sine incommodo; sine molestia: "to bear any thing without discomfort," aliquid æquo animo ferre: *to our great discomfort, nostro incommodo: to suffer no discomfort, incommodi nihil accipere*. Vid. UNEASINESS.

DISCOMFORT, v., aliquid perturbare, commovere, permovere; aliquem or alicujus animum conturbare (*to distress, agitate, &c.*): sollicitare aliquem or sollicitum facere: alicui aliquid sollicitudinis afferre (*cause him anxiety*): agitare aliquem or alicujus animum (*to agitate him*): molestiam alicui aspergere (*trouble him*): incommodi aliquid importare alicui: alicui incommodare (*cause him inconvenience, annoyance*): inquietare (*Sen., Plin.*).

DISCOMMOD, improbare. Vid. TO BLAME, TO CENSURE.

DISCOMENDATION, improbatio.

Vid. BLAME, CENSURE.

DISCOMMODE. Vid. INCOMMODE.

DISCOMMODIOUS. Vid. INCOMMODIOUS, INCONVENIENT.

DISCOMMODITY. Vid. INCONVENIENCE.

DISCOMPOSE, dissolvere (*opposed to conglutinare*; e. g., concordiam, amicitias; so Clarendon speaks of "discomposing confidence").

DISCOMPOSURE, turbidus motus (*Cic., Tusc., 1, 33, init.*)? perturbatio (*especially of the mind, animi*): animi (or mentis) concitatio (*excited state of the mind*): æstus (*unsettled state of mental doubt and perplexity*): angor: sollicitudo: molestia: agritudo (*SYN. IN ANXIETY*): inquires (*opposed to quies*) very rare; nocturna, *Plin.*

DISCONCERT. || *Disarrange, defeat plans, schemes, &c.*, conturbare (*throw in confusion*; e. g., alicui omnes rationes): perimere (*utterly destroy or defeat, alicujus consilium, Cic.*): pervertere (*overthrow*; e. g., spem, consilia): infringere: confringere (*to break to pieces*): infringere conatus alicujus, Cæs.; confringere consilia, Cic.: discutere (*to shake to pieces*; to defeat, an attempt, *rem, Cic., Liv.*; consilia, *Front.*): dirimere (*consilium, Sall.*). To be disconcerted (*of a plan, &c.*), irritum fieri: ad irritum cadere, recidere, or venire; spes ad irritum edit or redigitur: *thus was this attempt disconcerted, ita frustra id inceptum suis fuit*. || *Unsettle a person's mind, &c.*, animum perturbare, perterrere; aliquem or alicujus animum conturbare; animum alicujus de statu or de sede suā demovere; animum alicujus perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere; mentem e sede suā et statu demovere; percutere aliquem: *to disconcert any body by the quickness of one's resolution, aliquem consilio opprimere (Cic., Cæcin., 14, 44)*: to be disconcerted, de gradu or de statu suo dejici, de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente concidere; perturbari; animo consternari (*Cæs.*); by any thing, aliquā re: *to be disconcerted (of a continuing state), sui, or mentis, or animi non competens esse; minus competens esse sui*: mente vix constare: *not to allow one's self to be disconcerted, non dejici se de gradu patii; by any thing, non perturbari in re, nec de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, sed presenti animo uti et constanti (Cic., Off., 1, 23, 80)*; also æquo animo ferre aliquid: *being quite disconcerted, deficientis consilio: though disconcerted by this blow, he still held out, huc ille percussus plagā non succubuit (Nep., Eum., 1)*.

DISCONCERTED, perturbatus: confusus: *to be disconcerted, perturbari de aliquā re: to look disconcerted, ore esse confuso: to look utterly disconcerted, oro*

confuso magnæ perturbationis notas præ se ferre.

DISCONFORMITY. Vid. DISAGREEMENT.

DISCONGRUITY. Vid. UNCONGRUITY, DISAGREEMENT.

DISCONNECT, disjungere: sejungere: separare: segregare: dirimere: dividere: distrahere: dividere. *SYN. IN SEPARATE, vid.*

DISCONNECTION, sejunctio (*from any thing, ab aliquā re*): disjunctio (*from any thing, alicujus rei*): separatio: abruptio (*violent breaking off*; e. g., of a marriage): distractio. *SYN. IN SEPARATION, vid.*

DISCONSOLATE, || *Destitute of comfort, &c.*, a spe alienus: spe destitutus: cuius dolor or luctus nullo solatio levare potest. To be disconsolate, jacere, * nihil consolationis admittere; esse perculso et aljecto animo (*to be quite dispirited*); jacere or versari in mœrore (*both Cic.*); vincit omnem consolationem dolor. || Inconsolabilis, poetical, *On*; but improperly, inconsolabile vulnus. To look disconsolate, vultu mœsto uti; vultu mœsto or tristi esse; vultu animi dolore præ se ferre (*vid. DEJECTED*). || *Not affording comfort; cheerless, injucundus*: *omni vitæ commoditate destitutus. "Disconsolate darkness," tetra tenebræ: *tristes tenebræ.

DISCONSOLATELY, insolabiliter (*only once, Hor.*): afflicto or fracto animo: demisso fractoque animo: tristi animo.

DISCONTENT, s., animus non contentus or male contentus (*but seldom absolutely; mostly with ablative, suo, suis rebus, sorte, suā, &c.*). Sometimes molestia: of fensio: agritudo: odium alicujus rei, &c. To feel discontent, pœnitet aliquem rerum suarum; at any thing, non contentum esse aliquā re; ægre or moleste ferre aliquid; molestiam ægè aliquā re capere; of fendi aliquā re; of fensionem accipere; ad aliquam rem of fensionem habere et fastidium (*Cic.*): *from discontent at their own lot, odio rerum suarum (Sall.)*. Vid. SATISFACTION.

DISCONTENT, *adject.* Vid. DISCONTENTED.

DISCONTENT, v., *facere or efficere, ut aliquem fortunæ suæ or rerum suarum pœnitet: aliquem ex tranquillo iratum facere (*after Plaut., Cist., 3, 21*).

DISCONTENTED, suā sorte non contentus (*dissatisfied with one's lot, condition, &c.*): morosus (*peevish, hard to please, in general*): rerum mutationis cupidus; regis inimicus (*of political discontent*; the former referring to the constitution or state of affairs, the latter to the person of the prince). To be discontented, suā sorte non contentum esse (*with one's lot or condition*); se finibus suarum rerum non continere (*not to be satisfied to remain in one's original sphere or state*); novis rebus studere; novas res quærere (*of political discontent*): discontented with any thing, non contentus aliquā re: indignans or indignatus aliquid (*indignant at it*): to be discontented with any thing, non contentum esse aliquā re; graviter, moleste, or ægre ferre; iniquo animo ferre aliquid (*Cic.*); inique ferre, *lat.*; Suet., Lactant.; aliquem pœnitet alicujus rei; accusare aliquid: damnare aliquid (*to find fault with*; e. g., Darius was discontented with all that his generals had done, Darius, quæ per duces suos acterant, cuncta damnabat. *Curt.*): indignari aliquid (*to be indignant at it*). To make any body discontented. Vid. TO DISCONTENT, DISSATISFIED.

DISCONTINUANCE, } omisio: in-
DISCONTINUATION, } terminatio:
cessatio: intercapdo (*SYN. IN CESSATION*). The long discontinuance of any thing, longis intervallis interrupta res (e. g., consuetudo, *Cic.*).

DISCONTINUE, omittere: dimittere (*to leave off entirely*): abicere (*to give up, not to continue*): desinere (*to practice no longer*; e. g., artem): desistere re or a re (*to desist from a thing*): intermittere (*to leave off for some time*): tollere, abolere (*to remove, abolish*): to discontinue a siege (*vid. SIEGE*): to discontinue a journey,

iter suppressim: *to discontinue a building, edificationem abicere: to discontinue a war, ab armis recedere: to discontinue a custom, morem solvere or abrogare: to discontinue a dissolute course of life, dissolutiori vite modum ponere.*

DISCONTINUOUS, interruptus: interruptus: intermissus (e.g., planities collibus interrupta): non continuus: rei or rebus non continuus et junctus.

DISCORD. || **PROPR.** In music, discrepans in fidibus concitus (vid. Cic., De Rep., 2, 42), or by neuter of dissonus and absonus, or by circumlocution; as absonum, dissonum quiddam canere: *to perceive no discord in any thing, in aliqua re nihil absonum deprehendere: a good ear perceives the slightest discord in instrumental music, in fidibus, quamquam paulum discrepent, tamen id a sciente animadverti solet: to guard against any possible discord, videre, ne forte quid discrepet.* || **FIG.** Want of agreement, symmetry, discrepantia (vid. Cic., Off., 1, 31, 111). || **DISAGREEMENT, discordia:** dissensio: simultas: dissidium (|| not dissidium). [Vid. DISAGREEMENT.] *To sow the seeds of discord, to sow discord, discordiam concitare; semina discordiarum, or odiorum, jacere (spargere): discordias serere; among citizens, civiles discordias serere; civium dissensiones commovere or accendere: now at last let all discord cease, sit discordiarum finis aliquando.*

DISCORD, r., discordare (ab aliqua re; a se; one with another, inter se): dissidere (with ab, cum, inter se, or absolutely): dissönare (very rare; not pre-Augustin, Vitruv. and Col.): discrepare (seldom properly, ab, cum; sibi, inter se, or absolutely). "The one jarring and discording with the other" (Bacon), discordies inter se. Vid. TO DISAGREE.

DISCORDANCE. Vid. DISCORD.
DISCORDANT. || **PROPR.** Of sounds, discors (e.g., symphonia, Hor.; but mostly improper): absonus: dissonus (the former with reference to the right note or key, or to a pleasant sound: the latter, to its disagreement with the other notes, instruments, voices, &c.). || **IMPROPR.** Disagreeing with, &c., discors (absolutely); secum ipse; in plural, inter se, with each other; also datice, filius patri, Vell.: in any thing, aliqua re): absonus (with ab, or [= alienus, "inconsistent with"] with datice, absoni a voce motus; absonus fidei divinis originis, both Liv.): dissonus (not pre-Augustin; nor in Virgil, Horace, or Ovid: first in Livy; and ab absolutely; in any thing, aliqua re): vix or non satis consonus (cf. Cic., Att., 4, 16): discrepans: dissidens: dissidens: non congruus [SYN. IN DISAGREE]. *To be discordant [vid. TO DISCORD].* || = *At variance with itself, a se ipse dissidens seculumque discordans* (Cic.).

DISCOUNT, r., *representare pecuniā, deductione, or decessione aliqua facta: pecuniā in antecessum dare (Sen.) deductione (or decessione) aliqua facta, or cum aliqua deductione. *To get a bill, &c., discounted, jacturam aliquam facere in representando* (i.e., to give up part of a sum due, on condition of immediate payment, Cic., Att., 12, 29, 3).

DISCOUNT, s., *jactura in representando facta (after Cic., Att., 12, 29, 3), or *deductio propter pecuniā representatam, or in antecessum datam facta. *To pay discount, jacturam facere in representando* (Cic., Att., 12, 29, 3): *to take discount, **deducere aliquod propter pecuniā in antecessum datam.

DISCOUNTENANCE, v. || **Put out of countenance, pudorem alicui injicere or incutere** (†): ruborem alicui afferre (Tac. i. to shame any body; make him blush): confundere aliquem or aliquis animum (disconcert him). || **Discourage; afford no countenance to, improbare aliquod: non probare aliquod** (not to approve of): aversari aliquod, or aliquem, or (Plin.) aversari et damnare aliquem (in Aur. Vict., vultu notare aversa to: averso or alieno ab aliquo animo esse (Cic.): aversum esse alicui rei (Hor.) or (better in prose) ab aliqua re (e.g., meretur, Hor.): ab aliquo alienum or ali-

eniorum esse: alicui non equum esse: aliquid non equis oculis aspicere († Virg.): alicui non favere (not to support or encourage him): respicere aliquem or aliquid: aliquem aspernari et respicere (to despise and reject him): averso animo expicere aliquem (to receive him with marks of dislike, &c., Tac., Hist., 4, 80).

DISCOUNTENANCE, s., animus aversus or (Sen.) aversio: improbatio (disapproval, rejection). *To show discountenance; vid. TO DISCOUNTENANCE.*

DISCOURAGE. || **To deprive of courage, depress, frangere aliquem or aliquis animum** (opposed to erigere): aliquis animum infringere, affligere or percellere: spem alicui eripere or auferre: animum or spem aliquis debilitare. *To be discouraged, cadere animis* (of one, animo; unless verb is plural, Cic.): animo (or of more than one, animis) concidere (B. G., 8, 19; which, however, Herzog says is too strong, and almost affected): percelli (periculum esse, of the state): desperare (to despair): animum demittere or despondere; se animo demittere (Cass., B. G., 7, 29): animo deficere (Cass., B. G., 7, 30). Jn. debilitari animumque demittere (Cic., De Fin., 5, 16). *To begin to be discouraged, animus labat. He exhorted them not to be too much discouraged, cohortatus est, ne se admodum animo demitterent.* || **Dissuade or deter from, detertere, abstertere aliquem a re** (or with nē, quin, quominus): repellere or avertere aliquem a re (vid. DETER): dehortari aliquem a re (or with nē: to dissuade from): dissuadere aliquem or de re, or ne aliquis faciat aliquid: avocare aliquem a re. || **Not dissuadere alicui aliquid, which occurs first in Seneca.**

DISCOURAGEMENT. || **Act of discouraging, dissuading, &c., dissuasio** aliquis rei (act of dissuading; very rare: once Cic. and Auct. Herenn.). || **Dehortatio** very late; Tertull.; avocatio a re or re faciendā (act of calling one off from any thing; very rare: once Cic.). || **Thing which discourages, res, quæ aliquem (ceteros, &c.) terret; res, quæ aliquem or aliquis animum frangit, percellit, &c.; res, quæ aliquem deterret, absterret, repellit, or avertit a re: impedimentum (hinderance). To conquer discouragements, invictum esse ad ea, quæ ceteros terrent (Curt.): impedimenta superare: to remove all discouragements, removere omnia, quæ obstant et impediunt.**

DISCOURAGER, dissuaser (dissuader, aliquis rei). Mostly by circumlocution, qui dehortatur, deterret, &c., a re. Vid. DISCOURAGE.

DISCOURSE, s. || **Rational power of drawing inferences, &c., ratio:** intelligentia. Jn. ratio et (or atque) intelligentia. || **Conversation, vid. || A discourse = a regular speech uttered or written, oratio** (general term): concio (delivered to an assembly of the people, soldiers, &c.): sermo doctus (learned discourse): short discourse, orationcula: *to deliver a discourse, orationem habere, agere, or dicere* (general terms): concionari, concionem habere (to the people, soldiers, &c.): *to compose a discourse, orationem facere or conficere: to prepare a discourse, orationem meditari or commentari: to read a discourse, deliver a written discourse, orationem de scripto dicere* [vid. SPEECH]. || **Treatise, dissertation, &c., sermo** (delivered orally: on any subject, de aliqua re habitus): disputatio: liber. Vid. TREATISE.

DISCOURSE, r., confabulari cum aliquo: sermones serere or cadere (κοιναὶ λόγους or φήμας, of several persons conversing together, comic): disputare, disserere (to treat of subjects in philosophy, &c.): *to discourse secretly on any dangerous subject, occultis sermonibus serere aliquod* (Liv., 7, 39, init.).

DISCOURTEOUS, inurbanus (unpolite): inhumanus (of persons or things): agrestis (of persons or things). Jn. agrestis et inhumanus (of things; e.g., negligentia): illepidus (of disgraceable persons): inofficiosus (not ready to perform the duties of civility to those to whom it is due; to any body, in aliquem, Cic.). To

be discourteous, ab humanitate abhorre (of any body's character); inhumaniter facere (of a single act).

DISCOURTEOUSLY, inurbane: rustice: inhumaniter (Cic.): illepidè.

DISCOURTEOUSNESS, inhumanitas, inurbanitas: rusticitas [SYN. IN INCIVILITY]: mores incultus or rustici.

DISCOURTESY [vid. DISCOURTEOUSNESS]. *I wonder at his discourtesy, in setting off without offering to convey any letters from me to you, miratus sum istum tam inhumaniter fecisse, ut sine meis literis ad te proficisceretur.*

DISCOVER. || **Find; find out, vid. || Disclose, vid.**

DISCOVERABLE, by circumlocution, quod inveniri, reperiri, excoGITARI potest. Any thing is easily discoverable, aliquod excoGITATIONEM non habet difficilem (Cic.).

DISCOVERER, inventor; feminine, inventrix: qui invenit aliquid (e.g., fruges novam volupstatem). || **reporitor** is poetical and post-classical: auctor (first introducer, &c.): parens (e.g., lyra, Hor.): architectus (one who constructs, devises, &c., any thing). Jn. architectus et princeps: architectus et machinator (the latter of something bad): index (of one who discloses a plot, &c.; informer). The discoverers of sculpture, ingendi conditores: a discoverer of new words, inventor novorum verborum. Vid. AUTHOR.

DISCOVERY. || **Act of finding out, inventio:** excoGITatio (by thought, contrivance, &c.): investigatio (the tracing it out till found). Jn. inventio atque excoGITatio. Often by participle: the Egyptians claim the discovery of medicine, medicinam Ægypti apud ipsos volunt repositam (Plin.). Long before the discovery of the arts, multo ante inventas artes: *to make a discovery, invenire aliquid; aliquis rei auctorem esse; excoGITARE aliquid (to make it out; devise it): animadvertere, deprehendere aliquid (notice it, and so detect it). Vid. also, below.* || **Thing discovered, inventum:** res inventa: res excoGITATA (cleverly devised): ars nova (new device, Nep.): commentum (an imaginary discovery; in Liv.; and afterwards "an invention" e.g., mechanicum, Suetonius): quod aliquis invenit, excoGITAVIT, &c. || **"A discovery" is never inventio, but inventum. It is better to join it with an adverb** (e.g., useful discoveries, bene, utiliter, &c., inventa: brilliant discoveries, divinitus inventa); but sometimes an adjective is found; e.g., optima inventa, Quint., 5, 12, 19. A petty or trifling discovery, (minuta) inventiuncula. *To make a discovery; vid. above. To make many discoveries in any thing and apply them to practice, multa in aliqua re nova afferre* (Nep.). *No discovery is perfected at once, nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum: not to publish one's brilliant discoveries, * quæ quæ divinitus excoGITAVIT in lucem non proferre: to be acquainted with the discoveries of modern philosophy, * novæ philosophiæ inventa tenere: our forefathers made many splendid discoveries, multa a patribus divinitus inventa sunt. A voyage of discovery, * navigatio novarum terrarum inveniendarum or cognoscendarum causâ suscepta (iter—susceptum for a traveller). To make a voyage of discovery, * nova quærentem navigare: * nova quærere. No discovery of man can equal the operations of nature, nemo opifex nature solertiam imitando consequi potest* (Cic.). *A talent for discovery, ingenium ad excoGITandum acutum:* animus sollers. || **Disclosure, indicium** (of an informer, &c.): enunciatio (of what ought to be kept secret). Vid. DISCLOSURE.

DISCREDIT, s. || **Want of credit (= reputation), dedecus:** probrium. Jn. probrium et dedecus: ignominia et dedecus: dedecus et infamia: macula et dedecus [SYN. IN DISGRACE]. *To be a discredit, aliquod infamiam habet or infert; fit aliquod dedecori: to any body, aliquod alicui est turpitudini, or ignominie, or probro, or infamie, or dedecori: any body is a discredit to me, aliquis mihi est dedecori or maculæ et dedecori; aliquis me dedecorat: to be a dis-*

*redit to one's family, familiam dedecorare: to be no disgrace to the Antonines, non deesse nomini Antoninorum: to be in discredit, existimationem perdidisse (to have suffered loss of reputation); in invidiâ esse (to be unpopular; of a public character); to fall into discredit, in dedecus incurrere (Cic.): de existimatione suâ aliquid perdere, deperdere; existimationis detrimentum or iacturam facere (to suffer a loss of reputation); auctoritatem, dignitatem amittere: dignitatis iacturam facere (to suffer loss of rank, &c.); in invidiam venire: invidiam subire (to suffer loss of popularity; of a public character): to bring discredit upon any body; any body into discredit, de famâ alicujus detrabere (to injure his reputation); alicujus auctoritatem levare (to lessen his influence); invidiam alicui facere, confutare (make him unpopular): alicujus famam dehonestare (to cause loss of reputation): to the discredit (of), cum probo et dedecore: to our discredit, cum nostro dedecore: to think any thing a discredit to any body, ducere aliquid aliud probo. || Want of credit (= belief), fides parva, afflictâ, affectâ (diminished confidence in any body's honor). Any thing has been brought into dishonor, minor alicui rei habetur fides (e. g., fabulis): to bring any thing into discredit, abrogare fidem alicui rei (e. g., quæ res fidem abrogare orationi, Cic.): imminuere alicujus rei fidem (e. g., orationis, Cic.): to bring any body into discredit, infirmare fidem alicujus or alicui (Cic.); alicujus fidem minuere; fidem or fidem et auctoritatem derogare alicui rei (of some personal quality); e. g., alicujus virtuti, generi, &c.): * facere or efficere, ut alicui rei minor habetur fides: fidem levare (Hor.; multa fidem promissa levare): the suspicion of fraud throes discredit on any body's testimony, alicui ita habetur fides, ut nulla sit in eo frandis suspicio.*

DISCREDIT, v. || *Not to believe, alicui or alicui rei non credere; fidem non habere; abrogare fidem alicui or alicui rei; fidem alicui denegare; alicui rei fidem non adungere. [Vid. DISBELIEVE.] To be discredited, alicui rei fides non habetur; aliqua res nullam habet fidem; alicui rei fides derogatur. To cause any thing to be discredited, alicui rei or alicujus rei fidem abrogare or derogare; fidem alicujus rei imminuere. || To deprive of good reputation; vid. "to be a discredit to"; "to bring discredit on," under DISCREDIT, s.*

DISCREDITABLE, inhonestus: dedecoratus plenus: turpis, &c. [vid. DISCREDIT-FUL]. To be discreditably, turpitudinî, dedecori, or probo esse, &c. Vid. "to be a discredit," &c., under DISCREDIT, s.

DISCREET, consideratus (of persons and things): prudens: providus: cautus. JN. prudens et providus: cautus et providus: diligens: gravis [SYN. in CIRCUMSPECT] : sanus (having a sound understanding, and acting according to its dictates): constans (morally and intellectually firm; steady, consistent, &c.); constantissimus: oppositio amens, Cic., Ross, Am., 14, 41).

DISCREETLY, considerate: caute: diligenter: attente: circumspecto iudicio: prudenter: providenter (Cic., Sall.; provide, late, Plin.).

DISCREETNESS, **DISCRETION**, **DISCREPANCE**, discrepantia. Vid. DIFFERENCE, DISAGREEMENT.

DISCREPANT, **VID. DIFFERENT**.

DISCRETE, discretus: divinus discretusque: discretus ac separatus: disjunctus.

DISCRETION. || *Prudentia, cautio: circumspectio: prudentia: circumspectum iudicium: circumspectio et accurata consideratio: diligentia: gravitas (opposed to levitas SYN. in CIRCUMSPECTIO): constantia (opposed to amentia or furor. Vid. Bencke ad Cic., Cat., 2, 11, 25). Sometimes consilium: iudicium: to come to years of discretion, in suam tutelam venire or pervenire; sui juris fieri, or (if the growth of the intellect is to be intimated) * ad aliquam in consilio capiendam prudentiam pervenisse; or * ad aliquam intelli-*

gendi prudentiam pervenisse: to have almost arrived at years of discretion, prope puberem ætatem esse: to use one's own discretion in acting according to circumstances, consilium capere ex re et ex tempore (Cic.); libere ad summam rerum consulere (opposed to ad præscriptum agere, Cas.). To act without discretion, temere agere: to have no discretion, temerarius esse; nullus esse consilii: it requires much discretion, res est multo diligentia. || Power of acting without control, arbitrium or (in ablative) arbitratu (any body's decision as final): voluntas (will). At my discretion, ad arbitrium nostrum libidinemque; meo arbitratu: ad discretionem, ad libidinem; ex libidine; libere (freely); e. g., libere ad summam rerum consulere; opposed to ad præscriptum agere, Cas., B. C., 3, 51): to leave any thing to any body's discretion, alicui or alicujus arbitrio permittere aliquid: to authorize any body to act at his own discretion in any thing, permittere alicui liberum arbitrium de (Lic.): this ought to be left entirely to your discretion, id tui arbitri debet esse (after Lic., 37, 52). I have sent you my speech; you may keep it or publish it at your own discretion, orationem misi, ejus custodiendæ et proferendæ arbitrium tuum (Cic., Att., 15, 13). || To surrender at discretion, se in fidem victoris permittere; se suaque omnia potestati, or fidei victoris, or in fidem atque potestatem victoris permittere; libero victoris arbitrio se permittere; arbitrium victoris expectare; armis positâ ad victoris fidem confugere.

DISCRETIONARY, by circumlocution. A discretionary power, infinita potestas (an unlimited power, Cic.): arbitrium (with a possessive pronoun, or liberum, &c.). To have discretionary power, sui esse arbitrii: * libere posse ad summam rerum consulere (of an officer in war; after Cas., B. C., 3, 51). A lieutenant has no discretionary power, legati sunt partes ad præscriptum agere (Cas., B. C., 3, 51): to give any body discretionary power in any thing, permittere alicui liberum alicujus rei arbitrium; dare alicui facultatem, ut aliquid suo arbitratu faciat or faceret (Cic., 1, De Fin., extr.). You have a discretionary power, tuum est arbitrium (i. e., whether you will do this or that).

DISCRIMINATE. || *Distinguish between; distinguish, distinguere (e. g., oratorum genera). JN. dijungere et distinguere (e. g., similia ab incommensabilibus): distinguere ac separare (e. g., ea crimina): distinguere atque dividere (Cic., Pis., 28, 60): interoscere: discernere. JN. discernere et interoscere: discernere. I should be glad to know how they may be discriminated, quâ notâ interoscantur, scire velim (Cic.). [Vid. DISCERN, for SYN. and the construction. || Separate, vid. DISSEPARARE. Discriminare is used in the sense of separating by Varro, Cicero (once), and Livy; in the sense of distinguishing by Seneca; discriminare tempore vigiliarum somnigue, Lic.; Cassia via Etruriam discriminat Cic.]*

DISCRIMINATING, **DISCRIMINATING**. || *Distinguishing. A discriminating mark, nota (Cic., Or., 23): discernere (e. g., res—quæ parce maxime videantur—discrimine aliquo discernere, Quint., 10, 2, 10). || Intelligent, acute, intelligens: subtilis: acutus: sagax: perspicax. A discriminating mind, subtile iudicium; perspicax prudentia; mens acuta, sagax, &c.*

DISCRIMINATION. || *Act of discriminating. The nearest words are delectus (choice exercised in the selection of objects). JN. delectus et discernere. Mostly by circumlocution. To exercise discrimination in any thing, delectum quendam habere in rei; delectum adhibere ad aliquid (Cic.); alicui rei delectum adhibere (Tac.). Without neglecting the discrimination of divine things from human, salvo divinarum humanarumque rerum discrimine (Livy); without discrimination, delectu omni et discrimine remoto (Cic.); nullo discrimine (Sall.); the mind was so affected as to lose all power of discrimination, animus ita est affectus, ut rem cum*

consilio et curâ perspicere non potuerit (Cic.) || Discriminating judgment, iudicium subtile: iudicii subtilitas: iudicium acere, peracere; verissimum iudicium (e. g., habere). || Setting apart; separation; vid. SEPARATION.

DISCURSIVE. || *Roving, &c., instabilis: vagus, &c. || Argumentative; proceeding from premises to conclusions, ratiocinativus (Cic., Quint.). The discursive faculty, ratio: * ea animi pars, quæ colligitur aliquid per aliud (after Quint., 5, 10, 11). || Not argumentous, which is "rich in materials," &c.; argumentous opus, Quint.*

DISCUSE, disputare: disserere (to treat of a philosophical subject, &c.): (verbis) disceptare (aliquid or de re, of two parties disputing with each other to determine what is true or right, but without hostile feeling, Dod.). To discuss a question, questionem excutere; explicare aliquid or de re (to develop it; put it in a clear light): to discuss a matter secretly, occultis sermonibus serere aliquid (Lan., 7, 39, in.).

DISCUSSION, disputatio (colloquy on a disputed subject, between two or more persons; of a polemic character and methodically conducted): disceptatio (contest of two parties, in which grounds are brought forward and examined with a view to a decision): controversia (controversy; each party believing himself right, and defending his view of some disputed point): certamen (contest). Violent discussions, contentiones concertationesque in disputando pertinales; concertationum plenæ disputationes: to have a discussion with any body, cum aliquo mihi disceptatio contentioque est: to commence a discussion with any body, cum aliquo certamen instituire (Cic.; of two philosophers): to come into or under discussion, in controversiam venire; in disputationem venire (Col., 5, 1): to be present at a discussion, * disputationi interesse: * operam dare sermoni disputantium.

DISCUSSIVE (medical technical term), quod discutit or digerit (e. g., discutit febrem; digerit humorem, &c., Cels.).

DISDAIN, s., fastidium (fastus, poetical and post-Augustan prose). JN. superbia et fastidium: fastidium arrogantiaque: superbia (pride): contentus: contentio: despicientia. JN. contentio et despicientia: pretio [Livy; SYN. in CONTEMPT]. A disdain of any thing, (involens) alicujus rei fastidium. With disdain, vid. DISDAIN, v.

DISDAIN, v. || *Despise a person or thing, fastidire aliquid (perhaps not pre-Augustan): designari (perhaps not pre-Augustan); most frequently in Oris): spernere: aspernari: respuere. JN. aspernari et respuere: repudiare: despiciere: despiciatui habere: contemnere. JN. contemnere ac despiciere: despiciere ac contemnere: contemnere et pro nihilo ducere: despiciere et pro nihilo putare: spernere et repudiare [SYN. in DESPISE]: aliquid infra se ducere (e. g., omnia humana, Cic.): aliquid despiciere atque infra se positum arbitrarî (Cic.). || To disdain to do any thing, fastidire aliquid facere (probably the first prose author who uses it is Livy); designari aliquid facere (Ov., Tac., &c.): spernere (poetical); e. g., partem de solido die demere, Hor.; contemnere (poetical); e. g., lippus inungi, Hor.; aspernari (Stat., Tac., Ann., 4, 46); refugere (poetical); e. g., tendere barbiton, Hor.). || With the exception of fastidire (which is used by Livy), none of these words are followed by infinitive in the Golden Age by prose writers; hence a different turn must be given to the expression; e. g., facere aliquid non sua dignitatis esse statuere: sui majestatis esse non censere (of gods, princes, &c.); turpe or turpe et indignum putare; or for "to disdain to do it," substitute "vill by no means do it," &c. In my opinion you should disdain to ally yourself to a man of his character, huic te socium neutiquam puto esse oportere. Of general truths, facere aliquid in aliquem non edit may be used: the good man disdains to tell a lie, mentiri in bonum virum non edit.*

DISDAINFUL, fastidiosus (fastus-

aus very rare and post-Augustan): superbus: arrogans: insolens [SYN. in ARROGANT]: magnificus (e. g., magnifica verba, *Lic.*, 37, 10; of one who had been speaking, superbe in se et contentum).

DISEDAINFULLY, fastidiose (*Cicero*, *Planc.*, 27, 65; but mostly in the sense of "with the nicest, most fastidious accuracy," &c.): arroganter: insolenter: superbe (Aus., -issime). JN. superbe insolenterque (*Lic.*): contemptum (contemptuously). JN. superbe et contentum (*Lic.*): cum contentu; cum fastidio. To speak disdainfully of any body, contentum de aliquo loqui; in aliquem superbe quendam insolenter concionari (in an address to soldiers, &c.).

DISEASE, subst., morbus: ægrotatio ("morbum appellat totius corporis corruptionem, ægrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate," *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 4, 13; morbum is the general term for the change that constitutes disease as opposed to health, and is chiefly objective; ægrotatio is more subjective, relating to the suffering of the individual; morbus is not necessarily felt, the cause may not have produced its effect; but ægrotatio must be felt; it is a suffering state. Both may be used improperly; but ægrotatio seldom is. *Pliny* uses ægrotatio of plants, 17, 24, 37; ægrotat ut ægrotatio in corpore, sic ægrotatio in animo; it must not, therefore, be used of bodily disease): causa (as medical technical term, that which produces an illness, e. g., sani—tantum causam inuentus, *Cels.*, 3, 3. So *Sen.*, *Plin.*, &c.): valetudo (properly, "the state of any body's health"; so that infirma, adversa, ægra must be added, unless "bad health" is implied from the context; e. g., angit me Fannia valetudo. *Contraxit* huic, *mod.*, &c., *Plin.*, *Ep.*, 7, 19, *init.*). Invaluetudo is rather "indisposition," but in *Cicero*, *Orcli* has substituted valetudo for it from *Codd.* Vid. his note on *Att.*, 7, 2, 1. A contagious disease, contagio: morbus, qui contagione ipsa vulgar (after *Liv.*, 3, 6, 3; ministeria in vicem ac contagio ipsa vulgarbat morbos): lues (of a pestilential character): an epidemic disease, pestilentia (pestis, poetical): a trifling disease, morbus levis: a severe disease, morbus gravis: a dangerous disease, morbus periculosus: not dangerous, but tedious, non periculosus sed longus: a hereditary disease, "morbus patrius (inherited from a father; e. g., pedum dolor, *Plin.*, *Ep.*, 1, 12, 4; * morbus, qui per successionem quandam traditur (after *Plin.*, *Ep.*, 1, 12, 4; plerumque morbi per successiones quasdam, ut alia, traduntur): diseases that return periodically (i. e., at the same season of the year), valetudines certo tempore recurrentes: to be subject to periodical diseases (of the bowels, &c.), commoveri statim temporibus (alvo, capite, &c., *Plin.*). To be suffering from disease, ægrotare (opposed to valere); ægrotum esse; in morbo esse: morbo laborare or ægrotum esse; morbo vexari or conditari; iniqua valetudine conditari; ægro corpore esse; infirma atque ægra valetudine esse: to be suffering severely from disease, graviter or gravi morbo ægrotum esse: to be suffering from a disease that is likely to end fatally, ægrotare mortifere; mortifero morbo ægrotum esse; novissimā valetudine conditari: to fall ill of a disease, in morbum cadere, incidere, delabi (all *Cic.*): to be ill of a disease; vid. "to be ill": to die of a disease, morbo (aliquo) mori; a morbo perire; in morbum implicitum [accusative agreeing with person] mori or decedere: to be carried off by a disease, in morbo opprimi (*Cic.*), absumi (*Sall.*), consumi, confici (*Sall.*), or perire (*Nep.*): to cure a disease, morbo mederi; morbo curationem adhibere (properly to treat ill); morbum dē pellere: to remove the cause of a disease morbum evellere: to recover from a disease, ex morbo convalescere; ex morbo recreari: vires recolligere: morbo defungi; ex morbo evadere: a disease increases, morbus gravescit, aggravescit or ingravescit: morbus crescit; morbus or valetudo increscit; morbus fit amplior; morbus superat or prævalet (is getting beyond the possibility

of cure): is diminishing, morbus minuitur, senescit; levior esse copit: is stationary, morbus consistit, subsistit or quiescit; leaves me, morbus decedit a me; returns, repetit; varies, morbus variat; is spreading itself among the lower orders, vis morbi vagatur per ignota capita. || Disease of plants, morbus (e. g., *ecen trees have their diseases, instantaneum etiam arboribus morbis*): ægrotatio: ægrotudo: malum: vitium (all *Plin.*, 17, 24, 37). The disease affects the roots, in radicibus erumpit vis morbi; the extremities (of the boughs), vis morbi erumpit in cacuminum digitos, qui longissime a toto corpore exeunt (*Plin.*; comparing it to hoariness, with the human body); diseases peculiar to fig-trees, peculiaria sibi vitia (*Plin.*): figs are the most liable to this disease, maxime id figi sentiunt: liable to a disease, morbo alicui obnoxius; this disease is occasioned by close, damp weather, nascitur hoc vitium tempore humido et lento (*Plin.*): to suffer from a disease, aliquo morbo laborare; aliquid vitium sentire.

DISEASE, v., morbum alicui inferre or incutere; aliquem valetudine tentare (e. g., of an unhealthy autumn). To be diseased, ægrotare, ægrotum esse, &c. [Vid. "to be suffering from DISEASE."] To be diseased in mind, ab animo ægrotum esse; animus ægrotat: miserum esse ex animo (of wickedness; *Plaut.*, *Trin.*, 2, 3, 6). || DISEASED, æger (general term for every sort of illness or uneasiness, whether of body or mind; also of plants; and improperly of the state, &c.): ægrotus (actually ill; *Dōd.* is wrong in confining it to the body only); ægrotus animus, Ter.: ægrota respublica, *Cic.*: morbidus (very rare; of animals and things); apes, *Varr.*; corpus, *Plin.*; pars, *Lucr.*: affectus valetudine. JN. invalidus et æger: æger atque invalidus: infirmus atque æger. A diseased (æger) state of the commonwealth, ægra, or ægra sautiaque, or ægrota respublica: diseased in mind, æger animo: a diseased mind, æger animus (*Sall.*, *Liv.*); saucius animus (*Cic.*, *Att.*, 1, 17, 1): the diseased parts, affectus partes (e. g., oris; opposed to integræ, *Cels.*).

DISEMBARK, tr., exponere (the proper word, either persons or things, merces—milites, copias, exercitum); with or without a nave or navibus (*Cæs.*); in terram (*Cæs.*); in litore (*Suet.*, *Just.*): of troops also, copias e classe educere (*Nep.*): to prevent any body from disembarking, aliquem navibus egredi prohibere (*Cæs.*): an opportunity of disembarking, occasio egrediendi (*Hirt.*, *Bell. Afr.*, 3). [Disembark is found both with accusative and ablative; in terram (*Cæs.*); in terrâ (*Vell.*, 2, 79, 4); so in Africâ (*Liv.*, 28, 44, 10); also without preposition, quibus regionibus exercitum exposuisset (*Cæs.*, B. C. 3, 29).] || DISEMBARKING, exire, with or without in terram, in litus (†): exponi (*Hor.*): (e) navi egredi or egredi only: exsensionem facere (*Liv.*: of the admiral): to disembark at Erythræ, at Delphi, &c., ad Erythræ exsensionem facere (*Liv.*): Delphos descendere (*Liv.*, 23, 11); on the continent, in continentem exsensionem facere (*Liv.*).

DISEMBARKMENT, exsensio (a favorite term of *Livy's*; not in *Cæsar* or *Cicero*): egressus (*Cæs.*). To effect a disembarkment, exsensionem facere. The best place for disembarkment, optimus egressus (*Cæs.*, B. G. 5, 8): after the disembarkment of the troops, exposito exercitu.

DISEMBARRASS, solve, exsolvere, relaxare aliquam aliq̄ re: eximere, exuere aliquam aliq̄ re: expedire aliquam aliq̄ re, also a, ex re: exonerare aliq̄ re (disburden him of): levare, liberare aliquem re (†) extricare, not *Cic.*; vid. TO FREE). To disembarrass one's self, se exsolvere or relaxare (aliq̄ re); se expeditre ab aliq̄ re (all, e. g., occupationibus): deijcere or depellere aliquam (ring it off by an effort): se abducere ab aliq̄ re (e. g., ab omni curâ publicæ).

DISEMBARRASSMENT, liberatio alicujus rei (from anything). JN. liberatio et vacuitas alicujus rei (e. g., omnis molestie, *Chr.*): levatio alicujus rei (e. g., doloris, officii debiti, *Cic.*). Mostly by cir-

cumlocution. I am very glad to hear of your disembarrassment from . . . quod te a re expedit, valde mihi gratum est.

DISEMBITTER, condire (e. g., oleas albas nisi condieris, propter amaritudinem illas respuit palatum, *Varr.*): amritudinem hebetare (after *Plin.*, 24, 11, 64): suavem reddere.

DISEMBOY. || Discharge from military service (vid. DISBAND). || To free from the prison of the body, corporis vinculis plane relaxare (e. g., se, *Cic.*). Disembodied, "in his compagibus corporis non jam inclusus (after *De Sen.*, 21, 7): qui (quæ, quod) ex corpore excessit (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 1, 32, 75): corporis expers (without a body, *Cic.*). They assert that disembodied spirits still live, aiunt animos manere, e corpore quæ excesserint.

DISEMBOQUE, TRANS, effundere (e. g., se in oceanum, *Plin.*). || INTRANS, se effundere: effundi: into the sea, in mare effundi or se effundere; into mare there, influere; in mare erumpere (with reluctance): in mare decurrere (*Liv.*), deferri (*Plin.*), evadit (*Curt.*), evolvi (*Plin.*). Vid. DISCHARGE.

DISEMBOWEL, extenterare (pre- and post-classical): eviscerare (poetical and post-classical prose).

DISENCHANT, "incantatum or effasclatum præstigiis exsolvere.

DISENCUMBER, onere liberare or levare; any body of any thing, exonerare aliq̄ re: levare, liberare or solvere aliq̄ re: demere aliquam aliq̄ re. To disemburden one's self, expedire se (e. g., ab omni occupatione, *Cic.*; ærumnis, curâ, *Ter.*): exsolvere se (e. g., occupationibus). I hate me with many hinderances, of which I have not yet effectually disemburdened myself, multa me impediunt, que ne nunc quidem statim expedita sunt (*Cic.*): to disemburden one's self of cares, curas depondere: to disemburden the mind of its griefs, ægritudinem abijcere or exuere (both *Cic.*). Vid. TO FREE.

DISENCUMBRANCE, liberatio (alicujus rei): liberatio et vacuitas alicujus rei (*Cic.*): levatio (e. g., ægritudinis, doloris).

DISENGAGE, solve, dissolvere: separare: segregare: sejungere: discernere: abscondere: semovere: disjungere (SYN. in DETACH): liberare (to free): expedire aliquem (a, or ex, re, re): exsolvere (re, ex, re). To disengage one's self from any body, se sejungere ab aliquo; any body from any body, disjungere aliquem ab aliquo; divellere aliquem ab aliquo (violently): to disengage myself from a cause I have hitherto supported, dissociare causam meam: to disengage one's self from business, expedire se ab occupatione: exsolvere se occupationibus: relaxare se ab occupationibus (partially): to disengage one's thoughts from external objects, a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere: revocare mentem a sensibus (*Cic.*): cogitationem ab consuetudine abducere (*Cic.*). [Vid. DETACH.] || To be disengaged; vid. next word.

DISENGAGED, || Detached, &c., past participle of the verbs. || Unoccupied, occupationibus exsolutus (if one has freed one's self from business): vacuus (with nothing on one's hands to do; or, of time, &c., with nothing required to be done; also of a female not married or engaged to be married; e. g., vacui indies nuptias, *Pseud. Quint.*): otiosus: feriatus (taking a holiday): nullis negotiis implicitus (*Cic.*, N. D., 1, 19, 51): "a nullo vocatus or invitatus (not invited by any body): to be disengaged, vacuum, otiosum, &c., esse; nihil negotii habere (have no business): ad neminem promissie (to have accepted no engagement to dinner, &c.; after *Cic.*, 2 De *Orat.*, 22, 77, quod ad fratrem promiserat).

DISENGAGEMENT, || Liberation, liberatio (from any thing, alicujus rei. [Vid. DISEMBARRASSMENT]). || Separation, vid. || Vacancy, leisure, vid.

DISENNOBLE, "nobilitatis honore privare (properly): dedecorare: dehonestare (improperly, dishonor).

DISENROLL, aomen alicujus eximere de tabulis: eradere aliquem albo (e. g., albo, of a senator, *Tac.*).

DISENTANGLE. || *Unravel, &c., what was entangled, explicare (properly; e. g., capillum, Varr.; fusos; and improperly; e. g., negotia); expedire (improperly; to set straight what was impeditus, &c.).* JN. explicare et expedire (e. g., *anybody's affairs, aliqujus negotia*); exsolvere (e. g., *nexus, Lucr.*; *nexus legis, Tac.*); relaxare (to loosen, make loose, what was coiled tightly; e. g., *nodos, Lucr.*). || *To free from difficulties, business, &c.* To disentangle any body from any thing, solve, exsolvere, relaxare aliquem aliquā re; eximere, excurrere aliquem aliquā re; expedire aliquem aliquā re [vid. TO FREE for SYN. and phrases, &c.]. To disentangle a notion, (animi sui) conceptum notionem evolvere; to disentangle one's self from any thing, e. exsolvere (e. g., *corpore, of the soul, Virg.*; e. nervis, &c., *Lucr.*; *se occupationibus, Cic.*). Vid. TO EXTRICATE.

DISENTHRONE. Vid. DETHRONE.

DISENTRANCE. perhaps * *animum aliqujus a corpore abstractum revocare (from an ecstasy); * aliquem ex artissimo somno mortisque simillimo excitare et suscitare.*

DISESTEEM, s., contentus: contentio: despectio: existimatio amissa. [Vid. CONTEMPT.] To fall into disesteem, existimatio aliqujus violatur (by any thing, aliquā re); de existimatione suā aliquid perdere or deperdere; detrimentum existimationis facere (to suffer loss of reputation); in contentionem adduci (aliquā re); in contentionem venire (to fall into contempt; with any body, aliqui); nomen perdere (of a wine, *Cato*).

DISESTEEM, v., parvi aestimare, nullo numero putare aliquem or aliquid. Vid. DESPISE.

DISFAVOR, s. || *Displeasure, &c.; discountenance, vid. Sometimes odium aliqujus (displeasure, aversion; opposed to gratia: * ingratia is not Latin); ira (anger); to incur any disfavor, incur, incurere in aliqujus offensionem; aliqui in odium venire; ex magnā grātiā et favore in invidiam aliqujus venire (after Sall., Jug., 13, 7); collectam gratiam aliqujus effundere (throw away the favor one had won, Cic.); amittere aliquem (e. g., optimates = favore optimatum, in antithesis with milites reconciliasse, Nep., Dion., 7, 2); favor, quo aliquis aliquem amplexus est, elanguescit (after Curt., 10, 7, 3, and Liv., 2, 56, in); to be in disfavor with any body, in offensā esse apud aliquem (Cic., Att., 9, 2); to be in terrible disfavor, magnā esse apud aliquem offensā (ib.); if you fear to incur his disfavor, si iram ejus metuis. || Disobliging act; vid. * AN UNKINDNESS."*

DISFAVOR, v. Vid. DISCOUNTENANCE, DISAPPROVE.

DISFIGURATION. || *The act of disfiguring, deformatio; depravatio. Vid. DEFORMATION. || The state of being disfigured; vid. DEFORMITY.*

DISFIGURE, v. Vid. TO DEFORM.

DISFIGURED. Vid. DEFORMED, DE*ACED.

DISFIGUREMENT. Vid. DEFORMATION.

DISFRANCHISE, aliquem suffragio privare: jure suffragii prohibere aliquem; aliquos excludere suffragiis (the last two, Cic., Rep., 2, 22, 40): civitatem aliqui adimere (with regard to the rights of citizenship). To be disfranchised, prohiberi jure suffragii; excludi suffragiis (of a number).

DISFRANCHISEMENT, * *jus suffragii ademptum; * civitas alicui adempta. To remove any body's disfranchisement, suffragia alicui reddere (e. g., populo, Suet., Calig., 16).*

DISGORGE, exsorcere (by coughing, from the throat, &c.): exspuere (to spit out): vomere: evomere: ejicere: rejicere (to vomit, evomere; also of volcanoes, evomere ignis; of streams, in mare se evomere, Plin.; and, figuratively, of wealth, pecuniam devoratum evomere, Cic.; of wrath, iram, virus acritatis, &c., in aliquem evomere); per os rodere (from the mouth): eructare (to belch forth; equam, Varr.; flammam, &c.).

DISGRACE, or DISGRACEFULNESS,

turpido (immorality, which brings disgrace on any body): ignominia (the loss of honor, especially by a civil or military punishment, deserved or undeserved). JN. ignominia et turpido or ignominia turpidoque: infamia (bad reputation, the bad opinion generally entertained of a person's moral character, and the disgrace thereby brought on him). JN. turpido atque infamia: dedecus (a deviation from the conduct of a man of honor, from whom noble actions are expected). JN. ignominia et dedecus, or dedecus et infamia, or macula (the stigma, blemish) et dedecus: probum (a stain on the morality of one from whom, if not noble actions, yet irreproachable moral conduct is expected). JN. probum et dedecus: flagitium et dedecus (of a villainous action): any thing brings disgrace (on any body), aliquid infamiam habet or infert: fit aliquid dedecori; aliquid alicui est turpitudini, or ignominia; or infamiae, or dedecori, or probro: any body brings disgrace on me, mihi est aliquid dedecori or macule et dedecori; aliquis me dedecorat: to bring disgrace on one's family, familiam dedecorare: any body brings disgrace on himself, aliquis in dedecus incurrit; aliquis dedecus admittit (Ces.; e. g., by an act of cowardice); to incur such disgrace, tantum dedecus admittere (Ces.): to suffer both disgrace and loss, tum in damna tum in dedecus incurere; to consider any thing a disgrace, aliquid turpe ducere or putare; probro habere aliquid; turpe sibi esse aliquid arbitrari. They look on this as a disgrace, hæc apud illos turpia putant; hæc apud illos infamiam ponunt (are reckoned among disgraceful things or actions); to think any thing a disgrace to a person, ducere alicui aliquid probro. I fear it will be a disgrace to my country, if, &c., vereor ne civitati mee sit opprobrio, si, &c. (Nep., Con., 3): to dread disgrace, ignominiam fugere ac dedecus (Cic.); as a mark of disgrace, ignominia causā (e. g., to be asked after all the rest): to be considered a disgrace (of a person), turpem inveniri: cum nostro dedecore: what a disgrace! proh pudor! o indignum facinus! to wipe off or blot out a disgrace, maculam delere or elucere; labem ignominie abolere. || By metonymy = a person who has brought disgrace on himself, or a disgraceful thing, dedecus: opprobrium (e. g., dedecus naturæ, Phædr.; opprobria Romuli Remique; *ye who disgrace Romulus and Remus! Cat.*; opprobria majorum, Tac.); macula: macula atque ignominia: nota atque ignominia (the thing or the blemish that disgraces): labes (both of persons and things): to be a disgrace to one's family, familiam dedecorare. || A state of being out of favor [vid. DISFAVOR]. || State of being degraded, or out of favor (e. g., at court): to be in disgrace, *ignominia causā loco motum esse: to be in disgrace at court, principi in odium venire; ex magnā grātiā et favore in invidiam principis venire.

DISGRACE, v. || *To dishonor, dedecorare: dedecore afficere: pollucere (to pollute whatever is esteemed inviolable and sacred; e. g., the noble name of a family, a maid, &c.): to disgrace any body, aliqujus famam dedecorare (to injure his good name) aliquem ignominia afficere, ignominiam alicui imponere, or injungere, or (in a lasting manner) incurrere; aliquem ignominia notare (to mark with ignominy, destroy one's honor or reputation, brand with disgrace; the last especially of the censor, then also gentile; vid. I. l. l. C. c. 1, 7). || To be a disgrace to, dedecorare: turpitudini, ignominia, probro, infamiae or dedecori esse: to disgrace one's family, familiam dedecorare; not to disgrace the Antonines, non dedecore nomini Antoninorum: to disgrace one's self by any thing, se dedecorare aliquā re: any thing disgraces me, aliquid mihi est dedecori or turpitudini. || To put out of favor (e. g., at court), aliquem dedecore honorare (to deprive any body of an honorable post; e. g., consulu, prætura); aliquem ignominia notare e loco movere*

(deprive him of his rank, as a mark of disgrace); aliquem opprimere (by cabals, &c.; vid. Nep., Dat., 5, 2). Vid. last article.

DISGRACEFUL, turpis: fœdus (heinous, either in a physical or a moral respect). JN. turpis et fœdus: obscenus (causing disgust, either by being looked at or listened to); spurcus (of a disgusting nature, dirty); ignominiosus (ignominious; of things; e. g., flight); inhonestus (dishonorable, immoral; of persons and things). JN. turpis et inhonestus: flagitiosus (full of vile actions, villainous; of persons and things); contumeliosus (full of contumely); probrosus (being a blemish on any body's character); acclere contaminatus (contaminated with crime; of persons); nefarius (acting or being contrary to human and divine laws; of persons and things): to be disgraceful, ignominia, or dedecori, or probro, or turpitudini, or opprobrio esse: to consider any thing, or look upon any thing, as disgraceful, turpe putare or ducere aliquid; as very disgraceful, in turpissimis rebus habere: (any thing) looks disgraceful, turpi esse aspectu; deformem esse: disgraceful things, res turpes; flagitia (villainies); nefaria, plural (unutterable atrocities): to lead a disgraceful life, turpiter et flagitiose vivere; disgraceful indeed (sc. what you are relating!) o indignum facinus! in a disgraceful manner. Vid. DISGRACEFULLY.

DISGRACEFULLY, turpiter; fœde; flagitiose; nefarie; also per ignominiam or cum ignominia (ignominiose in later writers only); contumeliose; turpiter; per dedecus (e. g., vitam amittere). SYN. IN DISGRACEFULLY.

DISGRACIOUS. Vid. DISAGREEABLE.

DISGUISE, e. || *To conceal by an unusual habit, alicui alium vestitum dare (after Nep., Dat., 9, 3): to disguise one's self, mutare vestem (Cic., Planc., 41, 98; Vell., 2, 41, 2); habitum suum permutare (Just., 2, 7, 19; in which passage it is said of Codrus, "permutato regis habitu . . . castra hostium ingreditur"): to disguise one's self in men's clothes, virilem vestem induere (Just.); pro femina puerum simulare: sexum mentiri (Just., 1, 2, 2, and 4, speaking of Semiramis): to disguise one's self in a shepherd's dress, pastorem cultum induere (Vell., 1, 2, 2, speaking of Codrus: "deposita veste regis, pastorem cultum induit"); disguisced, veste mutata; permutato habitu: disguised as a soldier, or in a soldier's dress, ornatu militari: to disguise a person, * alienā veste occultare aliquem: to disguise one's face, caput velare (if with a veil): * larvum sibi accommodare or aptare. [Vid. also MASK.] || To hide by a counterfeit appearance, occultare et dissimulare aliquid (e. g., appetitum voluptatis): dissimulare et occultare (both Cic.; vid. TO CLOKE): to disguise one's opinion or sentiments, sententiam celare; one's anger, iram; one's grief, ezection, hatred, &c., ægritudinem animi, odium, &c., dissimulare. || To disguise, vid. || To deform by liquor (colloquially), temulentum facere; vino onerare. Disguised in liquor, bene potus: temulentus: vino gravis.*

DISGUISE, s. || *A counterfeit habit, vestis mutata: in disguise, veste mutata; permutato habitu. [Vid. TO DISGUISE.] Saint Crisp came to Paris in disguise, * Sanctoerulius mutato vestitu habitusque Latianum Parisiorum pervenit. || A false appearance, species (gener al term for the external looks of any thing); imago, simulacrum (the picture, as it were, of any thing; the assumed look of any thing); species quedam aliqujus rei assimulata (e. g., virtutis): aliena persona (an assumed character): to betray any body under the disguise of friendship, aliquem pro simulationem amicitia prode: to conceal great ability under the disguise of stupidity, summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiae tegere: to throw off a disguise, personam deponere (properly and improperly): simulationem deponere (improperly): then Appian threw off his disguise, ille finis Appio alienam personam ferenda (Liv., 3, 36): to strip any body of his disguise, alicui personam demere; aliqujus cupiti*

persnam detrachere (properly and improperly); alicui rei personam demere et reddere faciem suam (improperly); vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 24, 12). Vid. *MASK*.

DISGUST, *s.*, fastidium (the consequence of being satiated, the offensiveness of an object to the taste, whether physical or moral); satietas (the state of being satiated; i. e., when an object has lost its charm for us, and affords no more enjoyment; hence, also, the loss of interest in any thing from long familiarity with it; physically and morally). *JN.* fastidium quoddam et satietas: animus alienus (estrangement from any body): tedium (the French "ennui," with reference to what is, or seems to us, tedious; first used in prose by *Livy*; *Cicero* uses "satietas" instead): nausea (vexia, physical disgust, as consequence of a disordered stomach; also, in a moral sense, as a stronger term for fastidium; but only found in *Mart.*, 4, 37): to cause disgust, fastidium or satietatem creare; fastidium movere alicui (e. g., stomacho!); fastidium, or satietatem, or tedium afferre; tedium afficere alicui; nauseam facere; odium alicuius rei facere; stomachum movere: to feel or conceive disgust, satietas or tedium alicuius rei me caput; venit mihi aliquid in tedium; tedium mihi affertur or adducit aliquid: to be filled with disgust of any thing, magnum alicuius rei odium me cepit; pertusum est me alicuius rei; also nauseam (vexia); fastidire aliquid; tædet me alicuius rei; satietas, or tedium alicuius rei me cepit or tenet. I have come to feel disgust at any thing (e. g., food), fastidium est mihi aliquid: with disgust, fastidiose; non sine nausea.

DISGUST, *r.* To cause disgust [vid. under *DISGUST*, *s.*]. To be disgusted with, piget or tædet me alicuius rei: male me habet aliquid: egre habeo or patior aliquid: moleste, graviter, or egre fero aliquid; alicui rei offenditur animus meus (*Cic.*). To be disgusted with life, tædet, or piget me vitæ, or vivere; vita displicet (*Ter.*). I am disgusted at every thing, stomachor omnia: to disgust any body with any thing, alicui aliquid inivium facere; alicuius animus ab aliquo re avertere, or alienare: you know how easily I am disgusted, nosti stomachi mei fastidium: which disgusted me more, &c., quæ mihi majori stomacho fuerunt, quam, &c. (offended, enraged me): to be disgusted with one's self, laborare fastidio sui (*Sen.*, speaking of stultitia); sibi displicere (*Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 3, 4, 20). Offend, displicere, offendere alicui; avertere alicuius animus alicui (enrage him): avertere alicuius animus alicuius animus ab aliquo. Vid. *OFFEND*.

DISGUSTFUL. Vid. *DISGUSTING*.

DISGUSTFULLY. Vid. *DISGUSTINGLY*.

DISGUSTING, fastidium creans or affers (causing disgust; of things): teter (with reference to smell, taste, and look; e. g., sapor, odor, aqua, &c.): odiosus (odious, nauseous, tiresome, tedious, tiring to listen to, &c.; of persons and things): in a disgusting manner, odiose: to have a disgusting appearance, habitu aspectuque tetro esse (e. g., of books or things that have been soiled): to be disgusting, fastidior or fastidiosi adherescere (of things, *Cic.*, *De Or.*, 1, 61, 255).

DISGUSTINGLY, odiose: tetre (tetterime: e. g., se gerere).

DISH. As vehicle of meat, patina (a broad and deep dish, with a cover, in which fish, &c., were served up): patella (a smaller "patina," of clay or metal, as well for cooking as serving up meats): laux (a deeper, hollow, bellied dish, sometimes of considerable size, for serving up meats): magis or magica (a dish similar to the laux, only used for serving up): scutula: scutella (a flat, square, or oblong small dish): paropsis (zapovis, a small dish for serving up meats; also an additional dish containing some delicacy): ferulicum (properly, a tray; then what is served up together = course): catinus or catinum was the pot in which the poorer classes also put their food on the table; vid. *Hor.*, *Sat.*, 1, 6, 115. The meat served in a dish, cibus (general term for food):

a dainty dish, cibus suavis. In such expressions as "a dish of vegetables," &c., "dish" is omitted; e. g., olus cocti: a dish of roast thrushes, assi turdi: to load a table with the rarest dishes, mensam conquistissimis epulis construere (*Cic.*): a dish of cold meat (i. e., for one's dinner), prandium sine mensa: a hot or warm dish, cibi calidi (plural): this is a dish for an epicure, est hæc quoque res inter operaganeæ: this bird is considered a first-rate dish, hæc ales nunc inter primas expletur: to be fond of good dishes, laute conitare.

DISH (*CP.*), apponere cōnam.

DISHABILE. Vid. *DESHABILE*.

DISHABIT (obsolete), domo expellere.

DISH-CLOUT, penicillus (a sponge for wiping).

DISHEARTEN. Vid. *DISCOURAGE*.

DISHVEILED (of the hair), capillus effusus (opposed to capillus nodo vinctus; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 124, 22); crines passus: capillus passus (the hair flying, as in the wind).

DISHONEST. Void of honesty, ab honestate remotus: malus (bad; general term): improbus (that is not as it ought to be, according to Divine and human laws): infidelis (unfaithful): infidus (not trustworthy, as to conduct): perfidus (unscrupulous, in particular actions): subdolus (sneaking, crafty): fraudulentus (deceitful): fallax (practiced in roguery): sordidus (mean, dirty): inhonestus et sordidus (of a person): dishonorable and dirty). Dishonored, inhonestus. Disgraceful, vid. *UNCHASTE*, vid.

DISHONESTLY, improbe; perfide; fraudenter; per fraudem: most dishonestly, per summam fraudem et malitiam (*Syr.* in *DISHONEST*). Unchastely, impudice (late); parum caste (e. g., to live, vivere).

DISHONESTY. Want of honesty, improbitas: infidelitas; perfidia (*Syr.* in *DISHONEST*): frans (especially of a single act; e. g., fraude perspecta, *Cæs.*): frans et malitia. Unchastity, impuritas; impudicitia; libidines (*Syr.* in *UNCHASTE*). Deceit, vid.

DISHONORABLE, inhonestus (opposed to honestus; e. g., homo, vulnus, &c.), turpis (base, disgraceful; opposed to honestus: gloriosus): infamis (evil spoken of; infamous; all three of men or things): injustus atque inhonestus (e. g., nihil quod sit injustum atque inhonestum expetere, *Cic.*). A dishonorable action, factum de decoris plenum: dishonorable flight, turpis fuga (in antithesis to gloriosa mors): to ask any thing dishonorable, rogare rem turpem (*Cic.*). What can be more dishonorable than this? quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? a most dishonorable person, homo omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, or turpissimus atque inhonestissimus; a very dishonorable source of gain, turpissimus questus; liberalis et sordidus questus: a very dishonorable method, sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima (*Cic.*).

DISHONORABLY. Vid. *DISHONESTLY*.

DISHONOR, *s.* Vid. *DISGRACE*, *s.*

DISHONOR, *r.* Vid. *DISGRACE*, *r.*

DISHONORER, by circumlocution, qui exstimationem alicuius violat, offendit, oppugnat, lacerat (attacks his good name): qui ignominia alicuius notat, afficit, &c. (disgraces him): qui dedecori est alicui (is a disgrace to him, &c.).

DISHUMOR. Vid. *CROSSNESS*.

DISINCLINATION, declinatio (alicuius rei; opposed to appetitio): fuga (alicui rei, inclination to escape any thing; e. g., work): odium (dislike, acersion): animus alienus or aversus (to any body, ab aliquo; acersion, unfriendly feeling): disinclination to work, declinatio or fuga laboris: to feel a disinclination to any thing, alicuius esse ab aliquo re; abhorrere ab aliquo re (stronger term); to any body, ab aliquo animo esse alieno or averso: a strong disinclination, ab aliquo animo esse aversissimo: to feel a violent disinclination to writing, prorsus abhorrere animus n scribendo (*Cic.*): nature has implanted in animals a disinclination to what would be injurious to them, natura

bestis dedit a rebus pestiferis recessum (*Cic.*): we have a natural disinclination to any thing, ab aliquo re natura declinamus *Cic.*; of shunning it, opposed to natura appetere aliquid): a morbid disinclination to any thing, vitiosa ab aliquo offensio (*Cic.*, *Trac.*, 4, 20, 23): to feel a disinclination to marriage, abhorrere ab uxore ducenda (*Cic.*).

DISINCLINE, any body to any body, abhorrere, abstrahere, distrahere, subducere alicuius ab aliquo; also alicuius or alicuius voluntatem ab aliquo abalienare; to any thing, alicuius ab aliquo re abstrahere, avocare, deducere (*Cic.*), avertere (*Nep.*).

DISINCLINED, alienus: alienatus; to any body or any thing, ab aliquo or ab aliquo re aversus, alienatus, alienus: alicui or in alicuius malevolus: alicui inimicus (stronger term): not to be disinclined to believe any thing, inclinato ab credendum esse animo: to do any thing, haud displicet (with infinitive). I am not disinclined to concur with them in opinion, haud ponit eorum sententia esse (*Liv.*, 1, 8).

DISINGENUOUS. Vid. *DECEITFUL*.

FRAUDULENT.

DISINGENUOUSLY. Vid. *DECEITFULLY*, *FRAUDULENTLY*.

DISINGENUOUSNESS. Vid. *DECEPTION*, *FRAUD*.

DISINHERIT, exheredare: hereditatem facere or scribere: ab hereditate submovere (if in an unjust manner or clandestinely): to disinherit one's son, filium exheredare (in one's will, in such a manner that the disinheritor does not take place before the father's death): filium abdicare (if during the father's lifetime).

DISINTER, erueri (e. g., mortuum (*Cic.*).

DISINTERESTED, qui nihil de utilitatibus, nihil de commodis suis cogitat (*after Cic.*, *Fin.*, 1, 10, 34): "qui commodis suis utilitatibus non servit: qui suâ cupiditate non impellitur (cf. *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 19, 63): utilitatis suæ immemor (of persons who don't think of their own advantages): gratuitus (opposed to mercenarius; of things; e. g., liberalitas): non præmio- rum mercedibus evocatus (*Cic.*, *Fin.*, 2, 31, 99: with non invitatus voluptatibus. Not disinterested, "suarum rerum cupidus: de utilitatibus suis semper cogitans: ad utilitatem suam omnia referens, &c. (of persons): mercenarius (of actions). Is any thing disinterested or not? aliquid gratuitumne est a mercenarium? Our love for any thing should be disinterested, etiamsi nulla sit utilitas ex aliqua re: tamen ipsa propter se ipsam amanda est (*after Cic.*, *Fin.*, 1, 20, 69). He has acted in the most disinterested manner, nihil ad utilitatem suam reulit, ac nihil omnino fecit causa suâ: to be disinterested, suæ utilitatis immemorem esse.

DISINTERESTEDLY, sine præmio: sine mercede: nulla quasi lenocinante mercede (*Cic.*): gratuito (gratuitously, for nothing). Sometimes liberaliter may serve, or abstineret.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, animus utilitatis suæ immemor or oblitus: abstinentia (opposed to avaritia). His disinterestedness was put to the proof, tentata est ejus abstinentia (*Nep.*). With the most absolute disinterestedness, nullo prorsus commodo extrinseco posito et quasi lenocinante mercede (*Cic.*).

DISJOIN, disjungere: dirimere, &c.

DISJOINT. Vid. *SEPARATE*.

DISJOINT, Separate into joints, or at the joints, articulationem condicere (*Plaut.*, *Epid.*, 3, 4, 52): membra articulationem dividere (separate joint by joint, *Cic.*; from an old poet): secare, scindere (to cut up; e. g., a foet): in frusta excutere (divide a foet, &c., into joints, *Sen. Ep.*, 47, 4). Dislocate, vid. *IMPROPER*, destrudere: dissolvere (to separate the parts of what was constructed): dissipare (separate and scatter here and there; e. g., a statue).

DISJOINTED, articulationem divinus (properly): interruptus (having its continuity destroyed): dissipatus (scattered, as it were, in separate portions: also of a

speech, loose, without accurate divisions, well connected together: fluctuant et dissolutus (eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc illuc): articulis membrisque non distinctus (both of style; "a disjointed discourse," Cic.).

DISJUNCTION, disjunctio (Cic.). Vid. DIVISION, SEPARATION.

DISJUNCTIVE, disjunctivus (grammatical technical term, Charis., *Diom.*, &c.). If we say, &c., it is a disjunctive proposition, disjunctivum est, quum dicimus, &c. (*Dig.*).

DISJUNCTIVELY, separatim (opposed to conjunction); scorsum (opposed to una); singulatim (singly); $\frac{1}{2}$ disjunctive may be used as grammatical technical term.

DISK, orbis (general term for any circular and flat body); discus (the quoit of the ancients); the moon's disk, orbis lunæ (the face of the moon; vid. *Plin.*, 2, 9, 6); orbis solis (that of the sun; vid. *Plin.*, 2, 23, 21); in the shape of a disk, orbiculatus; rotundus; in speciem orbis (if adverbially used).

DISLIKE, vi. AD, AVERSION.

DISLIKE, v., ab aliquo re abhorrere or alienum esse (have an antipathy, aversion, &c., to); tedium mihi aliquid affert or adducit (wearies me, &c.); aliquid mihi displicet (displeases me); fastidire aliquid (reject it with loathing; e. g., food); to dislike a person, ab aliquo esse animo alieno or averso; odium suscepisse adversus aliquem; odium concepisse in aliquem; aliquem odisse or odio habere. Sometimes, but very seldom, nolle alicui (e. g., cui qui nolunt: idem tibi non sunt amici, Cic.). To dislike to do any thing, nolle, with infinitive; gravari, with infinitive (after Cicero's time, also with accusative, gravari terrenum equitem, *Hor.*; illum acerbum, *Sen.*); non libet (aliquid facere; e. g., ire, scribere, &c.). If you dislike to go, I will go for you, ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet (*Plaut.*). Ous, gravari and non libet are also used absolutely. But I will not press you, if you dislike it, sin tibi id minus libebit, non urgo. I should not dislike it, if, &c., ego vero non gravarer, si, &c. [*Disrelish*, fastidire (to reject what offends either one's physical or mental taste).

DISLIKENESS, dissimilitudo.

DISLIMB, membra articulatum dividere.

DISLOCATE, $\frac{1}{2}$ To put out of joint, luxare ($\frac{1}{2}$ non luxare, which has no ancient authority in its favor); extorquere (to dislocate by a wrench; e. g., articulum, *Sen.*); ejicere (e. g., cervicem, *armum*); to be dislocated, suâ sede or suo loco moveri; or moveri only (*Cels.*); de suo loco emoveri (to get out of its position, also of the joints of the body); excidere (to fall out of the socket; with or without suâ sede; suis sedibus, *Cels.*, 8, 11); loco suo non esse (of the parts that are in that state, *Cels.*, ib.); excessisse (*Cels.*, 8); $\frac{1}{2}$ prolabi, elabi, promoveri, crumpere are used by *Celsus* chiefly when mentioning the direction in which the dislocation takes place. Dislocated, loco suo motus; dislocated limbs, artus in pravam elapsi (*Tac.*, *Hist.*, 4, 81). $\frac{1}{2}$ Displace, vid.

DISLOCATION, luxatura (later only); deprivatio membrorum (of the joints of the body). To reduce a dislocation, articulum, qui excidit, reponere (*Cels.*), or in suam sedem compellere (ib.); if the thigh can be bent, the dislocation is reduced in a moment, protinus, si complicari femur potest, intus est (ib.). A dislocation should always be reduced before inflammation begins, quidquid loco suo motum est, ante inflammationem reponendum est (*Cels.*, 8, 11).

DISLODGE, $\frac{1}{2}$ To remove or drive from a place of rest, pellere: depellere: expellere: exigere (drive out by force; without ex, &c., only if these preparations may be supplied from the context); propellere: propulsare (to drive away or out by striking, beating, pushing, &c.; e. g., the enemy, hostem; then propulsare, also figuratively); deicere (the military proper word of dislodging the enemy; deicere hostes muros, turribus, loco; ex saltu; ex castellis, &c.); proturbare

(drive away headlong; e. g., hostem); submovere (to remove, and so get rid of; e. g., hostem; noxia animalia). $\frac{1}{2}$ To remove an army or its quarters, castra transferre (e. g., trans flumen; ultra locum); also milites in alia loca transducere.

DISLODGE, v., INTR. To change one's dwelling, migrare, or demigrare in alium locum, or in alia loca (general term for removing to another place; from one place to another); domo or e domo emigrare (to leave one's former abode).

DISLOYAL, regis inimicus: regi or principi infidelis (unfaithful to the sovereign; after regi—fidelis, *Nep.*, *Dat.*, 1, 3); qui odium concepit in regem; qui odium suscepit adversus regem; qui regi or principi non vult (Cic.), or non est amicus; or by the general terms: perfidus; perfidiosus; infidelis; infidus [*SYN.* IN FAITHLESS]; novarum rerum cupidus or avidus, novis rebus stulens (desiring political change); proditor patriæ (a traitor to one's country); disloyal (of conduct, &c.); *principis voluntati (or legi, or patriæ) legibus, according to circumstances), repugnans or contrarius. To be disloyal (to his sovereign), a rege desicere; a regis amicitia deficere (*Nep.*, *Con.*, 2; revolt from him); averso a principe or rege esse animo (to dislike him); novarum rerum causas quærere (to attempt to bring about a revolution, &c.); to act as a disloyal subject, leges perfringere or perumpere (to break the laws).

DISLOYALLY, perfide; perfidiose [*SYN.* IN FAITHLESS]; *haud fideli in aliquem animo: in contra legem or leges (against the laws; e. g., to act).

DISLOYALTY, infidelitas (the breach of faith that any body commits toward a person whom he was in duty bound to serve; vid. *Hirt.*, *B. G.*, 8, 23; Labienus quum Commium compemisisset sollicitare civitates et conjunctionem contra Cæsarem facere, infidelitatem ejus sine ulla perfidia judicavit comprimī posse); aversus a rege animus.

DISMAL, tristis (sad, whose grief or sorrow about present evils is visible and impressed on his face); moestus (sad, melancholy; properly, of persons, but also of things; vid., also, SAD); miser (that excites compassion; e. g., situation, res; fate, fortuna; life, vita); miserabilis (misérable; e. g., aspect, sight, aspectus); luctuosus (sad, sorrowful; e. g., death, exitum); flebilis (that will draw forth tears); rather dismal, subtristis (rare, *Ter.*); very dismal, pettristis; permœstus: to have a dismal countenance, vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre; vultu tristi or mœsto esse: with a dismal countenance, mœsto et conturbato vultu (*Auct. ad Herenn.*): dismal news, tristes nuntii: a dismal end, tristis exitus or eventus: dismal times, tempora misera, or dura, or iniqua; misera tempora et luctuosa (Cic.); temporum iniquitas, or gravitas, or calamitas. Vid. DARK, DREADFUL, &c.

DISMALLY, misere; miserabiliter; flebiliter: luctuose; also miserandum in modum. *SYN.* IN DISMAL.

DISMALNESS, tristitia; mœstitia. *SYN.* IN DISMAL.

DISMANTLE, $\frac{1}{2}$ To strip, nudare (properly and improperly); denudare: regere: aperire (properly, to make bare); privare: spoliare (to bereave). $\frac{1}{2}$ To demolish the works of a town, castrum diruere: munimenta oppidi suo aquare or adæquare; disjicere or a fundamentis disjicere (e. g., mœnia, munitiones, *Cæs.*, *Lic.*, not Cic.).

DISMASK. Vid. UNMASK.

DISMIST, *malo (or mali) privare.

DISMAY, v. Vid. TO FRIGTEN.

DISMAY, s. Vid. FRIGHT.

DISMEMBER, secare; dissecare (general terms for cutting up); membra articulatum dividere (*Attius* 4, p. Cic.); membratim cadere (to cut member by member, *Plin.*, 9, 15, 18); truncare (main by having off, &c.; e. g., cadavera; poetical and post-Augustan)

DISMISS, $\frac{1}{2}$ To send away, dimit-

tere (general term, to send off or away in different directions); ablegare; amandare (to give any body some commission, &c., in order to get rid of him); amovere (from one's presence, as punishment); solvere, exsolvere, liberare aliquem (aliqua re, to let him off, to free him from any thing). To dismiss an assembly, concilium, conventum, &c., dimittere: to dismiss the Senate, senatum dimittere. $\frac{1}{2}$ To divest of an office, loco suo aliquem movere (general term); removere, or amovere, or submovere aliquem a munere (especially of civil officers): to dismiss a magistrate, abrogare or abolere aliqui magistraturam (both in the Roman sense, and abolere with collateral notion of perpetual dismissal); a governor, aliquam provinciam demovere; aliquem expellere potestate; to be dismissed, successorem accipere (i. e., to have a successor appointed).

DISMISSION, i missio (especially the DISMISSAL, $\frac{1}{2}$ proper word of soldiers); dimissio (Cic., rare): "fair dismissal" (*Milt.*), missio honesta. Vid. DISCHARGE.

DISMOUNT, TRANS. $\frac{1}{2}$ To throw off a horse, aliquem de equo dejicere or deturbare; aliquem excutere or effundere (of the horse itself). $\frac{1}{2}$ To throw from an elevation, dejicere aliquem loco, de eadem loco. $\frac{1}{2}$ Of a piece of ordnance, hostium tormenta ludificari (to make them useless; after *Lin.*, quibus ea, quæ hostes ingenti mole agerent, ludificaretur, 24, 34). [*Rav.* gives frangere pedamentum or pegma tormentorum.]

DISMOUNT, INTR. $\frac{1}{2}$ To alight from a horse, ex equo descendere; descendere or desilire ex equis (of cavalry, in order to fight on foot); to make the cavalry dismount (to fight on foot), equitatum or equitem deducere ad pedes. $\frac{1}{2}$ To descend from an elevation. Vid. TO DESCEND.

DISNATURED. Vid. UNNATURAL.

DISOBEDIENCE, parenti designationio (*Plin.*, *Pan.*, 18); $\frac{1}{2}$ inobedientia not till Tertull., &c.: immodestia (bold, reckless disobedience, want of discipline): contumacia (stubbornness, intractableness).

DISOBEDIENT, non parens: dicto non audiens; non or minus obediens; to show one's self disobedient toward any body, alicui non parere: alicui dicto audientem non esse; non obedire alicui: minus obediens esse alicui. *SYN.* IN TO OBEY; vid., also, the phrases in TO DISOBEY.

DISOBEDIENTLY, non obediens; or with the verb. To behave disobediently, non obtemperare; dicto audientem non esse.

DISOBEY, alicui non parere: alicui dicto audientem non esse: non obedire alicui: minus obediens esse alicui [*SYN.* IN TO OBEY]; to disobey any body's commands, obediendum relinquere et abjicere, nec alicui parere (vid. *Cic.*, *De Off.*, 1, 29, 102); alicujus imperium detrectare or (*Cæs.*) negligere; alicujus imperium auspiciisque abnuere (both of soldiers; the latter in the sense of not choosing to obey orders. $\frac{1}{2}$ Also with the negative form of the verbs and phrases in TO OBEY vid.).

DISOBLIGE, lædere: offendere: violare [*SYN.* IN OFFEND]; alicui adversari (oppose, thwart); alicui non gratificari alicui gratificari, or obsequi, or morem gerere nolle: to disoblige any body invariably, omnia adversus aliquem facere. I don't know why I should disoblige you by a refusal, qui tibi hoc non gratificer, nescio. To consider one's self disobliged, se violatum or læsum putare; se læsum arbitrari (Cic.); aliqua re offendi; ægro aliquid ferre; injuriam sibi factum putare.

DISOBLIGING, inofficiosus in aliquem (disregarding one's duties toward him); difficult (difficult to deal with); injuriosus (wrongful, offensive): quod offensionis est, offensionem habet or affert; quod offendit: quod non vacat offensione; odiosus (displectit offensus, displeasing); odiosus (that excites anger, and thus is hateful; not even a disobliging word, ne vox quædam incommenda).

DISOBLIGINGLY, inurbane; aspere;

inhumanitas (SYN. IN DEOBILIGNS). To answer disobligingly, asperse respondere. DISOBLIGINGNESS, inhumanitas: inhumanitas: asperitas. SYN. IN DISOBLIGINGNESS.

DISORDER. || Want of regular disposition; confusion, implication (e. g. rei familiaris): perturbatio ordinis (the disturbed order of things): perturbatio alioquin rei (the not of confusing any thing; e. g. exterminis): negligentia alioquin rei (neglect; e. g. in domestic affairs, rei familiaris; vid. also, CONVERSION); to throw into disorder, to be in disorder, &c. (vid. -to put, &c., into CONVERSION); the enemy advances in great disorder, ordinibus incompósitos effuse veniunt hostes: they fled to their camp in great disorder, effuso cursu castra repunt. || Disturbance, vid. || Irregularity (vid. CONVERSION). || Breach of laws, licentia; effrenata licentia. || Disease, vid. || Discomposure of the mind, mentis perturbatio: animi commotio: animus perturbatus et incitatus: aestus, error, &c.: animi motus nimis (= perturbaciones, Cic.). Vid. PERTURBATION.

DISORDER, n. || To throw into confusion, turbare (e. g. statum civitatis; ordines hominum): perturbare (e. g. exercitum, civitatem): conturbare (e. g. ordines, rem; and especially rationes, accounts): misceire (turn topography; e. g. rempublicam): confundere (e. g. ordines): ordinem alioquin rei perturbare (Cic.); ordinem alioquin rei confundere (e. g. disciplinas, Tac. Hist. 1. 60). To disorder every thing, omnia perturbare or misceire. (Vid. CONVERSION and TO CONFUSE). || To disturb the body (= make sick), morbum alioquin afferre or incutere; aliquem valetudine tentare (e. g. of an unhealthy autumn, Cas.): morbo tentare (Cic.): commovere: any body's stomach is disordered, aliquis alio commovetur (Plin.). || To disturb the mind, mentem turbare; animum (vehementer) commovere aliquem rei: animum conturbare (e. g. utilitatis specie); omnes animi sensus confundere (f. Lucr.). Vid. also, TO DISTURB.

DISORDERED. Vid. DISORDERLY. DISORDERLY. || Confused, turbatus: conturbatus: perturbatus: confusus. JN. conturbatus et confusus: inconditus: perplexus (SYN. IN TO CONFUSE): impeditus (that is difficult to solve or to disentangle). || Irregular, incompositus (not properly arranged or put to rights): indigestus (not properly distributed, all lying in a heap; e. g. moles, turba): inordinatus (not put in its place, rank, or file; e. g. milites, impetus). || Lawless, ricticus, vid. || In a disorderly manner, confuse: incompotite: sine ordine: negligent: nulli ordine: sine ordinibus (these two of soldiers marching in a disorderly way): effuso cursu (of soldiers flying): contra morem obsequii, or contra fas discipline (in an inordinate manner, Tac. Ann. 1. 19): dissolute: intemperanter: libidine: effrenate. SYN. IN DISORDER.

DISORDERLY, adv. Vid. end of DISORDERLY, adj.

DISOWN. Vid. DENT. DISCLAIM.

DISPARAGE. Vid. UNDERVALUE. RUN DOWN. DEPRECIATE = UNDERVALUE.

DISPARAGEMENT, obretractio (e. g. of another's fame or qualities, assensu glorie): despectus: contemptio: contemptus. JN. contemptio et despectus: spreto (SYN. IN TO CONTEMPT). || Disparatio (Quint.): is a sort of ironical depreciation: without any disparagement to your dignity, sine ulli immutatione dignitatis tue (of an actual lessening of it). || Disgrace, vid. || A match below the condition of one of the parties (French, mesalliance), nuptiae impares: to conclude such a match, impari or eum impari jundi.

DISPARITY, dissimilitudo: differentia (e. g. naturarum, Cic.): diversitas (e. g. mira natura, Tac. post-Augustana): inaequalitas (post-Augustana); e. g. coloris, Quint.). Vid. DIFFERENCE.

DISPARK, rapacitatem, quem vocant

(Angli), maceriam diruere, or dirui jubere: after hanc in horto macerium jube dirui. Tor.; and quos rapacitatem appellant Graeci, Grili.).

DISPART. Vid. TO DISJOIN, TO DIVIDE.

DISPASSION. Vid. CALM, s.

DISPASSIONATE. Vid. CALM, adj.

DISPASSIONATELY. Vid. CALMly.

DISPATCH. Vid. DESPATCH.

DISPEL, pellere (drine: e. g. molestiam ex animo, Cic.; curas, Hor.): dispellere (scutier; caliginem, umbra, Virg.; tenebras, Cic.): depellere (drive away; morbum, pericula, molestias; metum alioquin): propulsare (drive forth; chase away; morbos, Cels.; suspitionem a se, Cic.): dissolvere (dissolve; figuratively, alioquin gratiam, Cic.): excutere (dash away; ineptias; severitatem): elevare (to take away; agritudinem, sollicitudines, causas suspitionem): dissipare (e. g. curas, f. Hor.). To dispel suspicions, suspiciones levare atque removere: suspiciones dilare; causas suspitionem elevare. To dispel any body's fear, metum alioquin levare (Cic.); metum alioquin adimere (Quint.); metu exonerare aliquem (Lir.); metum removere (Lir.): metum or timorem alioquin dejicere (Cic.): metum solvere (f. Virgil): timorem tollere (Cas.).

DISPEND. Vid. TO SPEND.

DISPENSARY, perhaps nosocomium or valetudinarium (vid. INFIRMARY); taberna instructa et ornata medicinae (gratuita) exercendae causa.

DISPENSATION. || Distribution, vid. || Exemption from some law, immunitas (from any thing, alioquin rei [e. g. omnium rerum, Cas.; majus imperis, Cic.] or a re [e. g. a tributis, Suet.]; vacatio (from military service, milite). To grant a dispensation from any thing, immunitatem alioquin rei dare, or a re offerre (Suet.): to grant any body a dispensation to do any thing, dare alioquin hanc veniam ut, &c.; alioquin rei veniam dare, permittere licentiam ut, &c. (vid. PERMISSION). || Divine institution, leges et instituta; precepta institutaque (with genitive of person, Moysis or Moysis, &c.). The Mosaic dispensation, Moysica religio (Lactant.). || Distribution of good and evil with regard to providence, snum divinum (the will of God); also consilium divinum. Dei jussus (only in ablative) or jussum (the command); by a divine dispensation, consilio divino; "jussu divino: divinis (generally); of what is sent from above. I consider any thing a dispensation of Providence, aliquid divinis archidies mihi videtur (vid. Cic. Partis, 23. 27).

DISPENSATOR. Vid. DISPENSER.

DISPENSATORY. Vid. PHARMACOPOLIA.

DISPENSE. Vid. TO DEBASTATE.

DISPENSE WITH. || To excuse, dimittere: solvere, exsolvere, liberare alioquin aliquem re (to exempt any body from any thing). Their attendance is usually dispensed with pene liberum est, non adesse: is not to be dispensed with on any account, nemini quominus vlesse, satis justa excusatio videbitur (visu est, &c.). To dispense with a law in favor of any body, lege or legibus alioquin solvere, ut liceat, &c. (e. g. they deliberated whether they should dispense with the laws that prevented Scipio's being consul, deliberant, solvantne legibus Scipionem, ut liceat eum consul fieri, Aul. ad Horat. 3. 2. 2); to be able to dispense with any body or his services, (facile) carere posse alioquin re or alioquin operi: non dispendere aliquid (not to miss any thing): not to be able to dispense with any thing, egere aliquid re (= to be in want of); si aliquid re omnino esse non posse: not to be able to do or be without it at all; any thing that one can not dispense with, necessarius.

DISPENSE, s. Vid. DISPENSATION.

DISPEOPLE. Vid. TO DEBASTATE.

DISPEOPLE (a country, &c.), terram vastare: incolas terrae ejicere (vid. Virg. Cato 45): vastare: devastare: pervastare: depopulari: perpopulati. SYN. IN TO DESTROY, TO LAY WASTE.

DISPEOPLER, devastator: vastator:

populator: evorsor. JN. populator evorsor. SYN. IN TO DESTROY.

DISPERSE, TRANS. dissipare (e. g. the cavalry; with the necessary notion of destroying): dissipare: dissipare (to dissipate, to scatter): disturbare (to divide by driving asunder): discutere (to break up by driving asunder; e. g. an assembly): disijcere (to throw asunder or into flight; e. g. a phalanx): fugare (to put to flight; e. g. the enemy). || INTRANS. (e. g. of a multitude), discutere: diffundere: dilabi (to walk off; to disperse gradually or imperceptibly, of a crowd): diffundere (e. g. humor, latex).

DISPERSEDLY, disperse: disperse diffuseque (e. g. dicta res): disperse multis in locis (e. g. dicta, Cic.): dispersion: effuse: "disperading intermixtum" (Woodward), confuse et permixte dispersi (e. a. Cic.).

DISPERSER, qui dispergit, dissipat, furat, fundit, &c.

DISPERSION, dissipatio (e. g. error et dissipatio civium, Cic. Rep. 2. 4): fuga (flight). Mostly by circumlocution: after the dispersion of the enemy, fasis et (or aque) faculis hostibus.

DISPIRIT. Vid. DISHEARTEN.

DISPLACE. || To put out of place, loco suo movere: transponere (to put in another place; of things, loco movere also = to put out of an office, degradare, &c.; also in alium locum transponere: e. g. statum in locum inferiorem): transferre (move to another place; of persons and things): traducere (to lead to another spot): transmutare (to transpose: e. g. words, letters; vid. Quint. 1. 3. 12 and 20): aliquid sede sua tollere (by a great effort; e. g. montes, Lin.). || To put in the wrong place, in alieno loco ponere. || TO DISORDER, vid. || Degradate by displacing, &c.: remove from office, &c. loco movere: ex (alioquin) ordine (in alium) detrudere (e. g. alioquin ex secundo ordine in novissimum detrudere, Suet. Cas. 20, in.); remove, summovere, amovere alioquin a mure (from an office): abrogare or abolere alioquin magistratum (in the Roman sense: abolish forever): to be displaced (of a magistrate, abdicari magistratum (Sall.).

DISPLACING, translatio (to another place; e. g. of words): translatio, or tractio, or transmutatio verborum (grammatical writers, but only of transposition): of the letters, metathesis (peritensis), or pure Latin, tractio (grammatical writers). Mostly by circumlocution.

DISPLANT. || Transplant, vid. || Remove a people from their residence, incolas terrae ejicere (vid. Nep. Cim. 2. 5).

DISPLAY. || To set to view ostentatiously, ostentare aliquid, in promtu ponere (to set before people's eyes, in general: vid. Cic. Off. 1. 35. 120): propinare (set forth to view): e. g. his plate, argentum, Cic.): propere collocare (e. g. tabulas, signa, Cic.): pro se ferre (literally, to carry before one's self, to make a show of): expromere (to bring forth or to light): ventilare or ostentare (to display one's learning, liberales suas, in a contemptuous sense). To display for sale, aliquid venale exponere or propinare. || To exhibit, ostendere (to show openly, to lay before the eyes of the people; e. g. potestatem suam, one's power): patefacere (to reveal, discover; e. g. odium in alioquin): exhibere (alioquin: e. g. one's good-will, benevolentiam): praebere aliquid (to prove any thing to any body; e. g. fidelity, filium): prestare (alioquin, to render, to show by one's conduct; e. g. filium, benevolentiam, animum): probare (to give proof of; e. g. virtutem): navare (any thing towards any body, in alioquin, with necessary notion of its being done with anxiety; e. g. studium alioquin; benevolentiam suam in alioquin). || TO DISPLAY RESELF, apparere (to come to the light); also, elucere (literally, to shine forth; e. g. friendship displays itself more among those that are of the same age, amicitia magis elucet inter aequales). His character displays itself, "indoles ejus sese ostendit or clarius conspicitur; more and more, ejus in-

nu vires in dies magis elucet. [Vid. *to Discover itself*.] || *To carve, to cut up*; vid. these words.

DISPLAY, s. || *Exhibition of*, vid. || *In a contemptuous sense, ostentation*; e. g., *display of one's learning*, *doctrinæ suæ venditatio quondam atque ostentatio; of one's knowledge, &c., ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio (as *Plin.*, 29, 1, 8, § 25, speaking of the barefacedness of medical men). By circumlocution, he set out his plot for display, argentum proposuit; talibus et signa propalam collocavit (vid. *Cic.*, *De Or.*, 1, 35, 161); to make a display of one's learning; vid. *to DISPLAY*.

DISPLEASE, displicere (the proper word): non placere: aliquid habere offensionis (of things, to be offensive): non probari: improbari (to be found fault with; of things): incurrere in alius offensionem (to incur any body's displeasure, give cause of offence; of persons): offendere aliquem (in any thing, in aliquo, neuter: in any matter, by any thing, aliquā re; e. g., verbo, vultu; also, offendere apud aliquem aliquā re, *Cic.*, *Att.*, 10, 4); any thing displeases me, aliquid mihi displicet; abhorreo ab aliquā re (I am disinclined to any thing); ægre or moleste fero aliquid: molestum est mihi aliquid (any thing vexes or troubles me); any body displeases me, displicet mihi aliquis: offendo in aliquo (to take offence). I give any body to understand that I am displeased with any thing, me ægre pati aliquid ostendo. I can't help telling (you) that I am displeased with the thing, *rem mihi displicere non possum non profiteri: any body is displeased with any thing, aliquid alicui improbatum or non probatur (he disapproves of it); aliquid aliquid ægre or moleste fert, patitur: aliquid aliquid molestum est (it is a trouble to him); ponit aliquid aliquid ægre (he is quite put out by it). To be displeased at any thing in any body, offendere aliquid in aliquo (*Cic.*, *Mil.*, 36; but only with accusative of neuter pronoun, aliquid). Sometimes to be displeased with any body = to be angry with him, vid.

DISPLEASURE, offensio (both the giving and the taking offence): offensa (displeasure that one has drawn down upon one's self). || *Not dissipation*. *Sen.*, *De Tranq.*, 2, 8, has dissipationis sui, i. e., dissatisfaction with one's self; instead of which he uses, in the same chapter, fastidium and tædium. To draw upon one's self, or incur, any body's displeasure, incurrere or cadere in alius offensionem; suscipere invidiam atque offensionem apud aliquem: to have incurred any body's grievous displeasure, magnā in offensa esse apud aliquem (*Cic.*). I am incurring any body's displeasure, aliquis offendit in me: any thing gives any body displeasure, aliquid alicui displicet: aliquid alicui improbatum, aliquid alicui offensionem est; habeo ad rem offensionem (atque fastidium; any thing is offensive to me) [for other phrases, vid. *to DISPLEASE*]: with displeasure, invito animo: to feel displeasure (= anger) against any body, aliqui irasci, succenscere. Vid. "*to be ANGRY with*."

DISPLODE. Vid. EXPLODE.

DISPLOSION. Vid. EXPLOSION.

DISPORT. Vid. *to PLAY*.

DISPOSABLE TROOPS, copiæ omnibus rebus ornate atque instructæ: copiæ ad rem gerendam or ad bellum instructæ ac paratæ.

DISPOSAL. || *The act of disposing, ordinatio: compositio: institutio: ordo (the order): descriptio: digestio (the arrangement).* || *Power of bestowing; by circumlocution. Sometimes potestas, arbitrium may do [Vid. *POWER*]: to have at one's disposal, in potestate or in potestate habere aliquem or aliquid (to have in one's power): aliquid habere or possidere (general terms, to possess any thing): to put or leave any thing at any body's disposal, in alius potestatem or alius arbitrio aliquid permittere (to leave entirely to the discretion of any body): alicui aliquid in usum tradere (if for use): to be at any body's disposal, in alius potesta-*

tem or potestate esse (of persons and things): in alius arbitrio esse (*Tac.*): to be at the disposal of another, alicui arbitrio esse (*Lib.*). To place a sum (of money) at any body's disposal, argentum alicui exponere or aperire (i. e., in payment of a debt; to tell the creditor that it is ready for him to take when and how he likes, *Freund*).

DISPOSE. || *To regulate, to arrange, disponere: ordinare: componere: digerere: in ordinem digerere* [SYN. in ARRANGE]: collocare: constituere (to put into a proper state or condition): to dispose troops, copias ordinare or disponere (the latter to point out to each soldier or to each division a proper place; vid. *Nep.*, *Iph.*, 2, 2; in eam consuetudinem: ut singuli ab peritissimo imperatore dispositi essent). || *Employ, vid. || To turn or employ to a particular end, vertere: dirigere (to direct): regere (to rule): instituire: constituere (establish).* || *To incline, adducere, commovere, incitare or concitare aliquem ad aliquid* [SYN. in *to INCLINE*]: to be favorably disposed toward any body, alicui favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in aliquem (with regard to a party; e. g., of a judge): to be favorably disposed to any thing, propensum, &c., esse ad aliquid. I am not disposed [Vid. *DISPOSED*]: to dispose any body or any body's mind to any thing, alius animum inclinare ad aliquid (e. g., ad pacem): to dispose any body to do any thing, adducere aliquem, ut, &c., and ad rem faciendam; alius animum inclinare, ut, &c.: this disposes me to believe that, &c., hec animum inclinat, ut credam (with accusative and infinitive).

DISPOSE OF. To be translated according to its various idiomatic meanings; to dispose of property, lands [Vid. *SELL, ALIENATE*]: to dispose of a cause [Vid. "*to DECIDE a cause*"]: to dispose of a person or any thing (= what to do with it); facere, with ablative, dativæ, or (less frequently) de, &c.: how am I to dispose of this person? quid hoc homine faciam? he does not know how to dispose of the money, nescit, quid faciat auro (*Plaut.*): to dispose of one's time [Vid. *to EMPLOY or TIME*]: to dispose of one's daughter to any body, in matrimonium dare or collocare filiam alicui; aliquid alicui in matrimonio or nuptum collocare: to dispose of my thing (= to put it away), aliquid auferre: to dispose of any body (= kill him), aliquem e medio tollere or tollere out (especially with the ablative of the means; e. g., potionem): to dispose of any thing by will, in favor of any body, legare alicui aliquid: alicui legatum scribere.

DISPOSED (toward any body or any thing), inclinatus ad (e. g., for peace, ad pacem): propensus ad aliquid (easily to be moved; e. g., to forgive, &c.): proclivis ad aliquid: pronus in aliquid or ad aliquid (easily giving way; e. g., to anger, &c.): animatus; affectus [animus] (filled with a certain sentiment, &c.): well-disposed to any body, alicui amicus, propitius (the latter especially of the gods; seldom of men; vid. *Bremi.*, *Nep.*, *Dion.*, 9, 6): to be well-disposed toward a person, alicui favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in aliquem, amico erga aliquem animo affectum esse: amice cogitare de aliquo: not to be well-disposed, inimico or infesto in aliquem esse animo; alicui inimicum, infestum esse; in aliquem odio habere; ab aliquo alienum esse: to be ill-disposed toward any body, nolle alicui (not disposed to favor him as a public man): to be ill-disposed toward the state, contra rempublicam sentire: I am disposed to do any thing, animus inclinat, ut, &c.: not to feel disposed, ab aliquā re alienum esse or abhorre: to render any body disposed, alicuius animum inclinare ad aliquid; e. g., ad pacem: this makes me disposed to believe that, hec animum inclinat, ut credam, with accusative and infinitive: well or favorably disposed, bene animatus or affectus: those that are well disposed, boni; cives boni; melior pars civium (the better class, speaking of the well-disposed in the state): ill-disposed, male animatus; toward any body (from envy, &c.), malevo-

lus: the ill-disposed in the state, qui contra rempublicam sentiunt (i. e., hostilely disposed toward the state); rerum novarum studiosi (those in favor of a change in the existing order of things): inimici regis (the enemies of the king): to be disposed in such or such a manner, sic animo affectum esse; eo animo or eā mente esse (as on no account sic sentire): to be disposed in just the same manner, eodem animo or eadem mente esse: with regard to any thing, idem sentire de re (to think or judge the same of any thing): to be disposed toward a friend as one would be toward one's own self, quemadmodum in se, sic in amicum animatum esse: not to feel disposed to do any thing, abhorre ab aliquā re faciendā. I am disposed to believe, crediderim. || *I am disposed to think, &c., may often be translated by haud scio an (or an non); nescio an, &c. I am disposed to prefer this, &c., haud scio an hoc — antequam dicam, &c.* Vid. *INCLINED*.

DISPOSER. || *Distributor, vid. || Governor, rector: moderator: gubernator. God is the disposer of all things, rector universi Deus* [SYN. in *to GOVERN*]; for which *Seneca* (*Quest. Nat.*, 5, 18) and *Lactantius* have dispositor mundi Deus.

DISPOSITION. || *Arrangement, vid. || Tendency, vid. || Temper of mind, habitus or affectio animi (the state of the mind; habitus, of an enduring state; affectio, of either a momentary or lasting state): affectus (the state of the mind at a given time): mens (sentiments, thoughts, as proceeding from the peculiar disposition of the mind): animus (the mind or soul, with all its faculties): ingenium (the natural character of a man): voluntas (will, inclination). || *Affection, predominant inclination, inclinatio animi or voluntatis ad aliquid (in classic prose never without animi or voluntatis): proclivitas ad aliquid (a blamable propensity): voluntas ingenii (natural inclination to an object): propensa in aliquem voluntas or propensum in aliquem studium (favorable sentiments toward any body): amor in or erga aliquem: a kind or friendly disposition, animus benignus, benevolens, amicus; toward a person, in aliquem; also, studium alius; benevolentia erga aliquem (but bonus animus stands for "good spirits" "courage"): a hostile disposition, animus infestus; against any body, alicui or in aliquem; odium; against any body, alius (ill-will, hatred, &c.): a noble disposition, mens liberalis: mean disposition, mens illiberalis: illiberalitas: a haughty disposition, e. g., to be of, &c. [Vid. *PRIDE or PROUD*]: a bad disposition, mens mala; improbitas; ingenium malum pravumque: a violent disposition, ingenium violentum. I know his disposition but too well, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo: it shows, or betrays, a mean disposition to, &c., illud pusilli animi, quod, &c.: two brothers of very different dispositions, duo fratres longe disparibus moribus. || Sometimes, from context, inclinatio only = "favorable disposition" toward any body. *Cæsar* thinking that that favorable disposition should be turned to good account, utendum eā inclinatione *Cæsar* ratus, &c.) || *To make a disposition of one's property. Vid. *to DISPOSE OF*.***

DISPOSSESS, de possessione demovere or deiecere; possessione depellere, deurbare (to turn any body out of his possessions). Vid. *TAKE AWAY, DEPRIVE*.

DISPOSURE. || *Disposal, vid. || State, posture, obsolete, vid.*

DISPRAISE, s. Vid. CENSURE.

DISPRAISE, v. Vid. CENSURE, v.

DISPREAD. Vid. SPREAD.

DISPROOF. Vid. CONFUTATION.

DISPROPORTION, s., inæqualitas (opposed to congruentia æqualitatis, *Plin.*, *Ep.*, 2, 5, 11): inconcinntia (want of apt symmetry, *Suet.*, *Aug.*, 86): discrepantia (jarring difference; used by *Cicero* with reference to consistency of moral conduct, in actiones omnemque vitam nullam discrepantiam conferre debemus, *Off.*, 1, 31, 11): dissimilitudo (unlikeness); pra-

ritas (deviation from that just proportion of parts that makes the thing what it should be): *parum apta membrorum compositio* (as proportion between the limbs of any structure or composition: *membrorum compositio*, Cic.). **inequalis tributio* (disproportionate distribution; after Cicero, who gives equalis tributio as a translation of *isoleupia*, or the state where paria paribus respondent).

DISPROPORTIONABLE, *inequalis*: **DISPROPORTIONATE**, *extra modum prodiens* (Cic.). Sometimes *iniquus*, *inconcinuus*, *pravus*: *minor [minus] magnus*, Varr., *quam modum postulat* (*disproportionately small*; Varr., of a villa too small for the estate; so major, &c.: *quam modum postulat*, adapting the adjective to the kind of disproportion): **ad universam totius magnitudinis summam parum conveniens* (of a part out of proportion to the whole; after Vitruvius, 3, 1, 3). In plural, *inequaleque dissidentes* (Quint.; of two eyebrows, 11, 3, 79): *parum apti inter se et convenientes* or *parum convenientes inter se*; or *inter se discordes* (Liv.; e.g., membra, Lucr.). *Unequal*, but not *disproportionate intervals*, *intervals imparia*, sed tamen pro rata parte ratione distincta (Cic., Nep., 6, 18).

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS. Vid. **DISPROPORTION**.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, *inequaliter* (*unequally*; e.g., *per inaequaliter eminentia rupis*, Liv., Cels., Col.): *inequalibiter* (Varr.): *non aequaliter*: *impariter* (so that they do not match, Hor.). They have built a house *disproportionably small* for the estate, villam minus magnam fecerunt, quam modus postulavit (Varr., R. R., 1, 11). Sometimes *circumlocution* by just or solito (with comparative major, &c.), if the disproportion is between the actual and the usual property of any thing.

DISPROVE, *refellere*, *refutare*, &c. Vid. **REFUTE**.

DISPROVER, qui *refellit*, *redarguit*, &c. [*dis* confutator *very late*, Hier.; *refutator*, Arnob.].

DISPUTABLE. [Vid. **CONTRAVERTIBLE**.] To be *disputable*, habere naturam ambigendi (Cic., De Or., 3, 29).

DISPUTANT, *s.*, *disputator* (e.g., *disputator subtilis*; but the word relates to dialectic skill and reasoning powers; it does not imply strife or any opponent: *disceptator* does not belong here; its meaning is that of an arbiter or judge): certator (but only Gellius, certatores in domiti, sturdy disputants). Mostly by *circumlocution*. The *disputants*, ii qui ambigunt (Cic.). He is a *sturdy disputant*, **homo est concertandi cupidus*.

DISPUTATION. || The skill of controversy, disputandi scientia (Cic.). || Discussion, disputatio: concertatio (a learned discussion): sermo (a dialogue, e.g., on philosophical subjects): libellus (a written controversy). Neither disputatio nor disertatio had our meaning with the ancients; to be present at a *disputation*, **disputationi interesse*; **operam dare sermoni disputantium*: to carry on a *disputation* on any subject, *disputare*: *disserere*. || *Controversy*, vid. **DISPUTATIOUS**. || **DISPUTATIONS**. Vid. **DISPUTES**.

DISPUTE, *v.* || *Argue*, on opposite sides, verbis contendere: *concertare* (to contend with words, in which sense dispute is *neer found*): *disputare*: *disserere* (to discuss philosophically): *to dispute* about any question, *to dispute a thing*, aliquid in controversiam vocare or adducere: *to dispute for and against*, de re in contrarias partes or in utramque partem disputare: *ambigere* (to feel, express, &c., uncertainty; in Cicero mostly impersonal or passive: *anything is disputed*, aliquid ambiguit; also with dependent interrogative clause, utrum, quid, &c.): *there is nothing that may not be disputed*, omnis res habet naturam ambigendi (Cic., De Or., 3, 29). || *Quarrel*, vid.

DISPUTE, *s.*, altercatio (where the disputants each strive to have the last word; mostly implying excessive heat; *jurgium* (when they will not listen to reason, but give vent to their ill humor by harsh words): *rix*a (a broil or fray, when things look, at

least, as if it would come to blows): contentio (when the contenders would maintain the right against all opponents, and effect its purpose, whatever it may be, by the strenuous exertion of all their faculties): controversia (the simple notion of disputing against one another): *disceptatio* (when men commence a discussion in order to arrive at the truth, or discover what is right). To begin a dispute, altercari incipere (cum aliquo); causam jurgii inferre (to begin a quarrel): *to have a dispute with any body*, altercari cum aliquo (about any thing, de aliquo re); jurgio certare cum aliquo (Vell., 2, 33, 2): *a dispute arises between me and any body about any thing*, oritur mihi de aliqua re altercatio cum aliquo: *this was the origin of the dispute*, hinc jurgium, inde jurgium fuit.

DISPUTER. Vid. **DISPUTANT**.

DISQUALIFICATION, impedimentum (general term for any hindrance): *his natural disqualifications*, natura impedimenta (of Demosthenes's disqualifications for becoming an orator): *legitimum impedimentum* (legal disqualification, Cic., 2, contr. Rull., 9, 24): *exceptio* (the plea of disqualification as urged against him; e.g., against a Roman soldier attempting to act as proctor for any body; vid. Just., Inst., 4, 13, 11).

DISQUALIFY (mostly with *for*; Swift uses *from*), *impedire*: *impedimento esse* (general terms to hinder): *excipere* aliquem (to make him an exception by a legal enactment; with *ne*). To be *disqualified*, *impediri* (general term to be hindered): *excipi* (with *ne* or *quominus*; by any law, lege aliqua). (a) *Any body's age and modesty disqualify him for speaking in public*, alicui ad dicendum impedimento est *etates et pudor*: *age does not disqualify us for the pursuits*, *etates non impedit*, quominus haec studia teneamus. (b) *Of legal disqualification*. The Licinian law disqualifies them for that commission, &c., Licinia lex eos excipit, ne eis ea curatio (or potestas, &c.) mandetur (Cic.). Even an accused person is not disqualifed from being made a decemvir, ne reus quidem excipitur, quominus (or *ne*) decemviri fieri possit (both Cic., 2, contr. Rull., 9, 24).

DISQUIET, *disquietus*, *disquietus*, *disquietus*. Vid. **COMMOOTION**.

DISQUIETUDE. Vid. **COMMOOTION**.

DISQUIET, *v.* Vid. **TO DISTURB**.

DISREGARD, *s.*, derelictio: desertio: neglectio; negligentia. [Vid. **NEGLECT**, *s.*] *Disregard for the public interests*, derelictio communis utilitatis: *disregard for the rights of man*, desertio juris humani: *disregard displayed toward friends*, neglectio amicorum (Cic.).

DISREGARD, *v.*, *omitte*: *relinquere* (to put aside): *derelinquere*: *deserere* (to desert; leave in the lurch): *negligere* (to neglect, to take no notice of): *repudiare* (to decline having any thing to do with; e.g., gratiam alicujus, morem patrum, &c.): *non parere*, obtemperare, obedire (not to obey): *rationem alicujus rei non habere* (not to consider it, e.g., corum, quibus cum est, vel dignitatis vel commodi, Cic.): *parvi aestimare*, pendere, or ducere (to attach little value to any thing): *to disregard one's own interests*, utilitatibus suis non servare: *to disregard prayers, entreaties, preces*, or vota et preces repudiare, or non audire (the latter of the gods); also contemere or negligere preces. I would pray for this to the gods, if they had not begun to disregard all my prayers, quod precator deos, nisi meas preces audire desissent.

DISREGARDFUL, negligens (of any thing, alicujus rei; legis, officii, Cic.; also in re; negligent in sumtu). Vid. **REGARDLESS**.

DISREGARDFULLY. Vid. **DISRESPECTFULLY** OR **CONTEMPTUOUSLY**.

DISRESLISH, *s.* Vid. **DISLIKE**, **DISGUST**. **DISRESLISH**, *trans.*, fastidium creare (after mel—fastidium creat, Plin.). Any thing does not *disreslish* any thing, aliquid condit rem aliqua voluptate (Cic.): *not to disreslish food*, cibi satietatem relevare (Cic.); *fastidium abigere*, auferre, discurrere, detrudere (all Plin.). || *To dislike*, &c., vid.

DISREPUTABLE. Vid. **DISCREDIT**.

ABLE, **DISGRACEFUL**.

DISREPUTATION. Vid. **DISGRACE**, **DISHONOR**.

DISRESPECT, *s.* Vid. **CONTEMPT**.

DISRESPECT, *v.* Vid. "*to treat disrespectfully*."

DISRESPECTFUL, negligens (careless; in alligum): **parum honorificus* (of words, language, &c.): *inverecundus*; *parum verecundus*: *to behave in a disrespectful manner*, reverentiam alicui non prestare: *to say disrespectful things of any body*, male de aliquo opinari (i.e., to think; but also to express one's thoughts or opinion of any body; vid. Bremi, Suet., Oct., 51): *to be guilty of disrespectful behavior to any body*, aliquem contemnit tractare: *to be disrespectful, or any body is disrespectful*, oblivisci reverentiae; reverentiam exuere.

DISRESPECTFULLY, contemnit (contemptuously): *non or parum honorifice*: *male* (ill): *to speak disrespectfully of any body*, contemnit or male de aliquo loqui: *to treat any body disrespectfully*, **aliquem contemnit or parum honorifice tractare*; aliquem contemnere, negligere: *to look on any body disrespectfully*, aliquem despiciere, or despiciatui habere, or despiciatui habere: *to treat any body liberally and disrespectfully*, aliquem nec liberaliter nec honorifice tractare: *neer disrespectfully*, nunquam nisi honorifice (e.g., Pompeium appellat, Cic.): *to behave disrespectfully to any body*, reverentiam alicui non prestare. Vid. also, **CONTEMPTUOUSLY**.

DISROBE, exuere aliquam vestem (general term): *detrudere alicui vestem* (to take off his garment). Vid. **TO UNDESS**, **TO STRIP**.

DISRUPTION, diruptio (post-classical, Sen.). Vid. **RENT**, **BREACH**, &c.

DISSATISFACTION, with any thing, molestia with genitive (general term and indefinitely, the unpleasant feeling of what is onerous, offensive, or exasperating): *tedium*, fastidium, with genitive (*disgust*, weariness, loathing, &c.): *odium*, with genitive, or with in or adversus with accusative (*hatred*; vehement dislike, &c.): *indignatio* (*repugnance*, *displeasure*). [Vid. remark on "*displeantia*" in **DISPLEASURE**.] *Dissatisfaction with one's self*, *tedium*, *fastidium* sui (Sen., De Tranq., 2, 4, and 8; *displeantia sui*, Sen.); *to express dissatisfaction* (of a crowd), fremere (i.e., by murmurs, &c., Liv., 3, 45, &c.); *obstreperare alicui* (by clamor): *to my great dissatisfaction*, cum magna mea molestia.

DISSATISFIED, non contentus (not contented, aliqua re): **tadit plenius* (full of weariness or disgust): *indignabundus* (full of indignation). Every body is *dissatisfied with his own lot*, suam quemque fortunam (maxime) poenitet: the Senate was *dissatisfied with the magistrates of that year*, poenitebat senatum magistratum ejus anni: *to feel dissatisfied with one's self*, sibi displicere; utterly, totum; *tadit mel* pigetque: *with one's self and the world*, fastidio mihi est vita et ipse mundus. I am *dissatisfied with any thing*, mihi aliquid displicet: *aliqua re offendor* (any thing is *offensive to my feelings*): *molestie, aere fero aliquid*: *molestiam ex aliqua re capio* or *traho* (I am vexed, annoyed, &c., at); *poenitet me alicujus rei*: *improbare aliquid* (*disapprove of it*; e.g., Curio utrumque improbus consilium). I am *utterly dissatisfied with any thing*, aliquid mihi vehementer displicet: *from being dissatisfied with their own lot*, odio rerum suarum. I am *dissatisfied with my fate*, poenitet me fortunae meae; *accuso sortem* or fortunam meam.

DISSATISFY. Vid. **DISSATISFACTION**.

DISSECT. || *Cut up*; generally, scire: *scindere* (e.g., a whole beast). [Vid. **CARVE**, **DISJOINT**.] || *Anatomically*, incidere (e.g., corpus mortui): *to dissect a corpse*, rescindere artus cadaveris (Sen.); *incidere corpus mortui*, ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (Cels.). || *Dissect a subject, question*, &c. (= analyze it), rem, quae proposita est, quasi in membra discernere (Cic.).

jectum: terroris intervallum. || *Fig. For respect (=distant behavior), observantia; reverentia* (SYN. in RESPECT): *to keep one's distance, reverentiam quandam adversus aliquem adhibere; reverentiam alicui habere* or *præstare: not to keep one's proper distance, reverentiam oblivisci* (Quint., 11, 1, 62); *reverentiam alicuius exuere* (Tac., Hist., 1, 55, 4): *to keep any body at a (proper) distance, excludere* (properly, *not to let any body into the house; e. g., one who keeps her lover at a distance*); *also janua prohibere: aditu janua arceret: alicuius aditum, sermonem, congressum fugere* (used together, Cic., Sen., 52, 111); *also aditum alicuius sermonemque defugere* (Ces., B. G., 6, 13): *to avoid any body; alicuium in familiaritatem suam non recipere: not to keep any body at a proper distance, perhaps se abjicere ad alicuius usum ne consuetudinem* (cf. Cic., Parad., 1, 3, 14; De Legg., 1, 9, 26): *to keep one's self at a distance, se removere ab aliquo* or *alicuius amicitia*. || *Improperly (= difference) distantia* (Cic., Lel., 30, 74); *discrimen* (Cic., Rull., 2, 32, 87). || *[VID. DIFFERENCE.]* || *The distance (in a picture), quæ (in picturâ) recedunt or abscedunt: recessus* (e. g., *umbra aliqua et recessus, Cic.; of a speech, but speaking of it figuratively*). *To be in the distance, recessisse* (Quint., 2, 17, 21; *opposed to emînere, Quint., or exstare atque emînere, Cic.*). || *To throw into the background of a picture* (Dryden), *effigere, ut aliquid recessisse* (in opere) *credamus* (Quint., 2, 17, 21; *of a painter*); ** facere, ut aliquid recessisse videatur*.

DISTANCE, n. || *To leave behind one, at a race, cursu superare aliquem* (Hor.); *aliquem procul a se relinquere* (Quint., 10, 1, 51); *to leave any body far behind: respiciens aliquis videt aliquem magno intervallo sequentem* (after Liv., 1, 26) or *præcurrere aliquem*.

DISTANT. || *Remote in place and time, amotus: disjunctus* (separated by an interval; e. g., *procul a barbaris gentibus: remotus* (remote, *lying separate*); *longinquus* (being far off): *ultimus* (lying at an extreme point; vid. Held, Ces., B. G., 3, 27; e. g., *ultima atque extrema gentis*). || *Not dissitus. Muretus* res regiones dissitæ, quæ Ruhnken justly censures. *To be distant, distare, abesse* (ab), &c. (with this difference, that *distare* refers to the interval, the two extremities being of equal importance; *abesse* gives prominence to the point from which any thing is separated. *Distare* is not used of persons, and has always the measure of the distance added): *a distant relationship, amplissima cognatio: there is a distant relationship between persons, longinquâ cognatione contingere aliquem*.

|| *Reserved, vid.*

DISTANTLY, longe; procul; raris intervallis: to be distantly related to any body, longinquâ cognatione contingere aliquem. || *With reserve; vid. RESERVE.*

DISTASTE, s. Vid. DISGUST, DISLIKE, AVERSION.

DISTASTE, v. || *To disrelish, vid. DISlike, vid.* || *Vez, exasperate, vid.*

DISTASTEFUL, fastidium creans or *affertens* (of things): *teter* (naughty, taste, smell, and looks; e. g., *aqua, sapor, odor, &c.*): *odiosus* (loathsome, hateful): *molustus: ingratus* (opposed to jucundus): *any thing is distasteful to any body; vid. TO DISPLEASE, or "to cause displeasure."*

DISTEMPER, s., intemperiea (general term of seasons, the mind, &c.; also, *want of temper in a person*). || *Disease, vid. STATE of political disorder; vid. DISTURBANCE.*

DISTEMPER, v. || *[VID. TO DISEASE, TO DISTURB.]* || *Distempered, intemperatus: nimis* (excessive; as in "distempered zeal;" *intemperata benevolentia*). || *Disaffected, vid.*

DISTEMPERATURE. || *Want of due proportion in the ingredients that make up any thing, intemperiea* (e. g., *anni, solis, Col.; coeli, Liv.; aquarum, Liv.; alius with reference to the*

mind). || *Perturbation, vid. Confusion, vid.*

DISTEND, distendere. Vid. TO EXTEND.

DISTENSION, distensio (e. g., *nervorum, Cels.*): *distentus, us* (cutis, Plin.). *VID. EXTENSION.*

DISTICH, distichon (ρό διττιχον, Suet., Ces., 51; Mart., 3, 11, 2).

DISTILL, INTRANS. *stillare* (absolutely or *mella de ilice, Or.; unguenta e capillo, Tib.*): *destillare* (eicher humor destillat, or *arbor destillat aliquid re; e. g., odore miro suavitatis*). || *TRANS.* *stillare* (e. g., *rorem ex oculis, Hor.; also stillare re, the stars distill blood, sidera stillant sanguine, Ov.*). || *Chemically, * succos elicere e, &c.; coquere* (general term for preparing by heat). || *Pliny uses the general term, vinum, for the various sorts of liquors distilled from dates, the palm-tree, &c.* (vid. Hist. Nat., 6, 26, 32; 13, 4, 6, and 9).

*DISTILLATION, * liquandi opera.*

*DISTILLER, * liquandi artifex.*

DISTINCT. || *Different, vid. Separate, vid.* || *Clear; vid. under CLEAR* = *plain, evident, and clear to the hearing. Distinct utterance, explanatio.* || *Marked ornamentally, distinctus* (e. g., *gemmis*). JN. *distinctus et ornatus* aliqua re.

DISTINCTION. || *Act of discerning the difference between two or more objects, distinctio* (with *gentiles of the objects; e. g., iustorum iniustorumque, or rei a re; e. g., veri a falso*). || *Objectively, the difference itself, distinctio* (e. g., *inter ea quæ gignantur, et ea quæ, &c.; nulla in somnis distinctio apparet, Cic.*) *discrimen* (that by which two things are separated, the partition wall, as it were; or that which constitutes the difference between such objects): *dissimilitudo*. JN. *distinctio et dissimilitudo* (e. g., *causarum, Cic.*): *diversitas: differentia: discrepantia* (SYN. of *adjectives under DIFFERENCE*): *delectus* (the distinction, as choice between two or more objects). JN. *delectus atque discrimen. To make a distinction between* (several objects), *discrimen facere* or *servare* (the latter = *to observe a distinction*); *delectum habere* (as a matter of choice, both with *gentile of the object between which the distinction is drawn*): *to draw a broad distinction between, &c., toto genere disjungere aliquid: to know the distinction between, &c., discrimen nosse inter, &c.* *I draw a wide distinction between the law of nations and civil law, aliud jus gentium, aliud jus civile esse volo: to draw or make no distinction, omnia promiscue habere: no distinction is made between friends and strangers, notum ignotumque nemo discernit: after this no distinction was made, postea promiscuum fuit: to make no distinction of persons, nullum personarum* or *personarum discrimen facere* or *servare: to do away with all distinctions between, &c., (omnium) rerum delectum atque discrimen tollere: we ought to make a distinction between citizens and aliens, delectum habere debemus civis et peregrini: we must draw a distinction between the kinds of benefits received, acceptorum beneficiorum delectus habendi sunt* (Cic.): *the most essential distinction between man and the brute creation is our possession of reason and speech, nulla re longius absumus a naturâ ferarum, quam ratione et oratione* (Cic.): *what is the distinction between a liar and a perjurer? quid interest inter mendacem et perjurum? the distinction is more easily felt than explained, qualis differentia sit* (e. g., *bonestæ et decori*), *facilius intelligi, quam explanari potest* (Cic.): *there is a distinction between, &c., est quod differat inter* (e. g., *justitiam et verecundiam; vid. "there is a difference" between*): *there is a broad difference between, &c., aliquantum interest inter, &c., or nequam idem est* (with accusative and infinitive): *there is too great a distinction between them, pernium interest inter eos: with only this distinction, illo tantum discrimine interposito: without distinction, sine discrimine; promiscue: without distinction of persons, nullius habitâ ratione; delectu omni ac discrimine remoto; omis-*

sis auctoritatibus: without distinction of slave or free, sine discrimine liber an servus esset (or *sit, Lin.*): *to slay all without distinction, omnes promiscue interficere.* || *Note of superiority, ornamentum* (any thing that is an ornament, or bestows honor upon the individual, as rank, title, post of honor, &c.): *insigne* (the visible distinction, or a mark of distinction): *honor* (honor that is conferred on any body): *to treat any body with distinction, maximos or amplissimos alicui habere honores; alicuius præcipuo honore habere or amplissimo honore orare: with all imaginable distinction, omnia ornamenta in alicui congerere* (literally, *to heap distinctions on him*); *also multa ornamenta alicui afficere: distinctions that are given or due to merit, insignia laudis*. JN. *insignia atque ornamenta* (e. g., *honoris*). || *Rank, merit, &c., by which a man is distinguished; by circumlocution. A person of distinction, vir clarus or clarissimus: omnibus rebus ornatus or præcellens: a physician of considerable distinction, medicus arte insignis.* || *Discernment, vid.*

DISTINCTIVE, by circumlocution. A distinctive mark, discrimen: nota. A distinctive badge, insigne. Some distinctive mark may be found even between things that seem exactly alike, res—quæ parca maxime videntur, utque discrimine aliquo discernuntur (Quint., 10, 2, 10). || *Judicious; vid. CLEVER.*

DISTINCTIVELY. Vid. DISTINCTLY. || *DISTINCTLY.* || *Separately from others; singly, separatim* (opposed to *conjunctum*): *seorsum* (opposed to *una*): *singulatim* or *singulatim* (each by itself, &c.): *singulariter* (singly, by itself). || *Expressly, vid.* || *Clearly, clare; perspicue; evidenter; plane; lucide; expresse; dilucide; enodate; enucleato* (SYN. in CLEARLY): *to pronounce words distinctly, exprimere et explanare verba* (Plin., Paneg., 64, 3): *to write to any body (on any subject) distinctly, enucleate per scribere ad aliquem.*

DISTINCTNESS, VID. CLEARNESS.

DISTINGUISH. || *[VID. TO DISCRIMINATE, and (for SYN. and construction) DISCERN. Vid. also, "to make a distinction."]* || *In the sense of selecting and marking out particularly, signare: notare: distinguere* (properly, *to separate by points; hence, to point out by some ornament, to adorn*). || *IMPROPR.* *To separate by some mark of honor or preference, aliquem ornare, in honore habere: honorem alicui habere, tribuere* (to hold any body in honor; honor any body): *aliquem unice diligere* (to esteem and love any body in preference to others): *aliquid insigne facere* (to cause any thing to become prominent): *to distinguish any body greatly, maximos or amplissimos alicui habere honores; alicuius præcipuo honore habere or amplissimo honore ornare. To be distinguished, emînere* (to stand out, as it were, from the rest): *conspici: conspicuum esse* (to be conspicuous; to attract observation and admiration): *conspicuus, on whom or which men's eyes are fixed; not pre-Augustin, Liv., 1, 34; Tac., &c.*: *to be distinguished by any thing, aliquâ re præstare* (above any body, aliquem or alicui; vid. Hert., Hirt., B. G., 8, 6): *aliquâ re excellere, præcellere* (alicui); *aliquâ re insigniri* (of things): *to distinguish one's self in any thing, excellere, florere in re; in certain respects, excellere in quadam genere laudis; above all others, inter omnes or super ceteros excellere; for or by any thing, aliquâ re excellere inter omnes or super omnes; aliquâ re præstare omnibus: to be distinguished above all others in any respect, aliquâ re unius omnium maxime florere: the family is distinguished for this, hæc laus floret in familia.*

DISTINGUISHABLE. || *Capable of being distinguished from other objects; by circumlocution. These things are easily distinguishable, harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio: this is easily distinguishable from that, quid inter hoc et illud intersit, facile distinguatur: these things seem to be hardly distinguish-*

esse, hæc quo pacto discernere ac separare possim, nescio: *these things are not distinguishable from those*, hæc ab illis nullo discrimine separantur: *these things are distinguishable by the mind, but are, in reality, identical*, hæc cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt: *hardly distinguishable*, difficilis ad distinguendum. || *Distinguishable by the sight*, aliquid oculis judicari potest (Cæs.); aspectabilis; quod cerni potest. *Not distinguishable*, quod oculis judicari non potest: *the direction in which it flows is not distinguishable by the eye*, oculis, in utram partem fluit, judicari non potest (Cæs.). [Vid. VISIBILE.] ¶ Notabilis = remarkable, notable, in Cicero; but in Seneca, adspice nobilissimum civitatum fundamenta vii notabiliora.

DISTINGUISHED, clarus (by birth, station, riches, talents, and other external advantages; opposed to obscurus): nobilis (by merits; opposed to ignobilis): emicinus: excellens: præcellens: præclarus: præstans (are *quick expressions of excellence, superiority*): eximius: egregius (are *expressions of warmth, praise; egregius implying enthusiastic praise; eximius, admiration*); all these are applied strictly to only good qualities, unless ironically: unicus: insignis: singularis (are *in different, and may heighten praise as well as blame, Dod.*): a distinguished physician, medicus arte insignis: a very distinguished person, vir omnibus rebus ornatus: præcellens: a year distinguished by great events, annus magnis rebus insignis: the distinguished men in the state, lumina civitatis: in a distinguishing manner, insigniter: egregie: eximie.

DISTORT, detorquere (properly and improperly): distorquere (properly, twist away from each other; to separate by twisting; e.g., oculos, the eyes; labra, the lips; rare): depravare (figuratively, to give any thing a wrong direction, and thus deform it, aliquid narrando): perverse interpretari (figuratively, to misinterpret). To distort the limbs, partes corporis detorquere; membra distorquere: to distort an expression, verbum in pejus detorquere: to distort every thing maliciously, omnia calumniando detorquere. Sometimes avertere, avocare, smovere, deducere, abducere, or detrahere.

DISTORTED, distortus (e.g., oculi distorti or perversi; and absolutely, sapientes, etiam si distortissimi sunt, &c., Cic.).

DISTORTION, distortio: depravatio. SYN. IN DISTORT.

DISTRACT, distrahere (draw in different directions; hence, improperly, of dissipating the thoughts and perplexing the mind by presenting different objects to them; e.g., alieuius industriam in plura studia; animum in contrarias sententias); alieuius distrahere: to distract one's attention; alieuius distrahere: to distract one's mind from concentrating itself, as it were, on what it would like to do). JN. distrahere et divellere: distringere (by turning the attention to more than one object at once): to be distracted by important business of various kinds, multis et magnis negotiis distentum esse: to send Hannibal to distract the attention of the Romans, Hannibalem mittere—ad distringendos Romanos (Liv., 35, 18): to be distracted by sorrow, distineri et divelli dolore (Cic.); occupations of a distracting nature, occupationes (as Plin., Ep., 6, 15, 1); to distract any body's thoughts from his grief, animum alieuius a curis ac sollicitudinibus abducere; alieuius oblectare (to try to produce feelings of a pleasant nature in order to counteract any unpleasant ones). || To make mad, in insaniam alieuius agere.

DISTRACTED, *aliena agens (doing or carrying on something else): *aliena cogitans (thinking of something else): variatæ et dissimilitudine rerum deductus (having one's attention divided by a variety of dissimilar objects: vid. Cic., De Invent., 2, 36, 109): negotiis distentus, distractus (by business): in plura studia distractus (by pursuits, after Cic., De Or., 1, 59, 250). To be distracted, *aliena agere; *aliena cogitare (with the distinction explained above); occupationibus distentum

esse; a negotiis distractum esse: to answer in a distracted manner, *aliena respondere: to speak, &c., aliena loqui. || *Frantic*, mente captus, or alienatus; vesanus; insanus; vécors; delirus (SYN. in MAN): to be distracted, mente captum or alienatum esse; insanire; delirare: to make any body quite distracted, in insaniam alieuius agere. Vid. TO MADDEN. DISTRACEDLY. Vid. FRANTICLY, MADLY.

DISTRACTION. || *Want of attention*, animus non attentus (inattention): *animus variatæ rerum deductus: *animus alienis rebus distentus.

DISTRACTNESS. Vid. MADNESS.

DISTRAIN, bona alieuius vendere or (Gell.) venum distrahere (to sell a debtor's property; vid. Gai., 2, 134): in possessionem rerum debitoris mitti (his was sold of creditors put in possession of their debtors' property for thirty days, within which a sale was to be advertised and made; vid. Dict. of Antiqu., p. 165, under bonorum emptio): pignus capere [vid. under DISTRAIN]: aliquid commissio tollere or commissio vindicare (to seize goods, &c., for non-payment of taxes, Scaev., Dig., 19, 2, 61, extr.; Paul., Dig., 39, 4, 11): also committere (e.g., ne prædia in publicum committerentur, Paul., Dig., 3, 5, 12): distrahere, commissio (e.g., hypothecæ commissio = "quæ in potestatem creditoris veniunt ob omissionem solutionis ad diem dictam" but this is when there was a clause to that effect in the deed): property that has been distrained, quod pro commissio tenetur; quod cecidit or venit in commissum. Any body's goods have been distrained, alieuius bona venierunt; alieuius necessitate juris bonorum venditionem passus est (Gai., 2, 134). Vid. EXECUTION (legal).

DISTRAINER, qui commissio tollit or vindicat aliquid: qui bona alieuius vendit.

DISTRRAINT, commissum (the sum that the imperial "fiscus" claimed for non-payment of taxes, &c.; vid. DISTRAIN): bonorum venditio (when the goods distrained are sold): pignoris capio or capcio (vid. Gai., 4, 28). A distraint has been levied on any body, alieuius bona venierunt (vid. Gai., 2, 134); alieuius necessitate juris bonorum venditionem passus est (ib.). The "publicani" possessed the right of distraint for non-payment of taxes, data est pignoris capcio publicanis vectigalium publicorum populi Romani adversus eos, qui aliqua lege vectigalia debent (Gai., 2, 134). Though the pledge was taken as a security for payment, there must have been a power of sale in case of non-payment, Dict. Antiqu., p. 734, a). To levy a distraint, commissio tollere aliquid: bona alieuius vendere: to order a distraint to be levied, constituere, ut liceat bona alieuius vendere (Gai., 2, 167). Vid. Dict. Antiqu., p. 165, under bonorum emptio.

DISTRESS. || *Calamity*; vid. CALAMITY or AFFLICTION. To be in distress, in miseria esse or versari; in summa infelicitate versari; iniquissimè fortunâ uti; in angustias adduci: in the greatest distress, in summas angustias adduci: to relieve any body's distress, alieuius a miseria vindicare; ex miseriis eripere: I do not know how to get out of my distress, nescio quomodo me expellam ex re: to be in distress about any body or any thing, laborare de aliquo or de aliqua re (also laborare, absolutely, to be anxiously concerned about any body or any thing): to be in distress for any thing, laborare ab aliqua re (e.g., for corn, water, &c.): my only distress is for you, nihil laboro, nisi ut tu salvus sis: in the distress of the country, difficult rei publicæ tempore: general distress, publica clades or clades atque calamitas. || *Pecuniary distress*. [Vid. POVERTY.] To be in distress, in angustis esse; angustus se habere; ad inopiam reductum esse: in great distress, in summa mendicitate esse: mendicitatem perire: not to let any body suffer distress, victum alieui suppedicare; dare aliquid, unde utatur: to relieve any body's distress, or any body that is in distress, alieuius inopiam optulari (as to poverty). || *Danger*. vid. To be in distress,

laborare: a signal of distress, *periculum signum: to give a signal of distress, *aliquid re periculi significationem facere. || *Law term* [vid. DISTRRAINT]. || *Thing seized*, pignus (general term, the pledge, in general).

DISTRESS, v. || *To make miserable* [vid. TO AFFLICT]. || *To distract*, vid. || *TO BE DISTRESSED*, laborare (to be in distressing or difficult circumstances; especially as military technical term: to be distressed for corn, laborare ab frumentaria: ships are distressed, tirremus laborant, Cæs.: our men are distressed, nostri laborant): alieui me valde conturbat; alieui me sollicitat, or sollicitum habet, or anxium ac sollicitum habet; sollicitus sum et angor; anxio animo et sollicito sum; angri or animo angri; se afflictere or afflicti: about any thing, anxie ferre aliquid: to be distressed (as to circumstances, &c.) [vid. "to be in DISTRESSES"] : I am much distressed about your health, incredibili sum sollicitudine de tua valetudine; in valetudo (id. valetudo) tua me valde conturbat: to make any body quite distressed, non mediocri curâ pellere alieuius animum: distressed circumstances, res familiaris affecta, perturbata: to be distressed for money, de pecuniâ laborare; in summa difficultate nummaria esse. || *DISTRESSED*, sollicitus; ægritudine affectus, ager animo or animi. [Vid. MISERABLE.] Don't be distressed, ne sis perturbatus.

DISTRESSFUL. Vid. DISTRESSING. DISTRESSING, peracerbus: acerbissimus (painful); molestissimus: difficilis (hard to bear; e.g., quam difficile peris que videntur calamitatum societas). To find one's self in a distressing position, fortunâ graviter afflicti esse: any thing is distressing (= creates a distressing feeling), male afflictor aliqua re: distressing events, acerbitate: it is distressing to me, hoc mihi dolet; valde dolendum est; hoc me valde conturbat: a distressing situation, res misere; tempora misera [vid. DISTRESS]: a distressing dream, somnium tumultuosum (Scaev.) anxius is used sometimes in this sense by Liv., but not by Cic.; anxie cure, Liv., 1, 56): to feel a distressing fear, cruciati timoris angri (Cic., Off., 2, 7, 25): nothing more distressing could have happened to me, or nothing could be more distressing to me, nihil acerbius or nihil ad dolorem acerbius mihi accidere potuit.

DISTRESSINGLY, graviter; acerbè; dolenter. To be distressingly ill, laborare; graviter esse ægrum.

DISTRIBUTE, distribuere (e.g., populum in quinque classes; pecuniam in iudices; exercitum in civitates; frumentum civitatibus): dividere: partiti: distipere: describere: dispensare: digere (e.g., cibum in omnes membrorum partes): disponere (e.g., vigillas per urbem, stationes portis): largiri: dlargiri (to distribute liberally; of money, &c., largiri, Pers.). [SYN. IN DIVIDE.] To distribute equally, æqualiter partiiri or distipiri (e.g., prædium); to distribute the voting tablets, tabellâs diribere.

DISTRIBUTEIT, divider (especially of an appointed person to distribute lands and other presents among the people, &c.): largitor (he that spends of his own accord): diribitor (of the voting tablets).

DISTRIBUTION, partitio: distributio: descriptio [SYN. IN TO DIVIDE] (Ipsa divisio is foreign to standard prose in this meaning, and digestio only occurs in conjunction with ciborum): assignatio (to divide into estates or landed property, agrum): dispensatio (e.g., annuus, Liv., 10, 11): largitio (the distribution of money, largesses, &c.). Equal distribution of the booty, æqualibus prædæ partitio.

DISTRIBUTIVE; e.g., distributive justice, *iustitia eorum cuique tribuens.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, distribuite (Cic.). DISTRICT, circums: ambitus: ager: territorium (territory): regio (region): provincia (province): conventus (circum, department): munera partes (the particular sphere or province of one's office). ¶ If in a more extended sense of the word, terra, fines are also used: but ditto must be avoided.

DISTRUST, v., diffidere, perfect, diff

non vult (not to feel confidence in; to have one's doubts about; opposed to confide; mostly with dative, but ablative voluntate, *Cæs.*, *B. C.* 1, 12, 2, is the reading of several good MSS.; so *Suet.*, occasione; *Tac.*, paucitate cohortum. *It has not the meaning of "not to believe":* non credere: fidem non habere (not to believe): to somewhat distrust, subdiffidere (*Cic.*): to distrust any body, diffidere alicui or alicujus fidei: de fide alicujus dubitare (no doubt any body's sincerity): alicui fidem non habere (to have no faith in any body): to distrust any body altogether, summe diffidere alicui: I distrust myself, mihi ipse diffido. Distrusting himself, sibi ipse diffidit.

DISTRUST, *s.*, diffidentia; in anything, alicujus rei (it only denotes the want of faith or confidence in the capability, sufficiency, or sincerity of any body or of any thing. In *Cicero* (*Tusc.*, 4, 37, 83, and *De Invent.*, 2, 54, 163), and even so late as *Justin* [1, 8, 10], it is only used for want of confidence in one person and fate, in contradistinction to fiducia; i. e., self-confidence; a fides parva (little faith or confidence): a spicio (suspicion). To entertain: a spicio diffidere; some distrust, subdiffidere: to feel distrust of any body, diffidere alicui or alicujus fidei: de fide alicujus dubitare (to doubt any body's sincerity); alicui fidem non habere (to place no faith or belief in any body): to feel great distrust of any body, summe diffidere alicui: I feel distrust of myself, mihi ipse diffido: with distrust, diffidenter (especially in one's self or any thing relating to one's self; e. g., one's good fortune, &c.): from distrust, diffidentia: whatever causes or excites distrust or suspicion, suspiciosus.

DISTRUSTFUL, diffidens; diffusus: of any body or any thing, alicui or alicujus rei (in a single case = not having confidence in the capability, sufficiency, or sincerity of a person or an object: men distrustful of themselves, homines diffisi ipsi sibi): timidus (fearful, timid): suspiciosus (suspicious; both as abiding qualities). *JN.* timidus et diffidens; timidus suspiciosusque. Distrustful of one's self, ipse sibi diffidens or diffusus; dubitans et ipse sibi diffidens. To be distrustful, diffidere (in a single case; vid. To Distrust); of any body or any thing, alicui or alicujus rei: suspiciosum esse (to be of a distrustful or suspicious nature or disposition): to be somewhat distrustful, subdiffidere.

DISTRUSTFULLY, diffidenter; timide; suspiciose. *JN.* timide et diffidenter.

DISTURB, turbare (introduce confusion, &c., also of disturbing water, aquam limo, *Hor.*, flumen imbre, *Or.*; and, figuratively, pacem, voluntatem, aliquid in republica; and of the mind, inopinato malo turbatus, mente turbatus): disturbare (to bring into disorder by violent separation; e. g., concionem, sortes): perturbare (to bring into complete confusion; provinciam, civitatem, otium; also, figuratively, the mind, animum; any body, aliquid): interpellare (properly, to interrupt a person speaking; but, figuratively, to interrupt a person in an action, aliquid; and also to break up the assembly, comitia [of a tribune]: to disturb any body in the exercise of a right or in his right, interpellare alicquem in jure suo; *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 1, 44): impedire (to hinder; aliquid or aliquid; aliquid a re: to disturb any body in the discharge of his official duties, impedire alicquem a munere): vexare (not to leave in peace; e. g., gallinam, a hen while sitting; also, aliquid, to harass). To disturb the state, civitatem (or rempublicam) conturbare or perturbare; rempublicam miscere; any body's plans or projects, rationes alicui conturbare; every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere; to disturb the minds, animos implicare or confundere; also, mentem turbare; animum perturbare. To disturb a wasp's nest, crabrones irritare (literally, hornets used proverbially, *Plaut.*, *Amph.*, 2, 2, 83). Disturbed in one's mind, mente turbata; mente captus: I am quite disturbed in my mind, sum animo conturbato et incerto: not to disturb the peace, pacem or pacis fidem servare: to disturb it, pacem (con-

cordiam) turbare: don't disturb me! noli me turbare; omite me! any body's peace of mind is not disturbed, in animo alicujus est pax placidissima: to disturb any body's rest, or any body in his sleep, e somno excitare alicquem (*Cic.*): alicujus quietem turbare (*Prop.*, 1, 3, 17): men's minds are still disturbed, mentes nondum resedunt: to disturb some men's tranquillity, alicquorum concordiam turbare or disjungere: to disturb the public peace or tranquillity, tumultum injicere civitati (*Cic.*): quietem publicam turbare is not Latin: to be perpetually disturbing any body, aliquid semper lacerare; aliquid quiescere or conquirere non pati (to leave him no peace): Britain was never in a more disturbed and critical state, non sane alias exercitator magisque in ambiguo fuit Britannia (*Tac.*).

DISTURBANCE. *As* aet, turbatio: perturbatio (the act of troubling, confusing; e. g., the tranquillity of the state, otii; of the order of things, ordinis perturbatio) interpellatio (interruption [as act, and also as circumstance] by the interencing of an event or the intervention of a person): impedimentum (hinderance; a circumstance or occurrence of a disturbing nature). Without any disturbance (= interruption), sine ulla interpellatione: to cause a disturbance in any thing, aliquid interpellare (to interrupt any thing) or impedire (to hinder). *As* state, tumultus (noisy uproar, especially threatening or causing a breach of the public peace). *JN.* motus ac tumultus (*Cic.*); strepitus ac tumultus (*Cæs.*); terror ac tumultus (*Liv.*): turba (and, when used indefinitely, turbæ; plural; interruption of public order). *JN.* turba ac tumultus (*Cic.*); turba et confusio rerum (*Cic.*); turbæ atque seditiones (of seditious disturbances, *Sall.*): turbæ atque discordiæ (*Tac.*). An exciter of disturbances, turbæ ac tumultus concitator: to excite disturbances in the camp, efflicere turbas in castris: to make a disturbance (by noisy, passionate language, &c.), tumultuari: that no disturbance may be made, ne quid turbæ fiat (*Plaut.*): what is all this disturbance? quid hoc tumultus est (*Enn.*, where it is tumultus) a general disturbance, omnium rerum perturbatio: to cause a general disturbance, omnia miscere et turbare: disturbance of mind, conturbatio mentis (*Labe*labefactio is the disturbance as act or cause of the disturbed state of things, *Quint.*, 8, 4, 14): to cause a disturbance in the state, civitatem perturbare; rempublicam labefactare, or conturbare, or quassare (to shake), or dilacerare (to tear it to pieces): to cause ruinous political disturbances in one's country, lacerare patriam.

DISTURBER, turbator (he who troubles any thing; e. g., the peace, tranquillity, pacis, otii): interpellator (he who interrupts any thing by his intervention; e. g., sermonis): interventor (of an uncalled-for or annoying intruder; one who annoys by his visits): feminine, turbatrix: interpellatrix. A disturber of the peace, pacis turbator (properly): repubblicam turbare: turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii (a sort of fire-brand in the state); homo turbulentus: turbæ ac tumultus concitator; turbamur auctor (one who excites the minds of the populace; the author of disturbance in general).

DISUNION. *As* Separation, vid. *State of being disunited* (improperly); of disagreement, disjunctio: alienatio (*Cic.*): disjunctio animorum (*Cic.*): discordia: dissidium: dissensio. *JN.* dissidium ac dissensio: dissociati civium animi (disunion in a state, that has been promoted by any body). To cause disunion, ordinem concordiam disjungere (to set the different classes at variance).

DISUNITE, TRANS. *To separate*, disjungere: dirimere: dissociare, &c. (*Vid.* To SEPARATE.) *To part friends*, &c., discordes reddere: dissociare (to disturb the social relationship between two or more individuals): alicquorum concordiam disjungere (e. g., of the different classes in a state, ordinem, *Cic.*). To disunite persons, dissociare, disjungere alicquem ab alio or a familiaritate alicujus: aliena-

re alicquem or voluntatem alicujus ab alio. *To be disunited*, dissociari: alienari ab alio: distrahi cum alio: discordare: they are disunited, discordia inter eos orta est; discordant inter se; discordes inter se facti sunt: to reconcile friends that have been disunited by the wickedness of men, distractos perfidia hominum amicos rursus in pristinum concordiam reducere: *its disunited citizens*, dissociati animi civium or patriæ discordans (the state itself, *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 1, 9, 2): a state disunited by party feelings, civitas aliorum alias partes fovendum factionibus discors (*Liv.*, 33, 48, *ext.*).

DISUNITE, INTRANS. *Vid.* To SEPARATE, intrans.

DISUSAGE, *As* Desuetudo, vid. To DISUSE.

To fall into disuse (of a law, situ et senio emori: abolescere et reliqui (*Gell.*, 20, 1). *Want of use or practice*, by circumlocution. The power of memory is weakened by disuse, memoria minuitur, nisi emet exerceas.

DISUSE, *r.*, detrahere alicui alicujus rei consuetudinem: a consuetudine alicujus rei alicquem abducere: deducere alicquem aliquid: desuescere (e. g., [hunc] desuevit, ne quo ad cenam iret, &c., *Titin.* ap. *Non.*): mostly in past participle, desueta arma, &c.

DITCH, fossa (general term): fossa inclis: incle (for water; e. g., in the field). A small ditch, fossula: a covered ditch, fossa cæca (opposed to fossa patens): to make a ditch, fossam facere, ducere (in the *Silver Age*, fossam premere, deprimere, percutere; vid. *Burmamn*, *Quint.*, *Decl.*, 3, 16, p. 72: incle ducere, *Ulp.*): to open or clear out ditches, inclia aperire: to make a ditch before any thing, fossam præducere; around any thing, fossâ cingere or circumducere aliquid.

DITCH, *v.*, fossam (fossas) ducere, facere.

DITCHER, fossor (general term for digger).

DITHYRAMB, poema dithyrambicum: dithyrambus.

DITHYRAMBIC, dithyrambicus.

DITANY, dictamnus or -um (*origanum dictamnus, *Linna.*).

DITTY, canticum: cantilena: cantinula. *Vid.* SONG.

DIVAN, *concilium summum (Turcarum).

DIVARICATE, divaricare (transitively, *Cic.*; intransitively, *Varr.*; nec cujus angulo divaricant).

DIVARICATION. By circumlocution with divaricare. *Difference* of opinion. *Vid.* DIFFERENCE.

DIVE, *v.* To dive into any thing, se mergere in aliquid or in aliquid re (to plunge into); also, se mergere in aquam: subire aquam (to go under the water in general): urinari (if to remain for some time; e. g., as divers): inuinarum in aliquid (e. g., in lacu, Col.; of birds): to dive for pearls, *margaritas conquirere. *Fig.* To penetrate, penetrare: intrare: assequi or percipere aliquid (to follow with one's understanding, to reach mentally, to perceive): perspicere (to look through any thing): to dive into a subject; into the nature of any thing, alte descendere in aliquid: penetrare in or ad aliquid: alicujus rei primas causas conquirere (e. g., naturæ, *Cic.*): persequi aliquid (e. g., stirpium naturas, *Cic.*): rerum naturam evolovere; accuratus or subtilis investigare aliquid: aliquid investigare et perscrutari: to dive into any body's thoughts, explorare quid agat aliquis (quid moliat); also, alicujus animum or ingenium perspicere.

DIVER, urinans: urinator (by profession): these pearls are procured by divers. he margaritæ urinatorum curâ petuntur (*Plin.*). *A water-fowl*, mergus (*Juv.*).

DIVERGE, abire in diversas partes: abire in contrarias partes: divaricare (used intransitively, *Varr.*): refringi (of rays that fall on a reflecting surface, and thence diverge or are reflected): lines that diverge from the centre, lineæ quæ ex centro emittuntur (*Plin.*; where the divergency is only implied). A genealogical tree

risks with a single stem, and then branches out into two diverging lines, arripuara cognationum diverso limite in duas lineas separatur.

DIVERGENCE, *f* declinatio (*general DIVERGENCE, f* term for divergence from a straight line in general).

DIVERGENT. *By the present participle of the verbs in TO DIVERGE.*

DIVERS. *Vid. SEVERAL.*

DIVERSE. *Vid. DIFFERENT.*

DIVERSIFICATION. *By circumlocution, unless varietas, commutatio, or immutatio will serve.*

DIVERSIFY. *|| Distinguish, vid. || Varietate, vary, distinguere. JN. variare et mutare; variare et distinguere (e. g., graviora opera lusbis jocisque distinguere; variare otium labore, laborem otio). [Vid. TO CHANGE: TO VARY.] To diversify (= to vary, in oratory) a subject (with regard to expression and thought), orationem variare ac distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus; orationem ornare (or exornare). [Vid. TO EMBELLISH.] || Diversified, varius (properly, of variegated colors; then of what is changing and of different sorts: *¶* it must not be mistaken for diversus; i. e., entirely different). JN. multiplex varietate; varius et multiplex (the latter, opposed to simplex).*

DIVERSION. *|| A turning from its course, derivatio (of a river, luminis); deductio (e. g., rivorum a fonte, Albanæ aque, Ctc.). || Sport, ludus; oblectatio; oblectamentum: voluptas (pleasure, delight): animi relaxatio (mental relaxation). [Vid. AMUSEMENT.] || Military term; e. g., to make a diversion, hostem distingere; hostes distinguere.*

DIVERT. *|| To turn off from any course, flectere; declinare aliquem or aliquid de re (¶ declinare, in this sense, not Ciceroonian; but Livy, si quo inde agmen declinare voluissim; and Quintilian, neque spe neque metu declinatus animus): animum et cogitationes avocare a re (with reference to the mind) to divare (of rivers, &c.; also improperly, rem in aliquid); deducere (to lead or move astray); avertere (to give a different direction): abducere; abstrahere (to divert entirely); avocare (to call off); aliquem ab aliâ re: to any thing, ad aliquid. Also of "diverting forces some other way" [Davies], milites ad aliud bellum avocare, Liv.). To divert the course of a river, flumen derivare, avertere; aquam de fluvio or ex flumine derivare (to lead off the water): to divert the river from its usual, or into another channel, flumen novo alveo avertere: to divert any body from his purpose, aliquem a consilio revocare: not to allow one's self to be diverted from one's purpose, perstare in aliâ re. || Hence, to turn the mind from any thing it is intent on, distrabere (e. g., alieujus industriam in plura studia); aliquem distingere (to distract his attention); distringere aliquem (to occupy with more than one object). To divert any body's mind from his grief, animum alieujus a curis or a solitudine abducere; aliquem oblectare. || Hence, to amuse, vid.*

DIVERTING. *Vid. ENTERTAINING.*

DIVERTISEMENT. *Vid. DIVERSION.*

DIVEST. *|| PROPRI. STRIP (of clothes, &c.), spoliare veste or vestibus; exuere aliquem veste; also, detrachere alieui vestem; nudare aliquem. [SYN. IN STRIP.] || Fig. To deprive, vid. To divest one's self of any thing, decedere aliâ re or de aliâ re (e. g., of one's estates, de suis bonis; of one's rights, jure suo or de suo bonis); also, aliquid missum lare, mittere (to let any thing go, give it up): to divest one's self of all cares, onus curas deorsum deponere; of the command, imperium deponere: to divest any body of all his possessions, aliquem omnibus bonis evertre or expellere (to turn him out of his estates); also, aliquem de fortunis omnibus deturbare. In Livy and in later writers, exuere aliquem (e. g., agro paterno avitque, Liv.; avitis bonis, Tac.: patrimonio, Suet.); of former habits, a pristina consuetudine deflectere: to divest a subject of its sophistical arguments, capti-*

ones discutere: to divest of any deceptive appearances, in lucem proferre; aperire (opposed to operire): to be divested of their deceptive appearance (illum) quo tefellarent, exuere mentium colorem (Quint): to divest any body of an office, abrogare alieui munus; of the command, adimere alieui imperium. For my part, I can not divest myself of the notion that, &c., mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest, with accusative and infinitive (e. g., esse deos, Cic.) (¶ in the Silver Age, exuere was used in almost every meaning of our "divest," and as several such applications are found in Cicero, it is correct in this sense; e. g., to divest one's self of one's human feeling, humanitatem or hominem exuere, Cic.); to divest one's self of a title or dignity, &c., dignitatem suam destituere (Sen. Ep. 36, in.); to divest one's self of an erroneous opinion, off fear, &c., dejicere, depellere aliquid (vid. Cic., Ecl., p. 109).

DIVESTURE. *by circumlocution with verbs under DIVEST.*

DIVIDE. *|| To part an entire thing, dividere (to separate, so that the parts are distinct and can be discerned each by itself; also, of things that divide an object, or separate two things; e. g., to divide the river in two arms (speaking of a piece of land), flumen in duas partes; cf. TO SEPARATE): partiri (partire not Ciceroonian, except in partibus (passive), to divide a whole into smaller parts, so that these parts may bear a proper proportion to each other; e. g., a body, corpus; aliquid in membra: to divide the genus into different species, genus in species; then, also = to divide (any thing) with any body; vid. below). JN. partiri ac dividere (e. g., the whole genus into species, genus universon in species); dispartire or dispartiri (to separate into parts): distribuere (to divide a whole in such a manner that every one receives a proportionate quantity; to divide in a proper manner): describere (to point out by writing how a whole is, or is to be divided, and to whom the parts belong, or are to belong; e. g., annum in duodecim menses; terram in regiones): dispensare (to weigh out, as it were; hence, to divide proportionately, pecuniam, nummos, fontem inter incolas): sejungere, disjungere (to part what was united). To divide into parts, in partes dividere; into two, three, four parts, aliquid in duas, tres, quatuor partes dividere; aliquid bifariam or bipartito, trifariam or tripartito, quadrifariam or quadripartito dividere, dispartire: to divide into equal parts, æqualiter dispartire (e. g., the booty, prædam): to divide any thing into two equal parts, æquâ portione dividere aliquid: to divide any thing into twelve equal parts, aliquid in duodecim partes æqualiter dividere: to divide any thing in equal portions among several persons, aliquid æquâ portione dispensare (literally, to weigh it out to them, with dative of the person): to divide any thing "ad infinitum," dispartiri aliquid in infinita: to divide (any thing) with any body, partiri cum aliquo (to share, or go shares with any body; also without accusative, as in English "to go shares," not mentioning the object); dividere aliquid cum aliquo (e. g., one's bread, &c., cum esuriente panem suum). To divide among themselves (of several), partiri inter se: to divide any thing among themselves, aliquid inter se dividere, or partiri, or dispartiri: to divide any thing among several persons, partiri or dispartiri aliquid inter, &c. [vid. the following section of this article = TO DISTRIBUTE]: to divide one's time between labor and recreation, tempora laboris voluptatisque dispartire: the whole day is divided between sleeping and reading, totus dies inter stratum et lectonem divisis est: to divide Asia into provinces, civitates Asiæ in provincias describere: to divide a question, a bill, &c., into two (that the votes may be taken separately), sententiam dividere: the opinions are divided, sententiam in diversum tenduntur; sententia variantur: to divide into four classes, dispartire aliquid in quatuor genera; a speech into its heads, orationem in sua membra: the people into five classes, populum in quinque classes distribuere: to divide one's*

time according to one's occupations, negotia cum tempore committeri: to divide into "decursus," or companies of ten, decurari; into "centuriae," or bodies of a hundred men, centuriare. || To divide itself, themselves; or to be divided, dividi (to be divided, general term): dissidere: discrepare: distrahi (to be divided in opinion). Historians are divided in their opinions as to whether . . . or, utrum . . . an, &c., auctores in diversum trahunt (Liv.); persons are divided in their sentiments, expectations, &c., alius in aliam partem mente atque animo trahitur (Ces.): to divide itself into two arms, in duas partes dividi (of a river); also, in duas ora discurrere (to discharge itself by two mouths or streams): se findere (to via in ambas partes se findit, Virg.): to be divided into two classes or parties, in duas partes discedere: to divide themselves, discedere (= in duas partes, in manipulos, &c.: of persons; also, improperly, of things, hæc quatuor velut proposita . . . in duo genera discedunt, Quint); the opinions in the Senate were divided, duo sententiarum senatum distinebant. || To separate, to keep apart, dividere (e. g., seniores a junioribus, Liv.): dirimere: separare: secernere: discernere: discludere: secludere: sejungere: disjungere: segregare: distinguere. [SYN. IN SEPARATE.] ¶ Dispersere is unclassical for dividere, discludere. The River Garonne divides the territory of the Gauls from that of the Aquitani, Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen dividit: Spain is divided from Africa by a strait, Hispania ab Africa angusto diremta freto: the Alps, that divide Italy from Gaul, Alpes, quas Italiani a Galliâ adjungunt: the river which divides the realms of Jugurtha and of Bocchus, flumen, quod Jugurthæ Bocchique regnum disjungit: divided into two, three, &c., bipartitus, tripartitus, quadripartitus, quinquèpartitus. || To divide among, dividere (e. g., agros, bona virum, &c.; vid. DISTRIBUTE): to divide the property or estates among the soldiers, the plaintiffs, &c., bona militibus, bona inter accusatores dividere: to divide the recruits among the legions, triones inter legiones dispartire: to divide land among the people, jugera in homines describere: to divide equally, fairly, æqualiter partiri or dispartiri (e. g., the booty, prædam; money, pecuniam, nummos). || To disunite by discord, discordes reddere: dissociare: dissociare, distrahere, aliquem ab aliquo. [Vid. DISUNITE.] Divided, distractus (e. g., distracti peridiâ hominum amici): discordans (e. g., patria, Tac. Ann., 1, 9, 2): a state divided by factions, civitas aliorum alias partes foventium factionibus discors (Liv., 33, 48, extr.). || In arithmetic, dividere: to divide by 100, aliquid in centum partes dividere (f. Hur.).

DIVIDE, INTR., discedere: decedere: abire (to go away): discedere inter se (to go away in different directions, to go different ways): dividi. || To vote by dividing (of the Senate), discedere (the form was, qui hoc censetis, illic transite; qui alia omnia in hanc partem. Plin. Ep., 8, 14): To order the Senate to divide, patres in sententiam discedere or ire i. b. ro: to divide with any body, discedere alieuius sententiam (general term, Liv.); ire in alieujus sententiam (Cic., Fam., 1, 2): to divide against any body or any question, discedere in alia omnia: a great majority divides against a question, de re aliqua frequentes (sc. patres) cunt in alia omnia (Cic., Fam., 1, 2): a great majority divides with Hortensius, in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures cunt (Cic., Fam., 1, 2): to insist on the house dividing (on a question), discessionem facere (ib.).

DIVIDEND. *|| In arithmetic, "numerus dividendus. || Interest paid on a certain amount of capital, usura: fenus [vid. INTEREST]: ¶ fenus is the gain or profit arising from a loan; the interest with reference to the creditor who receives it; hence it comes near = to our "dividend;" the interest with reference to the debtor is usura.*

DIVIDER. *|| He who divides any thing into portions, qui partitur*

partitor is *without sufficient authority*, since in *Cic. Vat.* 5, 12, portor is undoubtedly the correct reading. || *One who deals out, divisor (an appointed person to distribute landed property, presents, &c., among the people).* [*vid.* also, **DISTRIBUTOR.] || *A disuniter. Vid. DISTURBER.***

DIVINATION, divinatio: vaticinatio: auguratio (*from the flight of birds*): praedictio (*a prophecy, in general*). || **Conjectural presage, conjectio**: conjectura (*relating to profane matters*). *Vid. CONJECTURE.*

DIVINE, *v.*, divinare (*absolutely, Cic. Divin.* 1, 3: aliquid, futura, &c.; also divinare de aliquo re; e. g., de exitu, *Nep.*): praesagire (= "futura ante sentire," *Cic.*; aliquid animo): praesentire (*have a presentiment of*; futura, *Cic.*, aliquid animo, *Cas.*; dolos, *Virg.*): praecipere (*to anticipate by a happy conjecture*; e. g., the enemy's plans, consilia hostium, *Cic.*): cogitatione praecipere (e. g., futura, *Cic.*): opinionione praecipere (*Cas.*): conijcere: conjectare: conjecturâ asequi or consequi (*to arrive at anything by conjectures*). *To divine any body's meaning, &c., ad sensum opinionemque alicujus penetrare (Cic. Partit., 36, 123): that is not easy to determine, horum difficilis est conjectura.*

DIVINE, *adj.*, divinus (*properly and improperly*): coelestis (*heavenly*). || *If divine is used hyperbolically of a profane object, use the superlative of the words in FINE or BEAUTIFUL*; e. g., venustissimus, &c., or by eximius, &c. [*vid. INCOMPARABLE*]. *Our mind is of divine origin, a Deo animos haustos et libatos habemus; ex divinitate animos habatos et acceptos habemus: divine inspiration, a flatus or instinctus divinus: by divine inspiration, divinitus (adv., Cic. Att., 1, 16); numine, or spiritu divino flatus, or instinctus: divine service, deorum (with us, Dei) cultus: to attend divine service, sacris adesse: a divine sentence, divinitus dictum. Vid. HEAVENLY.*

DIVINE, *s.* || *A theologian, a theologus (Θεολόγος; general term)*: "literarum sanctarum studiosus (one who studies theology); also rerum divinarum or sacrarum interpres. || *A clergyman, sacerdos (general term for priest)*: clericus: ecclesiasticus: sacrarum antistes (*belonging to the clergy, Ecc.*): divines, clerici: clericus: ecclesiasticus (*Ecc.*).

DIVINELY (e. g., divinely inspired), divinitus. || *Improperly, eximie; egregie. Vid. INCOMPARABLY.*

DIVINER, vates (*inspired by a god; vaticinator quod Pont., 1, 1, 42*): divinus (*one who has naturally the gift of prediction, which, however, he may also cultivate by art*): fâtidicus (*he who foretells the fate of men*): sortilegus (*by the medium of lots*): augur (*a public augur, who discloses the future by observing the flight of birds, or interprets the will of the gods from other phenomena*): haruspex (*who interprets the will of the gods by inspecting the bowels, &c., of the animals at a sacrifice*): extispex (*with particular reference to divination from the entrails only*): hariolus (*a ragrant fortune-teller, like our gipsies*): the tales of a diviner, effata vatum.

DIVING-BELL, * testa urinatorum.

DIVINITY, || *Deity, divi. nomen divinum (divine power, &c.; vid. Gode)*: deitas (*deity*): natura divina (*the essence or nature of God*). *To deny the divinity of Christ, * negare Christum Deum fuisse humanâ specie indutum (after Cic., N. D., 2, 63), or * divinum Christi naturam opugnare. || Theology, theologia; * divinarum rerum doctrina: to attend divinity lectures, * litris sanctis in academiâ operam dare: a divinity student, * literarum sanctarum studiosus.*

DIVIDIBILITY, dividua alicujus rei natura (*after Cic., Tim.* 7, in.).

DIVISIBLE, quod dividi potest, dividuus (*that can be separated, the latter only of bodies*): fissilis (*that may be split, of bodies*): || *divisibiles very late (Ter-tullianus).*

DIVISION, || *The act of dividing into parts, divisio; partitio: dis-*

tributio [*SYN. in to DIVIDE*]. *To make an equal division of anything, aequâ portionem dividere aliquid. || The state of being divided, divisio: directio: directus: separatio: junctio: junctio: junctio. [*SYN. in to DIVIDE*] (in the sense of keeping apart; second section of that article). || That by which any thing is kept apart, paries intergerinus (a wall of division, properly): discrimen (*improperly, distinction*). || The divided part itself, pars: portio: membrum [*SYN. in PART*]. || Scientific division, dispositio (e. g., in rhetoric, architectura, &c.; vid., also, DISPOSITION): distributio (*the arranging every thing in its proper place*): locus (*the principal part of a subject*). The divisions of a literary work, pars (singular): particula (*subdivision or paragraph, in general*): caput (*principal division*): liber (*book or chapter of a larger work*): a divisio in a speech, incisum, articulus (*article*): membrum (*incisum*): divisio in a verse, caesura: incisio (*gramma*). || Distinction, vid. || Technical term in arithmetic, divisio. || Military term, legio (*a Roman legion*): pars exercitus (*a part of the army, in general*): agmen (*if on the march*): in two, three, &c., divisiones, bipartito, tripartito: to march up in three divisions or columns, tripartito agmine or diviso in tres partes exercitu incedere; triplici acie instructa proficisci: by or in divisions, exercitu in partes diviso (e. g., to advance or march up, incedere). || For the purpose of voting (in the Senate), discessio. To insist that a division shall be taken, discessionem facere: no division took place, discessio non facta est (*Cic.*). [*Vid. TO DIVIDE, INTR.*] || Difference, disunio, vid.*

DIVISOR (*in arithmetic*), perhaps * divisor (*as technical term*).

DIVORCEMENT, || divorcium; also **DIVORCE**, || discidium (*considered as a separation*): diffarreatio (*the declaring void, or revocation of a marriage contracted by "confarreatio"*): repudium (*properly of a marriage only contracted, not solemnized; but also SYN. with divorcium*; *Diect. Antiqu.* p. 371, the sending away of a wife): an unexpected divorcement, abruptio matrimonii: to sue for a divorcement, agere de divorcio. *Vid. TO DIVORCE.*

DIVORCE, *v.*, matrimonium or nuptias dirimere: to divorce a wife, divorcium facere cum uxore; repudium remittere uxori; uxorem repudiare; uxorem matrimonio exigere (*vid. Ruhnck., Ter., Hec.* 2, 1, 45); uxorem e matrimonio dimittere (*or, if by force, expellere, to turn her out of doors*): to be divorced, separari coenae et cubiliis discerni (*to be separated a mensa et toro, after Tac., Hist.* 5, 5, 2). || *Fig. To separate forcibly. Vid. TO DIVIDE or TO SEPARATE.*

DIURNAL, diurnus. *Vid. DAILY, adj.*

DIURNALLY, *Vid. DAILY, ad.*

DIVULGE, vulgare: divulgare: perulgare (*to spread the news of any thing*): divulgare, with accessory notion of spreading in all directions; perulgare, in a more extensive sense, through all the world, to let all the world know: e. g., rumorem, rem: evulgare: in vulgus edere (*what was to be kept secret*), significare, declarare, aperire sententiam suam: dicere, quid sentiam de re (*to reveal or declare one's opinion*): palam facere: in lucem or in medium proferre (*to make known, to expose*): aperire: patefacere (*to publish, to reveal, to lay any thing open*). *In. aperire et in lucem proferre: proferre et patefacere: enunciare (*to publish, declare, &c., especially to what ought to be kept secret*, sociorum consilia, mysteria, &c., Cic., rem alicui palam facere, Cato). You must not divulge it, hoc tibi soli dictum puta: any thing is divulged, aliquid in vulgus emanat. || Dicta foras eliminare is poetical only (*Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 25), instead of dicta foras efferre or proferre, to tell tales out of school.*

DIVULGER, vulgare (*e. g., taciti, Or., speaking of Tantalus, who divulged the secrets of the gods*), or by circumlocution, qui famam alicujus rei divulgat; qui ed-

aliquid in vulgus, &c.: blatero (*one who blabs*; *vid. Gell.* 1, 15, extr.).

DIZEN, ornare (*general term*): exornare: distinguere: comere [*vid. BEDIZEN*]: * cultu speciosiore quam pretiosiore ut.



DIZZARD. *Vid. BLOCKHEAD.*

DIZZINESS, vertigo oculorum, or vertigo only. *To cause dizziness, vertiginem facere [*vid. "To make dizzy"*]: to stop dizziness, vertiginem discutere or sedare; offusam oculis caliginem disjicere: one who is subject to dizziness, vertiginosus: to feel a sensation of dizziness, vertiginem corripit.*

DIZZY. || *Of a person feeling so, vertiginosus. To become dizzy, vertiginem corripit: he felt quite dizzy from looking down from such a height, altitudo caliginem oculis offudit: to be dizzy, vertiginem laborare: to make (any body) dizzy, vertiginem facere. || Causing dizziness, vertiginem faciens. A dizzy height, unde despicit vix sine vertiginis oculorum potest (*in Livy*, sine vertiginis quâdam simul oculorum animique); or altitudo oculis caliginem offundens. || Giddy, thoughtless. *Vid. GIDDY.**

DIZZY, *v.* *vid. "To make dizzy," in DIZZY, adj.*

DO, facere: agere: gerere (*facere, facit, to "make," used especially of productive activity; and with reference to the means taken to produce an effect, and to the effect itself, as something abiding; agere, spârâiv, is more general, "to do," "to be doing," with reference to the object pursued and to its occupying, generally, the mind of the agent: also of "actions" that, when done, remain, as ineluctable things, in the memory, not as visible effects. Facere is, however, used absolutely, and with neuter pronouns, &c., in the sense of "do," when "conduct," or the "efforts" of the agent are referred to (faciam, ut potero; multa feci; quæ, &c.; plus, quam feci, facere non possum; and always when "do" is used as the representative of another verb, the repetition of which is thus avoided; e. g., supplex te rogo, quod sine summo dolore facere (the act of imploring you on my knees) non possum: gerere refers to the series of actions by which any thing is carried on and completed; e. g., quæ etiamsi voluntate Dolabella fiebant, per istum tamen omnia gerebantur, Cic.) administrare (to manage, superintend; to be the person who actually executes what is to be done). They acted on their own discretion, and did whatever seemed best to be done, per se, quæ videbantur, administrabant. To do too much or too little, modum excedere in aliqua re: I don't know what to do, quid agam or faciam nescio; consilii inopis sum: incertum est, quid agam; quod me convertam, nescio: he believed "that he hath nothing done that doth not all," nihil actum putabat, si quid superesset agendum: to be able to be done, fieri posse: (to inquire, &c.) what they should do in their situation, quid facerent de suis rebus: to do good, erigi, bene, male agere or facere: to do right, recte agere; recte facere (the latter, in as far as the effect of the act is such as it ought to be; vid. the difference between agere and facere as explained above): to have a great deal to do, multis occupationibus distineri: to have always something to do, assiduus occupationibus impediti: to have plenty to do, satis negotiorum habere: any thing gives me a great deal to do, res me occupatissimum habet: to have enough to do with one's own affairs, suarum rerum sat agere: to do nothing, nihil agere (*general term = being unoccupied*); domi desidem sedere (*to sit idle at home*); studia negligere (*to neglect one's studies*): to have nothing to do, otiosum esse: to be at leisure, negotiis vacare or vacuum esse (*to have no business that one need do*): * questum manni facere non posse (*to be out of work of a day's labour*): to set any body something to do, alicui penum imperare (*properly, to give the female slaves a certain quantity of wool to spin, &c., as Quint.* 3, 7, 6: improperly, of setting any task or work); alicujus operam conducere (*to hire**

any body (as a laborer).  Most phrases formed with substantives, adjectives, or adverbs; e. g., to do **FRANCE**, ONE'S DUTY, RIGHT, &c., are to be looked for under those substantives. || To accomplish, effect, perform, finish; vid. those words. || To have intercourse, &c., with any body, ratione cum aliquo conjunctum esse (with reference to connection in trade, &c.); mihi commercium est cum aliquo (with reference to intercourse); mihi res est cum aliquo (my business is with him; I have to settle it, &c., with him). I have, or will have, nothing to do with such men, tales homines fugio. || To meddle with or be employed in any thing, operam suam navare alicui rei; versari in re: to have nothing to do with the management of any thing, vacare administratione alicuius rei; I will have nothing to do with it, hanc rem non attingam. I have nothing to do with this (it is not my business), hoc meum munus non est; hæc non sunt meæ partes; quid have I to do with that? quid ad me? quid mihi cum illa re? || To take a course with a person; e. g., what can we do with that fellow? or what is to be done with him? quid hoc homine or huic homini facias? There is nothing to be done with him, * homo est ad omnia ineptus; in eo et operam et oleum perdidit (whatever trouble you may take about him will be thrown away, Cic. ad Div., 7, 1); what am I to do with him, quid illi or illo faciam  not cum illo, which is only once used by Plaut., Capt., 4, 2, 22, in this meaning. The most usual construction is that with the ablative or dative: the preposition "de" is comparatively rare; principally in the passive form with "fo," e. g., what will they do with me? quid de me fiet? || Emphatically used (= I pray); e. g., do come to me instantly! amabo te, advola! do place yourself in my position, fac, queso, qui ego sum, esse te: do say! didum! do make haste! agitedum! do write, &c., fac scribas, &c. I do show! ostende vero! do take it! cape vero! I do lay aside your anger! minue vero iram! do let us mount our horses! quin consendimus equos! do answer! quin respondes! do hear (what I have to say)! quin tu audi! do leave me alone! quin omittite mi! do but consider! fac cogites! || Implying assent; e. g., I shall now rest from my work. Do! (= very well!) esto (be it so)! bene! recte! pulehre (as term of applause)! quam maxime (very well)! ita est (that's it, as answer)!

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.—We do you, to wit, * omnes sciunt: * ne alicui sit ignotum (as formula at the beginning of a document); * omnibus sit edictum (as formula of an edict): to do nothing but, nihil aliud quam (with a verb; e. g., discursare); they do nothing but play, omne tempus in ludo consumunt: he does nothing but talk about it, istud semper habet in ore: I have nothing to do with this, hoc nihil ad me attinet: I have nothing to do with you, nihil mihi tecum negotii est: to do every thing one's self, omnia per se obire: to do any body a good turn, alicui officium prestare; beneficio alicuius afficere; gratum alicui facere; alicui gratificari; benigne alicui facere: you will do me a great kindness or favor, if, &c., magnum beneficium mihi dederis, gratissimum mihi feceris, si, &c.: to be able to do a great deal with any body, auctoritate suâ multum valere apud aliquem: to do something for any body, in alicuius causâ aliquid efficere: to do something for any body (= assist him), aliquo alicuius auxilio adjuvare; adjuvare aliquem in aliquâ re: the work is not quite done yet, operi nondum accessit ultima manus: what has that to do with it? quid hoc ad rem? I have nothing to do with that, nihil hoc ad me (sc. pertinet): how can that be done? or, is that to be done? qui potest? as far as it can be done, quoad fieri potest: he declared it could not possibly be done, hoc ullo modo fieri or effici posse, negavit: I have done it, rem absolvi: I have done with the book, librum perlegi (i. e., hæc scâd it through): to have done the task,

pergisse laboris sui pensum: you have nothing to do here, * nihil est, quod hic agas; or by the question, quid tibi hic est negotii? (what is your business here?): have done! omittite me! sine me (leave me alone)! potui! ut desinas? (can't you hold your tongue? comedy): done! en dextram! (there is my hand!) or cedo dextram! what are you doing? quid agis? quam rem agis? quid facis or instituis? how do you do? quid agis? quid agitur? (how are you getting on?) ut valet? (how are you? how do you feel?): what are you going to do? quid incipias? I can do it by myself, rem ipse conficere possum: I will take care that it shall be done, hoc mihi curæ or cordi erit: what is to be done? quid faciendum est? to get any thing done, [vid. TO GET]. To do great mischief, magnum malum excitare: what was all that to do about (= what was all that noise about in the market? quid tumultus or turbæ fuit apud forum? that will do, sufficit mihi aliquid (that is sufficient, I want no more); sed satis do hoc; sed satis jam verbum est; nolo plura dicere (let us say no more of it); also sed hæc hactenus, sed finis sit (let us drop it); heus tu, manum de tabulâ (have done, give over now, as Cic. ad Div., 7, 25, 2): that will never do, * hoc mihi nunquam probabis (i. e., of a frivolous excuse); hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam; non facile adducar (not inducar) ad credendum (you will not easily make me believe that); it does not do for any body to do so and so, non decet aliquem aliquid facere (e. g., oratorem irasci): one can do nothing with him, * homo est ad omnia ineptus (not fit for any thing); homo est morosior et difficilior (he is of a nasty temper, so that one can not get him to do any thing to oblige one; also with "compress, quod aint, manibus sedere," as used proverbially by Lin., 7, 13; not to stir an inch): to be doing well, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse: I am doing pretty well, * habeo, unde me sustentum (i. e., I am getting my living); not to be doing well, afflictiore conditione esse; in rebus adversis esse; parce ad duritiam vitæ agere.


To do AGAIN, reficere: reparare (to repair): in melius restituere (to improve); reconcinnare (to put to rights again); vid. Cic., Quint. Fr., 2, 6, 3); emendare (to correct); retractare (to go over again); repetere (to repeat); iterare (to do a second time); redintegrare (to do afresh); retractare (to set to work again at any thing).

To do AWAY WITH. Vid. ABOLISH, abolere.

To do OVER. Vid. "to COAT WITH."

To do UP, involvere; involucro tegere; in fascis colligere. To do up one's luggage, sarcinas colligere; vasa colligere: sarcinas aptare itineri (the first of soldiers or others, the last two of soldiers only): to do up a parcel of goods, merces in fasciculos colligare: to do up with a cord, as stringere or constringere (e. g., luggage, sarcinas).

To do WITHOUT. Vid. "to DISPENSE WITH."

DOCIBLE. || Easy to be taught, **DOCILE.** } docilis: qui cito aliquid discit. To show one's self very docile, docilem se præbere ad aliquid. || Tractable, qui regi potest (properly and improperly); vid. Sen., De Irâ, ii., 15, ettr.: tractabilis (Cic.).  Not mollis (= too yielding; giving way in every thing).

DOCILENESS. } docilitas (ingenuity). **DOCILITY.** } celeritas ad discendum: * natura tractabilis (tractableness).

DOCK. s. || A stump of a tail, by circumlocution, trunca (literally, mutilated) cauda (after trunca manus, Tac., Ann., 13, 14, 3): cauda parva: caudicula (a small or short tail; later only). || A station for ships, navale, and (more especially) plural, navalia: nearest to the port and docks, proximus portu navaliisque (Cæs.): to come out of dock, ex navaliis deduci (Cæs.). || To lay ships in dock, navibus subducere (to lay them on a dry place, after the navigation is stopped by the

season; but not naves trahere ad litora = to drag them to the shore against the will of the captain; as Sall., fragment in Serr., Virg. Æn., 3, 425, of Charybdis). || The plant, rumex (Plin.).

DOCK. v. || To cut off a tail, caudam equo præcidere (Liv.). A horse with his tail docked, equus curtus (Prop., 4, 1, 20); it is probable, according to Kruse's Hylas, part i., p. 366, that this operation was not unknown to the ancients. [Vid. TO CURTAIL.] || Of an account or bill; vid. TO DEDUCT.

DOCKET. || A ticket tied on goods, * index. || To strike a docket, perhaps * aliquem ut solvendo imparem deferre; or * postulare, ut in possessionem rerum debitoris quidam ex creditoribus ejus mitantur.

DOCTOR. || Physician, vid. || As academical degree, doctor. A doctor's degree, * doctoris honores, munus, dignitas. To take a doctor's degree, * amplissimum doctoris gradum adipisci; * ad amplissimum doctoris gradum promovetur; * in doctorum ordinem ascribi; * doctoris nomine insigniri (K); to be going to take (or to apply for) a doctor's degree, * summus doctoris honores petere: to take the degree of doctor of laws with great credit, * magnâ cum laude gradum doctoris juris adipisci (Wyttenb.). A doctor of divinity, laws, medicine, philosophy, doctoris theologie, utriusque juris, medicinæ, philosophiæ.

DOCTOR. v., dare, præbere alicui medicamentum: curare.

DOCTORAL. by gentile, doctoris.

DOCTORSHIP. * doctoris dignitas ac nomen: * dignitatis doctoris insigne (cf. Cic. ad Div., 10, 6, 9).

DOCTRINAL. e. g., doctrinal verse or poem, * carmen in quo præcepta traduntur: * earne didacticum (technical term): doctrinal subject, res, in quâ principitur, traditur: doctrinal means, docendi ratio; e. g., as displayed by Socrates, disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta: doctrinal proposition, præceptum: doctrinal points, or articles, * capita doctrinæ s. cræ.

DOCTRINE, doctrina; præcepta, orum: præcepto (the sum or summary of precepts or truths): disciplina: decretum: dogma (n.): placitum or scitum (the principle, in as far as it is based on the opinion of the philosopher; vid. Cic., Acad., 2, 43, 133, 2, 9, 27 and 29, Sen. Ep., 95, 9). An elaborate system of doctrine, satis et copiose et eleganter constituta disciplina; accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam extructa disciplina: philosophical doctrines, præcepta philosophiæ or philosophorum (the precepts of philosophy); also præcepta et instituta philosophiæ; præcepta officii (moral precepts).

DOCUMENT. || Precept, &c., vid. || Deed, record, littera: tabulæ. Public documents, publicæ tabulæ: to draw up documents, tabulas conficere.

DODDER. * cuseuta (Linn.).

DODGE. || To deal with tergiversation; to use shifts, dolum componere: artificium excogitare. || To play fast and loose, aliquem eludere et extrahere (to make a fool of any body, to put him off from one time to another): aliquem lactare et falsâ spe producere (to raise any body's hopes and then disappoint him, Ter., Andr., 4, 1, 24): aliquem variis dilationibus frustrare: aliquem variis frustrationibus differre, aliquem per frustrationem differre (to put any body off from one day to another by some fine tale): orationis vanitatem adhibere (by false promises): falso promittere (by false promises, Or., Her., 20, 195). || In running, vertero se: gyros variare (in Tac., of horses): to dodge a person, flexu eludere (e. g., qui cursu parum valent, flexu elidunt, Quint., 9, 7, 28): * sequentem aliquem flexuosius cursu effugere; or * multos mæandris flexionibusque effugere aliquem (after quos tu mæandros, quæ de verticula flexionesque quæstis, Cic., but of a person returning by a devious course).

DODGE. s., flexus (e. g., flexu eludere, Quint., 9, 7, 28).

DODGER, homo multorum temporum

DOG W

(one who uses tergiversation): homo vanus or vaniloquus. || One who dodges in running; by circumlocution, qui flexu eludit (Quint.).

DODO, * didus.

DOGE, cerva: *dog-rabbit*, * Cuniculus femina (after lupus femina, Enn.; porcus femina, Cic., Leg., 2, 22, 57).

DOER, auctor facinoris or delicti; from the context, actor only. By circumlocution, qui, quæ facinus, or flagitium, or scelus commisit; qui, quæ facinus in se admisit; ad quem, ad quam maleficium pertinet (the doer of a crime); also machinator or princeps atque architectus sceleris: beneficiorum auctor, or qui beneficia in aliquem confert, or contulit (a doer of good): princeps, princeps et architectus alius rei (the principal doer of any thing): a great talker, but little doer, lingua promtor quam manu: lingua fortis (Lir., 23, 45); in periculis timidus, sicubi metus absit, inflatus (timid in danger; bold when it is past, Just., 2, 10, 20).

DOG, s., canis: a little dog, canicula: a young dog, catulus: catellus (young and small): a lap-dog, catellus, quem mulier in deliciis habet (Val. Max., 1, 5, 3): a house-dog, canis domesticus: to set dogs on any body, canes immittit in aliquem: to keep dogs, canes habere, alere: of dogs, caninus: the barking of dogs, latratus canum: like a dog, canum more: the dog tax, tributum in singula canum capita impositum (after Cas., B. G., 3, 32): the bite of a dog, morsus canis: morsus canis rabiosi (of a mad dog): a dog's milk, lac caninum: dog's mouth, rictus caninus (1). Dog-Latin, * Latinitas in culinaria nata: * Latinitas culinaria redolens: dog-kennel, stabulum canum: turgurium canis (1): dog-skin, pellis canina: dog-collar; vid. below: dog's nose, rostrum canis: dog's-tooth, dens caninus: dog's-tongue, lingua canis or canina: a mad dog, canis rabiosus or rabiosus: to live the life of a dog, in miseria esse or versari: to treat any body like a dog, alicui contumeliose injuriam facere; aliquem contumeliose vexare: to be as tired as a dog [vid. DOG-TIRED]: to send to the dogs, proicere: to go to the dogs, pessum ire: perire. || Dog = the male of an animal (as dog-fox, &c.), mas.

DOG (as epithet), scelus: sceleratus, but plural, fœx populi, sentina republicæ (the French ca n'ait); also homo deterimus (a contemptible individual); homo ignavus (a coward).

DOG (the constellation). Vid. DOG-STAR. DOG, v., indagare: odorari. JN. indagare et odorari: investigare (to follow the trace of any thing): odorare aut aliquo leviter presso vestigio aliquid persequi (to follow by scent or track, as a dog, Cic., Verr., 4, 24, 54).

DOG-BRIER, } * rosa canina: cynos-
DOG-ROSE, } bâton.

DOG-CHEAP, vilissimum pretio: to buy dog-cheap, vilissimè (sc. pretio) emere: are paucè emere (Gell., 9, 4, 5).

DOG-COLLAR, mælium or mellum (a dog-collar armed with sharp points, Varr., R. R., 2, 9, 15): armilla (iron ring for a dog's neck; hence canis armillatus, Prop., 4, 8, 24).

DOG-DAYS, dies caniculares.

DOG-FLY, * musca canicularis (Linn.).

DOG-GRASS, * triticum caninum (Linn.).

DOG-HEARTED. Vid. CRUEL.

DOG-HOLE. Vid. DOG-KENNEL, in Dog.

DOG-KENNEL. Vid. Dog.

DOG-LOUSE, ricinus.

DOG-SLEEP. To sleep a dog-sleep, vigilanti naso stertere (Juv.).

DOG'S-TAIL GRASS, * cynosurus (Linn.).

DOG-STAR. Canicula. Sirius. The Greater and Lesser Dog-stars, Canis Major et Minor.

DOG-TEETH, dens caninus (singular).

DOG-TIRED, defessus; defatigatus; lassitudine confectus: dog-tired, or as tired as a dog from running, cursu et lassitudine exanimatus. I am dog-tired, or as tired as a dog, omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet (comical).

DOG-WOOD, cornus.

DOLE

DOGE, * dux Venetus: * summus apud Venetos magistratus.

DOGGED. Vid. SELLEN.

DOGGEDLY. Vid. SULLENLY.

DOGGEDNESS. Vid. SULLENNESS.

DOGGEREL, * versus rhapsalicus (technical term): * versus Leoninus (the middle caesura of which will rhyme with the end): versus inculci et male nati (bad verses in general, Hor. Ep., 2, 1, 233): abusive doggerel, * prorsus canini versiculi (after prorsus canina eloquentia, Quint., 12, 9, 9).

DOGGISH, morosus (especially of old people): mordax (improperly of persons, biting like a dog): in a doggish manner, morose; mordaciter.

DOGMA, dogma, atis (δόγμα), or pure Latin, decretum, or (post-Augustan) placitum, or scitum (a determination; a point ruled by a philosopher): ratio (principle); method of thinking and acting of a philosopher or other person; in which sense principium is not Latin): præceptum (precept, rule, &c.; also of a philosopher, Hor. Ep., 1, 1, 18; Sen. Ep., 95, 12); institutum. JN. præcepta instituta philosophiæ: sententia (opinion); also of a philosopher).

DOGMATIC, * dogmaticus: * ad legem Christianam pertinens. Dogmatic theology, * doctrina sacra. Vid. DOGMATICALLY.

DOGMATICALLY. || Magisterially, tamquam magister (e.g. persequi omnia, Cic.): jactatione doctrine (with a parade of one's learning, &c.). There is nothing so disgusting as to hear a man talk dogmatically, nihil odiosius est jactatione doctrine (after Quint., 1, 6, 40, and 1, 5, 11): one who speaks dogmatically, multiplici varique doctrinae jactator (after Quint., 11, 1, 17; one who would be thought to know every thing): || A polyhistor, as title merely of a well-known work of Solinus. To decide a thing dogmatically and off-hand, prius judicare, quam quid rei sit scias (Ter., Heaut., 2, 2, 2): to begin to talk dogmatically, ad præcipiendi rationem delabi (Cic.).

DOGMATICNESS, * judicium plenum arrogantia: pertinacia (obstinate perseverance in matters of opinion): vincendi studium (the desire to show that one is in the right; vid. Cic., Acad., 1, 12, 44; pertinacia aut vincendi studium): * præcipiendi et docendi pertinacia, or pertinacia only (obstinacy in defending one's opinion).

DOGMATIST, } * pertinax sententiæ
DOGMATIZER, } suas defensor: qui prius judicatur, quam quid rei sit sciatur (Ter., Heaut., 2, 2, 2): * cuius omnis ratio quasi præcipiendi ejusdem et docentis est: * qui ad præcipiendi rationem nunquam non delabitur: * qui tamquam magister præcipit: nothing more harmful than a dogmatist, nihil odiosius est jactatione doctrine.

DOGMATIZE, ad præcipiendi rationem delabi (to begin to dogmatize): opinionem suam pertinaciter defendere (Quint.): quasi præcipere et docere videri (after Cic., Lel., 46): tamquam magistrum persequi omnia (Cic., De Rep., 1, 2, 2, though not in a contemptuous sense): affirmare de re (to assert or maintain any thing to be so, and not otherwise; vid. Cic., Ecl., p. 60): prius judicare, quam quid rei sit scias (Ter., Heaut., 2, 2, 2); also * arrogantius judicare (to decide a point arrogantly). I am afraid of seeming to dogmatize, vereor, ne quasi præcipiendi ejusdem et docentis esse videatur oratio (Cic., Lel., 46).

DOING, } Vid. ACTION, DEED, FEAT.

DOINGS, }

DOLE. || The act of DISTRIBUTION, vid. Any thing presented or distributed, donum: munus: præmium: jactura: donarium: corollarium: xenium (ἐξών): donativum: congiarium: liberalitas (= donum, not before Siver Age): munusculum [SYN. in GIFT, PRESENT]. || Provision or money distributed in charity, demensum (general term for what is measured out in portions): cibis or victus diurnus (food or provision given out daily; vid. Ter., Phorm., 1, 1, 9): stipendium (an alms, vid.); portio (a part of the whole, in as far as any

DOME

body has claims on it, only used in classical Latin in "pro portione"). || Grief, vid.

DOLE, v. Vid. TO DISTRIBUTE.

DOLEFUL. Vid. DISMAL.

DOLEFULLY. Vid. DISMALLY.

DOLEFULNESS. Vid. GRIEF.

DOLL, pupus: pupulus (male): pupa: pupula (feminine); all four also as terms of affection. || FIG., puella putida (an affected woman, one dressed like a doll).

DOLLAR, * thalerus: * nummus imperialis (Rix-dollar).

DOLORIFIC. Vid. PAINFUL.

DOLOROUS. || Painful, vid. || Doleful, sad, vid.

DOLOR. Vid. GRIEF, PAIN.

DOLPHIN, delphinus.

DOLT, baro: stipes: caudex: germanus asinus.

DOLTISH. Vid. STUPID.

DOLTISHLY. Vid. STUPIDLY.

DOLTISHNESS. Vid. STUPIDITY.

DOMAIN (or demesne), * prædium privatum principis.

DOME. Vid. CUPOLA.

DOMESTIC, s. Vid. SERVANT.

DOMESTIC. || Kept about [i. e. DOMESTICAL, } near the house

domesticated (of animals), domesticus (e.g., quadrupes, Cels., 2, 18; a meaning which Freund has overlooked): villaticus (kept about the villa; i. e., country-house and farm; galline, Varr.; alitice, Plin.; quadrupes, Plin.): cohortalis (kept in the farm-yard, cohorts or cors; aves, Col., 8, 2): domi natus (e.g., omne animal quadrupes domi natus, Cels., 2, 18). Domestic animals, pecus (ûdis; opposed to fera). || Belonging to the house, domesticus (relating to one's home, household, or family; opposed to forensis; i. e., relating to public or official life; or opposed to communis, belonging to all others): privatus (relating to private life, or a private individual; opposed to publicus; i. e., relating to the state or the public welfare, &c.; vid. Cic., Att., 1, 17, 6; non forenses res, non domesticæ, non publicæ, non privatæ carere diutius tuo suavissimo atque amantissimo consilio ac sermone possunt): umbratilis (relating to any thing that is done quietly, or at home; e.g., exercitatio): attentus ad rem: diligens (economical, careful): frugi (orderly, homely, good, in a domestic sense): domesticæ affairæ, negotium domesticum: res domesticæ: domus (the house): res familiaris, from the context, res only (the money matters, property, &c.): negotia domesticæ: domus officia (duties of the wife): to manage, superintend, &c., the domestic affairs, negotia domesticæ curare: domus officia exsequi (of the wife), conficere ea, quæ domi debent administrari: the nature of women is adapted for the management of domestic concerns, natura comparata est mulieris ad domesticam diligentiam: domestic evils, malum domesticum; dolor intestinus (pain felt respecting such evils, Serr. in Cic. ad Div., 4, 5, 2); moror domesticus (grief respecting domestic affairs); opposed to moror communis, Suet., Cal., 5). || Liking to remain at home, &c., rarus egressu (seldom going abroad, Tac.): * domi focique amans or amantissimus (fond of his home; cf. domi focique meminisse, Ter.): * qui parietum umbris libenter se occultit: qui (quæ) nidum servat (proc. Hor.): qui libenter domi or domo se tenet or retinet: qui libenter publico caret or se abstinet: qui domo raro excedit or egreditur. To be very domestic, parietum umbris oculis: in interiore adium parte sedere (both of the Greek women). || Intestine, not foreign, intestinus (occurring in one's own country; opposed to externus, foreign): domesticus (vid. above). JN. intestinus ac domesticus: domestic evils, malum, quod inhaeret in visceribus (of the human body as well as the state): malum intestinum: malum intestinum ac domesticum (of the state): domestic affairs, res domesticæ (with reference to the state).

DOMESTICATE. || To make domestic, parietum umbris assuefacere aliquem: * assuefacere aliquem domi or domo se tenere, retinere: efficere, ut ali-

quis publice carere or se abstinere possit || *Tame, vid.*

DOMICILE. Vid. **ABODE, HOUSE.**

DOMINANT, dominans (in aliquo or aliquā re): superior. *To be dominant, dominari* (e. g., ubi libido dominatur, Cic.): *to be dominant, plus posse: superiorem esse.*

DOMINATE, dominari: dominari nimia potentia: prevalere: plus posse: superiorem esse.

DOMINATION, dominatio (*opposed to libertas; despotic power, properly and improperly, Cic.*). JN. dominatio regnumque (Cic.). Vid. **DOMINION, TYRANNY.**

DOMINEER, dominari in aliquem; superbe crudeliterque tractare aliquem (*to treat tyrannically, Cic., Phil., 13, 8, 17; Justin., 42, 1, 3.*)

DOMINEERING, imperiosus: superbus (*proud*): insolens (*haughty toward others*): arrogans (*arrogant*): *in a domineering manner, imperiose: pro imperio* (e. g., *to order any body to be off, aliquem discedere jubere*): *superbe: insolenter: arroganter.*

DOMINICAL, *dominicus (*used by Columella*). The dominical letter, *dominica litera (as ecclesiastical technical term).

DOMINICAN, *monachus ordinis Sancti Dominici ascriptus.

DOMINION, diti: jus (*power arising from a right which a person possesses over any one*): potestas (*might, power*): imperium (*supreme command*). JN. jus ditioque; ditio potestasque; imperium ditioque: *to be under the dominion of any body, esse in aliquis ditione* (potestate) or in aliquis ditione ac potestate; aliquis juris esse or haberi: *to bring under the dominion of any body, sub or in imperium* (potestatem), sub jus ditionemque aliquis redigere; sub imperium ditionemque aliquis subjungere: *to bring under one's dominion, in dititionem suam redigere*; ditiois suae or sui juris facere: *to be brought under any body's dominion, cadere sub imperium ditionemque aliquis: to have dominion over any body, aliquem in sua potestate habere, in sua potestate et ditione tenere*; aliqui imperare; imperium or dominationem habere in aliquem: *to have dominion over a country, imperium aliquis civitatis obtinere: to have dominion over the whole world, omnium terrarum dominum esse: to exercise dominion* (absolutely), imperium tenere, imperare; regnare (*to reign, especially of the monarchy of a king; then, general term of the unlimited power of a governor in any sphere*). (C) Dominari in aliquem means only to play or act the lord over any one, to tyrannize over him). FIG. dominari (e. g., *where the will has dominion, ubi libido dominatur*): *fortune has dominion in all things, fortuna in omni re dominatur*. || **Dominationes.** Vid. **REALM.**

DON, princeps: vir clarus, &c.: potens vir. *In our ludicrous sense of the word, to be a don, sese esse aliquem or aliquid putare.*

DONARY, donarium (*dedicated to a god, Liv., 42, 28*).

DONATION. Vid. **GIFT.**

DONATIVE. || **Largess,** vid.

DONE (as form of accepting a wager), ex dextram! (*here's my hand!*); ecedo dextram (*give me your hand upon it*).

DONJON, arx, or arx munitionum, or arx intra mœnia edita (Liv., 43, 28)

DONOR, auctor doni or muneris; || donator and dator unclassical.

DOODLE, homo deses, desidiosus or iners et desidiosus.

DOOM, v. || **Condemn,** damnare: condemnare (*to any thing, ablativ or genitiv, if it is money, &c.; but to the public works, mines, &c., in or out; damnare in metallum, in opus publicum, ad bestias, Marcian., Dig.; condemnare ad metallum, ad bestias, ad munitiones viarum, Suet.*). || **To destine** (of the gods, fate, &c.). *If you are doomed to, &c., si futum tibi est (with accusative and infinitive): if he had been doomed to, &c., si futum fuerat (with accusative and infinitive). How is it that I am doomed to, &c., quoniam meo fato fieri dicam, ut, &c., Milo is doomed to be unable to preserve himself,*

Milo hoc fato natus est, ut ne se quidem servare possit. *I am doomed to suffer the same fate, nihil eadem sum patienda; quod ego eundem fortunæ exitum latens sum (if near at hand): if the commonwealth is doomed, si jam fatum extremum republice venit: any body is doomed to die by a fall from his horse, alicui fatum est ex equo cadere atque ita perire: he was doomed to suffer this, alicui hoc divinitus accidit.*

DOOM, s. || **Decree of fate,** fatum: fusti necessitas: necessitas divina. || **Fated destruction,** fatum extremum alijus rei (e. g., reipublica, Cic.) or fatum only, or fati et exiti dies (Cic.). [Vid. **DESTRUCTION.**] || **Judgment, sentence, &c., vid.**

DOOMSDAY. [Vid. "**day of JUDGMENT.**" || **DOOMSDAY-BOOK,** *liber censualis regni Angliæ a Guillelmo primo confectus; or *tabulæ censorie regni Angliæ a Guillelmo primo confectæ.

DOOR, ostium (*any opening for an entrance, especially in the interior of a house; the ancients usually hung only curtains, vela, before the entrances of the several apartments of a house; more rarely they employed folding-doors, fores*): janua (a house-door): foris, usually plural, fores (as the doors mostly consisted of two leaves): valvæ (plural, double doors); i. e., folding back like a window-shutter): a back-door, ostium posticum, posticum only (general term); pseudothyrum (a secret back-door, Cic. post red. in Sen., 6, 14): a front-door, janua: bed-room door, fores cubiculi: to be let in by the back-door, pseudothyro recipi (*opposed to janua intronitri, Cic.*): to open a door to any thing (figuratively), fenestram ad aliquid patefacere (e. g., ad nequitiam alicui, Ter.); januam or (Cic.) aditum januamque patefacere (e. g., to glory, famæ, Plin. Ep., 1, 18): to enter any thing by any door, aliqua janua ingredi in aliquid (Cic.; figuratively): from door to door, ostiatum: to open a door, ostium, januam, or fores patefacere, aperire (general terms): fores reserare (to unlock): fores recludere (to unlock): to shut a door, ostium, januam, fores operire (general terms): osti pessulum obdere (to bar); fores obserare (to bolt); fores elaudere or occludere (to close the leaves): to knock at a door, januam, ostium, or fores, pulsare: to break open a door, fores effringere; frangere januam (Hor.): to attend at the door, ostium observare: to let in at a door, aliquem janua intronitri: to drive from one's door, aliquem januæ aditu arceere; aliquem janua prohibere; aliquem excludere: to show any body the door, jubere aliquem abire or discedere: to be at the door (figuratively), immineere or impendere: subesse (e. g., famæ impendit; mors imminet; hiems suberat): to turn any body away from one's door, aliquem limine submovere; repellere foribus (to drive away with violence): prohibere janua; excludere aliquem (not to suffer him to come into the house). To turn (a son) out of doors, abdicare filium. || To lay any thing at any body's door, aliquid alicui acceptum referre; aliquid alicui assignare (Liv.); culpam alicui attribuisse, assignare; culpam conferre, conjicere, vertere in aliquem: the fault does not lie at my door, a me hæc culpa procul est: some blame, however, lies at your door, tua tamen nonnulla culpa est: the blame lies at my door, ego sum in culpa: in me est culpa; mea est culpa: all the blame lies at your door, tua summa culpa est.

DOOR-KEEPER, janitor (janitrix, if feminine): januæ custos: ostiarius.

DOOR-POST, postis. Vitruvius calls the door-posts of temples antepagmenta (Dict. of Antiqu.).

DOOR-SILL, limen! limen inferum (if it is necessary to distinguish it).

DORIC, dorieus (Plin.). To speak Doric, dorice loqui (Suet.).

DORMANT, mortuus (*used in this sense, of laws that have become a dead letter, leges, Cic.*). JN. mortuus et antiquæ (leges, Verr., 2, 5, 18): dormitans: oscitans et dormitans (e. g., sapientia, sleepy, inactive). To be dormant, inerte (e. g., of the art of a physician when there is no dis-

ease; of justice, justitia jacet; judicia ja-cent, Cic.; of virtues when pleasure rules, and of money, Cic.).

DORMITORY, cubiculum (Cic.): cubiculum grande (Plin. Ep., 2, 17, 10): cubiculum dormitorium or dormitorium only (Plin.); cubiculum noctis et somni (Plin. Ep., 2, 17, 22): dormitoria membra (Plin. Ep., 2, 17, 9). The sitting-rooms and dormitories, cubacula diurna nocturnaque (Plin. Ep., 1, 3, 1). || **Cemetery,** vid.

DORMOUSE, glis: *sciurus glis (Linn.).

DORSEL, } Vid. **PANNIER.**

DOSE, || **Portion of medicine,** portio. But mostly by circumlocution. Take for a dose a piece about the size of a bean, quod Ægyptii fabæ magnitudinem impleat, satis est (Cels.): a piece about the size of a peach is a sufficient dose, ex his, quod ervi magnitudinem habet, satis est devorasse (Cels.): one of them of the size above mentioned is plenty for a dose, unum autem ejusdem magnitudinis, quæ supra posita est, abunde est summissæ (Cels.): the dose of it is a piece of the size of a lupine dissolved in three cyathi of water, quod lupini magnitudinem habet, in tribus cyathis aquæ diluitur: to take a dose of medicine, accipere medicinam; medicamentum bibere, sumere: to give any body a dose of medicine, dare alicui medicamentum (ad or contra aliquid); medicamentum potui dare alicui (if a draught). || **Share, quantity, vid.**

DOSE, potio, dare: || **potio** nare in low Latin; but Suetonius used potio-natus, dosed.

DOSSEL. Vid. **LINT.**

DOT, s., punctum (*properly, pierced with a short instrument, stygia; but also of any sort; e. g., in writing*): interpunctum (Cic.; placed after a word). To look like a mere dot, quasi puncti instar obtinere: to put a dot after a word, interpungere (Sen. Ep., 40, 10; with the ancients, only to distinguish separate words).

DOT, v., punetis notare or distinguere.

DOTAGE, deliratio (*the proper word, ista senilis stultitia, quæ deliratio vocatur, Cic., Sen., 10, 36*). To be in his dotage, delirium esse: delirare. An old man in his dotage, senex delirans (Ter.). || **Excessive fondness.** Vid. **FONDNESS.**

DOTAL, dotalis (Cic.).

DOTARD, delirans senex (Cic.): senex delirans (Ter.): stultus senex.

DOTATION, dotis datio (*juristical technical term, or by circumlocution with dotare*).

NOTE, delirare. || **To dote upon any thing,** *insano aliquis rei amore, or studio affici, or incendi (*to love passionately*): aliquem in oculis gerere or gestare: aliquem in sinu gestare (*to love with fond affection*): insanire in aliquam (Hor., of the passion of love).

DOTINGLY, *insano amore: demeter (rare): insipienter: stulte.

DOTTRELL, || *Charadrius morinel-

DOTTRELL, || **lus** (Linn.): sea-dot-terel, *Tringa interpres (Linn.).

DOUBLE, duplex (*two-fold; a multiplicative; denoting the double as distinct magnitudes to be counted; e. g., fossas, vssum, stipendium*): duplus (a proportional; representing double, as con-tin-u-ous magnitudes to be weighed or measured): duplex as adjective, duplum as substantive: geminus (of which each is twin to the other; duplex denotes doubleness with similarity or equality; geminus denotes similarity or equality with doubleness, Dod.): geminatus (repeated over again in exactly the same form, &c.): aniceps (having two heads; hence, figurative-ly, having two sides or directions: that may be considered in two points of view. "In aniceps there always lies the notion of what is doubtful, critical, or dangerous: not that of simple doubleness." Herz., an-Cip., B. O., 1, 26): bipartitus (divided into two parts). A soldier who receives double rations, miles duplicarius: a double victory, victoria geminata. The double, duplum: alterum tantum (for which duplex appears first in Lin.): bis tantum

Varr. A double victory, victoria geminata (*Lit.*); praelium anceps (*Cæs., Nep.*); to make double, duplicare, geminare. A double cloak, amiculum duplex (*Nep.*). A double saw, ex omni parte dentata serra or serrula (*vid. Cic., Cluent., 64, 180.*). A double sense, ambigua (*e. g., verborum*); suspicio ridiculi abscondita (*double-entendre*). A double sun, sol geminatus; soles bini (*two seen at once, Sen., Quest. Nat., 1, 11, 1*). A double door, fores bifores or only fores (*having two leaves; if each is folded like a window shutter, they are called valvæ*). Double-tongued, bilinguis (*speaking two languages; also figuratively, hypocritical, &c.*); ambigui ingenii (*decisive, &c.*); bisulcilingui only in comedy, *Plaut., Pæn., 5, 2, 74*. A double tongue, ambiguum ingenium.

DOUBLE, s. *Twice as much, duplum; aliquid tantum; bis tantum (Varr.).* A turn in running, flexus (*Quint.*). A trick, &c., *vid. Perhaps flexiones; meandri (after quos tu meandros—quæ devierunt flexionesque quæstis, Cic.; but in him it is said of a person returning by w-ays, &c., under circumstances of disgrace).*

DOUBLE, v. TRANS. duplicare (*the proper word, properly and figuratively*); geminare (*to put two things together so that they may appear a pair; to put two equal things together; e. g., legionum castra*). *To sail round a cape, hectar promontorium (Cic., Divin., 2, 45, 94); circumvehi promontorium (Lit., 10; also participles active, circumvehens, as he was doubling, &c.).* *To double down a leaf, * schedæ marginem replicare (marginem replicare, Plin., 9, 33, 52).* *INTRANS.* duplicari. *To double and turn, huc atque illuc tergiversari; * meandros multos flexionesque quarere [vid. quotation under DOUBLE, s.]; to elude by doubling, flexu eludere (Quint.).*

DOUBLE-DEALER, (homo) bilinguis (Plaut., Phædr.); cellidus et simulator (*Tac.*). *VID. DECEIVER.*

DOUBLE-DEALING. *VID. DECEIT.*

DOUBLE-DYED, bis tinctus.

DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, suspicio ridiculi abscondita (*Cic.*).

DOUBLE-FACE. *VID. DUPLICITY.*

DOUBLE-FACED. *VID. DECEITFUL.*

DOUBLE-MEANING, ambigua (*e. g., verborum*). *If = double-entendre, &c.*

DOUBLE-MINDED, qui vario or mobili est animo. *To be double-minded, animo or ingenio vario esse; animo or ingenio mobili esse. VID. INCONSTANT.*

DOUBLE-TONGUED, bilinguis; homo bilinguis.

DOUBLER, qui duplicat; *duplicator* very late, *Sid.*

DOUBLET. *VID. WAISTCOAT.*

DOUBLING, flexio. *Doublings and turnings, meandri flexionesque (Cic.; of the doublings and taking by-ways of a person returning in shame); flexus (in running; e. g., qui curau parum valent, flexu eludunt).*

DOUBLY, dupliciter (*in a two-fold manner or degree; is always modal; e. g., dupliciter delectari tuis literis*); duplo (*by as much again, is proportional*); bifarium (*in two parts or places, is local*).

DOUBT, v., INTRANS. dubitare: dubium esse: in dubio esse (*to be doubtful*); dubitatione restare (*to be in a state of agitating doubt or uncertainty; vid. Cic., Verr., 2, 30, 74*); animo or animi pendere (*not to be able to make up one's mind*). *To doubt about any thing, dubitare de re (not with the accusative, in classical Latin, except of a neuter pronoun): to doubt a little, subdubitare. I doubt whether, dubito, num, &c. I do not doubt that, &c., non dubito, quin, &c. (I do not dubio, with the accusative and infinitive, is used in this sense by Nepos, but is better avoided; in the sense of "hesitate" it is classical). Doubt not but that I shall do every thing, illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam: can you doubt that, &c., dubitabis, quin...?*

Sometimes "I doubt" is used in the sense of "I fear." *e. g., "I doubt he will not come."* *VERBUT UT VENIAT. VID. FEAR.*

DOURT, TRANS. Mostly by dubitare de aliqua re: to doubt your affection for me,

dubitare de tua erga me voluntate (*so dubitare de divina ratione; but a neuter pronoun will be in the accusative*).

DOUBT, s., dubitatio (only in the sense of a person's uncertainty and hesitation, as to what he should decide; hence often with quin, ne, num, quidnam); scrupulus (*the thing that causes me to doubt and hesitate*); difficultas (*the difficulty of a thing, as presenting one from getting at the bottom of it*). *Whenever "doubt" is used to denote that one considers a thing as doubtful, uncertain, &c., the neuter dubium is used; but never substantively with another adjective. Hence, nullo est dubium; sine ullo dubio ore barbarous. Without doubt, beyond a doubt, sine dubio (I do not asque dubio); haud dubie; certe (undoubtedly); e. g., haec lectio sine dubio, or haud dubie, &c., vera esse; si deus scit, certe illud eveniet; sine ullâ dubitatione (without any hesitation; hence, haec lectio sine ullâ dubitatione præferenda est). "Without doubt" may also be frequently translated by non dubito; without doubt all your friends have written to you, non dubito, quin ad te omnes scripserint: to be in doubt, dubium esse (of persons, and objectively, of things); dubitare (of persons only; subjectively): to be the subject of doubt, dubium esse; dubitari: I have or make no doubt, non, or nihil, dubito (that, but that, quid; doubt is entertained, dubitatur; ambigitur. I am in doubt whether, dubito, num; dubius, or incertus, sum, utrum... an: there is no doubt that, non est dubium, quin; nemini dubium est, quid. I can not entertain a doubt that, hoc sine ullâ dubitatione confirmaverim (with infinitive): to cast a doubt upon, aliquid in dubium vocare, devocare, or revocare: to entertain a doubt about any thing, dubitare de aliqua re (I do not in classical Latin, dubitare does not take an accusative, except that of a neuter pronoun): to put a thing out of doubt, aliquid haud dubium relinquere: to leave in doubt, dubium or in dubio, relinquere: a doubt arises in my mind, dubitatio mihi movetur or affertur; scrupulus mihi incipit: to remove any body's doubt, dubitationem alicui eximere, expellere, or tollere (his hesitation); scrupulum alicui eximere; scrupulum alicui or ex alicuius animo evellere: not to leave the slightest doubt in any body's mind, omnem dubitationem alicui tollere.*

DOUBTER, qui dubitat, &c.: *id est dubitator (Tert.).*

DOUBTFUL. *I. Subjective, of persons, dubius (when one does not know what to choose); incertus (when one does not know what conclusion to draw, or what resolution to take): to be doubtful, dubium esse; in dubio esse; dubitare; incertum esse; animo or animi pendere. I am doubtful what to do, dubius, or incertus, sum, quid faciam; incertum mihi est, or in incerto habeo, quid faciam; dubius, or incertus, sum, utrum—an; non satis mihi constat... nē (appended)... an. II. Objective; that occasions doubt, dubius: incertus: anceps: ambiguus (dubius and ambiguus denote doubt with reference to success or failure; good or bad luck, &c.); anceps, with reference to the very existence of a thing; e. g., bellum dubi et interdum incipiti fortunâ gestum, Did.; ambiguus also refers to trustworthiness; e. g., homo ambigua fide; homo ambigui ingenii: doubtful cases, ea que dubitationem affertur: to be doubtful, incertum or dubium esse; non constare: to leave a thing doubtful, aliquid in medio, in dubio, in incerto relinquere: to become doubtful, in dubium venire.*

DOUBTFULLY, dubie (*opposed to pro certo; e. g., signum dubie datum*); dubitanter (*doubtingly, Cic.*); non sine dubitatione; or by participle, dubitans; hesitans. *To speak doubtfully, dubitanter dicere (Cic.); dubitare (with basitare, se revocare, Cic.).*

DOUBTFULNESS. *VID. UNCERTAINTY.*

DOUBTINGLY, dubitanter.

DOUBTLESS, adj. (*obsolete*), securus. *VID. FEARLESS.*

DOUBTLESS, sine dubio; non dubie;

haud dubie; certe. *VID. "without a Doubt."*

DOUCEUR. *VID. A PRESENT.*

DOVE, columba: columbus (*name; us especially of the male*); palumbus; palus ba: palumbus (*the larger; wood-pigeon, ring-dove; us especially of the male*); colapulus, a (*a diminutive; as common as columbus, a*); palumbulus (*Appul., Met., 10, p. 249, 16; also a term of fondness for a person of the male sex*). My dove, mea columba (*term of endearment to a female*).

DOVE-COLORED, * columbinus (*e. g., color*).

DOVE-COT, columbarium: columbarii cella (*general term*); turris: turricula (*standing on an insulated pillar in the court-yard*).

DOVE-TAIL, securicula (*τελεικωνύς, properly, "little hatchet" in carpentry, a dove-tail; Virg., 10, 17, &c.*); subscus (*an iron that cramped two pieces of wood, dove-tailed, into each other*). *Jx. subscudes et securicula (Virg., 4, 7, of several).*

DOVE-TAIL, v. securiculâ compingere or * subscude et securiculâ compingere (*of several pieces, or generally, compingere subscudibus et securiculis, Virg., 4, 7, in past participle*). Dove-tailed, securiculatus (*Virg., 10, 15, cardines*); compactus subscudibus et securiculis (*of several, Virg., 4, 7*).

DOUGH, farina ex aquâ subacta (*Plin.*). *To knead dough, farinam subigere, depesere.*

DOUGHTY. *VID. BRAVE, ILLUSTRIOUS (as used ironically).*

DOUSE. *VID. IMMERSE, PLUNGE.*

DOWAGER, vidua, qui dos (a marito) legata est (*after Instii. Just., si uxori maritus dotem legaverit, 2, 20, 15*); * vidua, cui annuum relictum est (*after si cui annuum relictum fuerit, Ulp., Dig., 33, 1, 14*), or, from context, vidua only.

DOWDY, mulier male vestita.

DOWER, s. dos (*which the Roman law*

DOWRY, s. *divided into dos profecticia [= quam pater mulieris dedit] et adventicia [= ea, quæ a quovis alio data est, Ulp., Fr., 6, p. 134]. To settle a dower upon a daughter, filiam dotare, filias dotem dare. The Roman terms were dotem dicere of the wife herself, or any debtor of hers whom she authorized, or any male relation; dotem dare or promittere, of any body (Ulp., ib.). To leave the wife her dower, uxori dotem legare (Instii. Just., 2, 20, 15); an action for the recovery of a dower, actio ad dotis repetitionem (Ulp.); to receive a dower, dotem accipere: not to be able to settle a dower on his daughter, filiam dotem conficere non posse (Nep.); the dower which a father settles upon a daughter returns to him upon her death, mortuâ in matrimonio muliere dos a patre profecta ad patrem revertitur (Ulp.); to pay back a dower, dotem reddere. Having a large dower, dotata.*

DOWERED, dotatus (*with a large dower*).

DOWERLESS, indotatus.

DOWLAS, * linteam crasso filo.

DOWN, s. *Soft feathers, pluma. Swan's down, plumæ cygni: covered with down, plumâ obductus. Down-like hair (properly and improperly), lanugo (of the beard; of plants, arundinum, Plin.); pappus (chistle-down, &c., pappi carduorum flores; pappi volantes: covered with a soft down like a spider's web, araneosâ lanugine obductus (Plin.). Plain, *campus paullo editor.*

DOWN, adv. and prep., deorsum (downward). But mostly by de in composition. To bend down, delectere, detorquere (with force): to bow down (intransitively), inclinari; se demittere: to bring down, deferre: to deduce (to lead down): to bring down prices, annonam levare or laxare (of corn); frugum pretia levare. Caesar was brought down (= reduced) to two legions, Cæsar ad duas legiones reductus: to burn down, deurere (e. g., pluteos turrium, Cic.); concremare (to destroy by fire, tecta): to be burned down, deflagrare (intransitively); incendio conflagrare (Cic.); conflagrari (Auct. ad Herenn.). To call any body down, devocare aliquem: to comb down, depesere: to come down, de-

*cedere; from, de: to come down in one's dominions, * remitto de iis, quæ postulavi; n. mutare de pretio (to ask less): to cut down, cedere; decidere (e. g., filicem, Col. i. rare): condecere (hew down); trucidare: trucidando occidere; obtruncare (butcher): to cut down woods, silvas sternere dolabris (Curt.): to draw down, detrabere (e. g., lunam, by enchantments): to drop down (=*fall down in drops*), destillare: to fall down, decidere (general term); procidere: deferri (with force); and down something along which one is carried): devolvi (to roll down); e. g., jumenta cum oneribusolvebantur, Liv.; defluere, delabi (softly and unperceived); defluere, also of a garment, ad pedes, Virg.): to fall down stairs, scalis devolvi; the steps, præcitem ire per gradus: to fall down from a height (of water), ex edito desilire: to fall down at any body's feet, ad pedes or ad genua aliqujus procumbere (or aliqui ad pedes, &c.); se demittere or submittere ad aliqujus pedes; accidere ad aliqujus pedes (or aliqui ad pedes): to fall down on one's knees, in genua procumbere: to float timber down a river, * ligna secundo flumine deferre: deferre ligna (of the stream itself, Liv. 23, 19): to flow down, defluere: delabi (to glide down): decurrere (to run down): to fly down, devolare (from, de): to get down from his horse, ex equo (Cic.) or equo (Sall.) descendere; ex equo desilire (Ces.): to go down, descendere, degeri: to hang down, dependere; from any thing, pendere or dependere de aliquâ re (also sometimes [1] ex; pendere ex arbore, Cic.; e trabe, Oct.; [2] a or ab; sagittæ pendebat ab humero, Cic.; pendebat vertice, Virg.; and [3] ablative only; pendebat pluv., Virg.; hasta pendebat humero, Virg.; aliquem laqueo dependente invenire, Liv.). Hanging down, dependens: pensilis (of what floats in the air). To help any body down, aliquid dextram tendere (to give him your hand): to knock any body down, aliquid ad terram dare: aliquid terræ or ad terram affligere: aliquid arietare ad terram (hurl him roughly to the ground, Curt. 9, 7, 22): to lay one's self down, procumbere (general term): corpus sternere or prosternere (at full length): decumbere: recumbere (on a couch, to eat or sleep): to lay one's self down, or lie down on any thing, recumbere in aliquâ re (e. g., in herbâ): decumbere in aliquâ re (e. g., in lecto). To lay down, deponere (general term): to lay down a magistracy, magistratum deponere: de magistratu se abdicare (very seldom magistratum abdicare); magistratu abire: to lay down the command, imperium deponere; their arms, ab armis discedere or recedere: to leap down, desilire (from ex; into, in): to let one's self down, se abjicere; to any thing, descendere or se demittere ad aliquid: to let down a curtain, aulæum premere or mittere (i. e., on the stage at the beginning of a play; that being the Roman way of making the stage visible): to look down, despicere: look down upon (=*despise*) [vid. DESPISE]: to pour down, defundere: to press down, degravare: to run down, decurrere: to run any thing down (figuratively), vituperando affligere aliquid; aliquid abjicere et prosternere; in pejorem partem rapere; any body, auctoritatem or famam aliqujus elevare: to send down, demittere: to sink down (leniter), demitti (=*fall down*, vid.); decidere or subsidere (on the ground): to strike down, decutere aliquid (e. g., of lightning; vid. KNOCK DOWN): to throw down, dejicere: præcipitare or præcitem dare (headlong): to throw down statues, statuas dejicere, depellere (Cic.): to throw one's self down, se dejicere (from a wall, de muro; from a rock, de saxo or ex rupe); se abjicere (from a wall into the sea, e muro in mare: on the grass, in herbâ: *¶* not in herbam); se præcipitare (headlong; de saxo; in mare): to totter down, titubante gradu degeri (after Col. 10, 300). || UPRIDE DOWN. To turn every thing upside down, ima summis miscere or mutare; summa imis confundere: omnia turbare et miscere: omnia in contrarium vertere: cælum et terras miscere. || Down*

the stream; down a river, secundo flumine or secundâ aquâ; also secundum natum fluminis. To swim, sail, flow down the stream, secundo flumine or secundâ aquâ deferri; also develli only (Tac., de vectus Tiberi, Arare, &c.). || To pay the money down, presentem pecuniâ or numerato solvere; pecuniâ representare; in pecuniâ alicui satisfacere; presentibus nummis emere aliquid. || To run up and down, sursum deorsum cursitare (Ter.). || Prov. To be going down the hill (i. e., of life), crescent anni, decrescunt vires.

DOWN (as an abridged sentence): down with every thing, omnia sternite ferro (Liv. 24, 38): down with it (=*pull it down*; take it down), demitte, avellite.

DOWNCAST, demissus: afflictus: moerens (all three together, Cic.): demissus et oppressus (e. g., animus, Cic.): tristis et conturbatus (Cic.). To be downcast, esse fracto animo et demisso; esse animo demisso atque humili: demittere animum (Cic.), demittere se animo (Ces.). [vid. DEJECTED.] A downcast look, vultus demissus or oculi demissi (Liv.; both properly): tristis vultus (ad contentance): with a downcast look, tristis demisso capite (really, hanging down his head).

DOWNFALL, occasus (e. g., reipublicæ): obitus occasusque (used by Cicero in speaking of his exile). JN. obitus et interitus: casus interitusque (e. g., reipublicæ): interitus (e. g., legum): ruina (the downfall, overthrow of a man's fortunes, &c.): exitium (tragic end of a person or thing). The downfall of the empire, totius imperii occasus: to try to effect any body's downfall, alicui perniciem struere, parare, moliri: to conspire to effect it, consentire ad opprimendum aliquid. Vid. DESTRUCTION.

DOWN-HEARTED. Vid. DOWNCAST, DEJECTED.

DOWN-HILL, as adv., deorsum; as adj., declivis (opposed to acclivis); the substantive being declivitas.

DOWN-LOOKED [vid. "with dejected countenance" in TO DEJECT]: tristis demisso capite: demissis in terram oculis (Liv. 9, 33; i. e., fixing his eyes on the ground; but sorrow may be implied).

DOWNRIGHT. || Absolute; without disguise or falsification, germanus (e. g., a downright oss, germanus asinus, Cic.): downright irony, germana ironia, Cic.). JN. versus ab germanus. Often by the adverbs prorsus, plane; the adjectives totus or summus; or nihil aliud — nisi; quid est aliud — nisi? He is a downright cheat and liar, totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est: it is downright madness to wait till the enemy's forces are increased, expectare dum hostium copie augerentur, summæ dementia est: what is this but a downright defiance of Providence? * est hoc nihil aliud, nisi Deo repugnare: quid est aliud hoc, nisi bellare cum Deo? (after Cic., De Sen., 2, 5): not to do any thing is downright carelessness or laziness, aliquid non facere prorsus negligentia aut pigri est (Quint.): this is a matter of downright necessity, hoc est prorsus necessarium (Quint.): who but a downright fool? quis, nisi plane stultus? (Cic.). A fellow of genuine downright impudence, homo bene naviter impudens (Cic.). || Simple, straightforward (of character), apertus: simplex: sincerus: homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii.

DOWNRIGHT, adv., simpliciter (in a plain, straightforward manner). JN. simpliciter breviterque (e. g., dicere): simpliciter et candide (in an open manner): simpliciter et libere (Plin.; opposed to dissimulante et furtim): plane, prorsus (quite): sincere: sine fraude: aperte (all, e. g., to speak, act, &c.): rectâ viâ (without digression; e. g., narrare alicui aliquid). To deny a thing downright, initiari, infitias ire aliquid: to refuse or deny a thing downright to any one, alicui præcisè negare; alicui plane, sine ulla exceptione præcedere (both absolutely).

DOWNWARD, adject., declivis. || Depressed, vid.

DOWNWARDS, deorsum (e. g., ferri opposed to sursum).

DOWNY, plumous (like down): plamosus (covered with much down): lanuginosus (of plants, herba, folium). Very downy (of a plant, &c.), multâ et molli lanugine obdutus.

DOZE. Vid. SLAP.

DOZE, leviter dormire: placide dormire (to be sleepy; to begin to sleep). Dozing, semisomnus, semisopitus (both Cic.): still doring, fere adhuc dormiens; non satis expectatus (Cic.). || Frg. To live, &c., in a drowsy state, dormire: dormire in otio (Plaut.). osecitari et dormire (Cic.). Dozing, semisomnus (figuratively, Cic.). || TRANS., soporare (Plin., Cels.). To be dozed, semisomnum stupere (Liv., 30, 5).

DOZEN, duodecim: duodeni (distributively; and with nouns that have a plural only: a dozen letters, duodecim epistolæ; duodena literæ): consisting of a dozen, duodenarius.

DOZENESS, semisomnus sopor. By circumlocution with dormire, soporari, somnus ne urge, semisomnum esse, &c.

DOZY (figuratively), osecitans et dormitans: iners, piger, &c.

DRAB. Vid. HARLOT.

DRAB, adj. Vid. BROWN, DUN.

DRACHMA, drachma.

DRAFF. Vid. DREGS, REFUSE.

DRAFFY, fœulentus (properly, Col., vinum). || Worthless, vid.

DRAFT (order for money), argentum perscriptum [vid. CHECK]. To pay by a draft upon any body, pecuniâ ab aliquo representare (Cic.).

DRAG, s. || Car drawn by the hand, traha (without wheels, Col. 2, 20, 4: a little drag, tragula, Varr. L. L., 5, 31, 39). || Instrument with hooks (for dragging a river to find a dead body, &c.), harpago (general term; for an instrument with which to snatch any thing). || Drag-net, vid.

DRAG, v., TRANS., trahere (general term in almost every meaning of the English verb; fessum corpus vix trahere posse; trahere reos pedibus; aliquid tribus catenis vinctum; Heclorem circa sua Pergama, Oct.; aliquid ad Prætorum; virginem passis crinibus a templo, Virg.; and improperly; animus exigua spe, Liv.; aliquid secum in eandem calamitatem: to drag on a wretched existence, vitam, Plin.; and = "protract," bellum, pugnam, aliquamdiu; rem in serum, Liv.): rapere (*¶* raptare, poetical; to drag along by irresistible force with the notion of resistance on the part of the person dragged): abtrahere; abripere (to drag away from or to a place): to drag forth, extrahere (e. g., aliquid dum litantem, Cic.; aliquid e latebrâ, Suet.; senatores vi in publicum, Cic.; also = "protract," rem, certamen, &c.): protrahere (e. g., aliquid capillis in viam, Plaut.; aliquid ad iudicium, Liv.; aliquid tenebris, Val. Maz.; and in Suet., &c. = "protract" for which trahere, extrahere, or producere are used by writers of the Golden Age). To drag any body to execution, aliquid rapere ad supplicium or mortem: to drag any body before a court, aliquid rapere in jus: to drag any body with one, trahere aliquid secum. Vid. TO DRAW.

DRAG, INTRANS. To drag (of a gown, &c.), verrere terram (after Claud., Stilich., 2, 248): to let it drag, trahere. || To drag for fish, * verriculo piscari or pisces capere.

TO DRAG ON or ALONG, trahere: to be scarcely able to drag on one's limbs, fessum (cursu) corpus, or membra, ægre trahere. To drag on a wretched existence, vitam ducere (mostly with an addition to state how, Krebs).

DRAGANT, tragacanthum (Cels.): dragantum (Veget.).

DRAG-CHAIN, sufflamen. To lock a wheel by a drag-chain, rotum sufflamine, or (Juv.) sufflamine stringere.

DRAGGLE, TRANS., trahere (e. g., amiculum, Plant.).

DRAGGLE, INTRANS., trahi (Plant.; e. g., sine trahi, i. e., amiculum): verrere terram (after Claud., Stil., 2, 248). To let

At toga drangle, si decidat toga, eam non reponere (Quint., 11, 3, 149). *Don't let your garment draggle, amiculum sustolle oculis.*

DRAG-NET, verriculum : everriculum (distinguished from rete, jaculum, funda, casting-net, Voss, Virg., Geo., 1, 141).

DRAGON, draco : serpens. JN. draco serpens (snake) : draco : anguis (the constellation).

DRAGON, levis armaturæ equos : dimacha (as one who fights either on horse or foot : vid. Freinsh., Curt., 5, 13, 8). Dragons, equites, qui proelii saepe ex equis desiliunt, ac pedibus proliantur (Ces., B. G., 4, 2, mid.). But simply = cavalry, vid.

DRAIN, s., incillis fossa, incille (for water) : fossa percussa ad colligendum humorem circumjacentium agrorum (for collecting the water from lands, Plin. Ep., 10, 70, 4) : cloaca (a sewer, explained, Lit., 1, 56, by receptaculum purgamentorum). A clearing of drains ; i. e., sewers, purgatio cloacarum (Traj., ap. Plin. Ep., 10, 4) : to open a drain, incille aperire ; to make one, incille ducere.

DRAIN, v. (afield, &c.), siccare (general term, to dry up, paludes, agros, &c.) : fossas siccare (e. g., humidum locum) : fossas percute ad colligendum humorem agrorum : fossis percussis humorem agri colligere.

DRAINAGE, aquæ deductio.

DRAKE, and mas : Ducks and drakes, testurum in mare jaculationes (Min. Feliz) : to play at ducks and drakes, testurum in mare jaculationibus ludere (Min. Fel.) : or testes teretes ita super undas irrotare, at assiduo saltu sublevetur (the game is fully described, Min. Fel., Expos.). Is lusus est testam tororem, jaculatione fluctum levigatum, legere de litore : eam testam plano situ digitis comprehendam, inclinam ipsum atque humilem, quantum potest, super undas irrotare, ut illud jaculum vel dorsum maris raderet, vel enataret, dum leni impetu labitur ; vel summis fluctibus tonsie emicaret, emergeret, dum assiduo saltu sublevatur. Is se in pueris victorem ferebat, cujus testa et procurreret longius, et frequentius exsiliret. To make ducks and drakes of his money, rem suam conficere or lacerare ; effundere, profundere, &c.

DRAM. || The weight, drachma (as weight, Plin., 21, 34, 109). || Colloquial ; for a very little, tantulum (a favorite word of Cicero's) : if there could be a single dram of difference, si interesse quippiam tantulum modo possit (potuerit, &c.) : not a single dram of, ne tantulum quidem. || The quantity swallowed at a draught, haustus : a dram of brandy, haustus vini et frumenti expressi. A dram drinker, vini et frumenti expressi potor or (Plaut.) potator.

DRAMA, fabula : drama : dramaticum poema (Aus. Ep., 15, 5 ; Diom., 4, 80, P. ; necessary as technical term). Vid. PLAY.

DRAMATIC, scenicus (Varr., Ling. Lat., 9, 11, 17) : dramaticus (δραματικός ; Diom., 4, 80, P. ; necessary as technical term). The dramatic art, ars scenica : dramatic poets, poetæ scenici : dramatic poetry, poesis scenica : to give a dramatic description of any thing, sc exponere aliquid, quasi agatur res (Cic., Tusc., 1, 4, 8). Vid. DRAMA, PLAY.

DRAMATICALLY, scenice, velut scenice (e. g., hieri, Quint., 6, 1, 36). To represent any thing dramatically, sc proponere aliquid, quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (Cic., Tusc., 1, 4, 8) ; aliquid ita ostendere, ut non clarior futura sit spectantibus (Quint., 8, 3, 63).

DRAMATIST, poeta scenicus (Varr., L. L., 9, 11, 17).

DRAMATIZE, ad actus scenarum componere : loquenter, agentem facere aliquid (to dramatize a character).

DRAPE, v. || Make cloth [vid. CLOTH]. || Verr., satirize, vid.

DRAPER, qui pannos vendit. To be a draper, pannos vendere, venditare.

DRAPERY, || Cloth manufacture, texturum (sc. opus, wearing, Cic.). || Cloth ; woollen cloth [vid. CLOTH]. || Dravery (as applied to the rep-

resentation of dress in painting and sculpture), vestitus : amictus (dress) : rugæ, sinus (the folds, &c., of the dress). Any painter or sculptor is famous for his draperies, (pictor (or statuarius) aliquis rugas sinuque vestium singulari opere artificieque exprimit or imitator. Painters take great liberties in their draperies, pictoribus in adornandis vestibus magnam omnes damus impunitatem et licentiam.

DRAUGHT. || Action or state of drawing. (A) Generally, tractus. Beasts of draught, pecudes ad vehendum idoneæ. (B) Particularly : (a) With a net, bolus (βόλος ; also by metonymy for the draught of fishes) taken ; e. g., bolum quanti emerent, Suct., Rhet., 1 ; jactus (labe, Val. Maz., jactus reus, Dig.). (b) In drinking, haustus. To drink large draughts, largis haustibus bibere : to drink often, but only small draughts each time, sepe sed exiguis haustibus bibere (f) : to drink at one draught, in hauriendo non respirare (Plin.) : to drink off at a single draught, uno impetu epotare : to drink a great quantity at one draught, plurimum uno potu haurire.

(c) Current of air, venti meatus or ventus ulius : there is a draught here, huc fert ventus (Ces., B. G., 3, 15). || Sketch, picture, vid. || Detachment (of forces), vid. By these draughts of his forces for the Volscian war, parte exercitus ad Volscium evocati bellum (Livy, 4, 61). || The depth to which a vessel sinks ; vessels of light or small draught, naves planæ carinis (flat-bottomed) or plauo alveo : of deep draught, gravia navigia (heavy, Ces.). || (Of medicine) a, potio medicata ; sorbitio (a draught to be sipped) ; poculum medicatum (the cup with the medicine in it) : a draught prepared with wine, vinulentum medicamentum : to prepare a draught (in a cup), medicamentum in poculo diluere : to give a draught : to a person, potui alicui medicamentum dare.

DRAUGHT-BOARD, tabula lusoria : abacus.

DRAUGHT-HORSE, equus vectuarius (Varr., R., 2, 7, 15, ed. Schneid., where others read, less correctly, vectorius or vectarius) : equus rhedarius or carrucarius (a coach-horse, according to the analogy of mulus rhedarius in Varr. and Ulp.) ; equus plaustrarius (dray-horse, after plaustrarius asiurus, Cat.) : draught-horses, equi jugales (a pair).

DRAUGHTS, ludus duodecim scriptorum. Vid. CHESS.

DRAUGHTS-MAN, calculus.

DRAW, tr. Pull forward slowly, &c., trahere (to draw by force ; in very many of the English meanings of the word ; e. g., to draw water from a well, aquam ex puteo ; a weapon out of a body, ferrum ex vulnere, telum de corpore, both Or. : to be drawing his last breath, extremum spiritum, Phaed., animam agere in prose) : also improperly, to be drawn to any thing, trahi or trahi et duci ad aliquid : to draw any body from, trahere aliquem longius a re : to draw any body over to one's opinion, trahere aliquem ad suam sententiam, &c.) : ducere (to lead ; as used figuratively, ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt) : vehere (to draw a vehicle ; of horses, &c.) ; also equi vehunt aliquem). To draw a carriage, currum vehere (general term) ; currum ducere (to drag it along ; of men ; cf. Cic., Tusc., 1, 47, 113). To draw any thing to any thing, trahere or attrahere ad aliquid to draw ships to shore, naves subducere i. e., after the voyage is ended ; naves trahere ad litora (against the will of the crew, Sall., Fragm. ap. Serv., Virg., Æn., 3, 425). To draw any thing to one's self, ad se trahere or attrahere : ad se allicere et trahere (properly ; e. g., of the magnet) : to draw any thing through any thing, trajicere aliquid per aliquid (e. g., thread through the eye of a needle). || Of drawing liquids. (a) PROPRA, haurire. To draw water from a well, aquam haurire ex puteo ; aquam trahere ex puteo (with reference to the lifting it up) : to draw (bec. &c.), de dolio haurire or eximere (vinum, &c.) : promere (with or without

dolio) : defendere (i. e., ex cado in crateram atque ex hac in pocula, Orell., who says that diffundere (Juv., 5, 50) is "vinum ex lacu in dolia, vel ex his in amphoras transfundere"). (b) IMPROPR., haurire (a or e fonte, or fonte only ; all Cic. ; with adverbs, inde, unde, &c.) : repetere ab aliquâ re (derive it from a distant source). || To represent by pictures, delineare : designare : describere (but these words are not used absolutely ; but an accusative must be added, delineare imagines, &c.) : pingere (to paint ; with accusative, speciem hominis, &c.) : depingere (also aliquid ; imaginem in tabula, Ov., also of depicting in words, repubblicam in sermone aliquo depingere, Cic.) : describere (figuratively). To draw figures in the dust, quadam or formas in pulvere describere : to draw any thing well, probe depingere aliquid : to be able to draw, graphidos scientiam habere. || PHRASES (more or less idiomatical) with "to draw."—To draw BIT, frenos eximere equo (Livy) : frenos detrahare equo or equis (Livy, 4, 33 ; properly, to take off the bridle) ; equi reficiendi (or -orum -orum) causâ subsistere (to rest one's horse ; after Ces., B. C., 2, 42, end). To draw BLOOD, sanguinem mittere alicui (to bleed him ; properly) ; cruorem edicere (e. g., levi cuti, Tac.). To draw DAX, exhaurire (e. g., the treasury, erarium ; also omnem pecuniam ex erario exhaurire ; a province, provinciam sumibz et jacturis ; any body, sumtu exhaurire aliquem). To draw TEARS, movere lacrimas (Quint., 4, 2, 77) : lacrimas cedere (Virg.) ; commovere (Curt.) ; from any body, tantum alicui misericordiam commovere, ut lacrimas tenere non possit ; from the people, fetum movere populo ; from any body against his will, lacrimas excutere alicui (Ter.) : he would have drawn tears from the very stones, lapides mehercule lere coegisset. To draw in LENGTH, producere, trahere extrahere (with reference to time) ; tendere, extendere (with reference to space). To draw CUTS or LOTS, sortem ducere [vid. LOT] : to draw a lot, sortem ducere or educere. To draw a LINE, lineam scribere (if with a pen, &c.) ; lineam ducere (general term). To draw a SWORD, gladium (e. g., vaginâ) educere ; gladium educere, stringere, or destringere (to draw a sword is poetical). With a drawn sword, gladio stricto. To draw CURTAINS [vid. CURTAIN]. To draw a CONCLUSION or INFERENCE, vid. the substantives.

To draw COMFORT from any thing, se solari aliquid re ; hoc solatio tuo, quod, &c., hoc est mihi solatio. To draw any body's ATTENTION [vid. ATTENTION]. To draw MONEY from the treasury, pecuniam (sumtum, &c.) ex erario haurire. To draw a BILL, conscribere evygrapham : perscribere pecuniam : delegacione solutionem perficere : to draw a bill payable at Athens, permittare alicui pecuniam Athenas : to draw a bill upon any body, aliquem delegare alicui (a quo fiat numeratio, Cic.). To draw a HARE, leporem exenterare. To draw a TOOTH, dentem (aliquid evellere [vid. TOOTH]). To draw a BOW, arcum adducere (Virg.).

To draw ASIDE, aliquem sevocare : aliquem seducere.

To draw AWAY, abducere, deducere, avertere : avocare : sevocare (from duty, &c.) ; any body from agriculture, abducere aliquem ab aratro : revocare aliquem ab agricultura. To draw any body away from duty. Vid. DUTY.

To draw BACK, pedem or gradum referre (of an army) ; secedere (to step aside, of persons) ; se subtrahere (by degrees or imperceptibly) : to draw back from any thing, recedere a, &c. ; se recipere a ; se removere a, &c. (to withdraw).

To draw IN, VIDER. INVEIGLE, ENTICE.

To draw NEAR, prope accedere : appropinquare (to come near, both with reference to place) : prope adesse : subesse (to be close at hand) ; appropinquare : appeterere (to approach, of time) : to draw near (e. g., a spot, the fire, &c.) : propius se movere : to draw near any body or any thing, (propius) accedere ad, with accusative. To draw near the town with the army,

exercitum ad urbem (proptus) **admo-
vere**: a period or time *draws near* when,
&c., *prope* adest, quum, &c.: the *seventh
day was drawing near*, appetebat dies
septimus.

To **DRAW OFF** (from a cask). Vid. To **DRAW** (of liquids).

To **DRAW OFF**. [Vid. To **DRAW AWAY**.]
To *draw off the mind from any thing*, in-
tem or mentis aciem a re abducere, or se-
vocare: to *draw off any body's attention*.
[Vid. **DISTRACT**]. || = Pull off, detra-
here alicui or de aliquâ re; a ring, alicui
de digito anulum detrudere or auferre;
alicui anulum extrahere or eximere.
To *draw off troops*, abducere exercitum
(infecitâ re) ab aliquo loco.

To **DRAW ON**. || To *cause*, vid. || To
entice, vid.

To **DRAW OVER** (to a party, &c.), abdu-
cere (e. g., the soldiers): aliquem partici-
pem facere alicujus rei; aliquem alicujus
rei socium or in alicujus rei societatem
assumere (e. g., to a plan, consili; to a
conspiracy, conjurationes): aliquem in
suas partes ducere or trahere; aliquem
ad causam perducere (to one's side): in
sententiam suam adducere, or (quite) per-
ducere (to an opinion): to try to *per-
duce any body over*, alicujus animum or ali-
quem tentare (e. g., by money, threats,
&c.): aliquem or alicujus animum solli-
citare (e. g., by money, threats, &c.).

To **DRAW OUT**, extrahere: educere
(milites ex castris, &c.): elicere (tempt
out). To *draw out a secret*, expiscari ali-
quid: to *draw one's money out of a con-
cern*, renunciare societatem, or socio.

To **DRAW TIGHT**, astringere (to make
tighter, &c., by drawing on; e. g., a fet-
ter, vinculum); intendere, contendere
(to strain or draw tight what before was
loose).

To **DRAW UP** (in writing), scribere (to
write out, write down a letter, law, writing,
will, edict, &c.): conscribere (to compose
in writing): concipere (to conceive in
words): perscribere (to write down care-
fully, exactly, or at length, an edict, a de-
cree of the Senate, an account, &c.): con-
ferre (to compose; general term).

DRAW, v. INTR. || As a beast of
burden, trahere: to make a beast draw,
jugum imponere.

DRAW-BRIDGE, *pons qui tolli or de-
mittei potest: to let down the draw-bridge,
*pontem demittere.

DRAWER. || One who fetches wa-
ter from a well, aquarius (masculine).
*mulier aquam ferens (feminine). || **Dr-
awer** (in the army). || One whose
business it is to draw liquors from
the casks, cellarius: minister cauponas
(at an inn; after Cod. Just., 9, 9, 29):
puer cauponius (Plaut. Pæn., 5, 9, 19):
*pueris cauponis propositus.

DRAWER (of a chest), loculus: foru-
lus.

DRAWER (of a bill), *debitor ex syn-
graphâ: qui syngrapham conscribit or
conscripsit; qui pecuniam perscribit. The
drawer of a bill on Athens, qui pecuniam
Athenas permutat or permutavit.

DRAWER (of pictures, &c.). Vid.
PAINTER.

DRAWERS (chest of), *arca (quotidi-
ana): armarium. Vid. CHEST [SYN. in
Box].

DRAWERS (a pair of), *tegumenta
feminea interiora.

DRAWING (the art of), graphis, idos,
f. (γραφεις, Vitr., 1, 1, 4): pure Latin, pictu-
ra linearis (Plin., 35, 3, 5): to have
learned drawing, graphidos scientiam ha-
bere; graphidos non imperitum esse: to
invent drawing, or the art of drawing,
picturam linearem invenire.

DRAWING (i. e., the picture drawn),
pictura linearis (general term); *tabella
linearis: imago (image, picture): desig-
natio (a plan of a building, &c.).

DRAWING-BOOK, *charta, in quibus
imagines ad imitandum propositae deli-
neantur: *volumen imaginum, quæ ad
imitationem delineandi proponuntur (a
book containing copies for drawing; after
Quint., 1, 1, 35).

DRAWING-MASTER, *magister deli-
neandi; *magister graphices.

DRAWING-PAPER, *charta delinean-
do apta.

DRAWING-PLASTER, emplastrum
vesticatorium.

DRAWING-ROOM, oecus (oikos, gen-
eral term): exedra (ἑξέδρα, room for parties,
both ends of which formed a semicircle, with
a circular bench. It was uncovered: vid.
Vitr., 7, 5, 2, and 7, 9, 2): *cubiculum
cultu insignie, or quo amici me visendi
causâ conveniunt: atrium (the ante-cham-
ber where the clients were received): porticus
(a hall or walk with columns): diæta
(ἰκτίρα; a saloon in the garden); a small
drawing-room, exodrium; atriolum: || A
sovereign's drawing-room (i. e., levee,
perhaps) regis or reginae salutatorium
cubiculum, after salutatorium cubile,
Plin.); or by circumlocution with aula re-
gia (court) salutare, salutatio. He took
him aside at a drawing-room, and said,
seducto in salutatioem affirmavit (Suet.,
Claud., 37). The drawing-room is over,
salutatio deluxit (Cic.): to attend a draw-
ing-room, principem salutare: to have a
right to attend the drawing-room, ad aulam
admitti: not to be allowed to attend a
drawing-room, prohiberi publicâ saluta-
tioem (Suet., Vesp., 4).

DRAWL, distrahere: dilatare (to pro-
nounce too long or broad, as fault; the
former of words, voces; the latter of letters,
litteras; instead of which, Gell., 4, 6, uses
litteras tractim pronunciare): decantare
aliquid (in a sing-song way): || **Dr-
awl** (to draw out without authority). To draw
out the words, syllabas intendere (Gell.,
13, 22).

DRAY, } carrus or cartum (four-
wheel).
DRAY-CART, } wheeled: sarraenum
(according to Quintilian, a sordidum no-
men): plastrum (general term for wag-
on, &c.): traha (without wheels).

DRAYMAN, plastrarius (Ulp.).

DREAD, s. Vid. FEAR.

DREAD, v. Vid. To FEAR.

DREAD, adj. || Terrible, vid. || Au-
ful, vid.
DREADFUL, terribilis (causing fright;
terrificus is poetical only): horribilis:
horrendus (causing horror): atrox (fear-
ful, frightful; e. g., death, bloodshed):
immanis (monstrous, quite unnatural,
cruel; e. g., animal, deed, character): fo-
dus (causing indignation, abominable;
e. g., projects, war, fire, or conflagration):
dirus (dread): trux (causing men to shud-
der; e. g., of looks): incredibilis (that
can't be conceived; e. g., stupidity, stupid-
ity): to be the bearer of some dreadful
news, mîros terrores afferre ad aliquid.

DREADFULLY, terribiliter or horren-
dum in modum; atrociter; foede; fo-
dum in modum.

DREADLESS. Vid. FEARLESS.

DREAM, s., somnium (also figurative-
ly, "an illusion," &c.: || **Dr-
eam** (insomnium is rare, and found only in the plural, in
classical prose): a vision seen in a dream,
species per somnium oblata, or in quiete
visa; visus nocturnus: in a dream, per
somnium; in somnis; per quietem; in
quiete: to have a dream, somniare; spec-
ciem videre in quiete: to have pleasant
dreams, somniis uti jucundissimis: to have
a remarkable dream, mirum somnium
somniare: to interpret a dream, somnium
interpretari, or conjicere; somnium in-
terpretatione explicare: it seems like a
dream, somnio similis res mihi videtur:
dreams often come true, multa somnia vera
evadunt: any body appears to me in a
dream, imago alicujus in somnio mihi
venit: to have a day-dream, vigilantem
somniare: to indulge in (day) dreams,
somnia sibi fingere (cf. Lucr., 1, 104): to
see any thing in a dream, aliquid in som-
nis or in quiete videre: mere dreams!
somnia! it is all a dream about the money,
de argento somnia: the god of dreams,
Morpheus (Μορφεύς; in heathen mythol-
ogy: one who interprets or explains dreams,
somniaum interpres or conjector: also
conjector simply; conjectrix (of a female).

DREAM, v., somniare (also figurative-
ly = to have strange or foolish ideas or
imaginations): dormitare (only figurative-
ly, to live thoughtlessly or idly): to
dream any thing or of any thing, somni-

are aliquid or de aliqua re; dormientem
videre aliquid animo; videre aliquid in
somnia (i. e., to see any thing in one's
sleep); also per somnium or per quietem,
or secundum quietem: to dream of any
body, somniare de aliquo. I dreamed,
somniavi; somnium mihi fuit; in somnis
visus sum, with infinitive (vid. Cic., De
Divin., 1, 24, 49; Plaut., Curc., 2, 2, 20);
people or they dream, somniantur: to dream
when one is wide awake, vigilantem somni-
are: I dreamed a strange dream, mirum
somniaum somniavi: I never dreamed of
that, quod non somniabam: you are
dreaming! dormitas! || Our "you are
asleep" (v.): what are you dreaming about?
quid somnias? (i. e., what idle notion have
you got in your head?) || To be slug-
gish; to dream away one's hours,
agere otantem desidioso (Lucr., 6, 1129):
tempus dormitare in otio (Plaut., Asin.,
2, 1, 5).

DREAM-BOOK, *liber somniorum in-
terpres.

DREAMER. || One who dreams,
somniaans (properly): dormitor (figura-
tively, one who is or acts as if he were
asleep, Plaut., Trin., 4, 2, 20, and 143). ||
A fanciful man; a visionary [vid.
ENTHUSIAST]. || An idler, homo somni-
culosus or veterosus (a sleepy fellow,
a sluggard): dormitor (Plaut.).

DREAMY, somniculosus: veterosus
(sleepy, lethargic): tardus (slow, stupid):
somniaans (i. e., somniantes philosophi).

DREARINESS, Vid. DISMALNESS.

DREARY. Vid. DISMAL.

DREGGISH, *fæculentus (containing
DREGGY, *dregs): turbidus (e.
g., aqua; spring, scaturigo): turbatus
limo (muddy; e. g., aqua).

DREGS. || The sediment of li-
quors, fæx: sedimentum: crassamentum:
crassamen (the sediment in general,
if it is thick): relating to dregs, fæcarius:
made or pressed out of the dregs of any
thing, fæcibus (vini, &c.) expressus: to
empty a stone bottle to the dregs, cadum
potare fæce tenus (Hor., Od., 3, 15, 16).
Fig. The dregs of the people, fæx populi:
perditissima et infima fæx populi: sordes
et fæx urbis: sentina reipublice. ||
Dross, sweepings, purgamenta,
orum, plural: quisquilias (refuse, Cecili
in Fest.).

DRENCH, irrigare (to irrigate; poeti-
cal, rigare): humidum, madidum facere
or reddere: madefacere (to make wet):
satiare: saturare (to saturate, to saturate,
to let any thing soak in water). To be
drenched, humidum, &c.: fieri, madefieri,
madescere: to drench with any thing,
madefacere aliquâ re (e. g., the ground with
blood, terram sanguine): perfundere ali-
quâ re (to wet any thing by sprinkling or
pouring something over it; e. g., aliquid
lacrimis): incessant showers of rain, which
drenched the fields or plains, imbres con-
tinui campis omnibus inundantes (Liv.,
8, 24). || To saturate with drink; e. g.,
to be drenched with wine, potione com-
pletum esse: one who drenches himself
with wine, potor, potator: to drench one's
self with wine, potare: se obnare vino.
|| Drenched, avidus (e. g., of fields, rura
continuis imbribus; vestimenta, Hor.;
also, "drenched with wine" Hor.). || To
physic by violence, medicamentum
or potionem vi inscere in os (equi, &c.,
after Cic., De Or., 2, 39, 163): potiorare
(e. g., jumentum, Veg.; a low word, but
probably technical term).

DRENCH, s., *largus haustus (a swirl;
e. g., uno haustu; uno impetu epotare;
uno potu haurire). || Physic for a
brute. [Vid. MEDICINE.] || Physic
that must be given by violence; e. g.,
to give a drench. Vid. To DRENCH.

DRESS. || Clothes [vid., also, GAR-
MENT]: a dress to wear in the house, ves-
tis domestica (opposed to vestis forensis);
not to put on the same dress a second time,
non iterare vestem: silk dresses, serica,
orum; bombycinia, orum: a party-colored
dress, vestis varia; vestimentum ver-
sicolor: to make a dress, vestem facere:
nobody but a fool will judge of a man by
his dress, stultissimus est, qui hominem
aut ex veste aut ex conditione, quæ ves-

his modis nobis circumdata est, aestimat (Sen. Ep. 47, 14); *ladies' dress*, mundus mulieribus: *to adopt the Roman dress*, Romano habitu uti: *the whole nation has worn that dress ever since*, quomodo morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet. || **Splendid** clothes, ornatus: vestis ornatus (*general term, any thing that may serve as ornament*): ornatum (*as the means of beautifying*): cultus (*whatever serves the body as an external ornament*): apparatus magnificus (*splendid apparel or clothes*): apparatus magnificus vitasque cultus. *Full dress*, ornatus dierum sollempnium (*garments or dress for particular occasions*; e. g., Sunday dress); *also*, vestis forensis; *in full dress*, praetextatus: *over-smart or tawdry dress*, cultus speciosior quam pretiosior: dissensions a ceteris habitus: *to be fond of dress*, semper exornatum incedere (*after Plaut., Epid., 2, 2, 42*); *semper nove vestitum esse* (i. e., *to be always dressed in the newest fashion*): *a person too fond of dress*, qui nimio indulget vestitui: *cultus mollioris studiosus*: *to change one's dress*, calceos et vestimenta mutare (Cic. Mil., 10, 28).

DRESS, TRANS. || *To clothe, vestire*: convestire (*to furnish with a dress*; *then, also, to put on any covering*): veste tegere (*to cover with a dress*): veste induere aliquem: vestem induere alicui (*to clothe any body with any dress*): veste aliquem amicare (*to cover any body with*; *to wrap any body up in any thing*; e. g., *a cloak*): *to dress one's self*, induere sibi vestem or se veste: veste indui (*to put on a dress*): (veste) se amicare (*to wrap one's self up*; e. g., *in a cloak*): calceos et vestimenta sumere (*to put on one's things or apparel*): *he used to dress himself without any assistance*, et calceabat ipse sese et amiciebat (Suet. Vesp., 21). *Dressed*, indutus: *vestitus*: *dressed in white*, candidus vestitus; *albus* (*in a festival garment*): *opposed to atratus, sordidatus, dressed in black*. || *To clothe elegantly*, aliquem exornare: *with any thing*, aliquam re (e. g., *with a party-colored dress, variâ veste*). || *To adorn, to deck*, vid. || *To dress a wound*, alligare, deligare, obligare vulnus; *also*, praeligare (*to tie in front*): curare vulnus (*general term, Lie.; ligare, in this meaning, is poetical*). || **MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.** || *To dress a garden*, &c. [vid. CULTIVATE, TILL]: *to dress the ground for putting in the seed*, agrum expeditare sationibus or praeparare frumentis: *to dress the hair*, capillos comere; *comam in gradus formare* or frangere: *to dress leather or hides*, subigere: *depere*: *conficere*: *perficere*: *well-dressed skins*, aluta tenuiter confecta: *to dress hemp*, hamis ferreis lino pectere: *to dress a vine*, vitem amputare, ligare (*to prune and tie it up*): *to dress stones*, saxa coaquare (Varr. ap. Non.). || *To dress a horse*, strigili radere or subradere. || *To prepare victuals for the table*, cibum parare or comparare [vid. TO COOK]: *to dress one's own food*, sibi manu sua parare cibum: *dressed, coctus*; *igne mollius* (Suet. Non. elixus, which means "boiled"): *to use fire for dressing one's food*, ut igne ad mitigandum or ad molliendum cibum.

DRESS, v., INTRA. vestiri, amitari aliquam re: *to dress like a Roman*, Romano habitu uti: *not to dress better than a slave*, se non servo melius vestire (?): *to order the people to dress in the same manner*, eodem ornatu etiam populum vestiri jubere: *the whole nation has dressed in the same style ever since*, hunc morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet.

DRESSER. || *One who dresses a person*, perhaps cubicularius, in as far as that is his principal employment. || *Of a vineyard*, vitium cultor. || *Of wool*, lanarius. || *Kitchen-dresser*, mensa culinaria.

DRESSING (of meat), coctura (*especially of the manner of dressing*): of a wound, curatio (*treatment in general*): of cloth, politura. || *A dressing*, cataplasma (κατάπλασμα), malagma (μάλαγμα): fomentum (*warm poultice*): *to apply or put dressings on any thing*, fomenta alicui rei admove-re. || *As cant phrase*. *To give any*

body a good dressing, probe percutere, bene depexum dare, verberibus or fustibus derigare aliquem (*all comical*).

DRESSING-BOX, scrinium. Vid. BOX. **DRESSING-GOWN**, vestis domestica (*a house-dress, in general*): vestis nocturna.

DRESSING-ROOM, vestiarius (*though with the ancients this was the room in which the dresses were kept (= wardrobe), but in which they did not dress*).

DRESSING-TABLE, abacus (*on which gold vessels, vases, &c., were placed*): cathedra (*chair used by Roman ladies at their toilette*, Bött., Sabina, 1, p. 35).

DRIP, Vid. TO CROP, TO CUT OFF.

DRIEBLE, Vid. TO DROP.

DRIEBLET (litt. drop), nummus (*small coin*; then a trifling sum in general).

DRIER. *By circumlocution with siccare, &c.*

DRIFT. || *Impulse*, vis (*overbearing power*): *efficientia* (*impellent force*): *impulsus* (*impulse*): "we are under the drift of passions," cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: *to do any thing under the drift of passion*, cupido agere; *impetu quodam trahi ad aliquid*. || *Violence*, vis; *gravitas*; *incitatio*; *impetus*. [SYN. IN VIOLENCE.] || *A shower* (of rain), imber repente effusus or imber only; *also*, imber violentus fusus; (of hail) vis creberimbris grandinis; (of snow) vis nivis creberimbris (*after Liv., 28, 37*): "a drift of bullets" (Shaksp.), magna vis glandium or telorum (Cf. Tac. Agr., 36, 1): velut nubes glandium or telorum (Cf. Liv., 21, 55). || *Tendency, consilium*: *propositum*: *finis* [vid. AIM]: *to have such or such a drift*, spectare, pertinere ad aliquid: *that's my drift*, hoc meum consilium or hoc mihi propositum est: *my drift is this*, hoc spectro or volo: *what's the drift of this speech or discourse?* quorsum hinc spectat oratio? *or quid igitur spectat haec oratio?* *the drift of this speech is, that, &c.*, hæc eo pertinet oratio, ut, &c.: *the drift of it is quite different from what was imagined*, alio spectat: *since nobody knew the exact drift of this answer*, id responsum quo valeretur, quum intelligeret nemo. || *Drift-wood*, syrtis (σιρτις); *mons arenae* (Cf. Plin., 3, 1, 3, ed. Harv.): *drifts of snow*, nivis exaggeratas; *nives per ventum congestæ*: *drift-wood*, ligna ad litus delata.

DRIFT, v. Vid. TO DRIVE.

DRIFT, INTRANS. fluitare in alto (e. g., tempestatibus, Cic.; of a ship); ad litus ferri, deferri (of wood): *sand-drifts*, arenae vento in altum sublatae feruntur: *the snow drifts*, nives per ventum congeruntur.

DRILL. || *To perforate, terebrare* (*to make a hole with a drill or gimlet*): *perterebrare* (*quite through*): *perforare* (*general term for piercing holes*). [Vid. TO PERFORATE.] || *To entice, allure*, vid. || *To exercise troops*, milites in armis tractandis exercere: *exercere*: *to be well drilled*, armorum usum habere; *armorum usu praestare*: *to drill the troops well after the Roman fashion*, milites perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanas disciplinae formas redigere (i. e., *to introduce the Roman tactics*): *milites frequentibus exercitiis ad praelia praeparare* (*to fit them for battle*).

DRILL. || *A boring tool*, terebra (τρεβρά, τρεβάνον): *modiolus* (μοδιόλιος): *a bore with indented edge*, vid. Cels., 8, 3, in.). || *A baboon*, simia pavianus (Linn.). || *Drill sergeants*, milites ad tradendam disciplinam inmixti manipulis (*general term*, Agr., 28, 2): *armorum doctores* (*those who superintend the drilling*): *campi doctores* (*with reference to military evolutions*: vid. Salmass., Ael. Lampr., vol. 1, p. 1012, Haark.).

DRILL-POUGH or **DRILLING-MACHINE**, machina seminando agro facta.

DRINK, s. potio: potus. Vid. DRINK.

DRINK, v. bibere (*verb transitive and intransitive*, *to drink from thirst, like a human being*; *and also improperly*; e. g., sanguinem, hancus justitiae; *aliquid aure, Hor.*): *potare* (*verb transitive and intransitive*;

to drink like a beast; *hence*, *to drink large draughts*, *to swallow one's self with liquor*, tippie, &c.; *but potus and potatus are classical for "having drunk"*: *haurire* (*transitively and intransitively*, *to take or draw any fluid into one's mouth, especially in large draughts*): *sorbere* (*to sip quietly in small quantities, and with half closed lips*, coagulum lactis, ovum): *potum* alicuius rei bibere or haurire (*to swallow or take off a draught of*): *ut aliquam re* (*to take it as one's usual drink*): *vino deditum esse* (*in the intransitive sense of "to drink"* = *to be a drunkard*; vid. "to drink hard," below). *To give any body any thing to drink*, alicui bibere dare; *also*, any thing, alicui bibere dare; *ministrare* alicui bibere (*general term*); *ministrare* alicui bibere (*as cup-bearer, attendant, &c.*); *aliciui potandum* or *potui dare aliquam* (*a draught of medicine*). *To order a man something to drink*, alicui bibere dari jubere; *to drink hard*, plurimum bibere (*also of drinking much in one particular instance*): *vino indulgere* or *ditum esse* (*habitually*): *to drink a little too much*, paulo plus adhibere (Ter., *Heaut.*, 2, 1, 8): *crapulam potare* (Plaut., *Rud.*, 2, 7, 28); *to drink to intoxication*: *to drink one's self drunk*, vino se obnubere: *to drink through whole days*, totos dies potare or perpotare: *to sit up drinking till night-fall*, perpotare ad vesperum: *to drink with any body till he falls under the table*, aliquem vino deponere (Plaut., *Aul.*, 3, 6, 39). *To drink any body's health*. Vid. TO DRINK TO.

DRINK UP, bibere (e. g., *hanc bibit colorem, Plin.*): *imbibere* (*mostly improperly*).

DRINK TO any body, salutem alicui propinare (Plaut., *Stich.*, 3, 2, 16); *salutare amicum* nominatim or amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo (*this resembled most nearly our own fashion in that respect*; vid. *Ascon.* ad Cic. ii. Verr., 1, 26, p. 331, Schütz.). *I drink to you!* bene te tibi tibi. Vid. Zumpt., § 759). *Let every one take his cup and drink to Messala!* bene Messalam! sua quisque ad pocula dicat (Tibull., 2, 1, 33).

TO DRINK UP, ebibere (*general term*; *epotare*, in classical Latin, only in participle perfect passive, epotus, drunk up); *exaurire* (*to drain out, as it were, empty out*; e. g., *wine, poison, medicine*): *exsiccare* (*to dry out, said jocosely*; *a bottle, lagena*, Quint. Cic., in Cic. Ep., 16, 26, 2, where furum is used with it); *exanculare poculo* (*as it were, to pump out from the bowl, wine, vinum, jocosely*, Plaut., *Stich.*, 1, 3, fin.); *sorbere*, *exsorbere* (*to suck out*; e. g., *eggs, ova*): *to drink up to the dregs*, potare facie tenua (Hor., *Od.*, 3, 15, 16).

DRINK-MONEY, munusculum (*general term for little gift*).

DRINKABLE, potabilis (*general term, that is fit for drinking*; *later only*; *salubri potu* (*healthy as drink*): *things eatable and drinkable*, esculenta et potulenta, orum, plural).

DRINKER, potor (*the drinker in as far as he empties any given drinking-vessel*): *potator* (*he who is fond of drink, a wine-bibber*): *combibo*: *compotator* (*a bottle-companion*; *bibo is only met with later in Jul. Firmic., Mathes., 5, 4, extr.*): *a hard drinker*, acer potor; *vinum capissimus*: *to be a great drinker*, plurimum bibere (*to drink much*, or *to be able to drink much*); *vino deditum esse*: *vino indulgere* (*to be given to drink*).

DRINKING, potio (*the taking in of a fluid, and also the draught drunk*): *potus* (*drinking*; *but with reference to what is drunk, not to the act*; *immoderato obstupescit potu atque pastu*, Cic. *In the sense of "carousing" it is post-Augustan*, in potu atque hilaritate, Plin.); *potatio* (*hard drinking*; *drinking large draughts, but moderate potations is good Latin*, Cic.); *sorbitio* (*the sipping in of a liquid, as action, and what is thus sipped, a potion, medicine*). || *In modern writers we find bibio and bibitus, which, however, are quite unclassical*. *Moderate drinking*, potio modica; *potus moderatus*; *moderate eating and drinking*, temperate escae; *moderate potations*: *while in the act of drinking*, in mediâ potione: *inter biben-*

dum: a drinking-cup or vessel [vid. Cur]: a drinking-companion, comibo, compitor: fond of drinking, ebrius: to be fond of drinking, vino delitum esse: violentum esse (to be a drinker): ebrius esse: also potare (i. e., to drink hard): vino indulgere: fondness for drinking, ebriositas (Cic., Tusc., 4, 12, 27): violentia (propensity for drinking wine): to spend whole days in drinking, totos dies potare or perpotare: perpotare ad vespertinam (from morn till night). Eating and drinking is usually ebrius et potio (e. g., cibo et potione completum esse); and Krebs condonans potus altogether; but Cicero uses it in speaking of the mind, quum ea pars animi—immoderato sit obstupescit potu atque pastu.

DRINKING-BOUT, comissatio (in the Roman sense, after a formal coma, attended by singing and dancing, and followed by wandering up and down the streets, visiting others, to drink again with them, and similar excesses). [Cic., Cat. Mj., 13, 45, and ad Div., 9, 24, 3, uses comissatio, as translation of the Greek συμπόσιον; but neither by him nor by others was it used as a Roman expression.

DRINKING-CUP. Vid. Cur. DRIP, [v., tr., instillare, down on any thing, aliquid rei, in aliquid (instillare is poetical). [v., intr., stillare, destillare (to drip down); from any thing, stillare ex or de: rorare (in a dew-like or drizzling manner, ante rorat quam pluit): manare (stronger than stillare; with any thing, aliquid re; e. g., sanguine or cruore; multo sudore): dripping wet, totus madidus: to become dripping wet, madefieri (e. g., pluvia, imbre): madidum reddi (aqua): or permadescere (stronger term): to be, &c., madere, madidum, or madefacere esse (e. g., imbre): a dagger dripping with blood, stillans pugio (Cic.).

DRIPPING-PAN, sartago (some pan used in cooking): frixorium (Plin.; some pan used for roasting or frying meat).

DRIVE. [v.] To put in motion by pushing, by blows, &c., agere (general term of living creatures and inanimate objects): pellere (so to excite a body by pushes, blows, &c., that it moves on of itself; to drive on things animate or inanimate; to move by its own weight, by pushing it forward; also to chase, of animate beings): propellere (to drive along before one, of living beings and things; e. g., the ship, navem [spoken of the wind]): trudere (to propel or move any thing slowly on from behind by beating or pushing): versare (to move with a circular motion or direction; a top, turbinem; hoop, &c.; and of a person driving about, pulsare versareque Darëta, Virg.). To drive to any place, propellere in aliquid (e. g., cattle in the fields, pecus agere pastum; pecus propellere in pabulum). [v.] To drive any thing away, from, off, abigere ab or ex aliquid re (from any place; also fortively; e. g., cattle, pecus); exigere aliquid re or ex aliquid re (to chase away, out of; e. g., domo; out of the republic, e civitate: the enemy from the field, hostem a campo); pellere aliquid re, ex or de aliquid re (e. g., out of the country, patriâ, foro, e foro); expellere aliquid aliquid re or ex aliquid re (e. g., domo; ex urbe; civitate; ex republicâ; possessionibus; a patriâ): depellere aliquid aliquid re or de aliquid re (to chase, vid.); dejicere ex or de, &c. (e. g., out of a fortified place, ex castello; out from any body's estates, de fundo); exturbare ex aliquid re (headlong; e. g., the enemy out of the breach, hostem ex ruinis muri): subvertere (to make any body get out of the way). To drive away care, curas pellere; tristitiam ex animo pellere; by wine, curas vino: to drive away the birds, gnatæ, &c., volucres, muscas abigere. [v.] To drive along, promovere. [v.] To drive back, repromovere: repellere, reigere. To drive back the enemy, hostes rejicere or fugare: impetum hostium propulsare. [v.] To drive from. [vid. To drive out or away.] [v.] To drive into, intro cogere (e. g., oves): intra aliquid locum compellere (to drive to one spot; of men, &c.): agere in aliquid (e. g., cattle into the stalls, pe-

cus in stabulum): adigere in aliquid or aliquid rei (e. g., a nail into a beam, clavum in tignum: a wedge into a tree, cuneum arbori: vid. "to drive with a hammer," below). [v.] To drive off, depellere: repellere: propellere: propulsare. [vid. drive away, above]. [v.] To urge, compel, impellere or incitare. Jn. impellere atque incitare: ad aliquid (e. g., ad bellum): urgere aliquid, ut, &c.: instare aliquid, ut, &c. (to urge any body to any thing or to do any thing); etiam atque etiam instare atque urgere (stronger): any body is driven to any thing, necessitas cogit or urget aliquid, necessitas adducit aliquid, ut aliquid faciat (drives him to do so and so). [v.] To drive or carry on one's trade, facere mercaturam. [vid. also, to carry on.] [v.] To press to a conclusion, persequi (with perseverance; in a good and bad sense); prosequi (usually in a good sense; to continue or persevere in any thing); consecrari (indefatigably); urgere (to push on with zeal); exsequi (to carry on, to bring to an end): aliquid longius persequi (to drive any thing further). I will drive my argument further, pergamus ad ea, quæ restant. [v.] To drive in (with a hammer or other instrument), figere; in any thing, aliquid rei or in rem; infigere; in any thing, aliquid rei or in rem (to drive into); defigere; in any thing, aliquid rei or in rem (to drive in perpendicularly); adigere (in any thing; aliquid rei or in rem, to drive into): to drive in a nail, clavum figere or defigere; into a tree, clavum adigere in arborem. To drive a nail home, clavum pangere: clavum quanto maximo possum mallet ita adigere (after Liv., 27, 49): to drive in posts, stipes demittere (to let in perpendicularly): publicas agere (to drive in piles). [v.] To drive any body mad, in rabiem agere; ad insanitatem adigere; effrare: you drive me mad, or I shall be driven mad, vix mei compos sum. [v.] To drive a carriage, jumentâ agere (of the coachman, in general): curriculum regere: curriculo insistere (to take the reins; also for pleasure): aurigare (in a race, Suet., Ner., 24, of the leader): vecturam facere (of a wagoner, in general).

DRIVE, INTR. In a carriage, vehi or inveli curru: vehi in rheda: to drive to the forum, carpento in forum inveli. [v.] To rush against with violence, &c., occurrere aliquid: impingere in aliquid: volare (to fly; of sparks, &c.): to drive against any body's face, *in aliquid adversum os ferri: the rain drives against any body's face, imber in os fertur. [v.] Of a vessel; to let a ship drive before the wind, convertere navem in eam partem, quo ventus fert (Ces.); flatu ferente dare vela (Quint); quocumque feramur, dare vela (Cic.; but figuratively). [v.] To drive at, or let drive at any body. [vid. To ATTACK, SEET UPON.] [v.] To drive at (= have for one's drift). [vid. DRIFT.] Just listen what I am driving at, audi, quo rem deducam (Hor., Sat., 1, 1, 14): that's precisely what I was driving at, istuc ibam (comically). I did not know what you were driving at, nesciebam, quorsum tu ires (comically, Ruhnck. Ter., Eun., 1, 2, 75).

DRIVE, s., gestatio (an airing in a carriage for the sake of exercise): vectatio (the act of going in a carriage; vid. Bremi, Suet., Claud., 33). To take a drive, carpento vectari; e. g., through the town, per urbem (Liv., 34, 3, extr.).

DRIVEL. [v.] To slaver, salivare (used intransitively; also like spumare, though only found in Plin., 9, 36, 60, as a translation): salivam fluere pati. A drivelling mouth, os fluidum salivâ. [v.] To dote, inepit: nugari, alucinari. Vid. DOTE.

DRIVELER, Vid. DOTARD.

DRIVER. [v.] One who drives a carriage, rhedarius (driver of a "rhedâ," *Cic., Mil., 10, 22): carrucarius mulio (the driver of a "carruca" drawn by mules, *Capitol., Marim. Jun., 4; SYN. of rheda and carruca in Cochin): auriga (the driver of a hero's chariot, or of a chariot at the games): *agitor is the "auriga," as combatant: qui jumentâ agit (wagoner, either sitting on the wagon or walking alongside): heniochus (ἡνίοχος, a Greek

word used in the Silver Age by Romans) [v.] One who drives beasts, pecoris ac tor (Ov., Her., 1, 95): of a donkey, asinarius; agitor aselli (Virg., Georg., 1, 273): of a mule, mulio; of an ox, bubulcus; of a swine, subulcus; aurigus. [v.] An instrument; perhaps tudicula (a little instrument for beating or crushing a cob).

DRIZZLE, stillare (to fall and to cease to fall by drops; general term); rorare (of rain; transitively and intransitively, only found in 3d singular): it drizzles before it rains, ante rorat, quam pluit.

DRIZZLY; e. g., rain, pluvia tenuissima.

DROLL, adj., scurrilis; lepidus (by pleasant, playful humor): facetus (agreeable from the unforced exercise of such a humor): jocularis (amusing by jokes): comicus: ridiculus: ridendus (that causes laughter; vid. COMIC): a droll fellow, lepidum caput: a droll expression, ridiculum dictum: ridiculum: in a droll manner, scurriliter; comice; ridicule; comico more; lepide; facete; joculariter [SYN. above].

DROLL, s., homo jocosus, ridiculus (general term for jocos): coprea (a sort of court-fool, a jester): sannio (a buffoon): scurra (a wit of a superior class who appeared, under the name of "a friend of the family," at the banquets of the rich Romans): inacetus (the "clown" or "harlequin" in the Attelian games; after Dion., 488, Putsch).

DROLL, n., jocularia funder: ridicula jactitare (both Liv., 7, 7): *coprea personam tueri or sustinere; *coprea partes agere (to play the fool).

DROLLERY, scurrilitas: ludus: jocos. Jn. ludus et jocus [vid. FUN]: res ridicula; ludi: joca or jocularia; ridicula (both in words and gestures): nugæ: triçæ: ineptiæ (absurdities).

DROMEDARY, camelus dromas; camelus, qui duo tubera habet in dorso; camelus Bactriæ (*camelus Bactrianus, Linn.): dromedarius (not used before Hieron., Vit. Malchi, 10).

DRONE. [v.] A bee, fucus. [v.] A slugging, homo languori et desidie deditus; homo descs. [v.] Humming sound, bomhus (Varr.; of bees): bombi or raucus bombus (e. g., of trumpets, &c.).

DRONE, v. [v.] To live in idleness, segne otium terere; socordia atque desidiam bonum otium conterere; propter desidiam in otio vivere. [v.] To emit a dull, humming sound, bombum facere (properly of bees, Varr.): bombitare (of bees; Auct. Corn. Philom., 36): raucum bombum or raucosus bombos efflare (of instruments, Lucr.: villi do, therefore, for a bagpipe): susurrare (of bees, Virg., Georg., 4, 260): *fusca or obtusa voco susurrare, aliquid decantare, &c. (of reciting in a droning voice).

DRONING, bombitatio (=sonus apium, Fest., p. 25; vid. DRONE, s.).

DRONISH, piger; ignavus; iners; segnis; deces; laboris fugiena. Vid. IDLE.

DROOP. [v.] To sink downward, se inclinare or inclinari (properly; and also figuratively; e. g., of fortune, res inclinata, fortuna inclinata): demitti (e. g., of the head). [v.] To languish, lose life, spirit, &c., flaccere: flaccescere: languere: languescere (flaccet = languet, deficit, in Cicero only in Messala flaccet, for which he elsewhere has languet, is losing his spirit in the competition for the consulship; flaccescere of leaves, and, improperly, of a spiritless discourse; languere of love, strength, &c.); marcescere (of flowers, &c.): inclinari (to be bent down; e. g., paulum timore): jacere or allicium jacere (to be in a depressed state: animus, virtutes, studia, &c.): his courage drooped, animo evadit, concidit; animum dimisit.

DROP, s., gutta (a natural, globular drop): stilla (a drop which, at first, hangs down longitudinally from what it begins to drop from; hence an artificial drop from a glass, &c.): *stilla in a congealed stilla): a small drop, guttula: not a single drop, ne tantillum quidem; ne minimum quidem: drop by drop, guttatim: stillatim [SYN. above]. The rain comes

down in large drops, nimbus effunditur. || *In medicine*, liquor medicatus. || *Drop-ring*, vid.

DROP, v., TRANS. || *To pour in drops*, effundere (to pour out, in general); stillare (to cause to fall in drops, rorem ex oculis, *Hor.*; poetical); destillare (from or from above); to drop down dew, irrigare (poetical, rore rigare, *Cic. Poet. De Dein.*, 1, 12, 20). || *To let fall from a higher place*, mittere (to leave hold of); to drop the curtain, auleum mittere or premere; to drop a tear, tradere se lacrimis; lacrimam or lacrimulam emittere, dare, both poetical; to drop a tear for any body, lacrimam dare alicui (*Or.*); lacrimare casum alicuius (*Nep.*). I saw you drop a tear, vidi ego tuam lacrimulam (ironically, *Cic.*); to drop anchor, ancoram jacere. || *To let go, (1) Physically; of a thing before held*, omittre (e. g., arma, habenas); manu emittere (to drop from the hand purposely); e. g., to drop the shield, scutum; also de (ex) manibus dimittre, emittere. (2) *IMPROPR.* To intermit, to cease, omittre (to entertain no longer, to dismiss from one's mind, to give over; e. g., hopes, fear, grief, &c.); mittere: missum facere: dimittre (to give up whatever we can not maintain or keep possession of); abjicere: ponere: deponere (to give over whatever we do not think right, advantageous, &c.; e. g., enmity, hatred, &c.); desistere de re or de aliqua re (implying a sudden change of purpose); to drop all hope, spem omittre. deponere, abjicere: to drop any body's cause, deserere aliquem: causam alicuius deponere: a causâ alicuius recedere. To drop the subject, rem integrum or in medio relinquere: let us drop it, relinquamus (let's say no more of it; comic): pray drop it! missa isthaec! fac! mitte, omittre hæc! (i. e., to drop it!); drop this nonsense, aufer ridicula (comic): to drop the notion, dimittre cogitationem alicuius rei. || *To let go a dependent or companion*, omittre aliquem (in a contemptuous sense): to drop any body's acquaintance, consuetudinem intermittere (altogether): drop him! sine eum (sc. ire; i. e., let him go, have no more to do with him; after *Ter.*, *Ad.*, 3, 2, 23). || *To bedrop*, speckle, maculis variare (to not maculate, which in prose stands only for "making spots"). || *To drop any body a few lines*, aliquid literarum ad aliquem dare.

DROP, INTR. || *To fall in drops*, stillare; from, out of any thing, stillare ex, de, &c.; into any thing, in aliquid; destillare (down from above): defluere: delabi (to come or flow down gently; e. g., de celo, of rain); stillatim cadere (*Varr.*, *L. L.*, p. 11, *Müll.*): desilire ex edito (from above; e. g., of the water of a basin): the dew drops, orat; ros cadit. || *To drop out or off* (i. e., to fall down from any thing to which it had been attached), cadere (to fall out and down; of teeth, hair, &c.; opposed to nasci, subnasci): exidere (to fall out; of teeth, &c.); decidere (to fall down; of teeth, hair, feathers): fluere, defluere, effluere (to drop out and disappear; of hair): desinere (not to grow again, to drop off entirely; of hair). To drop with any thing, stillare or (stronger) manare aliqua re (e. g., sanguine, cruore, sudore). *To drop down* (in other senses than the preceding) (*vid. Fall.*): to drop from the clouds, de celo delabi: ex astris delabi or decidere: he seemed as if he had dropped from the moon. * in aliam quandam orbem delatus sibi videbatur. || *To die*, vid. || *To let any thing drop* [*vid. To Drop, trans.*]. || *To drop in* (= to call upon any body unexpectedly, &c.). Any body drops in, ecce ad me (nos, &c.) adventit aliquis (*Plaut.*); ecce aliquis venit (*Cic.*, *Cæcili.*, 7, 20).

DROPLET, guttula.
DROPPING, stilliculum (the falling drop; moisture dropping down, *Varr.*, *L. L.*, 5, 5, 12; especially rain-water falling from the eaves; also figuratively, stilliculum lingue, *Paul. Nolan.*): instillatio (the act of dropping in); destillatio (act of dropping down; but only found of the humors of the body).

DROPSICAL, hydropicus (*ὑδρωπικός*); but pure Latin, aquæ intercus morbo implicatus (of a dropsical person): to become dropsical, aquæ intercus morbo implicari: he is dropsical, eum aquâ intercutem male habet; eum aqua intercus tenet.

DROPSY, s. Hydrops (*Cels.*, *H.*); hydropis (*Plin.*); aqua intercus (*Cic.*); aquæ subter cutem fusus morbus (*Plin.*, 7, 18, 17); aqua intercus or inter cutem (the latter Greek, ὑδρὸν ὑπὸ καπνί, *Cels.*, 2, 8, p. 76, *Bip.*): languor aquosus (poetical). To have the dropsy [*vid.* "to become Dropsical"]. To die of the dropsy, aquæ intercus morbo decedere.

DROP-WORT, *spiræa filipendula (*Linn.*; water-dropwort, *œnanthe).

DROSS, || *The recement of metal*, scoria. || *Rust*, rubigo (general term, rubigo corripit ferrum): ferrugo (of iron): ærugo (of copper, verdigris; of which one kind was called "scolecia"). || *Refuse*, sicc: purgamentum. *VID. REFUSE.*

DROSSY, *scoriam continens: rubiginosus (*rusty*); æruginosus (of brass or copper).

DROUGHT, || *Dry weather*, siccitas: ariditas; aridito (the former as quality, the latter as continuing state): cœlum siccum; siccitates (dry weather in general): there was a great drought that year, siccitate insignis annus fuit; siccitabitis eo anno laboratur est. || *Thirst*; *vid. Thirst.*

DROUGHTY, || *Wanting rain* [*vid. Day*]. || *Dry with thirst*, sitiens. *VID. THIRST.*

DROVE, || *Of cattle or sheep in general*, greg. || *Of ozen*, armenta (opposed to greges; hence, *Cic.*, *Phil.*, 3, 13, extr. greges armentorum reliquique pecoris: *Or.*, *Met.*, 1, 513, nou hic armenta gregesque: belonging to a drove, gregalis: gregarius; in droves, gregatim [*vid. also Flock, herd*]. || *A crowd*, vid.

DROVER, pecuarius (general term): porcinarius: suarius: suarius negotiator (with reference to hogs; but all these imply that he breeds or deals in them, not merely drives them to market as the agent of others; for which circumlocution must be used).

DROWN, demergere in aquâ: aquâ mergere (to plunge under the water): aquâ suffocare (so as to produce death): to drown one's self, se in aquam mergere. || *To be drowned*, aquis hauriri (aquis) submergi; fluctibus obrui: in a deep morass, in the stream, profundo limo, guribus hauriri (in the deepest part or middle of the river, medio in flumine submergi). || *To overflow*, inundare: the Tiber drowned the plain, Tiberis agros inundavit: continual showers that drowned the fields, imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes (*Liv.*, 8, 24). || *IMPROPR.* To immerge, to lose in any thing; e. g., to be drowned in pleasure, luxuriâ diffundere et delicate ac molliore vivere: corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dedere: libidinibus se servum prestare (to be a slave of pleasure); voluptatibus astricturn esse (stronger term). || *To lose in something that overpowers or covers*; to be drowned, devorari (of the voice that is rendered inaudible, vox in orchestris scobe aut arenâ superjecta devoratur): a sound is drowned (e. g., in a large cavity), vox devoratur: strepitus or fremitus aurium usum intercludit (there is such a noise that I can not hear the speaker): to drown any body's voice, obstrepere alicui ingenti clamore (to cry out against him so that he can not be heard); to drown the splendor (of a lesser luminary), *fulgore or splendore vincere: to drown all the rest by its brilliancy, prae ceteris omnibus emittere et præfulgere (*Gell.*, 12, 3, med.).

DROWSE, *vid. To SLEEP.*

DROWSILY, || *Sleepily*. We only find one instance in *Plautus* of somniculosus from the adjective somniculosus. || *St. gressily*, ignave: pigre: segniter. *SYN. in IdLE.*

DROWSINESS, || *Sleepiness*; as state, and in one particular instance, somni necessitas: oscitatio (in

as far as it manifests itself by yawning); an irresistible drowsiness, inexpugnabilis pœne somni necessitas. || *As inherent quality of the individual*, vèternus: somnolentia not before *Sidon.*, *Ep.*, 2, 2, med. || *IMPROPR.*, tarditas: segnitia: ignavia: inertia. *JN.* tarditas et ignavia. *SYN. in IdLENESS.*

DROWSY, || *Sleepy* (in one instance), dormitans: somni plenus: somno gravis (heavy with sleep): somni indigens (needing sleep): oscitans (yawning). To be or feel drowsy, dormire (i. e., to begin to sleep, to fall asleep); somni indigere (have need of sleep); somno urgeri ultra debitum (to feel unnaturally sleepy); oscitare (to yawn). In a drowsy manner [*vid. Drowsily*]. || *As quality*, somniculosus; somno deditus: somnolentus later only. || *IMPROPR.* = slow; tardus: lentus: segnis (*SYN. in IdLE.*). || *The drowsy disease*, inexpugnabilis pœne somni necessitas (*Cels.*, 3, 20, in.); vèternus: lethargia (*Apollonia*; lethargy, *vid.*).

DRUB, v. *vid. To BEAT.*

DRUB, s. *vid. BLOW.*

DRUBBING, To give any body a good drubbing, male mulcare alicui: probe percutere: bene depexum dare (to comb any body's head); verberibus or fustibus irrigare aliquem (comic only).

DRUDGE, v., se magnis in laboribus exercere (to plague one's self): operam servam præstare (to do mean or vile services, like a slave); also, officia servilia facere: drudging work, opera serva: officium servile.

DRUDGE, s., homo clitellarius (*Plaut.*, *Most.*, 3, 2, 94); mulier clitellaria (after the former): mulier favillæ et fumi plena (as epithet; after *Ter.*, *Ad.*, 5, 3, 60); a drudge, operam servam præstare: officia servilia facere.

DRUDGERY, opera serva: officium servile (a servile or mean occupation); servitium (the service itself): to do all the drudgery, officia servilia facere.

DRUDGINGLY, oporose; laboriose; magno opere or labore. *SYN. in LABOR.*

DRUG, v., addere aliquid alicui rei (general term, to add any thing): miscere or commiscere (cum) aliqua re (to mix up with any thing) [*VID. To COMMIX*]: al-fundere (to pour, as mixture, to another liquid): medicamentum diluere (e. g., in a cup), in poculo (*Curt.*, 3, 6, 8); medicamentum temperare (*Val. Max.*, 3, 8, extr. 6, both passages referring to the well-known potion which *Philippus* prepared for *Alexander*; *vid. note in To MIX*).

DRUG, s., venenum (general term; so that malum is added by *Sall.*, *Cat.*, 11, 3, to make it mean poisonous drug); medicamentum [*vid. MEDICINE*]. || *To administer drugs*, dare, præbere alicui medicamentum: morbo proponere remedium (in the sense of prescribing).

DRUGGET, perhaps pandus crassior (coarse cloth or stuff, in general).

DRUGGIST, { *vid. APOTHECARY.*

DRUGSTER, }

DRUGGIST'S SHOP, medicina taberna or medicina simply; taberna instructa et ornata medicis exercenda causâ (if well fitted up).

DRUM, s. || *A warlike instrument*, tympanum (*Hor.*): *tympanum militare. Kettle-drums, tympana aenea. Moorish drum, atabalus: to beat a drum, *tympanum pulsare. || *Of the ear*, auricula tympanum.

DRUM, v., *tympanum pulsare.

DRUMMER, perhaps tympanotribas: *tympanista with reference to a cymbal.

DRUMMING, *pulsatio tympani.

DRUMSTICK, *tympani plectrum.

DRUNKARD, *vid. DRINKER.*

DRUNKEN, { *inebriatus*, crapulûs

DRUNK, { *plenus*: bene potus (who has drunk a good deal): temulentus: ebrius [*SYN. in DRUNKENNESS*]: vino gravis; also viti (not vino) plenus vinolentus; vino sepultus (a stronger term, quite gone or senseless): to make any body drunk, inebriare; ebrium facere: temulentum facere: to make drunk with wine, vino onerare: to get drunk, ebrium fieri: vino or mero se complere (to fill one's

dry with wine; vid. *Plant.*, *Cist.*, 1, 2, 8; vino se obnuere, or percutere (*stronger term*; *comie only*). || *Given to habitual inebriety*, ebriosus; violentus: vino deditus: potator. || *Done in a state of drunkenness*, ebrius (e. g., verba, &c.); or with *genitive*, ebriorum, or per vinum, in poculis, &c. || *Fig.*, ebrius (e. g., sanguine civium, Cic.; doli fortuna, Hor.; lana de sanguine canchab, *Mart.*): to be drunk with joy, lætitia nimis effert: drunk with joy, lætitia nimis elatus or gestiens. || *Saturated with moisture*, madidus: madefactus. Vid. *DRENCHED*, or the phrases in *TO DROWN*, *INTR.*

DRUNKENLY, ebrius: per vinum (i. e., by the power of wine).

DRUNKENNESS. || *Habitual inebriety*, ebriositas: bibendi consuetudo: violentia (*drunkenness*, as an odious habit; the being given to much wine). || *Intoxication*, baustus (the swallowing of strong liquor or immoderate drinking): ebrietas (represents drunkenness in the least odious light, with reference to the elevation of the spirits, &c.): tumultuaria (in the more odious, as brutal excess).

DRY, siccus (*not wet*, dry; presupposes a precious moist state; opposed to madidus, madefactus; e. g., eye, wind, weather, season; hence, figuratively, without ornament, &c., of a speech): siccus (of a dry nature or quality; e. g., a meadow, pratum; place, locus, post-Aug.): aridus (of things which, from an entire want of moisture, are capable of, fit for burning; opposed to humidus, wet; succosus, full of sap, &c.; e. g., ligna; arbor; folia; hence, *Fig.* = containing little matter, je-june; void of spirit, of persons and things; opposed to copiosus; e. g., a teacher, an orator, speech, writing). *JN.* exsiccatus atque aridus (*dried up and withered*): siccilucosus: sitiens (*properly*, longing, thirsting for moisture): torridus (*opposed to* viduus; *dried up from external heat*, aridus being from internal heat or dryness; e. g., a fountain, fons): exsucus (*properly*, without juice or sap): jejunus (*figuratively*, dry, jejune; without spirit, of things and persons; opposed to plenus, copiosus; e. g., things, materials, subject for a speech, &c.; res; oratio; orator; scriptor). *JN.* jejunus et aridus (e. g., tale, style, delivery, narratio, traditio): exilis (*figuratively*, meagre, lean, containing little matter; e. g., oratio): frigidus (*figuratively*, frosty; feeble, of persons and things; e. g., orator; verba; locus; negotia): austerus (*grave and dry, severe; opposed to comis, jucundus, of persons and things*): dry (= not giving any milk), *siccus, or lac non præbens: very dry, peraridus; siccatus in ariditatem: a dry throat, fauces siccae or aridæ: dry bread, panis siccus (*not soaked in any thing; not eaten with any thing to it, as wine or any other drink*; vid. *Hard*, *Plin.*, 22, 25, 68): dry food or victuals, victus aridus (*containing little nutriment*); victus tenuis (*scanty*): a dry joke, *jocus serio vultu prolatus: to eat dry bread, panem siccum or *sine opsonio edere: a dry style of painting, *dura pingendi ratio: (dry places, siccæ (sc. loca); ariditudo (sc. loca); siccitia (sc. loca): a dry year, annus siccus: a very dry year, siccitate insignis annus; annus, quo siccitibus laboratur: dry weather, siccitas; siccitates (lasting or continuing; vid. *Herz.*, *Cæs.*, B. G., 4, 16). The dry land, siccum (that was wet or inundated before; e. g., to stand or remain on dry land, in sicco destitute, of water; vid. *Liv.*, 1, 4); aridum (dry land, continent, where there is no water; e. g., naves in aridum subducere, *Cæs.*, B. G., 4, 24): ex arido tela conicere, *Cæs.*, B. G., 4, 29: in a dry way or manner, sicce; jejune; exilit; frigide [*SYN.* above]: gravior et severo: austero: to make dry (*properly*, arere; (*figuratively*) nullam habere sermonis comitatem: to make dry [*vid.* *TO DRY*]): to become dry, arescere (*Cic.*); exsiccascere (*Vitr.*); exarascere (e. g., fauces siti, *Cic.*); arifici (*Plin.*); perarascere (*to become thoroughly dry*).

DRY, TRANS. || *To free from moisture*, siccare (*Or.*); exsiccare (*Cic.*); de-

siccare (*Plin.*); assiccare (*Col.*): arificare (*Plin.*); siccitatem inferre: torrefacere (*to make dry by external heat, to parch*). || *To wipe away moisture*, tergere; detergere; extergere (*Cic.*); abtergere (*Deo.*); || *To drain, exhaust*: exinanire: vacuum facere: exsiccare.

|| *Dry up your tears*, parcite lacrimis. || *To dry one's tears*, lacrimas abtergere. || *TRANS.*, siccescere: exsiccescere: siccare: exsiccare: arescere: arifici: exarascere: exarifici (*Plin.*); arere (*Plaut.*) [*SYN.* of siccus, aridus, in *DRY*, *adj.*]. || *To begin to dry, subarascere: to dry thoroughly, assiccescere* (*Col.*, 12, 9, 1); perarascere (*quite through*). || *To spread out grass to dry*, herbam in sole exponere, ut siccet (*Col.*, 12, 28, 1).

TO DRY UP, TRANS., extorrire; exsiccare; urere, adurere (of the heat of the sun). *INTRANS.* Same verbs as "to DRY" *INTRANS.*: inarascere (*Cic.*); penitus siccare (*Col.*). The rivers dried up, evanuerunt et exaruerunt amnes (*Plin.*). Nothing dries up sooner than tears, nihil citius quam lacrima arcescit (*Cic.*), inarescit (*Quint.*): to dry up before it is ripe, inarascere ante maturitatem (*Col.*, 4, 24, 3).

DRY-EYED, circumlocution with siccus (e. g., eyes).

DRYING-GROUND, * locus, in quo fit **DRYING-PLACE**, * insolatio (*lin-teorum*, &c.).

DRYLY. Vid. "In a DRY manner," and **COLDLY**.

DRYNESS, siccitas (*property*; then, also, figuratively, e. g., speech): ariditas: ariditudo (*properly* drought, the form as quality, the latter as lasting state); jejunitas: exilitas (*figuratively*, jejune, meagreness, insipiditas; e. g., of a speech): dryness in one's throat, fauces siccae or aridæ: dryness of the season, coelum siccum; siccitas; siccitates (*if lasting*): this has been a season of unusual dryness, siccitate insignis annus *vid.*: the season was one of unusual dryness, siccitibus eo anno laboratum est: the dryness of a discourse, orationis exilitas.

DRY-NURSE, s., assa nutrix (*Front.*) or assa only (e. g., vetulae assa, *Juv.*) = "nutrix arida et vetusta, quæ lac non præstat infantibus, sed solum diligentiam et munditiam adhibet." *Schol.*

DRY-NURSE, r., curare (*general term for "taking care of"*): fovère parvulos.

DRY-SHOD, * siccis pedibus: to pass over dry shod, * in sicco transire (*the Vulgate* has transire in calcamentis, *Is.*, 11, 15).

DUAL, dualis numerus (*Quint.*, *Instit.*, 1, 5, 42).

DUB. || *To confer knight-hood*, *aliquem in ordinem equestrem recipere. || *To confer any dignity*; vid. *TO CONFER*.

DUB, *INTR.* Of any brisk noise (e. g., that produced on a drum), *celeriter rotare sonum.

DUBIOUS. Vid. **DOUBTFUL**.

DUBIOUSLY. Vid. **DOUBTFULLY**.

DUBIOUSNESS. Vid. **DOUBTFULNESS**.

DUBITABLE. Vid. **DOUBTFUL**.

DUBITATION. Vid. **DOUBTFULNESS**

or **DOUBT**.

DUCAL, *dualis. But more frequently by the genitive ducis; e. g., *ducis horti.

DUCAT, *ducatus, quæ vocant.

DUCHESS, *dux (a female leader, in the German sense; vid. the remark on **DUKE**): dux uxor (the consort of a duke).

DUCHY, *ducatus: ducis terra.

DUCK, s. || *A bird*, anas (*Mart.*).

|| *Female of a drake*, anas femina. *A tame duck*, anas cicur, domestica. *A duck decoy*, locus, ubi fiunt anatibus insidie. *A small wild duck*, anaticula færa: a wild duck, *anas færa (anas boschus, *Lin.*): of a duck, anaticus. || *Ducks and drakes (the game so called)*. [*Vid. DRAKE*]. || (*A word of endearment*) carissima; dulcissima rerum (*after Hor.*); corculum (*Ter.*).

DUCK, *INTRANS.*, submergere fluctibus caput. || *To drop down the head*, caput demittere. || *To cringe*, vid.

DUCK, r., *TR.* Vid. **TO IMMERSE**.

DUCKER. Vid. **DIVER**.

DUCKING, by circumlocution To get

a good ducking, permadescere madefieri pluvia or imbre: madidum reddi aqua: any body has got a good ducking, madidum or madefactum esse imbre.

DUCKLING, anaticula (*also as term of endearment*).

DUCT. || *Guidance*, vid. || *A passage*; vid. **CANAL**.

DUCTILE, *adj.* || *Easy to be drawn out into length*, ductilis (*Plin.*), || *Flexible*, flexibilis (*Or.*); || *flexilis* (*Plin.*); lentus (*Virg.*); || *Tractable*, flexibilis; tractabilis (*Plin.*).

DUCTILENESS, || *Flexibility*, vid. **DUCTILITY**.

|| *Obsequiousness*, obsequium: obsequentia (the latter, *Cæs.*, B. G., 7, 29): facilitas: animus facilis (*docility*): obtemperatio (*an adapting one's self to any thing*, alicui rei; e. g., legibus institutisque).

DUDEGON. || *A small dagger*, vid. || *Malice*; e. g., to take in dudegon, ægre or moleste ferre (to feel sore at, to be vexed at); in malam partem accipere: in aliam partem accipere ac dictum est (to put a wrong interpretation on): he will take every thing in dudegon, est in eo animus ad accipiendam offensivam mollis (*Cic.*, *Att.*, 1, 17, 2).

DUE, *adv.*; e. g., "to keep due on" (*Shak.*), recta viâ or recta (*only*); recto itinere or recto (*only*): due on, in rectum (e. g., equum agere): to be situated due east, in orientem spectare: due west, in occidentem or occasum.

DUE, *adj.* || *Owed*, debitum (*Cic.*). To pay money before it is due, pecuniam repræstare (to pay it down at once in hard cash): pecuniam in antecessum dare (*Sen.*, &c.). To be due, deberi alicui; alicui tribuendum esse: non venire; expectari (of mails, &c.): to be or fall due, in diem aliquem cadere (e. g., nummi). The day on which money is due, *dies constitutus, quo pecuniam syngrapha solvenda est; or *dies, post quem pignus caducum est. What gratitude is due to the gods, quanta gratia diis debetur. || *Fit*, idoneus; conveniens; necessarius; congruus: aptus (*Cic.*): justus (belonging, as it is right): meritus (deserved): dignus (worthy). Sometimes justus, rectus: legitimus. In due form, rite (*Cic.*). As is due, ut deest or convent: due dignity, dedita dignitas: in due manner, (ex or pro) merito. Vid. **PROPER**, **SUITABLE**.

DUE, s. || *That which belongs to one*, jus (*Cic.*): debitum (used substantively; e. g., debito fraudari): justum (what one can demand from others). To give every one his due, suum cuique tribuere (*Cic.*). Any body's due, quantum alicui debeo, debes, &c.: to pay every body his due, *quantum cuique debeamus persolvere. To be any body's due, deberi alicui. || *What custom or law requires to be done*, officii munus: debitum officium (*Cic.*). || *Imposts, fees, &c.*, vectigal (*general term under which decumas, the tithe of corn; scriptura, pasture dues; portorium, port dues, &c., were included*). Vid. **TAX**, s.

DUEL, s., certamen singulare **DUELLING**, || or duorum inter se; pugna singularis: to challenge to a duel, aliqua provocare ad pugnam or ad certamen: to be killed in a duel, occidi ex provocacione dimicantem (*Plin.*): to fight a duel with any one, in certamen (singulare) cum aliquo descendere: certamen (singulare) cum aliquo inire: to fight a duel with swords, ferro cum aliquo decernere.

|| *Duellum is an old form of bellum*.

DUEL, r., ex provocacione dimicare (*Plin.*, 8, 42, 64, §156): in certamen (singulare) cum aliquo descendere: certamen (singulare) cum aliquo inire: ferro cum aliquo decernere (if with the sword).

DUELLER, || circumlocution with the

DUELLIST, || above phrases: qui ex provocacione dimicat, qui in certamen singulare cum aliquo descendit.

DUG, papilla.

DUKE, dux (*in a list of the old Germani*; vid. *Tac.*, *Hist.*, 4, 15, 3): princeps (leader, prince, in general).

DUKEDOM, *ducatus: ducis terra (his estates).

DULCET. Vid. **SWEET**, **MELODIOUS**

DULCIFICATION, conditura (*general term for preserving fruits, &c.*), or by circumlocution with *saccharo condire, or *dulciculum facere, reddere, &c.

DULCIFY. *VID. SWEETEN.*

DULCIMER, perhaps sambuca.

DULCORATE. *VID. SWEETEN.*

DULL, adj., hebetatus, rebusus, obtusus (*all properly and figuratively*): obstupefactus (*figuratively of the mind*): hebes (*of the eyes and understanding*; also *of pain*): tardus (*slow, of the intellect*; also, tardus ad descendum): caligans (*not clear, of the eyes*): nubilus, nebulosus, or caliginosus (*cloudy, dies, Plin.*): subnubilus (*Cæs.*): languidus, languens (*without power or life*; hence also *of color, life, look, voice, &c.*): iners (*sluggish*), of the eyes, looks, voice, pain, &c.): frigidus (*cold*; e. g., thoughts): stupidus: stupore oppressus (*not in the full possession of one's senses*): dull gold, aurum non politum: a dull color, color languidus, lentus (*not bright or lively*), hebes (*Or., Plin.*): color dilutus (*washy*): color nubilus, or caridus (*clouded, dull, Plin.*): to become dull, languescere, evanescere: to be dull, hebere or obtusa esse acie (*properly*; to be blunt): languere, frigere (e. g., of conversation): calligare (*of the eyes*): a dull yellow, languescens in lutum color (*Plin.*): dull noise, murmur caecum (*Virg.*): To be dull of hearing, aures hebetare habere (*Cic.*): to make, or render dull the eyes, the senses, hebetare sensum oculorum, sensus: a dull understanding, obstupere animi acies or vigor. || *No ex-laration*, tedium, or satietatem, afficere: otiosus: molestus: gravis (*Cic.*): insuavis (*Cic.*): *Drawn*, spiritus: semi-isotus: immixtus (*Cic.*): || *Sad, tristis*: moestus: || *Coarsen* (*Cic.*).

DULL, e. TRANS. || *To stupify*, stupescere (*Liv.*): solidum, or insulsum, facere: hebetari: retundere, || *To blunt*, hebetare, retundere, obtundere (*to deprive of sharpness by beating, pushing, &c., properly and figuratively*): to dull the ears (*Spens.*), aures obtundere, aures hebetare: to dull the mind with (*Ascham*), mentem, ingenium obtundere: to dull the intellect, mentis mucronem retundere, by daily use, quotidianâ pugna (*Quint.*, 10, 5, 16): to dull one's self for any thing, hebetare atque indurare aliquem ad aliquid. || *To sadden*, contristare: tristitia afficere: morore conficere: morositatem afferre (*Cic.*). || *To weaken*, debilitare: frangere: imminuere: lenire: mitigare: infirmare (*Cic.*). || *To damp*, tardare: remittere: relaxare (*Cic.*). || *To make weary*, lassare: fatigare: defatigare (*Cic.*). || *To sully*, brightness, rei nitorem obscurare, infuscare, extinguere (*Cic.*): maculare (*Nep.*).

DULL-WITTED, s., ingenio cunctantior (*Liv.*).

DULLY, languide: lente: frigide [*Syn. in DULL, adj.*]: hebetate colore (*Or.*), of a dull color: ignare: pigre: segnier: tarde (= lazily, &c.).

DULLNESS, s. || *Stupidity*, stupiditas: stupor (*Cic.*): vigor animi obtusus: vis animi obtusa: hebes acies mentis: obtusior animi acies or vigor: mens tarda: imbecillitas ingenii (*of the understanding*). || *Drowsiness*, sopor (*Virg.*). || *Sluggishness*, lentitudo: tarditas (*Cic.*): inertia: seguitas. || *Dimness*, oculorum hebetatio (*Plin.*). || *Bluntness*, hebetatio: hebetudo. || *Weakness*, &c., infirmitas oculorum: hebes acies oculorum (*of the eyes*).

DULY, ut decet et par est: ut iustum est: juste: legitime: recte: rite (*with the proper formalities*).

DUMB, adj., mutus (*by nature*): elinguis (*by accident*; e. g., through fear). *To strike dumb*, elingum reddere (*Cic.*): to grow dumb, obtusescere (*Cic.*). *I become dumb*, me deficit vox.

DUMBFINDER, aliquem mutum or elingum reddere.

DUMBNESS, infantia lingue (*Lucr.*): *os mutum, or by circumlocution.

DUMP. [*VID. SADNESS.*] *To be in the dumps*, in morositatem incidere: ad any thing, aere, graviter, or moleste ferre: a liquid molestia afflicti aliquid re.*

DUMPISH. *VID. SORROWFUL, SAD, &c.*

DUMPLING. *VID. PUDDING.*

DUMPY, obesus (*implying that it is too broad for its height*; corpus neque obesum neque gracile): perpallidus (*very little*), or latus ille quidem sed brevissimum corpore. *What a dumpy creature!* || tantulæ stature hominem (*after Cæs.*); tam latum or obesum esse!

DUN, or, fuscus (*dark, approaching to black*; of the race, the Indian complexion, &c.): subfuscus (*darkish, blackish*): fulvus (*black-yellow, or red-yellow*); of lions, votes, mastiffs, sea-saw, &c.): luteus (*saffron-colored*): rarus (*gray-yellow*). *In the general sense of dark, g. loomy, vid.* || furvus was an old, and afterward poetical, expression for fuscus.

DUN, v., pecuniam incommodo exigere (i. e., when it is not convenient to pay: ipse, cui debes, es incommodo exactionum negat. *Cic. Brut.*, 4, 17): or the general terms, flagitare with pecunia expressed, unless it is sufficiently implied: debitorum admonere (*weaker than flagitare*): pecuniam, or (if there is a note of hand for it) syndragmum persequi.

DUN, v., flagitator (*Plaut. Cas. Pro.*, 24, and improperly, *Cic. Brut.*, 5, 81: flagitatore non illum quidem tibi molestum, sed assiduam tamen et acrem): admonitor non nimis verecundus (*Cic.*), but improperly, though this implies that it could be used properly. There is a dun at any body's door, flagitator astat ad allicujus ostium (*Plaut. Most.*, 3, 2, 81).

DUNCE, stupidus et tardus, hebes (ad intelligentiam): baro (*stupid, clod-like*; hæc quam loqueris, nos barones stupe-mus, *Cic.*): stipes: truncus (*blockhead*): fœnum (*Cic. De Or.*, 2, 57, 233, &c., extr. from a poet). He has sent away his pupils greater dunces by far than he did instruct them, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiores quam acceperat.

DUNG, stercus (*of persons and animals*): finus (*any kind of manure, as finus siccus*; i. e., ashes; *vid. Schneid. Col.*, 3, 11, 4). Mouse dung, muscerda (*Varr.*): murinum finum (*Plin.*): sterquilium, finetum (*a dung-hill*), belonging to dung, stercorarius: full of dung, stercorosus: to manure with dung, stercorare: to manure sufficiently with dung, stercore satiare.

DUNG, e. TRANS., agnum stercorare, lætificare (*Cic.*): to dung sufficiently, stercore satiare (*Col.*): solum pingui fimo saturare (*Virg.*). The act of dunging, stercoratio (*Col.*).

DUNGEON, vid. PRISON.

DUNG-HILL, *acervus stercoris: sterquilium, finetum (*dung-pit, or place where dung is kept*). || *FIG. Situation of meanness*: cœnum atque tenebræ (e. g., intolerandus necio qui ex cœno atque ex tenebris homo). || *An abusive term*, stercus (*Cic. De Or.*, 3, 41, 164): lutum (*Plaut.*). || *Mean abode*, casa (*cothage*).

DUNG-YARD. *VID. DUNG-HILL.*

DUPE, s., by circumlocution, cui fucus factus est (*Ter. Eun.*, 3, 5, 41): homo, &c., fraude aliqua or aliofucus deceptus, &c., or quem aliquis decepti, &c., with verbs under DECEIVE: qui facile ad credendum impellitur (*easy to be duped, Cic. Rep.*, 2, 10).

DUPE, v. *VID. DECEIVE.*

DUPPLICATE, s., litterarum secundum exemplum: apographum (*Cic.*). || *A duplicate of a will*, tabule testamenti eodem exemplo: testamentum eodem exemplo (*Cæs. B. C.*, 3, 108; *Suet.*, Tit. 76).

DUPPLICATION, duplicatio: geminatio (*by putting together in pieces*).

DUPPLICATE, *VID. FOLD.*

DUPPLICITY, *VID. DECEITFULNESS.*

DECEIT.

DURABILITY, } s., diuturnitas: lon-
DURABLENESS, } ginitas (*Cic.*):
firmitas: soliditas: stabilitas. [*Syn. in DURABLE.*] That has durability, firmus, solidus: to have durability [*vid. TO BE DURABLE*]: to give great durability to buildings, ædificiis præstare firmitates: not built for durability, *parum firme, parum solide ædificatum.

DURABLE, adj., durabilis (*Or.*): duraturus (*that possesses the property of lasting*; of bodily things): firmus (*firm, that resists external impressions, destruction; figuratively, firm, unchangeable*): solidus (*solid, and hence unchangeable*): constans (*consistent*): constans: fundatus (*well-grounded*): these three of incorporeal things, the state of which remains unchanged: proprius (*durable in respect of the possession*; e. g., praise): diuturnus (*of time*). A durable work, opus surum (*Or.*): not durable, fragilis (*easily broken*), fragile; figuratively, easily destroyed, transitory: caducus (*ready to fall*): fragilis caducisque: fluxus (*instable, inconstant, weak*): brevis (*short, in respect of time*): to be durable, firmitatem or stabilitatem habere: stabilem ac firmum esse: to become durable, firmitatem nasci; corroborari ac confirmari (e. g., of friendship).

DURABLY, *VID. FIRMLY.*

DURANCE. || *Imprisonment*, custodia. [*VID. CUSTODY.*] To languish in durance, *in carcere vitam miserrimam trahere. || *Endurance*, continuation, vid.

DURATION, s., tempus, spatium (*time during which anything lasts*; e. g., vite): temporis spatium: diuturnitas: longiquitas (*Cic.*). Infinite duration, perennitas (*Cic.*).

DURE. *VID. TO ENDURE, TO CONTINUE.*

DURING, per (*implying the uninterrupted continuance of an action with reference to a space of time*; i. e., per eos dies, per idem tempus): in (*with ablative denoting the time within the space of which any thing has occurred*). In many cases by the ablative, especially with the name of a certain employment, office, &c.; e. g., during his office as military tribune, while he was military tribune, tribunatu militum. || *Per must not be used, but in, of things taking place in, but not through the whole space*, thus, "six times during the year" [which is, however, an inaccurate use of "during"]; sexies in anno, not per annum (*Krebs*); but inferior writers say per; e. g., *Paillard*, medica quater vel sexies potes per annum rudi; also, per is right when it is denied that any thing took place at all during space, nulla res per triennium nisi ad nutum istius est iudicata, *Cic.* in (*literally, "between," denotes an occurrence coinciding with an act*; e. g., during the meal, inter cœnam, so inter bibendum, &c.): super (*literally, "over," denotes an occurrence that accidentally happened while an act was going on*; e. g., during the meal, super cœnam, super epulas; i. e., at dinner = while in the act of dining, supping, &c.). In other cases it is rendered by a periphrastic construction; e. g., during my absence, me absente: during my lifetime, me vivo: even during the war, bello nondum confecto; or by "dum" with a verb in the passive voice, e. g., during the war, dum bellum geritur (i. e., while the war was carried on).

DUSK, adj. || A little dark, subobscurus (*Cic.*): subnubilus (*Cæs.*). || A little black, subniger (*Varr.*): obater: obniger: nigrans (*Plin.*): fuscus (*Col.*).

DUSK, s., crepusculum (*evening twilight*): lux incerta. In the dusk, primo vespere: prima vespere (*the latter, Cæs. B. C.*, 1, 20; in the early part of the evening). || *Darkness of color*, vid. COLOR.

DUSK, TR. *VID. TO DARKEN.*

DUSK, INTR. *VID. "to grow DARK."*

DUSKILY, } *VID. DARK.* It is getting

DUSKISH, } dusky, not appetit: ad-

DUSK, } vesperascit.

DUST, s., pulvis (*general term*): purgamenta (*plural, general term for what is removed away in cleaning*). Very fine dust, pulvisculus (*Plaut.*): file dust, scobis (*Cels.*): ramentum (*Plant.*): to raise a dust, pulverem movere or excitare: to lay the dust, pulverem sedare (*Phædr.*, 2, 5, 18): to shake off the dust, pulverem ex-cutere: to reduce any thing to dust, in pulverem resolvere: to lie in the dust,

humī prostratum esse : to raise from the dust, aliquem ex humili loco, or ad dignitatem producere : a fellow raised from the dust, nescio qui ex cōmo et tenebris homo : *dry dust*, pulvis siccus (Col.) : *thick dust*, pulvis densus (Liv.) : *pulvis altus* (i. e., lying thick, Liv.) : not to be able to see for the dust, pulvis offuscit prospectui (Lin.), or adiuvit prospectum, or auferit prospectum oculorum : covered with dust, pulveris plenus : with dust and sweat, pulvere ac sudore perfusus (Curt.) : his shoes were all covered with dust, multus erat in calceis pulvis : a cloud of dust, nubes pulveris (Curt.) : abuses pulvera (Virg. with Curt.) : vis magna pulveris (Cæs.) : to lay the dust by watering, humum conspergendo pulverem sedare (Plaut.) : the dust has settled, pulvis cōsedit : a thick cloud of dust rises from the ground, nigro glomeratur pulvere nubes (Virg., *Æn.*, 9, 33) : to cover with dust, *pulvere conspergere, opplere : covered with dust, pulverulentus : dust-brush, scopae : scopae virgae : penicillūs. || Fig. 1. (= dissolution, grave), dissolutio, with or without nature : to return to dust, solvi, with or without morte (i.) : corporis vinculis evolare (Cic., *Sonn. Scip.*, 2). 2. To tread in the dust, obtinere aliquem : to be lying in the dust, contentum jacere, &c. : we are but dust and ashes, pulvis et umbra sumus (A.) : to throw dust in any body's eyes, alicui faciem, ut dicitur, facere velle (Quint. Cic., ap. Cic.) : nebulas eudere (comedy) : alicui glaucum ab oculis objicere (Plaut., *Mit.*, 2, 1, 70) : to throw dust in the eyes of one's hearers, verborum et argutiarum fuliginem ab oculis auditum jacere (Gell., 1, 2).

DUST, v. || To sprinkle with dust, *pulvere conspergere, opplere. || To cleanse from dust, pulverem excutere : abstergere, detergere, or extergere (to wipe).

DUSTER, penicillūs.

DUST-MAN, magister vici (who had to attend to the cleaning of the streets, &c., in a quarter of the city. Livy, 34, 7, speaks of them as an infimum genus of officers) : *qui vicus purgat.

DUSTY, pulverulentus : pulveris plenus (full or filled with dust) : my (his, &c.) shoes were very dusty, multus erat in calceis pulvis.

DUTEOUS, } obsequens, obsequiosus
DUTIFUL, } (of him who follows readily the advice, or conforms to the wish, of another person, Plaut., *Merc.*, 1, 6, 46, and *Capt.*, 2, 3, 58 ; toward any body, alicui) : obediens (mostly with dative of the person obeyed ; of children and slaves) : dicto audiens : dicto audiens atque obediens : obtemperans (Syn. in TO OBEY) : observantissimus officiorum (Plin., *Ep.*, 7, 30) : officiosus (ready to perform, officia ; to any body, in aliquem) : facilis (easy to be managed). To make any body more duteous, aliquem alicui obediētiorem facere (of a thing, Liv., 8, 8, in.) : duteous affection, pietas (to parents, one's country, &c.) : officiosa pietas (Sen.) : in a duteous manner, obsequenter, obediēter, officiose : to be duteous, officiosus esse in aliquem. JN. obtemperare et obediēre ; obsequi et obediēre ; dicto auditum atque obediētem esse ; alicuius voluntati obediēre. [Vid. OBEY.] To be less dutiful than one should be, in officio cessare, claudicare : any one ought to have been more dutiful to any body, aliquis in aliquem officiosior esse debuit.

DUTIFULLY, officiose : obsequenter : obediēter. Syn. in OBEY.

DUTIFULNESS, obsequium : obediētia. Vid. OBEYENCE.

DUTY. || That to which a man is bound, officium : debitum officium (any obligation, as a mark or expression of gratitude or acknowledgment for benefits or favors received, especially with reference to the social relations of the citizens of the Roman republic. It consequently differs from our notion of "moral duty," but may be, from the nature of the case, a near approach to it, e. g., Quintilian calls the office of Aristotle, as preceptor to Alexander, officium, and such a post implies moral obligations ; it is also the regular term for the

duties of an office, officium legationis, Cæs., B. C., 3, 183. Cf. Cic., *Fam.*, 13, 9, 2) : debitum (duty as a moral obligation) : religio (from religious feelings or conscientiousness) : pietas (duty with reference to any thing that ought to be sacred to us or venerated ; e. g., God, our country, sovereign, parents, &c.) : compare B. G., 7, 27 ; Cic., *Phil.*, 14, 13, 6 ; *Suet.*, Cal., 1 ; munus : partes (the duty incumbent on any body from his position or function ; also, officium ; vid. above) : a perfect duty, recte factum (in a stoical sense) : officium absolutum : duties of a functionary or servant of the state, munia : it is any body's duty, est alicuius officium, or munus, or merely est alicuius (with this distinction : officium or munus est = it is obligatory upon him, as a part of his prescribed or expected duties ; whereas est alicuius is more nearly = decet aliquem, it becomes him, makes for his credit, honor, &c.). It is the duty of a stranger not to interfere in other people's business, peregrini officium est, nihil de alio inquirere : it is the duty of sovereigns to resist the fickleness of the populace, principum munus est resistere levitati multitudinis (in these instances officium and munus are essential to convey the meaning) : it is the duty of (= behooves) the young to show respect to their elders, est adolescentis, majores natu revereri : it is my duty, meum officium, or munus est, or meum est (with the distinction just explained) : I considered it my duty, esse officium meum putavi, or meum esse putavi (with the same distinction) : it is your duty, tuum est ; tuas sunt partes (Cic.) : to do one's duty, officium facere or prastare ; officio fungi ; officio satisfacere ; officio suo non desse : nullam partem officii deserere ; officium exsequi (Cic. seldom, and never in Cicero : officium explere or officii partes implere) ; officium servare, or conservare, or colere, or facere et colere, or tueri : to neglect or not do one's duty, to fail in one's duty, officium suum non facere ; ab officio decedere or recedere ; de or ab officio decedere ; officio suo desse ; officium prætermittere, negligere, or deserere : to act contrary to duty in any thing, ab religione officii in aliqua re declinare : to do one's duty toward any body, alicui officium præstare : to act more or less against the rule of duty, plures aut pauciores quasi officii numeros præterire : to be willing to suffer any thing rather than act contrary to duty, dolores quovis suscipere malle, quam ullam partem officii deserere : to act from a principle of duty, and not from interested motives, officium sequi, non fructum : to be somewhat slow, careless, &c., in the fulfilment of one's duty, in officio cessare or claudicare (Liv., 45, 23 ; Cic., *Off.*, 1, 33, 119) : to do one's duty toward every body, nullum munus officii cuiquam reliquum facere : to neglect or deviate from one's duty, officium violare or comminueri : I will not fail in my duty, partes meas non desiderabuntur (Cic.) : to go beyond one's duty, excedere officii sui partes : to remain faithful to one's duty, in officio manere : to keep any body (e. g., subjects) in their duty (= in obedience), aliquem in officio continere : to extend the limits of one's duties too far, fines officiorum paulo longius proferre : vid. Cic., *Muren.*, 31, 65 (Cic. not extendere) : the last duties, suprema officia : to pay the last duty to any body, supremo in aliquem officio fungi : supremum officium in aliquem celebrare (the latter only of several persons, Curt., 3, 12, 11 and 14) : usually justa alicui facere, or præstare, or persolvere : from a feeling of duty, religiose, pietate : contrary to duty, *ab officio discrepans ; *officio repugnans : against one's duty, præter officium ; contra jus fasque (the latter denoting violation of the moral law) : according to one's duty, recte ; juste ; juste ac legitime (e. g., to act, agere) : in duty bound (e. g., any body is), est alicuius officium or munus ; vid. the remark above as to this phrase and *est alicuius. || Imposit, vectigal (general term) : portorium (import or export duty, excise duty) : to pay the duty, vectigal pendere ; portorium dare : to lay a duty on

any thing, vectigal, portorium imponere alicui rei : to raise a duty (on such and such an article), vectigal, portorium exigere. Duty free (of exports or imports), immunitas portorii : any thing may be exported free from, or without paying, duty, sine portorio exportare. || To be on duty (as a soldier), stationem or excubias agere (Tac.) ; excubare (Cic.).

DWARF, nānus (γάνος) ; femina, nāna (γάρνα, Lempr., *Alex. Sec.*, 34) : pura Latin, pumilio or pumilus : such dwarfs, homines tania statura (Cæs.) : like a dwarf, pusillus (i. e., very small). || Any animal or plant that is under the usual size of the species or genus ; e. g., *butula nana (according to Linnaeus, of a birch-tree) : in a similar manner, *phascolus nanus (Linn., of a bean) ; sometimes the termination -aster is used : *mespilus cotoneaster (Linn., of a medlar) ; sometimes minutus or pusillus, of any thing that, from any cause, has been checked in its growth ; e. g., pisciculus (fish) ; folium (leaf).

DWARF. Vid. TO DIMINISH.

DWARFISH, minutus (very small ; e. g., pisciculus) : minutissimus ; perpusillus ; valde pusillus (stronger terms).

DWARFISHNESS, (statura) brevitās (Cæs., B. G., 2, 30) : parvitas ; exiguitas (Syn. in SMALL) : tania statura.

DWELL, v. || Prop. To reside, habitare (general term) ; incolere (to have one's usual residence in a place or country) : to dwell by or near a place, accolere locum (e. g., viam ; flumen) : to dwell in or at a place, aliquo loco (Cic. not locum) habitare (to have taken up one's abode in ; e. g., urbe) : domicilium or sedem ac domicilium habere in aliquo loco (to have one's residence at) : locum incolere (to have one's usual residence at ; e. g., urbem, trans Rhenum, inter mare Alpeque) : locum colere (to inhabit it, as being one who tills its soil, makes one of its population, pursues one's business in it, &c.) : e. g., has terras, urbem, circa utramque ripam Rhodani) : to dwell with any body, in alicuius domo, or apud aliquem, habitare ; apud aliquem or in alicuius domo deversari (in any body's house ; the latter only for a time, and as a guest) ; cum aliquo habitare (to occupy a house jointly with him) : to dwell next door to each other, continuas tenere domos : to dwell by or near to, accolere (aliquem locum, Cic., *Rep.*, 8, 5) : to dwell near any body, prope or juxta aliquem habitare ; above any body supra aliquem habitare ; beneath the earth sub terrā habitare : the Troglodytes, who dwell in caves, Troglodytæ, quibus subterranea domus sunt. || Fig. To dwell upon a thing, rem longius prosequi (to pursue it further) ; morari in re, commorari, habitare, hærrere in re (vid. Cic., *De Pr.*, 2, 72, 232 ; these three in the order given, where only habitare occurs in this sense) : to dwell too long upon any thing, longum esse : not to dwell too long upon it, ne longum fiat : to dwell upon trifles, morari in parvis (Or., A. A., 2, 335) : to dwell long on each particular, diu hærrere in singulis : to dwell upon a word (= speak it with emphasis), verbum premere (Cic. not urge) ; upon a syllable, *syllabam cum accentu efferre or enunciare.

DWELLER. Vid. INHABITANT.

DWELLING, } Vid. HABITATION, HOUSE.

DWELLING-HOUSE, }

DWELLING-PLACE, }

DWELLING-ROOM, diæta (diætra, any room fit to live in ; post-Augustan, also, a number of adjoining dwelling-rooms, Gierig, *Plin. Ep.*, 2, 17, 12) : conaculum : cubiculum hospitale (dining-room).

DWINDLE, decrescere : diminui (general terms) : tabescere : cotabescere (waste away and be consumed by some inner principle of dissolution) : rarecere (become rare, common, dwindle as to numbers) : senescere (to become old ; and, figuratively, to die away ; of strength, hope, zeal, &c.) : hebescere (to grow blunt ; of intellectual powers, &c.) : extenuari et evanescere (to become attenuated, and so disappear : figuratively, of hope, Cic.) : de g nescere (to degenerate).

OYE, v. || *To color (in general), vid.* || *By a dying process, tinger, with any thing, aliquid re (by dipping the stuff into any dying matter): inficere, with any thing, aliquid re (to do over with any thing, so that the object changes, if it does not entirely lose, its natural quality or property): imbure aliquid re (to soak, to imbue with any thing, in general).* || *In the sense of producing a color, "tingere" is followed by the accusative of the color itself: e. g., to dye of a sea-blue or sky-blue color, ceruleum tinger; purple, purpurum tinger; this dyes a dark purple, hoc fuso hyginum tinger; wood dyes stuffs blue or sky-blue, vitrum ceruleum efficit colorem: to dye red, rufare (i. e., a yellowish red; e. g., one's hair, capillum): to dye dark hair red, e nigro rutilum capillum reddere: to dye any thing bluish or water-colored, colore ceruleo tinger; dyed blue, ceruleatus. To be used for dying cloth, tingendis vestibus idoneum esse (Plin.).*
DYE, s. infector succus (Plin.): pigmentum color. Vid. **COLOR**.
DYE-WOOD, lignum infectorium (Plin.).

DYER, tingers: infector (general term): infector purpurarius (one who dyes purple, Inscr.): blattarius (that dyes silk or stuffs with purple): molochinarius (that dyes any thing of a yellow color [i. e., mallo-color]).

DYEING, tinctus (Plin.): infectus (e. g., lanarum, Plin.): infectura (manner in which any thing is dyed, Plin.): ars tingendi vestes (the art).

DYNAMICS, *dynamica or *disciplina, quæ exponit de virtum naturâ et effectibus.

DYNASTY, domus regnatric (reigning family, Tac.): familia summum ad fastigium genita (Tac., The dynasty of the Cæsars, progenies Cæsarium (Suet.).

DYSENTERY, dysenteria (Plin.): fluo- solutentio stomachi (Scrib., Larg.): fluo- (e. g., fluore egrum esse, Cels.); resolutio ventris (Cels.). Vid. **DIARRHŒA**.

E.

EACH, quisque (is enclitic; that is, throws its accent on the preceding word, and in prose never stands at the beginning of a sentence; *icacros*): unusquisque (accented and emphatic, *is icacros*, denoting "each individual" opposed to "some only"): singuli (individuals; opposed to the undivided whole): uterque (each of two): omnes (all, without exception; opposed to nemo, unus, aliquot). || *As adjective in singular, omnis stands only with the name of a class; e. g., omni officio satisfacere alicui, "by good offices of every kind."* || *quibet, quisvis (any you please; the former with reference to its name only, the latter with reference to its quality or properties). Each single one, unusquisque and unusquisque.* || *When a numeral is used with "each," it should be a distributive: two feet are allotted to each of you, cuique vestrum bini pedes assignantur: 8000 soldiers are put under the command of each praetor, praetoribus octo una millia peditum datur. He allotted each of them ten jugera, dēna descripsit in singulos jugera: the same sum which Cæsar had promised each soldier, &c., quantum pecuniam militibus in singulos Cæsar pollicitus erat, tantum, &c.* || *On each side, utrimque (from or on each side): utrobique (on each side; e. g., utrobique inimicos habebam, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep.: veritas utrobique sit, sc. in diis et hominibus). [Vid. EVERY.]* || *Each other.* Vid. "one another," under **ANOTHER**.

EAGER, || *With an object expressed (eager for, after, &c.), cupidus: avidus (stronger than cupidus): appetens: studiosus (all, alicuius rei): desiderio alicuius rei captus (Ter.), incensus, flagrans (Cic.).* || *Eager for contention, cupidus contentiosis (Cic.): in the pursuit of truth, cupidus veritatis: in the pursuit of praise, gloria, avidus laudis, glorie; appetens gloria (Cic.): to be eager after (or in pursuit*

of) any thing, cupere, concupiscere, avēre, appetere, desiderare alicui; imminēre alicui rei or ad aliquam rem; (stronger) cupiditate alicuius rei rapi, trahi, ardere, flagrare, inflantatū esse; sitire alicui; studiosus esse alicuius rei; versari in cupiditate alicuius rei; tenet me cupiditas alicuius rei; avide affectum esse de re. I am eager for revenge, ardet animus ad ulciscendum. I am becoming eager after any thing, injicitur mihi alicuius rei cupiditas (Cic.): to be becoming or growing eager, cupiditate, desiderio incendi: to make any body eager, cupiditate alicuiem incendere, afficere; in cupiditate impellere. All being eager to fight, omnibus ad pugnam intentis. || Ardent, impetuous, calidus; ardens; fervens or fervidus; vehemens; acer. An eager temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum. An eager patriot, civis acerrimus: eager prayers, precum constantia (Tac., Germ., 8, 1). || Sharp, acid, vid. || Keen, cold, vid.

EAGERLY, appetenter: cupide: avide: studio: studioso: acriter: ardentē: enixe. Sometimes intente: industrie. To desire eagerly, ardentem cupere: to undertake any body's cause eagerly, alicuius causam enixe suscipere (Cic.): very eagerly, flagrantissime (Tac.). To be eagerly bent on any thing, magnē mihi curæ esse alicui: omni curā incumbere in alicui (Cic.).

EAGERNESS. || *Eagerness after any thing, cupiditas: cupido (poetically and historically; not in Cicero): aviditas: appetentia: studium: desiderium: libido (Syn. in DESIRE). JN. studia cupiditatisque. Extreme eagerness, cupiditatis ardor, impetus; sitis: to fill any body with eagerness, alicui cupiditatem dare or (stronger) inficere; alicuiem in cupiditatem impellere; alicuiem cupiditate incendere, inflammare: to restrain one's eagerness after any thing, cupiditatem coercere, tenere, comprimere, resistere. More under DESIRE, vid. || Vehemence, vis: incitatio: impetus: violentia: ardor: æstus (the last two of passions). SYN. in VEHEMENCE.*

EAGLE, aquila (also the constellation; and the Roman ensign): aquila (falco, * Linn.). Golden eagle, * Falco chrysaetus (Linn.). Ring-tailed eagle, * Falco fulvus (Linn.). White-headed eagle, or great Erne or Cinerous eagle, * Falco albicollis (Linn.). Sea-eagle, * Falco haliæetus (Linn.). Young eagle, aquila pulvis, || **IMPROPR.** The Roman eagle (= Roman empire), imperium Romanum. The eagle-bearer, aquilifer (Cæs.). An eagle eye, oculus aquilinus (properly and figuratively).

EAGLE-EYED, lyncæus: oculus acies atque acutos habens. To be eagle-eyed, habere oculos prorsus micantes aquilinos (Appul., Met., 2, p. 88, Oud.): oculus acies atque acutos habere: lyncæum esse.

EAGLET, aquila pullus.
EAR, auris (used in the plural when = "attention"): short ears (of a horse), aures applicatæ (close to the head): large, fleshy ears, aures flaccidæ prægravatæque: an attentive ear, aures avide et capaces: to give any body one's ears, aures alicui dare, præbere, or dedere (Cic.): to prick up one's ears, aures erigere or arrigere (|| aures substringere is quite poetical, Hor., Sat., 2, 5, 99): to seize hold of any body by the ear, alicuius auriculis prehendere (Plaut.): to give any body one's ear, opponere auriculam (that he may touch it): præbere aures alicui (that he may whisper into it). Ears tingle, aures tintinnat (Varr.). Box on the ear, alapa (with the flat hand); colaphus (with the fist): to box any body's ears, alapam alicui ducere, colaphum alicui ducere, infringere, or impingere, or (repeatedly) colaphis alicui percutere: (proverbially) to send any body away with a flea in his ear, scrupulum alicui injicere: to be over head and ears in debt, ere alieno obrutum or demersum esse; or (comedy) animam debere (Ter.). I have no ears for that: I turn a deaf ear to that, aures ad aliquid surdæ or clausæ sunt: surdus sum in aliquid re: aliquid in aures non recipio, or accipio: to preach to deaf ears, surdo or surdis auribus ca-

dere (Virg., Ecl., 10, 8; Liv., 40, 8), surdo narrare fabulam (Ter., 2, 1, 10); frustra surdas aures fatigare (Curt., 9, 10, 16); verba sunt mortuo (Ter.). To lay siege to any body's ears, alicuius aures obsidere (Liv.): to stun any body's ears, aures alicuius obtundere: to hang down his ears (of a horse, mule, &c.), demittere auriculam (i. e., put them back as a sign of obstinacy): to have any body's ear, aditum ad alicuius aures habere: to find a willing ear, alicuius aures mihi dat: lend me your ears, erigite mentes auresque vestras, et me dicentem attendite: to offend or grate against any body's ears, aures offendere; aures or auriculas radere (Quint., Pers.); aliquid aures fastidium or respuunt (Quint.). A report reaches my ears, aliquid ad aures meas pervenit or permanet (Cic.), ad alicuiem permanet (Ter.); aliquid ad me perfertur or defertur: critical ears, aures teretes or eruditæ, teretes et religiose: uncritical ears, aures hebetores (Cic.), ineruditæ (Quint.); aures imperitorum (Quint.): to open one's ears to flattery, assentatoribus aures patefacere: to have one's ears open to any thing, aures patent alicui rei or ad aliquid (Cic.); to calumny, obtructionem promiss auribus accipere: to get any body's ear, aditum sibi ad aures alicuius facere: a practical ear, aures tritæ (Cic.): a very good ear (i. e., power of feeling harmony, &c.), aurium sensus fastidiosissimus; aures, quarum iudicium est superbissimum: to have a good ear for music or harmony, numeros aures callere (Hor.). Drum of the ear, tympanum auris: a tumor on the ear, parotitis: the orifice of the ear, foramen auris: the dirt or wax of the ear, aurium sordes: a disease in the ear, aurium morbus: to have diseased ears, ex auribus laborare: a ringing in the ear, acutus aurium (Cic.). I have a ringing in my ears, aures mihi sonant. To whisper in any body's ear, alicui ad aurem or in aures insinuarre: in or ad aurem dicere (ad aurem, confidentially; in aurem, secretly and clandestinely, Hand, Turs., 1, 78); ad aurem admonere: to pluck any body's ear (for the purpose of warning him), aurem vellere (Virg.), pervellere (Sen.): to bring people about one's ears, in odium offensionemque aliorum irruere (Cic.): to set people together by the ears, discordiam concitare: dissensionem commovere (both Cic.): committere omnes inter se (Suet.): to fall together by the ears, rixari inter se, &c. [Vid. QUARREL.] || **Ear** = handle,ansa. || **Dog's ear** (in a book), plicatura. || **Ear of corn**, &c., spica (the full ear, the fruit of the corn-stalk, without respect to its shape): arista (the prickly ear, the tip or utmost part of the stalk, without respect to its substance, sometimes merely the prickles). || *The three forms, spica, spicuum, spicum were in use; only of spicum, as Scribani says, the singular was rare (cf. Gernhard, Cic., Cat. Maj., 15, 51). The beard of an ear of corn, aristæ; the ear has a beard, spica aristatum vallo munitur: the lowest part of the ear, urrumcum (Varr., R. R., 1, 43, 3): an ear of corn without a beard, spica mutica: an ear of corn with a beard, spica aristata (Fest.): that has ears or any thing like ears: e. g., a plant, spicatus: that bears ears, spicam ferens (poetically, spicifer): consisting of ears, made of ears, spiceus: to come into ear, spicam concipere: to put forth an ear, fundere frugem, spici ordine exstructam (in a descriptive passage, Cic., Cat. Maj., 15, 51): to gather ears of corn, spicas legere: the ears promise to be heavy this year, seges est spicis uberibus et crebris: a garland of ears of corn, sertum spicuum (which must be distinguished from a crown of ears of corn, corona spica): a gleaming of ears of corn, spicilligium.*

EAR-ACHE, aurium dolor.
EAR-LAP, auricula infima (Cic.) or auricula only (in Catullus, oricilla).

EAR-PICKER, auriscalpium.

EAR-RING, insigne aurium: inauris (general term): crotalium (ornament that will ring: e. g., of pearls, jewels, metal): stalagmium (in the shape of a drop): lapilli (of stones; e. g., lapilli ex auribus pendunt Curt.). To wear ear-rings, inauris gerere

EAR-WIG, **forficula auricula* (Linn.).
EAR-WITNESS, *testis auritus* (Plaut.,
Truc., 2, 6, 8).

EARED, *auritus*. || *Of plants*, spicatus: spicam ferens (poetically, spicifer): consisting of ears, spicuous.

EARL, *comes: the title of earl, *nomen comitis.

EARDOM, *comitis dignitas; *comitatus: to confer an eardom upon any body, *aliquem comitis nomine et dignitate ornare.

EARLINESS, by circumlocution with adjective.

EARLY, adj. || *In the morning*, matutinus. || *With respect to time*, especially season of the year, maturus (general term for early as to time; then of the fruits of the earth, which, having been planted or sown early, are ripe early; opposed to scrotois, Col., 2, 10, 9): pramaturus (ripe before the usual time; hence, of other things, "premature;" opposed to serus): praecox (ripe before the usual time of ripening for other fruits of the same kind; hence, also, "unnaturally forward" of the faculties of the mind, &c., Quint., 1, 3, 3): immaturus (untimely; of fruits which, from beginning to ripen too early, do not ripen at all; hence, general term for "untimely;" opposed to maturus): brevi futurus (to take place soon). An early winter, matura hiems (beginning early, as in northern regions): pramatura (setting in in any country before its usual commencement in that country): early spring, veris principium; ver primum: early summer, nova aestas (i. e., the beginning of summer; opposed to aestas adulta, the middle; aestas praecipua, the end). An early death, pramatura mors (happening before the average age of man); immatura mors (happening before one's work in life is done; e. g., negavi posse mortem immaturam esse consulari, Cic., because he who has been consul has reached the highest rank in the state, and may be considered to have finished his course; opposed to matura mors). From his early or earliest youth, a primis temporibus aetatis; ab initio aetatis; a puero; a pueris (the last when more than one are spoken of, or a person speaks of himself in the plural): in early youth, puerilibus annis; in cuncta aetate; primis annis aetatis. Labor in the early morning, opera matutina: the early morning, tempus matutinum or antelucanum [vid. EARLY, adv.]: an early pear, pirum praecox: early beans, faba matura, pramatura, praecox (with distinction given above); early peck, pisum maturo, pramaturum, praecox: early service (in a church), *sacra matutina or (if before it is light) antelucana.

EARLY, adv. || *In the morning*, mane: tempore or die matutino; very early in the morning, bene or multo mane; prima luce; sub lucem (near day-break); primo diluculo; hora diei prima et adhuc dubio die: so early, tanto mane: what do you want so early? quid tu tam mane? early this morning, hodie mane, hodierno die mane: early to-morrow (morning), cras mane: early the day after to-morrow, postriduo mane: early yesterday morning, hesternum die mane. || *Early in the year*, in life, &c., mature: pramature: immature [SYN. in EARLY, adj.], ante tempus. I could not come earlier, maturus venire non potui: not an hour earlier, non hora citius; to die early, matura decedere (in Nep., Att., 2, 1; of Atticus's father, who died before his son was grown up); premature or immature morte absumi (one premature and immature mors, vid. EARLY, adj.). Prov. "Early to bed and early to rise," &c.; vid. BED.

EARN, || *Gain by labor*, &c., demerere (e. g., grandem pecuniam): quereere (strictly to obtain; e. g., manu, by manual labor): assequi: consequi: comparare (obtain); assequi stronger than consequi, as more necessarily implying personal exertion): to earn one's bread or livelihood in any way, aliquid re victum quereere or queritare: to earn money in any way, aliquid re pecuniam sibi facere or colligere; onestum facere aliquid re: to earn im-

mortality, immortalitatem assequi (Cic.); praise, glory, &c., laudationem, laudem, gloriam comparare (aliquid re or ex aliquid re); dignitatem, gloriam consequi. [Vid. OBTAIN.] || *Make one's self worthy of any thing by one's actions*, merere: mereri: commerre: commereri (to deserve any thing at once by any thing): promerere, promereri (to deserve as a suitable compensation for what one has done; all these of deserving either reward or punishment).

EARNEST, severus: serius (severus, who makes no joke; serius, what is no joke. In classical writers only severus of persons, and then improperly of things, considered with reference to the impression they make; as, severa oratio; whereas seria oratio would be a speech made in earnest. Also, severus denotes earnestness as seated in the mind. But severus also supplies the place of serius, especially in severior, severissimus, severitas, since there are no corresponding forms from serius, Did.; gravis (serious; of persons or things that produce an impression by their constancy, earnestness of purpose, quiet firmness, &c.). JN. gravis seriusque: austerus [SYN. in AUSTERE]. Sometimes verus (true): non simulatus (not pretended). An earnest character, severitas: gravitas: austeritas [SYN. in EARNESTNESS]: to speak in an earnest tone, severe cum aliquo sermonem conferre (cf. Titin. ap. Non., 509, 19): to put on an earnest look, vultum ad severitatem componere, or vultum componere only. || *Eager*, acer: ardens: fervidus: fervens: calidus: vehementes: earnest prayers, preces acres; precum constantia.

EARNEST, s., serium (adjective; opposed to what is in joke): serium convertere (Plaut.): to combine joke and earnest, joca et seria agere. In earnest, ex animo: serio: in earnest? bonae fide? to take in earnest what was meant as a joke, quod per jocum dixit aliquid, in serium convertere (Plaut.): to take any thing in earnest, or turn any thing to earnest, rem in serium vertere. In all earnest, verissime. || *Earnest-money*, arrha (Dig.): arrhabo (Plaut., Ter.). To give earnest-money, arrham or arrhabonem dare: to give so much by way of earnest, arrhaboni dare aliquid (Plaut.); arrhus nomine dare aliquid (Dig.). To receive earnest, arrhabonem accipere: to have received an earnest, arrham habere.

EARNESTLY. || *Seriously*, severe: serio: extra jocum (not in jest): ex animo (from the heart): graviter (with solemn or dignified earnestness). || *Eagerly*, enixe (e. g., juvare, suscipere, operam dare, &c.): etiam atque etiam (with verbs of entreaty, petere, rogare, obsecrare; ~~to~~ not enixe with these): studioso: acriter: ardentem. To wish earnestly, ardentem cupere. To look or gaze earnestly at any thing, aliquid intentis oculis intueri: intueri aliquid acriter et attento animo; aliquid intueri in eoque defixum esse; aliquid studioso intueri (e. g., rerum naturam); aliquid acriter oculis intueri (e. g., deficientem solem): very earnestly, aliquid quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplari (all Cic.). To speak earnestly, serio dicere: cum gravitate loqui: to set earnestly to work at any thing, intento studio in aliquid incumbere.

EARNESTNESS, || *Seriousness*, severitas (as seated in the mind): gravitas (as making an impression upon others): austeritas (as seeking for what is solid and slow, and seeking for being thought dull). A sad earnestness, tristis severitas: tristitia et severitas. || *Eagerness*, studium: contentio: studium acre: strenuitas (as showing itself habitually in action): to prosecute any thing with earnestness, urgere rem (e. g., studia sua): with all earnestness, omni cogitatione curaque in rem incumbere: ponere totum animum atque diligentiam in re; totum et mente et animo in re insistere: to do any thing with earnestness, animi impetu agere aliquid.

EARTH, Tellus (as a whole, as the centre of the universe, and as a goddess; op-

posed to other bodies in the universe, or other deities = Gaia, Ἥη): the *terra* (as the substance, "earth" [e. g., as thrown out of a trench, &c., terram manibus sagullique exhaurire]), and as one of the elements; also used for Tellus, both as a body in the universe, and as goddess = γαῖα, ἡ): solum (as the solid element; especially opposed to water; hence, solidus, opposed to fluidus = ἄψυδος or ἑλιδος): humus (as the lowest part of the visible world; opposed to sky = αἶθήρ). Things which spring up from the earth, ea, quae gignuntur e terra: to derive their nourishment (snp) from the earth, ex terra succum trahere (Cic.). To turn again to their earth, to return to earth, *in sua initia resolvi: to plant a tree in the earth, arborem terram dedigere (poetically, Virg.): on earth (= in this world), mundum erimus in terris (Cic.). A heap or mound of earth, tumulus terreus; terrae congestio: the fruits of the earth, terrae fruges: the earth's orbit (round the sun), linea, qua terra cursum agit circa solem (after Sen., An., 10, 216). The inhabitants of the earth, terrae incolae, or qui incolunt terram. || *Potter's earth*, creta figuraris: creta, qua utuntur figuli: creta, qua fiunt amphorae. || *A fox's earth*, vulpis specus (hole); vulpis fovea is a hole to catch or keep him in; vulpis cubile.

EARTH, v., trā, infodere or defodere (both with in terram). || *Earth up*, terram adagere: accumulare (technical term in gardening, for heaping up earth to protect the roots of trees, Plin. often). Earthing up (of trees, &c.), accumulatio (technical term). || *INTR*, defodere se (used improperly by Sen., Consol. ad Marc., 2, extr.): se abdere (hide one's self): in specum se penetrare et recondere (Gell., 5, 14, 18; of a person).

EARTH-BOARD (of a plough), tabella addita ad vomerem (Varr., R. R., 1, 29, 2); tabula aratro annexa (Plin., 18, 20, 49, no. 3, § 180; poetically, auris, Virg., Georg., 1, 172).

EARTH-BORN, humo natu: terrā editus (of persons; Tac.; terrigena, poetically). || *Meanly born*, terreus filius. To be earth-born, de terra exstiteris.

EARTHEN, terrenus (opposed to igneus, &c.: terreus not used in the Golden Age; in Varr. twice, terreus agger, terreus iurus). || *Made of baked earth or clay*, fictilis (made of clay, &c.); figlinus (made by a potter). Earthen vessels, vasa fictilia or fictilia only; vasa terrena (Plin.): argillaceus is "clayey," "like clay."

EARTH-FLAX, vid. ASBESTOS.

EARTHEN-WARE, fictile (any article of baked clay): fictilia (collectively).

EARTHLING, terrae incolae.

EARTHY. || *Made of earth*, terrā concretus, terrenus. Earthly bodies, terrena corpora. "This earthly tabernacle," corpus: to quit this earthly tabernacle, corpore solum ad proprias sedes evolare; illuc ex his vinculis emissum fieri. || *Relating to our life on earth*; e. g., "earthly things" (goods, &c.), res externae et ad corpus pertinentes; res externae (general term); res terrena; nisi ecclesiastical Latin; res humane. Think of the shortness of this earthly life, cogita brevitatē huius spatii. This our earthly life, vita, qua corpore et spiritu continetur (Cic.). Earthly pleasure, voluptas humana or corporis: earthly prosperity, felicitas humana: our earthly wants, usus vitae necessarii; res ad vivendum necessariae. || *Found upon the earth*, existing on the earth, terrestres (opposed to coelestia, also acrius, aquatilis). Heavenly and earthly things, res coelestes atque terrestres (Cic.). || *Unspiritual*, *a rebus divinis alienus: sometimes by gentile, corporis (e. g., corporis voluptas). An earthly-minded man, homo voluptarius. Earthly-mindedness, voluptuoso studium or amor. Obs. "Earthly" is sometimes used hyperbolically to add emphasis to an assertion; e. g., "not to learn one earthly thing;" nihil prorsus: you have no earthly reason to fear, nihil est, quod times.

EARTH-NUT, *bunium (Linn.).

EARTHIQUAKE, terrae motus; terrae tremor (e. g., terrae tremore prolabi).

There is an earthquake, terra movet, motetur, or tremat; terras intremiscunt: there was a violent earthquake, terra ingenti concussa mota est: to be destroyed or thrown down by an earthquake, terras motibus convelli or conquassari.

EARTH-WORM, vermis terreus: lumbricus (properly, worm in the intestine, but also earth-worm, *Cic.*).

EARTHY, terreus (containing earth, consisting of earth, *Vitr.*, very rare). **Earthly**, vid.

EASE, *s.* (*Rest, &c.*, quies (*rest absolutely*); requies (*rest after previous exertion*); otium (*state of being free from the rally of business*); tranquillitas (*freedom from the storms of life, from what is agitating*); sometimes inertia: desidia (*laxness, languor*). *A life of ease, otiosa vita (free from grossing business). To enjoy not a moment of ease, nullam partem quietis capere: to seek a life of ease (i. e., withdrawn from public business), in otium se conferre (general term): a negotiis publicis se removere. To be at one's ease (i. e., without agitation of mind), quieto animo et quieto frui: to rest any body's mind at ease, aliquis animus tranquille re sedare (opposed to aliquis animus perturbare); exonerare aliquem metu (e. g., civitatem, *Liv.*); levare aliquem (e. g., me levat adventus tuus, *Cic.*). To set one's conscience at ease, exonerare conscientiam (*Quint.*), or liberare et exonerare fidem suam (*Liv.*). *Prov.* To take one's ease, and be merry, delicate et molliter vivere: facere sibi suaviter: benigne se tractare (*general terms*); largiter se invitare (*also with cibo vinoque, Curt.*, *Frgm. Sal.*, 4, 3, 13, p. 931); pelliculam autem (bene) curare (*Schmid, Hor. Ep.*, 1, 2, 29). To be at one's ease (= in good circumstances), in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione esse; bene, beate or commodè vivere: to consult one's ease, to take one's ease, dedere se desidia; dare se languori; fond of his ease, in labore remissus nimis parumque patiens (*Var.*); iners, decies. **Unconstrained**, &c., facilitas (e. g., of pronunciation or delivery, *Quint.*); levitas (e. g., verborum, natural and unaffected smoothness); simplicitas (e. g., morum). **Easiness** (opposed to difficulty), facilitas. With ease (*vid. EASILY*). **Chapel of ease**, ecclesie parochialis filia (*Eccl.*).*

EASE, *e.*, exonerare (*to disburden*); e. g., conscientiam, fidem suam, one's conscience; levare, allevare (*lighten the pressure of any thing*); levare inopiam, curam, sollicitudinem, aliquem metu; allevare ærumnas, sollicitudines; sublevare (res adversas, &c.; also to support); laxare (*to diminish the tension of any thing, properly and figuratively*; e. g., vim morbi, *Curt.*; also animus, *Cic.*; laborem, *Liv.*; iram, *Stat.*); expellere: explicare (*to facilitate the progress of any thing*; e. g., expellere negotia; explicare et expellere negotia, *Ces.*; expellere onera, *Hirt.*). **Assuage**, lenire: mitigare: mollire: allevare: sublevare: temperare. (*SYN. in ALLEVIATE*.) To ease pain, dolorem lenire or mitigare; grief or sorrow, levare luctum or aliquem luctu; any body's trouble, zætionem, &c., levare or expellere aliquem molestiâ or molestiis (*Cicero*). **With "of" before the thing**, levare aliquem aliqâ re (e. g., metu, luctu, from fear, sorrow, &c.). (*VID. TO FREE*.) To ease any body of some portion of his toil, partem laboris alicui minuire.

EASEFUL, tranquillous: quietus: placidus: pacatus.

EASEL, machina (*Plin.*, 35, 10, 37).

EASELESS, inquietus.

EASEMENT, levatio: allevatio (*as acc.*): levamen: levamentum: allevamentum (*as thing*): laxamentum: *to procure some easement of any thing, levationem invenire alicui rei: to afford or administer some easement, habere levationem alicui rei (of things)*; levationi or levamento esse. (*A chair of easement, lassum: sella perusa, or sella only.*)

EASILY, facile (*not facilliter* (*vid. Quint.*, 1, 6, 17, nor facili, de facili): temere (*only in negative sentences*): nullo negotio: sine negotio (*without any diffi-*

culty): commodè (*adroitly, &c.*). *Not easily, non or baud facile; non temere: not easily any or ever, non temere: ullus, unquam, &c.; nullus temere. Obs. "Easily" is often translated in other ways: to be easily enraged, proclivem esse ad iram; iracundum esse: to be easily explained, facilem explicatum habere (*Cic.*): a distinction: a cause that is easily perceived, facili et explicata causa: that is, or may be, easily done, hoc nimis habet negotii: food that is easily digested, cibum facili ad concoquendum: those who make no resistance are easily conquered, facile est vincere non repugnantes: to be easily climbed, facili esse ascensu: it is easily understood or seen that, &c., facile est ad intelligendum; in prociuctu est (*not in proclivis est in the Golden Age*). **Tranquilly**, &c., quiete: placide: otiose: quieto animo: placato or sedato animo: tranquille: sedate: placide (*with unruffled temper, &c.*). *JN.* tranquille et placide: sedate placideque: to bear any thing easily, placide or sedate ferre aliqâ; ferre aliqâ molliter (*Cic.*); but nimis molliter pati is "too sensitively" *Sall.*: not to bear it easily, or take it easily, aliqâ agere ferre; sollicitum esse de re. **Readily**, facili: hand gravate: animo libenti: animo libenti proclivique: animo prompto paratoque. **Without much exertion**, one who takes things easily, laboris fugiens: to take it easily, laborem fugere, declinare. **Naturally**, in an unconstrained manner, simpliciter.*

EASINESS, facilitas (*also of easiness of temper*). To abuse any body's easiness of temper, facilitate alicuius immoderate stulti (*Cic.*). "Easiness of temper" may also be translated by indulgentia (*if it shows itself in indulgence toward others*), obsequium or nimia obsequentia (*if it shows itself in too easy a compliance with their requests, &c.*). **Easiness of belief**, credulitas: credendi temeritas. **Easiness of belief** forms a part of their natural character, temeritas illi hominum generinnata, ut levem audicionem habebant pro re comperâ.

EAST, *THE*, oriens (*general term*): pars cœli orientis solis: regio orientis (*as a quarter of the heavens*). To lie toward the east, ad orientem vergere: in orientem spectare: to look toward the east (*of men*), ad partem cœli orientis solis spectare: from the east, ex oriente: from east to west, ab ortu solis ad occidentem: in the east, in oriente (*Sall.*). **"The East"** (= the eastern parts of the world), orientis (solis) partes (*Cic. Fam.*, 12, 5, 3), terras, regiones, provincias, gentes.

EAST-SOUTHEAST WIND, phœnix (*Plin.*, 2, 47, 46, ed. Hardouin). **EAST-NORTHEAST WIND**, cæcias.

EAST WIND, subsolanus. *It is an east wind, ventus flat ab ortu solis.*

EASTER, *festi dies paschales (*not festum paschale*): *Paschalia. *The festival of Easter, sollempnia paschalia: Easter-ere, *vigilie Pasche (Krebs, after Heusinger, says Pascha. -a, not -atis). On Easter Monday, Tuesday, &c., secundis, tertius, &c., Paschalibus (so Krebs recommends, because the Romans said secundis, &c., Cerealiis). On the second day of the Cerealia". Easter week, *tempus Paschale. The Easter fair, *mercatus post dies Paschales institutus.*

EASTERLY, ad orientem vergens: in orientem spectans. An easterly wind, ventus ex oriente flans.

EASTERN, ad orientem vergens. spectans (*of situation or aspect*): genitive, orientia. *The Eastern nations, orientis (solis) partes (Cic.)*, regiones, terræ, &c. (*not terre orientales*): Asiatici, Asiani (*of the inhabitants*).

EASTWARD, ad orientem versus. in orientem (spectare, &c.), ad regionem orientis: ad partem cœli orientis solis.

EASY. **Not difficult**, faciliis (*general term*; opposed to difficilis): solutus, expeditus (*free from difficulties, not entangled or intricate*; opposed to impeditus). *JN.* faciliis et expeditus: solutus et expeditus: solutus et faciliis: nullius negotii (*causing no trouble*; opposed to magni negotii). *Very easy, perfacilis; perexpedi-*

*tus: an easy passage, *locus expeditus ad expeditum: to be easy (of a passage), facilem explicatum habere (after Cic. de V. D., 3, 39, 93): an easy book, *liber faciliis ad intelligendum: it is an easy matter, nihil est negotii; id facile efficit potest: to whom any thing is easy, solutus in re (e. g., in dicendo); expeditus, solutus atque expeditus ad aliqâ faciendum. **Easy** to, faciliis or proclivis, with superlative in use, expeditus ad, with gerund in dum. **And here observe that**, after faciliis (*and difficilis*), other constructions are preferred: (a) faciliis ad, with gerund in dum: easy to digest, or easy of digestion, faciliis ad concoquendum: (b) with the infinitive present after faciliis (*and difficilis*) est: it is easy to conquer those who offer no resistance, facile est vincere non repugnantes: (c) by the passive voice, the adverb facile being then used; e. g., it is not easy to distinguish true lore from pretended, facile dijudicatur amor verus et fictus: (d) by using a substantive instead of the superlative: e. g., it is easy to distinguish virtues from vices, virtutum ac vitiorum faciliis est distinctio. To be easy to climb, or of ascent, facili esse ascensu: to be easy to understand, facilem habere cognitionem: to be easy to explain, faciliis habere explicatus: not to be easy to explain, difficilis habere explicatus: it is easy to me to do any thing, mihi proclive est aliqâ facere (e. g., transare flumen): it is easy to perceive or understand that, &c., facile est ad intelligendum; in prociuctu est (*is obvious*; *not in proclivis or expedito est in the Golden Age*). **Attended with ease** (i. e., freed from anxiety, &c.), tranquillitas, quietus, placidus; pacatus, sedatus (*SYN. in TRANQUIL*). To live an easy life, quieto animo vivere; tranquille vitam traducere: to be in easy circumstances, or to be easy in one's circumstances, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse: make yourself easy, bono sis animo, or bonum habe animum. **Complying, &c.**, as to temper, faciliis (*easily persuaded, indulgent*): faciliis ad concedendum (*ready to yield*): indulgens (*opposed to durus*). Know that you are the most easy-tempered of mortals, te esse auriculâ infirmâ molliorem, scito (*Cic. Quint.*, 7, 2, 15, 4). **Simple, unforced**; simplex (*natural*); of things and persons, also of behavior: naturalis (*unaffected, natural*; opposed to fucatus, of things).*

EAT, *TRANS.*, edere (*general term*): manducare (*to chew, to masticate*; e. g., a couple of mouthfuls, duas buccas, *Oct. ap. Suet.*): vesci aliqâ re (*to eat it for the purpose of supporting life*); to feed on it: vorare (*voraciously*): gustare (*just to take a taste*; e. g., only a little bread and some dates, panem et palmas). *Eat up*, comedere: not to eat much, paululum cibum tantum sumere (*at any given meal*): non multi esse cibi (*of the habit*): to eat very little, minimi esse cibi: to be able to eat and drink a great deal, cibi vinique capacissimum esse: to eat nothing, cibo se abstinere. To give any body something to eat, aliquem cibo juvare (*refresh him with food*); aliquem cibare manu sua (*feed an animal with one's own hand*; after *Suet.*, *Tib.*, 72): to have nothing to eat, nihil est mihi, quo famem tolerem: to get nothing to eat for two days, biduum cibo prohiberi: we must eat and drink enough to, &c., tantum cibi et potitionis adhibendum est, ut, &c. (*vid. Cic.*, *Cat. Maj.*, 11, 36). To give the cattle something to eat, pecori cibum dare, pabulum præbere. To eat any body out, aliquem exedere, comedere, or devorare (*comedy*). **Eat up** (*any body's property*), aliquis facultates, opes exhaurire: to eat any body out of house and home, perdere aliquem sumtibus. **To eat one's words**, dicta retractare (*Virg.*). **Eat away or into**, arrodere (*Plin.*), adedere: to be eaten away by any thing, rodi, erodi aliqâ re (*of metals*); e. g., the iron is eaten away by rust, ferrum rubigine roditur: the bone is eaten away, os carie induratum est: to a great depth, alius deorsum dicti caris (*Cels.*). **To cut into** (*of corrosive fluids*), perrodere.

EAT, INTRA, edere; cibum capere, capessere, sumere: to be unable either to eat or sleep, cibi somnique inopem esse (On): the gods neither eat nor drink, dii nec escis nec potibui vescuuntur: to eat plentifully, largiter se invitare: to eat with a good appetite, libenter cenare: the horse eats well, equus libenter cibo utitur. || To eat well (i. e., to be pleasant to the palate), jucunde sapere.

EATABLE, esculentus, edulis; ad vescendum hominibus aptus (vid. Cic., De N. D., 2, 64, 106). *Eatables*, edulia, -ium (all that is eatable except bread): cibi, cibaria (general terms for food).

EATER, edens; qui edit. *A great eater*, homo edax: a great eater and drinker, vini cibique capacissimus: a little eater, homo non multi cibi: to be a very little eater, minimi esse cibi.

EATING, || Food, cibum, cibi: esca [Syn. in Food]. *Eating and drinking*, cibum potusque; cibum vinumque; victus. *Moderate eating and drinking*, temperata esca: modicaque potiones. *Anything is good eating*, aliquid jucunde sapit. *Act of eating*, by circumlocution. *After eating*, post cibum.

EATING-HOUSE, popîns. [Syn. in PUBLIC HOUSE, vid.] *One who keeps an eating-house*, popinarius (Lamp. and Jul. Firm.). *One who frequents eating-houses*, popino (Hor.); popinator (Macr.); hence a glutton, riotous liver, &c. || To frequent eating-houses, popinari (Trebb. Pol.; hence to gormandize, &c.). *Belonging to an eating-house*, popinalis (e. g., delicia, Col.; delicatias from an eating-house).

EAVES, protectum (general term for projecting part of the roof, Jur.): subgrunda (Varr.), subgrundatio, subgrundi-um (or subgrundum). *Under the eaves*, subter subgrundas (Varr.): stillicidium is the dropping from the eaves.

EAVES-DROP, v., aure foribus admotâ sermonem captare (Ter., Phorm., 5, 6, 27, sq.); also only, ad fores or ab ostio auscultare: subauscultare pariete interposito (Cic.); voces alieuius subauscultando excipere (Cic.). *Let us eaves-drop*, subauscultemus, ecqua de me fiat mentio.

EAVES-DROPPER, qui alieuius (nostro, &c.) sermoni auctus est (Plaut., Mil., 4, 1, 9); qui sermones (hominum, &c.) aure foribus admotâ captat (after Ter., Phorm., 5, 6, 27): arbitri (one who, being uninvited, has heard or seen what has been said or done, Plaut., Mil., 2, 2, 3; Cic., Verr., 5, 31, 80). *See, also, the preceding word.*

EBB, v., recedere, decrescere: this fountain ebbs and flows three times a day, hic fons ter in die crescit decrescitque. *The sea ebbs and flows*, aestus maris accedunt et reciprocant: the waters are beginning to ebb, or the ebb-tide is beginning, aestus minuit (Ces.); unda recedunt; aestus maris residit, or se resorbent: the sea ebbs and flows twice in every twenty-four hours, bis affluit bis remeant aestus maris vicinis quaternisq; semper horis: when the tide has flowed for six hours, it ebbs for the same number, quum sex horis aestus creverunt, totidem decreverunt rursus idem (Varr.).

EBONY, ebenus; of ebony, ebeninus (late, Hieron.).

EBRIETY, EBRIOSITY, || Vid. DRUNKENNESS.

EBULLITION, bullitus (of boiling water, Varr.): aestus (of fire, of the sea: then, improperly, of passions): animi motus, impetus, ardor; vehementior animi motus or commotio (Cic.). *An ebullition of rage*, irarum aestus (ib., exarscescentia, iracundia). *A sudden ebullition*, repentinus motus (Cic.): his anger entirely disappeared at the first ebullition of it, ex iracundia nihil supererat (Tac., Agr., 22).

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ECCENTRIC, eccentros (ἑκκεντρος, Marc., Cap. 8, p. 287). || IMPROPER, somnians (dreamer): fanaticus (enthusiast): qui contra morem consuetudinemque agit, loquitur, &c.: inauditus (unheard of; of things). JN. inauditus et novus: insolens (unusual, &c.). *He is very eccentric*, nihil aequale est illi homini (Hor.).

ECCLESIASTIC, || ecclesiasticus. ECCLESIASTICAL, || "An ecclesiastic's" vid. CLERGYMAN.

ECHO, vocis imago (Echo, G. Echûs, poetical; rare in prose, Plin.): resonantia (Vitr.): sonus relatus: vox resiliens, repercussa, or reciproca (the sound echoed back). *The clear echoes of the valley*, valles argutia, Col., 9, 5, 6, who adds quas Græci ἠχοῖς vocant). *To return an echo* [vid. To Echo]. *A place where there is an echo or echoes*, locus ubi resonant imagines; locus clamoribus repercussus: where there is a clear echo, locus argutus (vid. Voss, Virg., Ecl., 8, 23): where there is a gentle or low echo, locus, in quo leniter se applicat vox: where there is an indistinct echo, locus, in quo vox repulsa resiliens incertis auribus refert significationes: a place where there is no echo, locus ubi non resonant imagines. *To return a repeated echo*, voces acceptas numerosque repercussu multiplicare or multiplicato sono reddere. || IMPROPER. *Any thing is the echo of any thing*, aliquid alieui rei sonant tamquam imago (e. g., gloria virtutis).

ECHO, v., resonare: voci resonare: vocem reddere or remittere: voci respondere.

ECLAIRCISSMENT. Vid. EXPLANATION.

ECLAT, laus: glorie fulgor: splendor et nomen: the eclat of any thing disappears, alieuius rei splendor delectur: to lose eclat, obsolescere: to give eclat to any thing, illustrare aliquid (Cic.); to any body, illustrare alieuius (with or without laudibus, Cicer.); to appear in the forum with eclat, enitère or elucere in foro: to aim at eclat, se ostentare; in or by any thing, ostentare aliquid. *To do any thing with eclat*, clarum fieri re or ex re; laudem sibi parere or colligere.

ECCLECTIC, nulli sectae addictus; qui e fontibus aliorum arbitrio suo quantum quoque modo videtur, haurit (after Cic., Off., 1, 2, 6).

ECLIPSE, s., defectio: defectus: of the sun, &c., solis, &c. || Eclipsis is post-classical and rare: it can only be allowed as an astronomical technical term.

ECLIPSE, v. PROP., obscurare: to be eclipsed, obscurari (of sun, moon, stars): deficere (of sun and moon). || IMPROPER. *To eclipse any body* (not to obscure alieuius, but) alieuius laudem (of several, laudes), gloriam, famam, nomen, nominis famam obscurare: alieui fulgore quodam claritatis sue tenebras obducere.

ECLIPITIC, linea ecliptica, quâ sol cursum agit circum terram (Serr., ad Virg., Æn., 10, 216).

ECCLOGUE, carmen bucolicum: poema bucolicum: ecloga (Plin.; properly an extract, then a poem, as the eclogues of Virgil and Calpurnius).

ECONOMIC, || Relating to domestic ECONOMICAL, || mestic economy, *ad tuendam rem familiarem pertinens or spectans (after Cic., Xenophonis liber de tuenda re familiari, qui (Economicus inscribitur): attentus ad rem: diligens (careful): parvus (sparing); also = too sparing, penurious). *Not to be economical*, largius suo uti (with reference to one's property); rem familiarem negligere. || *Economies, *tuenda rei familiaris scientia or disciplina.

ECONOMICALLY, diligenter: parce. ECONOMIST, by adjective under ECONOMIC. *He is a great economist of his time*, magna est ejus parsimonia temporis (Plin.).

ECONOMY, diligentia: parsimonia, in any thing, alieuius rei. *From economy*, rei familiaris tuenda studio. *Good economy in the management of the revenue*

bona vectigalium ceterarumque fructuum publicorum administratio: oeconomia is the due arrangement of the parts in a theatrical piece with a view to its effect as a whole. (Quint. In Greek characters in Cic.). || The science of housewifery, rei familiaris administrandæ scientia.

ECSTASY, || Prophetic trance, accessus mentis et animi a corpore: animus abstractus a corpore: mens evocata a corpore: ecstasis (Eccl.): furor (of soothsayers, poets, &c.): he is in an ecstasy, animus a corpore abstractus divino instinctu concitatur: to prophesy in an ecstasy, per furorem vaticinari; furem futuram prospicere. || Rapture, summa voluptas: suavisissimus voluptatis sensus: to be in an ecstasy, summa voluptate affici: in an ecstasy of delight, quasi quodam gaudio elatus.

ECSTATIC, || In a preternatural rapture, mente incitatus: divino spiritu infatus or tactus: fanaticus: furens: furibundus: lymphatus: lymphaticus (when the ecstatic state is almost carried to a fury, to insanity). || Rapturous, &c., suavisissimus: to be in a state of ecstatic delight, latum esse omnibus lætibus; totum in lætium effusum esse.

ECTYPE, Vid. COPY.

EDACIOUS, edax: cibi avidus: cibi plurimi: gulosus: vorax. SYNON. in GREEDY.

EDACITY, edacitas (Plaut., Cic.).

EDDISH, forum autumale or chorum. *To cut it*, secare.

EDDY, vortex: a whirl of water or wind, drawing whatever comes within it to its centre: turbo (eddy of wind, whirlwind): an eddy of sound, *rotatio soni. || Back water, aqua refluxa.

EDEMATOSE. Vid. EDEMATOUS.

EDENTATED, edentatus (participle of edentare, Plaut., Macrob.): edentulus (Plaut., and late writers): dentibus carens. *To be edentated*, dentes non habere; dentibus carere.

EDGE, || Margin, margo: ora (the former as a line, the latter as a space; especially of a border, an artificial, mostly ornamental, edging): labrum (edge of something hollow, "lip"): crepidio (edge of masonry; e. g., of streets, of banks, quays, &c.). || The outer edge of any thing is often translated by the adjective, extremus: the edge of a table, extrema mensa. *The edge of a cup*, labrum or ora (Lucr.) poculi; of a shield, ora clipeus (Virg.); of a river, shell, margo fluminis (Varr.), concha; of a sore, margo ulceris; of a wound, ora vulneris (Cels.); edge of a garment, limbus (stripe worn in round the bottom of a dress): insita (the long flounce, especially of Roman matrons reaching to the insteps): fimbria (tassels; a tasseled fringe): clavus (a band sewed round the edge of a garment). Obs., segments, plural, were ornaments cut out of gold lamina, and appended to the bottom of gowns, &c. || Of an unornamented edge, none of these words must be used, but margo or extremus quasi margo vestis (Plin.). || Of a cutting instrument, acies; of an axe, acies securus. *To blunt the edge (of any thing)*, aciem hebetare, or praestringere, or obtundere: to sharpen it, aciem trahere or excitare: the edge is growing blunt, acies hebescit. *To put an army to the edge of the sword*, omnes trucidare; ad internecionem cadere: with the edge, eusim (opposed to punctum, with the point) || Fig., acies (e. g., auctoritatis). || Sharpness, (a) of mental powers, acies (ingenii, mentis, &c.). (b) Bitterness, amaritudo: acerbitas. || To take off the edge of hunger, intrantem stomachum lenire (Hor.). *To set the teeth on edge*, dentes dolore or stupore quodam afficere. || Edge-tools, ferramenta acuta or aciem habentia. Prov. It's ill playing with edge-tools, *que aciem habent, periculosè tractant: to play with edge-tools, per ignem incedere (after Hor., incedis per ignes supposito cunctis dolores).

EDGE, v., || Border, pretereire (ali quid alieui rei, properly, to fringe with); marginare (e. g., viam, to raise foot-paths by its side, Liv.). Sometimes cingere, cir-

cum dāre or coercere aliquā re. *A chlamys is edged with a border, limbus oblit chlamydem (Ov.). A garment edged with frouces, vestis limbata (late), limbrata (Suet.), segmentata; vestis, &c., limbrilis hinc atque illinc pendentibus (Petron.); vestis (purpura, &c.) praetexta. || SHARPEN, vid. || Embitter, irritare; exulcerare; exacerbare (Liv.); exasperare (Lac.); exagitare; irā incendere. || To edge forward, paulatim promovēre (aliquid in or ad aliquem locum); paulatim admovēre (aliquid ad aliquem locum). || Ezecite any body (vid. Egg on). || INTRA. To edge forward; "to edge on a point of wind," Dryd., (of a ship), vento adverso tardius cursum conficere: to edge out of any scrape, &c., clam se subducere (withdraw secretly); paulatim se ex aliqua re exire.*

EDGED. [vid. SHARP.] Two-edged, anceps (e.g., securicula, Plaut.; securis, Ov.). Not bipennis, unless the instrument has two pennis, heads or blades, e.g., like an axe.

EDGELESS, acie carens: obtusā acie: hebes: obtusus; retusus.

EDGING, vid. EDGE; especially "edge of a garment."

EDIBLE, esculentus: edulis: ad vescendum aptus (vid. Cic., De N. D., 2, 64, 106).

EDICT, edictum. To publish an edict, edictum scribere, edere or proponere; edicere: to order by an edict that; to publish an edict that, &c., edicere, ut, &c.: to publish an edict, that—not; or to forbid by an edict, that, &c., edicere or edicto sancire, ne, &c.: edictum interponere, ne, &c.: to annul an edict, edictum propositum (published sententiā) irritum pronuntiare. By edict, ex edicto.

EDIFICATION, pietatis excitatio: for edification, *sanctitatis alende causā, *ut salubriter moneatur aliquis (G.). *ad pietatis or honestatis studium excitandum, alendum, confirmandum (K.).

EDIFY, *pius sensus in animo alicujus excitare (G.); or excitare atque alere (K.); *animos virtutis or rerum divinarum studio imbuiere (K.): to be edified, *salubriter moneri: to edify others by his life, example, &c., *vitā, or exemplo in aliis honestatis, or virtutis studium excitare, or alere: his sermō has edified me, *oratio ejus pietatis sensus in animo meo excitavit or confirmavit: a means of edifying, *pietatis incitamentum, adjumentum (Bau.). || Build, vid.

EDIFYING, pius: bonus: utilis: saluber. To preach an edifying discourse, *apte ad pius sensus commovendos (alendos, confirmandos) in sacris dicere: *apte ad pietatis sensum (or virtutis amorem) excitandum in sacris dicere. An edifying book, *liber ad pius sensus excitandos (alendos, confirmandos) aptus or factus.

EDIT, edere librum (as technical term; not in lucem edere). Edited by A. (on a title page), editit A.

EDITION, editio (e.g., Homeri versus, qui tamen non in omni editione reperitur, Quint. It must, therefore, be retained as a technical term, though meaning a particular copy. Reissig allows this, but rejects the plural editions for editions. Krebs justly asks, why?). The Aldine editions, *libri Aldini (according to those who reject editions). A first, second, &c., edition, *liber primum, iterum, &c., editus. To prepare a new edition, *novam editionem parare: to bring out a new edition, *librum denuo typis exscribendum curare (librum repetere is bad Latin): to print a large edition, *multa exemplaria libri typis exscribenda curare: the edition is out of print, *omnia exemplaria direvenda sunt. The edition will contain every thing, *editio habebit omnia.

EDITOR, *editor (to be retained as technical term). The editors of Hesychius, *qui Hesychium ediderunt; or *qui ad Hesychium edendum se contulerunt.

EDUCATE, educare (E) educere in this sense is mostly pre-classical, though occasionally used by C-zero; e.g., quem procreavit et educerit, Or., 2, 28, 124; also Lin., Virg., Tac., &c.): alere (to furnish every thing necessary for support; e.

g., of a philanthropist, who adopts and educates a child): tollere, suscipere (to take up a child after its birth as a sign that the person so doing recognizes it as his own, and will educate it; vid. Ruhnck., Ter., Andr., 1, 3, 14; Cic., Ecl., p. 345). To be educated from one's infancy in any body's house, a parvo or a primā infantiā in alicujus domo educi. To adopt and educate a child, adoptare et educere; educere pro filio or filiā. || To teach, erudire: excolere (not efformare). To be well educated, bene doctum et educatum esse; institutum esse liberaliter educatione doctrināque puerili.

EDUCATION, educatio: disciplina (training and instruction, either as received or given; vid. Herz., Cas., B. G., 6, 14): eruditio (formation by education and instruction): doctrina (learned education): a delicate education, educatio mollis: a polished education, educationis delicia (Tac., Germ., 20, 2): a finished education, eruditio institutioque in bonas artes, Aul. Gell.: a man of education, homo urbanus, vir humanitate politus (especially in respect of manners, &c.); homo eruditus (formed by education and instruction); homo doctus (of a learned education); a man of good education, homo institutus liberaliter educatione doctrināque puerili; homo bene doctus et educatus: without education, politoria humanitatis expers; humanitatis inops: of but little (mean, ordinary, &c.) education, humili cultu educatus: to give one's children a good education, liberos bene educare: to send one's son any where for education, filium educandum or in disciplinam mittere aliquo: to intrust one's son to any body for his education, puerum alicui in disciplinam or alicui educandum tradere: to come any where for education, aliquo in disciplinam venire (or secerat) convenire: to have received a learned education, optimarum artium studiis eruditum esse: not to have received a sufficient learned education, doctrinā non satis exultum or non satis eruditum esse: to give any one a poor education, humili cultu educare aliquem: a good education, liberaliter educare aliquem: a learned education, doctrinā aliquem instruire; alicujus animus doctrinā excolere: to receive a learned, scientific education, doctrinā or literis erudiri.

EDUCATOR, educator (general term with reference both to physical and moral education; originally of foster-parents, then also of pedagogues). JN. educator preceptorque (e.g., principis, Tac.). To be an educator of youth, formare vitam juventutis et mores. Vid. TUTOR, TEACHER.

EDUCE, } educere. Vid. DRAW OUT.

EDUCT, } educere. Vid. DRAW OUT.

EDULCORATE, edulcarare (Mattiis op. Gell., Xuxaliviv). Vid. SWEETEN.

EEL, anguilla (*anguilla Murana, Linnaeus). He is as slippery as an eel, anguilla est, elabitur (Plaut.). Fishing for eels, *captura anguillarum. Eel-pond, anguillarum (Gloss).

EFFABLE, quod dici, pronuntiari, &c., potest (effabilis, late, Apul.).

EFFACE, delere: extinguere (general terms; also figuratively): inducere: eradere: obliterare [SIN. in BLOT out]. To efface the recollection of any thing, memoriam alicujus rei delere or obliterare; an insult, contumeliam extinguere; a disgrace, maculam delere, cluere; any body's name from the register (Addison), nomen alicujus eximere de tabulis; any body's name from the list of senators, eradere aliquem ab senatorio (Tac.): from a book, nomen tollere ex libro: the recollection of any thing is gradually effaced, memoria alicujus rei sensim obscuratur et evanescit. Vid. ERASE.

EFFECT, effectus (both the efficient power contained in any thing and the effected consequence): vis (power). JS. vis et effectus: efficientia (efficient power): impulsus (impulse): appulsus (the approach of an efficient cause, especially of the sun; then, generally, the operation of one thing on another): eventus (result). The slow effect of medicine, tarditas medi-

cine: to take effect, to be of effect, vim habere (not vim exserere); efficacem esse (of medicines, &c.): to have the same effect, eodem effectus habere: the medicine is taking effect, venis concipitur medicina, is of no effect, medicamentum imbecillius est, quam morbus: to have no effect, irritum or frustra esse: to take effect upon any thing, vim habere ad aliquod, or in aliquā re; vim exercere in aliquod (not vim exserere in aliquod, which is not Latin): to take effect on any body, effectus esse erga aliquem (of medicines); efficacem esse ad aliquem (of medicines and other things); aliquem, or alicujus animum movere, or commovere (of what affects the mind): to have great effect upon any body, alicujus animum vehementer movere or percutere: prayers which seldom miss of their effect upon female hearts, preces, quae ad mulieres ingenium efficaces sunt (Lir.): to have a different effect upon different minds, varie animos efficere: to have a good effect, boni alicui efficere: to have a beneficial effect upon any body, salubrem vim in aliquem exercere; alicui prodessere: to have an injurious effect upon any body, alicui nocere. Without effect; to no effect, sine effectu: frustra (in vain): without any effect, sine ullo effectu: what is of little effect, or without effect, parum efficax (inefficax post-classical). To bring to full effect, perficere; ad effectum adducere or perducere (E) aliquod effectum dare, tradere, &c., (old Latin). To do in effect (= to as good as do) may often be translated by quum with the indicative; the sentence "to do this, in effect, to do," being turned into the form "when you do this, you do." &c. Thus, this is, in effect, to say; or to say this is, in effect, to say, quum hoc dico (diciis, diciet), dico (diciis, diciet); e.g., quum in portum dico, in urbem dico: to name these tribes was, in effect, to say that you had rather be tried by judges who did not know you than by judges who did, quum has tribus edidisti, ignotis te judicibus, quam notis, uti malle indicasti. || In effect, re: revera: reapse: re et veritate (in reality, not in words only); sane: profecto (assuredly): non verbis, sed re: as it was in effect, ut erat (e.g., multis, ut erat, atrox videbatur ejus sententia). || The purpose or general tenor of a speech, &c. The speech was to this effect, orationis summa erat: the letter was to this effect, epistola his verbis conscripta erat; in epistola scriptum erat his fere verbis: a letter to the same effect, in eadem rationem scripta epistola: Caesar said a good deal more to the same effect, multa a Cesare in eadem sententiā dicta sunt: to that effect (= end), that, &c., hac mente: hoc consilio (ut), &c. || Effects, res: bona. My, thy, &c., effects, mostly by neuter plural of possessive pronoun. I carry all my effects with me, omnia mea mecum porto.

EFFECT, v., ad effectum adducere (E) aliquod effectum dare, tradere, reddere, are pra-classical): efficere: ad exitum adducere: ad finem perducere: absolvere: perficere. SYN. in ACCOMPLISH.

EFFECTIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest.

EFFECTIVE, efficax (general term, Cael. ap. Cic.; Lin.; not Cic. or Cass.): valens (strong, powerful, &c., both of things, as medicines, proofs, &c., and of persons; e.g., a logician, dialecticus): fortis (strong; of medicines, &c.): praesens (exercising immediate influence; e.g., medicines: praesentaneus post-classical): potens (powerful; of medicines, arguments, &c., mostly poetical, and in post-Augustan prose). "Effective of any thing" (Bacon, Taylor, &c.), efficiens alicujus rei (Cic.), also effector or electrix alicujus rei. Effectivus occurs in effectiva ars (Quint., 2, 18, 5), ratiatrix; that is, neither merely contemplative nor terminating in the act (like dancing), but leaving some effect or product behind it. Effactive against any thing, valens adversus aliquod: to be effective, vim habere (not vim exserere); efficacem esse: to be very effective, magnam vim habere: we must take more effective measures, fortioribus remediis

long, longus octo pedes et semissim; not sequi octavus, that is, in the proportion of 8:9, or 8:9, λόγος ὀκτώδους, ἡ+8:9: eight-fifths (the whole being an 8s); bes (Gen., bessa), as coin, weight, measure, &c.; also = 8 ounces (uncia) and 3 inches) = eight inches long, bessalla: a litter or palanquin carried by eight persons, octophoros (lectica): eight asses, octossis (Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 159): in the year eight, octavo anno: to drive eight horses (of the person so conveyed), octojugibus vchi: the eight (at cards, dice, &c.), numerus octavarius: eight times, octies: eight times a year, octies anno: eight o'clock, secunda (s.c. hora) according to the Roman reckoning; octava, according to ours: eight hundred, octingenti; (distributive) octingeni or octingenteni (both in Priscian, 1353, P.): consisting of eight hundred, octingentarius: eight hundred times, octingentis (late): the eight hundredth, octingentesimus.

EIGHT-FOLD, octuplus; octuplicatus; (as substantive) octuplum: an eight-fold punishment, poena octupli: to be condemned to pay eight-fold, damnari octupli: the field bears eight-fold, ager efficit or effert cum octavo.

EIGHTEEN, duodeviginti; (less commonly) decem et octo: duodevicensi (distributive): boys of eighteen years old, pueri duodevicensium annorum: eighteen letters, duodevicens littere: but, eighteen letters (of the alphabet), duodeviginti litterae: eighteen monks, sex mensium et anni spatium: eighteen years old, duodeviginti annorum: duodeviginti annos natus: boys of eighteen years old, pueri duodevicensium annorum: eighteen times, *duodevices: eighteen times as large, *duodeviginti partibus major.

EIGHTEENTH, duodevicesimus: octavus decimus.

EIGHTH, octavus. Every eighth man, octavus quisque: every eighth month, octavo quoque mense: for the eighth time, octavum (Liv., 6, 36): an eighth (part), octava (with or without pars): a soldier of the eighth legion, octavus: the eighth month, mensis Octobris (in the Roman year), mensis Augustus (of our year). An eighth, octava (s.c. pars, which may be expressed): octans (of a circle; but it was a measuring instrument = 45 degrees, Virg.): secuncia (of a whole divided into twelve parts, like the Roman As).

EIGHTIETH, octogiesimus.

EIGHTY, octoginta: octogeni (distributive). Eighty times, octogies. A man of eighty years old, octogenarius: also, octoginta annos natus. The men of eighty years old, senes octogenarii: senes octogenum annorum.

EITHER—OR, aut—aut: vel—vel: sive (seu)—sive (seu). Obs. (1) Aut is objective, and refers to a real difference in the things or notions themselves: vel is subjective, and relates to a difference between them as contemplated by the mind of the person who is speaking or acting about them; aut—aut, therefore, should be used when things are strongly opposed in their own nature, aut dives aut pauper; aut frigus aut calor; aut Cicero aut Pompeius, &c. Aut—aut should also be used in the sense of either, or at least [aut in omnibus, ut in magna parte vitae, Cic., Tuscul., 1, 28]. Aut—aut may stand in interrogative and comparative sentences, and may follow negatives. (2) Vel—vel. In aut—aut the members necessarily exclude each other; in vel—vel they only exclude each other arbitrarily, according to the view of the speaker, and it is not implied that they might not possibly coexist. Vel—vel sometimes approaches to the meaning of sive—sive; i. e., the speaker conceives the things as different indeed, but not essentially, so that it is immaterial which is taken: pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim. The second vel may be strengthened by etiam, vero etiam, or omnino. (3) Sive—sive is the "either—or" of indifference, the speaker leaving it undecided, from ignorance or any other motive, which name, supposition, &c., is the correct one; e. g., sive casu, sive consilio: sive felicitate quadam, sive bonitate naturae, &c.

In the best prose, especially in Cicero, sive—sive is used; with the exception, however, of Caesar, who has often sive—seu. In most Aug. writers, we have also sive—seu, or seu—sive. The second sive may be strengthened by etiam. (4) After negatives, the usual way of translating "either—or" is by (neque)—neque: e. g., ne ino unquam neque pocta neque orator fuit; nihil loci est neque signitie neque socordie [vid. end of Obs. 1, on aut]. Not either—or, uque (neq)—neque (neq). Either—or, etiam, aut—aut etiam, aut—aut vero (the second being the stronger supposition): vel—vel etiam; vel etiam vero; vel omnino. [The aut or vel may be repeated three or more times. The first aut may also be omitted, just as in English; we must either conquer or die, hic (aut) vincendum, aut moriendum milites.]

EITHER (of the two), alteruter (either one or the other); uter, uterque (mostly "which," "whichever" of the two; but sometimes "either"; e. g., si uter [orator et decumanus] velit): uterlibet: utervis (either of the two indifferently): utrum maris (which of the two you choose). Nor did he wish to deprive the state of either army, neque rempublicam alteritro exercitu privare voluit: if any one had not been of either side, si qui non alterutroque partis fuisset: take or choose either, utrumlibet elige or utrum horum maris accipe: in either way the consequence will be a great confusion, utroque modo sumus sequetur confusio (Quint., 3, 6, 23). I have less strength than either of you, minus habeo virum, quam utervis vestrum: let either abuse the other, uterque utrumque vituperato. Not—either, neuter; on either (= each) side, alterutrumque (Plin., 20, 7, 26).

EJACULATE (dart out), jacere: ejicere: mittere (also, preces).

EJACULATION. || Act of darting forth, jactus (act of throwing); or by circumlocution. || Hasty prayer; preces subita [Krafft gives preces jaculatoriae as a middle-Latin expression]. To utter an ejaculation, *preces subitas mittere.

EJACULATORY, by circumlocution, *subito missus (of prayers).

EJECT, ejicere (with ex or de; seldom ablative only, except with domo [= out of the house, or out of one's home]: cast out; also of casting up through the mouth: blood, sanguinem): pellere aliquā re. ex or de aliquā re (drive away or out, domo, civitate, patriā, foro or e foro): expellere aliquā re, ex or ab aliquā re (drive out, domo, ex urbe, civitate, ex republicā; from one's possessions, possessionibus; from one's country, a patriā): depellere aliquem aliquā re and de aliquā re (drive away: urbe, ex urbe, de provinciā): exigere aliquem aliquā re, ex or de aliquā re (domo; e civitate): dejicere ex or de (cast out violently, especially as military technical term; out of the fort, ex castello; from his estate, de fundo).

EJECTION, ejectio (casting forth; e. g., sanguinis, Virg.): expulsiō: excreciō (of spitting forth; e. g., blood): dejectio (s.c. alvi). || As legal term for expulsion, dejectio (Cic. pro Caelio, 30, 57); ejectionem (from a property): expulsiō: exactio: ejectio (also from context = banishment from a state). Vid. EXPULSION.

EJECTION, dejectio (Cic. pro Caelio, 30, 57). Or by circumlocution with dejicere (e. g., de fundo).

EJULATION, ejulatio (Plaut., Cic.).

EKE, ade. Vid. ALSO.

EKE, v. augere: adaugere (aliquid aliqū re): addere (aliquid aliqū rei). [Vid. ENLARGE.] || Eke out (one thing with another), supple: explere (to add what is wanting): pensare: compensare (aliquid aliqū re or cum rei). || Lengthen, vidi.

ELABORATE, r., aliquid conficere, perficere (complete): scribere: condere (compose): commentari. [The Not elaborate aliquid, which is found only in a doubtful passage in the elder Pliny. The verb itself is found in classical prose only in infinitive and perfect participle passive. || Elaborate, &c.; vid. ELABORATE.]

ELABORATE, adj., magno labore con-

fectus (in a good sense): opotose per factus (Hirt., B. G., 8, proem.); anxius nimis: *nimia diligentia elaboratus perfectus: perpolitus: nimis exquisitus (e. g., munditia). Elaborate elegance of style, anxia orationis elegantia (Gell.). An elaborate work, liber diligenter accurate scriptus. Accurate without being painfully elaborate, accuratus et sine molestia diligens (e. g., elegantia, Cic., Brut., 38).

ELABORATELY, curiose: accurate: diligenter: laboriose (Catull. and Cels. but in comparative and superlative, Cic.): opotose (e. g., nihil est tam opotose ab aliis perfectum quod, &c., Hirt.).

ELABORATENESS, nimia diligentia or cura.

ELANCE. Vid. DART, HURL.

ELAPSE (of time), praterire: transire (to pass by): intercedere: interponi: interresse: interjectum esse (to be placed between one event or point of time and a subsequent one): peragi: confici (to be spent): circumagi (to roll round): consumi (to be consumed): effluere (to pass away rapidly and unprofitably; not simply "to elapse").

[The prateriari; not elabi, elapsus, except in the sense of slipping away unprofitably; as Seneca: magna vitæ pars elabitur male agentibus. Hardly a year had elapsed since this conversation occurred, vix annus intercesserat ab hoc sermone: ten days had not yet elapsed, dies nondum decem intercesserat: after two years were already elapsed, biennio jam confecto. Nearly thirty years elapsed between the building of Lavinium and the founding the colony of Alba Longa, inter Lavinium et Albam Longam deductam triginta ferme interfuerunt anni: two years have elapsed, amplius sunt sex anni.]

ELASTIC, *elasticus: recellens (Bau., after Lucr.; terra retro recellit, 6. 573): mollis (soft). Perhaps reperscissibilis (what can be driven back, Cæc. Aurel., Tard.).

ELASTICITY, *natura or vis elastica: elasticity of the air, intensio aeris (Sen., Nat. Quæst., 2, 6, 2).

ELATE, elatus (aliquid re, lifted up by): superbia esse effertens (Sall.): inflatus, with or without jactatione or insolentia.

ELATE, v., efferre aliquem: inflare: sufflare (puff a person up). To elate a man, inflare alicujus animum (ad aliquid; e. g., ad intolerabilem superbiam, Liv.). To be elated, se efferre or efferi (aliquid re): by prosperity or success, secundā fortunā efferi; secundis rebus intumescere or insollescere. || Raise, heighten (in a good sense), vidi.

ELATION, elatio (act of lifting up; e. g., animi, virium): fastus (insolent pride).

ELBOW, cubitum. To lean on one's elbow, in cubitum innidit: corpus in cubitum levare. || Impr. Bending, cubitum (e. g., ora, Plin.): versura (outward bending at the angle of a wall, Vitruv.); of a chair, ancōn; of land, lingua: lingua. || To be at any body's elbow (= to be near him), sub manibus alicujus esse (of persons; vid. Planc. in Cic. Epp., 10, 23, 10): ad manum or prae manibus esse (of things): to have any body at one's elbow, aliquem ad manum habere (e. g., servum).

ELBOW, v., cubitis depulsare (e. g., aliquem de viā, Plaut., Stich., 2, 2, 13); cubitis trudere hinc et inde (e. g., convivas, Mart.). To elbow one's way, cubitis de viā depulsare homines; penetrare per densam turbam.

ELBOW-CHAIR, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (Cæc. Aurel., Tard.): cathedra (of Roman ladies).

ELBOW-GREASE (= labor, hard work), contentio: labor: summa industria.

ELBOW-ROOM, PROP., *spatium, in quo libere or facile se moveri datur copia or facultas: locus laxior (Liv.). || Impr. Prop., campus in quo late vagari (or exultare possis, or campus only (opposed to angustia). To have plenty of elbow-room, lato vagari posse.

E.L.D. Major AGE.

ELDER, major natu (opposed to minor natu); also, major only: prior: superior (the one who lived first; e. g., the elder Dionysius, Dionysius superior). The elders,

or one's elders, senes; parentes (opposed to liber). || In the Church, presbyter (Eccl.).

ELDER, s., sambucus: arbor sambucæ (*sambucus nigra, Linn.). Elderberry, sambucum (late). Elderflower, flus sambuci: elder syrup, *sucul sambucus express.

ELDER-TREE. Vid. ELDER, s.
ELDERSHIP, ætatis privilegium (Just., 2, 10, 2; not primogeniture). || Church eldership, presbyterium (e. g., presbyterii honor, Cyprian).

ELDEST, natu maximus: the eldest of his children, vetustissimus liberorum (Juv.); the eldest of the race, stirpis maximus: the eldest of this generation, vetustissimus ex suis qui vivunt.

ELECCAMPINE, inula: neetarea (sc. herbula).

ELECT, creare (the proper word of the constitutional election of a magistrate, or even a king): capere (when the elected person is taken; without or against his will, from his family circle, as was the case with the Vestal Virgins and the Flamen Dialis): legere (to choose with reference to the qualities required for the office): eligere (to make a choice out of several persons; not to take the first that comes to hand). Jx. eligere et creare (e. g., king); deligere (to make a choice of him who seems fittest for the office in question): cooptare (to elect a colleague into the body of which the elector is himself a member); designare (to appoint to an office after a previous election); declarare (to declare a person elected); soid either of the presiding magistrate or of the people assembled in their Comitia). To elect a senator, aliquem in senatum legere or cooptare: to elect a man consul, aliquem consulem creare: to elect an arbitrator, capere arbitrium: to elect any body into the place of another, subrogare, sufficere aliquem in aliquis locum (subrogare, of the presiding magistrate who proposes the person to the people, sufficere, of the people itself).

ELECT, as adjective, electus: a Deo electus (in theological sense). The consul elect, consul designatus.

ELECTION. || Choice, electio (act of choosing): optio (liberty of choice): arbitrium (free will): eligendi optio; also, optio et potestas; potestas optioque. Any body may make his election to do this, &c., liberum est alicui aliquid facere (i. e., rather than something else, Cic.; and also in Inst. Just., &c., for the power of an heir, legatæ, &c., to accept or refuse the heirship, legacy, &c.). To allow any body to make his election, alicui optionem dare, or facere, or deferre (all Cic., not force: electionem dare, perhaps only in Vell., 2, 72, 5) [vid. CHOICE]; potestatem optionemque facere alicui, ut eligat (Cic.); facere alicui arbitrium in eligendo. || Election to an office, creatio. In Latin often comitia, plural (i. e., the assembly at which a person is elected; e. g., tuis comitis): of a member of Parliament, *creatio senatoria Britannici. || Day of election, dies comitalis: the day of your election, comitia tua.

ELECTIONEERING; the nearest term is ambitus, ðs, which, however, denotes only corrupt electioneering proceedings.

ELECTIVE, qui, &c., eligitur. An elective monarchy, *regnum, in quo rex creatur, non nascitur.

ELECTOR. || One who has the right of voting at an election, *qui suffragium or jus suffragii habet: elector (one who chooses, selects, &c., Auct. Her., 4, 4). || As title of a German prince, elector (technical term).

ELECTRIC, } *electricus: electric.
ELECTRICAL, } at machine, *machina electrica.

ELECTRICITY, *vis or natura electrica.

ELECTRIFY, *vi electricâ imbueré. || Fig., incendere aliquem or aliquis animus: mirifice or mirandum in modum afficere, percellere aliquem.

ELECTUARY, celiagina, n. (Plin.).

ELEMOSYNARY, circumlocution by stipem spargere, largiri (to bestow alms); or stipem cogere, colligere, or emendicare

re ab aliquo; to live by eleemosynary aid, alienâ misericordiâ vivere; stipe precariâ victuari (Ammian.).

ELEGANCE, elegantia (fine taste in what is exterior; in composition, &c.): urbanitas (in manners): cultus amœnior (in dress): mitior (neatness, polish in style): concinnitas (with reference to symmetry, apt arrangement, &c.).

ELEGANT, elegans: urbanus (polite, polished): lautus (literally, washed; hence purified from all that is mean or unbecoming; especially of mode of living, furniture, banquets, &c.). Jx. lautus et elegans (e. g., victus): concinnus (suitably and artistically arranged with reference to symmetry, &c.): of the countenance, language, &c.). Jx. concinnus et elegans (Cic.; of a person): bellus (pretty, &c.): of what in form, manner of action, &c., borders on the beautiful; of things and persons): comitus (ornamented; of language and orators): Jx. nitidus et comitus: compositus (well put together, e. g., literæ; then, also of orators and oratory). Elegant literature or learning, literæ inferiores, recondite, exquisitæ (literæ elegantes not found). || Fig. Of style, elegans relates not to rhetorical ornaments, &c., but to selectness in the choice and use of words, as marking refined taste.

ELEGANTLY, laute: concinne: belle: eleganter: nitide (Syn. in ELEGANT): commodè (sufficiently well, with propriety; e. g., saltare, legere): comte (e. g., dicere). Terite elegantly, eleganter scribere: elegantly dressed, concinne et lepidè vestitus (Plaut.).

ELEGIAIC, elegiacus (Gramm.). Elegiac verses, elegi: poetical circumlocution, versus impariter juncti (Hor.). || Mourning, ful, vid.

ELEGY, elegia (ἔλεγία; also, elegion, Avson.): carmen elegiacum (Gramm.). Elegies, elegi. A short elegy, elegidion (Pers.); elegidâron (Petr., 109, 8).

ELEMENT, elementum. The elements, principia rerum, e quibus omnia constant: the four elements, quatuor elementa: quatuor initia rerum: quatuor nota illa genera principiorum, e quibus omnia oriuntur: water the fourth element, quartum aquarum elementum. We alone bend the most powerful elements to our will, quas res violentissimas natura genuit, earum moderationem nos soli habemus. || Of a science, &c., elementum. [Vid. REPERTMENTS.] To be out of one's element in any thing, in aliquâ re peregrinum atque hospitem esse.

ELEMENTARY, puerilis (such as is suitable for boys): elementarius (once in Seneca, of an old man who, instead of advancing, still lingers among the elements of learning, or at the alphabet). Elementary instruction, puerorum elementa: literarum doctrinæ puerilis: prima puerilis institutio: disciplina puerilis: doctrina puerilis: pueriliæ disciplina (all Cic.); *institutio elementaria. To give elementary instruction, docere elementa: tradere prima literarum elementa. An elementary school, *schola, in quâ literarum elementa traduntur: elementary knowledge, *prima literarum or disciplinæ alicujus cognitio.

ELEPHANT, elephas: elephantis (in all cases; the former in nominative only, so at least in Lit., Krebs): burrus (Hor., Carthaginiæ word).

ELEPHANTIASIS, elephantia (Scrib. Lang.): elephantiasis (Plin.): elephantiasis (Veget.): suffering from elephantiasis, elephantiacus.

ELEPHANTINE, elephantiuus.

ELEVATE, || Raise, lift up, tollere: attollere: extollere: levare: allevare (Quint.); efferre (also fig., of lifting up with pride). || Fig. To elevate one's thoughts to God, *animum convertere or evehere ad cogitationem Dei; one's heart above the world, *animum ad celestia tollere (Mure.); they can not elevate their minds to any thing noble or God-like, nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt. To be elevated (= elated), se efferre aliquâ re: efferri aliquâ re; by prosperity, secundâ fortunâ efferri: secundis rebus intumescere or insollescere. Elevate

ed to honors, honore amplificatus. || De tract from, remove, elevare (e. g., alicujus auctoritatem, facta, famam alicujus rei, &c.).

ELEVATED, altus: elatus: celsus: ex celsus (properly and figuratively) [Syn. in IIIGH]: oditus (of places raised above the level plain; opposed to planus).

ELEVATION. || Act of lifting up, allevatio (Quint.): elatio (e. g., onerum, Vitr.; figuratively, animi, vocis): levatio (onerum, Vitr.): elevation of the voice, contentio vocis (Cicero); sublatio soni (Quint.): elevation of the mind, elatio, sublatio animi (the raising it to higher thoughts); ascensio (its progress toward perfection, Cic., Brut., 36, 137). || Height, (a) locus elevatus: collis: tumulus (mound of earth). || (b) Fig., altitudo: excelstitas (properly and figuratively): eminentia (part that stands out; but also figuratively = excellence): elatio (improperly, swelling of the mind, of language, &c.). Elevation of mind, animi altitudo; animi ex celsitas, elatio, eminentia: elevation of language or style, orationis claritas atque altitudo: orationis or verborum granditas; verborum majestas or splendor: sublime elevation of language, sublimitas in verbis. || Act of praising, predication. || In architecture, orthographia (Vitr., 1, 2, who defines it thus, erecta frontis imago modiceque picta rationibus operis futura figura).

ELEVEN, undecim: (distributive) undeni. Eleven and a half, decem cum dimidio. Eleven times, undecies (Cic.).

ELEVENTH, undecimus. An eleventh, undecima pars. For the eleventh time, undecimum: every eleventh man, undecimus quisque.

ELF (an imaginary evil spirit), incubo (Scrib. Lang., ab incubone deludi); ephialtes (Macrob.). But these were supposed to be the cause of nightmare. [Vid. FAIRY.] Elf looks, *intorti capilli.

ELICIT, elicere (ex aliquâ re, ex or ab aliquo; literas alicujus; verbum ex aliquo; lacrimas; sonum; ignem lapidum conflictu; also, elicere aliquem ad or in aliquid, to entice him into; oblâdiri (to wheedle out): evocare (to call forth): expiscari (to fish out). To elicit tears, lacrimas elicere, evocare, movere; a laugh, risum alicui movere, or (Sen.) evocare; secrets, arcana elicere.

ELICIT, adj., ad affectum adductus or perductus.

ELICITATION ("the deducing of the will into act" Bramhall); effectio: effectus; *voluntatis or animi evocatio.

ELIDE, elidere (e. g., ignem e silicio). "To elide the force of an argument" (Hooker), argumentum refellere, or (Quint.) solvere.

ELIGIBILITY, circumlocution by dignum esse, qui (qua, quod) eligatur (with reference to desert); lege nulla excipi, ne eligatur (erectur, designetur, &c.; with reference to the absence of any legal disqualification).

ELIGIBLE. || Capable of being chosen, circumlocution by eligi posse: creari posse, &c.; nulla lege exceptus (or quem nulla lex excipit) ne eligatur, &c. (under no legal disqualification). || Such as one should wish to choose, dignus qui (que, quod) eligatur or deligatur; but mostly by commodissimus, optabilis: expetendus. Jx. expetendus et optabilis (Cic.). An eligible opportunity, opportunitas idonea; occasio comoda et idonea; occasio bona et optata. More eligible, melius, optabilis, prestantius. Nothing is more eligible than this, hoc nihil optabilius, nihil prestantius.

ELIGIBLY, bene: optato: optabiliter.

ELIMINATE, amovère: eliminare (= domo expellere, late; also, "to carry over the threshold" dicta foras eliminare. Hor.; perhaps it may be retained for mathematical technical term).

ELIMINATION, amotio (removal, Cic.).

ELIQUATION, eliquatio (Carl. Auct.).

ELISION, elisio (Gramm.).

ELITE, floa (nobilitatis, juventutis, &c.); robur (militum); delecti (militia heroes, &c.).

ELIXIR, potio medicata. Vid. QUINT-
ESSENCE.

ELK, alces (*cervus alces, Linn.).

ELL, ulna (by which cloth, &c., was measured, Hor.); cubitum (the length or breadth measured off): *ell-wide, &c., cubitalis: two ells wide, &c., bicubitalis. To sell by the ell, *ad ulnam vendere.*

ELLIPSE, ellipsis (technical term): de-
tractio (Quint., 1, 5, 40). || *In mathe-
matics, *ellipsis.*

ELLIPTICAL, præcisus (Gramm.):
= ellipticus. To form an elliptical ceiling,
lacunar delumbare ad circinum.

ELLIPTICALLY, præcise: præcisio: per
omisso nomine (in rhetoric): per defectio-
nem (Gell.).

ELM, ulmus. *Uf elm, ulmeus.*

ELOCUTION, elocutio (oratorical ex-
pression; the apt selection of words, ar-
rangement of sentences, &c.; φῳσις, Cic.
and Quint.): locutio (speaking; mode of
speaking, pronunciation, locutio emenda-
ta et Latina): vox: oratio: lingua: lin-
gua or sermonis usus (speech, in which
sense Milton uses "elocution"): splendida
quædam ratio dicendi: softness of elocu-
tion, lenitas vocis (Cic.): by the mere beau-
ty of his elocution, ipso oris pressu et so-
no (Cic., 3 De Or., 11, 43): not so much
by correctness as by the sweetness of his el-
ocution, non tam bene, quam suavit lo-
quendo (ib.). || *Eloquence, vid.*

ELOGY, elogium (a brief title, inscrip-
tion, or testimonial in praise or dispraise).
|| *Eulogy, vid. Obs. In all Johnson's
quotations, eulogy is used in the sense of
eulogy, which is not elogium. Vid. Ec-
LOGY.*

ELONGATE, aliquid longius facere;
aliquid producere.

ELONGATION, productio (but only of
lengthening a syllable, or of removing a
point of time further off); circumlocution
by longius facere.

ELOPE, effugere: *cum amatore, or
cum amica domo profugere.

ELOPEMENT, fuga or effugium
(flight), or by circumlocution with phrases
given under ELOPE.

ELOQUENCE. || *Readiness in
speaking, facultas dicendi: facundia
(Sall., Varr., not Cic., Cæs., or, probably,
Lac.): eloquentia [SYN. in ELOQUENT]:
facultas eloquendi (readiness in express-
ing one's self): vis dicendi or orandi.
To speak with great eloquence, eloquenti-
ssime dicere (de re). To possess remarka-
ble eloquence, imprimis dicendo valere;
dicendi facultate florere; dicendi gloria
prestare; orate copioseque dicere. || *As
an art, ars dicendi: ars oratoria or rhet-
orica, or rhetorica alius (general term):
dicendi ratio (as theory). Forensic eloquence,
genus dicendi iudicii aptum; eloquentia
forensis. To devote one's self to the study
of eloquence, ad dicendum se conferre.**

ELOQUENT, facundus (speaking with
elegance and beauty): disertus (speaking
with clearness and precision): eloquens
(combining clearness and precision with
elegance and beauty): exercitatus in di-
cendo; dicendi peritus (a practiced pub-
lic speaker). Very eloquent, facundia validi-
tus, prestans; percolutus; dicendo ad-
mirabilis, divinus. To be very eloquent,
dicendi gloria prestare; imprimis dicen-
do valere: to be the most eloquent of them
all, eloquentia omnes prestare.

ELOQUENTLY, facunde: disertè, elo-
quenter [facunde, not Cic. or Cæs.; sel-
dom Lit., but in Sall. and Varr.].

ELSE, adj., aliud. Vid. ELSE = be-
sides.

ELSE, || *Besides, præterea; but mostly
by aliud or its derivatives. Somewhere
else, aliud, alio loco: (to some other place)
alio. From somewhere else, aliunde; and
nowhere else, nec usquam aliibi: nobody
else, nemo aliud; nullus alter (Lit.): noth-
ing else, nihil aliud: what else? quid præ-
terea? quid aliud? who else? quis aliud?
Hæc you any thing else to say? num quid
aliud tibi dicendum est? And whatever
else usually happens, et quicquid aliud fieri
solet: I have nobody else to recommend,
alium, quem commendem, habeo nemi-
nem: they say that the enemy were afraid
of him, and of nob: dy elui, eum unum ab*

hostibus metui, præterea neminem: what
else has happened? quid aliud accidit?
|| *Otherwise, aliter (in another manner):
alioquin (on the opposite supposition). Or
else a large house is a disgrace to its owner,
alter ampla domus domino fit dedecori
(Cic., Off., 1, 39, 139). I think that this
was but little desired in old times, or
else we should have many instances of it,
credo minimam olim istius rei fuisse cu-
piditatem, aliquam multa exstant ex-
empla (Cic.). "Or else" may also be trans-
lated by aut only.*

ELSEWHERE, alibi: alio loco (to an-
other place), alio. From elsewhere, aliunde.

ELUCIDATE, illustrare aliquid: lac-
nem or lumen, or lucis aliquid aliquid rei
afferre (affundere, erroneus): dilucidare
(Auct. ad Herenn.). Vid. EXPLAIN.

ELUCIDATION, explicatio: explanatio:
interpretatio: enarratio (running
commentary on a writer).

ELUCIDATOR, interpres: explana-
tor: enarrator. SYN. in ELUCIDATION.

ELUDE, eludere (to avoid a blow in
fencing; hastas, Mart.; also, pugnam,
Lit.; manus scrutantium, Petr.; vim legis,
Suet.): declinare aliquid, or a re (to
bend out of its way): vitare, evitare aliquid;
fugere, effugere, defugere, subter-
fugere aliquid (the last, of doing it secretly):
tergiversari: flecte et simulate loqui
(to elude the point, in conversation; to
avoid speaking one's real opinion): elabi
aliquid rei or ex re (to slip out). To elude
a blow, ictum effugere; petitionem vitare;
an attack, impetum aliquid declinare;
aliquem eludere: a question, alio re-
sponsionem suam derivare: a danger,
periculum vitare, effugere; periculo evadere:
any thing eludes any body's penetra-
tion, fugit aliquid aciem alieius: to elude
the law, legi (senatus consulto, &c.)
fraudem facere: the law is eluded by any
body, fraus fit legi per aliquem (Lit., 10,
13).

ELUMBATED, delumbis (Plin., Pers.):
lumbis debilis.

ELUSION, fuga; effugium; declinatio
aliquid rei. || *Artifice, ars: artificium;
dolos.*

ELUSIVE. The nearest adjectives are
fallax: dolosus, &c. (deceptive; of persons
or things): vanus (empty, unsubstantial;
e. g., spes). Elusive of any thing (Pope),
effugens, vitans, &c., aliquid.

ELUSORY. Vid. ELUSIVE.

ELYSIUM, Elysiun. || *Of Elysium, Ely-*

EMACIATE, macerare: extenuare (to
make thin; alieius corpus): emaciare
(to make maciated, Col.): facere (ut) ma-
crescat aliquid: enervare (to weaken the
nerves). Emaciated, maceratus: enervatus:
enervatus et exsangui: macie tenuatus:
tabie confectus (if the consequence
of any wasting disorder). Dreadfully emaci-
ated, vegrandi macie torridus (Cic.). A
body emaciated by abstinence from food,
corpus parvo vitæ tenuatum. To become
emaciated, macescere; macrescere: emac-
escere: emacrescere (Cels.): emacrari
(Plin.).

EMACIATION, macies: macritudo:
macritas. SYN. in LEANNESS.

EMANANT, effluens, &c., or qui (que,
quod) effluit, emanat, &c. Vid. NEZ word.

EMANATE, effluere: emanare: pro-
fluere (flow forth): diffuere (flow forth
on all sides). || *Arise from a source,
emanare (e. g., nostra male istinc emanat,
Cic.): oriri: exoriri: nasci: gigni.*

Vid. ARISE.

EMANCIPATE, liberare: from any
thing, re or a re; in libertatem vindicare
aliquem; libertatem largiri alieui (Cic.):
one's self, se vindicare in libertatem (vid.
TO FREE); || *emancipare was the legal
act of a Roman father. || IMPROPR.*
To emancipate from prejudice, error, fear,
&c., liberare aliquid aliquid re; eximere
or evellere aliquid alieui; extrahere ali-
quid ex animo alieuius; levare aliquid
aliquid re: to emancipate a man from fear,
metum alieui tollere, abstergere: metu ali-
quid liberare (Cic.): metu aliquid le-
vare (Lit.): from idle fears, inanem timorem
deicere alieui: from error, errorem
alieui eripere, extrahere, extorquere; al-

iquem ab errore avellere; one's self from
any thing, se exsolvere aliquid re; se ex-
pedire ab aliquid re (e. g., from business),
deicere, depellere aliquid (to drive away,
e. g., fear, an error, &c.). Vid. TO FREE.

EMANCIPATION, liberatio (act of free-
ing): vacatio alieuius rei or a re (the
being exempt from services): depulsio servi-
tutis (Cic.).

EMASCULATE. Vid. CASTRATE.

EMBALM, pollingere; arte medicare;
condire. To embalm a body, corpus odori-
bus differtum condire.

EMBALMING, pollicitura [so G.; but
Freund does not mention the existence of
such a word], but mostly circumlocution by
verbs.

EMBANK, moles atque aggeres obicere
alieui rei; munire aliquid molibus;
coercere aliquid aggere, mole: a river,
anum defluentem molibus coercere.

EMBANKMENT, agger: aggeratio:
moles (the stones or other materials, sunk
into the water, as a base for the proper ag-
ger). || *If the embankment was a road,
agger is not found without vias (Virg.,
Toc.) in classical Latin. Embankments
over a marsh, &c., pontes longi (Tac.,
Ann., 1, 63, 3). Embankment to inclose a
pond, margo. To make an embankment,
molem, or aggerem, or molem et aggerem
extruere; molem or aggerem jacere.*

EMBAR. Vid. 1, SHUT UP; 2, PRO-
HIBIT.

EMBARGO, *navium retentio. To lay
an embargo on ships, naves retinere.

EMBAR, TRANS, imponere in navem
(naves), or (of an army) in classem (to
imporre navi, poetical). || *Fig. To em-
bark persons in an undertaking, im-
plicare or impidine aliquid re;
illaqueare aliquid re (all; get them involved
in).*

|| *INTRA, conscendere, with or with-
out a navem. To embark for Sicily, in Si-
ciliam conscendere, or navi (navibus)
proficisci: to embark in fair weather, bonâ
et certâ tempestate conscendere. || Fig.*

*To embark in an undertaking, &c.,
descendere ad or in aliquid (e. g., in a
contest, in certamen; in a cause, ad
causam); se demittere in aliquid (e. g.,
in causam): subire aliquid; ingredi ali-
quid or in aliquid; aggredi aliquid or ad
aliquid; implicari or se impidine ali-
quâ re (involve one's self in); se immiscere
alieui rei (meddle with); committere se
alieui rei or in aliquid (venture on). To
have embarked in a war, bello implicui,
illigui, or occupatum esse. To embark
in a war, bellum committere (to com-
mence, Lit.).*

EMBARINATION, conscensio in navem
or naves (Cic.), or circumlocution by verbs.
After the embarkation of the army, exercitu
in naves imposito; after the embarkation
of the cavalry, equibus in naves imposi-
tis (Cæs.).

EMBARASS. || *Throw into con-
fusion, implicare (properly and figuratively):
turbare: perturbare: conturbare (perturbare,
conturbare also = to alarm, confound):
miscere: permiscere: confundere: aliquid diffundere (to confuse
any body, so that he does not know what to say;
vid. Ruhnck., Ter. Andr., 2, 4, 5):
aliquid in angustias adducere (put him
in a strait). To embarrass any body's
plans, rationes alieui conturbare; a man
by uncertain answers, aliquid incertis re-
sponsis implicare: persons' minds, animos
implicare or confundere. To be embar-
rased, mente turbari: memoria turbari
or memoria alieuius confundiri (if from
want of recollection). [Vid. EMBARRASS-
ED.] || *Hinder: render the execu-
tion of any thing difficult, im-
pedire aliquid or aliquid; in any matter,
ab aliâ re, or only aliâ re (not in ali-
quâ re): impedimento esse alieui (alieui
rei); in any matter, ad aliquid (not in ali-
quâ re): impedimentum afferre alieui rei
faciendâ (all general terms): obstat, or
officere alieui, or alieui rei alieuius (ob-
stare, simply to be an obstacle in the way;
officere = to interpose an obstacle purpose-
ly): retardare aliquid; in any thing, ad
aliquid faciendum; ab aliâ re faciendâ;
in aliâ re (e. g., ad aliquid fruentum;
a scribendo): interpellare aliquid (in**

aliquid re; to hinder him from the free exercise of any thing).

EMBARRASSED, turbatus; conturbatus: perturbatus (*brought into disorder*); conturbatus et perturbatus also = *confounded, alarmed*: confusus (*also = confounded*). JN. conturbatus et confusus: impeditus (*entangled*): perplexus (*perplexed, obscure*). I am embarrassed, sum animo conturbato et incerto. An embarrassed look, os confusum: an embarrassed speech, oratio confusa: sermo perplexus. Embarrassed circumstances, implicatio rei familiaris (Cic.): res familiaris affecta, perturbata: res minus secundae. In his very embarrassed circumstances, in extremis rebus suis: my circumstances are embarrassed, res meae sunt minus secundae.

EMBARRASSMENT. || Perplexity, &c., implicatio (*figuratively*; e. g., rei familiaris, Cic.): perturbatio (*destruction of the proper order of any thing; also confusion of mind*): mens turbata (*embarrassment of mind*): dubitatio (*doubt*): os confusum (*embarrassed look*). Embarrassments (= embarrassed circumstances), implicatio rei familiaris; res familiaris affecta et perturbata: on account of his embarrassments, propter implicationem rei familiaris (Cic.). I know not how to escape from my embarrassment, nescio, quomodo me expediam (ex re). || Hindrance, impedimentum: interpellatio: mora: difficultas. SYN. in HINDERANCE, &c.

EMBASE, corrumpere: depravare: deterius facere: in pejus mutare.

EMBASSADOR, } Vid. AMBASSA-
EMBASSADDRESS, } DOR, AMBAS-
SADDRESS.

EMBASSY, legatio (*also = collective body*; e. g., legatio Romani venit): legationis munus. To undertake an embassy, legationem suscipere: obire: to refuse an embassy, legationis munus recusare: to be employed in important embassies, legationes, quae sunt illustiores, per aliquem administrantur: to send an embassy to any body, legationem mittere ad aliquem (or legatum mittere, or mittere, qui, &c., with subjunctive): to send any body on an embassy to any body about a subject, aliquem legatum mittere, or legare, ad aliquem de re.

EMBATTLE, aciem instruere, instituere: copias or exercitum instruere. INTRA, ordinatos or instructos consistere: armatos in acie stare; instructos stare.

EMBELLISH, ornare: exornare: adornare: decorare: distinguere. JN. distinguere et adornare [SYN. in ADORN]: decori or ornamento esse: decus afferre alicui or alicui rei. To embellish with words, aliquid verbis adornare or oratione exornare.

EMBELLISHMENT, decus: ornamentum: lumen: insigne [SYN. in ORNAMENT]. JN. insigne atque ornamentum. The embellishments of temples, decora et ornamenta fanorum.

EMBER-DAYS, * sancti or solemnes dies inaugurandorum sacerdotum.

EMBERS, cinis (cineres): favilla. SYN. in ASHES.

EMBEZZLE, avertere (e. g., pecuniam, turn it aside, so that it does not reach its destination): intervertere: intervertere ad seseque transferre (*appropriate what was intended for another, donum, hereditatem*): suppressere: retinere et suppressere (*not to deliver up what was intrusted to one; pecuniam*): depecuari (*only once post-classical, in Florus*): aliquid circumducere or circumvertere argento (*general term for tricking any body out of his money*): to embezzle public money, pecuniam publicam avertere; pecuniam facere.

EMBEZZLEMENT, argenti circumductio (*general term for cheating in money matters, Plaut.*): peculatus publicus (*embezzlement of public money*): suppressio judicialis (*of money paid into court*). Or by circumlocution with pecuniam avertere.

EMBITTER, exacerbare.

EMBLAZON, * insignia gentilitia expingere or explicare. || Adorn in gay colors, ornare; exornare. || Etrol,

buceinatorum esse alicujus rei: praedicare. Vid. EXOLT, PRAISE.

EMBLAZONRY, insignia gentilitia.

EMBLEM, || Portion of inlaid work, emblema, n. (Varr.). || Symbol, symbolum (*may perhaps be justified by Gell. 4, 11, who has symbolice*): imago: signum.

EMBLEMATIC, } symbolicus (*may*
EMBLEMATICAL, } be justified by the adverb symbolice, Gell. 4, 11). Or by circumlocution, quod similitudinis causa ex alia re transferitur (Cic.). [Vid. SYMBOLICAL.] To be emblematical of any thing, * aliquid symbolice referre.

EMBLEMATICALLY, symbolice (Gellius): aperte atque symbolice.

EMBOSS, eclare (*hammer figures in whole or half relief*; argentum): embossed work, opus eclatum. || Inlaid in any thing (especially armor), tegero: obtegere, protegere: contegere. || Hunt hard: vid. HUNT.

EMBOSSEMENT, eminentia: prominentia. || Embossed work, opus eclatum.

EMBOTTLE. Vid. BOTTLE, &c.

EMBOWEL, eviscerare (Quint.): exenterare (e. g., a hare, leporem, Just.).

EMBRACE, amplexi (*as a sign of calm affection and protection, often with only one arm; hence, figuratively, to lay hold of something; opposed to sighing and disdaining*): complexi (*to clasp in one's arms, as a sign of passionate love; figuratively, to take fully in one's grasp; opposed to half and superficial possession, Diod.*): amplexari (*stronger than amplexi*). To embrace any body in a most friendly manner, aliquem amiceissime amplexi or complexi: lovingly, aliquem caritate or amanter complexi. To embrace virtue, amplexi virtutem; any body's knees, amplexi alicujus genua; an altar, sram amplexi or amplexari: to embrace each other, inter se complexi: we embraced each other, inter nos complexi sumus. || En circle, complexi (e. g., spatium munitionibus): amplexi (e. g., quantum munimento amplecteretur loci, Livy): circumplexi. || Contain within itself, complexi, comprehendere (*of local or mental comprehension*): pertinere per or ad aliquid (*extend to*): enepere aliquid, capacem esse alicujus rei (*to be able to contain in one's mind*): to embrace in one's mind, animo or mente complexi; in one's memory, memoriam comprehendere or complexi: all the countries which a kingdom embraces, omnes terras, per quas regnum pertinet: to embrace the history of 700 years in a single volume, memoriam annorum septingentorum uno libro comprehendere. Fig. To embrace an opportunity, opportunitate or occasione uti: occasionem arripere; very eagerly, occasionem avidissime amplexi: to embrace every opportunity, arripere facultatem aliquid facienda, quaeque datur: not to embrace the opportunity, occasioni deesse; occasionem amittere, praetermittere, dimittere. To embrace any body's party, ad alicujus partem transire: aliquem sequi: facere cum aliquo: accedere alicui (Tac.); civitates, quae Othoni accesserant. To embrace a resolution, consilium capere or inire (facienda aliquid; or with ut and infinitive, or de aliquid re). To embrace an opinion, sententiae assentiri, sententiam accipere: any body's opinion, alicujus sententiam assensionem comprobare (*to approve of it*); alicujus sententiam sequi (*to follow it*); ad alicujus sententiam accedere. To induce, persuade, &c., a man to embrace an opinion, aliquem in opinionem or sententiam adducere: aliquem ad sententiam perducere, traducere. To embrace the terms, accedere ad conditiones (Cic.): to embrace means, viam or rationem inire, espere, or sequi.

EMBRACE, amplexus: complexus. SYN. in ENBRACE, &c.

EMBRACEMENT, amplexus: complexus. [SYN. in EMBRACE, &c.] || Circuit (vid.), ambitus.

EMBRACE, vid. ENBRACE.

EMBOCATE, fovere (*general term, Cels.*): fomentare (Cels. Avel.): infundere (*to rub in*; fuliginem ulcers). JN. infundere atque oblinere (Cels.): fomenta adhibere, admovere.

EMBROCCATION, || The act of fomenting, fots (Pliny): fomentatio (Ulp.). || Liquor with which the part is rubbed, fomentum (Cels.): warm embrocations, fomenta calida. To use embrocations in a disease, fomenta alicui morbo adhibere (Cels.), admovere (Cels.).

EMBROIDER, pingere acu; also pingere only; transitively and intransitively (Virg., *En.* 9, 582; comp. Plin., 8, 48, 74, § 195): acu facere (*general term for making with the needle*): to embroider with gold, auro aliquid distinguere: an embroidered garment, vestis picta: a garment embroidered with gold, vestis auro distincta or intexta: a costly embroidered coverlet, stragulum magnificis operibus pium.

EMBROIDERER, artis acu pingendi perita (or peritus): mulier acu pingens. Among the Romans also plumarius (Virg., *imitating feathers*).

EMBROIDERY, || The art, ars acu pingendi: plumarium textura (Virg., 6, 4, extr.). The Phrygians invented the art of embroidery, Phryges acu facere vestes invenerunt. || Embroidered work, opus acu pium or factum (*general terms*): opus Phrygionum (*as invented by the Phrygians*; vid. Ruhnk. Sen. Benef. 1, 3, 7): pictura acu facta (if a picture; cf. Cic., Verr., 4, 1, 1, pictura textilis).

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EMBROIL, implicare or impedire (aliquid re): illaqueare aliquid re (*involve in any thing*): conturbare: perturbare (*throw into confusion*): quassare: conquassare (shake): lacerare: dilacerare (*tear to pieces*). To embroil in a war, bello implicare; in a lawsuit, lite implicare: to be embroiled in a war, bello implicatum or illigatum esse: to embroil a state, civitatem perturbare: rempublicam labefacere, conturbare, quassare, dilacerare. Vid. PERPLEX, ENTANGLE.

EMBROILMENT, labefactio: perturbatio: turbae (*confusion*): implicatio (aliquid rei).

EMBRYO, * fetus immaturus: praeseminator (*Virg.*, 2, 9, 1). || IMPROPR, semen (*seed*): igniculi (*sparks*). To crush any thing in embryo, aliquid primo tempore opprimere et extinguere.

EMENDABLE, circumlocution by corrigi or emendari posse.

EMENDATION, correctio: emendatio.

JN. correctio et emendatio. SYN. in TO CORRECT.

EMERALD, smaragdus: of emerald, smaragdinus.

EMERGE, emergere se or emergi; also emergere, intransitively; ex loco (*emergere also of stars; opposed to occidere*): to emerge from the water, e flumine (undis, &c.) emergi (flumine emersum, and ex flumine emeruit, both Cic.); profunda emersum palude, Liv.). || IMPROPR, emergi or se emergere: existere (*stand forth*; especially of eminent men): to emerge from darkness into light (*come forth publicly*), procedere in solem ex umbraculis: to emerge from misfortune, emergere ex malis (Ter., Nep.); from slavery, e servitutis fluctibus emergere (Cic.).

EMERGENCE, i. e., act of emerging emersum, is (e. g., fluminis, Plin.; euntulus, Plin.).

EMERGENCY (*case of sudden necessity*, &c.), casus subitus: subita necessitas casus ultimus (*case of extreme necessity*). In a case of emergency, si opus or usus fuerit: si usus veniat: si quis usus venerit. To reserve any thing for cases of emergency, ad ultimos casus aliquid servare: ad subitos casus aliquid recondere.

EMERGENT, emergens. || Sudden, unexpected, improvisus: inopinatus: subitus: incertus (*all of an "untoward event," casus*).

EMEROD, haemorrhoids (idis, Cels.).

EMERSION, emersum, is (*of a star*; 2, g., canicule, Plin.).

EMELY, * smyrta (*technical term*): * torra tripolitanus (*technical term*).

EMETIC, vomitorium (Plin.): medicamentum vomitum (Cels. Avel.). Ons, emetia (*quarta*) is a conjectural reading of Schütz's in Cels. ap. Cic., Ep. Fam., 8, 1,

atr. emeticum facere pro embeneticum facere; but in his *Lec. Cic.* he prefers empeneticum facere: it occurs of some mode of exciting hunger. To give any body an emetic, aliquid vomere cogere. *Tartar emetic.* * tartarus emeticus. *Emetic powder.* * pulvis emeticus.

EMIGRATE, migrare: domicilium (or, of many, domicilia), mutare. [S] Not emigrare, demigrare without any addition of the place to or from which.

EMIGRATION, migratio: demigratio: domicilii mutatio (emigratio very late).

EMINENCE, excelitas: amplitudo: sublimitas (literally and figuratively): clivus: collis: tumulus [SYN. in HILL]. *High rank, pre-eminence, praestantia:* excellentia, &c. To attain to great eminence, summam gloriam consequi: laudem sibi parere or colligere, &c. To have reached very great eminence, in summo esse fastigio (Nap.). *By way of eminence* (i. e. "par excellence"), per or propter excellentiam: praecipue (per eminentiam, in *Ulp.*).

EMINENT, *High*, altus: elatus: celsus: excelsus: sublimis: editus [SYN. in HIGH]. *Distinguished*, insignis: praestans: clarus: nobilis: egregius: excellens: praecllens: eximius [SYN. in DISTINGUISHED]. An eminent physician, medicus auri insignis: an eminent man, vir spectatissimus, amplissimus. Very eminent, illustri laude celebratus: claritate praestans; for learning, nobilis et clarus ex doctrina: to become eminent, nominis famam adipisci: gloriam consequi or assequi; in claritudinem pervenire; for any thing, illustrari aliquid re: clarum fieri re or ex re. More under CELEBRATED.

EMINENT, emineus: excellens: praclarus: praestans (involving a mere acknowledgment of superiority): egregius (with an expression of enthusiasm): eximius (with an expression of admiration). These adjectives, &c., relate altogether to good qualities, and can be connected with vices and faults only in irony: insignis: singularis: unicus (indifferent; serving as well to heighten blame as praise). To be eminent, emineere: conspici: conspiciuum esse; in any thing, aliquid re praestare (above any body, aliquid or alicui); aliquid re excellere, praecellere (above any body, alicui). To be eminent for any thing, aliquid re excellere inter or super omnes; aliquid re praestare omnibus. Vid. to EXCEL.

EMIR, phylarchus Arabum (Cic. ad Fam., 1, 2).

EMISSARY. *Person sent on a mission*, legatus: missus. *Spy*, explorator: speculator: emissarius: excursor [SYN. in SPY]. JN. excursor et emissarius. An emissary of this man's, istius excursor et emissarius (Cic.).

EMISSION, emissio (Cic.).

EMIT, emittere (e. g., fulmina, tela).

EMMET, formica. Vid. ANT.

EMMEV, Vid. COOP CP.

EMMOVE, Vid. EXCITE.

EMOLLIENTS, malagmata (medical technical term).

EMOLUMENT, emolumentum: quaestus: lucrum: compendium: fructus [SYN. in ADVANTAGE]. JN. quaestus et lucrum; quaestus et commodum; lucrum et emolumentum; fructus et emolumentum; quaestus et compendium; quaestus praedique. To have an eye to his own emolument in any thing, aliquid ad emolumentum lucrī or quaestus causā (e. g., gerere rem); with a view to his own emolument, sui quaestus et commodi causā. A trifling emolument, lucellum: to be a source of emolument to any body, quaestui esse alicui. More under GAIN.

EMOTION, animi motus, commotio, permotio (any emotion of the mind: the last Cic. Acad., 2, 44, 135): animi concitatio, perturbatio (a vehement emotion): animi ardor, impetus (excited vehemence; also in speaking): vis; vis atque incitatio: impetus: cursus incitator (opposed to moderata ingressio: expression of emotion in a speech): (animi) affectus in the best prose is only "state of mind;" but in

Quint. = πάθος; animi affectio = a (generally temporary) state of mind. For the purpose of exciting emotion, permotiois causā (Cic.): to be carried away by a violent emotion, commoveri magnā animi perturbatione: to kindle emotions, animi motus inflammare (opposed to extinguere): to restrain vehement emotions, animi motus turbatos cohibere: to be laboring under emotion, inflammari; incendi: efferrī; incitari; efferri me quidam animi motus: to excite emotion, incitare, incendere, inflammare. To speak with emotion, * cum impetu or vehementius dicere; oratio alicujus incitatus fertur: to speak without any emotion, summisse dicere. Without emotion, lente; placide; sedato animo. Full of emotion, animo commotus: incitatus: fervidus. To utter any thing with great emotion and vehement action, pronuciare aliquid ardentem mentis gestu.

EMPALE. *Put to death by fixing on a stake*, &c., adigere stipitem per medium aliquid or per medium hominem (Sen. Ep., 14, 4). *Surround with pales*, * sepire or circumsepire palis, or (if for the purpose of fortifying) * munire, or firmare palis (vallis): inducere vallis. *Enclose*, vid.

EMPALEMENT, circumlocution by verbs under EMPALE.

EMPAÑNEL, r., citare. To empañnel a jury, ad aliquid sumere iudices ex turbā selectorum.

EMPAÑNEL, s. VID. PANNEL.

EMPARLANCE, interlocutio (sentence partially deciding a cause while it is pending): ampliatio (adjournment).

EMPASSION, r., (animum) incendere, inflammare, incitare, commovere. Empassioned, incitatus: fervidus: (animo) commotus.

EMPHASIS, pondus: significatio: vis in dicendo: emphasis (as technical term in Quintilian).

EMPHATICALLY, significanter: graviter: cum vi.

EMPHYTEUTIC, emphyteuticus (Cod. Just.).

EMPIRE, Vid. PIERCE. EMPIRE, imperium: principatus. Imperium is also "the realm subjected to an emperor's command," and, figuratively, "supreme control," as imperium iudiciorum tenere (Cic.). To succeed to the empire, summa imperii alicui deferitur; aliquid ad principatum pervenit.

EMPIRIC, } empiricus (Cic.: ἐμπειρικός); obtaining his knowledge of medicine from practice and experiments: qui se ἐμπειρικός ab experientia nominat (Cels., pref.; but some of these were "non medicos viri"). To consider any thing a merely empiric art, in usu tantum et experimentis aliquid ponere (Cels.): to consider any thing more than a merely empiric art, (nisi corporum rerumque ratione comperta) non satis potentem usum esse proponere (Cels.). An empiric, empiricus (sc. medicus): pharmacopola circumforaneus (quack).

EMPIRICALLY, usu tantum et experimentis.

EMPIRICISM, empiricē (Plin., 30, 1, 4).

EMPLASTIC. Vid. GLUTINUS.

EMPLEAD. Vid. INDICT.

EMPLOY, r., uti aliquid re: usurpare aliquid: adhibere aliquid. [SYN. in USE]. To employ any thing in any way, adhibere aliquid alicui rei or in re, or ad rem (to use it for any definite purpose): collocare in re: impendere in or ad aliquid: conferre ad aliquid (of expending what belongs to us upon any object). To employ remedies, adhibere remedia morbis; care, industry, &c., in any matter, diligentiam adhibere, industriad locare, studium collocare in re; much thought and labor upon any thing, magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad aliquid; labor, &c., in vain, op-ram frustra consumere; operam perdere, profundere ac perdere. I have employed all my labor to no purpose, oleum et operam perdidici (Prop.): to employ one's self in any thing, se dare alicui rei (e. g., historiae): to employ one's time in any pursuit, tempus contere or con-

sumere in re: to employ one's time well, tempus bene locare or collocare; unprofitably, tempus frustra contere: to employ a physician, medico uti or medicum adhibere (sc. morbo): to employ a word, verbo uti (not verbum usurpare or adhibere): employ a word correctly, verbum opportune proprię collocare: to employ a word in such a sense, subijcere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo aliquid significare, declarare; in a rare sense, verbum doctissime ponere. Cicero employs the word in the opposite meaning, contra valet, quum Cicero dicit, &c. To employ one's money, pecuniam occupare; in any way, in aliqua re (e. g., in pecore; but ferre without in). To employ any body for any purpose, alicujus operā uti ad aliquid or in re; aliquo adjuvare uti in re; uti in re: to employ laborers, homines in operas mittere: conducere operas (to hire them): to employ (= hire) any body to do any thing, conducere aliquem ad rem faciendam. To be employed about any thing, in aliqua re versari (later writers, circa aliquid rem versari): in re occupatum esse; intentum esse alicui rei aliquid mihi esse in manibus.

EMPLOY, } As thing, res:

EMPLOYMENT, } opus: negotium: occupatio: ministerium: studium. [SYN. in BUSINESS.] To receive an employment, muneri praepari or praefici: to have received an employment, muneri praepositum esse or praesse: to be out of employment, a nullo conductum esse (to have been hired by nobody). *Act of employing*, usus (the circumstance of using): usurpatio (act of using on a particular occasion). The frequent employment, frequens usus (alicujus rei). The employment of a word: circumlocution by verbs under "EMPLOY (a word)," for positio dictionis is not Latin.

EMPLOYER, by circumlocution, qui utitur aliqua re: qui usurpat, adhibet aliquid [SYN. in USE]; qui conducit operas, or homines in operas mittit (an employer of laborers).

EMPOISON, veneno imbuerē (Sall.): (= to kill by poison) veneno necare, tollere, interimere, intercepte. Vid. POISON.

EMPOISONER. Vid. POISONER.

EMPOISONMENT. Vid. POISONING.

EMPORETIC, emporēticus (ἐμπόρτικος); e. g., emporetica charta, for packing).

EMPORIUM, emporium (ἐμπόριον); place for the sale of wholesale commodities brought by sea; properly, only a part of the town; apud emporium atque in macello, Plaut.). commercium (a town where there is a great deal of trade or commerce, especially in the way of barter: e. g., agrum, vineam, Col): solum nimia ubertate defatigare (by letting it bear too much. Vid. "Empoverished"); a country, (sumptibus) exhaurire: exinanire: expilare (to plunder it). A country empoverished by war, regio bello attrita (Tac.). To empoverish a language, * linguam pauperem facere (after Quint., non adeo pauperem natura eloquentiam fecit; * linguam verborum inopem facere: to empoverish a vine by allowing too many shoots to grow, vitem pluribus flagellis emaciare (Col.). *Empoverished* (of land), effectus: defatigatus et effectus; (of a country's resources) enectus, exhaustus.

EMPOVERISH, alicujus facultates (or opes) exhaurire; egestatem aliquid afferre; ad inopiam aliquid redigere; ad mendicantem aliquid detrudere. *Fig.* To empoverish land, emaciare (e. g., agrum, vineam, Col): solum nimia ubertate defatigare (by letting it bear too much. Vid. "Empoverished"); a country, (sumptibus) exhaurire: exinanire: expilare (to plunder it). A country empoverished by war, regio bello attrita (Tac.). To empoverish a language, * linguam pauperem facere (after Quint., non adeo pauperem natura eloquentiam fecit; * linguam verborum inopem facere: to empoverish a vine by allowing too many shoots to grow, vitem pluribus flagellis emaciare (Col.). *Empoverished* (of land), effectus: defatigatus et effectus; (of a country's resources) enectus, exhaustus.

EMPOVERISHMENT, circumlocution by ad inopiam (paupertatem, egestatem) redigi. *Fig.* extenuatio (the lessening in extent or intensity). Circumlocution by emaciare, and the other verbs under EXHAUST.

EMPOWER, alicui copiam dare, or potestatem facere; to do a thing, alicujus rei

faciendae or aliquid faciendi; alicui alicuius rei faciendae licentiam dare or permittere: *to empower any body to act exactly according to his own judgment in any matter, liberum alicuius rei arbitrium alicui permittere* (Lir., 32, 37). *To be empowered to do any thing, potestatem alicuius rei, or aliquid faciendi habere*; **ius, potestatem aliquid faciendi habere* (the latter, if the power is one of right).

EMPRESS, *imperatorix: *Augusta (reigning empress); uxor imperatoria (as emperor's wife, Tac.).

EMPRISE. Vid. UNDERTAKING.

EMPTINESS, inane: vacuitas: vacuum (SYN. in EMPT); vanitas (improperly, the emptiness of a thing; then, also, the superficial, empty character of a person's mind); inanitas (empty space, Cic.; then, also, what is useless, &c.; e. g., inanitatem omnem et errorem circumcidere, Cic.).

EMPTION, emptio. Vid. PURCHASE.

EMPTY, v., exinanire (to empty any thing, so that nothing remains in it; as Just., lupa, amissis catulis, distenta ubera exuante cupiens, 43, 2, 5; then like "clear out" = plunder, domos, Cic.; reges atque omnes gentes, Cic.); nudum atque inane reddere (clear out, plunder; domum ejus exornatam atque instructam reddiderat nudam atque inane, Cic.); vacare: evacuare: vacuum facere (to empty, especially with a view to fill it again; e. g., a cask; the last two also of removing from or clearing out a dwelling, that a new occupant may come in); exonerare (to empty of a load; e. g., a ship, the bowels); exhaurire (to drain; e. g., poculum; then, also, to plunder, e. g., the treasury); exsiccare (to drain dry; e. g., lagenas); everere et extergere (to sweep clean; i. e., rob of all it contained; fanum, &c.); exilare (plunder, e. g., the treasury); inanem relinquere (to leave it empty, so that nothing can come into or on it); vacuum relinquere (to leave it empty, so that something can take the vacant place; e. g., tabellam, so that something more may be written on it); deplere (to empty, to drain off; e. g., oleum bis in die depleto, Cat.).

To empty itself, se effundere; effundi: to empty itself into the sea, in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, influere (Cic.), *decurrere* (Lir.); *deferri* (Plin.), *evadere* (Curt.); *evolver* (if it rolls a large body of water; e. g., Danubius vastis sex fluminibus, Plin.).

EMPTY, inanis (empty; opposed to plenus et instructus; either indifferently or with blame); vacuus (unoccupied; hence free, &c., mostly with praise; but also euphemistically, for being deprived of some advantage before possessed by the thing in question, or which one should have expected to find in possession of; opposed to occupatus, obsessus. Diod. says inanis = what ought to be already full; vacuus = what may still be filled). JN. nudus atque inanis: vacuus atque nudus: purus (left in its natural state without ornament, &c.; also without cultivation, &c., Varr.). Empty of any thing, nudus aliquid re and ab aliquid re. An empty house, domus inanis (in which there is nothing); domus vacua (unoccupied). An empty (sheet of) paper, tabella (or charta) inanis (on which nothing is written); tabella (or charta) vacua (on which nothing, indeed, is written at present, but which still is to be or may be filled). An empty space, spot, &c., locus inanis or inanis atque nudus (general term); locus vacuus (either with praise, as free, not blocked up; or with blame, euphemistically, as having lost what it before had; e. g., vacuus arboribus); locus purus (Varr., not cultivated). An empty seat (on a bench), locus vacuus subscili (an empty place or corner in a store-room, locus vacuus cellae: from which what before stood there has been removed). An empty nest, nidus inanis (in which there is nothing); nidus vacuus (from which the eggs or young birds have been taken: thus, the mother-bird, whose nest has been robbed in her absence, finds it vacuus). An empty street, via occursu hominum vacua. To come with empty hands, sine munere venire (i. e., without a present): to come back empty, inanem redire, revertere. To be

or stand empty, inanem esse; vacuum esse; vacare (e. g., tota domus superior vacat); of any thing, vacare, vacuum esse (ab) aliquid re; to leave empty, vacuum relinquere. *To make empty* [vid. TO EMPT]. *In* IMPROPR., inanis (empty, unsubstantial; of things); vanus (unsubstantial, without solid grounds; of things; also of men, empty, superficial; e. g., vana ingenia, Sall.). Empty words, verba inania: voces inanes: sermo vanus: inanis verborum sonitus. An empty name, nomen inane. Without truth, friendship is but an empty name, sine veritate nomen amicitiae valere non potest. Empty compliments, verba inania or mera: these are empty compliments, verba istae sunt. Empty show, pompa, from context (Cic., De Or., 2, 72, 294; Sen., De Ben., 2, 13, 2). *The empty-handed, inanis* (bringing nothing; cum tui ad me inanes veniant, ad te cum epistolis revertantur, Cic.); immunis (without a present, Hor. Ep., 1, 14, 33).

EMPURPLE, purpuram tingere (to dye purple); purpurum efficere colorem; purpurare (Eur. ap. Gell., 18, 11, extr., undas, to make of a dark purple color). Empurpled, purpuratus, or adjective, purpureus.

EMPYREAL, igneus (fiery); aetherius or aethereus (ethereal).

EMPYREAN, coelum (general term for heaven); *coelum stelliferum, ardens; ignifer aether (Lucr.); igneae arces (Hor.); aetherea domus (Hor.); *coelum altissimi aetherum aetherumque (after Cic., De Nat., D., 2, 24).

ENULATE, amulari (aliquem, in a good sense; alievi, in a bad sense, Spalding, Reizig). Vid. RIVAL.

EMULATION, amulatio. The stimulus of emulation, amulationis stimulus (Plin. Ep., 3, 9, 20). Compare ENVY, RIVALRY.

ENULATIVE, emulus (with dative, and, as substantive, with genitive).

ENULATOR, emulatur: emulus (alivi, or, as substantive, alicuius).

ENULATRESS, aemula (alivi, or, as substantive, alicuius); aemulatrix (late, Cassiod.).

EMULOUS. Vid. EMULATIVE.

EMULOUSLY, certatim: amulatur (late, Tertul.).

EMULOUSNESS. Vid. EMULATION.

EMULSION, puls olearis (Gal. Atr.): *potio olearia: potio refrigeratrix (any cooling drink, aft. Plin., 19, 8, 38). Almond emulsion, *lac amygdalinum: *emulsium (as technical term, Kraus.).

ENABLE, alicui facultatem dare aliquid faciendi: alicui copiam dare, or potestatem facere aliquid faciendi (to empower).

ENACT, sancire (absolute, or with ut, ne, quominus; Solon de eo nihil sanxit, quod antea commissum non erat, Cic.); legem ferre; about any thing, legem ferre, or ferre only, de re: sancire or sciscere legem (of the Roman people accepting and passing a law): legem condere, scribere, conscribere (to draw up a law): to enact a law about any thing, legem jubere or sciscere de re (of the Roman people); legem or lege sancire de re (of the Senate and people). To enact (a law that, &c., ferre legem, ut (or ne); sciscere or jubere, ut (or ne, of the people); legem aliquid constituere, ut or ne (if enacted for another nation). The law is enacted, lex valet: perferitur (is carried through). To enact laws for a nation, leges dare, constituere civitati (dare, especially of a sovereign; but legem dare, constituere, facere, absolutely, in the sense of giving or drawing up a law, is not Latin): leges alicui (populo, civitati) imponere (to impose them tyrannically). *To Act a play, agere: to enact the part of any body, aliquem or partes (alicuius) agere; personam aliquem tueri*. ENACTMENT, sanctio (enacting; enacting clause of a law; legum sanctionem personarum recitare): lex (law).

ENACTOR, qui sanct aliquid; of a law, legislator, auctor, inventor, conditor, scriptor. SYN. in LAWGIVER.

ENAILAGE, enallage (Gramm.).

ENAMEL, *vitrum metallicum; (as

work) opus vitri metallici. Enamel of the teeth, *crusta dentium.

ENAMEL, v., *vitrum metallicum inducere alicui rei, or inductorium facere (general term for "overlaying," Plin., Valer., 1).

ENAMELLER, by circumblocation, *qui vitrum metallicum rebus inducit. A dial-plate enameller, *qui orbes numeris circumscriptos facit, &c., or orbium numeris circumscriptorum artifex.

ENAMORED, to BE, amore captum esse; of any body, alicuius amore captum esse; aliquem amare; aliquem amore completi; amoris erga aliquem habere; aliquem in amore habere: of one's self, se amare.

ENAMORED, amore captus or incensus. Desperately enamored, perditie amans.

ENCAGE, in caveam includere. Vid. CAGE, v.

ENCAMP, considere (to halt on one's march): castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere. To encamp in the immediate neighborhood of the enemy, castra sua pene hostium castris jungere; castra castris hostium conferre: to encamp in a favorable situation, castra loco idoneo facere.

ENCAMPMENT, castra (camp); locus castrorum (place for a camp). To choose a place for an encampment, locum castris idoneum deligere; locum castris capere.

ENCAUSTIC, encausticus: encaustus (Plin.). To paint an encaustic painting, or to practice encaustic painting, encausto pingere; ceris pingere ac picturam inungere (both Plin.; this was done with the cestrum in wax and on ivory): resoluti igni ceris penicillo uti (a mode first applied to ships, but afterward extended to other things. Vid. Dict. of Antiq., p. 704).

ENCAVE, abdere, condere, &c. To enlave one's self, abdere se (in locum). Vid. HIDE.

ENCEINTE. Vid. PREGNANT.

ENCHAFE. Vid. CHAFE.

ENCHAIN. Vid. CHAIN, v.

ENCHANT, fascinare: effascinare: incantare (late, Appul.) (SYN. in BEWITCH) *IMPROPR.*, capere: rapere: delectare: p. mulcere: mirra or incredibili voluptate perfundere alicuius animum. Vid. BEWITCH.

ENCHANTED, incantatus (Hor.); praecantatus (Petron.). *To Delighted; vid. in TO DELIGHT, trans.*

ENCHANTER. Vid. CHARMER.

ENCHANTING, venustus; formâ or specie venusta; gratus: amoenus (the proper word of beautiful country, houses, &c.); lepidus; suavissimus.

ENCHANTINGLY, pulchre: venuste: belle: eleganter: suaviter: egregie: praclare.


ENCHANTMENT, carmen: cantium (the prescribed form): cantio (the uttered form, or utterance of the form): fascinat: effascinat (both of fascinating by the look and by words): venenum (prepared drugs). To repeat a formula of enchantment, incantare carmen. Enchantments, veneficia et cantiones. To bring it about as by enchantment, that, &c., quidam quasi veneno perficere, ut, &c. *Irresistible attractions, incantia* (plural): delectamenta (plural, omnibus delectamentis animum alicuius avertere atque alienare, Lir., 30, 13).

ENCHANTRESS, maga: venefica: saga (SYN. in WITCH) IMPROPR., puella, cuius forma rapit (after Propert., 2, 26, 44): pulchritudine, formâ, venustate insignis.

ENCHASE, aliquid circumdare (Cic.), circumcludere (Cas.), or includere (Lucr.); aliquid re; in gold, aliquid includere auro (Lucr.); in silver, aliquid circumcludere argento (Cas.); gold in silver, aurum argento circumdare (Cic.); a stone (in a ring), lapidum fundâ claudere (Plin.); the edges with gold, margines am plecti auro (Plin.).


ENCIRCLE. Vid. SURROUND.

ENCLOSE, claudere (shut up); concludere (to shut quite up by surrounding with any thing; in any thing, in re); includere (in any thing in re; seldom in the sense of "surrounding with"); circumdare (surround with); circumdare (thoroughly, surround aliquid alicui and aliquid ali

quā re; e. g., *mœnia urbi, or urbem mœnia*. To enclose with a hedge, sepe cingere: sepire: *with a wall, muro (muri) sepire*; *mœnia cingere*; *with works, operibus completi* (e. g., *a hill, collem*); *with a rampart and ditch, circumdare* or *sepire vallo et fossā*; *the enemy, hostem circumvenire*: *the soul is enclosed in the body, animus in corpore conclusus est*; *animus in corporis compagibus inclusus est*: to enclose a letter, epistolam alteri iungere or adungere, or cum alterā coniungere; epistolam in eundem fasciculum addere (to enclose it in the same packet:  not includere epistolam). Have the goodness to forward the enclosed, epistolam cum hac conjunctam perferendam curabis: to be enclosed by very high mountains, altissimis montibus contineri: to enclose (a passage) in brackets, * uncis (¶ not uncinis) includere: to be enclosed by armies, exercitibus circumdandi (Cic.); claudi (Nep.). [Vid. SHUT UP, SURROUND.] To enclose a town, urbem obsidione claudere, in obsidione tenere (Nep.); coronā circumdare; obsidēre (Lic.) Vid. BLOCKADE.

ENCLOSURE, septum: conseptum: locus septus: cohors or cora; in MSS. also chors (Auricles for cattle, and a place fenced round with hurdles, &c., whether movable or not). ¶ Act of enclosing, inclusio (act of shutting up; e. g., hominis); conclusio (blockade). ¶ What is enclosed in a letter or parcel, quod epistolæ suæ junxerat, or adjunxerat aliquid; quod in eundem fasciculum additum est (Vid. Traj. ap. Plin. Ep., 10, 93, in.; Cic. att., 12, 53, extr.); epistola cum alterā conjuncta, or alteri juncta (letter enclosed in another): epistola in eundem fasciculum addita. I shall never write home without sending an enclosure for you, neque domum nunquam ad meos litteras mittam, quin adjungam eas, quas tibi reddi velim.

ENCOMIAST, laudator: præco (Antoninus uses encomiographus of one who pronounces a written eulogium).

ENCOMIATIC, laudativus ("est—unum genus [causarum], in quo laus ac vituperatio continetur, sed est appellatum a parte meliori laudativum. Idem alii demonstrativum vocant. Utrumque nomen ex Græco creditur fluxisse: nam ἐγκωμιαστικὸν αὐτοῦ ἐπιδεικτικὸν dicunt." Quint., 3, 4, 19:  laudatorius very late, Fulg. Myth., 1, p. 19), or by circumlocution with prædicare; prædicatione ornare; laudibus efferre, &c.

ENCOMIUM, laudatio: præconium: iaudas.

ENCOMPASS. Vid. ENCLOSE, SURROUND.

ENCORE a person. revocare aliquem (to demand the repetition of a beautiful passage).

ENCOUNTER, s. Vid. CONTEST, BATTLE, &c.

ENCOUNTER, v., obviam ire (to go to meet, in a hostile sense, or from courtesy): occurrere, occursare (to hasten to meet, whether in a friendly or hostile manner = ἀντιταῖν): resistere, obsistere (withstand a person or thing). To encounter the enemy, hostibus resistere; hosti se opponere. To encounter a danger, periculo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, se committere: to encounter death, morti se offerre, or se obijcere: to encounter death undismissed, acriter se morti offerre; promte necem subire (a violent death, Tac. Ann., 16, 10, 1); with the utmost fortitude, irrevocabili constantia ad mortem decurrere (Plin. Ep., 3, 7, in.): to encounter certain death, haud dubium in mortem vadere (Virg.); se in medios hostes ad perspicuum mortem injicere (by the particular way of flinging one's self into the midst of the enemy); ad non dubium mortem concurrere (of whole armies, Cic.); in eum locum proficisci, unde redituros (Cic.) se non arbitrantur (Cic.: of a hopeless attack). ¶ Meet by accident, se obviam ferre or offerre (of the person whom we meet): offendere aliquem or aliquid; incurrere in aliquem or aliquid; occurrere alicui: incidere in aliquem.

ENCOURAGE, hortari: adhortari: co-

hortari (to exhort; to do or not to do any thing, adhortari or cohortari, ut or ne, with subjunctive, or ad aliquid faciendum; to any thing, adhortari ad aliquid; later [Tac.], in aliquid: hortari ut, ne, or infinitive, or ad aliquid faciendum; ad aliquid or [Lic.] in aliquid; de aliquid re faciendā; also with supine [vos ultum injuriam hortor, Sal.]; with accusative only [hortari pacem]; and with subjunctive governed by ut omitted): confirmare (to strengthen a man's mind or resolution): excitare: incitare (excite, animate him): impellere (urge him on): stimulare aliquem: stimulos admoovere alicui (spur him on): relevare: recreare (to encourage by consolation). To encourage one another, cohortari inter se; also, mutuā cohortatione firmare: to encourage any body to learn, ad cupiditatem discendi excitare aliquem: to read and write, ad legendi et scribendi studium excitare aliquem: to encourage any body in any thing, aliquem, or alicuius animum, ad aliquid incitare, excitare, concitare, inflammare, incendere, accendere, stimulare, extimulare, instigare.

ENCOURAGEMENT, hortatio: adhortatio: cohortatio (exhortation): impulsus: stimulatō (incitement, instigation): hortamen: hortamentum: incitamentum: stimulus (the means by which a person is exhorted or incited respectively): confirmatio animi (strengthening and inspiring). To need no encouragement, non egere hortatione or stimulis: to do any thing without any encouragement, aliquid facere sine ullis stimulis (f): by your encouragement, te hortatore, adhortatore, impulsore.

ENCOURAGER, hortator: adhortator: impulsor: stimulator.

ENCROACH. ¶ To intrude on the rights or possessions of another, minuire, imminuere aliquid: deminuere partem alicujus rei, or aliquid de aliquid re: detrudere de aliquid re (carry off a portion of any thing): fraudare aliquem parte alicujus rei (defraud any body of a portion). To encroach upon any body's rights, interpellare aliquem in jure ipsius (interrupt him in their exercise): deminuere partem juris, or aliquid de jure alicujus; detrudere de jure (to take away a portion of what belongs of right to another); also, migrare jura (to overleap; i. e., disregard them). I consider you to be encroaching upon my rights, injuriam mihi fieri puto: to encroach upon any body's indulgence, patience, &c., alicuius indulgentiā, patientiā, &c., immodice, or intemperanter, or insolenter, or insolenter et immodice abuti: the sea, &c., encroach on the land, terræ aliquid alluvionibus mersum est (cf. Appul. de mundo, p. 67, 41): the land encroaches on the sea, (*terra, &c.) fluminum alluvie et inundationibus crescit (Col.); aliquid per alluvionem terræ adjicitur (cf. Gai. Dig., 41, 1, 7); aliquid alluvione accrescit (Ulp., Dig., 19, 1, 13). To have encroached upon any body's property, *alieni agri partem aliquam possidere, paulatim profendendo fines (after Lic., 41, 1). Sometimes sibi sumere, assumere, aciscere, arrogare, tribuere (claim unjustly) may help. ¶ To creep on unperceived [e. g., "an increasing and encroaching evil," Hooker], subrepere: alicui obrepere: se insinuare (e. g., vitia nobis obrepunt, Sen.; vitium subrepta: malum se insinuat).

ENCROACHER, qui alterum interpellat in jure ipsius; qui migrat jura, &c.: qui juris fines transcendit (Lucr.); qui fines paulatim profendendo alieni agri partem possidet (after Lic.).

ENCROACHMENT, imminutio (upon any thing, alicujus rei): deminutio (alicujus rei: e. g., provinciæ, libertatis). Sometimes vis, violatio, injuria illata. An encroachment on any body's rights, jns alicujus violatum. An encroachment on a waste, &c., proedificatium (= quod ex privato loco excessit in publicum solum, Fest.). Sometimes, if the encroachment consists in claiming more of an open field than one has a right to, termini (boundaries) may help, or by circumlocution with (paulatim) proferre fines; thus a contentio de terminis may be a "question of encroach-

ments." It was well known that in individuals had, by gradual encroachments, taken possession of an immense extent of the public lands, agri publici ingentem modum possidere privatos, paulatim profendendo fines, constabat (Lic., 41, 1).

ENCRUST, operire (to cover quite over, e. g., a table with gold): inducere (to put a coating over; both aliquid re: incrustare (aliquid re, or absolutely, cover with a rind or coat: ollam sapā, siccum vas incrustare, absolutely, Hor.). To encrust the walls with marble, inducere parietes marmore.


ENCUMBER, onerare: gravare aliquem aliquid re (Tac.): alicui onus imponere (Cic.), injungere (Lic.): impedire (to hinder his free action). Encumbered with debt, ere alieno obrutus, oppressus: oberatus. An encumbered (estate, &c.), oneratus (Inst. Just., 2, 22, 1); or cuius pars aliqua prae ere obligata est pignoris nomine (after Cic. att., 6, 1, 23).

ENCUMBRANCE, onus: sarcina (burden): molestia (trouble): impedimentum (hinderance). To be an encumbrance to any body, alicui oneri esse, gravem or molestum esse: to get rid of an encumbrance, onus deponere: onus a se removere (f); molestiam deponere (figuratively). Encumbrances (= debt), æs alienum.

ENCYCLICAL LETTERS, literæ circum aliquos dimissæ, or literæ offi, from context. He sent an encyclical letter to the municipal towns, literas circum municipia dimisit.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, encyclos disciplina (Vitr.): encyclos doctrinarum omnium disciplina (Vitr.): orbis lile doctrinæ, quam Græci ἐγκύκλιον (so Zumpt; Spalding and Gesn., ἐγκύκλιον) παιδείαν vocant (Quint.). Dietrich recommends *brevis quædam omnium artium ac disciplinarum descriptio, quæ (vulgo) encyclopædia vocatur.

ENCYCLOPÆDICAL, encyclos: *encyclopædicus.

END, s., finis (boundary as a mathematical line; also, "end" proposed to be reached): extremum (the last portion; both of time and space): terminus (properly, the stone set up to mark a boundary; hence, boundary, of space only): exitus (issue of an action or affair; also, end of a word, vocis, verbi): modus (the limit beyond which an action is not to be carried on, e. g., nullus modus caedibus fuit): clausula (conclusion of a sentence, of a letter, &c.): caput (any thing resembling a head; e. g., of a rope, funis). The end of life, vitæ exitus: vitæ finis (but finis alone is unclassical, Ruhnke, Vell., 2, 123, 3). ¶ "End" is often to be translated by extremum: at the end of his speech, in extremâ oratione: at the end of the book, in extremo libro ( not in calce libri, which has no ancient authority): at the end of the year, extremo anno, extremo anni, or anno exeunte: at the end of January, extremo mense Januario. I do not know what the end is to be, vereor, quorsum id casum sit; timco, quorsum hoc evadat. I can not foresee what the end of it all will be, alicuius rei exitum evolere non possum: there is not an end of it yet, res nondum finem invenit. I see there will be no end of this, unless I put a stop to it myself, video non futurum finem in istâ materiâ ullum, nisi quem mihi fecero. To bring to an end. To make an end of any thing, finem alicui rei afferre: aliquid ad finem adducere or perducere: aliquid absolvere: aliquid transigere (e. g., a business): aliquid profligare (to strike it off as it were, at a heat): aliquid conficere, perficere, consummare (the last, Lio.): aliquid exsequi, peragere: aliquid expedire (of a complicated business): aliquid componere (by reconciliation; e. g., a strife or dispute). To put an end to, finire aliquid: alicuius rei, or (less frequently) alicui rei finem facere: alicui rei modum facere: alicui rei finem or modum imponere: alicui rei finem constitutur: aliquid dirimere (to put a sudden stop to an action or state by its intervention; e. g., nox prælium dirimit). Death puts an end to every thing, omnia morte delentur. The Romans sometimes express-

ed the notion of "putting an end to any thing" by compounds with *de*; to put an end to the war, debellare, decertare. To COME TO AN END, ad finem or ad exitum venire; ad exitum adducere; exire (exire; e. g., indutiarum dies exierat, Liv.); finem habere or capere; desinere (to cease); extingui (to be extinguished); interire; occidere (die); to come to a remarkable end, notabili exitu concludi; to come to a tragical end, tristes habere exitus; to an ignoble end, foede finire. Hastening to an end, præcepit. To HASTEN TO AN END, festino aliquid re defungi; ad finem propero. To BE PUT AN END TO, terminari (in space): finem or exitum habere (especially in time). The battle was put an end to, finis certaminis fuit, postquam, &c.: the war was put an end to, debellatum est; almost put an end to, bellum prolixiatum ac pæne sublatum est. There is no end of his industry in any thing, non habere finem diligentiae in aliquâ re. || Purpose, propositum: consilium: animus: mens; is, qui mihi est or fuit propositus exitus (not scopus in this meaning: Cicero uses σκοπος in his letters): finis (the highest point, whether reached or aimed at; e. g., domus finis est usus, Cic., Off., 1, 39, 138, not = purpose). A good end, bonum consilium (not bonus finis): to this end, hoc consilio or hæc mente: to attain one's end, propositum consequi; eo, quo volo, pervenire; quæ volumus, perficere: to this end, ad eam rem (Cic.); id spectans (Cic.); not ad eam finem): to what end? ad quam rem? quid spectans? (Cic., Tuscul., 1, 14, 31): to what end is this? quorsum hoc spectat? to propose to one's self a great end, magna spectare: not to attain one's end, a proposito aberrare; propositum non consequi.

END, *v.* TRANS., concludere: finire: finem facere aliquid rei or (less commonly) aliquid rei: finem or modum aliquid rei imponere: finem statuere or constituere aliquid rei. [SYN. IN CONCLUDE.] To be ended, exigi, præterire, &c. (of time); propejam exacta ætas erat). To end a speech, finem facere orationis or dicendi: to end a letter, epistolam concludere: to end one's life, vitam finire: vitam deponere: mortem sibi consciscere (voluntarily to take away one's life): interire: e vita discedere: ex vita excedere: mori (to die): to end a controversy, controversiam dirimere (by one's interposition); controversiam componere (by amicable arrangement). To end the war [vid. WAR]; vid. "put an end to."

END, INTRANS., finire: terminari (to have an end): finem habere or capere (to receive an end): desinere (to cease): cadere or excidere in, &c. (to terminate in a syllable, &c.; of words, &c.): exitum habere, evenire (to have a result). To end in a point, mucrone deficere; in angulo exire (of leaves, Plin.): to end in a long syllable, longa syllaba terminari; cadere or excidere in longam syllabam: to end in an *a* or an *e*, exitum habere in a aut in e: to end in *o* and *n*, *o* et *n* literis finiri: to end in the same letters, in eadem literis exire: the gentitive of Mæcenas ends in *tis*, nomen Mæcenas genitivo casu *tis* syllaba terminatur. Many persons believed that the end of the world was come, multi æternam illam et novissimam noctem interpretabantur: to behold the end of the world, or of all things, rerum humanarum terminos videre. I had my fears how it would all end, verbar, quorsum evaderet (Tr.) or quorsum id casurum esset (Cic.): not to know how any thing will end, nescire, quorsum evadat (Nep.): to end well, belle cadere; fauste, feliciter, prospere evenire; bene atque feliciter evenire; prospere succedere, procedere (Cic.); prospere cadere (Nep.); bene cadere (Ter.): to end ill, secus cadere, evadere, accidere; secus cadere, procedere (Sall.); male cadere, baud bene evenire, haudquaquam prospere procedere (Liv.); minus prospere procedere (Nep.); minus prospere evenire (Liv.). All's well that ends well, exitus acta probat.

ENDAMAGE. Vid. DAMAGE.

ENDANGER, aliquem in periculum, or

in discrimen, adducere, deducere, vocare: periculum aliquid creare, conflare, injicere, intendere, facessere (Cic.): multum periculi aliquid inferre: aliquid in periculum adducere: aliquem or aliquid in præcepta dare (to bring into extreme danger). To be endangered, in periculo, or in discrimine esse, or versari [vid. "To be in DANGER"]: in discrimen adduci (of things). His safety is endangered, salus ejus infestior est (Cic., Planc., 1, 1). Vid., also, Risk, *v.*

ENDEAR any body to any body, aliquem in gratia ponere apud aliquem: favorem aliquid conciliare ad (apud) aliquem: any thing endears any body much, aliquid aliquid multas bonas gratias affert. To endear one's self by any thing, gratiam colligere ex re (of winning favor by any thing); commendari re (be recommended by it). To endear one's self to any body, aliquid favorem, benevolentiam sibi conciliare or colligere; in aliquid animum inducere (Cic.): gratiam inire ab aliquo, or apud aliquem; to any body by any thing, adjungere sibi benevolentiam aliquid aliqûa re: to wish to endear one's self to any body, aliquid jucundum esse velle (in a single instance, by humoring him, &c.); aliquid benevolentiam capere (to strive to obtain his good-will): aliquid gratiam aucupari: aliquid favorem querere (to strive to obtain his favor): to endear one's self to the people, multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere; aurum popularem capere; ventum popularem quaerere. The art of endearing one's self to people, artificium benevolentie colligendis.

ENDEARMENT, blanditie: blandimenta: amor blandus. 4 To lavish endearments upon any body, multa blandimenta aliquid dare. || State of being dear, caritas, but mostly by circumlocution with magni facere or æstimare; or by verbs under ENDEAR. || Attractions, vid.

ENDEAVOR, *s.*, nîsus: contentio (the exercise of force): opera (labor, exertion): conatus (energetic endeavor, with reference to the real or supposed importance of the object): studium (zealous pursuit of any thing). JN. conatus studiumque: affectatio (the aspiring to any thing: mostly implying that it is in vain). The object of my endeavor is, &c., id ago, hoc spectro, ut, &c., the sole object of all his endeavors is, &c., id unum agit, ut, &c.

ENDEAVOR, *v.*, audere: conari: moliri (audere denotes an attempt with reference to its danger, and the courage of him who undertakes it: conari, with reference to the importance of the enterprise, and the energy of him who undertakes it: moliri, with reference to the difficulty of the enterprise, and the exertion required of him who undertakes it): niti: entî: contendere (all with reference to the exertion made). JN. entî et contendere, ut, &c.: operam dare, ut, &c.; studere (with reference to the zeal of the person who undertakes it): studere et conari mostly with infinitive: seldom with ut. Vid. TRY.

ENDING [vid. END, *s.*], finis (ending): terminatio: exitus (ending of a word; exitus, also, "issue of an affair"): to have the same or similar endings, similes casus habere in exitu; similiter cadere.

ENDITE. Vid. INDITE.

ENDIVE, intâbus: intubum; * eichorium endivia (Linn.). Of endive, intubaceus.

ENDLESS, infinitus: nullis finibus circumscriptus: sempiternus (of perpetual duration). An endless war, bellum æternum (Cic.); inexplicable (Tac.): to be harassed by endless wars, sempiternis armis urgeri. It would be endless, infinitum est, &c.

ENDLESSLY, sine fine (Hor.).

ENDLESSNESS, infinitas (unlimited extension).

ENDORSE a bill, * chirographum or syngrapham inscribere; or, literally, in tergo (syngrapha, chirographi, &c.) scribere (after scriptus et in tergo, Jun.) or * suo quoque chirographo cavere de re (i. e., by my note of hand, in addition to the other person's: chirographo cavere de re, Sud., Cal., 12) or * suo quoque chirographo obligare se ad præstandum

(after Dig., chirographo obligare se ad præstandum). [On difference between syngrapha and chirographum, vid. "Note of HAND."]

ENDORSEMENT, by circumlocution. Vid. ENDORSE.

ENDORSER, by circumlocution. Vid. ENDORSE.

ENDOW, filiæ dotem dare: filiam dotare: filiam instruere (the latter with ornaments, Furniture, &c.; hence, JN, dotare et instruere). Since he could not endow his daughter himself, quum filiæ (nulli) dotem conficere non posset, || IMPROPER, aliquid re instruere (furnish with what is necessary); ornare, exornare, adornare; dare aliquid rei (e. g., verborum, Cic.) locupletare et ornare (Cic.). || ENDOWED with any thing, instructus, ornatus, præditus: endowed with great natural talents, præclaris animi dotibus præditus; richly endowed both by nature and by fortune, instructus naturæ fortunæque omnibus bonis. Richly endowed, abunde auctus ornatusque aliqûa re. || To settle property upon, &c., proprietatem agri, &c.: dono dare (Ulp. leg. Cinc., p. 290). To endow almshouses, * ptochotrophium condere, et inire rationem, quemadmodum [in omni mutatione dominorum] illud quasi consecratum remanere possit (after Cicero; about the monument to his daughter's memory). To endow a church, relinquere aliquid ecclesiæ (by will; vid. Just. Inst., lib. 3, 23, 7).

ENDOWMENT, donatio (general term of the Roman law for any gift of property): possessiones donatæ (Noc. Theod., 2, Tit., 5, 3). To draw up, recall, &c., an act of endowment, donationem conficere, revocare. The endowment will not hold good, donatio nullam habet firmitatem, or irrita est (both Ulp. ad leg. Cinc.). The endowment of a church, &c., * pecunia ecclesiæ donata or relicta. Endowments, possessiones donatæ.

ENDUE, *s.* ENDOW, IMPROPER.

ENDURANCE. || Duration, stabilitas: perennitas: diuturnitas: perpetuitas: tenor: tempus: spatium [SYN. IN DURATION]. || Patience, toleratio (act of enduring): tolerantia (power of enduring, Cic., Paradox., 4, 1, 27): perpersio (act of suffering steadily). JN. perpersio et tolerantia: patientia (capacity of bearing; both absolutely, and aliquid rei; e. g., frigoris, famis). || Power of holding out, perseverantia.

ENDURE, TRANS., ferre (represents to bear, with reference to the burden borne, altogether objectively; φέρειν): tolerare, perferre, pati, perpeti (with subjective reference to the state of mind of the person bearing; the tolerans and perferens bear their burden without sinking under it, with strength and self-control, synonymously with sustinens, sustaining, like ὑπομένειν, the patiens and perpetiens, without striving to get rid of it, with willingness or resignation enduring it, synonymously with sinens. Ferre and tolerare have only a noun for their object, but pati also an infinitive. Sustineo may also be followed by infinitive, or accusative with infinitive, but mostly in a negative sentence, non sustineo, &c. Perferre is of higher import than tolerare, as perpeti is of higher import than pati, to endure heroically and patiently, Dd.). JN. ferre et perpeti; pati ac ferre; pati et perferre; perpeti ac perferre. To endure with fortitude, fortiter ferre; with resignation, with fortitude, toleranter pati or ferre; animo æquo or moderate ferre; moderate, sapienter ferre; also patienter et fortiter ferre. To be able to endure hunger and cold, inedie et algoris patientem esse: to be unable to endure any thing, impatientem esse aliquid rei: to endure evils, malis sufficere || INTRANS. Vid. TO LAST.

ENDURE, INTRANS., durare: perdurare: obdurare: permanere: sustentare (to hold out, especially in war; with accusative, se, aciem, &c., or absolutely; e. g., sustinuit aliquandiu, Surt.).

ENEMY, hostis (the enemy in the field, and war; opposed to pacatus; πολεμικός); inimicus (an enemy in heart; opposed to amicus; ἔχθρῆς). JN. inimicus atqûo hos-

tis: hostis atque inimicus. *Any body's enemy, inimicus alicui or alicujus. A dangerous enemy, inimicus infestus: a deadly enemy, hostis (inimicus) infensus: a bitter enemy, hostis (inimicus) adversarius* capitalis: *to behave as an enemy, hostiliter facere: to make any body an enemy, aliquem hostem, or inimicum reddere, or facere; inimicitias alicujus suscipere: to engage with the enemy, cum hoste conficere (Cic.). To be one's own enemy, sibi esse inimicum atque hostem (to hate one's self, Cic., Fin., 5, 10, 29); suis rationibus esse inimicum (to act against one's own interests). A man is his own greatest enemy, nihil inimicus homini, quam sibi ipse. To be any body's enemy; vid. "to be an enemy" with any body. An enemy's country, hostium terra: hostilis terra or regio (whose conduct or sentiments are hostile).*

ENERGETIC, acer: vehemens: alacer (at a particular time): gravis: gravitatis plenus (full of power in thoughts and expressions; of a speech): fortis: audax (these two of both persons and things). *To adopt energetic measures, fortioribus remediis agere (of remedial measures): strenue aliquid administrare (Cic.): an energetic speech, oratio gravitatis plena, or acris, or vehemens: energetic in action, in rebus gerendis acer, vehemens; or acer et industrius (Cic.): very energetic measures or counsels, consilia acerrima (opposed to consilia inertiissima).*

ENERGETICALLY, fortiter: audacter. Jn. fortiter et audacter (e. g., sententiam dicere): nervose: cum vi: strenue: graviter: impigre. *To act energetically, strenue or impigre agere.*

ENERGY, vis (force, emphasis): virtus: vigor (life and spirit, both of animate and inanimate things): gravitas (weight, energy of words, &c., verborum, sententiarum): fervor (heat): acrimonia (pun- gent or stinging energy, rare): impetus (energetic attack in a speech, aliter in oratione nec impetus ullus nec vis esse potest, Cic.): robor: nervi (strength of mind, energy of character). *Any thing requires all your energy of character, aliquid tuorum est nervorum (Cic.). The energy of a speaker, virtus oratoris: vis oratoris, dicentis: virtus oratoria: with ornament of energy, cum quadam virtute. What energy there is in that book! quantum in illo libro vigoris est! (Sen.). A man of energy, vir fortis, acer.*

ENERVATE, enervare (Lit.): debilitare (weaken): emollire (make soft and effeminate): nervos exsecare, elidere (Cic.): delictis frangere aliquid: nervos omnes mentis ac corporis frangere (Quintilian). Vid. ENFEEBLE.

ENERVATED, enervatus. *Post-classical, enervis.*

ENERKATION, debilitatio (act of weakening): languor effeminatus (as state).

ENFEEBLE, infirmare (general term for weakening): enervare (take out the sinews; also improperly, enervare animos, &c. Lit. uses a velut; velut enervata civitas): debilitare (weaken): attenuare: minuire: comminuere: imminuere (improperly, to weaken, to lessen): frangere (to break any thing down, take away all its strength and spirit, improperly): labefactare (to lessen the authority of any thing; e. g., legem): diluere (to take away the strength of a proof or charge; e. g., confirmationem adversarii): atterere (properly, to rub off; to weaken an enemy's forces, resources, &c.). *To enfeeble the mind, animum debilitare, comminuere.*

ENFEEBLED, by the participle of the verbs given above; also effectus (by over-bearing; then, also, generally; e. g., corpus): enectus (by hunger, suffering of body, &c.): exhaustus (enfeebled in its resources; of a state): attritus (by loss of men, money, &c., of a state). Vid. WEAKEN.

ENFEEBLEMEN, infirmatio: debilitatio (as action): infirmitas: debilitas (as state). *The enfeeblement of the body, vires corporis affecte; of a state, opes civitatis attrite or comminute.*

ENFEOFF. *To enfeoff any body, prædium vel fiduciarium alicui dare (cf. Lit., 92, 28, init.); * prædium beneficiarium in aliquem conferre (Nolt.).*

ENFEOFFMENT, * ritus inaugurationis feudalis (Nolt.); with any thing, inauguration beneficiaria.

ENFORCE. *Give force to, (a) a law, &c., legem exercere; efficere; ut lex valeat (Nep.): to be enforced, valere (to be in force); ratum esse (to be rendered valid by full sanction, &c.); exerceri (to be acted upon, Lit., 4, 51). The law is immediately enforced, lex confestim exercetur (Lit., 4, 51). He not only caused the law to be passed, but also enforced the observance of it, hanc legem non tantum ferendam curavit, sed etiam, ut valeret, effecit (Nep., Thras., 3, 3). Not to be enforced, jacere (opposed to exerceri, Lit., 4, 51); evanescere (to pass into desuetude; opposed to valere): (b) a petition, an argument, &c., pretere (e. g., argumentum, urge it, drive it home; verbum, docell on it with emphasis): firmare: affirmare: confirmare (strengthen an assertion by proof, &c.): fidem alicui rei addere (make it more credible). To enforce any thing by testimony, testimonio confirmare. *Gaia by force, exprimere: extorquere: expugnare: vi auferre (carry off by force): vi cogere (compel by force). To enforce his ruin, vi cogere ut redeat: to enforce his way through the pass, vim facere per angustias. *Compel force, vid. *Press with a charge, urgere (with accusative of person, or absolutely; the charge in accusative of neuter pronoun, or accusative with infinitive; also with ablative, of thing).****

ENFORCER, qui legem exerceat; qui, ut valeat lex, efficit.

ENFORCEMENT, by circumlocution, with legem exercere. *They complain of the immediate enforcement of this law, queruntur, legem confestim exerceri.*

ENFRANCHISE, libertatem alicui dare, largiri, concedere: aliquid in libertatem vocare, vindicare (general terms; vid. FREE): aliquid manu mittere: aliquid manu asserere in libertatem (to emancipate a slave; the last of the public emancipation, before the praetor, of one who had before been a free man): alicui civitatem dare, imperiri, tribuere: civitate aliquid donare; diploma civitatis alicui offerre (Suet.); aliquid in civitatem ac- or recipere; aliquid ascribere civitati, or in civitatem; aliquid in civitatem, or in numerum civium ascrivere: civem aliquid facere. *If to "enfranchise" = "to give the right of voting," suffragium alicui imperiri or dare (both Lit.). Obs., the jus civitatis included the jus privatum (e. g., jus connubii and jus commercii) and the jus publicum (e. g., jus suffragiorum and jus honorum). Those who had the privatum jus were cives, but not optimo jure cives; vid. Dict. of Antiqu., p. 261. To be enfranchised (= admitted into citizenship), consequi civitatem: recipi in civitatem: civitate donari: civitati alicui ascribi; in civitatem pervenire: (of the present state), civem esse; in civitatem (in civitate or civitati) ascriptum esse.*

ENFRANCHISEMENT, liberatio (act of being set free): manumissio (emancipation of a slave): vindicta (he rad or staff, also called iestuca, which the praetor laid on a slave's head; hence emancipation): civitas or jus civitatis (right of a citizen): assertio (Quint. and Traj. in Pliny, the formal assertion that such a person is a slave or a free man). *To obtain enfranchisement from any body, civitatem impetrare ab aliquo.*

ENGAGE, TRANS., obligare, obstringere aliquid (general terms for binding by an engagement): invitare or vocare aliquid (to invite to a party): invitare or excitare aliquid (to engage or challenge to any thing; e. g., ad saltandum): implicare, impedire (involve in any thing, properly and figuratively) aliqua re: illaqueare aliqua re (entangle, figuratively): admiscere aliquid (to mix him up in it); m- cedere conducere (to hire); impellere (impel him, urge him). *To engage any body in a war, aliquid bello implicare. To be engaged in any thing, alicui rei affinem esse (e. g., criminibus); participem esse alicujus rei (to be a partner in it; e. g., conjunctionis): admisceri ad aliquid (to be*

*mixed up in it; e. g., ad id consilium, Cic.): to be engaged in a business, in negotio versari; negotio implicatum esse: to be very much engaged, occupatissimum esse, multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatum esse; also valde negotiosum esse: to be so much engaged as not to know what to do, multis occupationibus destitui: to be engaged (to be married) [vid. Betroth]: not to be engaged, vacare: vacuum esse: otiosum esse: to be engaged in a lawsuit, lite implicari. *To engage one's self, fidem alicui dare (pledge one's word): obligare se ad prestandum (make one's self liable for a debt, Juriconsulta). *Bind myself by an engagement to a party, condicere ad eam (to engage myself to dine, &c., with any body by my own self-initiation): * promittere se venturum (to say one will come; i. e., to engage one's self by accepting an invitation): promittere ad eam, or promittere ad aliquid (to engage myself to any body). *To engage a person's attention, convertere aliquid, or alicujus animum, in or ad se (to draw his attention): occupare alicujus cogitationes (occupy his thoughts). *To engage attention, conspici, conspicium esse; by any thing, aliqua re: to engage any body in a conversation about any thing, sermonem cum aliquo (de aliqua re) instituere; dare se in sermonem alicujus; or diri or conferre cum aliquo sermonem; venire in colloquium cum aliquo; colloquium cum aliquo facere or serere; sermocinari or colloqui cum aliquo; colloquium comparare cum aliquo (Titin. ap. Non.). *To engage a person in secret conversations, or conferences, secreta colloquia cum aliquo serere (Lit.). *INTRANS., recipere, or ad, or in se recipere (undertake): promittere, polliceri (promise). Jn. promittere inque se recipere (Ulp., Dig., all with accusative and infinitive): confirmare (to give a solemn assurance, e. g., esse illis regna conciliatium, confirmat, Cas.). *Recipere should have dative of person to whom one binds one's self; e. g., recipio vobis me, &c.: the infinitive is usually the future [vid. under TO PROMISE]: se immiscere alicui rei, admisceri ad aliquid (e. g., ad id concilium, Cic.): descendere ad or in aliquid (e. g., ad certamen, in causam): se demittere in aliquid (e. g., in causam): ingredi aliquid or in aliquid: aggredi aliquid or ad aliquid. *If he once engages in the affair, si semel in causam descenderit (Lit.). *To engage in a conversation dare se in sermonem; in sermonem in gredi: to engage in the conversation (which others are carrying on), se sermone intermiscere. *Fight, congressi or concurrere cum aliquo (general terms): signa conferre cum aliquo (of hostile armies): conficere: praelium committere (begin the battle).***********

ENGAGEMENT. *Combat, pugna: praelium: acies [SYN. in BATTLE]: certamen: proeli concursus; or concursus, congressus only; proeli dimicatio, or dimicatio only; also in plural, dimicationes, "engagements." A naval engagement, praelium navale, pugna navalis; dimicatio navalis (Hirt., B. Alex., 25): a sharp engagement, praelium acre: to renew the engagement, in pugnam redire (to return to it); pugnam repetere (after an interruption); pugnam novam integrare: proslum redintegrare or renovare (to begin, as it were, again; nearly always of fresh troops); pugnam iterare (to fight a second battle; e. g., postero die, Lit.): to continue or carry on the engagement, pugnam excipere (of fresh troops, coming up to take the place of others who are wearied, Lit., 38, 22, in); to be conquerors in an engagement, proelio or pugna superiores discedere; victores proelio excedere: to be defeated in an engagement, proelio or pugna inferiorum discedere; proelio vinci or superari: to give a signal for the engagement to begin, praelium committere (also of the soldiers or army beginning the engagement): a short engagement takes place, fit or agitur leve praelium: to be varied by the length of the engagement, d.urnitate pugne defessum esse*

|| *Agreement*, conventus: conventum: constitutum: sponso: pactum: pactio (SYN. IN AGREEMENT); fides, quā me obstrinxit. *To form an engagement with any body*, pacisci, depacisci cum aliquo: pacionem cum aliquo facere or conficere; *about any thing*, de aliquo re pacisci: *to keep an engagement*, pactum prestare; in pacto permānere; pactis or conventis stare: *according to the terms of our engagement*, ex pacto, ex conventu (Auct. ad Herenn.); ex convento (Cic.). JN. ex pacto et convento: *to volunteer an engagement to dine with any body*, condicere alicui ad esonam.

ENGAGING, suavis: jucundus: blandus: suavitatis refertus: quod nos capit, delectat, or delectatione allicit. *Engaging manners*, mores suaves: morum suavitatis: *an engaging character*, ingenium mite et amonum (Tac., Ann., 2, 61, 3). *An engaging style*, speciosum dicendi genus: *an engaging writer*, scriptor lectorem tenens: *an engaging person*, homo blandus; * cui magna ad se illicendi et attrahendi vis inest: *engaging conversation*, sermo festivus, venustus et urbanus.

ENGAGINGLY, suaviter: amone: amonenter (Cic.): jucunde.

ENGENDER. Vid. BEGET (both PROPRI. and FIG.).

ENGINE, machina (also figuratively): machinatio (also figuratively): machinamentum (piece of machinery). *Any thing is meant to be an engine, to effect any purpose*, aliquid ad rem faciendam tamquam machina comparatur (Cic.). *Military engines*, machine (of which the particular kinds are vineas, turres, &c.).

ENGINEER. || *Military engineer*, * architectus militaris: * artis muniendi magister. *The engineers*, architecti militares. || *Civil engineer*, * scientiæ machinialis peritus (scientiæ machinialis, Plin.): * qui machinas fabricatur (maker of machines); * qui vias ferro or ferreis orbitis sternit (maker of rail-roads).

ENGINEERING, scientia machinialis (knowledge of machines): * architectura militaris or castrensis (military engineering).

ENGIRD. Vid. SURROUND.

ENGLISH, Britannicus. *An English garden*, * hortus Britannorum more edificatus. *Whether he meant in plain English that you would have much money, &c.*, id utrum Britannico more locutus sit, bene nummatum te futurum, an ... (postea videro: after Cic., Romano more).

ENGORGE, vorare: devorare: haurire: absorbere. Vid. DEVOUR.

ENGRAFT. Vid. GRAFT.

ENGRAVE, sculpere: sculpere (according to some, sculpare, with its compounds, is applied to coarse and rude; sculpere, with its compounds, to finished work: others think that sculpare is to cut into the material, as in intaglio; sculpere to produce raised figures, as in cameo; vid. Dict. Antiq., p. 860. Cf. CARVE): incidere: insculpere (with the graving tool; hence also figuratively, to "engrave" on the mind): scribere: inscribere (to engrave words; an inscription). *To engrave any thing on brass, on a pillar, incide aliquid in æs* (or in ære, Cic., Verr., 2, 4, 65), in columnā. JN. incidere et perscribere; incidere ac notare (Cic.); of what is to serve as a record, &c.); on a tomb, incide aliquid in sepulcro (Cic.), sepulcro (Hor.); on a tree, inscribere aliquid arbori; describere aliquid in cortice (Virg.): *to engrave gems*, gemmas sculpere (Plin.); *a seal*, sigillum sculpere (Plin.); *a ring, on the stone of which an anchor was engraved*, annulus, in cuius gemmā anchora sculpta est. *Alexander would not allow his likeness to be engraved on gems by any body but Pyrgoteles*, Alexander edicto vetuit, in gemmā se ab alio sculpi quā a Pyrgotele. *It is engraven, as it were, on the minds of all men*, that, &c., omnibus quasi insculptum est, &c. (accusative and infinitive). || *In the modern sense of engraving prints*, in æs incidere; simulacrum alicujus rei in æs incidere.

ENGRAVER, sculpsor: sculptor. An

engraver on marble, sculpsor marmorum; of rings, sculptor gemmarum.

ENGRAVING, sculptura: sculptura (both, also, "an engraving"): * simulacrum in æs incisum (on copper): * pictura in æs incisa. *A ring, with an engraving of the rape of Proserpine*, annulus, cuius gemmā sculptura (al. sculptura) erat Proserpine raptus.

ENGROSS. || *Thicken*, vid. || *To take possession of the whole*, rem totam ad se trahere or attrahere, in se trahere, ad se transferre, sibi, or ad se vindicare: in alicujus rei societatem assumere neminem. *He engrosses the eyes of all present*, illum unum omnes intuentur. *To engross the conversation*, * sine ullā intermissione loqui: *the pursuit of pleasure engrosses any body*, aliquid se totum tradidit voluptatibus: *this object engrosses me*, id unum ego (ut, &c.); omne studium confero ad aliquid; omni cura et cogitatione incumbō in aliquid. || *To write in thick characters*, aliquid nitidā manu scribere (to write in a fair hand): * aliquid forensi manu scribere (in the hand in which legal papers are written): * aliquid grandibus literis scribere (in large letters). || *Forcetail*, coemere (to buy up): præmerciare (before others can purchase any): comprime (frumentum, for the purpose of raising the price). Vid. ENHANCE.

ENGROSSER, by circumlocution with verbs under ENGROSS. || *Forcetail*, coemtor: propola; of corn, manceps annone: dardanarius (Ulp., Dig., 47, 11, 6; Paul., Dig., 48, 19, 37). Vid. FORESTALLER.

ENGULF, vorare (swallow up; navis, Virg.).

ENHANCE, augere: majus reddere: exaggerare (aliquid verba: rem familiariter). *To enhance the price*, pretium alicujus rei efferre (raise it); *the price of corn*, annonam flagellare (by not bringing it into market): annonam accendere or incendere. *Their fragility enhances their price*, fragilitas accendit pretium alicujus rei (Sen.): *this, too, enhances his glory*, id quoque ad gloriam ejus accedit: *to enhance any body's glory*, amplificare (by words).

ENHANCEMENT, amplificatio (e. g., gloriæ rei familiaris): accessio (addition made; e. g., dignitatis): auctus: incrementum. *By circumlocution with verbs under ENHANCE.*

ENIGMA, enigma: griphus: ambages (SYN. IN RIDDLE). *To solve an enigma*, enigma solvere; * griphum dissolvere: *to propose an enigma to any body*, * alicui enigma solvere jubere: *not to be able to solve an enigma*, enigma non intelligere: *you talk in enigmas*, ambages narras: *that is an enigma to me*, hæc non intelligo.

ENIGMATICAL, obscurus: perplexus: ambiguus: arcanus. *Enigmatical words*, ambages: enigmatical speeches, sermones perplexi: *an enigmatical character*, homo ingenui multiplicis et tortuosus.

ENIGMATICALY, perperlexe (e. g., loqui): ambigue (e. g., respondere, Avul. Vict.).

ENJOIN, præcipere alicui aliquid or with ut: præseribere alicui aliquid or with ut: jubere (with infinitive active if the person enjoined is named; infinitive passive if the injunction is indefinitely stated: seldom with ut); imperare alicui aliquid or ut; mandare alicui aliquid or ut; pronunciare (SYN. IN COMMAND): prædicare (proptetiv; enjoja beforehand; not to, &c., ut mo. Nep., Them., 7, 3): inculcare alicui ut, &c.; to impress it upon his mind).

ENJOY, frui, perfrui (aliquid re: the latter implying a continued enjoyment): voluptatem capere or percipere ex aliquid re (recipere pleasure from; percipere, with the same implied notion as perfrui): oblectari aliquid re: oblectari et duci aliquid re (am amused with, fond of, &c.); delectari aliquid re: delectatione alicujus rei duci; duci et delectari aliquid re (delectari, of positive delight; oblectari, rather of amusement and comparative satisfaction, that makes time pass pleasantly): gaudere ali-

quā re: lætari aliquid re: gaudium or lætitiā capere ex re (regice at any thing). || *Frui, &c., must not be used except where there is a felt sense of pleasure, hence, to enjoy good health, prosperi valetudine uti* (not frui); valetudinis prosperitate uti; integrā esse valetudine: *to enjoy prosperity, success, felicitate uti* (e. g., perpetuā quādam felicitate usus est, Cic.). *To enjoy a long peace*, diutinā pace frui (Nep.); *pleasure, voluptate frui*; percipere voluptatem; lætitiā perfrui (Cic.); gaudium frui (Ter.); gaudium haurire (Lir.): *leisure, tranquillity, glory, otio tranquillitate, gloriā perfrui*: *to enjoy consideration and the glory of his past services*, perfrui auctoritate rerumque gestarum gloriā (Cic.); *advantages, commodis frui*; *the pleasures of life*, vitæ jucunditatibus (voluptatibus) frui, perfrui: *to enjoy these delights*, his gaudiis perfrui: *to enjoy a person, or a person's company*, aliquid or alicujus consuetudine frui. || *To ENJOY ONE'S SELF* (absolutely), se oblectare. *I enjoyed myself tolerably well in my Cuman villa*, ego in Cumanō, satis commode me oblectabam (Cic.). *

ENJOYMENT, delectatio: oblectatio (delight): voluptas (pleasure; opposed to dolor; denotes a higher degree of positive pleasure than delectatio): suavitatis (the sweetness that makes any thing a source of enjoyment to us): fructus (the profit; and then the consequent pleasure): delectamentum: oblectamentum (a thing or occupation that delights us; e. g., puerorum delectamenta or oblectamenta). *Sensual enjoyment*, voluptas corporis: *mental enjoyment*, voluptas animi: *the enjoyments of life*, vitæ jucunditates: *to derive enjoyment from any thing*, voluptatem capere or percipere ex re (not derivare; vid. ENJOY). *I have no enjoyment in this*, hoc nihil ad me pertinet (does not affect me); hoc me non delectat. *I derived great enjoyment from your letter*, me literæ tuæ admodum delectaverunt (Cic.). *To be in the enjoyment of any thing*, habere aliquid; *ut aliquā re: he is in the enjoyment of good health, prosperi valetudine or prosperitate valetudinis utitur: he is in the enjoyment of a sufficient or tolerable fortune*, * habet, unde commode vivat; or simply rem habere (Cic.).

ENKINDLE. Vid. KINDLE.

ENLARGE, amplificare (to make wider, of greater compass; e. g., urbem; rem familiarem; then figuratively: *to make more important in fact, or to represent as more important in words*; opposed to minuire, infirmare; e. g., a man's authority, alicujus gratiam dignitateque: a man's glory, alicujus gloriam): dilatare (to enlarge the superficial extent; estra, alicujus imperium; then, also, figuratively; e. g., gloriam): propagare, or proferre aliquid, or fines alicujus rei (to extend the boundaries, and so enlarge; properly and figuratively; e. g., imperium, fines imperii; fines officiorum): augere (increase, by an addition; e. g., numerum pretiorum; also to enlarge by rhetorical amplification. *In this sense*, JX. amplificare et augere): multiplicare (to increase the number several times over; e. g., usuras). || *Set free*, alicuius custodia mittere. || *INTANS. Enlarge* (upon a topic), latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re: *to enlarge at great length*, late se fundere: *to enlarge at great length*, edusius dicere; longum esse.

ENLARGEMENT, amplificatio: auctus: incrementum: accessio. *The enlargement of an empire*, propagatio or prolatio finium. *Also, by circumlocution with verbs under ENLARGE*, || *Release from confinement*, missio (Cic.).

ENLIGHTEN, collustrare (to impart some of one's own light to any thing; only properly): illustrare (to place in light; properly and figuratively): illuminare (to give light to any thing; especially figuratively, to cover with luminous points. *None of these words were used of enlightening the mind*). *The sun enlightens the whole world*, sol omnia luce sua illustrat (a. better collustrat): *to be enlightened by the sun*, sole illustrem esse. *To enlighten the*

envis, ab animo, tamquam ab oculis, caligine dispellere: *to enlighten the understanding*, mentem fingere: *an enlightened man*, "homo meliore rerum cognitione imbutus: *an enlightened understanding*, ingenium subactum (*but only in Cic.*, *De Or.*, 2, 30, 131, *where the mind is compared to a well-tilled field*); ingenii acumen or acies: *enlightened days*, culta aetas; tempora erudita (*Cic.*, *De Rep.*, 2, 10); cultiora tempora et ingenia: *an enlightened nation*, gens humana atque docta (*Cic.*): *to enlighten the world*, "ignorantia tenebras discutere.

ENLIGHTENMENT (of mind), mens exulta: polior humanitas: *for the enlightenment of the human mind*, ad collustrandas mentes (*Ruhnck.*): *an age of great enlightenment*, aetas exulta; tempora erudita; saeculum eruditum (*all Cic.*, *Rep.*, 2, 10).

ENLIST, TRANS. *To enlist soldiers*, mercede conducere milites; milites conquerere, or conquerere et comparare; militum conquisitionem habere; *troops*, copias mercede conducere; *copies*, colligere, conficere, comparare. || *To draw over to one's side*, aliquem in suas partes trahere. || *TRANS.*, nomen dare militie; or nomen dare only: ordinem praestare; voluntariam extra ordinem proficere militiam; voluntariam mercede sequi militiam (*to enlist as a volunteer*, *the latter for pay*). *Newly-enlisted legions*, legiones novae.

ENLISTING, militum conquisitio (*as act*); inquisitio novorum militum (*Curt.*): *delectus* (*tery*), or by circumlocution.

ENLIVEN, animare (*give life to*; *properly and figuratively*): excitare: incitare (*render animated*): alacritatem alicui afferre (*Cic.*): reñcere: recreare (*refresh*).

ENMITY, inimicitiae: simulas: odium [*SYN.* IN HATRED]. *To be at enmity with any body*, inimicitias (simulas) cum aliquo habere, gerere, exercere: intercedi mihi inimicitias cum aliquo: esse in similitate cum aliquo: *to lay aside one's enmity*, inimicitias ponere (deponere).

ENNOBLE, *dare alicui nobilitatem: *recipere aliquem in nobilitatem numerum: *nobilitatem ordini ascribere aliquem. *To be ennobled*, *nobilitatis gradum consequi; (*in the Roman sense*) fit transitio a plebe ad patricios (*after Cic.*, *Brut.*, 16, 62). || *IMPROPER*, nobilitate: illustrare: ornare. *It is virtue that ennobs a man*, ex virtute fit nobilitas (*cf. Liv.*, 1, 34).

ENNUI, temporis molestia (*general term*, *Quint.*, 9, 4, 652): otii molestia (*from want of employment*; *after the same passage*); also, molestia only, with *genitive* (e. g., molestia paucorum dierum). Also, tedium with *genitive* of *what causes the ennu*, or molestia, quam (or tedium, quod) aliquid mihi affert. *To suffer ennu*, *tempus tarde labens moleste ferri; otio languescere: *to suffer ennu* from any thing, tedium cepi alicui rei; aliquid tedium mihi affert: *to complain of ennu*, queror nihil me habere, quod agam: *to be dying of ennu*, otio tabescere: *to banish ennu* by any thing, horas, or tempus, or tempora tarde labentia fallere aliqua re (e. g., sermonibus, narrando; *cf. Quint.*, 9, 4, 652; *Trist.*, 3, 12: *otium fallere* esse *be quite wrong*, otium meaning only *the being without employment*); *to cause ennu* to any body, molestiam alicui afferre or exhibere.

ENORMITY, insolentia (*unusualness*): novitas (*newness*): feditas (*foulness*): immanitas (*the astonishing magnitude*; *in a bad sense*): enormitas (*irregularity*; *saxorum*, *Quint.*, 9, 4, 27 = *immense size* [*enormitas pedum*]; *Sen.*, *Const. Sapient.*, 5). *Enormities*, nefaria, plural. *An enormity*, facinus nefarium; scelus nefarium; scelestum ac nefarium facinus; monstrum ac prodigium: impietas (*violating the reverence due to the gods, parents, princes, one's country, &c.*).

ENORMOUS, || *Irregular*, enormis (e. g., vicius, *Tac.*, *post-Augustanus*): insulstus (*unusual*). || *Irregularly large*, immodestus (*kept within no due bounds*; e. g., largitio): immoderatus (*immoderate*; e. g., luxuria): effusus (*lavishly poured out*; e. g., *expense*, sumtus): nimius (*too*

great; *all these* = *excessive, immoderate*; *opposed to moderatus, modestus*): insanus (*senseless*; e. g., cupiditas; pille, moles): impotens (*unable to restrain itself*): cupiditas; crudelitas; novus: inauditus. *JN.* novus et inauditus (*unheard of before*): singularis (*unparalleled in its kind*): mirus: mirificus (*wonderful*): incredibilis (*incredible*): immans: vastus (*huge, unwieldy, of size*; *immans* *also* *of prodigious turpitude, facinus*). *JN.* vastus et immans: immensus (*immense*; e. g., pecunia): ingens (*huge*). *Of enormous depth*, immensa or infinita altitudo. *To go to enormous expense*, extra modum sumit et magnificentia prodire: *to build any thing at an enormous expense*, profuse aliquid extruere. *An enormous duty*, portorium pergrande, grave, iniquum, &c. (|| *not enorme*).

ENORMOUSLY, immoderate (e. g., licer): immodeste (e. g., *to love one's self*, *praise any body*, &c.): effuse (e. g., *donare*, *exsultare*): profuse (e. g., *sumit delectum esse*; also = "at an enormous outlay"): nimis (*too much*; e. g., *laudare aliquem*): valde: admodum: perquam (*tery*): mire: mirifice (*wonderfully*): incredibiliter (*incredibly*): incredibile quantum (*Just.*, 8, 2, 5; *Bencke*; *Flor.*, 4, 2, 74, *Duker*): summus (*in the highest degree*): extra or praeter modum (*beyond the due or usual bounds*). *Enormously high*, in immanem altitudinem editus: *enormously deep*, immensa or infinita altitudo. *An enormously high mountain*, mons in immensum editus.

ENOUGH, satis (*a sufficient measure, without any accessory reference*): affatim: abunde (*with the accessory notion of rather too much than too little*; abunde, like *avis*, with an objective and absolute reference; whereas *affatim*, like *affobius*, in a subjective and relative sense). *Abundantly enough, or enough and more than enough*, affatim satis; satis et affatim prorsus. *More than enough*, abunde: satis superque. *To be enough*, satis esse: sufficere [*SYN.* IN SUFFICE]. *This is enough for me*, aliquid satis habeo: sufficit mihi aliquid; *this will be enough*, hoc satis testimonium erit. *To have enough*, satis habere; satisfatum esse (*to be satisfied*). *He has enough for his whole life*, in totam vitam ei satis est. *But enough of this*, sed satis de hoc; sed satis jam verborum est; sed hac hactenus; sed finis sit; nolo plura dicere. *But enough of this*, and perhaps too much, sed hac satis multa, vel plura potius quam necesse fuit: *enough!* enough! heus tu manum de tabula! (= stop, do *Cic.*).

EN PASSANT, quasi praeteriens (*Cic.*): praeteriens: in transitu: transiens (*these three post-Augustan in this sense*): strictum (*in a light, superficial way*; *in Seneca's time also* obiter). *To touch any thing en passant*, in transitu or leviter aliquid attingere: *to mention en passant*, mentionem alicuius rei inchoare (**Liv.*, 29, 23).

ENQUIRE, || *Ask*, interrogare, rogare aliquem or (*less frequently*) de aliquo: any body about any thing, aliquem aliquid (*or less commonly* de re): sciscitari ex aliquo: querere, requirere, ex or ab aliquo: percutari de or ex aliquo: whether, utrum; *if or whether any thing, equid or quid* (*not si quid*). [*SYN.* IN ASK]. *To enquire in a captious manner*, captiose interrogare; *to enquire one's way*, rogare viam (†); *exquire* iter. || *To enquire into a subject*, querere aliquid or de re; *inquire* in aliquo: *exquire* aliquid. *Vid. EXAMINE, INVESTIGATE.* || *To enquire judicially*, querere (e. g., de morte alicuius; de tanta re; also, de servo in dominum, by torture): *inquire* (e. g., in competitoribus (*Cic.*)): cognoscere (*absolutely* and de re; *for which Dig.* has super aliquid re).

ENQUIRY, interrogatio (*a question put for the purpose of obtaining an answer*; *of learning any body's opinion*, &c.): questio (*implies rather a sustained and accurate enquiry, especially of a scientific or judicial enquiry*; also = *a subject of enquiry, perdifficilis et perobscura questio*): percutatio (*for the purpose of making one's self acquainted with the particulars*

of an event, &c., in detail): disceptatio (*a learned discussion or debate*): cognitio (*enquiry for the purpose of obtaining accurate knowledge*; e. g., *into the nature of things*, rerum; especially the proper word of a judicial enquiry with reference to him who presides at it; and of an enquiry intrusted to a commission): inquisitio (*the searching into a subject which we wish to discover*; e. g., *veritas*; but in a judicial sense, it is never the trial itself, but the preparatory enquiries into a person's character, manner of life, &c., upon which the enquirer means to found his accusation). *To institute an enquiry*, questionem habere or instituire; *cognitio* *institute*; *about any thing*; querere aliquid or de aliqua re; *questionem* de aliqua re habere, adhibere, instituire, or constituere; causam cognoscere: *to make or institute enquiries about any body*, *inquire* in aliquem (*with the view of founding an accusation upon them*): *to institute an enquiry about any body*, questionem habere de aliquo or in aliquem; *questionem* ferre in aliquem; *questionem* ponere in aliquem (*the last, Liv.*, 42, 22); *an enquiry was resolved upon*, *questiones* decretae sunt: *without enquiry* (e. g., *to condemn any body*, causam incognita: *after diligent or careful enquiry*, **re diligenter cognita*).

ENRAGE, irritare: aliquem or alienus animum exasperare: aliquem incendere: alicui furorem obijcere. *To be enraged*, irritari: ira incendi; furore incendi or inflammar; exardescere; ira exardescere. *To be terribly enraged*, furenter irasci.

ENRAPTURE, § capere: voluptate per-
ENRAVISH, § tundere: suavisime afficere. *Hom.* enraptures me when he sings of Hector, Hectorem canens Homerus me totum ad se convertit et rapit: *to be enraptured*, maxima laetitia perfusum esse; laetitia exsultare; immortaliter gaudio (e. g., *quod scribis te diligis, Cic.*).

ENRAPTURED, incredibili gaudio elatus (*Cic.*): quasi quodam gaudio elatus. || *In a divine ecstacy*, divino spiritu iudatus or tactus: mente incitatus.

ENRAVISHMENT. *Vid. RAPTURE.*

ENRICH, locupletare: ditare (*properly and improperly*; ditare, in *prose* first in *Liv.*): locupletem facere: fortunis locupletare: divitiis ornare (*properly*). *To enrich him to the full extent of his wishes*, diuitias explere. *To enrich one's self*, se locupletare (*Terent.*, *Heaut.*, 3, 3, 17); rem suam or rem familiarem or facultates suas augere: *to enrich one's self by honorable means*, bonis et honestis rationibus rem suam augere (*opposed to inhonestis parare divitiis*): *to take every means of enriching himself*, rem familiarem omni ratione exaggarare; *by usury*, fenore pecunias accipere (*Tac.*); *by robbing others*, aliorum spoliis suas facultates augere: *to try to enrich one's self*, diuitias querere: *to seek to enrich one's self by robbing others*, manus afferre alienis bonis; manus porrigere in alienas possessiones. || *IMPROPER*. *To enrich a language*, sermonem ditare (*Hor.*): *the science has been enriched*, disciplina increvit: *to enrich a science*, disciplinam excolere: *to enrich a temple with paintings*, templum picturis locupletare (*Cic.*).

ENROLL, inscribere: aliquid consignare or in tabulis consignare: aliquid in tabulas referre. || *Enlist*, *vid. INVOLVE*, *vid.*

ENROLLER, ab actis (*Inscr.*): a commentariis (*Inscr.*): commentariensis (*Paul.*, *Dig.*, 49, 14, 45).

ENROLLMENT, consignatio, or by circumlocution. || *Enlisting*, *vid.*

ENS, } ens or quod est (*in philosophy*);
ENTITY, } phy, as translation of τὸν ens, Quint.; quod est, Sen.; res (*thing*): essentia or substantia (*in philosophy*, as translation of *oicta*: first introduced by Cic. [*according to Sen. Ep.*, 58, 4], and defended by Quint., 8, 3, 33, who refers ens, essentia, to Sergius Flavius).

ENSAMPLE, *Vid. EXAMPLE.*

ENSANGUINE, sanguine respergere, inquinare, cruentare. *Ensanguined*, cruentus: cruentatus: sanguine respersus.

toi (less common): *conspicere praebitor* is not Latin: conditor instructorque convivi occurs in *Auct. Orat. p. red. in Senat.*, 6, 15. || For the other meanings, by circumlocution with verbs.

ENTERTAINING, jucundus (general term, agreeable; of persons or things, a discourse, an author, &c.): jucundus et delectationis natus (of persons; e. g., an author, Quint.). Vid. DIVERTING.

ENTERTAININGLY, jucunde (e. g., narrare).

ENTERTAINMENT. || *Amusement*, delectatio: oblectatio (*amusement*): oblectamentum (*what serves for amusement*, &c.). || *Conversation*, sermo: sermones: confabulatio: sermones familiares (*confidential talk*). || *Hospitable reception*, hospitium: *kind entertainment*, liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quā aliquis excipitur or accipitur. To find hospitable or good entertainment, liberaliter haberi; hospitaliter excipi or invitari; benigne excipi ab aliquo. "A house of entertainment" [vid. INN, TAVERN]. || An entertainment = a banquet, convivium: epulum: epulās: cœna: daps [SYN. in BANQUET]: to prepare an entertainment, cœnam parare, instruere; convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: to give an entertainment to any body, cœnam or epulum alicui dare: to be giving an entertainment, convivium habere, agere [vid. BANQUET]. || *Payment*, pax (obsolete), vid. || *Support*, victus: alimenta.

ENTHRONE, deferre alicui regnum ac diadema (Hor.); summam rerum deferre ad aliquem (of making him a sovereign): jubere aliquem in solio sedere ornatu regali: deferre ad aliquem regnum or regiam potestatem: "regie potestatis insignibus ornare": "insignibus regis ornare. To be enthroned, sedere in solio (to be sitting on a throne): regnare cœpisse (to ascend the throne, figuratively). Any thing was enthroned on any body's brow, in aliquis vultu, aliquid residebat.

ENTHRONEMENT, by circumlocution or principium regni: primordia regni: introitus regni (after introitus sacerdotii, Suet.).

ENTHUSIASM, inflammatio animi (amorem): divina mentis incitatio et permotio: ardor animi: animi alacritas (Cic.): mens incitata: æstus or fervor ingenii: celestis quidam mentis instinctus. To be filled with enthusiasm, insurgere; spiritu divino tangi; divino quodam spiritu inflari; divino instinctu concitari: youthful enthusiasm, ardor juvenilis (Cicero uses enthusiasm in Greek characters).

ENTHUSIAST, divinus spiritus tangeri; divino instinctu concitatus: mente incitatus. || *Fanatic*, homo fanaticus.

ENTHUSIASTIC, fanaticus. || *Ardent*, vehement, &c., calidus: ardens: vehementes: fervidus. An enthusiastic temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY, fanaticè: instinctu quodam divino: divino quodam spiritu (inflatus). || *Ardently*, ardentè: ferventer: scriber: cupide. To praise any body enthusiastically, aliquem omni laude cumulare; efferre aliquem summis laudibus ac colum.

ENTHYMEME, enthymēma (Cic. and Quint.).

ENTICE, allicere: allectare: allectare et invitare: prolectare: to any thing, ad aliquem (general terms): illicere, pellicere: to any thing, in aliquem: illecebris trahere: inescare (to catch by a bait): inducere (to draw over to any thing); by any thing, aliquā re (e. g., promissis): to entice to one's self, allicere; by any thing, aliquā re. To entice the enemy out of their walls, hostem extra muros elicere; out of their marshes and woods, hostem ex paludibus silvisque elicere: to entice any body to fight, ad pugnam or in prælium aliquem elicere (Tac.); in prælium aliquem producere (Vep.). To entice any body to any thing, inducere aliquem in aliquem; aliquem elicere in aliquem (the latter to entice out of a place): any thing entices me, ducor aliquā re.

ENTICEMENT, allectatio (Quint.): (as thing), invitamentum: incitamentum:

lenocinium. Enticement, illecebre: blandimenta.

ENTICER, allector (Col.): illex (properly, a bird used to decoy others; then, figuratively, a tempter, ensnarer, &c., Plaut., Appul.).

ENTICING, alliciens: pelliciens: blandus: dulcis.

ENTICINGLY, blande.

ENTIRE, solidus (forming one unbroken mass; e. g., usura, gaudium, libertas; dies, Hor.): integer (in its original state, unutilized; opposed to truncus, læsus; e. g., a manuscript, codex). JN. solidus atque integer: plenus (full, having no empty space; e. g., numerus): totus (whole): opposed to the several parts: totus integer (Gellius, sine eam totam integram esse matrem filii sui; i. e., without calling in a wet-nurse). The historical books of Livy have not come down entire, "Livii historiae non integræ ad nos pervenerunt." || Perfect, absolutus: perfectus. JN. absolutus et perfectus; perfectus atque absolutus; perfectus expletusque: expletus et perfectus; perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus: absolutus omnibus numeris. An entire horse. Vid. STALLION.

ENTIRELY, plane: omnino: prorsus (quite, vid.): plene: integre: absolute: perfecte (completely, perfectly): in omnes partes: per omnia (in every respect). That is entirely false, falsum id est totum: I am entirely yours, totus sum tuus: I am entirely devoted to you, totus tibi sum deditus: he is entirely made up of deceit and lies, totus ex fraude et mendaciis constat. Vid. QUOTE.

ENTIRENESS, plenitudo (Auct. ad Her., 4, 20, 25): integritas: absolutio (the finishing any thing off as a whole).

ENTITLE, inscribere (a writing, book, &c.): appellare (to entitle a man): the book is entitled, liber inscriptus est; liber inscribitur (the former when an author speaks of his own works, but sometimes when works of another author are quoted: cf. Cic. De Or., 2, 14, 61; Dieln., 2, 1, 1, and 2, 54, init.; Suet., Cæs., 35: the latter, of the works, especially the small works, of another author. Cic., Off., 2, 9, 31 [allo bro—qui inscribitur Lælius], seems to make against this; but cf. Gerhardt, Beter, &c.). || *Confer a claim*, jus or potestatem aliquid faciendi dare; to any thing, jus, copiam, potestatem aliquis rei alicui dare or facere. To be entitled, jus or potestatem, or jus potestatemque habere; to do any thing, aliquid faciendi; copia, potestas, fas mihi est aliquis rei: I am entitled to do this, hoc ad meum officium pertinet: I am not entitled to do this, non meum est; hæc res nihil ad meum officium pertinet: to better one's self entitled, "sibi jus datum, or potestatem datum putare: not to think myself entitled, non se esse ducere. || Sometimes "to be entitled" may be translated by possum, or licet mihi, aliquid facere: or dignus sum, or dignum me puto, qui, &c.: I am entitled to aspire to the highest honors, *ad amplissimos honores aspirare possum: he who obeys well will hereafter be entitled to command, qui modeste parat, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse. No one is entitled to this name but he who, &c., quo nomine nemo dignus est, nisi qui, &c.

ENTITY. Vid. ENS.

ENTOIL, Vid. ENSNARE.

ENTOMB, humare: humo tegere: terrā, humo contegere (bury in the earth): in sepulchro condere: ossa alicujus tumulo contegere; corpus alicujus tumulo inferre (Tac.); corpus terra reddere.

ENTRAIL (obsolete). Vid. INTERWEAVE.

ENTRAILS, viscera (all the parts of the body beneath the skin, except the bones; i. e., lungs, liver, heart, stomach, guts): exta (the better portions of the entrails; e. g., the heart, lungs, &c., which were inspected by the soothsayers after a sacrifice): intestina (entrails, guts): illa, for "entrails," is poetical (illa inter coxas pubemque imo ventris posita sunt, Cels.). The entrails of the earth, terræ viscera.

ENTRANCE, *Action of enter-*

ing, ingressio: ingressus: introitus (also, figuratively, of entering into an office, &c., introitus sacerdotii): aditus (the going up to). To refuse entrance to any body, aliquem introitu prohibere. Entrance into the forum, ingressio fori: to make a public entrance, triumphantem urbem inire, or in urbem invehī, or (according to our notions) "sollemni pompā, stipatum comitibus, urbem ingredi, intrare, or in urbem introire: to make a public entrance on horseback, introire vehementem equo (Gell.). Any body's entrance into the city, aliquis introitus in urbem (Cic.) || IMPROPR. To find an entrance (i. e., into the mind), accipi, probari (find acceptance): to find entrance into any body's mind, movēre aliquem or alicujus animum (to affect by one's representations); in alicujus pectus descendere: æquis auribus accipi: to find no entrance, non audiri. || Passage by which a place is entered, introitus (e. g., portus): aditus: accessus (approach): limen (threshold): fauces (narrow entrance): ostium (properly, door as opening; then any entrance; e. g., of a harbor, mouth of a river, &c.). JN. introitus atque ostium (e. g., portus): janua (house-door). The entrance into a prison, ostium limenque carceris: at the entrance (of a house), in limine or ad limen adium. All the entrances were closed, omnes introitus erant præclusi (Cæs.). || Opening of a speech, &c., introitus: ingressio: ingressus: exordium: prologus: proœmium. Vid. EXORDIUM.

ENTRANCE-MONEY, *quod ab accedentibus solvi solet or debet. [Kraft says, perhaps pecunia aditialis. Vid. OBS. in INAUGURAL.]

ENTRAP, irretire: laqueis irretire, with any thing, aliquā re or laqueis alicujus rei: aliquem capere or devincire: to have entrapped any body, aliquem irretitum tenere: to be entrapped, in laqueos se inducere: in laqueos cadere or incidere (fall into a trap, properly and figuratively). To try to entrap any body, laqueos ponere or dispendere alicui (properly and figuratively); insidias alicui facere or parare.

ENTREAT, rogare (general term for asking, aliquem aliquid): orare (to beg loudly and earnestly, pray, aliquem aliquid): petere (to try to get by asking, more with reference to the object: rogare, to the person; hence petere aliquid ab aliquo): quæso (I beseech you, denoting an earnest request which claims a kind consent): obsecrare (to beg by all that is sacred: conjure): obtestari (to conjure, calling upon the gods as witnesses): supplicare (to beg on bended knees, alicui pro re): deprecari (to pray earnestly, aliquid, e. g., pacem; also followed by ut or ne; also aliquid ab aliquo; molorum vitam ab aliquo, Cic. also "to beg off"): implorare (to entreat with tears, aliquem for any thing, aliquid): precibus exposcere aliquid (e. g., pacem): omnibus precibus orare et obtestari: omnibus (or infinis) precibus petere (to beg with earnest prayers, &c.): petere, postulare, suppliciter; any body for any thing, aliquid ab aliquo: orare aliquem supplicibus verbis: orare or rogare aliquem suppliciter (all of imploring humbly as a suppliant). JN. rogare atque orare: petere et contendere; orare et obtestari; orare obtestarique: orare atque obsecrare: implorare atque obtestari: precari atque orare; petere ac deprecari. || To entreat any body to do any thing, rogare, orare, &c., ut faciat. To entreat any body earnestly, nay, almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obsecrare aliquem: to entreat any body with the utmost possible earnestness, aliquem ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to entreat any body for any body, deprecari pro aliquo; deprecatore me præbere pro aliquos periculo: to entreat for the life of a criminal, petere vitam nocenti. To entreat the gods, precari a diis; precatione uti; precationem ad deos facere (pray to them). || "I entreat you," inserted parenthetically, quæso, oro, obsecro (also inserted parenthetically). To allow one's self to be entreated (i. e., successfully), precibus alicujus aliquid dare; a se aliquid impetra-

ri pati. || *Treat*, vid. || *Prevail* with, vid.

ENTREATY, preces : rogatus or rogatio : obsecratio : obtestatio : precatio : deprecatio (SYN. in ENTREAT). *Humble entreaties*, humilis deprecatio : *entreaty for pardon on account of anything*, deprecatio aliquid facti. *At any body's entreaty*, aliquid rogatu : aliquo rogante ; ab aliquo rogatus. *Compelled by your earnest entreaties*, coactus tuis assiduis vobis : by earnest entreaties, precando ; precario.

ENTRETY, perhaps prima admissio (after Sen., De Ben., 33, qui in primas et secundas admissiones digeruntur) ; or introitus liminis aliquid (after Sen., De Ben., est proprium superbiæ magno æstimare introitum ac tactum sui liminis) ; or by circumlocution with prior pono gradum intra domum (ibid.). To have the right of entree, *primæ admissionis esse.

ENTREMETS, opusculum (opposed to panis) is perhaps the nearest word.

ENTRUST, permittre : committere (the committens acts in good trust in the power or will of another, whereby he imposes on him a moral responsibility : the permittens acts to get rid of the business himself, whereby he imposes at most only a political or legal responsibility, Dôd.) : credere : concedere (very rare in Cic., never in Quint., common in comedy) : commendare et concedere : mandare, demandare alicui aliquid : aliquid recipere ad aliquid : aliquid alicui delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do one's self) : deponere aliquid apud aliquid (to give any thing to any body in trust). To trust any thing to the faith of any body, fidei aliquid aliquid committere or permittre ; tradere in aliquid fidem aliquid. To entrust any body with the care of my purse, concedere alicui marsupium cum argento (Plaut.) : with the care of a treasure, thesaurum alicui concedere (Cic.) : with the care of one's safety, life, salutem committere alicui ; caput permittre alicui (Curt.) ; vitam credere alicui (Ter.) ; vitam ac fortunas suas credere alicui (Lucil. ap. Non.) : any body with the care of one's boy, aliquid curæ puerum demandare (Liv.) : any body with a task, munus mandare or dare alicui : with the management of a great and difficult affair, rem magnam atque difficilem committere alicui (Cic.) : with the management, direction, &c., of any thing, alicui rei præcipere aliquid : with the defence of a city, *alicui urbem tuendam dare : to entrust any body with the whole management of a business, totam rem ad aliquid recipere : to entrust one's plans to any body, consilia sua alicui credere : one's secrets, occultata sua alicui credere : to entrust one's honor to any body, existimationem suam committere alicui. Entrusted (to any body's care), creditus, concreditus, commissus, alicui commissus ac commendatus ; creditus et commissus alicui : (if only for a time), fiduciarius (e. g., opera fiduciaria, Herz., Cas., B. C., 2, 17) : depositum (thing deposited).

ENTRY, aditus (approach) : introitus (entrance ; also, figuratively, entry into an office ; e. g., introitus sacerdotii) : ingressio : ingressus (act of entering) : transitio pervia (passage, through houses, &c.) || Name, remark, &c., entered in a book, professio (the public entering of one's name, Liv., or property, Cic.) ; but mostly by circumlocution with nomen (aliquid, &c.) in tabulas or codicem referre. Sometimes nomen will do for entries in a debt-book. Have you made regular entries of your other debts in your ledger ? utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes ? (Cic.) : to make an entry of a debt in a day-book or ledger, nomen in adversaria (day-book), or in codicem accepti et expensi referre. There is no entry of that, id nusquam est (Cic.) : there is no entry record of that, ne id quidem scriptum est (Cic. pro Dom., 20, ult.).

ENTWINE, circumplicare circum aliquid : circumvolvi or ac circumvolvitur alicui rei : to entwine with any thing, re-

dimire aliquid re (bind with ribbons, garlands, &c.) : circumvolvare aliquid aliquid re : circumplicare aliquid circum aliquid (twist it round ; e. g., lorum circum aliquid).

ENUCLEATE, enucleare (Cic.) : explicare : enodare : a notion, complicatam notionem evolvere.

ENUMERATE, numerare : dinumerare (distinctly and carefully) : enumerare (in order ; also reasons) : annumerare (count out to a person). To enumerate any body's numerous faults, multa vitia in aliquid colligere.

ENVELOPE, involvere ; with any thing, in aliquid re : amicare aliquid re (e. g., chartâ, Hor.) : circumvolvare aliquid aliquid re : velare : tegere. To envelope a fault in fair words, vitium obvolvare verbis decoris (Hor.).

ENVENOM, venenis tingere (e. g., tela, Plin.) : veneno imbure (Sal., Cat., 11, 3) : quasi venenis malis imbure (after ea [avaritia] quasi venenis malis imbuta).

ENVIABLE, dignus, qui invidetur ; invidendus († Hor.). Sometimes fortunatus : beatus.

ENVIER, invidens or invidus : lividus : obtractor : malignus (SYN. in ENVY). Obs. fem. invida, &c., obtractrix.

ENVIOUS, invidus : invidens : lividus : alienis incrementis inimicus : malignus [vid. ENVY, s.]. To be envious, invidere : livere ; of any body, alicui invidere ; of any thing, aliquid invidere [vid. ENVY, v.] ; aliquid incrementis esse inimicum : people are envious of me, invidetur mihi (ego invidetur, only Hor.) ; in invidia sum.

ENVIOUSLY, cum invidia († not invidiose) : maligne.

ENVIRON. Vid. SURROUND.

ENVIRONS, loca, quæ circumjacent. The environs of a place, quæ loco circumquærent : quæ circa locum sunt : qui (quæ) circa est : the environs of a town, loca urbem ambientia : urbi propinqua loca : the environs of the town are very beautiful, urbs in regione amœnissimâ sita est : in the environs of, circa or circum quod : living in the environs of, qui circa habitant.

ENVOY, legatus (ambassador) : nunci-
us (messenger). Vid. AMBASSADOR.

ENVY, v., invidere alicui. To envy any body a little, subinvidere alicui aliquid (Hor., Sat., 1, 6, 49, invidere alicui honorem), but mostly invidere alicui rei aliquid ; e. g., Liv., 38, 47, nullius equidem invidere honorem, os in English, "I envy no man's honor." invidere alicui alicuius rei is a Greek construction, Hor., Sat., 2, 6, 83 : invidere alicui aliquid re is post-classical, Quint., 9, 3, 1 : in aliquid tibi invidere : quod, Cic., Flacc., 20, 76, is to be explained, "in aliquid re tibi hoc invidere, quod." I am envied, invidetur mihi (invidetur only, Hor., A. P., 56) ; in invidia sum ; invidia sum ; invidia premor ; ex invidia laboro : to be envied by every body, ab omnibus ventis invidere circumflari. To cause any body to be envied, aliquid invidiam facere, confare or excitare (both of persons and things). To cause any body to be envied by any thing, aliquid re vocare aliquid in invidiam.

ENVY, s., invidia (denotes looking askance, as a sign that a man regards something to another, from moral or immoral motives, not always, though pre-eminently from self-love, like *bravado*). It denotes envy, either actively or passively : livor (the self-tormenting envy, which poisons the whole soul, and deprives the body itself of its fresh healthy color) : invidentia (a new term of Cicero's for the envy which a man harbors). As he met with no followers, nor even used the term commonly himself, it should be avoided : malignitas (as an habitual quality and disposition, in opposition to goodness of heart) : obtractio (aportoria, envy showing itself in action, by trying to injure the person envied, especially by running him down, &c.) : dx. obtractio invidiæque : obtractio et livor : livor atque malignitas : malignitas et livor. From envy, propter invidiam ; invidia : invidia incensus. To be an object of envy, invidiam habere ; in invidiam venire ; in invidia esse (of persons and

things) : to excite any body's envy, aliquid esse invidiam (of persons).

EPACT, epactæ (ἐπᾶκτα ἡμέραι, Isid., 6, 17, extr.).

EPAULET, perhaps humerale (though this was some covering of the shoulder, Paul., Dig., 49, 14, 16).

EPHEMERAL, unius diei : quod unum tantum diem vivit.

EPHEMERIS, ephemeris (Cic. and Nep.).

EPIC, epicus : herous : heroicus (e. g., verse, poetry, &c.). An epic poet, poeta epicus. Epic poets, epic.

EPICUREAN, Epicureus. || IMPROPR. Epicureus : luxuriosus : delicatus. A Epicurean, Epicureus (properly and improperly) : qui cum Epicuro sentit or facit : homo delicatus or luxuriosus : homo voluptuarius ; or qui omnia voluptate metitur, or ad voluptatem refert.

EPIDEMIC, qui (quæ, quod) vulgo ingruit. An epidemic, *morbis epidemici (as a medical technical term) ; *morbis late vagans : pestilential. Vid. PESTILENCE.

EPIDERMIS, epidermis (technical term).

EPIGRAM, epigramma, -atis.

EPIGRAMMATIC, epigrammaticus.

EPIGRAMMATICALLY, in modum epigrammaticæ : acute.

EPIGRAMMATIST, qui epigrammata scribit : epigrammarius (Vopisc., Florian., 3 : Saturn., 7).

EPILEPSY, morbus comitalis : vitium comitale : epilepsia (late). To have a fit of epilepsy, morbo comitali corripitur : morbus major (Cels., 3, 23) : morbus caducus (Appul., Æmil. Mar., Isid.), morbus sacer (Cæl. Aurel. Tard.) : valetudo major (Just.).

EPILEPTIC, *epilepticus. A person subject to epileptic fits, homo caducus (Firm., Math., 3, 6, No. 8) : *morbo comitali tentatus, vexatus. To have an epileptic fit, morbo comitali corripitur.

EPILOGUE (end of a speech), conclusio : peroratio : epilōgus (Cic.).

EPIPHANY, feriarum dies, quem celebrantes mense Januario Christiani Epiphania dicant (Amian., 21, 2).

EPISCOPAL, episcopalis (Eccl.).

EPISCOPATE, episcopatus (Eccl.).

EPISODE, embolium (Cic. ad Quint. Fr., 3, 1, extr., in Greek characters ; but Latin, Cic., Sect., 45) : excursus, or digressus, or digressio (vid. Plin. Ep., 5, 6, 43 ; Quint., 10, 1, 49) ; that you would separate this episode of my consulship from your continuous history, ut a continentibus scriptis, in quibus perpetuum rerum gestarum historiam complectis, severas hæc quasi fabularum rerum eventorumque meorum. To introduce any thing as an episode in a speech, aliquid includere or inserere orationi sue.

EPISTLE, epistola [vid. LETTER]. || "The Epistle" (in the Liturgy), *lectio epistolæ.

EPISTOLARY, mostly by the gentive, epistolarius (epistolæ, Gell.) ; epistolaria, Aug. Epistolary correspondence, commercium epistolarium : literæ remittendæ atque accipendæ : literarum sermo. An active epistolary correspondence, literarum crebritis : literarum frequentia. To have an epistolary correspondence with any body, *epistolarium commercium habere cum aliquo ; colloqui cum aliquo per literas.

EPITAPH, carmen or elogium in sepulchro incisum : versus (e. g., scnari) in sepulchro incisum († not epitaphium).

EPITHALAMIUM, carmen nuptiale : epithalamium (Quint., Treb. Poll.) : nuptial song in chorus before the bride-chamber, thalamus ; whereas the hymeneus was sung as the bride was conducted to her future home.

EPITHET, appositum : epitheton (technical term, Quint.).

EPIPHONE, epitomo : summarium ; and (late) breviarum (in Seneca's time).

EPIPTOMIZE, aliquid in angustum, or in epitomen, cogere : † epitomare (very late).

EPIPTOMIZER, qui aliquid in angustum cogit or in epitomen cogit. The epi-

omiser of a voluminous work, qui auctorem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribit.

EPITRITE, epitritus (pes), *Gramm.*
EPOCH, *era* (late Latin technical term, *Isid.*, 5, 36): *epocha (as a technical term). Sometimes tempus, aetas, may serve.

EPOPEE, carmen epicum: poema epicum.

EPULATION, epulatio (Col.). Vid. BANQUET.

EQUABILITY, æqualitas (Cic.).

EQUABLE, æqualis.

EQUALLY, æqualiter.

EQUAL, s. An equal, par (opposed to superior or inferior).

EQUAL, æquus (of persons and things that are equally balanced; also having the component parts alike; opposed to varius, Cic., *Verr.*, 5, 49): par (like some other thing, and composed of the same material with it; opposed to superior and inferior. In æquo marte is where the battle between two parties is considered as a whole; in pari marte is where the fortune of one party is set against that of the other. It denotes similarity with respect to magnitude, power, and value; or equality and proportion with regard to number, like *taos*): æqualis equal in interior qualities, age, rank, worth, like *ὅμοιος*): parilis (nearly like, as a middle step between par and similis): compar (mutually equal). Sometimes similis, idem, geminus, as in par est avaritia, similis improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia. JN. æquus et par; æqualis et par; par et æqualis; par et similis; par atque idem; par atque unus. Equal intervals, intervalla æqualia (absolutely equal), intervalla paria (proportionately equal; standing in the same proportion to each other; *Hirt.*, B. Afr., 59; *Caes.*, B. G., 1, 51; 7, 23). Equal to one another, inter se æquales. Not equal, dispar; impar [SYN. in UNEQUAL]. Equal rights, iura paria; jus æquum et par (jus æquabile relates to the equal administration of the law). To possess equal rights with the citizens, æquo et pari jure cum civibus vivere. To divide into twelve equal parts, in duodecim partes æqualiter dividere: of equal strength with any body, par alicui; non inferior alicui. My equals, æqui et pares (in rank, power, &c.); homines mei similes, or homines nostræ farinæ (the latter in *Persius*; such men as I am); homines mei ordinis (of my station). To have no equal in any thing, aliquā re parem habere neminem: omnibus antecedere aliquā re: omnes antecedere (præcedere, &c.) aliquā re. Not to endure an equal, neminem seum dignitate exæquare velle. Equal proportions (in prescriptions), parodus (e. g., ejus emplastrum et mellis, *Cels.*). A and B must be mixed in equal proportions, par modus rati A et B miscendus est (*Cels.*).

EQUALITY, æquitas: æqualitas (equality): æqualitas (uniformity): æquatio (act of equalizing; hence always with the genitive of that, of which there is an equality). Equality of rights, æqualitas juris: jus æquabile (as equally divided among several; hence, equality of rights in a state, *isovoiia*): æquatio juris (the equalization of rights for the first time). Political equality, *æqua civitatis conditio (æqua conditio, Cic., *Verr.*, 2, 72, 177): to preserve political equality in a state, providere, ne æqua civitatis conditio turbetur (after *Sen.*, *N. Quæst.*, 3, 10, 3). To lie on a footing of equality with any body, ex pari or ex æquo vivere cum aliquo.

EQUALIZATION, æquatio (e. g., bonorum juris): exæquatio.

EQUALIZE, æquare: exæquare. Money equalizes all ranks, pecunia omnium dignitatem exæquat: that the labor of the soldiers and their commander might be equalized, ut militibus exæquatus cum imperatore labor esset.

EQUALLY, æque (equally; one like the other): æqualiter (like; in equal degree): æqualiter (in a uniform manner): pariter (in like manner; in the same relation). JN. pariter æqualiterque. Equally great, æquā magnitudine: equally long, æque longus; æquā longitudine.

EQUANIMITY, æquus animus: æqui-

tas animi (Cic.) but æquanimitas quite unclassical): constantia (from firmness of character). The æquanimity which one preserves in his whole life, æqualitas in omni vitā, et idem semper vultus, eadem frons (Cic.); also æqualitas universæ vitæ. With æquanimity, æquo animo: patienter.

EQUANIMOUS, æquo animo præditus: sibi constans.

EQUATION, æquatio: exæquatio. Arithmetical equation, *æquatio arithmetica (technical term).

EQUATOR, circulus æquinoctialis (*Varr.*, L. L. 9, 18, § 24; *Sen.*, *Quint.*).

EQURRY, equiso (vid. *Val. Max.*, 7, 3, 2, extr.).

EQUESTRIAN, eques (on horseback). An equestrian statue, statua equestris. || Skilled in horsemanship, equitandi peritus: equo habilis. To be a good equestrian, equo habilem esse; optime equis uti; equitandi peritissimum esse. || Relating to the order of equites at Rome, equester. The equestrian rank, dignitas equestris: locus equester (ordo equester = the equites as a body). || Lit. has once equestris as masculine.

EQUILANGULAR, angulis æquis or paribus.

EQUIDISTANCE, æquilatio (e. g., of parallel lines, *Vitr.*).

EQUIDISTANT, pari intervallo. Equidistant from each other, æquis or paribus intervallis distantes inter se (for difference between æquus and par, cf. *EQAL*). || Equidistans (*Capell.*).

EQUILATERAL, æquis lateribus. To describe an equilateral triangle on a given line, datā lineā triangulum æquis lateribus constituere (*Quint.*): æquilatulus (*Censor.*): æquilaterus (*Marc. Capell.*, and *Firmic. Math.*): æquilatus, eris (*Judson.*, *Griph.*, 41): *ισοπλευρος* (*ισοπλευρος*, *Aus.*, *Præf.* ad *Idyll.*, 13).

EQUILIBRIUM, momentum par (*Geoponica*; vid. *Col.*, 3, 12, 4) [not æqualitas, which is a translation by Cicero of *ισορροπία*, not æquilibrium. Vid. *Lat. Dict.*: æquilibrium, equality of weight, *Varr.*]. Standing in equilibrium, pari momento or suis ponderibus libratus; paribus examinatus ponderibus: to be in equilibrium, to produce an equilibrium, pari pondere parem pensionem perficere: to preserve an equilibrium, to be in equilibrium, sua momenta sustentare (vid. *Kühner* ad *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, p. 89): suā vi et suo nutu teneri: suis ponderibus librari: to place any thing in a state of equilibrium, aliquid, velut in ponderibus constitutum, examinare (*Sen.*, *N. Quæst.*, 3, 10, 3): the equilibrium of any thing is destroyed, portio unius æquitas turbatur (*Sen.*, *ib.*): to lose one's equilibrium, labi. || IMPROPER, æquitas (equality): æqualitas (equilibrium of the powers of nature = *ισορροπία*, æqualis tributio, Cic.): political equilibrium, *æqua civium conditio. To preserve the equilibrium of parties in a state, providere, ne æqua civitatis conditio turbetur (after *Sen.*, *N. Quæst.*, 3, 10, 3): to restore the equilibrium of any thing, dissipatas alicuius rei partes rursus in suum locum cogere (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 3, 36, 78).

EQUINOCTIAL, æquinoctialis (*Varr.*, *Plin.*, *Sen.*). An æquinoctial tide, æquinoctialis aestus (*Sen.*).

EQUINOX, æquinoctium (Cic.): æquinoctiale tempus: æquinoctiales horæ. The vernal æquinox, æquinoctium vernal: the autumnal æquinox, æquinoctium autumnale.

EQUIP, armare (with arms or other instruments): instruere (to furnish with): ornare: adornare: exornare (to fit out fully; implying a liberal expenditure; *κοσμεῖν*, *ἐκκοσμεῖν*). JN. ornare atque instruere: exornare atque instruere: comparare (to provide with zeal and care). To equip soldiers, milites armare, armis instruere; militibus arma dare: to equip troops with every thing necessary, copias omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere: to equip ships, naves armare, instruere, ornare, adornare; a fleet, classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare: to equip a fleet in a short time, celeriter classem efficere. || Clothe, vid.

EQUIPAGE. || Furniture of a mil-

itary man, instrumentum militare: militaris suppellex (field equipage of a single officer): equus tabernaculumque et omne aliud instrumentum militare (his horse, tent, camp, furniture, &c.). || Furniture of a body of troops, an army, &c., belli instrumentum et apparatus: omnia, quæ ad belli usum pertinent (general term): impedimentum (the baggage of the army; opposed to sarcina, that of a single soldier; vasa, orum, were his camp furniture, for cooking his victuals, &c.). || Carriage and horses, carpentem et equi (vid. *CARRIAGE*). || Attendance, retinere, ministerium, or plural, ministeria (*Silvæ* Age): famuli: ministri: comitatus: assecutio: stipatio SYN. IN ATTENDANCE.

EQUIPMENT, armatus, ūs (as action: no instance can be produced of instructio in this sense): arma (plural): armatura (the instruments with which any thing is equipped): armamenta (plural): instrumenta navalia (instruments with which a ship is equipped).

EQUIPOISE. Vid. *EQUILIBRIUM*.

EQUIPOLLENT. Vid. *EQUIVALENT*.

EQUIPONDERANCE, æquipondium: momentum par (*Geoponica*).

EQUITABLE, æquus. [Vid. *JEST*.] || Impartial, æquus: incorruptus. JN. incorruptus atque integer: studio et irā vacuus: tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinat. Vid. *IMPARTIAL*.

EQUITABLY, juste: jure (vid. *JUSTLY*). Sometimes sine amore et sine cupiditate: sine irā et studio: incorrupte: integre. Vid. *IMPARTIALLY*.

EQUITY, æquitas: justitia (SYN. in *JUSTICE*, vid.). moderatio: liberalitas (moderation in thinking, judging, &c.). According to equity, ex æquo: sicut æquum est: ut par est: to judge according to equity, ex æquo et bono judicare: against all equity, contra fas: contra quam fas est: against all justice and equity, contra jus fasque: to pervert the equity of any thing, æquitatem alicuius rei perspicere. To judge according to equity, integre, incorrupte judicare.

EQUIVALENT, idem valens: ejusdem pretii. To be equivalent, tantundem valere (vid. *TO EQUAL*). An equivalent, res ejusdem pretii (not valoris). To give any body an equivalent, compensare alicui aliquid (Cic.).

EQUIVOCAL, ambiguus (e. g., responsum: verba: and, figuratively, ingenium, fides): dubius: dubius et quasi duplex (e. g., verba dubia et quasi duplicia, equivocal words): anceps (e. g., oraculum, responsum): flexilocus: flexilocus et obscurus (e. g., oraculum, Cic.). An equivocal saying, ex ambiguo dictum: a man of equivocal character, homo ambigui ingenii or ambigua fide: to give an equivocal answer, nihil certi respondere; ambigue respondere.

EQUIVOCALLY, ambigue (e. g., scribere, dicere): ex ambiguo (e. g., dictum).

EQUIVOCALNESS, ambiguitas (e. g., verborum): amphibolia (*ἀμφιβολία* in rhetoric).

EQUIVOCATE, nihil certi respondere: ambigue respondere: ambigue dicere.

EQUIVOCATION, sermo ambiguus. Without equivocation, relictis ambiguitatibus.

ERA, *era* (late Latin, *Isidor.*, *Orig.*): tempus: ætas. Before the Christian era, ante Christianum natum.

ERADICATE. || PROPE. [Vid. *ROOT* CP.]. || IMPROPER, radicatus tollere atque extrahere aliquid (Cic.): omnes alicuius rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus: omnes alicuius rei stirpes efcere: aliquid funditus tollere. JN. exstirpare et funditus tollere: from any body's mind, radicatus extrahere aliquid ex animo (e. g., religionem ex animis hominum, Cic.); radicatus excutere aliquid alicui (Cic.); aliquid excutere ex animo (e. g., humanitatem, Cic.). || ERADICARE præclassical, and once in *Varro*.

ERADICATION, exstirpation (Cic., properly): extinctio: excidium (annihilation).

ERASE, extinguere: delere: inducere (inducere, especially of erasing whole passages with the inverted stylus): litura tol-

lere or corrigere (to correct a mistake, mendu scripturæ, with the stylus): interlinere (to erase with a line through the word, &c., to be altered): expungere (erase with dots): radere, eradere (by erasure): exsculpere (with the graving-tool). He completely erased what he had written, quæ scripserat, ex plane extinxit (Cic.). || **IMPROPR.**, extinguere: delere.

ERASURE, litura (the smearing over a wax tablet).

ERE. Vid. **BEFORE**.

ERE-LONG. Vid. **SOON**.

ERE-NOW, jam (already): antea, antehac.

ERE-WHILE, olim: quondam: antea, antehac: quodam tempore (e. g., oppida quodam tempore florentissima). **SYN.** in **FORMERLY**.

EREBUS, Erebus.

ERECT. || **PROPR.**, excitare (e. g., a monument, a tower): educere (to raise to a great height; e. g., Pyramids): statuere: constituere (to place, &c.): a column, trophy, tent, &c.): extruere (build up; a monument, &c.). || **IMPROPR.**, Erect myself into (e. g., "to erect myself into a judge"): to erect one's self into a tyrant, tyrannidem, or dominatum, or principatum occupare: into a king, regnum occupare or sibi vindicare: into an umpire, * arbitrum se offerre: * arbitri partes sibi sumere: into a judge, * iudicis partes sibi sumere. || To found, constituere: condere: to erect a commonwealth that will last, diturnum rempublicum serere (Cicero): constituere rempublicam, quæ possit esse diturna [vid. TO FOUND]: to erect a college, school, &c., * collegium, gymnasium instituere.

ERECT, adj., rectus: erectus: celsus et erectus. To place erect, erigere: to stand erect, rectum assistere: to walk erect, erectum vadere, incedere: one who can not walk erect, quem femora destitunt: to keep erect, sustinere: sustentare: to keep one's self erect, se sustinere (also figuratively), or (if one is in danger of falling) se a lapsu sustinere.

ERECTION. || **Act of raising**, exstructio: edificatio (the building of any thing): ductus muri (building of a wall): constitutio (foundation). || **State of being erected**, erectio (e. g., tignorum). || **Elevation of the mind**, exaltatio, or exaggeratio animi. || **Act of raising**, incitatio: concitatio. || **A building**, vid.

ERECTLY, by circumlocution. To walk erectly, erectum vadere, incedere: "Erecte is late for 'in a spirited manner.'" &c. (e. g., iudicare, loqui).

ERECTNESS, status celsus et erectus: erectio (e. g., erectio firma corporis, Virg.).

ERECTOR, by circumlocution with qui edificat, &c.

EREMITE, homo solitarius: eremita: anachoreta (Eccl.). Vid. **HERMIT**.

ERMINE, mus silvestris (general term for ermines, badgers, &c.): * mustela erminia (Linn.). || **The fur so called**, * pellis muris silvestris or mustelæ erminie. An ermine robe, indumentum ex pellibus murium silvestrium consarcinatum (Ammian.). To be clothed in ermine, torgis murium silvestrium indutum esse (Sen. Ep., 90, 14).

ERMINED, torgis murium silvestrium indutus (Sen. Ep., 90, 14).

EROGATION, erogatio (e. g., pecunie, Cic.).

EROSION, erosio (Plin.).

EROTIC, amatorius (eroticus, Gell.).

ERR. || **Wander**, errare: vagari: palari [SYN. in WANDER]. Jn. vagari et errare. || To miss the right way, errare: to err from, aberrare (unintentionally and ignorantly): discedere ab aliquâ re [vid. DEVIATE]. || **Mistake**, errare: per errorem labi or labi only (to commit a small mistake): in errore versari: errore captum esse (to be in error): peccare (to sin, blunder, &c., from mistake, &c.). To err grievously, vehementer or valde errare: totâ re errare (Ter.) or falli [?]. toto cælo errare late, should not be used, according to Krebs, without a quod aiunt: longe or procul errare: probe or diligenter errare (in the conversational

language of comedy; || **Not egregie errare**: you err in this single point, in hoc uno erras: a man can not err, errari nullo pacto potest. I think I shall not err, &c., haud, ut opinor, erravero: with these rules you can not err, hæc præcepta errare non patiuntur: if I do not err, nisi fallor, uisi animus (me) fallit: nisi quid me fallit or fecerit.

ERRABLE, qui errare, &c., potest.

ERRABLENESS, circumlocution by errare or in errorem labi posse.

ERRAND, mandat: negotium [SYN. in COMMISSION]: to do an errand, mandat exsequi, persequi, conficere, perficere, peragere: to do an errand in the most careful manner, mandatum exhaurire: in a careless manner, negligentem rem mandatam gerere: to tell any body to do an errand, negotium alicui dare or mandare: negotii alicui alicui dare (Ter.): mandare alicui alicui: to be ordered to do an errand by any body, mandatam datur mihi ab aliquo: alicui facere jussum esse ab aliquo: to do any body's errand willingly, * mandatam alicuius lubenter peragere (Wyttenbach).

ERRANT, vagus: errabundus. Erro in Plin.

ERRATIC, erraticus (Varr. ap. Gell.): stellæ: homo. Delos, Or.; especially of plants, cucumis, &c.: vitis serpens multiplex lapsu et erratico, Cic.).

ERRATUM, * mendum typographicum: * erratum typographicum (so Cic., Att., 6, 1, 7, erratum fabrilis: error, post-Augustin in this sense, Quint., 1, 5, 47): * peccatum typographi (so pauci verbis tria magna peccata, Cic.): * vitium typographicum (gross blunder: vid. Quint., 1, 5, 5, sgg.). A book in which there are many errata, * liber mendosus or mendose descriptus: a book that is free from errata, * liber emendate descriptus or ab omnibus emendat purns.

ERRONEOUS, falsus: mostly by error with genitive. An erroneous opinion, opinio error (Cic., Off., 1, 5): opinio falsa. * Erroneus very late. In Col., 7, 12, 5, for erronei canes, Ruhnken reads erronei canes.

ERRONEOUSLY, per errorem (by mistake): perperam (opposed to recte): falso (opposed to vere or vero).

ERRONEOUSNESS, vanitas (emptiness): but mostly by circumlocution, to prove the erroneousness of an opinion, aliquod falsum esse probare.

ERROR, error: erratum (the latter, "an error"): lapsus (a slip): peccatum (a blunder committed; also, a mistake in grammar, &c.): fraus (an error into which we are led by others; a deceit practiced upon us): opinio error: opinio falsa (an erroneous opinion). To commit an error, errare: peccare: to fall into an (involuntary) error, per errorem labi: to be in error, in errore esse or versari: errore captum esse: errore vagari, or (stronger) in magno errore versari: to acknowledge one's error, erratum suum agnoscere: to lead any body into error, aliquem in errorem inducere or conjicere: aliquem in fraudem impellere: aliquem inducere, ut erret (also of things). You see how much of error is at the bottom of all this, vides, quanto hæc in errore versentur: it is a great error to believe, &c., in magnis erroribus sunt illi, qui credunt, &c. || **Blunder**, vid. An error of the press. [Vid. ERRATUM.] A clerical error, mendum scripturæ.

ERST. || **First**, vid. || **Once**, formerly, vid.

ERUBESCENCE. || **Redness**, rubor: [erubescencia, late, Tertull.]. || **Act of growing red**, circumlocution by erubescere: or rubor alicui suffunditur (of persons).

ERUBESCENT, subrubër (Cels.): subrubescendus (Cels., Plin.; both = reddish): erubescens (blushing).

ERUCT, rutare (also with accusative of thing eructed): eructare (with accusative of thing eructed).

ERUCTION, rutus: [eructatio late, Appul.]. To cause eructation, rutam gignere, movère, facere.

ERUDITE, eruditus: literis eruditus:

doctus: doctrinâ instructus. Jn. doctus atque eruditus. Vid. **LEARNED**.

ERUDITION, doctrina: eruditio: literæ [Vid. **LEARNING**]. A person of great or extensive erudition, perdoctus: pederuditus: exquisitâ doctrinâ: præclarâ eruditione atque doctrinâ ornatus: in quo sunt plurimæ literæ.

ERUGINOUS, æruginosus (Sen.).

ERUPTION, eruptio (e. g., of Etna; also, hostile incursion, sally): initium: principium (beginning, e. g., of a war). On the eruption of the war, bello eruptente: bello exorto. || **Incursion**, invasio, vid. || **Breaking out**, scabies (general term): lepra (leprosy): mentâgra, mentigo (on the chin): eruptio capitis: porrigo (on the head): pustule (heat-spots, pustules). To be covered with an eruption, scabies, pustulis, &c., infici.

ERUPTIVE, by circumlocution. To have an eruptive disorder, scabie infici: scabrum fieri: scabies invadit corpus (Col.). To be covered with an eruptive disorder, totum corpus invadit scabies, or invadunt pustule: pustulæ toto corpore surgunt (after Mart.).

ERYSPELAS, erysipêlas, -âtis (ἐρυσίπελας).

ESCALADE, * scalæ muris admotæ, or scalæ only, or circumlocution by scalas mœnibus admovère or applicare: scalis muros aggredi or ascendere: postis scalis muros ascendere (Cæsar). To take a city by escalade, * oppidum scalis (admotis) capere: to endeavor to take a city by escalade, scalas origi jubere (Tac.): scalis (or postis scalis) muros ascendere or aggredi.

ESCALOP, pecten: pectunculus (diminutive).

ESCAPE, evadere: elabi (slip away, e. g., ex proelio; e manibus alicuius: custodie, Tac.): subterfugere (escape by some shift; poem, periculum, Cic.): effugere (fly away): expeditæ se (to set one's self free, ab or ex aliquâ re; seldom aliquâ re): from (= out of) any thing, effugere ex (de ab) aliquâ re: from any thing (= avoid by flight), effugere aliquod (not alicui rei): from a crowd, expeditæ se ex turbâ (Ter.): from all occupation, expeditæ se ab omni occupatione (Cic.): from a person, effugere aliquem, or de alicuius manibus: alicui or e (de) alicuius manibus elabi: alicuius manibus evadere: from the city, ex urbe elabi: oppido evadere: from a wreck by swimming, e naufragio enatare (Virg., 6, præf. 1); also, in terram evadere (Liv.): from a danger, periculo evadere. || **Avoid**, fugere: defugere: declinare: vitare. **SYN.** in **AVOID**.

ESCAPE, s., fuga: effugium: aberratio (e. g., a dolore, molestias, Cic.). To make one's escape from prison, custodiae or vinculis elabi: from the city, urbe elabi. To make one's escape by flight, fugâ se subtrahere (scelly); ex fugâ evadere; fugâ se eripere. To assist a man's escape by giving him money, alicuius fugam pecuniâ sublevare: to have no other escape from, aliam aberrationem ab aliquâ re nullam habere (Cic.).

ESCHALOT, * allium ascalanicum (Linn.).

ESCHEAT, s., devolutio (technical term). Escheats, caduca bona: caducæ hæreditates (in Jurisconsulti), that is caducæ which falls away, as it were, from the intended heir; e. g., because he has no children, either to the other heirs, or, in default of such, to the emperor's priory purse, fiscus): bona vacantia (Inst. Just., 2, 6, 4).

ESCHEAT, v., caducum esse (absolutely): to any body, cedere alicui (general term), or * possessione vacuâ (Just.) cedere alicui.

ESCHIEW, fugere: defugere: declinare: vitare: renuñciare (alicui rei, to renounce: e. g., ostrictis in omnem vitam).

ESCORT, s., præsidium (as a protection): custodia (as a guard). Jn. custodia ac præsidium: with an escort, cum præsidio: cum custodiis: with an escort of Macedonians, prosequentibus Macedonibus: to give any body an escort, præsidium alicui dare. To send any body any where with an escort, præsidio dato, or cum custodiis aliquem mittere aliqua

ESCORT, *v.*, presidio esse alicui: custodia esse alicui (*SYN.* in ESCORT, *s.*: prosequi aliquem (as a mark of respect).

ESCULETE. *VID.* EMBLE.
ESCUTCHEON, insigne generis (after Cic., *Sull.*, 31, 88), or insigne only (as general term). To be recognized or known by his escutcheon, ex insigni agnoscere (*Cas.*, B. C. 2, 6, of the admiral's flag).

ESOTERIC, quod *ἐσωτερικόν* appellamus, appellat, &c. (after quod *ἐσωτερικόν* appellat, Cic., *Fin.* 5, 5, 12; *Isotepicós*, *Luc.* vii. *Aud.*, 27): intrinsecus auscultantibus accommodatus (after Sen. Ep., 33, 6); also, occultus or occultior: arcanus: reconditus. *THE* esoteric doctrines of, alicujus, &c., (tamquam) mysteria (e. g., rictorum, Cic.): to declare or reveal any body's esoteric doctrines, alicujus (tamquam) mysteria enunciare.

ESPALIER, arbor adminiculata o jugata, or adminiculata jugataque: to train espaliers, palare et alligare arbores.

ESPECIAL, præcipuus (as distinguished before others; opposed to communis, &c.): maximus: vel maximus (the greatest). *ESPECIAL* care, antiquissima cura (e. g., navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, Cic.). It was his *especial* care to, &c., nihil antiquius habuit (Cic.), duxit (Suet.), quam ut, &c.; longe antiquissimum ratus est, &c., with infinitive (*LIT.*): an especial affection for any body, præcipuus quidam amor in aliquem: to be an especial favorite with any body, in magnâ esse gratiâ apud aliquem; gratiosum or gratiosissimum esse apud aliquem; esse in sinu alicujus (in familiar style, Cic.); in oculis esse alicui or alicujus (Cic.); or aliquis me fert in oculis (Cic.). Therefore, I am an especial favorite with the publicans, itaque publicanis in oculis sumus (Cic.).

ESPECIALLY, imprimis (refers to a distinction possessed in common with others, and in as high a degree as by the first among them: it is added to adjectives and adverbs; may follow its word [vir magnus imprimis, Cic.], or have one interposed [id—imprimis ego memorabile, &c.]; it may be joined to a superlative [vehicrit Krüz denies, Pr. Introd., ii., 829]; and also gives prominence to a single word or action): præcipue (from præ and capere, refers to a distinction one possesses before and over others; nearly—"particularly," opposed to communiter, communis. Hence, of what belongs especially to the individual, and not to most men or all men, &c. It is properly used with verbs; sometimes, like præsertim, to give prominence to one word or notion): præsertim (præ, before; serere, to connect: it denotes that what is said applies in an especial degree to one case; it often, therefore, introduces an especial condition or case, præsertim quum; quum præsertim; præsertim si. It can not stand with the principal verb of the sentence [Idem virtus est præsertim, but præcipue, colenda], except when, after the general statement, it adds a case to which it particularly applies [e. g., ego tibi vi, hac præsertim imbecillitate magistratum, præstare non possum: deforme est de se ipso prædicare, falsa præsertim]: maxime (does not contain a comparison with others, but strengthens the predicate itself. A specially, but also B, maxime A, sed et B: especially because, maxime quod: especially if, maxime si, quod, &c.). *ESPECIALLY*, of what is to be done, especially on a certain condition: e. g., scribe aliquid, et maxime si Pompeius, &c., Cic.): potissimum (by preference to all others). Perhaps it may help the pupil to tell him that præcipue should be taken to express a higher degree than is common, &c.; præsertim, to define more particularly the case to which what has been said applies especially; it does not, therefore, go with verbs (not præsertim florere, but præcipue); maxime, to make a general statement apply with the most force to a particular case: Imprimis occurs more than eleven times in Cicero; not twice only, as Stürenburg maintained. Especially if, præsertim si; maxime si (*VID.* under maxime, above). *NEC* præcipue si or quum). A,

and especially B, quum A, tum imprimis B; quum or tum A, tum maxime B; ut A, tum maxime B (*rare. Cic.*): especially because, maxime quod. But especially, præsertim or imprimis autem (not præsertim vero or autem). And especially, imprimis; et præsertim; maxime quod. Maxime is often strengthened by vel (e. g., hoc uno præstantius vel maxime feris, quod, &c.).

ESPLANADE. *THE* "The void space between the glacis and the first houses of the town," quiddid herbidit terreni est or erat extra murum (*Lic.* 23, 19, 14, as it usually is a grassy slope); locus æquus: planum (*Sall.*, as levelled space). *Grass-plot*, locus herbidus or (*Hor.*) herbosus.

ESPOUSAL. *THE* Act of espousing [*VID.* ESPOUSALS]. *THE* Act of embracing a cause, defensio: patrocinium: propugnatio; or by circumlocution. *VID.* "TO ESPOUSE A CAUSE."

ESPOUSALS, sponsalia. To celebrate the espousals, sponsalia facere or rite facere. The day of espousals, sponsals dies (*Varr.*); dies sponsaliorum (*Suet.*, Oct., 25): the time of any body's espousals, tempus sponsium (or sponsam) habendi. The feast given on the occasion was cena sponsalium (*Plin.*, 9, 35, 58).

ESPOUSE. *THE* PROPRA. To betroth to; betroth one's self to [*VID.* BETROTH]. *TO* marry, *VID.* *IMPROPR.* To embrace (an opinion, cause, &c.). To embrace an opinion [*VID.* EMBRACE (end)]: to espouse a cause, (1) = join a political party [*VID.* "TO EMBRACE A CAUSE." (2) = to undertake its defence, patrocinium alicujus or alicujus rei suscipere; alicui or alicui rei patrocinari: propugnare pro re. JN. defendere et propugnare.

ESPY. *VID.* (1) TO DESCRY; and for SYN. TO SEE: (2) TO SPY.

ESQUIRE, armiger (of a knight; also as technical term for the English Esq.).

ESQUIRE, *v.*, comitari aliquem: inter comes aliquis aspicere, &c.

ESSAY, *v.* *VID.* ATTEMPT, TRY.

ESSAY, *s.* *THE* Attempt, trial, *VID.* *THE* Short treatise, *VID.* *THE* Assay (of metals), *VID.*

ESSENCE, vis: natura: proprietas: natura atque vis: vis et natura: natura propria alicujus rei et vis (Cic.). *THE* Essentia, according to Seneca, was used by Cicero as translation of *οὐσία*, but it is not found in his exant works; Quintilian says, *οὐσία* quam Plautus (al. Flavius) essentiam vocat; neque sane aliud est ejus nomen Latinum; he adds, of ens, essentia: "quæ cur tantopere aspernuntur nihil video, nisi quod iniqui judices adversus nos sumus" (ipsa substantia (post-Augustinus); ipsa substantia. Quint.: reality; opposed to opinio, Paul., Jurisconsulti). *THE* best writers mostly translate "essence" by ipse or verus: the essence of friendship consists in this, vera amicitia in eo versatur: vis amicitia in eo est: to look to the essence of any thing, rem ipsam spectare: to belong to the essence of any thing, alicujus rei proprium esse. *THE* Quintilian has rei substantiæ convenire, to agree with its nature. *ESSENTIAL* oil, "essentia (technical term): liquor tenuissimus: *flor succi (Bau.)." *ODOR*, *VID.*

ESSENTIAL, proprius: in alicujus rei naturâ positus: ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam pertinens: cum re ipsâ or cum rei naturâ conjunctus (belonging to the essence or nature of any thing): necessarius (necessary): gravissimus: magni momenti (very important). *THE* essential point, caput rei (*EST*) cardo rei (*Silber Age*): quod maxime rem causamque continet (Cic.): an essential circumstance or point, res gravissima or magni momenti: an essential cause, prima or præcipua causa: only one point appears to be essential, una res videtur continere causam (Cic.): an essential condition, prima conditio: an essential difference, discrimen in ipsâ rei naturâ positum or ad ipsam rem, or ad rei naturam pertinens: all states are alike in all essential points, eadem omnium civitatum est natura. Not essential

[*VID.* UNESSENTIAL: *THE* substantia (e. g., differentia, Tertull.) belongs to *essentia* Latin. *THE* Essential oils, "essentia, quæ vocantur, olei genera (as technical term)."

ESSENTIALLY, vere: præcipue: imprimis; *naturâ propriâ et vi: generis (in kind) or non gradu sed genere (after non genere sed gradu, de Opt. gen. Or. § 4): to be essentially different, genere differre; ipsâ rei naturâ diversum esse.

ESTABLISH, statuere (to fix firmly, of institutions, laws, &c., jus, jura; omnes partes religionis): constituere (e. g., oppidum; decemviralem potestatem in urbibus: reges in civitate: imperium; res: partes republicas. Also—"to establish by proof" e. g., constituere bona non esse possessa, Cic.): efficere (to make out a point; e. g., efficere, animos esse mortales): firmare, confirmare (to make lasting: an empire, dominion, &c.): stabilire (to give duration or support to; liberty, dominion, &c.): fundare (to ground, lay the foundation of; the safety of the state, one's power, liberty, dominion, &c.): munire (to render safe against external attacks; one's influence, dominion): conglutinare (to glue, as it were, together; i. e., to connect or unite more firmly; friendship, a contract). To establish one in his opinions, animum alicujus confirmare: to establish by proofs, argumentis confirmare; probare: to establish one's self anywhere, certam sedem ad domicilium collocare aliquo loco; domicilium sibi constituere aliquo loco (to take up one's residence anywhere; e. g., Magnesia); concedere aliquo habitatum (e. g., Argos, Nep.); e. g., of an exile quitting his country to reside elsewhere: aliquo loco consistere; locum capere ac presidium ponere, constituere in aliquo loco (to take up a post; of soldiers); aciem, legiones, &c., constituere aliquo loco (of the general). *JUSTIN* has statuere sedes alicubi. To establish one's self as a merchant, mercaturam instituere: to have one's heart established, *immotum stare; also aliquam firmitudinem animi obtinere (Plautus): animum suum or se confirmare. *THE* Established Church, *ea ecclesiæ forma, quæ est a republicâ sanctissimè constituta: cultus deorum ab omnibus fere civibus susceptus (when that assertion is true; after Cic., *Legg.* 1, 23, 60).

ESTABLISH, conditor: conciliator (e. g., pacis): firmator (post-Augustinus, pacis): fundator (e. g., urbis Prænestinae, Virg.). *VID.* FOUNDER.

ESTABLISHMENT, constitutio (e. g., of religious rites, religionum, Cic.): potestatis, Quint.; confirmatio (e. g., perpetue libertatis; also of establishing a point by arguments): conciliatio (of establishing by management of parties, &c.; e. g., gratia); descriptio (establishment by rules, regulating the powers, sphere of action, &c.; e. g., civitatis, magistratuum): oratio (act of ordering, regulandi; e. g., comitorium, Vell.). *THE* establishment of the court of Areopagus is due to Solon, a Soloeus constitutus est Areopagus (Cic.). *AN* establishment, institutum: (a) = School, *VID.* (3) House with body of servants, &c., familia: domus (whole household). To keep a large, a moderate, &c., establishment, uti familiâ optimâ, mediocrî, &c. (Nep., Att., 23, 3; but with reference to Roman manners) to have a splendid establishment (i. e., house, &c.), in primis bene habitare omnibusque optimis rebus uti (Nep., Att., 13, 1). *RATIFICATION*, confirmatio, *VID.*

ESTAFETTE, *cursor unicâ veredi cursura iter conficiens (veredus = a courier's horse, *Cod. Just.*): eques citatus: eques citus. To summon any body by an estafette, propriis literis acire aliquem (Tic.).

ESTATE. *THE* State, *VID.* *THE* Condition, rank, *VID.* *THE* Landed property; usually with a real estate, prædium (sometimes the house on the estate): villa (a country-house; sometimes the estate): fundus (the real estate; usually with a country-house: villa is an architectura), fundus or cœnoma: prædium a juridical term, *Dod.*). An estate in the country, rusticum

prædium: ager: rus (*property, country; opposed to town; then, by metonymy, for "estate in the country"*). *¶* *On the construction of rus, rure, in this sense, vid. Obs. in FARM, s. Estates, agri (fields, landed property); possessiones (possessions, whether land or not).* [Vid. *PROPERTIUM*.] *To lay out money in purchasing a landed estate, pecuniam collocare in solo (Suet., Tib., 48): an estate near a town, propinquum rus (Ter., Eun., 5, 6, 2).* *¶* *The estates of the realm, "ordines imperii."* *¶* *Man's estate, ætas pubes: anni pubertatis (age of puberty); ætas constans, or constans, quæ mediâ dicitur, ætas adulta, firmata, confirmata, corroborata (age of full manly strength).* *To come to man's estate, rostemur fieri: se corroborare; pubertatem ingredi: when he was now corroboravisset, et vir in virum esset (Cic., Cat., II, 6).*

ESTEEM. *¶* *Opinio, judgment, vid. High value, reverential regard.* *Estimatio; observantia; estimatio (æstimatio denotes the estimating, rating, &c., of any thing, or its relative value; and its estimation, dignus, æstimatio aliqua dignus (both Cic., Fin., 8, 13); it approaches the meaning of "high esteem"; but it should not be used generally for the marks of esteem exhibited to any body, which is observantia [= the being attentive to a person]; nor for the esteem in which a person is held by others, which is estimatio): reverentia (reverentia regard): dignatio (opinion) is estimated by desert; porpho, not præ-Augustinus, a favorite word with Tac. and Sueton.; in summâ dignatione alieuius vivere, Just.). To possess or enjoy esteem, alicui habere honor, coli et observari [= to be held in some esteem, esse in numero aliorum et honoris: aliquem numerum obtinere: to be held in very great esteem by any body, longe maximo honore esse apud alique, to have or feel esteem for any one, magni facere (or value highly); Vereri, revereri aliqueum (internal respect, regard); observare, honorare aliqueum; reverentiam adhibere adversus aliqueum; reverentiam alicui (to show outward respect to any one); hence, also, colere et observare aliqueum: to show due esteem for any one, aliqueum prosequi, with or without observantia (outwardly, whether freely or by compulsion). A man held in no esteem, homo sine existimatione (Cic.): the esteem in which you are held, existimatio tua: to be held in high esteem and honor by the people, cum populo et in laude et in gratia eo.*

ESTIMATE. *v., (a) (a person) highly, magni (very highly, maximi) facere: admirari, suscipere (to look up to); admirari, with admiration; suspicere, with a sense of one's own inferiority): vereri: colere: vereri et colere (to feel reverential, heart-felt respect): aliqueum revereri: reverentiam adhibere adversus aliqueum; or præstare alicui (to show reverential respect): aliqueum observare; or observantia colere: (general term, to give outward proofs of one's respect). In observare et colere: colere et observare: observare et diligere: diligere earumque habere (of attachment) not to esteem any body, aliqueum nullo loco putare; aliqueum despicere or despiciere. (3) (A thing) highly, magni or maximo æstimare (*¶* not æstimare only); magni facere, habere, ducere, pendere; est honos alicui rei apud me: diligere (to like, &c., of persons and things; any thing in any body, aliquid in aliqueo); lightly, parvi facere, æstimare; hand magni pendere: not to esteem any thing at all, aliquid nullo loco numerare; æstimare nihil, pro nihilo or nihil (Rams., § 109, Not., 1, d); pro nihilo ducere, putare; nihil, or non floci facere; despicere et pro nihilo putare; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; it all one, juxta æstimare (Sall., Cat., 2, 8): to esteem things equally, or one thing or person as much as another, aliquid alicui rei, or aliqueum alicui, in æquo or parèi ponere; aliquid alicui rei par facere; aliqueum cum aliqueo eodem loco et numero habere: res pari atque eadèmi laude ponere; one more than an-*

other, unum or unam rem alteri præponere, antepondere, or (reversely) postponere, posthabere. *¶* *Consider, deem, vid. To esteem any thing an honor, ducere aliquid gloriæ; to one's self, honori, gloriæ sibi aliquid ducere; a credit, aliquid ducere laudi or ponere in laude (Cic.): a favor, ponere aliquid in beneficio (Cic., Fam., 15, 4, 12). I shall esteem it a favor if you will, mihi gratissimum feceris, si, &c.*

ESTIMATE. *¶* *Valuable, æstimatio dignus or dignandus: æstimandus. ¶* *Deserving esteem or regard, venerandus: venerabilis: honore dignus: observantia dignus: honestus: gravis: bonus: probus, &c. (good). A very estimable person, vir optimus existimatione omnium (of one universally considered so, Hor.); quovis honore dignus (Ter.). So estimabile a person, homo cæ existimatione: *¶* *Estimabilis = "that is liable to be taxed," æstimatio is properly "valuation" (e. g., frumenti, &c.), but from context in æstimatio dignus, æstimandus, &c., has the meaning of "value" when applied to things; e. g., of wisdom, health, &c., Fin., 3, 15, 44.**

ESTIMATE. *s., ¶* *Calculated expense of a work, pecunie conspectus ad totum opus absolvendum (Gell., 19, 10): æstimatio (Vir., præf., 10): rationes operis, antequam instituitur, expeditæ (Vir., præf., lib., 10): to make an estimate, sumus ædificii consummare (Vir., 1, 1, 4). Let architects make a careful estimate, architecti diligenter modum impensarum ratiocinantur explicant (Vir., ib.), or caute sumamque diligentia, antequam instituantur opera, eorum expendant rationes (ib.): that men may get their houses completed for little more than the estimate had prepared to expect, ut homines, &c., ad id, quod præparaverint, seu paulo amplius ædificia expendant (i. e., for little more than what they have got ready to meet the expense with, Vir., ib.): when the whole expense agrees exactly with the estimate, quum ad dictum impensa respondit (Vir., ib.): every architect who contracts for the building of a public work, delivers in an estimate, architectus, quum publicum opus curandum recipit, pollicetur, quancumque ædificii futurum sit (Vir., ib.): to give a copy of the estimate to any body, estimationem tradere alicui (Vir., ib.): to add any thing to the estimate, ad æstimacionem adjicere aliquid (Vir., ib.). *¶* *Calculation, judgment, opinion, &c., vid. A just estimate of his own powers (character, &c.), æqua ac par sui æstimatio (Val., 1, 97).**

ESTIMATE. *v., ¶* *Value, vid. Calculation, compute, vid.*

ESTIMATION. *¶* *Valuation, vid. Calculation, vid. ¶* *Opinion, vid. ¶* *Esteem, vid.*

ESTIMATOR. *Vid. VALUER.*

ESTRADE. *æquata plantities (after aquata agri plantities, Cic., Ver., 2, 4, 48).*

ESTRANGE. *Vid. ALIENATE.*

ESTRANGEMENT. *Vid. ALIENATION.*

ESTUARY. *æstuarium: adjacens mari navigabile stagnum (Plin.).*

ETERNAL. *perpetuus (relatively, with reference to a definite end; that of life, for example): sempiternus (like ætærus, the everlasting, lasting as long as time itself): æternus (like αἰώνιος, the eternal, that which outlasts all time, and will be measured by ages, for tempus est pars quædam æternitatis. The sublime thought of that which is without beginning and end, lies only in æternus, Dicl.): immortal (having a beginning, but no end). Jx. perpetuus et æternus; perpetuus et sempiternus. Eternal snows, nives, quas ne vestas quidem solvit: eternal friendship, perpetua et æterna amicitia: eternal hatred, odium inextinguibile (in aliqueum): to give an eternal duration to any thing, æternitate rem donare.*

ETERNALIZE. *Vid. IMMORTALIZE.*

ETERNALLY. *perpetuo (perpetually, continually); semper (always): nunquam non (never not): to live eternally, in æternum vivere, æternum esse, sempiternâ frui vitâ, perpetuâ vitâ perfrui, ævo scin-*

piterno frui (all of continuance after death, the latter rather poetical); vigère memoriâ sæculorum omnium; per omnem sæculorum memoriâ vivere; manere in animis hominum, in æternitate temporum, fama rerum (improperly, to live forever in the memory of mankind; the latter, Tac., Agr., 46, extr.): to last eternally, durare in æternum (Quint.).

ETERNITY. *æternitas: vis æterna (both of God, as a property; æternitas also = eternal duration; e. g., temporum): tempus infinitum: ævum sempiternum (eternal duration): vita æterna: *vita altera (the next life): from eternity (i. e., from a long time), ab æternitate, ex æterno tempore; ab infinito tempore: for an eternity (i. e., very long), ætatem (vid. Ter., Eun., 4, 5, 8): for all eternity, in perpetuum; in omne tempus; in æternum (for all times, as Liv., 4, 4, in æternum urbem condere: *¶* æternum alone is poetical; and aliquid in æternum, or in omnem æternitatem non fiet, for nunquam fiet, is not Lat.). For "through all eternity," vid. ETERNALLY.*

ETERNIZE. *Vid. IMMORTALIZE.*

ETHIC. *¶* *ad mores pertinens (Cic.): ETHICAL, s., moralis (Cic. de Fato, 1, 1, quia pertinet ad mores—nos cum partem philosophiæ de moribus appellare solemus; sed deest augumentum linguæ Latinæ nomine moralem). An ethical teacher, officii magister (Cic., Tus., 2, 12); qui artem vitæ proficitur (ib.): morum magister. Vid. MORAL.*

ETHICS. *philosophia moralis, or philosophiæ pars moralis (vid. quotation from Cicero, in ETYMOLOGICAL); doctrina or scientia moralis: ea philosophia (or philosophiæ pars), quæ est de virtutibus (or philosophiæ pars, 3, 4, 8): philosophia, in quâ de hominum vitâ et moribus disputatur (as Cic., Brut., 8, 31): philosophia, quæ virtutis officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet (as Cic., Pis., 29, 71): or a philosophiæ pars, quæ mores conformari putantur (Cic., Fin., 4, 2, 5): de scriptio expetendarum fugiendarum rerum (Cic.): cognitio virtutis (Cic., 3, 25, 71). Sometimes virtus only (Cic., e. g., its inventa et perfecta virtus est, Tus., 5, 1, 2); or officia, plural (e. g., hunc locum philosophi solent in officiis tractare, Cic., Orat., 21, 72). *¶* *ethicé (Quint.); ethica, v. (Lactant).**

ETHNIC. *Vid. HÆTHEN.*

ETIQUETTE. *mos et usus (general term for received custom): morum elegantia (as constituting a finished gentleman).*

ETYMOLOGICAL. *etymologicus (Gell., 1, 8, 1).*

ETYMOLOGIST. *verborum scrutator et interpres (Cic.) or qui in enodandis nominibus laborat (Cic.).*

ETYMOLOGIZE. *in enodandis nominibus laborare: studiosè exquirere, unde verba sint ducta (to investigate the derivation of words; vid. Cic., N. D., 3, 24, 62, Off., 1, 7, 23): vocabulorum, cur quæque res sit ita appellata, enasus explicare (to explain the meaning of words, Cic., N. D., 3, 24, 64).*

ETYMOLOGY. (1) *The derivation of a word, origo; etymon (the true explanation and meaning of a word, by virtue of its derivation, Varr., R. R., 1, 48, 2; Gell., 18, 4, extr., where, etyma vocantur et origines). (2) The deriving of a word from a root, etymologia (the deriving and explaining of a word from its root, in Cic., Top., 8, 35, literally translated by veriloquium; to which, however, he himself would prefer notatio): origination (derivation, but only as a term recommended by some; vid. Quint., 1, 6, 28): enodatio nominum (the development of nouns, Cic., Top., 7, 31; N. D., 3, 24, 62). (b) *As a science, etymologie (Varr., L. L., 7, 1, § 4): etymologia: verborum explicatio... quam [Stoici] etymologiam appellabant (Cic., Acad., 1, 8, 32; he defines it to be the explaining quâ de causâ quæque essent nominata).**

EUCARIST. *Vid. LORD'S SUPPER.*
EUCARISTICAL. *¶* *Relating to the holy eucharist. By genitive, eucharistia. The eucharistical sacrifice, eucharistiæ mysterium (Augustin.). ¶* *Con-*

taining thanksgivings, grato animo beneficia prosequens: gratiarum actionem continens. *Eucharistical prayers, *preces grati in Deum animi testes.*

EULOGIST, laudator (general term): prædicator (one who extols loudly and publicly): præco (the herald or trumpeter of any body's praise): buccinator (as sarcastic expression, the trumpeter; e. g., allicujus exultationis).

EULOGY, laudatio, of any body, allicujus (the speech and the praise contained in it): laus: laudes, of any one, allicujus (the praise). *Eulogium is a short inscription on a tomb, &c.; encomium is not found.* A eulogy pronounced over one who is dead, laudatio mortui (general term; in later writers, e. g., Pliny, panegyricus, sc. sermo); laudatio funebri; laudes funebres: to pronounce a eulogy over any body, aliquem laudare; dicere de allicujus laudibus; sermonem cum admiratione laudum allicujus instituere (in a conversation): to write a eulogy upon any person or thing, laudationem allicujus or allicujus rei scribere.

EUNUCH, adeptus virilitatis: excetus: eunuchus: homo castratus (whether castrated or naturally imperfect): spado (eunuch; naturally impotent, or from castration). To make any body a eunuch, castrare aliquem; virilitatem alicui adimere; aliquem excidere or excicare. *(To avoid evirare, eunuchare, which belong to comedy: secare, Mart.)*

EUPATORY, eupatoria (Plin.; also agromonia): *eupatorium (Linn.).

EUPHEMISM, *euphemismus (as technical term). By a euphemism, *per euphemismum, or by circumlocution. Vid. **EUPHEMISTIC**.

EUPHEMISTIC, by circumlocution with tristitiam rei lenitate verbi mitigans, or by *per euphemismum.

EUPHONY, vocalitas (quæ εὐφωμία dicitur, Quint., 1, 5, 24): sonus dulcis, suavis, jucundus, or elegans: numerus, or plural, numeri: sonus (in language): numerorum jucunditas: numerus opportune cadens (Quint.). For the sake of euphony, *ut numerose sonaret, diceretur, caderet, &c. Words that satisfy the demands of euphony, verba ad audiendum jucunda (Cic.): to prefer one word to another of the same meaning, on the ground of euphony, inter duo, quæ idem significant et tantumdem valent, quod melius sonet, malle (Quintilian's definition of vocalitas).

EUPHORBIA, euphorbia: euphorbium (both Plin.).

EVACUATE. To empty, vid. To void by any of the excretory passages, evomere: expungere: excicare: per os reddere (of bringing up); *per alvum reddere. To purge the bowels, &c., alvum inanire (Plin.); alvum purgare, solvere, subducere, dejicere, or dejicere only. Any thing is as good as a purgative for evacuating the bowels, aliquid medicamenti instar est ad eliciendos alvos (Plin.). To withdraw troops from. To evacuate a town, urbe excedere (especially of soldiers): urbem relinquere (to quit it from necessity): copias ex urbe educere (of the general): praesidium ex urbe removere (to withdraw a garrison): to evacuate a country, (ex) finibus excedere (general term, especially of soldiers): copias ex finibus educere (of the general). Thus Croton was evacuated, ita Crotona excessum est. Valerius and Curio found Sardinia and Sicily evacuated, nacti vacuas ab imperis Sardiniam Valerius, Curio Siciliam (i. e., the commander-in-chief had quitted the islands): vacuefacere, general term for to make empty (e. g., the benches, subsellia, Cicero, where the reading is not quite certain); but vacuefacere Scyrum (Nep.) is, to remove all its inhabitants. *Annal. vid.*

EVACUATION. To discharge, &c., exinanitio: alvi defectio (by means of medicine): no evacuation follows, venter nihil reddit: to have had no evacuation for several days, pluribus diebus non descendit alvus. *The withdrawing of troops, &c., *excessus ex urbe (after excessus ex vitâ, Cic.), or by circumlocution with ver-*

under EVACUATE="with draw troops." After Porsena's evacuation of Italy, postquam Porsena ex agro Romano excessit: such was the evacuation of Croton, ita Crotona excessum est.

EVADRE. Vid. TO ELUDE.

EVANESCENT, fragilis: caducus: evanescens (poetical, and not præ-Augustan, Or.).

EVANGELICAL, evangelicus (ecclesiastical). [The terms *ecclesia evangelica, *evangelico-reformata, *evangelico-Lutheraña may be used as technical terms to describe the German Protestant Churches.] To live an evangelical life, *evangelicam vitam sectari (Augustin.).

EVANGELICALLY, *evangelice.

EVANGELIST. Author of a gospel, evangelista (ecclesiastical, Prudent.). Preacher of the Gospel, evangelizator (Tertul.): evangelii prædicator.

EVANGELIZE, by circumlocution; e. g., to evangelize the world, *efficere ut omnes ubique homines sacra Christiana (or cultum Christianum) et puram religionem suscipiant (cf. *Lic.*, 1, 7; *Cic. Legg.*, 1, 23, 60): *hominum animos ad verum Dei cultum convertere: *ad doctrinam Christianam convertere.

EVAPORATE. TRANS, exhalaré: expirare (TRANS, evaporare, Gell., is not classical).

INTRANS, exhalaré (also, exhalaré vapore, poetical, rare. Lucr.: vidimus alta exhalaré vapore, &c.): evanescere (of wine that loses its spirit; of mineral waters, aquæ calidæ evanuerunt, &c.): vaporare (post-Augustin, Plin., aquæ vaporant et in mari ipso).

EVAPORATION, exhalatio: exspiratio: aspiratio (all Cic. of the evaporation from the earth): evaporatio (post-Augustin; terre, Sen.; nivis, Gell.): respiratio (from the water): vaporatio (e. g., inundandum aquarum, Sen.): evaporation from the earth, from the waters, vapores, qui a sole ex agris tepelactis or ex aquis excitantur (Cic.); also, terræ exhalationes, exspirations, aspirationes.

EVASION, latebra (only in singular; a hiding-place=a pretext): devorticulum: devorticulum ac flexio (an evasion, as opposed to a straight-forward course, Cic., *Pis.*, 22, 53, but not in this sense): excusatio (an excuse): causa simulata or speciosa (an apparent or specious reason). To make or seek evasions, devorticulum devorticulum flexiones querere: tergiversari (to twist and turn one's self about, to endeavor to keep aloof from a point): to find some evasion rimam aliquam reperire (proverb, Plaut., *Cure.*, 4, 2, 24): to have some evasion ready, latebram habere: he answered by an evasion, alio responsonem suam derivavit: to have recourse to a strange attempt at evasion, se mirificam in latebram conjicere (Cic., *De Dir.*, 2, 20, 46): without evasion, directe or directo (without wandering from the point).

EVASIVE, ambiguus (of uncertain meaning; e. g., responsa, *Suet.*, *Tib.* 34): fictus et simulatus (hypocritical), or by circumlocution. To give an evasive answer, alio responsonem suam derivare: tergiversari, or huc, illic tergiversari (to go backward and forward, &c.).

EVASIVELY, fecte et simulæ (e. g., loqui, not according to one's real intentions): tergiversantis in modum (Cic.: Vellius has tergiversanter, but only of one shrinking from a battle). To answer evasively, tergiversari: alio responsonem suam derivare.

EVE. Evening, vid. *Evening* preceding a holy day, dies proximus ante diem festum. Vigilie is a festival celebrated in the night: IMPROPER. To be on the eve of any thing, aliquid instat (e. g., bellum); aliquid impendit (e. g., contentio, tempestas, &c.). Vid. *To be NEAR.

EVEN, Vid. EVENING.

EVEN, adj., æquus (not departing from the horizontal line, level: not rising or sinking: opposed to acclivis, going up, or declivis, going down, sloping: or superius, that lies higher: or inferior, that lies lower): planus (plain, flat, without observable inequalities: opposed to asper, rough, uneven; or montanus or montuo-

sus, mountainous): æquus et planus (e. g., locus). To erect a building on even ground, ædificium plano pede instituere. The even tenor of his whole life, æquabilitas in omni vitâ or universæ vitæ: to make even, æquare, complanare (e. g., manibus, pedibus): solo adæquare (to make even with the ground): pavire (to make even by beating; e. g., a pavement, a floor; all round, circumparire). Of numbers, par (opposed to impar). To play at odd and even, ludere par impar.

EVEN, adv., etiam (in nearly every application of the English word, especially with comparatives, and "nay even" [immo potius] after a negative clause, and after tantum abesse—ut, &c.): vel ("or even," "even," especially with superlatives): et (the use of et for etiam has been disputed, but is found in Cicero in the following cases: (1) = præterea, especially at the beginning of a clause; (2) with igitur, ergo, when et stands first with the word it refers to, and the igitur or ergo in the third place [affectus animi laudabiles, et vita igitur laudabiles, &c.]. (3) After relative pronouns and conjunctions, quum, quod, &c., [illud, quod et in testimonio, &c.]. (4) Before proper nouns and demonstrative pronouns, the particle standing at the head of its clause, or after one word of it or two, if they are such as can not be separated [spes est, et hunc miserum, &c.]. (5) In ut—sic et. (6) In non solum or non modo—sed et. (7) In et nunc; Pr. Intr., 2, 227). Sometimes ipse, adeo. Even virtue herself is despised, ipsa virtus contemnitur: even his enemies could not restrain their tears, vel hostes lacrimis temperare non poterunt: even you are angry with me, tu adeo mihi succenses: even if, etiamsi: even now, jam nunc (i. e., before one could well suspect): even then, etiamtunc, etiamtum (still, up to that time, &c.): even though, ut jam (e. g., ut jam omnes incipientes sint miseri—non est tamen, &c.); and even, nay even (of a stronger assertion, correcting a preceding statement), atque adeo (e. g., intra mania, atque adeo in senatu; a force which motions belongs to atque alone).

"Even so" (in answer), etiam. *As—even so. Vid. JUST as, &c.*

EVEN, v. To level [vid. "to make even"]. To equalize, vid.

EVEN-HANDED, æquus: incorruptus: tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinatus. Vid. JUST, IMPARTIAL.

EVENING, vesper (vesperus and vespera are not found in classic prose): tempus vespertinum: extremum die (Sall., *Jug.*, 21, 9); extremum tempus die (Hirt., *B. G.*, 3, 15, 6): toward evening, ad or sub vesperum (the former, Caesar's usual form): in the evening, vesperi (not vesper): late in the evening, pervesper (Cic. ad *Dir.*, 9, 2, in.); in the evening of the day before, pridie vesperi: yesterday evening, heri vesperi: on the evening before his death, ad vesperum, pridie quam excessit e vitâ: on the evening of his death, eo ipso die, quo excessit e vitâ (i. e., on the day of his death): early in the evening, as the evening was coming on, primo vespere: primâ vesperi (Cæs., *B. C.*, 1, 20): evening is coming on, vespere scit (Ter.); ad vesperum scit (Cic.); intervenit: jam serum est diei (Livy); when evening was drawing near, die jam inclinato in vesperum (Cæs.); proscipite die (Livy): Good evening! salve! to wish any body good evening, salvare aliquem jubeo: that comes or happens in the evening, vespertinus (= "evening" as adj.). To pay an evening visit, convenire aliquem vesperi: to receive an evening visit, aliquis convenit me vesperi or vespertinus. A guest who spends the evening with any body, hospes vespertinus: the evening red, vesper rubens (Virg.): evening prayers, *proces vespertine. The evening twilight. [Vid. TWILIGHT.] The evening breeze, æar vespertinus: aura vespertina (Varr.). Evening primrose, *cynothera biennis. [IMPROPER. The evening of life, vita occidens (Cic.).

EVENLY, æqualiter, æqualiter (equal-ly; e. g., æqualiter distribuere, æquali-

ter prædam dispartire): ad libram et regulam: ad libellam: ad normam et libellam (*horizontally*, so that a spirit-level or similar instrument would detect no deviation).

EVENNESS. || *Levelness*, æqualitas (Sen., Plin.): levor: levitas (*smoothness of surface*; levitas, also, of an even style, never rising to sublimity, nor sinking into tameness, &c.). || *Regularity*, &c., æqualitas (e. g., of motion, motus, Cic.: also of an unornamented propriety of style, &c.). || *Impartiality*, vid. || *Evenness of mind*, temper, &c., æquus animus: æquitas animi (|| æquanimitas, (*unclassical*): constantia (as the result of firmness of character): animi tranquillitas: animus tranquillus (*calm peace of mind*)).

EVENT, res gesta: factum (*deed*): exitus: eventus (*differ nearly as our "event" and "result"* Cic., Invent., 1, 28, 42; eventus est aliquid exitus negotii; in quo queri solet, quid ex quoque re evenierit, eveniat, eventurum sit; hence, also, exitus eventusque; eventus atque exitus): finis (*the end*): casus (an accident, accidental result, Tac., Hist., 4, 1, 4, casus eventusque rerum, qui plerumque fortuiti sunt). Disastrous events, res adverse, misere; casus calamitosi, miseri: a tragical, shocking, &c., event, casus horribilis, tristis: an unexpected event, casus improvisus, inopinitus: varying events, rerum vicissitudines. || *In the event of*; vid. "if." At all events, certe; saltem.

EVENTERATE, exenterare; eviscerare.

EVENTFUL, by circumlocution, *incipites variosque casus habens: *propter incipites variosque casus memorabilis. Sometimes by ille: I shall never forget that eventful night when, &c., meminisse nequam obliviscar noctis illius, quum, &c. (Cic.). Seneca has vita actiosa, but only of a restlessly active life. Sometimes eventful means filled with disastrous events; as, an eventful day, dies funestus, luctuosus (Pliny has delectriosus dies, doctis, bringing about a decision: fatalis dies is one that was fated to see the destruction of a city, &c.): that was an eventful day to me, ille die res misere eveniunt mihi.

EVENTIDE, vespertina hora: vespertinum tempus. Vid. EVENING.

EVENTILATE. || *Winnow*, vid. || *Discuss*, vid.

EVENTILATION. || *Winnowing*, vid. || *Discussion*, vid.

EVENTUAL, by circumlocution with aliquando tandem. There is some hope of the eventual restoration of this miserable man, spes est, ut hunc miserum et infelicem aliquando tandem posse consistere (Cic.). To make eventual provision for any thing, consulere et prospicere, ut aliquando, &c.

EVENTUALLY, aliquando (at some time or other): ad extremum; ad extremum...denique (at last): if any thing of this sort should eventually happen, si quid huius simile forte aliquando evenierit (Ter.).

EVER. || *Always*, semper (opposed to nunquam): usque (always, within a definite limit: semper represents time as a space; usque, as a continuous line: semper=omni tempore: usque=nullo tempore intermisso; continenter); perpetuo (of uninterrupted continuance to the end of a space of time). || *With superlatives*, ever is translated by quisque: "the best things are ever the rarest," optimum quidque rarissimum est: or thus, the best men are ever the last to suspect, ut quisque est vir optimus, illa difficillime suspiciatur, &c. (*with accusative and infinitive*): or by comparative, the happiest time ever seems the shortest, tanto brevis tempus, quo felicitas est. || *At any time*, unquam (after negatives, in questions of appeal, that are virtually negative; after quam, in a comparative clause: aliquando: at some time, of wider extent than quodam tempore, and not peculiar to dubitative and interrogative forms like unquam: it may, however, stand in interrogations, quis civis meliorem partium aliquando? but here it does not mean "who was ever," but

"who was ever of better political principles than he was at once?" It, however, sometimes stands like unquam, in the second member of a comparative sentence, magis opportunè operâ nonnunquam, quam aliquando fidei: it may also stand with ulus: querere=ea num vel e Philone vel ex ullo Academico dividisset aliquando, Cic., Acad., 4, 4, 11): equando (in indignant questions, to express emotion, &c., equando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? equando tu...vidisti? equando...into fructu...quisquam caruit?). If ever, si quando; si quando unquam (Liv., 10, 14); si aliquando; si unquam (implying a doubt that there ever was: if happily ever, si forte aliquando: whether=er, num=aliquando, num=unquam: whether...ever, if not, or unless, equando (or equandoque)...nisi or si non (Cic., Agrar., 2, 7, 17, De Fin., 5, 62, 63). Shall I ever, if I now, &c., equando...si nunc? (Liv., 5, 44, 2). || *Forever* [vid. ETERNALLY]. || *As implying unlimited magnitude*; ever so, quantumvis: quamvis (e. g., quantumvis magnus, quamvis magnus); or, after some pronominal adjectives and adverbs, by the appended...cunqu(e) (e. g., ever so great, quantuscunque, ever so small, quantumtuncque. So ubiquecunque, &c.). [Obs. The proper English idiom in such phrases as "to ask never so much," "to chafe never so wisely," &c., is neglected by many modern writers, who use "ever" from ignorance. Vid. Webster's Dict. With ever [never] so great an army, quamvis magno exercitu. || At all: "not—ever the happier," &c. || *At all*.] || *As an intensive word after a* [e. g., as soon as ever I can]. Vid. POSSIBLY.

EVERGREEN, perpetuo virens (Plin.): folia hieme non amittens; qui (que), quod folia hieme non amittit (Tarr., R. R., 1, 7): semper viridis (f Cic., from Boethius, Dig., 1, 9, 15, semper viridis=lentiscus). To be an evergreen, perpetuo virere (Plin., 16, 10, 14); folia hieme non amittere.

EVERLASTING. [Vid. ETERNAL.] || *As substantive*, æternitas. From everlasting, ab infinito tempore; ex (omni) æternitate (Cic.): to everlasting, in æternum. || *Not in secula seculorum*. (Cic.) Lactantius has, of the Deity, qui et fuerit a seculis et sit futurus in secula. || *A plant so called*, *aizoon (Linn.): *autennaria (Brown: al. gnaphalium).

EVERLASTINGLY. Vid. ETERNALLY.

EVERMORE [vid. ALWAYS]: for evermore, in æternum.

EVERSION. Vid. OVERTHROW, s.

EVERT. Vid. OVERTHROW, v.

EVERY, quisque, queque, quidque, and (used adjectively) quodque (every one that belongs to a certain number or whole; one as well as the other; hence, "all," but considered individually): quisvis: quilibet, with the two neuter forms, quid- and quodvis; quid- and quod-libet: the quid-forms used substantively; the masculine and feminine have but one form (every one = "any one you please;" but quisvis is subjective, referring the choice to the person addressed; quilibet, objective, referring it to chance: any one that turns up, no matter which): omnes, plural (all); including, therefore, every individual composing the whole, but not considering them individually, but inclusively): omnis (in singular, is also used for "every," with a singular substantive; it denotes that the substantive is to be taken as a whole, as the name of a class, so that what is said of it holds good of all the class; e. g., omnis de officio quæstio duplex est; this is true of every kind of discussion about points of morality; so omni officio satisfacere alicui; i. e., by services of every kind). Every single (one), unus quisque: unus quisvis; unus quilibet, or quilibet unus (this addition of the unus strengthens the individualizing power of the pronouns; the distinctions, of course, remain the same). Let every man retain whatever he possesses, quod cuique obstitit, id quisque tenet. In the days of our ancestors the experienced were employed for this service, but now every body, no matter who, apud majores adhi-

bebatur peritus, nunc quilibet. Every body loves himself, se quisque diligit. Pompey feared every thing, that you might not fear any thing, timebat Pompeius omnia, ne aliquid vos timeretis. Every man of them (e. g., was killed), ad unum omnes, omnes ad unum. || *Sometimes "every" is translated by nullus* non, nemo non, as a more emphatic exclusion of all exceptions, and sometimes by quicumque ("any one whichever it be," Agesilaus non destitit, quibuscumque rebus posset, patriam juvare). Before every thing, omnium primum; ante omnia. || *When "every" refers to any numerical distribution, the distributive numerals are to be used*; e. g., binæ venationes per dies quinque; i. e., two every day for five days; so for every day, month, year, singulis diebus, mensibus, annis, &c. (but also quot diebus, mensibus, annis, &c.). Every hour, in singulas horas, or in horas ipsas. For Every day, vid. below. || *Every tenth man*, decimus quisque: every five years, quinto quoque anno (|| with the singular and an ordinal number). || *Every day*, quotidie: quot diebus: nullo non die (more emphatically including all, by denying that there is any exception): singulis diebus (on each day as it comes): in (singulos) dies (from day to day, from one day to another, implying that there is a progressive increase or decrease of the things spoken about). || *Every thing* = "all in all," omnia (e. g., filius ei omnia est, is every thing to him).

EVERY BODY, quisque: unusquisque: quilibet: quisvis [SYN IN EVERY]: omnes, cuncti (all, all together); also, by an interrogation with quis est, qui, &c. (e. g., would not every one believe? quis est qui non arbitretur?). Also, by nemo non. Nemo has not neminis or nemine, but nullius, nullo are used: he is loved by every body, a nullo non diligitur. Every body who, quicumque (whosoever).

EVERY DAY, adj., quotidianus (properly and figuratively): vulgaris: tritius (usual): obsoletus (become common). JX. usitatus et quotidianus; vulgaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris: an every-day thing, res pervagata et vulgaris. One's every-day clothes, vestis quotidiana: every-day life, quotidiana vitæ consuetudo. For its adverbial use, vid. DAY.

EVERY TIME, omni tempore: semper: nunquam non (when a verb follows). Every time that, quotiescunque.

EVERY WHERE, omnis locus: ubique (every where, wheresoever it be): ubi-vis; ubicumque; ubicumque terrarum or gentium; ubicumque terrarum et gentium: from every where, ex omnibus partibus, undique (from all sides, places): undelibet (whencesoever you please): from every where, whencesoever it be, undecumque: to every where, quoque versus or versum: in omnes partes: every where about, per omnes partes, circum undique.

EVERY WHIT. Vid. ALTOGETHER, QUITE.

EVICT, evincere (legal technical term for gaining possession by a legal decision; e. g., sive tota res evincatur, sive, &c., Ulp.). also in the sense of proving, Hor.: his evinct et amare, rare, poetical). Vid. PROVE, ESTABLISH.

EVICTIO, evictio (jurist. technical term; vid. EVICT).

EVIDENCE, r., testimonio esse: planum facere (make it clear). Vid. PROVE.

EVIDENCE, testimonium: oral evidence, testimonium vocis: to give evidence, testimonium dicere; about any thing, de aliqua re; against any body, in aliquem: to refute evidence, testimonium refellere: to be an evidence, testimonio esse: to give evidence about any thing, testimonium alicujus rei dare or reddere: to be or serve for an evidence of any thing, alicui rei testimonium dare (of persons and things); alicuius rei esse testimonium (of things); it may serve for an evidence of it, that, &c., ejus rei esse testimonium, quod, &c.: to quote an evidence for any thing, testimonium alicujus rei proferre: to produce an evidence of any thing, alicuius rei testimonium afferre (e. g., laboris

*sui periculique, Cas., of a soldier who produced his shield: to give an important evidence in favor of any body, grave testimonium alicui impertire (Cic. Fam., 5, 12, 7): to confirm by evidence, testimonio confirmare aliquid: to give a false evidence, falsum testimonium dicere or præbere. Circumstantial evidence, vid. CIRCUMSTANTIAL, and add multa (plura or plurima) signa concurrentia (after Auct. ad Herenn.), et: to convict any body on circumstantial evidence, argumentorum or testimoniorum, quæ per se nihil reum aggravare videantur, congregatione alicujus factum convincere (after Quint., 5, 7, 12): to hesitate and præticate in giving his evidence, utubare, inconstanter loqui (ad Herenn.). || To turn king's evidence, indicium profiteri (general term): * de aliquâ re, nûe regiâ dati, indicare: to offer to turn king's evidence, dicere se de re indicaturum, si fides publica data esset (or sit, Sall., Cat., 48, 4). || Testis (witness) is often used for "evidence." By what evidence will you convict me? quæ me teste convinces? I attach more weight to arguments than to evidence, apud me plus argumenta valent, quam testes. Things for which we have the evidence of our senses, quæ sensibus percipiuntur; quæ omnem sibi fidem sensibus confirmant, id est, incorruptis atque integris testibus (Cic.): evidentiâ is used with perspicuitas by Cicero as a translation of the Greek ἐvidύεια (lucid statement) = "res—clare, atque ut cerni videantur, emuntur."*

EVIDENT, evidens; perspicuus, apertus, manifestus: testatus (shown, as it were, by witnesses): notus, cognitus (known): certus (certain): planus (intelligible, plain): clarus: lucidus: dilucidus: illustris (bright, lucid). It is evident, id est, perspicuum, planum, evidens, manifestum; apparet, in aperto est; lucet; liquet; perspicuum est omnibus. Evident marks of crime, expressa sceleris vestigia: to make evident, oculis subjicere; ante oculos ponere: he said that he would make it evident that, se planum facturum, &c. (in Antisth.).

EVIDENTLY, evidenter (Lit.; e. g., evidenter penitēte, arguere, Macedonum partis esse): manifesto or manifeste: aperte (openly): dilucide (clearly): palam (openly before the world): oculorum judicio. To see evidently, plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue videre (not evidently videre): to be evidently false, perspicue falsa esse (Cic.).

EVIL, adj. [Vid. BAD, WICKED.] To look with an evil eye on any thing, invide-re alicui aliquid.

EVIL, s., malum (general term): incommo-dum (unpleasant occurrence, state, &c.). To be an evil in malis esse: to look upon any thing as an evil, aliquid in malis habere, ponere, or ducere: to increase an evil, malum augere (to increase an evil one is already suffering); malum malo ad-dere (to add a new evil to one already existing); you would but increase the evil, in ulcere tanquam unguis existeres (Prov., Cic. Dom., 5, 12): one evil follows another, una vibram sequitur (Prov., Auson., Pref. ad Monach., after 17 Idyll): no evil happened to him, nihil mali accidit ei; so incommo-dum accidit (Cic.): to speak evil of any body, male loqui alicui (Ter., Phorm., 2, 3, 25); maledicere alicui; maledice contumelioseque dicere de aliquo (Cic.); maledice et maligne loqui (Lir., 45, 39, 5): to wish any body evil, male velle alicui (Plant., Asin., 5, 1, 13). May evil overtake Antonius! L. Antonio male sit! To be plotting evil (against any body), male cogitare (de aliquo, Cic., Sen., 6): you are a messenger of evil, male narras (Cic.); acerbum nuncium perferre (alicui, Cic.): to ward off, lessen, avoid an evil, incommo-dum rejicere, deminuerre, devitare (Cic., Invent., 2, 5, 18): to remedy an evil one has suffered, incommo-dum acceptum sarcire (aliquid re): there are so many evils in life, that, &c., ita multa sunt incommo-da in vitâ, ut, &c.: they not only suffered no evil, but, &c., non modo in commo-di nihil ceperunt, sed etiam, &c.

EVIL, adv., male: prave: nequiter.

EVIL-AFFECTED, maleanimatus; to EVIL-DISPOSED, } any body, male-volus. Evil-disposed persons (in a state), qui contra republicam sentiunt. Vid. DISAFFECTED.

EVIL-DOER, maleficus (general term for one who commits a morally bad action): sons: noxius: nocens (as guilty; sons, as condemned, or deserting to be condemned: noxiens and noxius, with reference to the hurt or injury to another): sons reus: nocens reus: noxæ reus (so far as he is accused): qui maleficium or noxam admittit, committit; qui facinus committit, in se suscipit (facinus patrare is antiquated). || Malefactor, for homo maleficus, only Plant.]

EVIL-MINDED, malevölus: malevölens (general terms; opposed to benevölus): iniquus (not regarding law or equity; opposed to æquus). Vid. EVIL-DISPOSED, DISAFFECTED.

EVIL-SPEAKING, calumnia (false accusation): crimatio (the blackening any body's character): maledictio (act of speaking against any body; very rare, Cic., Cat., 3). Sometimes procacitas, petulantia, temeritas lingue.

EVINCE. || Exhibet, prove, vid. || Prove, establish (followed by "that," &c.), convincere (e. g., te—nihil scire, &c., Cic.; for which evincere is poetical: si peritulis his ratio te evincet amare, Hor.): efficere (establish).

EVINCIBLE. Vid. DEMONSTRABLE.

EVISCERATE, eviscerare (Enn., and Pacuv., ap. Cic.).

EVITABLE, quod evitari potest: evitabilis (I Oe.).

EVITATE. Vid. AVOID.

EVITATION. Vid. AVOIDANCE.

EVOCATION, evocatio (post-Augustan; inferiorum, Plin.). By circumlocution.

EVOKE. || Call forth, evocare (general term): excitare (e. g., inferos): elicere (e. g., Jovem, Manes, &c., Cic.). || Remove, by appeal, to another court (Hume), appellare ab aliquo ad aliquem.

EVOLUTION, decursus: to make a military evolution, decurrere in armis.

EVOLVE. Vid. UNFOLD, UNFOLD ITSELF.

EVULSION, evulsio (e. g., dentis, Cic., very rare).

EWE, ovis femina. Ewe-milk, lac ovillum. Ewe-lamb, agna. Ewe-milk cheese, caseus ovillus.

EWER, urceus (general term for any earthen vessel): urceus aquarius: urna (vessel for water or any other, either fluid or solid, substance): hydia, situlus or situla are properly for water-pail, but more commonly (especially the diminutive, stella) the vessel from which lots were drawn (Dic. of Antiqu.): they were not, however, confined to this; we find hydiæ farris, Sulp. Sev.; and on inscriptions for the urns in which the ashes of the dead were placed. Silver ewers, hydiæ argenteæ (Cic.).

EXACERBATE, exacerbare (Liv.): exulcerare (Cic.); gratiam, res, dolorem, animum, &c.; exacerbare aliquem irâ (Xen., Phoc.); alicujus iram accendere (enrage a person): exasperare (Lir., animos, &c.): exagitare: irritare (e. g., animos, simulates, &c.).

EXACERBATION, exulceratio (properly, Cels., improperly, Sen.; but from being quite in the sense of exulcerare, to be used without hesitation): irritatio (e. g., animorum).

EXACT, v., exigere (the proper word, to exact promises, debts [nomina, &c.], the performances of duties, wages [mercedem], &c.; exigere penam, Or., Sen.; gravis piacula ab aliquo, Lir.; mostly a; to also, exte, Cic.; exigere penam alicui, Or. f.): || Sometimes a substantive after "exact" may be translated by ut with subjunctive: to exact an answer from you, exigere co-gereque ut respondeas (Cic.): to exact your attention to what I say, hanc exigere operam, ut audias me (Cic.): persequi (to exact by legal measures; e. g., debts, ab aliquo): to exact (a tax, &c.) with great se-

verity, pecunias imperatas, &c.) acerbissime exigere: to exact punishment of any body, penas ab aliquo repetere, petere, expetere (Cic.), exigere (Or.), sumere (Virg.), capere de aliquo Lic., in aliquem (Curt.), alicui irrogare (Quint.); penâ aliquem afficere (Cic.). || Demand, require, vid. || Exortor, vid.

EXACT, || Accurate, vid. || Careful, attentive, diligens: attentus: cautus ac diligens: curiosus in aliâ re: restrictus: attentus ad rem (exact and careful in money matters). To be exact in any thing, diligenter, diligentem et attentum esse in re: diligenter, accurate versari in re (to act or proceed exactly, and with attention, in a single case): diligentem esse alicujus rei (habitually exact in the conduct of any thing). || Punctual, vid. || Neither more nor less, ipe, at the exact moment of my departure, sub ipsâ præfectione.

EXACTION. || Act of exacting what is due, exactio (general term, and especially of taxes, Cic.): efflagitatio (urgent, important demand; rare, Cic.). || Ex tortion, vid.

EXACTITUDE. Vid. EXACTNESS.

EXACTLY, diligenter: accurate: diligenter et accurate: accurate et exquisite: exacte: subtiliter (Syn. in ACCURATE). || Exactly so (in ANSWER, certe: vero: ita: ita est: sic est: recte: etiam: sane: sane quidem. [Syn. in YES.] || Exactly, in definitions of a number, time, &c., ipse (e. g., triginta dies erant ipsi; just or exactly thirty days, ipso viciesimo anno, &c.). || Exactly as if, &c. Vid. "Just as if."

EXACTNESS, diligentia: cura: accuratio (Cic., mira accurate in componendis rebus). Jn. cura et diligentia: subtilitas (Syn. in ACCURATE): religio (conscientious exactness; e. g., officii, in the performance of duty; also of scrupulous exactness in other things; e. g., in the choice of his words). || Accuratio must be used only with reference to the person acting, not to the state of the work done. Mathematical exactness, geometrica subtilitas. The most scrupulous exactness, * minuta et anxia diligentia. Over-scrupulous exactness in any thing, nimia religio (e. g., in the choice of words, oratio nimia religione attenuata, Cic.).

EXACTOR, exactor (general term, suppleci; recte loquendi, &c.; and especially of taxes: not Cic., who, however, uses exactio).

EXACTRESS, exactrix (very late, Augustin.).

EXAGGERATE, plus dicere, quam patitur veritas (Auct. Herenn., 4, 53, 67): veritatem or fidem veritatis non servare: fidem supercæpare augendo (Lir., 10, 30). To exaggerate any thing, verbis augere rem, or augere only; in majus extollere rem; supra ferre rem, quam fieri possit (Cic.); rei actæ modum excedere (Plin., Ep., 7, 33, extr.); in falsum augere aliquid (Ter., all = to magnify at the expense of truth); in majus celebrare aliquid (Sen., Jug., 73, 5, Lir.); multiplicare verbis (represent many times greater than it is; e. g., copias); rem verbis exasperare (make more than it is); aliquid extollere laudando verbis, &c. (Cic.), with nimis or supra modum; amplificare (general term); tollere aliquid aliud dicendo (Cic., as one of the uses of amplificandi, De Or., 3, 26, 104): plus facto dicere (Quint., 8, 6, 68). Rumor exaggerates every thing, fama omnia in majus extollit: the report was greatly exaggerated, inflatus multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percerebatur. History ought to exaggerate nothing, non debet historia veritatem egredi (Plin., Ep., 7, 33, 10): to exaggerate one's own merits, se supra modum extollere (Quint., 11, 1, 16). || Not exaggerate, though Cicero has oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, an exaggerated style, opposed to humilis, abjecta.

EXAGGERATION, amplificatio (Cic., Quint., to which nimis may be added): superlatio or tractio, with or without veritatis (both = hyperbolic exaggeration); exsuperatio (technical term of oratory = quum plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas, augendæ suspitionis causa, Auct.

Herenn., 4, 53, 67): immoderato verborum (Cic., *Sull.*, 10, 30). *Lying exaggeration*, emittens superjectio (*Quint.*, 8, 6, 67). *An allowable exaggeration*, decens veri superjectio (*Quint.*). *To avoid all exaggeration* (at the expense of truth), veritatis fidem servare: an exaggeration, res immoderate verborum elata (*after Cic.*, *Sull.*, 10, 30); *res multis partibus aucta (*after Cæsar*), or in majus aucta: this is an exaggeration, plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas (*Auct.*, *ad Herenn.*, 4, 53, 67); hoc in majus auctum est: the news was brought to Rome, and even with the addition of alarming exaggerations, hæc majore tumultu etiam, quam res erat, Romam nuntiavit (*Lit.*, 4, 56). *Not exaggeratio* (though *Gellius* has exaggeratio quædam speciosa orationis); but quasi quædam exaggeratio alieuius rei might, perhaps, be used in some constructions after *Cicero* (who has animi—quasi quædam exaggeratio).

EXAGITATE, exagitare: irritare, &c. *Agitate*, vid.

EXAGITATION, by circumlocution, or irritatio.

EXALT. *||* Raise up on high, tollere: attollere: efferre (raise up): excitare: erigere: altius efferre (*build up*). [*VID. RAISE.*] *||* Elevate to rank, honors, &c., extollere: efferre (raise); opposed to deprimere; absolutely and ad aliquid, Cic.; supra aliquem, Cic.; aliquid rei: evehere (e. g., in tertium consulatum, *Vell.*, *ad consulatum*, *Tac.*): augere: ornare (*exalt*, by *gracing* with any thing, honors, &c.). JN. augere atque ornare: producere ad dignitatem, ad honores: evehere ad honores; to high honors, amplius honoribus ornare or decorare: to the highest honors, ad amplissimos honores, or ad summam dignitatem producere: to exalt any body from the dust or meanest condition, e tenebris in lucem vocare; e tenebris et silentio proferre: to exalt any body to a high office, promovere aliquem ad or in munus, or ad locum (in the time of the emperors: *||* promovere alone not good): *||* exaltare, *Sen.* (alia exaltare alia summittere). *||* To elevate to joy, confidence, &c., erigere (e. g., animum demissum, oppressum). JN. erigere atque recreare: excitare (e. g., affectum alieuius animum): evehere (e. g., spe vanâ evectus, *Lit.*: inconsultus evectus, *Quint.*). [*VID. ELATE.*] *||* Exalt, vid.

EXALTATION, *||* Proper, by circumlocution. *||* IMPROPER, sublimis (e. g., of voice): elatio or enlatio animi (the raising it to higher thoughts): ascensio (the mounting to a higher degree of perfection, *Cic.*, *Brut.*, 337): honoris amplificatio (the raising or being raised to higher honor): animus elatus, inflatus (proud sentiments): laudatio: laudes (the praising of any body, &c.).

EXALTED, as past participle; vid. the verb. *||* = lofty, altus: elatus: celsus: excelsum (*SYN.* in *Hiis*): crectus (noble in thought). JN. celsus et crectus: magnus et erectus: excelsum: (homo) magnus: excelsum magnificusque: (vir) excelsus et altus: (animus) excelsum, elatus, crectus: ejus animus altus se extulit (*Cic.*).

EXAMINATION, tentatio (*trial*, as action, *Lit.*): spectatio (repeated examination of an object, especially of money): consideratio: reputatio: deliberatio (the weighing of any thing): iudicium (the examining judgment): interrogatio (interrogatory examination; e. g., testium: in the examination of the witnesses, in interrogandis testibus). Without examination, sine iudicio, temere (e. g., assentiri alieui). Examination of any body (to see what he knows), *tentatio scientie alieuius (*after Cic.*, *De Div.*, 1, 17, 32): to hold an examination, *examinare, explorare, exquirere, quid sciant (or didicerint) discipuli: *to offer one's self for examination, se spectandum or examinandum offerre: to undergo an examination, *probationis periculum subire (*Wyttenb.*): to come up for examination again, ad probationem redire (*ib.*). *||* For "judicial examination," vid. "JUDICIAL ENQUIRY."

EXAMINE. *||* To weigh carefully (with a view of ascertaining the nature of any thing), examinare: ponderare (to weigh with a view of determining whether it has the right weight; then, figuratively, of subjecting the properties of things, notions, &c., to an examination): perpendere (to weigh thoroughly, properly and improperly, aliquid ad aliquid; e. g., ad præcepta disciplina aliquid diligenter, diligentissime): tentare (to try or test any thing): explorare (to search out and investigate the true nature of any thing): considerare (to consider, as an act of the understanding): rationes alieuius rei habere or ducere (to take it fully into calculation): inspicere (to look into it, as it were, with a view to ascertain the nature, state, &c., of the object; both properly, of ocular inspection, arma militis; and improperly, aliquem a puero, &c., of examining his character, mores alieuius, quædam). *||* There is no authority for *perpendere* in this sense. *To examine any thing by any thing*, aliquid ad aliquid exquire: to examine any thing very strictly, aliquid exactissime iudicio examinare; aliquid ad obrusum exquire (*Sen.*): to examine any thing in a popular way, not with minute critical accuracy, aliquid non auriis stantibus sed quædam populari trutinâ examinare (*Cic.*). *||* To examine by ocular inspection, inspicere (e. g., arma militis): contemplari (to examine as an act of feeling, absorbed in its object, and surrendering itself to the pleasant or unpleasant feelings it excites, *Dod.*): intueri (to contemplate attentively something that strikes the fancy, &c.). JN. intueri et contemplari: spectare (to gaze quietly at an object that interests the understanding): contueri (to examine an object with fixed, widely opened eyes, &c.): oculis collustrare or perlustrare (to reckon with the eyes, to examine carefully): perspicere (to examine in all its parts, to examine thoroughly). JN. contueri perspicereque: circumspicere (to look all round, to take a view of): to examine hastily, oculis percurrere: to examine attentively, intentis oculis contemplari. *||* To examine by a searching inquiry, inspicere (to look into; e. g., mores alieuius): excutere (properly, to shake a garment, in order to ascertain whether any thing had been concealed in it); hence, figuratively, to sift, search thoroughly: scrutari: perscrutari (aliquem or locum, to inspect or visit thoroughly; hence, figuratively, to inquire into): persciscere: recensere (to examine critically, &c.): cognoscere aliquid (to require information respecting): querere aliquid or de aliquâ rei (to endeavor to bring to light by investigation; e. g., conjurationem, de alieuius morte): inquirere in aliquid (to collect facts with the view of supporting a judicial inquiry): exquirere aliquid (to inquire closely into; e. g., verum; any body's actions by the strictest rule of conscience, alieuius facta ad antiquæ religionis rationem); *||* inquirere means, strictly, to imprach or occurse of a crime for which the penalty was previously determined (of the tribunes): to examine by torture, per tormenta querere aliquid; also, querere only in the construction de servo in dominum (to torture a slave for the purpose of obtaining evidence against his master). To examine one's self, in sese descendere (*Pers.*); nie ipse perspicio totumque tento (*I examine myself*, *Cic.*, *Legg.*, 2, 22, 59). To examine an account, rationem cognoscere, excutere, dispungere. *||* To examine by questioning, interrogare (e. g., testem). To examine a witness secretly, &c., interrogare testem infeste ac premere (*Quint.*): well, bene (*Cic.*). *||* Expendere testem is to ascertain the probable worth of his evidence, by sifting his character, connections, habits, &c. *||* To examine a school, pupils, &c., alieuius scientiam litterarum, doctrine, artis, &c., tentare (*after Cic.*, *De Div.*, 1, 17, 32, ejus quum tentare vellet scientiam auguratis): explorare, exquirere, &c., quid sciant or didicerint discipuli (*Krebs*). *||* Not alieuius profectus explorare.

EXAMINER, disceptor: investiga-

tor (*Cic.*): explorator (*Suet.*): indagator (*Col.*) [*SYN.* under to EXAMINE]. In judicial matters, quaestor (*Cic.*, of one who conducts a preparatory investigation; opposed to one who pronounces the decision). The examiner of witnesses, qui testem (testes) interrogat: of a school, *qui examinat, explorat, exquirat, quid sciant or didicerint discipuli (*Krebs*); *qui tentat scientiam discipulorum (*Georges*).

EXAMPLE, v. vid. TO EXEMPLIFY, "to set an EXAMPLE of."

EXAMPLE, exemplum (an example out of many, chosen on account of its relative aptness for a certain end): exemplar (means an example before others, chosen on account of its absolute aptness to represent the idea of a whole species; a model): auctoritas (example from the conduct of an eminent person): documentum (an instructive and warning example). To take any body for one's example, exemplum (sibi) petere ab aliquo; exemplum capere de aliquo; exemplum sumere ex aliquo, with which sibi may be used (*all Cic.*). To set an example, exemplum præbere: to set a bad example, periculosum exempli imitationem (aliis, reliqua) prodere; mali (pessimi, &c.) esse exempli: to follow any body's example, sequi alieuius exemplum or auctoritatem; ut aliquo auctore; in any thing, aliquem ducent sequi in re. To conform any thing by an example, exemplo confirmare aliquid. To propose an example for imitation, proponere alieui exemplum ad imitandum. To fashion one's self after any body's example, se formare ad mores alieuius. To turn any body's example against himself, suum ipsius exemplum in eum vertere (*Lit.*, 7, 28). *||* As for example; for example, ut, velut (not referring to a verb, but introducing single names, words, &c.); e. g., a dislike to women, as, for example, that of Timon, of Hippolytus, &c., ut Timonis, ut Hippolyti). For example, exempli causâ or gratiâ: ut exemplum utar (ehen "for example" means "for the purpose of giving an example" [e fact, a statement, &c.]; e. g., alieuius exempli causâ nominare: nomen alieuius exempli causâ invenire, attinere: verbi causâ: verbi gratiâ (to explain a preceding expression): vel (= aliter, "to go no further, but take the first instance that occurs," *Pr. Intr.*, ii, 542). As, for example, when we laugh, ut quid ridemus. Sometimes "for example" is translated by in his (when a special instance or some special instances of a general assertion are produced). *||* Penal example, exemplum (supplicii). To make an example, exemplum severitatis statuere; of any body, exemplum in aliquo statuere or in aliquem edere: constituere: to make an example for the purpose of terrifying the others, exemplo supplicii ceteros detertere.

EXANIMATE, exanimis: exanimus (the latter especially in plural, where -ium, -bus do not occur; not common till the Augustan Age; not Cic. or Cæs.): exanimatus.

EXANIMATION, exanimatio (*Cic.*).

EXASPERATE, irritare: exagitare: irâ incendere: alieuius iram incendere: exulcerare: exacerbare (*Lit.*): exasperare (*Lit.*); any body against any body, infestum facere alieuius alieui: exasperate men's minds anax, recenti irâ exacerbare animos: exasperated by this pain, quo dolore incensus.

EXASPERATED, (irâ) exacerbat: irâ accensus (enraged to a great degree): iratus (angry, general term): incensus (hostilely disposed to a great degree): an exasperated mind, animus exulceratus (*Cic.*, *Deiot.*, 3, 8): exasperated afresh, irâ recenti exacerbat: to become exasperated, exandescere; iracundiâ effervesce, exardescere.

EXASPERATION, *||* Malignant exaggeration, culpa, delicti, &c., amplificatio. *||* Exacerbation, &c., exulceratio: irritatio. [*VID. EXACERBATION.*] *||* Exasperated state, indignatio: irâ: iracundiâ.

EXAUCTIONATE, exauctorare. Vid. DISMISS, DISCHARGE.

EXCAVATE, cavare (general term, to

make hollow, lapidem, rupes, naves, &c.): excavare (to hollow out, cavernam, ripas, terram): effodere (to dig out, terram, humum, montem, lacum, &c.): fodere (to dig, to make by digging: e.g., wells, puteos: ditches, scrobes, &c.).

EXCAVATION. *¶ Act of hollowing, excavatio (Sen., lapidis). ¶ A hollow formed, cavatio (Varr., majorem cavationem, quam pocula habebant): * locus effossus (hollow made by digging out earth): cavum (any open or empty space in a body).*

EXCAVATOR, cavaror (Plin., arborum avis): fossor (digger; poetical, and post-Augustan prose).

EXCEED, excedere (not till Lily in this sense; e.g., excedere modum, to exceed the bounds of moderation: fidem, to exceed credibility): egredi (to go beyond; e.g., fortunam hominis, Vell.; modum, Quint.; altitudinem alcuius rei, Tac.: quintum annum, Quint.; not Cic. or Cas. in this sense): transire (e.g., fines alcuius rei; modum, &c., Cic.): transilire (leap over, munera modici Liberi, Hor.): superare: exsuperare (surpass, aliquod and aliquem aliquā re, especially in physical or moral excellences; aliquem constantia et gravitate, &c.; exsuperare, not Ciceronian in this sense): supra aliqd esse (to be above or beyond it): migrare (to depart from, jura, que pertinent ad veritatem, &c.): transgredi (mensuram, Plin.; duodevicesimum annum, Vell.): aliquod magis quam aliqd (e.g., test his liberalis quod excedat his means, ne beniviti major sit, quod in facultas). To exceed the bounds, &c., of any thing, finem et modum transire, finem alcuius rei transire (Cic.); modum egredi or (Lily) excedere; ultra prescriptum for myself, extra hos cancellos egredi, quos mihi ipse circumdedit (Cic.): to exceed one's orders, egredi extra preceptum: the outlay exceeds the profit, sumtus superat fructum; impendia exsuperant reditum: the elegance of Caesar's Commentaries exceeds the most elaborately finished compositions of other authors, nihil tam operose ab aliis est perfectum, quod non elegantia commentariorum [Caesaris] superetur (Hirt. proem., B. G., 2). *¶ "Nothing can exceed any thing," is often translated by aliquod tantum est, at nihil supra possit (e.g., Pisonis—amor in omnes nos tantus est, at nihil supra possit, Cic.). Nothing can exceed the accuracy with which I finished those dialogues, cos (dialogos) confecti ita accurate, ut nihil posset supra: with such a modest, such a beautiful countenance, that nothing could exceed it, vultu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nihil supra (Ter.). the number of the killed exceeded 20,000, caesa—supra millia viginti (Lily): the interest exceeds the principal, usuræ mergunt sortem (Lily): to exceed belief, supra humanam fidem esse; fidem excedere (Lily): the degree in which he could endure hunger, &c., exceeds belief, patiens inedia, supra quam cuicumq. credibile est (Sall.): to exceed the power of man, supra humanas or hominis vires esse.*

EXCEEDINGLY. *vid. EXCESSIVELY, ENORMOUSLY.*

EXCEL, excellere (in any thing, in aliquā re; e.g., in arte; or aliquā re, if it is that by which he excels, animi magnitudine, &c.): any body, aliquid (e.g., dignitate principibus excellere, Cic.): among, inter aliquos; also, to excel any body, præter aliquem excellere; super omnes excellere (Lily) not præ aliquo, which Muretus uses): *¶* non perfecti excellui, except Gell. (Ux. florui, vigui, emui, præstiti, &c.): præcellere (Lucr. and Plin., Tac., aliquem, aliquid, inter alios): emînere (stand forth conspicuously as above others; in aliquā re; aliquā re inter aliquos, Quint., and absolutely). Jx. excellere atque emînere (absolutely): præstare (stand before; in any thing, aliquā re: any body, aliquem or aliquid; vid. Herz., B. G., 8, 6): conspicuum esse, conspici (to attract the observation in an unusual degree, of persons and things; vid. Brem., Nep. Att., 13, 5): aliquā re insigniri (to be made remarkable by, Plin., &c.; but the word used by Cicero):

superare (to surpass, aliquem aliquā re, Cic.): exsuperare (Lily, &c., not only to equal you, but, if possible, to excel you, tuas laudes non assequi solum, sed etiam exsuperare, Lily, 28, 43, 47): to excel in bravery, virtute præcipuum esse; other men in virtue, virtute ceteros mortales præstare. To excel in any thing, excellere in re (e.g., in arte aliquo).

EXCELLENCE, excellencia: *præ-EXCELLENCE, } stantia. Jx. excellencia præstantiaque: excellencia magnitudoque (both Cic.). Sometimes pulchritudo (beauty; e.g., virtutis, oratoris, mentis): excellencia (in plural, Cic. Lel., 19, 69). ¶ As a title, perhaps vir illustrissimus. ¶ Par excellencia (French = *par excellence*), propter excellentiam (Cic. Op., 13, 55), or proprie (Cic. id.); præcipue; præ ceteris; eximio nomine (e.g., aliquem or aliquod nominare). ¶ Seneca uses per excellentiam (Ep., 58), and Ulpian per eminentiam.*

EXCELLENT, egregius: *eximius (eximius, of what is distinguished above things of its own kind, all of which are good; egregius, of what is distinguished above things of its own kind, among which are good, bad, and indifferent): thus, eximie virtutes, ingenium, spes; but egregius poeta, non eximius (Cic. Op., 1, 3), there being many bad poets, Schult.). præclarus (relates to the impression of admiration on the minds of others; to splendour, celebrity, &c.). Jx. egregius ac præclarus: eximius et præclarus: excellens: præcellens: præstans: præstabilis (Sv., in To EXCEL): insignis (remarkable, for good or evil). Jx. clarus et insignis (e.g., illius viri virtus, Cic.): divinus (very common as hyperbolic expression of excellence: divinus vir; homo in dicendo; orator, &c.). Sometimes softened by quidam or pæne): optinus (ironical). ¶ Excellent! (in ironical answers) optime! (e.g., non me quidem, inquit, sed sapientem dico scire. Optime, nempe, &c., Cic. Att., 2, 36, 115).*

EXCELLENTLY, egregie: *eximie: excellenter: sometimes præclare (Sv., in EXCELLEN): divine (is very rare): divinitus (occurs several times): luculente: luculenter (Cic.): bene: pulchre (these two especially in answers of approbation): (vel) optime (ironically). To speak Greek excellently, egregie Græce loqui.*

EXCEPT, r., excipere: *eximere: excludere (to shut out, exclude): discedere ab aliquo, a re (to pass on from an exception one has found, for the purpose of finding another). To except any one by name, aliquem nominatim excipere: when I except you, quum a vobis discesserim: if I except brotherly love, quum a fraterno amore discessi: none excepted, ad unum omnes, or omnes ad unum: singuli universæ (one and all): that excepted, quum ab illo discesseris: illud si exceptoris, excluderis. ¶ To object. (a) In law, exceptione uti (Paul. Dig., 44, 1, 2); against any body or any thing, aliquid or aliquid rei; exceptionem opponere: excipere adversus aliquem (Ulp. and Paul. Dig., 44, 1, 2; and 20: African., Dig., 16, 1, 17, § 1); on account of any thing, excipere de aliquā re (Ulp., Dig., 44, 4, 4). (b) ¶ In common life; vid. OBJECT.*

EXCEPT, prep., præter, with an accusative in negative and general propositions: *extra, with an accusative: præterquam (adverb, except): nisi ("if not," "unless," after negations and in negative questions; vid. Zumpt, § 735): quum discesseris ab aliquo, ab aliquā re (i.e., after you have left that, &c.): excepto, excepta, exceptis (being excepted): all the enemy, except some few, vere taken alive, paucis ex hominum numero desideratis, cuncti vivi capiebantur: philosophers maintain that no one except the philosopher is a perfect man, philosophi negant, quemquam virum bonum esse, nisi sapientem: except that, nisi quod (Cic. Fam., 13, 1, &c.): præterquam quod (vid. Zumpt, § 627): excepto quod (*¶* this is rare): except in case of, extra quæ si (especially in forms of exception; vid. Cic. ad Att., 6, 1, 15): præterquam si (Plin., 8, 25, 33): excepto, si (Pers., 5, 90): nisi, nisi si (if*

not, unless, only in case that; vid. Zumpt, § 343). ¶ Non nisi should not be written as one word; they very seldom even stand together (Cic. Verr., 1, 33, 98, is an exception): you wrote nothing to me except what was perfectly true, tu, nisi quod verum erat, profecto non scripsisti (the nisi generally, but by no means always, precedes): except one, or at the most two, excepto uno aut summum altero: all except you two, omnes, exceptis vobis duobus.

EXCEPTION, exceptio: *exceptiunctio (a limitation, restriction; the latter a slight exception: exceptio is also "an exception" in law pleadings). With exceptions, cum exceptione (Cic.): without exceptions, sine exceptione; sine discrimine; pariter; æque (without distinction): ad unum omnes (all to a single person, without exception in respect of number): without any exception, sine ullâ exceptione: with the exception of any one, excepto aliquo; præter aliquem: si ab aliquo discesseris: with some exception, non sine aliquo discrimine: with this exception, cum hæc exceptione: to make an exception, excipere of any person or thing, aliquem, aliquid to be an exception, excipi: to make no exception, nullum discrimen facere: with the exception of one, or perhaps two, excepto uno aut summum altero: all without exception, ad unum omnes (*¶* not omnes sine exceptione).*

EXCEPTIONABLE, quod offensum est, offensum habet or affert; quod offendit; quod non vacat offensione: quod displicet: odiosus: exemplo haud saluber (e.g., opinions, sententia): mali exempli.

EXCEPTIOUS, litigiosus; gurgiosus: difficilis, &c. (vid. QUARRELSOME): accusatorius (e.g., animus): criminosis (full of charges): qui contra omnia dicit: * qui omnia improbat, or * qui reprehendit omnia et exagitat: * qui omnium omnium consiliis occurrit atque obstat (after Cic. Cat., 3, 7): * qui omnia male interpretatur (puts a bad construction on every thing): * qui proclivis or propensus est ad accipiendam offensionem: * (ille) consiliorum omnium oppugnator.

EXCEPTOR, Vid. OBJECTOR.

EXCERPT, ex libro excerpere.

EXCERPTA, electa (not excerpts). A book of excerpta, electorum commentarius (Plin., Ep., 3, 5).

EXCEPTION, exceptio (post-classical, Gell.). Exceptions (if a work), electa (not excerpts).

EXCESS, circumlocution by the adjectives nimius or extremus (e.g., excess of joy, nimia lætitia): quod nimium est (e.g., vehementius offendit, quam id quod videtur parum, Cic.), or by quod superest, superat or (often of faulty excess) redundat: the deficiency of any thing in the one is equal to the excess of it in the other, quantum alteri deest alcuius rei, tantum alteri superest: there was no deficiency of this kind of ornament in Antonius, nor excess of it in Crassus, neque in Antonio deerat hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundabat: to be filled to excess with any thing, redundare aliquā re: excess of ornament makes a style tawdry, exornationes si crebræ collocantur, oblitam reddunt orationem (Cic.) *¶* exsuperantia is only a great amount of what is good: redundantia, an excess of what is bad: *¶* not nimietas or excessus): to be in excess, redundare (mostly, but not always, of a faulty excess). ¶ Excess (moral), intemperantia: libidinum intemperantia (want of moderation in the enjoyment of coarse sensuality and desires; opposed to temperantia): libido: libidines: voluptates libidinosæ (excess in sensual enjoyment, especially in love): licentia (arbitrary excess in external manners and order): luxuria (extravagance, luxury in our mode of living): flagitium (an immoral act). All possible excesses, effusus in omni intemperantia libidines: to commit or be guilty of excesses, * licentius, effrenatus vivere; se effundere in libidinibus. ¶ To commit excesses, evagari; non temperare sibi; in any thing, immodicum, nimium esse in re; modum excedere or modum non

tenere in re; effundi in rem or ad rem; se effundere in aliquā re (e. g., in aliquā libidine, Cic.).

EXCESSIVE, immodicus: immoderate: effusus: profusus. *Excessive height (of body)*, statura, quae iustam excedit (*Suet.*, *Tib.*, 68): *excessive joy*, laetitia effusa, profusa, praeter modum elata, or se superfundens.

EXCESSIVELY, immodice; immodice et redundantem (*Plin. Ep.*, *l.* 20, 21); immoderate; extra, supra, or praeter modum; effuse; profuse; vehementer (e. g., gaudere; commoveri aliquā re, &c.).

EXCHANGE, mutatio: permutatio (⚡ not commutatio, which means only "change," or "alteration," in classical writers). To make an exchange (vid. TO EXCHANGE). || *Exchange of money*, collybus (⚡ not cambium). To pay by bill of exchange, permutare alicui pecuniam, &c.: by a bill of exchange payable at Athens; to give any body a bill of exchange on Athens for his annual expenses; curare, ut permutetur Athenas quod sit in annum sumtum alicui (*Cic. Att.*, 15, 15, fin.). || *An exchange (plur. of business)*, basilica (roofed and with pillars, for the convenience of merchants, &c.); concliabulum (general term): * concliabulum mercatorum: mercatus, us: * forum mercatorium.

EXCHANGER, mensarius (*Cic.*): mensarius nummularius (*Fest.*). *Seneca* has diminutive, mensularius.

EXCHEQUER, erarium: fiscus (*praeiurpse*): gazæ (of the Persians, &c.). A well-filled exchequer, copiae erarii (*Cic.*): an exchequer bill, * syngrapha pecuniae ex erario dandae or persolvendae. || *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, procurator principis or Caesaris (in Rome, the officer who superintended the income and disbursements of the fiscus, or treasury, under the emperors; *vid. Tac. Ann.*, 12, 60, init.; *Plin.*, *Paneg.*, 36, 3): * erarii curatorial.

EXCISE, v. Vid. TO TAX.

EXCISE, s., * vectigal rerum venalium: centesima rerum venalium (after Roman customs): portorium (in a wider sense, but properly of articles of export and import): perhaps vectigal portorii nomine exactum (after *Cic.*, *Font.*, 5, 5, 19).

EXCISEABLE, vectigalis (opposed to immunitus).

EXCISEMAN, publicanus: vectigaliarius (*Firm.*, *Math.*, 3, 13). *The exciseman takes so much for each hoghead of wine; to be formed after Titurum* quaternos denarios in singulas vias amphoras portorii nomine excisae (*Cic.*, *Font.*, 5, 9).

EXCISION, exsicio (the pulling down of a house, *Auct. Or. pro dom.*: as "cutting out," plague, *Pallad.*): exsectio (e. g., of the tongue, Cic.).

EXCITABILITY, * proclivitas ad irascendum, ad accipiendum offensionem, &c.: mollis ad accipiendum offensionem animus (*Cic.*, of readiness to take offence): animus alicuius irritabilis (⚡ Irritabilis very late, *Appul.*): animi mobilitas (that is unsteady from its natural excitability, *Sall.*): molliitudo animi (opposed to indolentia, stupor, immanitas, *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 6, 12): * tener quidam et mollis animus (after *est* natura fere in animis tenerum quiddam et molle, quod egritudine, quasi tempestate, quatitur, *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 3, 6, 12). Or by circumlocution. *A person of great excitability*, qui facile commovetur, irritatur, &c.: a person of considerable excitability, commotior animo (*Tac.*). || *Excitability of the nerves*, &c., * incitabilitas (as technical term).

EXCITABLE, * Easily excited, qui (quas, quod) facile movetur, excitatur, &c.: in quo facile motus excitatur: proclivis ad perturbationes or ad motus animi nimios (cf. *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 38, 136). || *Irritable*, irritabilis (*Cic.*): pronus ad iram: iracundus: acriculus (sharp, vehement; e. g., *senex*, *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 3, 17, 38): he is somewhat excitable, iracundior est paulo (*Hor.*): commotior est animo (*Tac.*). To be excitable, facile irritari.

EXCITATION, exsuscitatio (*Auct. ad Her.* = act of exciting): incitatio (quite classic, ⚡ Excitatio very late (*Ambros.*)).

EXCITE, excitare (to rouse up from a

state of inactivity or depression, aliquem or alicuius jacentem animum; aliquem ad aliquid; also, risum, plausum, suspicionem alicui; motum in animis hominum, emotion; opposed to motum sedare): concitare (to put in a state of violent activity, aliquem ad aliquid; by any thing, aliquā re; multitudinem; aliquem irā; animos; opposed to remittere, *Quint.*): incitare (to set in motion, and urge onward to an object, or, figuratively, against a person, aliquem, alicuius animum, libidines; studium alicuius rei; aliquem ad aliquid: aliquem in or contra aliquem, against another): excire, concire or concire (in classic prose, only = to stir up the mind passively to any action; seldom to produce a passion, evil of any kind, &c.; e. g., iram concire; seditioem concire; terrorem excire): movere, commovere (to move, agitate, stir the mind or senses; then = to produce some emotion or passion, or something else; e. g., misericordiam, seditioem, bellum movere or commovere; suspicionem, risum movere): conflare (to blow up, to kindle = to cause, alicui invidiam; bellum): instigare (to urge on; to instigate, not very common; to instigate, *Cic.*: Romanos in Hannibalem, *Liv.*): acuire; exacuere (to sharpen, &c.): acuire, to produce vigor, alacritas, vehemens; acuire aliquem ad crudelitatem; acuire aliquem (opposed to languorem) afferre alicui, *Cic.*; acuire pectora virorum fortium, *Liv.*; exacuere aliquem (opposed to deterere, *Cic.*); exacuere aliquem irā, *Nep.*: irritare (e. g., animos ad bellum, *Liv.*; aliquem ad necem alicuius, *Vell.*): stimulare (to spur on, simulate; with accusative of object; in aliquid; ut, nē, and poetically, infinitive; any body against any body, aliquem in aliquem): inflammare (to kindle a violent feeling, aliquem in aliquem; against any body, sensus animorum atque motus (opposed to extinguere, *Cic.*); invidiam alicuius; aliquem aliquā re, and ad aliquid). || *Exstimulare*, poetically, and in post-Augustan prose. *Jn.* incitare et stimulare (*Liv.*): stimulare atque excitare (*Cic.*): inflammare et incendere; excitare et inflammare; accendere et stimulare; impellere et incendere. *The Romans also expressed it, figuratively, by stimulus alicui admoveere or addere; stimulus subdere alicuius animo; calcaria alicui adhibere or admoveere; ignem alicui subijcere (especially to excite the envy of any one). To excite to battle or to war, ad certamen, ad bellum incitare or irritare aliquem: to excite to learning, irritare aliquem ad discendum: to excite to anger, alicui acuire iram; aliquem ad iram irritare; or simply irritare aliquem: to be excited by anger, irā exacui or incendi: to excite desire, cupiditatem afferre: in any body after any thing, alicui alicuius rei: to be excited (of the senses), moveri (e. g., ut sensus moventur in summis voluptatibus, *Cic.*). || For to excite a admiration, surprise, thirst, appetite, &c., vid. those substantives.*

EXCITED, incitatus (by any thing, aliquā re): animi quodam impetu concitatus; mente incitatus (*Cic.*): commotus or commotus (e. g., animus, *Cic.*): inflammatus, by any thing, aliquā re: violently or passionately excited, inflammatus ac furens (aliquā re; e. g., libidinis, *Cic.*). To pacify the excited multitude, multitudinem concitatum reprimere (*Nep.*).

EXCITEMENT. || *Act of exciting*, instigatio: irritatio: incitatio: concitatio: impulsus: stimulatio: instinctus (all of the action): hortatio: cohortatio: adiortatio (exhortation). || *Thing that excites*, hortamentum: hortamentum: incitamentum: stimulus: concitamentum (*Sen.*, *De Irā*, 3, 9). || *State of excitement*, animi concitatio, impulsus or (stronger) perturbatio: motus animi turbatus or perturbatus: animi motus, commotio or permotio. A temporary excitement, temporarius animi motus (vid. *Quint.*, 5, 10, 28): a vehement excitement, acerrimus animi motus: vehemens animi impetus: to speak in a state of excitement, concitate dicere (*Quint.*). || Concitatio is also used of political excitement.

EXCITER, hortator: adiortator (who

exhorts a person to do any thing); impulsor: stimulator (who urges any body on): extimator (very rare; rebellious, *Tac.*): concitator (belli, *Hirt.*; turbæ ac tumultus, *Liv.*; concitator et instimulator seditiois, *Pseud. Cic.*): instigator, -trix (*Tac.*). Sometimes fax (torch, fire-brand), or tuba (trumpet of the exciter of sedition, civil war, &c.); e. g. (furia fagone huius belli, *Liv.*; fax belli Sertorij, *Vell.*; tuba belli civilis, *Cic.*). Excitator very late (*Prudent.*).

EXCLAIM, exclamare: clamare: conclamare (of several): clamitare (with continued exclamations; in alarm, &c.; twice, *Cic.*: very common after the Augustan Age.). || *Vid. CRY OUT.* || *I feel inclined to exclaim* as, &c., mihi libet exclamare, ut, &c.: they exclaim bravo! excellent! clamant, pulchre, bene, recte! (*Hor.*): they exclaim as loud as they can, exclamant quam maxime possunt: to exclaim against any thing, fremere adversus aliquid (of a multitude). || After exclamare, the exclamatio is either (1) a sentence in direct discourse; or (2) accusative and infinitive; or (3) a sentence with ut: it then contains an exhortation, direction, &c. (1) exclamat: Alcumena adest auxiliū; ne time: (2) exclamare eum sibi esse sodalem: (3) exclamavit, ut bono essent animo (*Cic.*); ut equites ex equis desilirent (*Liv.*).

EXCLAIMER, qui exclamat, &c. (clamator, *Cic.*; of a noisy, would-be orator, &c., *bauley*).

EXCLAMATION, exclamatio (as a rhetorical figure = ἐκφώνημα, *Cic.*, *De Or.*, 3, 54, 207; but also, properly, acute vocis exclamations, *Auct. ad Her.*, 3, 12, 21): acclamatio (as rhetorical figure, *Quint.*, 8, 5, 11): vox (e. g., of pain, qualis dolore excipitur): conclamatio (of several, not Ciceroonian); exclamations, by singular, &c., totius exercitus; by plural, Tac. lacrimæ et conclamations; vociferatio (loud crying, *Cic.*). || *Vid. CRY, s. SHOUT.* || Not a single exclamatio was heard from them, that, &c., nulla ab his vox, quæ sit, &c.: to force, wring, &c., an exclamatio from any body, vocem exprimere: to interlard a speech with theatrical exclamations, dulces exclamations theatri causā producere (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 179). || A note of exclamatio, signum exclamationis (grammatical technical term).

EXCLAMATORY, by circumlocution, perhaps dulces exclamations producens (vid. quotation from *Quintilian*, under EXCLAMATION): clamatorius, *Plin.*, is used of a bird whose cries are unfavorable.

EXCLUDE, excludere (to shut out, properly and improperly, aliquem foras, aliquem a mœnibus, a republicā, from a share in the government, its magistracies, &c.): segregare (to separate from some troop or body, aliquem a republicā, aliquem a numero civium, &c.): removere (to remove as unserviceable, undesirable, &c., arbitros; aliquem ab hoc sermone; aliquem a legibus ferendis, *Cic.*): eximere (to take out, aliquem de reis): excipere (to take out, to except). *Jn.* excipere et secernere (e. g., hos homines libenter, *Cic.*). To be excluded from all offices of honor, omnibus honoribus excentum esse: to exclude any body from a company or society, a coetu or circulo aliquem removere: to exclude any body from a religious community, sacrificia alicui interdicere, eumque numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habere (*Cæs.*, *B.*, 6, 13) [vid. EXCOMMUNICATE]: to exclude any body from the rights of citizenship, aliquem a civium numero sejungere, segregare, and (stronger) aliquem ex numero civium ejicere, or aliquem numero civium excidere: to exclude any body from all knowledge of one's plans, expertum aliquem omnium consiliorum (de re) habere.

EXCLUSION. || *Act of shutting out*, exclusio (*Ter.*; ventorum, *Vitr.*). || *Exception*, vid.

EXCLUSIVE, proprius (belonging to one's self as a peculiar possession). Sometimes præcipuus (e. g., an exclusive right, præcipuum jus, *Cic.*). To devote one's exclusive attention to any thing, se totum conferre ad rem, omne studium ponere

in aliquā re cognoscenda: an exclusivē right, privilegium (*but post-classical in this sense*), *jus præcipuum* (vid. **PRIVILEGIUM**): *the exclusive right of selling salt, sala vendendi arbitrium* (*Lic.*): *any body has the exclusive right of doing any thing, alicui soli licet hoc facere: to give any body an exclusivē right, alicui privilegium dare: to any thing, alicui privilegium habere: præcipuum jure esse: to do any thing, privilegium alicui faciendi habere: to deprive any body of an exclusivē right, alicui beneficium or privilegium alicui rei adimere: the Pythagoreans were so popular, that they were considered to enjoy the exclusive possession of wisdom, sci viguit Pythagoreorum nomen, ut nulli alii docti viderentur. [¶] **On the translation by omnis, totus, &c., vid. EXCLUSIVELY.** [¶] **Exclusivus very late, Dig.** [¶] **Admitting few to intimacy, ad aliquem difficile sunt aditus: *in domum suam or in familiaritatem nisi admodum paucos non admittere: *angustus quosdam circulos et sessunculas consecrari** (*after Cic. Fin., 5, 20, 56*).*

EXCLUSIVELY, proprie: præcipue. Often by adjectives, omnis, unus, totus, solus: e. g., to grant any thing to a person exclusively, uni, soli alicui dare, &c.: to apply one's self exclusively to any thing, se totum conferre ad rem: omne suum studium ponere in aliquā re (faciendā): omnibus rebus posthabitis totum se in aliquā re faciendā collocare. [Vid. **EXCLUSIO, EXCLUSIVE.**] **Exclusively of any thing, *ita ut aliquod excludatur, eximatur: hoc (eo, &c.) excepto: præter aliquem or aliquid.**

EXCOGITATE, excogitare. Vid. DEVISE.

EXCOGITATION, excogitatio (Cic.). Vid. INVENTIO, CONTRIVENTIO.

EXCOMMUNICATE, sacrificiis interdicere alicui (Cass.): *sacris or rebus divinis (or sacra, res divinas) alicui interdicere: *aliquem devovere: *a sacris alium excludere: *sacrum alicui esse jubere: *e Christianorum hominum communitate aliquem exterminare: *ex numero Christianorum aliquem ejicere, expellere: *ab ecclesia Christianorum excludere: anathematizare (Augustinus). All these have been recommended; but excommunicare may be retained as technical term (Krebs). To be excommunicated, *prohiberi usu sacrorum; *exclusum esse a cœtu Christianorum.

EXCOMMUNICATION, sacrificiorum interdictio: anathema, -atis, n.: perhops devotio (Nep., Alc., 4 = solemn curse) [¶] *the most absurd is Bembo's, aqua et igni interdictio: *segregatio ab usu sacrorum et a consuetudine Christianorum; but excommunicatio (Augustinus), as technical term. To put under excommunicatio, sacrificiis interdicere alicui (Cass., B. G., 13, who thus explains this expression, quibus ita interdictum, in numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur; si omnes decedunt, auditum eorum sermonem quod defungunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant; neque si petentibus quis reddat, neque bonos ullus communicat): aliquem anathematizare, excommunicare (Eccles.); devovere aliquem (to pronounce a curse upon him; opposed to resacrare aliquem, to revoke the curse).*

EXCORIATE, desquamare (the proper word): terere (to rub, gall; e. g., collum labore, l Prop): abraderē (e. g., fauces, Lucr.). [Vid. EXCORIATION.] The excoriated parts, desquamata: [¶] *excoriatio very late (App.).*

EXCORIATION, intertrigo (from riding, lying, walking, &c.): desquamata, plural (the excoriated parts, ἀποτριφάτα). To prevent excoriation, intertrigines prohibere (Plin.): to cure excoriationes, mederi desquamatis: to treat excoriationes, desquamata curare (both Plin.).

EXCREMENT, excrementa, plural (post-Augustan): stercus (of men and beasts); also, alvus (e. g., liquida, pallida, &c.).

EXCREMENTAL, by circumlocution; not e. c. rementosus, which Burmann has.

Excremental matter, excrementum (e. g., narium, Tac.).

EXCRESCENCE, quod excrecit or excrevit: caro excrecens (on the body): ephyma: sarcōma (ἐφύμα, ἀρσάμα, on the bodies of animals): gibber (hump, lump, &c.: gibba, only Suet., Dom., 23; and Gibbus, Jur., 6, 109; 10, 294 and 303): excrecences, carnes excrecences; excrecentia, -ium, plural: a fleshy excrecence on the nose, polypus: that has such an excrecence, polyposus (vid. Mart., 12, 37, 2): he had a fleshy excrecence on his side, caro excreverat in latere ejus (Suet.): arsenic destroys every excrecence, arsenicum tollit quicquid excrecit.

EXCRETION. Vid. EXCREMENT and SECRETION.

EXCRUCIATE, excruciare (properly and figuratively, Cic.). Vid. TORTURE.

EXCULPATE, excusare: purgare (clear, excuse): aliquem culpā liberare or ex culpā eximere: culpam ab aliquo demovere or (Lic.) amovere (remove all blame from): to exculpate one's self, se excusare, purgare: to any body's satisfaction, satisfacere alicui (vid. Cass., B. G., 1, 41). Vid. TO EXCUSE.

EXCULPATION, liberatio culpæ (the being cleared from blame; e. g., ab aliquo impetrare, to obtain one's exculpation from any body): excusatio: purgatio (excuse): excusatio peccati: remotio criminis (Auct. ad Her.). A lame attempt at exculpation, perfunctum, quod sumit sibi aliqui ad excusationem (Cic.). Vid. EXCUSE.

EXCULPATORY, by circumlocution: an exculpatory statement, excusatio: to allege all manner of exculpatory arguments, omnes excusationis causas colligere (Hirt., B. G., 8, præf. extr.).

EXCURSION, *iter animi voluptatisque causā susceptum: or by circumlocution with excurrere. To make an excursion into the country, excurrere rus; to my Pompeian villa, excurrere in Pompeianum. [¶] Digression, excursio: excursus (various habere excursus, Quint.): egressio. Vid. DIGRESSION.

EXCUSABLE, veniā dignus: quod excusationem or aliquod excusationis habet (e. g., vitium): qui ignosci potest, ignoscendum est, &c.: cui venia or venia et impunitas dari potest, &c. A fault that is not excusable, erratum cui—nulla venia proponitur (Cic.). To be excusable, excusationem or aliquod excusationis habere: to render any body excusable, dare alicui justam excusationem (of things, Cic.): to be hardly excusable, non facile esse expurgatū (Tac.): [¶] excusabilis, poetically, Or.).

EXCUSABLY, ita ut alicui or rei ignoscere possit.

EXCUSE, v., excusare: to any one, alicui or apud alicui: purgare (to justify) to any one, alicui or apud alicuiem [Syn. in EXCUSE, s.]: excusationem alicui rei afferre (to bring forward an excuse for any thing): veniam alicui rei dare (to pardon): to excuse one's self, se excusare, se purgare: from any thing, de aliquā re: to excuse one's self on the plea of any thing, excusare aliquod (e. g., on the plea of sickness, &c., excusare morbum, valetudinem; excusatione valetudinis uti); alicui alicui rei excusatione defendere: to excuse one's self against any one, ut excusatione adversus alicuiem: to excuse one's self satisfactorily to any one, satisfacere alicui (vid. Cass., B. G., 1, 41; cf. Cortic, Cic. ad Fam., 5, 13, 3): purgare se alicui: to wish or endeavor to excuse one's self to any one, parare excusationem ad aliquem: to endeavor in every way and manner to excuse one's self, omnes excusationis causas colligere (Hirt., B. G., 8, præf. extr.). No man can excuse himself by saying that the sin was committed in behalf of a friend, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causā peccaveris (Cic.): a desperate shift to excuse one's self, periculum, quod sumo mihi ad excusationem (Cic.): any thing excuses you, aliquid dat tibi (justam) excusationem (Cic.): to excuse one's self by throwing the blame on another, culpam in aliquem transferre: to pray to be excused on the ground of, excu-

sare aliquid (vid. above): deprecari aliquod excusatione (alicuius rei).

EXCUSE, s., excusatio: purgatio: satisfactio (purgatio is a full justification, the clearing one's self from a suspicion or accusation); excusatio, the partial and relative excuse, it being acknowledged that the thing is or seems to be wrong; but one's innocence being asserted: satisfactio is the satisfaction made to the feelings of another by a purgatio or excusatio, if one is innocent; by a veniæ petitio, or a poena, if one is guilty): causa, latēbra (a false excuse to which one has recourse). To allege an excuse, excusationem uti, excusationem afferre; on account of any thing, alicuius rei: to plead any thing as an excuse, excusare aliquid (e. g., morbum); deprecari, followed by an accusative and infinitive (to say by way of excuse, in a supplicating tone, Sall., Jug., 104, 4): to allege any evasive excuse, se conicere in latēbra: to accept an excuse, excusationem, satisfactionem accipere: to not accept, &c., excusationem non accipere, non probare: to look about for some excuse, excusationem, latēbra querere: a ground of excuse, excusatio: to plead all manner of excuses, omnes excusationis causas colligere; that not, &c., ne, &c. (Hirt., B. G., 8, præf. extr.). It is no sufficient excuse to say, &c., nulla est excusatio peccati, si dixeris, &c. (Jecuris, &c., &c.). A sufficient excuse, satis iusta, or justa et idonea excusatio: to admit of no excuse, nihil excusationis habere: excusationem non habere; alicui rei venia nulla proponitur (Cic., all of things). No excuse for non-attendance was admitted, nemini civi ulla, quominus adesset, satis iusta excusatio visa est (Cic.).

EXCUSELESS. Vid. INEXCUSABLE.

EXCUSER, by circumlocution with verb [¶] excusator, very late, Augustinus).

EXECRABLE. Vid. ABOMINABLE.

EXECRABLY. Vid. ABOMINABLY.

EXECRATE, v., execrari: male precari (Cic., Pis., 14, 33): devovere: detestari in caput aliquis minas et pericula: detestari in caput alicuius iram deorum; [¶] not detestari alone: [¶] execrari means "to curse," when one would exclude a guilty person from human society as devoted to the infernal gods, in opposition to blessing; detestari means "to curse," when one wishes to deprecate evil by an appeal to the gods against a person or thing; in opposition to "praying in behalf of;" devovere (also with diris) is to devote to the infernal gods. Vid. TO CURSE.


EXECRATION (vid. CURSE, s.), adding that imprecatio is Silver Age: diris imprecatione affligere aliquem.


EXECUT (for "execut" Harrey), execrare.

EXECUTION, exsectio (Cic.).


EXECUTE, exsequi: persequi (to follow up any thing till it is done, especially of things done by rule or direction. officium, mandata): conficere (to bring to an end, so that the labor is over; to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work: itinera, mandata, conficiuntur, non perficuntur nec absolvuntur, D.): efficere: ad effectum adducere (to bring to actual existence): perficere (to carry through to the end; to make any thing perfect: opposed to inchoare, to begin): absolvere (to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete; opposed to inchoare, instituire). Jn. absolvere ac (et) perficere: peragere (to carry a business through): sometimes facere alone (opposed to cogitare). To be able to execute any thing, *parere esse alicui rei exsequendū: to execute a commission, jussum or imperatum facere: mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi; in the exactest manner, mandata exhaurire: impero alicuius defungi: to execute a will, testamentum facere (general term) or conficere. [¶] Punish capitally, supplicium capitis sumere de aliquo: supplicium capitis afficere alicui: aliquem supplicio puerire: aliquem morte multare: to execute (if the mode is beheading), caput alicuius præcidere (with the sword; it would be wrong to say caput corviciis abscideri, unless the person is first strangled, Cic., Phil., 2, 2, cervicibus tractis

caput abscedit): securi ferire or percutere (with the axe, as the instrument used by the executioner): decollare (as a general term, post-Augustan, Sen. and Suet., and even then rejected from the more elevated style): to be tortured and then executed, omni supplicio excruciatum, or omnibus excruciatibus affectum necari.

EXECUTION. || *Performance*, executio (post-Augustan; e. g., operis, Plin.): effectio (e. g., artis, Cic.): confectio (e. g., the drawing up of a book, libri): exedificatio (the building up of any thing very rare, Cic.):  absolutio, perfectio, not found in this sense. It will often be necessary to use circumlocution, e. g., for "the execution of commissions," mandata exsequi, perficere, efficere, facere (Curt.), perficere (Lin.); exhaurire mandata aliquis: your careful execution of that important commission, cura tua de illo meo primo et maximo mandato (Cic.): to attend to the execution of any body's commissions, aliquis mandata persequi, conficere, &c. To attend to the minutest details of its execution (of a work of art), argutus operis custodire quoque in minimis rebus: to despair of its execution, desperare effectum operis: to prevent the execution of any thing, ne res conficiatur, obistere: to follow up deliberation by the rapid execution of his resolves, consilia facta conjungere: the careful execution of any thing, res diligenter effecta (e. g., una [material] diligenter effecta plus proderit quam plures inchoata et quasi degustata, Quint., 10, 5, 23). || *Writ of execution*, bonorum emptio (a sale of this kind was, in effect, as to a living debtor, an execution, Dict. Antiq., p. 165; with reference to the debtor, it was bonorum venditio): mandis injectio ("was, in effect, in some cases, a kind of execution," Dict. Antiq., p. 617; it was a sort of arrest, and is fully explained at the page referred to): acerbissima exactio vectigalium (vid. Cic. ad Din., 3, 8, 5): to put on execution in any body's house, in possessionem bonorum delictoris mittere (vid. Dict. Antiq., p. 165); * bona aliquis propter vectigalia non soluta vendere: * ex aliquis bonis ad solvenda vectigalia pecuniam exigere (after Virg., ex his bonis ad perficiendum pecuniam exigere, of an architect who has greatly exceeded his estimate, and has to pay the excess out of his own pocket, Prof., lib., 10). || *Capital punishment*, (capitis) supplicium: any body's execution, supplicium de aliquo sumtum. To be led to execution, ad mortem duci: to have any body tortured before his execution, aliquem omni supplicio excruciatum necare (Cic.): to send any body to execution, aliquem ad mortem ducere; aliquem morte afficere; supplicium de aliquo sumere. || *Destruction*, slaughter, strages; clades; caedes. To do great execution, strages facere (Cic.), edere (Liv.); cladem facere (Sall.): magnam cladem afferre alicui (Cic.): caedes facere, afficere (Cic.); all with magnus, quantus, &c.). Sometimes nocere, &c., will do.

EXECUTIONER. || *Hangman*, &c., carnifex: exactor supplicii:  executor in Cod. Just., 8, 17, 17. To be an executioner, carnificem facere (comedy): to seize upon the office of executioner, munus carnificis occupare: to die by the hands of the executioner, securi or securi illa funesta percussu (if the axe was used), || *Executor*, vid.

EXECUTIVE, circumlocution by regnum exercere, &c. The executive power, * magistratus, &c., qui ea, que imperavit princeps (rex, senatus, &c.), faciunt: * il, quos omnes "omnis est curatio et administratio rerum" (as a body of men): * jus or potestas leges excedendi (as a power).

EXECUTOR. || *Performer*, executor (Fell., 2, 5. malorum propositum): effector: confector (SYN. IN EXECUTE). || *Executor* (of a will).  In Roman law, a will was not valid without the name of some heres written; but till the time of Vespasian this heres might have to give up all the estate to legates and fideicommissaries: he then became a mere executor; but Vespasian enacted that he should always retain one fourth of the property,

The form was, "Lucius Titius heres esto: rogo te, Lucii Titi, ut quum primum petris hereditatem meam adire (= to administer) eam Calo Seio reddas, restituas." (Inst. Just., 2; Tit., 23, 2): * testamenti executor, quem dicimus (after executor propositum, Fell., &c.).

EXECUTORSHIP, * testamenti executio, quis dicitur.

EXECUTRIX, Vid. EXECUTOR.

EXEGESIS, interpretatio: explanatio (explanation of the author's meaning): enarratio (oral exposition of his meaning): * ars interpretandi, explanandi, explicandi (veteres scriptores, &c., as a science): enarratio auctorum (vid. Quint., 1, 9, 1).

EXEGETICAL, by circumlocution. We must consult some exegetical work, explanationes adhibendas sunt interpretum (after Cic. Dir., 1, 51, 11).

EXEMPLARY, Vid. EXEMPLE.

EXEMPLARILY, || *Excellently*, vid. || *In a signal manner*. To punish exemplarily; vid. "to make an EXAMPLE of."

EXEMPLARINESS; e. g., of moral conduct, summa morum probitas; morum sanctitas: there is but one opinion among your fellow-citizens of the exemplariness of your conduct, omnes eives sci existimant, quasi lumen aliquod (extinctis ceteris), elucere sanctitatem (et prudentiam et dignitatem) tuam (Cic.).


EXEMPLARY. An exemplary person, vir sanctus, gravis: vir exempli recti: exemplum innocentie. To inflict exemplary punishment on any body, in aliquem insignis documentum dare (Lin): exemplum severitatis in aliquo edere (Cic.): ponere aliquem afficere, ut aliis documentum sit (Cic.): graviter statuere de aliquo (Cic.). By an exemplary punishment, exemplo severitatis. Vid. "to make an EXAMPLE of."

EXEMPLIFICATION. || *Example*, copy, vid. || *Act of exemplifying*, circumlocution by verbs under EXEMPLIFY.

EXEMPLIFY, exemplo confirmare aliquid: exempli causa ponere, or proponere aliquid: * exemplo (aliquis) rei uti: exemplum aliquis rei proponere, supponere: exemplum alicui rei adjungere. That I may exemplify my meaning, exempli causa or gratia: ut exemplo utar.

EXEMPT FROM, eximere (e. g., a field, &c., agrum de vectigalibus, Cic.): immunitatem aliquis rei (post-Augustan, a re) dare: vacationem aliquis rei, or a re alicui dare (e. g., vacationem sumtis, laboris, rerum omnium, and [improperly] malorum; but especially militie: al. Cic.: vacationem a easus, Cic.): immunitatem facere rei, rei (militia, Lin.), or a re (ab onere, Suet.): immunitatem a re prestare (Suet.). One century was exempted from serving, una centuria facta est immunitis militia (Liv.): to exempt from tribute for five years, tributum in quinquennium remittere (any body, alicui); quantum aerario aut fisco pendit aliquis, in quinquennium remittere.

EXEMPT, alij., immunitas (free from state burdens, from military service, and the like): liber (free from public services, socage, &c.; opposed to servus): immunitas liberque (both of persons and possessions): omnibus muneribus vacans (free from every service): immunitis militia, militie munere vacans (free from military service): to be exempt, immunitum esse (general term): militie munere vacare, militie vacationem habere (from military service): not exempt from, non sine (aliquid re).

EXEMPTION, immunitas (general term, rei or a re; muneris, omnium rerum; malorum, Lampr., Commod., 14; a tributis, Suet.): vacatio (rei or a re, especially militie; also sumtis, laboris, rerum omnium, a causis, al. Cic.; ab illi administratione, Lin.). To grant any body an exemption [vid. To exempt]  with vacatio, the number of years stands in the grantine; e. g., quinquennium vacatio militie. To derive to any body an exemption from military service for five years, alicui quinquennium militie vacationem decernere (Lin.). It is false that they paid for an exemption, falsum est ob vacatio-

nem pretium datum (Cic.): to pray for an exemption, deprecari vacationem: to enjoy an exemption from any thing, vacationem or immunitatem rei habere: they alone enjoy an exemption from the payment of tribute, from military service, from every public burden, neque tributa una cum reliquis pendunt: militie vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem. More under TO EXEMPT.


EXENTERATE, exenterate: eviscerare.

EXEQUIES. Vid. OBSEQUIES.

EXERCISE. || *Bodily exercise*, motus: exercitatio (of prescribed bodily exercises): ambulatio (by walking): gestatio (by being borne in a litter): vectatio (on a horse or in a carriage): vectatio et iter reficiunt animum: to take exercise, ambulare, spatari (to walk): to take moderate exercise, modicis exercitationibus uti: to take strong exercise, acris ambulatione uti. Horse-exercise, vectatio eque (e. g., vectatio assiduus equi post cibum, Suet., Cal., 3). || *Military exercise*, exercitium, armatura (the former, exercise in arms; the latter, the art of evolutions, &c.; vid. Salmas., Zcl. Roman., 1, 1012, Haack): to introduce the Roman exercise into our army, exercitum ad Romanam disciplinam formam redigere (vid. Fell., 2, 109, in.). || *Practice* (vid.), exercitatio (e. g., of virtues, vices): functio (e. g., muneris).

|| *An exercise* (= boy's task), pensum (general term for a Cicero, meum munus pensumque): * pensum Latine (or Græce) convertendum (a task to be translated into Latin or Greek).

EXERCISE, exercere (general term): facere (to do, practice, carry on): facit (to carry on trades and arts). [Vid. TO PRACTICE.] || *To exercise troops*, (1) TRANS, exercere (soldiers, &c.): to exercise the soldiers thoroughly, milites peritus exercitis ad Romanam disciplinam formam redigere (to make them acquainted with Roman military duty); milite's frequentibus exercitiis ad proelia preparare (to make them ready for battle): to be well exercised, * armorum usum prestare. (2) TRANS, exerceri: while the cavalry were exercising, quum exercebantur equites.

EXERT,  exserere is not found in any sense of this word (except the Latinized meaning = "to thrust forth"), till Pliny, exseram in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti: for exercere, exigere, experiri. To exert force, vim exercere, proferre, afferre, adhibere, præbere, &c. (Krebs). [Vid. TO USE, EMPLOY.] || *To exert one's self*, vires, nervos intendere or contendere: to exert one's self very much, omni ope atque opera eniti (ut, &c.): to exert one's self beyond one's strength, æ supra vires extendere: to exert all the little strength one has, nervulos suos adhibere: to exert one's self beyond one's years, præter ætatem facere: to exert one's self to no purpose, inanes impetus facere; in anything, frustra conari aliquid: to exert one's self in speaking, vocem contendere: to exert one's self too much in speaking, voci nimis imperare (Plin. Ep., 5, 19, 6): not to exert one's self in speaking, voci parere. Vid. "to make EXERTION."

|| **EXERTION**, contentio: intentio (as action): labor (scere exertion): conatus (endeavor, effort). JN. conatus studiumque: exertion of body in speaking, summa vis atque contentio: vain exertions, inanes contentiones or impetus: immoderate exertion, effusa contentio: to make great exertion in any thing, acerrime agere, obnixi facere aliquid: to require great exertions, positum esse in labore: to render any body's exertions fruitless, conatum infringere: with great effort and exertion, contente: with great exertion, enixe; obnixi: with the greatest exertion, manibus pedibusque: not without the greatest effort and exertion, non sine summa industria: to speak without any great exertion (of the voice), voci parere. To make every exertion, omnes nervos contendere or intendere, ut, &c.: summo studio anniti, ut, &c. (or ad aliquid): omnia tentare, ut, &c.; rem magno conatu studioque agere;

in any thing, omnibus viribus agere aliquid; omni virtum contentione incumbere in aliquid or laborare in; omni studio incumbere ad or in aliquid (EXHI aliquid rei not classical); omnem curam aliquid operam conferre ad aliquid: for any thing, summū opus niti pro.

EXFOLIATE (of bones), squamam remittere: oest squama abscedit: ab osse squama recedit (Cele).

EXFOLIATION, by circumlocution for the act; squama, squamæ, for the substance that exfoliates.

EXHALATION, exhalatio: exspiratio: aspiratio: respiratio: vaporatio. [SYN. IN EVAPORATION, VID.] Noxious exhalations, afflictiis noxi (Plin.). Exhalations from the earth, terræ exhalationes, &c.: EVAPORATION, -onis, in late writers, not classical. VID. EVAPORATION.

EXHALE. || Send forth vapor, exhalaré (in Cicero only with vinum, crapulam): exspirare (not Cic. or Cæs.): emittere (to send forth; e. g., vaporem): spirare (to breathe forth, odorem, Virg., poetically and post-Augustan prose; not Ciceronian): halaré (e. g., nectar floribus, of flowers, Lucr. 1). To exhale an odor, odorem præstare, emittere (EXHI odorem spargere, spirare, diffundere, all poetical). The flowers exhale a sweet odor, odores e floribus afluunt. || Draw forth vapor, vaporem ex aliquâ rei excitare (e. g., ex agris, aqua, &c., of the sun, Cic.): vaporare (to fill with warm vapor, lævum latus sol decedens vaporat).

EXHALEMENT. VID. EXHAUSTION. EXHAUST. || To use quite up, exhaustire (properly and figuratively; e. g., strength, money, allies, affection, &c.): conficere (figuratively, to weaken one's strength): EXANCLARE is not found in good prose. My patience is exhausted, rumpo or abruptum patientiam (not rumpitur patientia; vid. Suet. Tib. 25; Tac. Ann. 12, 50, 3): to exhaust a subject in a speech, &c., omnia accurate exponere; nihil intactum relinquere; rem ab omni parte considerare: the whole question is completely exhausted, abunde satisfactum est huic toti questioni. || To weary (vid.). To be exhausted, wearied, exanimari (Cæs.) et lassitudine confici. || To weaken, &c., infirmare (properly and figuratively): enervare (to enervate; only properly): debilitare, attenuare, minuire, comminuire, imminuire (figuratively, to weaken, lessen): frangere (figuratively, to break, to weaken, enfeble very much): vires aliquis consumere (Cæs.). To exhaust the spirits, animum debilitare or comminuire: to exhaust the enemy, hostes frangere, hostium res accidere: a country is exhausted, aliquis terræ opes attritas sunt; through very great wars, through the expenses of princes, terræ exhausta est maximis bellis, sumtu, &c.: land is exhausted, solum (ubertate nimia) effectum et defatigatum est (Col.).

EXHAUSTED, exhaustus (emptied; e. g., of a treasury; also of a land, a state; e. g., sumptibus et jacturis): confectus (quite spent, especially of wounded soldiers): fessus (wearied; e. g., vulneribus). JN. fessus confectusque: lassitudine confectus (wearied from fatigue): effectus (properly, by much bearing, then also of the body, corpus, Cic.): enectus (worn out by hunger and other bodily sufferings). Land exhausted by over-bearing, ubertate nimia prioris evi effectum et defatigatum solum (Col.): an ox exhausted with labor, bos confectus vexatione operum.

EXHAUSTION. || Lassitude, lassitudo, languor (of body or mind): confectio (improperly, deprivation of all strength): virium defectio (Cicero). To be suffering from exhaustion, lassitudine confici. || Weakness, infirmitas, debilitatio (as an action): infirmitas, debilitas (as a state). Exhaustion of the resources of a state, opes civitatis attrite or comminute.

EXHAUSTLESS. VID. INEXHAUSTIBLE.

EXHIBIT, r., exponere, proponere, propalam collocare (to expose in public for show): spectacula pandere (Hor.). To exhibit a service of silver plate, paintings, and statues, argentum proponere,

tabulas et signa propalam collocare. Apelles used to exhibit his works in a stall, after their completion, for the passers-by to see, Apelles perfectionem, for the passers-by to see, Apelles perfectionem opera proponere per gulam transcumbens: to exhibit goods (for sale), merces exponere, venales proponere: EXHIBERE must be used carefully, its use being far less extensive than that of our "exhibit." It is used of exhibiting documents, &c., in a court, tabulas, rationes, &c.; of exhibiting one's self in any character, colors, &c., to any body, exhibere se aliquid [quid me putas... populo nostro exhibiturum Cic.].

EXHIBITION. || Act of bringing forth, prolatio (the production; used by Cicero of quoting examples): ostentatio (mostly "boastful exhibition," but in Latin, ab ostentatione savitiae acutum cognomen, from this exhibition of his cruel disposition). Mostly by circumlocution with afferre, (in medium) proferre, monstrare, ostendere, præstare, &c. || An exhibition of works of art, &c., spectaculum (any sight; e. g., not only of plays, gladiators, &c., but of naumachiae, Cæs.). By circumlocution with proponere or propalam collocare. An exhibition of paintings, sculpture, &c., tabulæ (signa, &c.) propalam collocatæ (after tabulæ et signa propalam collocavit, Cic. De Or. 1, 35, 136): tabulæ, signa, &c., quæ ad spectationes populo comparantur (after Virg., præf., lib. 10); perhaps spectatio only (ea omnia, quæ ad spectationes populo comparantur, the apparatus provided for their public exhibitions, sights). || Pension, &c., beneficii annuum: annua in beneficii loco præbita, plural; or stipendium. To confer an exhibition on any body, aliquem or aliquis tenuitatem beneficii annuo sustentare. EXHIBITIO is used for "support" in Ulpian, quod exhibitioni frugaliter sufficit.

EXHILARATE, hilarare, exhilarare aliquem (Cic.): relevare, recreare, confirmare aliquem. To exhilarate the mind, animum relaxare, discutere: resolve animi tristitiam: tristes cogitationes discutere (Cele). VID. TO CHEER.

EXHILARATION, animi relaxatio or oblectatio: hilaritas: animi remissio (as state).

EXHORT, hortari: adhortari: cohortari (to exhort by a strong and friendly appeal to a person's will and resolution; the immediate object of the exhortation being an action): all with ad aliquid, with ut, ne, or ad aliquid faciendum; the first two also with subjunctive only; also, hortari or adhortari, de aliquâ re, on any subject: monere: admonere (to exhort by warning a person of the actual state of affairs, of the danger of not acting, &c. The motions endeavors to work upon the reason and understanding of the person exhorted). JN. monere atque hortari; hortari et suadere. To exhort soldiers, milites cohortari (the proper word); also, milites adhortari (Cic., Phil. 4, 5). To exhort persons to concord, concordiam suadere; also, aliquos ad concordiam cohortari (Suet.). To recover their liberty, ad recuperandam libertatem cohortari: EXHORTARI belongs to poetry and post-Augustan prose; cohortari is followed by infinitive in Hirt., Bell. Al. 21, and in Tac.

EXHORTATION, monitio: admonitio: hortatio: adhortatio. cohortatio: hortatus, ūs [SYN. IN TO EXHORT]: not to listen to any body's exhortation, aliquem monentem non audire: by my exhortation, me monente: by any body's exhortations, aliquis hortatur.

EXHORTATORY, hortativus (e. g., genus dicendi, Quint.). exhortativus (Quint.): suavioris (e. g., materia, oratio).

EXHORTER, hortator: adhortator: suavor or suavis et impulsor (to any thing, aliquis rei).

EXIGENCE, } necessitas: angustia: EXIGENCY, } difficultas [vid. NECESSITY] (summun or extremum) discriminem or discrimen ac dimicatio (the decisive moment of extreme danger, &c.): from the exigency of the case, necessitate urgente; ex necessitate: necessitate or necessarii re coactus: not from exigency of the case, nulla re cogente: to ab-

mit to the exigency of the case, necessitati parere. VID. NECESSITY.

EXILE, e., aliquid aqua et igni interdicere: aliquem exilio afficere, in exilium agere or exigere, ex urbe or ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare: aliquem relegare (to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property): deportare (to transport).

EXILE, s. VID. BANISHMENT.

EXIMIOUS. VID. ILLUSTRIOUS, DISTINGUISHED.

EXIST, existere: manere (to remain e. g., parietes, quorum ornatus per tot secula manserat, Cic.). [VID. TO BE, TO LIVE.] It is often, however, to be turned by a relative sentence with nunc. The difference to religion that now exists, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia deorum: the poems of Homer did not originally exist in their present form, "Homeric carmina formam, quam nunc habent, primo non habuerunt." With reference to past time, sometimes tum may help; from the spoils of any city that then existed, (neque) ex unius tum urbis prædâ (sperandum, &c., Lit., 1, 55): the generation that then existed, qui tum vivebant homines (Enn.). || Existing, mostly by nunc, in a relative sentence, qui (que, quod) nunc est: and often by the demonstrative pronoun hic. Under existing circumstances, ut nunc est: the magnificence of our existing public works, horum magnificentia operum (Lit., 1, 55): the now-existing neglect of any thing, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia alijus rei: the existing generation, hi (Varr.): potius ad antiquorum diligentiam, quam ad horum luxuriam, &c.). "The then existing" may sometimes be translated by tum.

EXISTENCE, by circumlocution with esse; as, he denies the existence of the gods, nullos esse deos putat; deos esse negat: he maintains the existence of gods, deos esse dicit: he entirely rejects the existence of a God, Deum ex rerum naturâ tollit. Sometimes it may be translated by vita (life): e. g., to prolong his existence, vitam trahere: to be indebted to any body for his existence, aliquo natum esse; propter aliquem vivere: to fulfill the end of our existence, *legi, quâ nati sumus, respondere or satisfacere.

EXIT. || A going out, exitus (Cic., reditus gloriosus: non exitus calamitosus): egressus (a going forth: e. g., in provinciam, Cic.): abitus (departure). || Passage out, exitus (e. g., in angustio portarum exitu, Lit.): egressus (only in Petr.): effugium (for escape; into the street, in publicum). Sometimes via only. Without any exit (as adjective), non portus (e. g., angustiorum). To make one's exit, scenam relinquere (properly, of an actor): a negotiis publicis se removere ad otiumque perferere (i. e., retire from public life): de presidio et statione vitæ decedere (to quit this world).

EXONERATE, exonerare (properly and figuratively): levare: liberare: solvere aliquâ rei (figuratively, to set free from; free from). For "to exonerate from a charge," &c., and "to exonerate one's self." [VID. EXCULPATE.] For "to exonerate from suspicion," vid. SUSPICION.

EXORABLE, exorabilis (opposed to implacabilis, Cic.; both of things and persons).

EXORBITANT, nimius: immanis (e. g., pecunie, magnitudo, &c.): ingens (very great; e. g., pecunia). JN. ingens immanisque: effusus: profusus (e. g., lapidibus, sumtus): immoderatus (e. g., cupiditates: luxuria): immodicus (libido possidendi): impotens (lætitia, postulatium; also, in any thing, aliquis rei): intemperans (e. g., licentia; but especially of persons): immodestus (e. g., laus): effrenatus (e. g., audacia: cupiditas: libido). [SYN. IN IMMODERATE.] To make an exorbitant demand, immodeste postulare. || Anomalous, vid.

EXORBITANTLY. [VID. IMMODERATELY.] Exorbitantly dear, carissimè (e. g., emere aliquid) or impensè (pretio).

EXORCISE, adjuratione divini nominis expellere (to expel by calling upon the

name of God, daemōnas, Lact., 2, 17, *extr.*: to exorcise evil spirits, exorcizare (ἐξορκίζω, *Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 50, 13, § 3).

EXORCISM, exorcismus (*Ecll.*, *Tert.*): theurgia (*Ecll.*, *August.*) or *dæmōnum expulsio (after daemōnas expellere, *Lactant.*: expulsio, *Cic.*).

EXORCIST, exorcista (*Ecll.*, *Tert.*): theurgus (*Augustin.*): *dæmōnum expulsor, or qui dæmōnas adjuratione divini nominis expellit ac fugat.

EXORDIUM, exordium (*introduction or opening of a speech, Cic.*): exorsus, its (only once); exorsus orationis mee, *Cic.*, *De Imp. Pomp.*, 4, 11); proœmium (*Cic.*, *Cluent.*, 21; mostly)—introduction to the subject to be treated of; e. g., in a philosophical treatise. To consider what my exordium is to be, cogitare, quo utar exordio (*Cic.*). *Exordium* is used by *Cicero* and *Livy* in the sense of a solemn form pronounced before some public act, &c.; in *Quintilian* and *Pliny* = preface, prefatory matter; dicere præfationem (*Plin.*, *Ep.*).

EXORINATION. *VID.* ORNAMENT, DECORATION.

EXOSSATED, exos (*Lucr.*, 3, 721); or sine osse (ossibus).

EXOTERIC, quod ἑωτερικὸν appellatur: populariter scriptus (*Cic.*, *Fin.*, 5, 13).

EXOTIC, externus (e. g., externæ arbores, *Plin.*, 14, *init.*); peregrinus (e. g., arbores, *Plin.*, 15, 13, 12); *Exoticus* only *Plaut.*; e. g., exoticum, an outlandish dress, *Epid.*, 2, 2, 48.

EXPAND, pandere (e. g., vela, retia; penas ad solem, *Virg.*): extendere (to stretch out; e. g., digitos); explicare (to unfold). *INTRANS.*, dispanidi (very rare); properly, e. g., arbor vastis ramis, *Plin.*; se aperire (general term; to discover itself); corroborari et confirmari (to be strengthened; of the intellect; ingenium). *EXPLORE*, ac aperire or pandere; florem expandere.

EXPANSE, spatium: the expanse of heaven, spatium cœli or spatium omni (both *Lucr.*); cava cœli (*Enn.*): the boundless expanse of the heavens, *cœli spatium infinitum or longe lateque patens.

EXPANSIBLE, *VID.* DILATABLE.

EXPANSIVE, *VID.* EXTENSIVE.

EXPATRIATE, latus, uberius dicere, disputare: plusius dicere: multa verba facere de re: latus se fundere: longum esse: too far into verba dicere.

EXPATRIATE. *VID.* TO BANISH.] To expatriate one's self, domo enigrare (to quit one's home): domo emigrare, aliud domicilium, aliis sedes petere (especially of a nation, *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 1, 31, 14): solum vertere (with or without exilii causâ; euphemistic term for to go into banishment; of political refugees).

EXPECT, expectare: (1) to wait for: aliquid et aliquid, *Hor.*, *Sat.*, 2, 1, 58; and (2) to expect the happening of something with some feelings of hope, fear, desire, prophetic forbidding, &c.: rem; epistolæ longiores; majorem Gallie motum, &c.; also, aliquid ab [aliquid ex] aliquo = to look to him for it; opperriri (to wait for the arrival of any body or any thing, or the happening of any thing, with the intention of then doing something; *classicism*, *Nep.*; sua tempora, *Liv.*): prestolari alicui (to stand ready to receive any body; to be present on the arrival of any body; especially of a servant who is waiting for his master): manere aliquem or dum aliquis adventat (to remain till a person comes; not to go away); sperare (also followed by force ut): spem habere ad aliquid or alicujus rei (followed by an accusative and infinitive): to be earnestly expecting any thing, aliquid avidissime expectare; magnâ cum spe expectare (*Cic.*): earnestly expected by all, carus omnibus expectatusque (venies); to expect any body's arrival with eagerness, alicujus adventum non mediocriter capere (*Cic.*): to expect a result or issue, exitum or eventum alicujus rei expectare; alicujus rei even-

tum experiri: to expect an opportunity, occasione capere; occasio imminere; not first to expect an opportunity, non occasione tarditate expectare (*Cic.*, *Phil.*, 2, 46, 118): you perhaps expect him to say, &c., expectas fortasse dum dicat (*Ter.*); not cum dicturum esse, *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 2, 1, 17). I confidently expect that, &c., magnam spem habeo (followed by an accusative and infinitive): to expect safety, deliverance, &c., from any body, in aliquo spem salutis ponere: more is expected from justice than from arms, in equitate plus quam in armis ponitur spei: what I do not expect, id quod non spero: as one might expect from a man who knows what a definition means, ut ab homine perito definiendi. *More, less, &c., than one would expect*, is expressed in *Livy* and *Tacitus* (*Ex*); not in *Cicero* and *Caesar* by quam pro re; as, the slaughter was not so great as one might have expected from so great a victory, minor clades quam pro tanta victoria fuit (*cf. Zumpt*, § 484, *extr.*).

EXPECTANT, by circumlocution. An expectant heir, heres institutus (who is appointed by will, but may be opt out; e. g., instituto herede abdicato); or heres proximus, verus, &c. (heir-at-law); quem aliquis heredem palam facit (whom a man is often declaring his intention of making his heir).

EXPECTATION, expectatio: spes: opinio (hope, opinion that anything will happen, &c.; respecting opinio, *vid. Herz.*, *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 5, 48, *in.*): intense expectation, summa rerum expectatio: eager expectation, desiderium: to cause expectation, expectationem movere, commovere, facere, concitare: to excite any body's expectation, alicujus expectationem erigere (*Plin.*, *Ep.*, 8, 3, 3); aliquid expectatione erigere (*Liv.*, 36, 34): to excite the most eager expectation, aliquid ad summam adducere expectationem: to answer or satisfy one's expectation, expectationem explere, complere, meri; expectationi respondere: to deceive, or not to answer or satisfy expectation, expectationem decipere, destitueri, frustrari: to exceed expectation, vincere alicujus expectationem or opinionem: to have great expectation from any body, magnam spem in aliquo ponere or collocare: a person has great expectation from any body, non parvam aliquid sustinet expectationem: to be in anxious expectation of any thing, animo (animo) pendere alicujus rei: to put any body in a state of anxious expectation, aliquid suspendere expectatione: to be in pain full expectation, expectatione torqueri or cruciari; expectando exedi (*Plaut.*, *Epid.*, 3, 1, 1): full of expectation, plenus expectatione; animi (or animo) plenus; erectus expectatione in expectationem (or erectâ expectatione); also, from context, erectus animi: full of anxious expectation, erectus suspensusque (*vid. Liv.*, 1, 25): to be full of expectation, expectatione plenum esse; pendere expectatione or spe animi: contrary to expectation, præter or contra expectationem or opinionem; præter spem alicujus: a thing fell or turned out contrary to all expectation, res præter opinionem accidit: aliter cecidit res ac putabam; evenit aliquid præter spem; res aliter ac ratus eram evenit.

EXPECTORANT, *expectorans remedium (technical term).

EXPECTORATE, exsuscitare: exsuscitare per tussim: extussire (*Cels.*, 2, 8, *med.*): sputum edere (to bring up, *Cels.*, 2, 8, *med.*; from context, edere only; edere sputa per fauces tussi, *Lucr.*, 6, 1188): expusare (e. g., pus, *Cels.*, 2, 8): *Expectorare*, præ-classical, *Enn.* op. *Cic.*, is to drive or banish from the heart.

EXPECTORATION, sputum (matter brought up, *Cels.*; extussusum sputum, *Cæl. Aur.*, *Acud.*, 2, 16): exspitio: exsuscitare (act of spitting out, *Plin.*): exsuscitare, *is* (*Cæl. Aur.*, *Tard.*, 2, 11): de stillatio pectoris (*Scrib. Larg.*; of habitual expectation). If there is no expectoration during the first days, si sputum prima diebus non fuit (*Cels.*, 2, 8, *med.*).

EXPEDENCY, utilitas (opposed to honestas): utilia, plural adjective (opposed to

honestas): commoda, plural (the advantages derived). To be the slave of expediency, servire commodia utilitatisque; omnia ad utilitatem suam referre: expedientia et honor ac at variance, utilitas certat cum honestate: to prefer honor to expediency, præferre honestum utili (*Hor.*).

EXPEDIENT, utilis (opposed to honestus): salutaris (opposed to periculosus, pestifer). *JN.* utilis et salutaris. To be expedient, expedire alicui; or usui, or utilitati, or utile esse; utilitatem or usum afferre, habere, præbere: prodesse: conducere (to be advantageous); also, ex re or in rem esse alicujus: it is expedient for all good men that the, &c., omnibus bonis expedit, with accusative and infinitive (e. g., rempublicam esse salvam).

EXPEDIENTLY, *Ex*ilily, *vid. Hastily*, *vid.*

EXPEDITE. *VID.* To free from impediment, expedire (opposed to impedire). *Hasten*, maturare (e. g., iter, fugam, nuptias). *VID.* HASTEN, transitively. *VID.* Despatch, *vid.*

EXPEDITE, *adj.* *Quick*, *vid.* *Easy*, free from impediments, expeditus (opposed to impeditus). "An expedite way" (*Hooker*), via expedita (via expeditior, *Cic.*).

EXPEDITION, *VID.* Military expedition, expeditio. To go on an expedition, in expeditionem ire; expeditionem suscipere; proficisci (τοπεύεσθαι; of soldiers, and of generals with soldiers): copias in expeditionem educere; in bellum proficisci, with and without eum copias (in the general). *Haste*, *vid.*

EXPEDITIOUSLY. *VID.* QUICK.

EXPEDITIOUSLY. *VID.* QUICKLY.

EXPELL, expellere (from a place; ex, de, a loco, or loco only; e. g., aliquid ex urbe, ex republica; plebem ex agris; aliquid a patria; aliquid domo sua, *all Cic.*; aliquos agris, finibus, possessionibus, *all Cæs.*; me civitate, *Cic.*; aliquid a patria, *Liv.*); exigere (e. g., aliquid ex civitate; hostem campo or campo, *Liv.*; aliquid domo, *Liv.*). *After* expellere, exigere, the place from which must be expressed with ex, &c., unless it is evident from the context: ejicere (to cast out, aliquid ex senatu, *Cic.*; de senatu, *Liv.*; ex oppido, *Cæs.*; de collegio, *Cic.*; a suis diis penatibus, *Cic.*; aliquid finibus, *Sall.*; domo, *Cæs.*; aliquid, *Cic.*); exturbare (aliquid re or ex aliquâ re; to drive out headlong or in confusion, aliquos ex possessionibus, ex agris, ex civitate; hostem [ex] ruinis muri; also, aliquid finibus patris disque penatibus præcipite exturbare, *Cic.*); exterminare (to drive beyond some boundaries; very seldom, except in *Cicero*; aliquid ex urbe, ex hominum communitate; de civitate; a suis diis penatibus [with expellere a patria], aliquid urbe atque agro; also, aliquid absolutely; *all Cic.*). *JN.* expellere atque ejicere; exturbare ac expellere; expellere atque exturbare (*Ter.* *Cicero* uses together ex urbe expellere, exterminare, projicere); depellere (aliquid aliquâ re or de aliquâ re; e. g., urbe, ex urbe, de provincia); dejicere (to drive any body from a place he occupies or possesses, de possessione alicujus rei, de fundo; especially as military technical term, dejicere hostes ex castello, ex saltu, &c.; also, muro, turribus, loco). *VID.* *Fig.* To expel hunger, famem stimulare cibo et potione depellere; vacantes, lassitudinem ex corpore depellere; carres, caras pellere; empty carres, inane curas pellere, dispellere or fugare; sadness, tristitiam ex animo pellere: to expel devils, daemōnas adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (*Lactant.*).

EXPEND, *VID.* SPEND.

EXPENSE, sumtus (both as expensivum and as sum expensum; considered as diminishing wealth and capital; similar to our "expense," and, like this, sometimes with the idea of excess and squandering; *cf. Lin.*, 1, 20; unde in eos sumtus pecunia erogaretur); impensa (disbursement; the outlay of money, &c., which is made or which it is necessary to make; *cf. Liv.*, 44, 23, *in.*: quia impensa pecunie faciendâ erat); impendium (mostly plural; once only in *Cic.*; charges, expenses which arise,

are occasioned, in *Lio.* 7, 21, *opposed to jactura*; i. e., a sacrifice which one makes; hence, also, impendio alicuius = to the detriment, prejudice of any one): jacturae (expenses of a magistrate who spends his money to gain the favor of the people). *JN.* sumtus jacturaeque. Both sumtus and impensa or impendium are used also in the plural, if great and various expenses are spoken of: arbitria, orum, plural (dues which must be paid on any solemn act to the persons assisting at it; e. g., at a funeral, funerals). Immense expenses, sumtus infiniti. Not expensa, expensae; but expensa pecunia (outlay) is correct. Household expenses, sumtus domesticus. A book of receipts and expenses, tabulae or codex accepti et impensi: necessary expenses, sumtus necessarii: to lessen or curtail expenses, sumtus minnere, remittere, circumcidere: to limit one's expenses, modum facere sumtibus: to avoid unnecessary expenses, sumtus supervacaneos vitare (Sen.); the public expenses, impensae publicae: at the expense of any body, sumtu alicuius; de pecuniâ alicuius; alicuius impensis; alicuius impendio; cum damno alicuius (to the loss of any body): at one's own expense, privato sumtu; impendio privato (at one's own charge); sua pecuniâ (from one's own money); de suo (from one's own); ex sua re familiari (e. g., muros reficere, Nep.); at the public expense, publico sumtu; de publico; publice (so that the state bears the expense); impensâ publicâ (so that the state furnishes the money); impendio publico (so that charges are occasioned to the state): at a great expense, magnâ impensâ: without expense, nullâ impensâ, nullo sumtu: with no expense to you, sine sumtu tuo: to live at any body's expense, alicuius impensis ali (after Nep., Phoc., 1, 4): to endeavor to enrich one's self at the expense of others, incommodo aliorum suum commodum augere: at the expense (to the detriment) of health, cum damno valetudinis: he saves money at the expense of his health, tam parum est et continens est, at necessitates valetudinis restringat frugalitate: a thing is too dear, if procured at the expense of honesty, nimium est alicuius rei pretium, si probitatis impendio constat (vid. Quint., 6, 3, 35): at the expense of another's good name, sub alienâ invidiâ (cf. *Liv.* 24, 35, 2): to be at expense, sumtum or sumtus facere: to occasion expense (of a thing), impensâ facere (e. g., of a state; vid. *Plin.* Ep., 10, 57 (52), in): to occasion expense to any body, sumtum alicui afferre, sumtu alicui esse (of persons and things): not to be the least expense to any body, alicui ne minimo quidem sumtui esse: to be at expense (about any thing), sumtum, or impensam, or impensam et sumtum facere in rem; sumtum impendere or insumere in rem; sumtum ponere in re: to bestow expense and trouble upon any thing, sumtum et laborem insumere in rem (after *Cic.*, *De Invent.*, 2, 33, 113); laborem et sumtum impendere in rem: to bestow trouble and expense upon any thing in vain, operam et oleum perdere (proverbially): to bear the expense, sumtus sufferre, pati, tolerare (Ter.): to bear or meet the expense from any source, impensas tolerare ab aliquâ re (vid. *Plin.* 12, 14, 32, unde impensae publicae tolerantur): to repay the expenses of any thing, quod impensae in aliquid factum est prestare (impensas restituere is not Latin): to spare neither expense nor trouble, nec impensae nec labori parcere: spare no expense, sumtu ne parcas: argento parci nolo: to spare no expense in procuring or in the purchase of any thing, aliquid animosissime comparare (Suet., *Cas.*, 47): animosiores alicuius rei emptorem esse (Jacolen., *Dig.*, 17, 1, 36, § 1): that spares no expense, animosus (e. g., corruptor, Tacitus, *Hist.*, 1, 24, 2; emtor, Jacolen., *Dig.*, 17, 1, 36, § 1): to charge expenses to the account of any body, sumtum alicui inferre: to cover the expenses, quod impensae est in rem, efficere (e. g., of an estate bringing back what has been spent upon it; after *Liv.* 2, 18): aliquid sarciri or resarciri sumtum suum (after *Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 1, 1, 31, *Ruhnke*); omnem impensam ali-

cuius rei pretio suo liberare (*Col.*, 3, 3). I do not cover my expenses (e. g., in the management of an estate, &c.), impensâ exsuperant reditum. These expenses eat up all the profit, in hos sumtus abeunt fructus praediorum.

EXPENSIVE, sumtuosus (causing great outlay; a wife, games, parties): pretiosus: magni pretii: multorum nummorum (that has cost much; furniture, estates, a library, wares, &c.): lautus (recherché; of furniture, parties, &c.): carus (dear). Sometimes magnificus: splendidus. My establishment is a very expensive one, magni mihi sumtus domi quotidiani sunt (*Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 4, 5, 6). Given to lavish expenditure, prodigus: profusus: in any thing, prodigus or effusus in aliquâ re.

EXPENSIVELY, sumtuose: pretiose: egregie: prodigie (e. g., vivere). To dress expensively, vestibus pretiosis uti.

EXPENSIVENESS. || Dearness, caritas. || Prodigality, effusio: profusio (as act): sumtus effusi or profusi (lavish expenditure): profusa luxuria (luxurious and expensive mode of living).

EXPERIENCE, usus: usus rerum (experiencia unclassical in this sense, Cels., *prof.*). Sometimes prudentia (the cautious judgment, such as experience would give). From experience, re doctus (*Cic.*, *Ram.*, 13, 5, 1); expertus; usu doctus (Cas.): by or from one's own experience, expertus; expertus in se (e. g., lili tibi expertus promitto: omnia, quae dico expertus in nobis, *Cic.*, *Planc.*, 9, 22). Experience in the management of political affairs, usus reipublicae; great, usus in republicâ rerum maximarum: military experience, in castris usus: experience in naval affairs, scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum: a man of great experience, vir plurimo rerum usu, or magno usu praeditus (or Cas.); vir usu atque exercitatione praeditus; vir usu et prudentiâ praestans; vir multis experimentis eruditus (*Plin.* Ep., 1, 5, 16): to have had great military experience, magnum in re militari usum habere (Cas.); magnum in castris usum habere (*Liv.*): having had no military experience, nullo (etiam nunc) usu rei militaris percepto (etiam nunc) de considered a general of no experience, nullius usus imperatorem haberi (Cas.): to have had no great (military) experience, non magnum rei militaris usum habuisse (Cas.): to be gaining experience, usum consequi: to have or possess experience, usum habere; usu praeditum or imbutum esse; etate et usu doctum esse; in any thing, usum alicuius rei percipisse: great experience in any thing, magnum usum habere in re: great and varied experience, multarum rerum usum habere: to know by or from experience, expertum scire (experiencia edoctum scire not good): experientia didicisse: usu cognitum habere (aliquid); which I know from experience, quod me docuit usus; * quod scio expertus in me (from personal experience of it in my own case): to know from long experience, cognitum habere observatione diuturnâ (after *Cic.*, *De Dirin.*, 2, 12, 28): what they have learned from books, I have learned from experience in the field, quae illi literis, ea ego militando didici (*Sall.*, *Jug.*, 85, 13): to know any thing more from experience than from books, experiendo magis quam discendo cognovisse: it is very difficult to form an opinion without experience, iudicare difficile est sane nisi expertum. I speak (i. e., in a letter) from experience, expertus scribo, quae scribo: I can recommend this method of cultivation from experience, hunc ordinem culturae experti comprobavi: I have had personal experience of, &c., in me ipso expertus sum, ut, &c.: I answer according to my own experience, id respondeo, quod animadverti: taught by the experience of others, per aliena exempla doctus; per aliena experientia doctus (*Tac.*, *Agr.*, 19, 1): a very careful person of great experience, experientissimus ac diligentissimus (e. g., arator): experience has taught, experientie cognitum est (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 12, 14, 2); usus docuit (e. g., id verum esse, *Sall.*): any thing of which

we have had experience, aliquid expertum (passive) perspectumque (*Cic.*, *Balb.*, 6, 16). Many lessons are taught us by experience, dies multa affert.

EXPERIENCE, e., usu discere or cognoscere; usu cognitum habere; usu aliquid mihi venit (to know by experience): experiri aliquid (e. g., to have experience of it, alicuius amorem, tacurnitatem, &c.); sentire (to feel; e. g., famem, voluptatem): evenit alicui aliquid (happens to him).

EXPERIENCED, (usu) peritus; usu atque exercitatione praeditus (that has experience and exercise): expertus (tried): callidus (clever, intelligent). Experienced in any thing, peritus alicuius rei (rarely with ablative; an infinitive after it is a Greek construction): gnarus alicuius rei (skilled in a thing): exercitatus, versatus in re (exercised, practiced in a thing): instructus, eruditus aliqua re (instructed, taught in a thing): very industrious and experienced, experientissimus ac diligentissimus (e. g., arator, *Cic.*): experienced in military matters, rei militaris or belli gerendi peritus; usu militari praeditus: experienced in jurisprudence, eruditus disciplina juris: a very experienced person, vir plurimo rerum usu or magno usu praeditus; vir usu et prudentiâ praestans; vir multis experimentis eruditus (*Plin.* Ep., 1, 5, 16): a very experienced and intelligent man, vir usu sapientique praestans: to be very experienced, multarum rerum peritum esse: to be very experienced in any thing, bene or probe versatum esse in re: magnum usum habere in re (e. g., in military affairs, in political science, &c.).

EXPERIMENT, e. (Vid. to EXPERIENCE: "to know by EXPERIENCE."

EXPERIMENT, s., tentatio: tentamen (general term for trial; the former as act; the latter only in Ovid, but doubtless current in prose): experimentum (trial for the purpose of obtaining experience): periculum (trial attended with risk): periculum (to with more abstruse meaning than periculum; e. g., herbarum utilitates longinqui temporis usu et periculatione percipiunt): conatus; plural, conata (endeavors). An unhappy experiment, res infelicis opera; res infeliciter tentata; conatus frustra captus: to make an experiment, periculum facere: conatum facere or incipere.

EXPERIMENTAL, || Gained by trial or experiments, usu cognitus: experimentis cognitus (Tac.). || Founded or built on experiments, cognitum observatione diuturnâ (after *Cic.*, *Dirin.*, 2, 12, 28); quod aliquis experiendo cognovit; quod aliquis experiendo comprobavit. Experimental philosophy, * physica experimentalis (technical term). || Taught by experience [vid. under EXPERIENCE, s.]. An experimental Christian, * Christianus, qui se ipse perspexit totumque tentavit: Christianus, qui, quid possit vera religio, in se ipso expertus est. Christianus multis experimentis eruditus (after *Plin.* Ep., 1, 5, 16). || Instituted, &c., for the purpose of trial. An experimental squadron, * navigatio periculandarum experiendarumque navium causâ suscepta.

EXPERIMENTALLY, usu or rerum usu: experiendo (e. g., cognovisse aliquid): usu doctus.

EXPERT, Vid. SKILLFUL. EXPERTLY, Vid. SKILLFULLY. EXPERTESS, Vid. SKILL.


EXPATABLE, quod expiari potest (*Cic.*, *Leg.*, 2, 9, 21): piabilis († *Oc.*).

EXPIATE, aliquid luere, expiare; poenas alicuius rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere, solvere: by death, with his life, luere morte, capite. Sometimes compensare aliquid cum aliqua re or aliqua re (to make a compensation or give an equivalent for it).

EXPIATION, expiatio (atonement for a crime, sceleris, rupti foderis, &c.): compensatio: satisfactio (what satisfies an injured person). To make expiation for any thing, expiare aliquid (of making amends for a crime; by any thing, aliqua re. Also, expiare aliquem aliqua re): poenas alicuius rei dare, pendere, dependere, ex-

pendere, solvere: *to demand the expiation of a crime, pisculum exigere ab aliquo.*

EXPIATORY, *piacularis*. An *expiatory sacrifice*, *sacrificium piacularē* (as a *holy action*): *piaculum* (as a *means of expiation*): *hostia piacularis* (the *victim*; also *hostia only*): *expiatio* (means of *expiation*, *Cic.*). To offer an *expiatory sacrifice*, *piaculum hostiam cedere*.

EXPIRATION, by *circumlocution* with *participles*, *anno exacto*, or *circumacto*, or *præterito* ( *Anno præterlapso* or *elapso* is not Latin). After the expiration of ten years, biennicium confectum

of *non years*, *biennio jam confecto*.
EXPIRE. || *Breathe one's last*, *animam efflare* or *edere*; *extremum vitæ spiritum edere*: ☞ (*animam*) *expirare*; *vitam* or *animam* *exhalare*; *vitam* or *extremum spiritum efflare* are *poetical*.
 [Vid. *DIE*.] || *To terminate*; *of time*, *præterite (to pass)*: *confici (to be made up)*: *peragi* (*Lit.*, 1, 32): *consumi*: *intercedere*: *interponi (with reference to two events)*: *transire*. *Scarcely a year had expired*, *vix annus intercesserat* (*ab hoc sermone*): *the truce had expired*, *indutiarum dies exierat* (*Lit.*, 4, 30): *after the truce had expired*, *indutiarum tempore circumsuato* (*Lit.*, 27, 30): *when two years had expired*, *biennio jam confecto*. ☞
Not elapsing esse; *non effluere*, *except of time that has passed rapidly without being employed usefully*, &c.


EXPLAIN, *explicare* (literally "to make level or smooth," then to explain; verbum aut rem; aliquid definiendo; rem obscurem interpretando; aliquid coniecturā; also with dependent clause, qualis sit . . . differentia, &c.). JN. docēre et explicare: explicare (to unfold; then to explain what was involved, abstruse, &c.; rem latenter explicare definiendo, explicare interpretando philosophia Græcū, &c.; also, explicare de aliquā re *q. a longer and fuller explanation*). *¶* Perfect and past participle explicavi (explicatus): exponere (literally, to make a clear or full exposition; but not in the sense of explaining the meaning of an author, &c. [for *explicare*, enodare, interpretari, enucleare, explicare, enarrare, all common in Quint.]; exponere rationem operis; rem pluribus verbis or breviter sententias aliqujus, &c.): illustrare aliquid: lucem or lumen alicui rei afferre (affundere erroneously): dare alicui rei lumen: aperire: interpretari (interpret words and things which seem to be without sense to a person not initiated in them: occulta et quasi involuta aperire): enodare (to untie, as it were, a knot; to explain intricate or insidious matters; e. g., the snares of the law, laqueos iuris): rationem, causam afferre, or afferre only, followed by *cur* (e. g., *cur credam, afferre possum*): to explain *why this must be so*, rationes *cur hoc ita sit* afferre: to explain *what is correct*, i. j., *quid sit recte*, afferre aliquid rei, *quod sit* with subjunctive. To show a mistake, errorem aperire. (To show its nature, and how it arose). To explain doubts, dubia aperire. To explain one thing from another, causam aliqujus rei repetere exponere. To be difficult to explain, difficile habere explicatus (of what is difficult to make intelligible). To explain my opinion, exponere or expromere quid sentiam; sententiam suam aperire, dicere; a difficult subject, notionem rei involuta aperire the nature of any thing, naturam aliqujus rei evolovere: to explain one's meaning fully, pluribus verbis disserere de re; accuratius exponere de aliquā re. Any thing is easier to understand than to explain, aliquid facilius intelligi quam explicari potest.

EXPLAINABLE, quod explicari potest; quod explicationem habet.

EXPLAINER, explainer (e. g., sunt enim explanatores, ut grammatici poetarum, Cic.): explicator (e. g., rerum): interpreter (e. g., divum, poetarum, &c.) conjector (= somniorum or ominum interpreter, Cic.).

EXPLANATION, explicatio: explanatio: interpretatio (*a making clear, interpreting*): enarratio (*a continuous explanation of a writer, Quat.*, 1, 9, 1, &c.): definitio (*the determining an idea, defini-*

tion): enodatio (of difficulties in a subject). To give a careful and accurate explanation of difficult passages, *q*uæ explicatione egent, diligenter et accurate interpretari (Muret). to admit of another explanation, *s* aliam interpretationem admittit (Hern.). To have come to an explanation with any body, *s*e purgasse alicui (to have justified one's self to him); aliquis satisfecit mihi or *s*e mihi purgavit (another has justified himself to me); or by colloctum esse cum aliquo de re.

EXPLANATORY, by circumlocution:
 explanatorius, Cæl. Aur.

EXPLETIVE, expletivus (as *grammatical technical term*, expletivæ conjunctio-
nes, *Danat.*).


EXPLICABLE. Vid. EXPLAINABLE.
EXPLICATIVE, *by circumlocution.*

EXPLICIT, explicatus (e. g., *litteræ tuæ*, quibus nihil potest explicatius, *clearer* &c., *Cic.*): apertus (*open*): planus (*plain*).
 expresse conscriptus (e. g., *exempla*, *Auct. ad Her.*): disertissime et planissime scriptus (*of what is written in express terms*). Vid. CLEAR. PLAIN.

EXPLICITLY, diserte (☞ disertis
verbis *not Latin*). JN. diserte et plane :
nominatim (*by name*) : expresse : aperte :
perspicue (*expressly, clearly, &c.*). JN.
perspicue et aperte : patentius et expedi-
tius (*opposed to implicate et abscondite*,
Cic.) : pro certo (*for certain* ; e. g., affir-
mare).

EXPLICITNESS, *by circumlocution*:
perspicuitas and evidentia (= ἐνέργεια,
Cic.) are perhaps the nearest substantives.

EXPLODĒ. || **TRANS.** *explode* (*properly*, to hiss off an actor; *improperly*, of *sentiment, rejecting*, &c.; e. g., an *opinion, sentiment*, a *kind of destination*, *genus divinationis*, *both Cic.*): *ejicere* (= ἐκβάλλειν, to reject with scorn; e. g., *ratiōnem Cynicorum*). **JX.** *explode* *ejicere* *reque*; *explode* *et ejicere* (*both Cic.*): *Any thing is exploded*, *aliquid explosum est* *et ejectionem* (*is generally rejected*); *aliquid jam obsolevit*, or *propter vetustatem obsolevit* (*is now obsolete*). || **INTRANS.** *erumpere* (*general term for bursting forth*; e. g., *ignes ex Ætnæ vertice*). *cum crepitu erumpere* (*after eruptionis crepitus, Plin.*): *se emittere* (*after nubem conflictu ardor expressus se emisit Cic., Divin.*, 2, 19, 14): *displodi* (*to burst asunder with a noise; of bladders, &c.*).

EXPLORE. || *PROPR.*, scrutari: per-
scrutari: pervestigare: odorari et per-
vestigare (*like a hound*); *every corner, in*
omnibus latebris perreptare. || *IMPROPR.*,
explorare: exquirere (*to search out*); per-
vestigare; indagare et pervestigare (*to*
trace out accurately); perspicere (*to see*
through, get to the bottom of a thing).
JN. perspicere et explorare: rimari (*to*
look, as it were, into every cranny of a sub-
ject, Cic.);  explorare also of ex-
ploring a country (e. g., *Africam, Cic.*).

EXPLOSION, eruptionis erepitis (*of the noise attending it, Plin., 16, 19, 14*)
 * fulmen pulveris pyrii: *to be shaken and laid waste by an explosion, * concuti vastarique fulmine pulveris pyrii.*

EXPORT, evehere (*opposed to* inve here; e. g., merces, *Varr.*): exportare (e. g., aurum, argentum, frumentum, &c.) JN. evehere exportareque. *To export without paying duty, occulte exportare (to export secretly).*

EXPORTS, merces exportatæ: res quæ exportantur.

EXPORT-DUTY. Vid. EXPORTATION.
EXPORTATION, exportatio (*Cic. : or.*


EXPORTATION, *exportatio* (Cic.: *opposed to invectio*). The duty on exportation, * *portorium in merces exportandae impositum* or *from context portorium*

only (e. g., his pro rebus [sc. exportatis] quod portorium non esset datum, Cic.) to pay the duty on exportation, pro rebus (exportatis or exportandis) portorium dare

EXPOSE, *exponere* *alicui rei* (to place out, and thus to expose to the influence of a thing; in good prose only properly): *opponere alicui rei* (to set over against, to oppose, especially to hold up on account of hostile force and for protection; properly and figuratively): *obijcere alicui rei*, as or in aliquid (to throw in the way, and so to expose to accident and hostile power)

proponere *to set any thing forth; to place* (as a common mark or butt; e. g., *all the arrows of fate, omnibus telis fortuna*); *offer* aliquid rei *or in* aliquid *to bring or place over against, figuratively for to expose*. A place exposed to the sun, locus solibus expositus; during the whole day, locus, qui toto die sole accipit; a chamber exposed to the sun, cubiculum, quod ambitum solis fenestris omnibus sequitur; cubiculum, quod plurimus sol implet et circumit or quod plurimo sole perfunditur (*which almost always has the sun*); cubiculum, quod totius diei solem fenestris amplissimis recipit (*the whole day*); to expose a wound to the cold, vulnus frigori obijcere or committere; to expose the naked roots to the cold of winter, nudatas radices frigori hierno opponere; to be exposed to the cold, vim frigoris exipere; to expose any body to the danger of death, obijcere aliquem morti; to expose one's safety, one's life to danger, in discrimen offerre salutem or vitam suam; to expose one's self to the danger of death for any body, se pro aliquo in periculum capitis atque in vitam discrimen inferre; to expose one's life, one's self to the rage of the citizens, caput suum furori civium obijcere; to expose one's self to dangers, se opponere. offerre, committere periculis (*to expose one's self to dangers is not good*); pericula adire, or inire, or subire; to expose one's self to all kinds of dangers, ad omne periculum se opponere; to expose one's self to danger for any body, se pro aliquo offerre periculis or in discrimen; pro aliquo salutem se in dimicationes obijcere; to be exposed to every sudden danger, ad omnes casus subitorum periculorum obijcere; to expose one's self to the enemy, to the darts of the enemy, copias, telia, ostium se obijcere; to expose one's self to envy, se offerre invidia; invidiam subire; to expose one's self to various kinds of blame, in varias vituperationes incurrere; to be more exposed to hatred, ad reprehendendum aptiorum esse; exposed to a danger, periculo obnoxius; exposed to fortune, fortune obiectus. "To be exposed, to any thing," also patere aliqui rei, i. e., to lie, as it were, open and defenceless against its assaults. Virtue is exposed to many and uncertain trials, virtus subiecta sub varios incertosque casus; our life is exposed to all the arrows of fate, omnibus fortuna telis; proposita casti vultu nostra ad body's life is less exposed to the blows of fortune, aliquum minus multa patitur quae fortuna feriat. || To expose for sale, venditare; proponere; vendere; proponere (to expose in public for sale); proscribere (to expose or offer for sale by public notice). To be exposed for sale, licere venum ire (*general term*); venum vendere (*to hang out for sale, to be offered for sale by a public notice*). || To expose a person, mittere aliquem in ora populorum or in fabulas sermonesque hominum; traducere aliquem per ora hominum (*to make him the common talk, &c.*); evolvere aliquem tegumentis dissimulationis; nudareque (*wasmak him, Lin., 34, 24 Cic., De Or., 2, 86, 351*). || To expose a child, exponere infantem. || Exposed, i. e., uncovered, unprotected, nudus, apertus (*unprotected, &c.*); o'jectus (e. g., fortune); obnoxius; to stand exposed, ad omnes ictus expositum esse (*to be exposed to all blows*); patere (*to be open to the invasions of the enemy; of countries; also improperly; e. g., vulneri, morbis*).

EXPOSITION. || *Explanation*, &c.
 explanation: interpretatio: explicatio
 enarratio: enucleatio [SYN. IN EXPLANATION]: || *Expositio* || *oratorical term*...
 ... *speciatim* dicitur, quum post narrat
 onem res, de quibus in oratione dictum
 sumus, breviter et absolute exponimus
 Ita certe dicit Auct. Herenn., 1, 10. At
 et diversa esse videtur, quam Cicero
 Or., 3, 53, "expositionem sententia
 suae" appellat. Quintilianus simpliciter
 pro narratione dixisse *expositionem*
 videtur, Ernesti. || *Act of exposing*,
ing, or *state of being exposed*, *ex-*
positio (*late*, of a child, Just., 1, 4). || *In*
circumlocution.

EXPOSITOR, expiator: interpres: explicator: enarrator.  Not expiator.

EXPOSTULATE, expostulare: with any body, cum aliquo; about any thing, de aliquo re and aliquid; also followed by accusative and infinitive (Cic.), and by quia (Plaut.), cur (Tac.): queri cum aliquo (e. g., mecum; cum Fortunā, Cic.); de aliquo re; also followed by accusative and infinitive, or quod. JX. expostulare et queri. Why did you not expostulate with me? cur non mecum questus es, or expostulasti? (Cic.).

EXPOSTULATION, expostulatio (e. g., quum esset expostulatio facta, Cic.; expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic.): querela (complaint; e. g., epistola plena querelarum: querela de injuriis; cum aliquo: de aliquo). To be wearied with expostulations, fessum esse expostulatione (e. g., singulorum, Tac.).

EXPOSTULATORY, plenus querelarum (full of complaints; e. g., epistola), by circumlocution. To send some orators with an expostulatory address, mittere oratores, qui expostularent, &c.

EXPOSURE, by circumlocution. [Vid. to EXPOSE; EXPOSITION.] The power of bearing exposure to the cold, patientia frigoris.

EXPOUND. Vid. to EXPLAIN.

EXPRESS, Vid. EXPOSITOR.

EXPRESS, adj., expressus: apertus: perspicuus (clear): certus: definitus (fixed, definite): in these express words, his ipsis verbis; disertus (not disertis verbis, which is not Latin); expresse (e. g., conscriptus): under the express condition that, that not, &c., ea conditione ut, ne, &c.

EXPRESS, s., tabularius data opera missus: cursor data operā demissus (vid. Plin., Ep., 3, 17; 7, 12, 6). To send an express, data operā mittere tabellarium.


EXPRESS, v. || To signify, declare, exprimere: significare (to signify, to indicate): verbis declarare, demonstrare, significare, verbis, or dicendo exprimere (to signify or indicate by words). To express fully or accurately by words, verbis consequi, exsequi; exprimere aliquid: to express a meaning, sententiam efferre verbis: to express one's feelings, animi sensum exprimere (to give an accurate representation of them, Cic., Or., 35, 185; Suet., Oct., 86); sensa exprimere dicendo (Cic., De Or., 1, 8, 32): to express any thing in good Latin, Latine dicere aliquid aptis verbis. To express one's self, loqui, dicere (to speak); verbis uti (to use such and such words); scribere (to write); to express one's self in Latin, Latīnā linguā loqui; Latine loqui, dicere, scribere: to be able to express one's self well in Latin, Latine scire: to express one's self correctly, apte dicere; aptis uti verbis: to express one's self elegantly and in a polished manner, ornate polite dicere: to express one's self with spirit, luculente dicere, scribere. Plato frequently expresses himself thus, Plato aep̄e hanc orationem usurpat: on this point Metrodorus expresses himself still better, quod idem melioribus etiam verbis Metrodorus: well expressed, verbis apte comprehensum et conclusum. || To press out, exprimere.

EXPRESSIBLE, by circumlocution.

EXPRESSION. || The act of expressing, enunciatio (of a thought): the art of expression, ars enunciatix. || Speech, word, &c., employed in expressing sentiments, vox: verbum: vocabulum (a word; SYN. in WORD): oratio (the compass of many words or expressions; a speech): a legal expression, vocabulum forense: a military (nautical) expression, vocabulum militare or castrense; vocabulum nauticum: lofty expressions, verba splendida: polished expressions, verba exulta: choice expressions, verba lecta, quaesita, or exquisita; dicendi lumina: studied expressions, verba apparta: unnatural expressions, forced expressions, contortiones orationis: most suitable, most significant expressions, verba maxime cuiusque rei propria: to use flattering expressions to any body, honorifico erga aliquem ser-

monē uti. I have no suitable expression for any thing, verbis satis dicere non possum: that for which it is difficult to find an expression, res ad eloquendum difficilis. || Of the eyes, in painting, &c., argutie (the free expression in the human face which shows the individual character of the person; also powerful expression in a picture): eyes in which there is expression, oculi arguti. Without any expression, languens, languidus (of style, &c.); iners (of the eye, in poetry).

EXPRESSIVE, significans (significant, of words; also of persons; solos esse Attilas tenues et lucidos et significantes, Quint.): fortis (powerful; of a speech): nervosus: gravis (powerful; of a speaker): loquax (speaking, &c., of the eyes; also of the whole countenance): argutus (Cic.): significativus (= quod significat, very late; with genitive, Ulp.; enunciatio, &c., simul et quantitatis et aestimationis significativus).

EXPRESSIVELY, significanter (in a manner that conveys a clear meaning, pointedly expressed, Cic., Quint.).  Gellius uses consignantibus and consigno: expresse (Auct. ad Her., and Col.; quod ipsum Hesiodus expressus hoc versu significavit, Col., 11, 1, 23): argute (e. g., clererly, pointedly, dicere, &c.).

EXPRESSIVENESS, significancia with magna, tanta, &c. (e. g., tanta in quibusdam ex periculo potius significancia): proprietates (the expressiveness derived from the exact suitability of the expression; tanta verborum proprietates, Quint.): gravitas (the weight; e. g., sententiarum verborum): argutie (acute turns, &c., in an oration, and also what is striking, &c., in a work of art; e. g., Parrhasius primus dedit argutias vultus, Plin.).

EXPRESSLY, his ipsis verbis: disertē (not disertis verbis): disertē et plane: perspicue (clearly); nominativum (by name): omnino (e. g., non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed qua dicit idem valet, Cic., Tusc., 5, 9, 24). To order or command expressly, nominativum dēcernere, praecipere: a messenger expressly sent, nunciū ad id missus. I have expressly enjoined it upon him, haec proprie mandavi (vid. Cic., Att., 5, 2, 1): each vessel has its cover made expressly for itself, opercula sunt dolis prava: there are many laws which expressly forbid, &c., plurimae leges vetant plarissime (or disertissime).

EXPROBRATE, exprobrare. Vid. UPR.

EXPROBATION, exprobratio. Vid. UPBRAIDING, REPROACH.

EXPUGNATION, expugnatio (Cicero, Cæs.).

EXPULSION, expulsio (only in expulsiones vicinorum. Cic., but once in him is enough): ejection (also once in Cicero, and nowhere else: mortem et ejectionem timeamus: Lucretius has ejectionis, us): depulso (the driving away, mali, doloris, &c.). Very often by past participle: after the expulsion of Tarquin, expulsus or pulso Tarquinio: after the expulsion of his daughter, expulsā atque exturbatā filia.

EXPULSIVE, by circumlocution.


EXPUNCTION. Vid. ABOLITION.

EXPUNGE, expungere: radere: eradicare: extinguere: delēre, inducere: liturā tollere or corrigere (SYN. in ERASE). To expunge a debt, nomen expungere: nomen tollere de tabulā. || IMPROPR.

EXPURGATION, purgatio.

EXPURGATORY, by circumlocution. "The expurgatory index," * catalogus librorum, qui a Papā non probantur; or * quos Pontifici legere vetantur.

EXQUISITE, exquisitus (properly, sought out from different quarters; improperly, of exquisite learning, tortures, &c.): conquisitus (properly sought out and brought together from different quarters, especially of dainties; also of drugs; and opposed to obvious dicent, of rhetorical figures): subtilis (fine, nice; hence acute, &c.; e. g., judicium); often by eximius, egregius, summus, &c. JX. eximius et praestans (Cic.). The most exquisite tortures, summus cruciatus (e. g., summus cruciatus Varius perit, Cic.), and by the

superlatives of other adjectives; e. g., cars of the most exquisite delicacy, aures, quantum esse superbissimum iudicium: of the most exquisite flavor or scent, sapore praestantissimus (Plin., who uses sapor, of scent): exquisite beauty, eximia pulchritudo or facies (Cic.): of exquisite beauty, eximius formā; exquisite abilities, eximium ingenium: exquisite pain, dolor magnus atque incredibilis; dolor acerbissimus.  The application of exquisitus, conquisitus, is very limited.

EXQUISITELY, egregie: eximie: excellenter. Vid. EXCELLENTLY.

EXQUISITENESS, excellentia: praestantia: excellentia magnitudoque [vid. EXCELLENCE]: cruciatus (torture; e. g., of exquisite pain): exsuperantia (once only omnis exsuperantia virtutis; all extraordinary virtue, Cic.).

EXSCICATE, exsiccare (Cic.): desiccare (Plaut.).



EXSICCATION, exsiccatio (the act): siccitas: ariditas (the state).

EXSUPERABLE, qui (quē, quod) vinci potest: exsuperabilis (Virg.): superabilis (Liv., Tac.). vincibilis (Ter.): expugnabilis (Liv., of a city).


EXTANT. To be extant, exstare (e. g., exstant epistolae Philippī ad Alexandrum: exstant littere, leges, &c.): manēre (to remain; monumenta manserunt ad nostram etatem, Nep.).

EXTEMPORAL, subitus et fortuitus (for which we find extemporalis in the Silver Age), or by subito, ex tempore, with verbs: an extempore speech, oratio subita et fortuita (opposed to commentatio et cogitatio): readiness at extempore speaking, ex tempore dicendi facultas (Cic.).

EXTEMPORAL, extemporalis (Quint., and the younger Plin.). It is plain that the beginning of it was quite extemporaneous, initium nihil preparatum habuisse manifestum est: there was no suspicion of its not being extemporaneous, nulla erat meditationis suspicio (Cic.). The power of extemporaneous speaking, * facultas extempore dicendi (Arēb); but Suet. uses extemporalis faculta (Tit., 3); and of a ready extemporaneous speaker, promptus et facilis vel ad extemporalitatem usque. Vid. EXTEMPORE.



EXTEMPORE, adj. and adv., subitus, or subitus et fortuitus, with substantives ( for which we find extemporalis in the Silver Age), or by subito, ex tempore, with verbs: an extempore speech, oratio subita et fortuita (opposed to commentatio et cogitatio): readiness at extempore speaking, ex tempore dicendi facultas ( extemporalis facultas, extemporalitas, post-Augustan, Suet.): to speak extempore, subito or ex tempore dicere (opposed to parate atque cogitate dicere): to compose verses extempore (or impromptu), ex tempore versus fundere, or poemata facere: an extempore (or impromptu) poet, in fingendis poematibus (or carminibus) promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque (Suet., Tit., 3).

EXTEMPORIZE, subito or ex tempore dicere. To extemporize poetry, versus ex tempore fundere: in fingendis poematibus promptum et facile esse vel ad extemporalitatem usque (Suet.): ex tempore poemata facere (Suet., Gram.). Not to be able to extemporize, * non posse nisi parate (atque cogitate) dicere.


EXTEND. || TRANS, extendere (of both space and time): distendere (to stretch out; e. g., arms, a battle-array): explicare (to unfold, lines in battle, &c.): proferre: propagare: promovēre (to give a further extent to, one's dominion, boundaries; to a certain place; usque ad locum, loco tenus): ducere: producere (to extend in respect of time). To admit of a widely-extended application (of a thing), latus patere: to extend a thing to all, rem vulgare: to extend itself, sese extendere; extendi; diffundi; patecere; diffundi et patecere (to spread itself far and wide); progredi (to advance, increase). || IN TRANS, porrigi (to be stretched out far before the sight of the observer; of countries): pertinere (to reach, in respect of space or circuit); figuratively, to have influence, reference.  Pertingere is quite unclassical; patere (to lie open to a certain point, so that one can look over it, of countries) figuratively, to have an extensive circuit

of relation or operation): excurrere: procurrere (to run or extend in a certain direction, especially of a country, a mountain). To extend far, late patere: also, figuratively, to be of wide extent: to extend far into the country, longe introrsus percurrere: to extend too far, longius excurrere (also, figuratively, of a speech, when it departs from its proper subject): to extend to a place, attingere (with accusative): to extend to the sea, excurrere usque ad mare; patere usque ad mare (both of a country): to enter into a country, into the sea, excurrere or eminare in mare (of a promontory): excurrere in terram (of a mountain ridge, &c.): the dominion of the king does not extend beyond Italy, * fines imperii regis terminantur Italiâ: the power of the Etrurians extended far both by sea and land, opes Tuscanorum late terrâ marique patuerunt: the fame of his glory extended from the Rhine to the Euphrates, admirationis ejus fama Rheum Euphratemque conjunxit: a precept, a law extends far, præceptum, lex late potest: an edict extends to all, edictum ad omnes pertinet: a law which extends to all, lex diffusa in omnes: his property, his power does not extend far, haud multum valet opibus.

EXTENSIBLE. Vid. DILATABILE.
EXTENSIBILITY. Vid. DILATABILITAS.

EXTENSION, protractio (act of stretching out; e.g., digitorum; opposed to contractio): projectio (e.g., brachii, Cic., *Orat.*, 18, 59): propagatio (e.g., finium, temporis miserrimi, vite), Cic.: prolatio (e.g., finium, temporum perditurum, Cic.): productio (lengthening; opposed to contractio temporis, Cic.; also of lengthening syllables in pronunciation; opposed to correctio): distentio (e.g., nervorum, Cels.):  expansio, very late, *Cal. Aur.*:  extensio, *Vitr.*, and extensio, *Vesg.*, *Vitr.*.

EXTENSIVE, diffusus (properly of trees, enclosures, &c.; then improperly, opus, &c.): extensus (extended); castra quam extensissima potest valle locat, *Lin.*: late patens (e.g., imperium). To possess extensive influence, largiter posse: an extensive valley, magna vallis (*Cæs.*): extensive plains, campi patentes or camporum patensium aquora (*Cic.*): a very extensive forest, silva infinitæ magnitudinis (*Cæs.*, B. G., 6, 10): to have an extensive acquaintance, multos habere amicos: * multis notum esse et familiariter: varied and extensive learning, * eruditiois copia et varietas: a man of extensive learning, * homo abundans doctrinâ: an extensive business, mercatura magna et copiosa (*Cic.*). Vid. GREAT.

EXTENSIVELY, large: episcopus. *Jn.* large et copiose: late (widely) *vid. WIDELY*:  extense (*Pert.*): extente (*Amm.*), very late.

EXTENSIVENESS. *|| Extent*, *vid. || Extensibility*, *vid.*

EXTENT, s. *|| Compass*, ambitus: circuitus: circumscription: complexus: wide extent, latius ambitus; amplitudo: to be of wide or vast extent, habere magnum, or latum ambitum; late patere: in extent in circuitu; circuitu.

EXTENUATE, extenuare: attenuare (properly, to make thin; then to weaken, enfeeble; also, to represent any thing as less than it is [extenuare, opposed to augere verbis; attenuare, opposed to amplificare]; extenuare crimen, *Cic.*): elevare (e.g., crimen, *Quint.*; opposed to premere; also = to use a milder term, a euphemism, as by calling avarice parsimony, *Quint.*): minuire (opposed to augere, to lessen culpam, *Quint.*, 7, 4, 15).


EXTENUATION, extenuatio (as an oratorical figure; the weakening the force of an accusation, *Cic.*, *Quint.*): imminutio criminis (*Quint.*; but in a formal division of the kinds of defence): (aliqua) excusatio, or aliquod excusationis, may often do. To admit of some extenuation, habere aliquod excusationis (*Cic.*). It is no extenuation of your crime that you committed it in behalf of a friend, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris: to plead any thing in extenuation

of a crime, excusare aliquid (accusative of the thing pleaded in excuse).

EXTERIOR, exterior (opposed to interior). Vid. EXTERNAL.

EXTERIOR, s., facies (the form in which an object presents itself, the whole exterior appearance): figura (the external outline, by which things differ from each other): forma (*πορφή*, the form in respect of color and beauty): species (the appearance presented by a body): habitus (*οἰζυς*, the peculiar habit, form, and constitution of a body imparted by nature; opposed to cultus): cultus (external ornament in dress, &c.): habitus (with and without) corporis: forma et habitus et cultus: cultus habitusque: corpus (the body as the receptacle of the soul; opposed to animus). A pleasing exterior, venusta forma, species: to have a good, respectable exterior, formâ (or facie) honesta esse; alieus species est honestissima: to have a rough exterior, alieus est asper et indecorus habitus: to value any body according to his exterior, hominem ex veste aut ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, aestimare.

EXTERMINATE, exterminare (properly, to drive out of the boundaries of a place; to excite, de, or ab aliquo loco); extirpare: delere: extinguere: excidere: to exterminate utterly, alieus rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes alieus rei stirpes ejicere; aliquid funditus tollere. *Jn.* extirpare et funditus tollere (e.g., superstition; the last also of faults, passions); e naturâ rerum evellere (*Cic.*): to exterminate a tribe, &c., gentem penitus excidere (*Vul.*): gentem ad interuentionem interire: to exterminate the drones, universum fucorum genus ad occidionem perducere: to exterminate the males of his brother's family, stirpem fratris virilem interire (*Lin.*): to exterminate a family, * domum vacuum facere; stirpem interire (*Nep.*, *Lin.*): domum cum stirpibus erueri (*after Virg.*, *Georg.*, 2, 209): to exterminate the enemy, hostes delere, ad interuentionem delere, redigere, adducere, or cedere; occidione cadere or occidere (especially by the sword): to be exterminated, funditus interire; totum perire; ad interuentionem venire; ad interuentionem perire (perire, by a pestilence): to exterminate the whole race of tyrants, genus tyrannorum exc hominum communitate exterminare (*Cic.*).

EXTERMINATION, interuicio: excidium (= exsacidium). War of extermination, bellum interuicium; bellum infinitum: to carry on a war of extermination, bellum ad interuentionem gerere; bello interuicio certare; bellum gerere cum aliquo, uter sit, non uter imperet:  interuicivus (*Fround*) or interuicivus.


EXTERMINATOR, eversor (*overthrower*, civitatis, hujus imperii, *Cic.*): extincitor (e.g., patris, conjurationis, *Cic.*): perditor (opposed to conservator reipublice, *Cic.*).

EXTERNAL, extraneus (opposed to what is on or in the thing itself; e.g., propter aliquam extraneam causam; opposed to the thing, ipsa propter se; also "not belonging to us;" opposed to our relations, country, &c., *Cic.*): extrarius (external; opposed to one's self; e.g., utilitas aut in corpore posita est, aut in rebus extrariis, *Quint.*): externus (outward, locally; applied to either things or persons; opposed to intestinus, or [post-classical] internus; also, quod est extra (e.g., illa, quæ sunt extra, external goods, *Cic.*). Compare exterior, when spoken of two things (opposed to interior): the external portion, pars exterior: external ornaments, extranea ornamenta: external advantages, bona externa, bona corporis (of personal advantages): external heat, tepor externus: external applications, remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibentur (of remedies applied externally): external aid, adjuvmenta externa et adventicia: to contemplate external objects, ea, quæ extra sunt, contemplari, *Cic.*): the lungs draw in the external air, pulmones extrinsecus spiritum adducunt (*Cic.*): at the sight of some external object, objectâ re (e.g., ter-

ribili) extrinsecus; not excited by any external force, neque (non) ullâ vi extrinsecus excitatus.

EXTRINSECALLY, extrinsecus: extra: specie (in external appearance). Remedies that are applied extrinsecally, remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibentur.

EXTINCT, extinctus (e.g., ignis). To become extinct (as a family), vacuum fieri funeribus (*vid. Lit.*, 1, 46); interire: deficere: perire.

EXTINCTION, extinctio (properly and improperly): extinctus, *ds* (*Plin.*;  restrictio only in *Cic.*, *De Fin.*, 2, 3, *ctr.*; in the sense of quenching thirst): interitus (improperly, the destruction and total loss of any thing; e.g., legum, reipublicæ, &c.). *Jn.* occensus interitusque. To cause the extinction of any thing, afferre interitum alieus rei.


EXTINGUISH, extinguere (ignem, lumen, lucernam): restinguere (= conflamare, &c.). To extinguish a fire (= conflagration), incendium restinguere (*Sall.*, *Lin.*); compescere (*Plin.*): the fire is extinguished, vis flammæ opprimitur. *|| IMPROB.* extinguere: delere. *Jn.* extinguere atque delere (e.g., omnem improbitatem): extinguere atque opprimere (e.g., alieus potentiam). To extinguish hope, spem præcidere, eripere, adimere. To extinguish any body's suspicion, suspicionem ex animo alieus delere.

EXTINGUISHABLE, quod extingui, deleri, &c.: potest:  extinguiibilis, *Lactant.*


EXTINGUISHER, extinctor (properly, incendi, *Cic.*). *|| Of a candle, perhaps pignus* (used by *Vitruvius* for a sort of "damper" over the pipe of a water-organ).

EXTIRPATE. *|| Root out* (properly), *vid. || IMPROB.* extirpare: delere: extinguere: excidere: thoroughly, utterly, alieus rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes alieus rei stirpes ejicere; aliquid funditus tollere. *Jn.* extirpare et funditus tollere (e.g., superstition; the last also of faults, passions, &c.); e naturâ rerum evellere (*annihilat*): to extirpate a nation, gentem penitus excidere: gentem ad interuentionem interire; his brother's male offspring, stirpem fratris virilem interire; a family, * domum vacuum facere; stirpem interire: domum cum stirpibus erueri (*after Virg.*, *Georg.*, 2, 209); the drones, universum fucorum genus ad occidionem perducere; all human feeling in any body's mind, omnem humanitatem ex animo alieus extirpare.

EXTIRPATION, extirpatio (properly): extinctio: excidium (improperly).

EXTOL, alieum laudibus tollere, efferre, ornare ( non elevare: verbis elevare alieum = to run him down); to the skies, alieum miris modis laudare: alieum or aliquid miris laudibus prædicare: alieus laudes in astra tollere.

EXTOLLER. Vid. PRAISER.

EXTORT, exprimere, or extorquere alieum aliquid, or aliquid ab (or ex) aliquo: expugnare aliquid; from any body, ab aliquo; excutere aliquid (to take by force). To extort money, pecuniam per vim capere: to extort money from any body, pecuniam ab aliquo extorquere, or  extorquere atque eripere: pecuniam alieum or nummularum aliquid ab (or ex) aliquo exprimere; aurum expugnare ab aliquo: to extort any thing by violence and fear from any body, vi inctaque extorquere alieum aliquid; by threatening, minis extorquere, &c.; by threatening him with a lawsuit, aliquid ab aliquo litium terrore abraderi (*Cic.*): to extort a confession from any body, exprimere alieum confessionem; exprimere or extorquere, ut aliquid fateatur.

EXTORTER. Vid. EXTORTIONER.

EXTORTION. *|| Of money*, violenta exactio: to accuse of extortion (in a province), postulare alieum de repetundis, or repetundarum: to condemn for extortion, damnare alieum de repetundis: accused of extortion, pecuniarum repetundarum reus.

EXTRACT. *|| Draw forth*, extrahere (properly, e.g., telum e corpore

aliquem domo latitante; **EX**trahere telum de corpore, *I Ovid*: exprimeri (properly, to squeeze out; e. g., penicium ab aliquo; also improperly, ut se [scilicet aliquid] neget): vellere, ut se [scilicet aliquid] pull out, vellere plumam, comam, pilos; evellere dentes, *Plin.*, aculeum severitatis). To extract any thing by the roots (*figuratively*), aliquid rei omnes radicem fibras evellere (*Cic.*): to extract teeth, dentes evellere (*Plin.*), excipere (*Cels.*); eximere (*id.*): to extract bones (e. g., from a wound), ossa legere (e. g., postquam oculus effossus est, et in capite lecta ossa, *Sen., Ben.*, 5, 24, but quoted from *Cæsar*; there are, however, different readings, e.g., *Fickert conjectures fracta*. *Vir. Gorenz*, ad *Cic. de Legg. Educ.*, l. p. 289). The sun extracts the color of any thing, solis radii lambendo colorem eripiunt, ex aliâ re: to extract a secret from any body, eblandiri or expiscari aliquid. To draw forth one substance from another (e. g., by chemical or other process), trahere (to draw); e. g., stirpes succum trahunt ex terrâ, *Cic.*: exprimeri (to express; of oils, &c.); e. g., succus nuci expressus): secernere (to secrete; e. g., succum a reliquo cibo; bilem ab eo cibo, *Cic.*): elicere (e. g., ferrum e terrâ cæternis, *Cic.*; ignem lapidum confictu; and figuratively, verbum ex aliquo; sententiam aliquid, *Cic.*). To take a portion from a work, exerpere (ex libro): exscribere (to write out): eligere (to select). Extracted passages, electa (*Plin., Ep.*, 3, 5, **EX** not excerpta): eclogari (*Cic. Att.*, 16, 2): eclogæ (*Varr. ap. Charis.*). To extract the most beautiful passages of a work, ex scripto flores decerpere (*after Plin., Ep.*). In mathematics, extrahere (as technical term). To extract the square root, *radicem quadratam extrahere.

EXTRACT. *locus ex aliquo excerptus. *Extracts*, eclogari (*Cic. Att.*, 16, 2); clecta, orum. A book of extracts, electorum commentarius: **EX**cerpta not found, *Krebs*. To make an extract, aliquid exerpere; exscribere: to make an extract from a book, e libro exerpere (to take passages). An extract (in pharmacy), succus alicui rei expressus (e. g., nuci, *Plin.*): decoctum (*Plin.*).

EXTRACTION. **EX**TRACTIO, evulsio (e. g., dentis), by circumlocution. **IMPROPER.** Descend, genus (family): stirps (stock): origo (origin). Of good extraction, honesto genere (natus); honesto loco ortus: of low extraction, humiliter, or obscuro, or ignobili loco natus: obscuris ortus majoribus. By extraction a Tusculan, by citizenship a Roman, ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus. A Macedonian by extraction, natione Macedo.

EXTRAJUDICIAL. quod fit intra domesticos parietes (in a private house, not in court); quod fit extra iudicium; *quod non coram iudicibus agitur (**EX**trajudicialis is a word formed by the moderns).

EXTRAJUDICIALLY. intra domesticos parietes (*Cic.*, but of a cause pleaded before *Cæsar* at his own house); *extra iudicium; extra iudicii formulas.

EXTRAMUNDANE. by circumlocution with *extra hunc mundum; *qui extra hunc mundum est, &c.: **EX**tramundanus (*Marc. Cap.*): ultramundanus (*Apul.* and *Marc. Cap.* very late).

EXTRANEOUS. extraneus (very seldom extranea aliqua causa, *Auct. ad Her.*): externus: adventicius. *JN.* externus et adventicius.

EXTRAORDINARILY. extra ordinem: *præter morem or consuetudinem (contrary to manners or customs): incredibiliter (incredibly): mire: mirifice (wonderfully, strikingly, remarkably): mirum in modum: mirum quantum: incredibile quantum (*Vir. Benecke, Justin.*, 8, 2, 3, p. 125; *Daker, Flor.*, 4, 2, 74); summe (most highly). In connection with an adjective, it is frequently expressed by the superlative; as, extraordinarily beautiful, formosissimus; pulcherrimus; which is sometimes strengthened by summe or vel

maxime; e. g., one who is extraordinarily attentive to me, summe observantissimus mihi.

EXTRAORDINARY. extraordinarius (that happens against the regular order and established form): inusitatus: insolitus: insolens: non vulgaris (unusual, uncommon): novus: inauditus: novus et inauditus (new and never before heard of): incredibilis (incredible): rarus: singularis (rare, singular in its kind): mirus: mirificus (wonderful, astonishing, remarkable, in a good and bad sense): insignis (distinguished): summus (very great). **EX**tra ordinem. **EX**tra ordinem expectations we entertain of you, spem, quam extra ordinem, &c., de te habemus (*Cic.*); so extra ordinem alicui bellum committere, provinciam decernere, &c.).—An extraordinary ambassador, *legatus extra ordinem missus: an extraordinary member or associate, *extra ordinem societati ascriptus: extraordinary honors, *honores solito majores: to impose an extraordinary burden, extra ordinem imperare alicui aliquid: extraordinary enjoyment, incredibilis voluptas: extraordinary desire of any thing, mirum aliquid rei desiderium: extraordinary lore, singularis or incredibilis amor: extraordinary mental power, divina vis ingenii, an extraordinary speaker, divinus in dicendo; præcipuus eloquentia. *Africanus*, extraordinary both as a man and as a general, *Africanus*, singularis et vir et imperator: to possess extraordinary talents, plus in aliquo est ingenii, quam videtur humana natura ferre posse. *Extraordinary virtue*, exsuperantia virtutis.

EXTRAVAGANCE. **W**andering beyond fixed limits, error (in a speech); oratio vagans (*vid. Digression*). **IMPETUOUSITY** (of passions, &c.), intemperantia: libidinum intemperantia: cupiditatum cæcus impetus (*after* cupiditates in alium cæco impetu incurrentes). *Extravagances*, stulte facta: he committed many extravagances, multa stulte fecit. **EX**travagantia, effusio: profusio (as act): sumtus effusi or profusi (*lavish expenses*): profusa luxuria (*excessive inclination for luxury, splendor, sensual indulgence*, &c.): nimia liberalitas.

EXTRAVAGANT. **W**andering beyond fixed limits, &c., longius progrediens, evagans (in a speech): intemperans: effrenatus (in indulgence of lusts, &c.). **IMMODERATELY** expensive, luxuriosus: ad luxuriam effusus: luxuriâ diffusus (*of very expensive, luxurious habits*): largus (*spending largely*): prodigus (*Cicero makes prodigi the faulty, liberales the good species of largi*). To be very extravagant, extra modum sumtu et magnificentia prodire. **EX**cessive, immodestus (*exceeding all bounds: of men or things*; e. g., fautor histrionum; largio): immoderatus (*not restrained; of things*; e. g., cupiditas, luxuria): effusus (*pouring itself out beyond its ordinary limits*; e. g., lætitia: hilaritas, sumtus; also of persons; e. g., effusor in largitione): profusus (*with nearly the same meaning*): lætitia, hilaritas, sumtus: epulæ, convivia: nimis (too much; too great): impotens (*powerless, from passion, to restrain itself*): lætitia, cupiditas; postulatium: insanus (*senseless*): cupiditas: nimis exquisitus (*too recherché*; e. g., munditia, *Cic.*).

EXTRAVAGANTLY. **EX**cessive, immoderate (e. g., to bid, licere): immodeste (e. g., to give, loca, praise one's self): effuse (exsultare, donare): profuse (e. g., sumtu dedidit esse: laudare, aliquid extruere): prodigie (*prodigally*; e. g., vivere, *Cic.*).

EXTRAVAGATE. longius evagari: longius evagari et tamquam exsultare (*of the appetites, Cic.*).

EXTRAVASATE. transfluere. To be extravasated, transfluxisse (*of the blood, Plin.*, 11, 38, 91): *extra venas diffundere.

EXTRAVASATION. by circumlocution.

EXTREME. adj., extremus (that is furthest from me; hence, figuratively, extreme, i. e., commanded by necessity, departing from the usual custom): ultimus (the last in a real or supposed series; hence, figu-

ratively, the last that still remains after others; that one can think of only after the others): summus (the highest; hence, figuratively, that exceeds or surpasses every thing; that can be surpassed by nothing): extreme pars, pars extrema: extreme danger, ultimum discrimen; summum periculum. An extreme remedy, anceps auxilium (*cf. Cels.*, 2, 10). *Extreme remedies must be tried in extreme cases*, si periturus sit, qui laborat, nisi temerariâ quoque viâ fuerit adjuvatus... satius est anceps auxilium experiri, quam nullum (*Cels.*, 2, 10): to be brought into extreme danger, in ultimum discrimen adduci; in summum periculum vocari: extreme misfortune, extremum malorum; extremus casus: extreme need, summus angustia: extremæ res, extrema or ultima (*dangerous state*); ultimum or extremum inopia; summa inopia (*extreme want*): to fall into extreme poverty, venire ad ultimum or extremum inopiam: on account of the extreme cold, propter vehementiam frigoris (*Vitr.*). **EX**trema unction, *extrema unctio (technical term).

EXTREME. s. By adjective, summus. The extreme of right is the extreme of wrong, summum jus summa injuria. To run into extremes, *modum excedere in contrarias partes; nimis vehementem casu in utramque partem; plus minusve facere (*vid. Ter., Heaut.*, 3, 1, 31; *Phorm.*, 3, 3, 21, *Ruhnke*).

EXTREMELY. summe, summopere (most highly): quam or vel maxime (very much; beyond measure): extremely courteous to any body, summe officiosus in aliquem: extremely pleasant, summe iucundus: extremely proper, summe decorus. It is also frequently rendered by the superlative; sometimes with the addition of summe or vel maxime; e. g., a person who is extremely attentive to me, summe observantissimus mei.

EXTREMITY (=extreme danger, &c.), extrema, plural; extrema fortuna; extrema discrimen, &c. To be reduced to extremity, extrema or extremam fortunam pati; in maximum periculum et extremum pæne discrimen adductum esse (*of things*). **THE** extremities of the body, partes membrorum extremæ: the extremities are cold, frigidus extremas partes morbus urget (*Cels.*): of boughs, eucumminum digiti, qui longissime a toto corpore exeunt (*Plin.*, but comparing it to a body).

EXTRICATE. extrahere ex re: expedire re: eripere ex re a re: liberare re or a re: exsolvere re: eximere re or ex re. To extricate one's self from any thing, se exsolvere or relaxare aliquâ re; se expedire a re, ex re, re, or absolutely (ab omni occupatione, *Cic.*; ex his laqueis, *Cic.*; ex hac turbâ, *Plaut.*; ærumnis, curâ, *Ter.*; sapientis est, quam stultitia sua impeditur sit, quoquo modo possit, se expedire. *Cic.*): explicare se (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 5, 58, 81): exuere se (e. g., ex laqueis): extrahere se ex aliquâ re (e. g., ex periculis, malis, *Cic.*): eripere se ex aliquâ re (e. g., ex complexu aliquid): exsolvere se (e. g., corpore, *Virg.*; occupationibus, *Cic.*; e nervis, *Lucr.*): plane se relaxare (e. g., animum—corporeis vinculis): dejectere or depellere aliquid (e. g., drive away; fear, an error, &c.). To extricate any body from bed, liberare aliquem a re alieno. A means of extricating one's self, ratio expediendâ salutis.

EXTRINSICAL. *VID. EXTERNAL.*

EXTRUDE. *VID. EXPEL.*

EXTRUSION. *VID. EXPULSION.*

EXUBERANCE. *VID. PROTEUBERANCE.*

EXUBERANCE [*vid. EXCESS*]: **EX**uberantia (*opposed to defectio, Vitr.*): exuberantia (*Gell.*).

EXUBERANT. [*VID. EXCESSIVE, LUXURIANT, GREAT, &c.*] To be exuberant, redundare (mostly, but by no means always, of what is bad): nimis or paulo nimium redundare (both *Ciceronian*; of orators, style, &c.): exundare atque exuberare (*Ter.*): to be full of exuberant mirth (*of a speech*), redundare hilaritate (*Cic.*).

EXUBERANTLY. *VID. EXCESSIVELY, LUXURIANTLY.*

EXUBERATE. Vid. "to be EXUBERANT."

EXULCERATE, exulcerare (*both properly, cutem, Cels.; and improperly, ulnrum, gratiam, &c., Ctc.*).

EXULCERATION, exulceratio (*Cels., properly; improperly, Sen.*): ulceratio *Plin.; in plural, Sen.*

EXULT, exultare (*also with lætitiâ or gaudio; ocer any thing, in aliquâ re; e. g., in ruinis nostris; in any thing, in aliquâ re; e. g., in crudelitæ; also exultare, quod:* lætari *to rejoice in any thing, de aliquâ re; e. g., de salute omnium; also in hoc lætari, quod, &c.; and with substantiæ, lætandum puto casum tuum, I think men ought to exult in your misfortune, Sen.*). Jn. lætari et triumphare. Vid. *Razorce.*

EXULTATION, lætatio (*Cæs.*): exultatio (*Sen.*). *To feel exultation, lætitiâ, gaudio; exultare; lætitiâ gestire, &c. Vid. RO EXULT.*

EXUSTION, exustio (*Cic., Rep., 6, 21*). **EYE,** r., aspicere aliquem or aliquid: oculus in aliquid conjicere or convertere: spectare: aspicere: contemplari, intrinseci, contueri aliquem or aliquid. *To eye attentively, earnestly, &c., oculus non movere or deicere a re (e. g., ab aliquis vultu); oculi habitant in re; obtutum figere in re; defixis oculis intueri aliquid; deicere oculos in re or in aliquid: to eye eschance, oculis meis intueri or aspicere aliquid: in an impudent manner, impudentissimos oculos defigere in aliquem or aliquid (Cic., Phil., 11, 5, 10).*

EYE, oculus (*diminutive, ocellus; also, with and without mentis, like ocellus mentis, of the eye of the mind*); lumen (*in prose usually lumina oculorum, the light of the eyes*); aspectus; conspectus (*sight*): full of eyes, ocellus; having eyes, ocellus; that belongs to eyes, ocellarius; also, that is concerned with eyes; eyes that have not begun to fail, acies incolimus; sharp eyes, oculi acies et acuti: to have sharp eyes, acriter videre; oculos acres et acutos habere (*properly*); perspicacem esse (*figuratively*): that has sharp (i. e., lynx) eyes, lynceus: to have good eyes, acies habere; bad eyes (that do not see clearly), oculi hebentes: that has weak eyes, lusciosus or luscitiosus (= qui vesperi non videt, *Varr. ap. Non., 105, 13*; but, according to *Festus and Fulgentius* = "qui clarius vesperi quam meridie cernit"): to have weak eyes, oculi aliquid cæcutiunt (*Varr. ap. Non., 86, 12*): a deep-set, hollow eye, oculus conditus, retractus, concavus; a bright eye, oculus lubricus et mobilis; oculus vegetus; a dull eye, oculus languidus; languishing eyes, oculi ignem fatentes; voluptuous, wanton eyes, oculi lascivi; oculi, ut sic dicamus, veneri: speaking, expressive eyes, oculi loquaces: to have weak or bleak eyes, lippus; one who has weak or bleak eyes, lippus; lippicus.

(A) *Phrases with "eye" in the nominative:* the eyes swim or water, oculi humectant (*general term, become moist or wet*): lacrime alicui oboriuntur (*the eyes are filled with tears; from pain, joy, &c.; the cause, in the ablative; ac, gaudio, adventu alicujus*); facit aliquid ut oculi exstillent; facit aliquid delacrimationem (*of sharp and pungent food, of smoke which causes the eyes to water*): my eyes pain me, oculi mihi dolent; if my eyes do not deceive me, nisi (animus fallit aut) oculi parum prospiciunt: as far as the eye reaches, qua visus est; quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt (as far as ever, &c.).

(B) *Phrases with "eye" in the accusative case.* To please the eye, ardet alicui aliquid: to open the eyes, oculos aperire (to open); oculos attollere (to raise); displicere (to open them for seeing); oculos alicui restituere (to restore the sight of a blind man, *Suet.*): to open any body's eyes wide, oculum diducere (*of a surgeon, &c.*): to open one's eyes wide, diducere oculos (*as in Quint., 11, 3, 80, nunc diducere; cf. Cels., 7, 7, § 4*): to open one's eyes wide at any thing, ærem aciem intendere in aliquid: acriter intueri aliquid: to see one's eyes all around, circumferre oculos: diligenter circumspicere (*properly*); ad omnia attendere (*figuratively*):

to cry one's eyes out, totos efflere oculos; lacrimis confici (*to*) totos efflere oculos, *Quint., Decl., 4. Freund omits the word*; to blind any body's eyes by a gift or bribe, largitione alicujus animum cæcare: to attract the eyes of people, conspici, conspiciam esse (*of persons and things which strike the sight*; vid. *Bremi, Nep. Att., 13, 5; Suet., Oct., 45*): to withdraw one's eyes from any body or any thing, oculos deicere ab aliquo, a re: to draw upon one's self the eyes of all men, omnium oculos ad se convertere or in se vertere: to direct men's eyes toward any body, conspiciam facere aliquid: all eyes are turned, directed toward him, omnium oculi in eum sunt coniecti; omnium ora in eum sunt coniecta: to close or shut the eyes, oculos operire (*Quint., opertos compressosque oculos habere in dicendo*); connivere (e. g., in order to sleep; also, at any thing, ad aliquid [*properly, e. g., at lightning, ad fulgur*]), or in aliqua re, figuratively, to connive at any thing): to close the eyes of a dying person, morientem operire oculos: to close one's eyes forever, conniventem somno consopiri sempiterno. To fasten one's eyes with any thing, oculos pascere aliquâ re; fructum oculis capere ex re.

(C) "Eye" with prepositions: (a) **BEFORE.** Before the eyes, ante oculos (e. g., to wake or float, versari; to kill any body, trucklare); in conspectu (e. g., to lie; of a country, esse: to stand; of a person, stare); sometimes in ore alicui in oculis, or in ore only (e. g., que in ore atque in oculis provincie gesta sunt, *Cic., Ferr., 2, 33, 81*; in ore omnium versari): before one's (own) eyes, sub oculis: before my eyes, me spectante, inspectante, presente; coram me: to be done before the eyes of all the world, in oculis hominum geri: to have before one's eyes, habere ante oculos (*properly and figuratively*; e. g., to fancy, represent to one's self, imagine); intueri (to keep in one's eye); observare (to observe); spectare (to take notice of, to regard); videre aliquid (to think upon any thing; vid. *Ochs., Cic. Ecl., 120*): to come before the eyes—to come under the eyes; vid. below. **UNDER:** to put or place before the eyes of any body, ante oculos or oculis alicujus aliquid proponere, exponere: oculis or sub aspectum subjicere: to place or set before one's (own) eyes, ponere, proponere, constituere sibi aliquid ante oculos; proponere aliquid oculis suis: to set any thing clearly before any body's eyes, dilucide docere, explicare (to explain clearly); predicare aliquid (to represent emphatically; vid. *Hid. Cæs., B. C., 1, 32*): to figure or picture before one's eyes, representare imaginem alicujus rei (e. g., sceleris, *Quint., 6, 1, 31*): to lie before the eyes, in conspectu esse (*properly and figuratively*, to be visible; of a country, &c.); figuratively, ante sub oculos positum esse; patere; ante pedes esse (*proverbially*); also, manifestum, apertum esse (to be manifest or clear): to lie, so to say, before our eyes, esse, ut ita dicam, in conspectu: to have before one's eyes, aliquid alicui in conspectu esse (*properly, to be visible; of a country, &c.*); aliquid intueri (to look at any thing, in order to direct one's course by it): to do any thing before any body's eyes, sub oculis alicujus facere aliquid: lest Capua should be taken before his eyes, ne in oculis ejus Capua caperetur (*Liv.*). (b) **FOR.** To be good for the eyes, oculis necdri [*vid. under Good*]. (c) **FROM.** To learn, know, perceive any thing from the eyes of any body, e vultu alicujus intelligere aliquid (that he designs or purposes): ex vultu alienus conjecturam facere, quid velit, cupiat, sentiat (any one's wishes, &c.; after *Cic., Murem., 21, 44*). (d) **IN.** To keep in one's eye (i. e., to look at with attention), contemplari aliquem intentis oculis: to keep any thing in one's eye, intueri, observare aliquid: Homer appears to me to have had something of this kind in his eye, mihi quidam Homerus hujusmodi quiddam vidisse videtur. (e) **ON or UPON.** To keep a strict eye upon any body, aliquem observare, custodire; alicujus oculi aliquem non sententem speculantur et custodiunt (to watch any body secretly, *Cic., Cat., 1, 2, 6*): to fix

one's eyes on the ground, oculos in terram defigere or deicere (*both Quint.*): to keep one's eye upon any thing, habere a liquid in oculis suis: to cast one's eyes upon any thing, oculos conjicere ad or in aliquid (*properly*); oculos adicere alicui rei (*also figuratively*): to cast one's eyes upon any body, animum adicere ad aliquem: to fix one's eyes upon any body (not to turn them away from him), obtutum figere in aliquo; oculos defigere in vultu alicujus or in aliquem; oculi habitant in vultu alicujus; contemplari aliquem intentis oculis. (f) **UNDER.** To fall under the eyes, sub oculos cadere; in oculos cadere, incurere; sub aspectum cadere or venire; aspectu sentiri: in aciem prodire (to become visible; the last, *Cic., Fam., 6, 1, 5*); conspiciam esse; conspici (to attract the eyes of people, to be conspicius; vid. *Bremi, Nep. Att., 13, 5; Suet., Oct., 45*); aliquid nemo non videt, intelligit, perspicit (a thing is clear or apparent to every body): to come or fall under the eyes of any body, in conspectum alicujus venire (*of persons*), or cadere (*of things, and rather adverbially*): to lie constantly under the eyes of people, in oculis habitare; assiduus in oculis hominum esse. (g) **WITH.** To do any thing with one's eyes open, scientem facere aliquid: to see, observe with the eyes, oculis cernere; aspectu sentire: to see with one's own eyes, suis oculis uti: to see any thing with one's own eyes, oculis cernere; ipsum, præsentem videre aliquid: I have seen it with mine own eyes, hinc oculis vidi, perspexi, or ipse vidi [*some reject oculis meis videre; but Ter., Eun., 4, 4, 10, and Plaut., Pseud., 2, 27, have it*]; to see well with the right (or left) eye, dextro or sinistro oculo bene videre (*Cic., Dirin., 1, 24*): not to see well with the left (right) eye, sinistro (dextro) oculo non recte bene uti posse; minus videre oculo sinistro (dextro): to wink with the eyes, nictare. || The following Anglicisms must not be translated literally: to be fair, &c., in any body's eyes, pulchrum videri, existimari, &c.: to be hidden from any body's eyes, aliquid alicui ignotum or incognitum est, &c. || The corner of the eye, angulus oculi: the socket of the eye, cavca (*Latent*). || Inflammation of the eyes, oculorum inflammatio; oculorum sicca periturbatio; irida lippitudo (*Cels., Scrib. Larg.*). || Late writers, xerophthalmia, from Greek ξηρ-φθάλμις: disease of the eyes, vultudo oculorum.

|| **FIG.** (a) In trees, oculus: gemma (a bud, *Plin., 17, 21, 35, § 153*, different from oculus): to put forth eyes, gemmare; gemmascere; gemmas agere. (b) An eye in a peacock's tail or a butterfly's wing, oculus (*vid. Plin., 8, 17, 23*). (c) Bull's-eye, medium. To hit the bull's-eye, medium ferire (*Cic., Fat., 17, 39, figuratively*). (d) The mind's eye, oculus (mentis): acies mentis.

EYEBALL, pupula: pupilla: acies ipsa, quæ cernimus, quæ pupula vocatur (*Cic.*).

EYE-BRIGHT (a plant), *euphrasia (*Linna.*).

EYEBROW, supercilium.

EYE-GLASS, *perspicillum: *vitrum oculare. To wear an eye-glass, *oculos arte adjuvare.

EYELESS. Vid. **BLIND.**

EYELET, foramen (*general term for any hole made by piercing*).

EYELID, palpebra: to more the eyelids, palpebrare: movement of the eyelids, palpebratio (*in late writers*).

EYE-SALVE, oculi.

EYE-SERVANT, jactans officia (one who makes a great display of his service before his master; after *Phadr., 1, 5, 16*): assessor: adulator (*general terms, a flatterer*).

EYESIGHT, to lose, amittere aspectum (*Cic.*); lumina oculorum. To lose one's eyesight, oculos amittere, perdere; aspectum amittere: to restore any body's eyesight, oculos alicui restituere.

EYESORE. To be an eyesore to any body, alicui inivisum or odiosum esse; aliquem pungere or urere; stimulum (nunc) esse alicui (*comedy*).

EYE-TOOTH, dens caninus.

EYE-WATER, *liquor ophthalmicus; *liquor oculorum infirmitati medens; medicamentum oculorum; plural, quæ oculis mendentur.

EYE-WITNESS, oculatus testis (who saw that to which he bears testimony; opposed to auritus testis, an ear-witness, Plant., Truc., 2, 6, 8; certus or certissimus testis (general term, a sure, credible witness); certus auctor (a credible voucher): to know from eye-witnesses, certis testibus or certis auctoribus comperisse: I am an eye-witness of any thing, aliquid ipse vidi (I saw something myself); aliquid rei interfui (I was present at something); without eye-witnesses, remotis arbitris; sine arbitris.

F.

FABLE, r., fabulose narrare aliquid; fingere, comminisci aliquid (to feign, invent any thing). **FABULARI** occurs nowhere in this sense.

FABULA, s., fabula: fabella (any fictitious narrative, any tale or story; hence, of any mythological story, Æsopian fable, or, dramatic piece; both, also, with fæta, commenticia, composita, or poetica): apollogus (a fable, as a vehicle to convey a moral lesson, as the fables of Æsop, Phædrus, &c.); commentum: res commenticia: mendacium (a fictitious story, untruth): historia fabularis (the whole compass of mythology, Suet., Tib., 70). As the fable says, according to the fable, ut est in fabulis; ut ferunt fabule: truth is often conveyed in the form of fable, sub fabulis velut involucribus sæpe veritas latet: to be fond of fables, fabulis ducti or delectari: to hold any thing to be a fable, falsum aliquid existimare.

FABRIC, **||** Building, vid. **||** Texture, &c., texturum (weaving): textum, used substantively (poetical and post-Augustan prose): textura (the manner in which any thing is woven): tela (properly, the thread, the web); **FABRICA** refers properly to the work of the faber, never to that of the textor.

FABRICATE. **||** PROPR., fabricari (as a smith, carpenter, or the like): texere (as a weaver): conficere (general term, to prepare). **||** IMPROPR., fabricari, but only with some particular words (e.g., fallaciam): fingere: comminisci (to feign, invent a false tale, comminisci mendacium): coquere: concoquere (concoct a tale).

FABRICATION. **||** PROPR., fabricatio (Cic.): fabrica (properly, the work-shop of a faber; then his art, or any work of his; and, improperly, of the scientific or artificial preparation of any structure or compound). **||** IMPROPR., fictio (Quint): confictio (Cic., as act): res ficta, or commenticia, or ficta et commenticia. Monstrous fabrications, monstra, portentosa: a mere fabrication, mera mendacia (plural).

FABULIST, fabularum or apologorum scriptor (**FABULATOR** denotes rather a teller of anecdotes, or one who listens to anecdotes).

FABULOUS, fabulosus (like a fable, μῦθος; but also belonging to a fable or myth: e.g., gods): fabularis (that belongs to or concerns a fable or mythology, μῦθικός; e.g., historia, Suet., Tib., 70): fictus: commenticius: falsus (fictitious, untrue). Jn. fictus et commenticius. Fabulosus history, historia fabularis (the mythic and heroic history, Suet., Tib., 70); mythologia (grammatically), or fabulæ (the fables or myths collectively; e.g., ut est in fabulis).

FABULOUSLY, fabulose.

FACE, facies (the face in a physical point of view, as the fore-part of the head, which may include the countenance, but does not do so necessarily; ἐπίσωρον. Also, improperly, of the first appearance of any thing; e.g., loci, causæ): vultus (the countenance, as indicated by the eye, brow, &c.): os (properly, the mouth; hence, the character of the face, countenance, &c., the emotions being expressed chiefly by the muscles of the mouth; the proper word for face=impudence). Jn. facies vultusque

(Cic., Sall.); os vultusque; os et vultus: frons (the forehead, the brow, as indicating joy, shame, &c.). Jn. oculi et frons: frons et vultus: before any body's face, coram aliquo; inspectante or præsentem aliquo; in conspectu alicujus: to see any body face to face, præsentem or prope aliquem intueri; præsens præsentem video: to praise any body to his face, laudare aliquem coram in os (Ter., Ad., 2, 4, 5); præsentem aliquem laudare: a beautiful face, facies pulchra: a pretty face (= woman), mulier lepida specie or facie venusta: a noble face, facies liberalis: to look any body in the face, intueri in alicujus os et oculos: to say any thing to one's face, liberrime profiteri apud aliquem: to let any body say any thing unpleasant to one's face, alicui os ad male audiendum præbere: to lie on one's face, in os pronum jacere (general term); in faciem cubare (in bed; opposed to supinum cubare): to fall down on one's face, procumbere pronum in os; pronum concidere: any thing bears on the face of it that it is false, aliquid falsum se esse clamat (Cic.; so calliditatem clamitare): to speak the truth to his face, voces veras coram ingerere. To change the face of the country, faciem loci vertere (Ter.); of the city, urbis faciem immutare (Sall.). An impudent or brazen face, os durum: any body has a hopelessly stupid face, recordia prorsus inest in alicujus vultu: one might have seen there faces expressive of the most different emotions, varios vultus cerneret (Lir., 32, 48, extr.). Not to be able to look any body in the face, oculos alicui submittere. To cheat any body before his face, oculos auferre alicui (pron., Lir., 6, 15). To put a good face on it, perficere faciem (to lay shade aside); tendere confiditiam vultum (Quint., 11, 3, 160; speaking, however, of it as a faulty oratorical trick); aliquid fronte et vultu fero belle (Cic., Att., 5, 10, 3; to pretend not to be annoyed at what one really is annoyed at); in re mala animo bono uti (to make the best of a bad business). With that face... quo ore (e.g., ad eam redibam, quam contemserim, Ter.); you know the fellow's brazen face, nosti os hominis, nosti audaciam (Cic.). **||** To make faces, os torquere or distorquere: to make the most extraordinary faces, ducere os exquisita modis. **||** Front (of a building, &c.), vid. **||** Præterea, oculi (eyes): conspectus: aspectus (sight). To withdraw from any body's face, abire ex oculis alicujus; recedere e conspectu alicujus: to avoid his face, alicujus oculos or aspectum vitare; fugere alicujus conspectum: alicujus conspectu se subtrahere (b).

FACE, r. **||** To be situated or placed opposite to. (a) Generally, ex adversus alicujem stare; contra alicujem esse or positum esse; ex adverso positum esse (general term; the first of persons, the others of things): ex adverso constitutum esse (to be drawn up opposite; e.g., of ships): ex adversus alicujem pugnare (of persons standing opposite each other in hostile ranks): to face the enemy, castra castris hostium contulisse (to have pitched one's camp opposite the enemy's): in acie stare (to be drawn up in battle-array opposite the enemy, Planc., ap. Cic., Fam., 10, 23, 6). (3) With reference to prospect, spectare aliquid: despiciere, prospicere, prospectare aliquid (prospectare, to give a view of distant objects; despiciere, to look down upon). Windows that face the street, værm in viam fenestras: the window faces the garden, est a fenestra despectus in hortum (after Cas., B. G. 7, 45): this chamber has some windows that face the garden, and others that face the street, cubiculum aliis fenestris hortum, aliis despicit plateam (after Plin., Ep., 5, 6, 23): this room faces the sea, cubiculum prospicit mare, or prospectum præbet ad mare. **||** To put a new front to, inducere (to coat with anything, aliquid re; e.g., marmore (vid. TO COAT)): prætexere aliquid aliquid re or aliquid alicui rei (e.g., aliquid purpuræ or purpuram alicui rei; poetically, purpurâ prætexit aliquid, Virg.): vestem limbo circumdare (Virg., of a facing that forms an edge; also, limbus obit chlamydem, Or.). **||** IMPROPR.

To face dangers, death, &c. **||** Vid. EN COUNTER.] **||** INTRANS. To face about, convertere signa (Cas., Lir.): to face about and march back to the city, conversis signis retro in urbem redire (Lir., 8, 11).

FACETIOUS, lepidus: facetus: festivus: salsus [SYN. IN FACETIOUSNESS]: jocularis (jocose). A facetious fellow, lepidum caput (comedy). A facetious narrator, facetus narrator.

FACETIOUSLY, lepide: facetie: joculariter.

FACETIOUSNESS, lepos: facetiæ: festivitas (all three of harmless, playful wit; lepos, the lightest wit, opposed to dull, pondërosus gravity; festivitas, the more cheerful sort of wit, opposed to gloomy seriousness; facetiæ, jocund wit, opposed to sober seriousness): sales (piquant wit, which aims at a point, without reference to the feelings of others: **FACETIA**, satirical, and cavillatio, scoffing wit, that aims at mortifying another, do not belong here).

FACILITATE, aliquid facile or facilius reddere: expedire: explicare (to make a perplexed business more feasible; e.g., negotia): adjuvare aliquem in re (Ter.), ad rem or ad aliquid faciendum (to assist any body in any thing, or to do any thing). Literature facilitates the practice of virtue, ad virtutem colendam adjuvamus literis.

FACILITY, facilitas (easiness, both objectively and with reference to the small amount of exertion necessary to accomplish the object; also = readiness of speech, a pleasing fluency, &c.; opposed to celeritas (= an impetuous fluency), and loquendi tarditas, slow, sleepy delivery; eloquendi facultas is the readiness of the speaker; facultas, also = easiness of temper, mostly in a good sense, but also in a bad one, Suet.). **||** Vid. EASE, EASE.] **||** Facilitates (for doing any thing), opportunitas idonea (faciendi aliquid). To give any body great facilities of doing any thing, aliquid potestatem, or copiam dare, or facere alicujus rei; alicui facultatem dare alicujus rei; alicui ansum dare, or præbere alicujus rei, or ad aliquid faciendum: to possess great facilities for or of, &c., potestas, or facultas, or copia alicui rei mibi dare or facta est: aditum habeo alicujus rei or faciendi aliquid.

FACING, s. (of a garment), perhaps limbus.

FACING = opposite to. **||** (a) as adverb, contra, adversus, exadversus, exadversum, all with accusative: ex adverso (opposite a person or thing, the two being considered as two sides or points): e regione, with genitive of place, dative of person (opposed to each other, and extended in the same direction, the two being considered as two parallel lines). **||** Not regione only in this sense; cf. Bruni, Suet., Cas., 39). **||** (3) As adjective, contrarius; alicui loco adversus et contrarius; quod contra locum est or positum est; quod ex adverso, or exadversum situm est, or positum est, or exact.

FACSIMILE, descriptio imagoque litterarum (Cic., Verr., 2, 77, 190): to make a fac-simile, litteras scripturæ assimilare et exprimere (ib., s. 189).

FACT, factum. This is a fact, or I know this to be a fact, hoc certo auctore comperi. Facts, res (plural); facta (plural). The composition of a history depends upon the facts and the words used to convey them, ex-adificatio historia posita est rebus et verbis: to pass from fables to facts, ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus: the fact being undisputed, quum esset controversia nulla facti (of the act having been committed). **||** In fact, revera: reapse: re et veritate (really, not merely in words): sane: profecto (as a form of asseveration).

FACTION. [Vid. (political) PARTY.] To deliver the Roman people from an oligarchical faction, populum Romanum factione paucorum oppressum in libertatem vindicare (Cas.).

FACTIOUS, seditiosus (of persons or things: e.g., oratio, concio, voces): rerum evertdentum or rerum novarum cupidus: rerum mutationis cupidus: turbulentus. Jn. seditiosus ac turbulentus.

☞ *Not factious, which means "one who has a large body of followers, a party," &c.: its only approach to the meaning of "factious" is when it is implied that the person aims at being the head of a party.*

FACTIOUSLY, *seditiosè*: (*improbo) *partium studio*.

FACTIOUSNESS, *partium studium* (*party spirit*): **seditiosum et turbulentum ingenium*.

FACTITIOUS, *facticius* (*post-Augustan, Plin.*).

FACTOR, (1) *In arithmetic*, **numerus multiplicans*. (2) *An agent*, &c., qui procurat alius rationes et negotia. *The factor of a commercial company*, &c., **curator negotiorum societatis alius*.

FACTORY, (1) *A store-house, mercium horreum*. (2) *A colony, colonia*: *to settle a factory anywhere, coloniam or colonos deducere aliquo*.

FACTOTUM. *To be any body's factotum, alienus tapanta (τὰ πάντα) esse* (*Petrone*, 37); *omnium rerum aliusque transactorum et ministrum esse*: *he was their factotum, eum in omni procuratore rei actore antoremque habebant*.

FACULTY. || *Talent, ability, &c.*, ingenium (*innate quality or power of mind, talent, genius*; especially the power of perpetually forming new ideas; *inventive faculty*): *sollertia* (*skill, talent in the working out of ideas*): *docilitas* (*aptness to learn, cleverness*): *ingenii facultas* (*a single power of the mind*; *vid. Cic. De Or.*, 2, 40, 433; hence never of the mental faculties together, for which the *Latins* said simply *ingenium*): *facultas*, with *genitive* (*power and skill for any thing*; e.g., *for speaking, dicendi* in plural, also absolutely, *facultates, faculties, Cic. De Invent.*, 1, 27, *extr.*). || *The vital faculty, vis vitalis* (*the vital principle in nature*): *animus*: *anima* (*the vital principle in man, τὸ ἐνθυμητικόν*): *veins* (*the veins, as the seat of the vital principle*; *vid. Heindorf ad Hor.*, *Sat.*, 2, 3, 153). *If the soul were nothing more or greater than the vital faculty, si nihil esset in animo, nisi ut per eum viveremus*. || *Faculty in the universities, ordo*: *the theological faculty, *venerandus theologorum ordo*: *the faculty of law, *illustrius jurisconsultorum ordo*.

FADGLE. *Vid. To TRIFLE*.

FADE, *deflorescere* (*property of flowers, also figuratively*; e.g., *of delights, amores et deliciae mature et celeriter deflorescunt, Quint.*): *marcere* (*to wither; properly of garlands, &c., poetically; improperly, Liv.*; *not Cic. or Cas.*): *marcescere* (*to begin to wither; not Cic. or Cas.*; *Plin.*; also, *improperly, of colors, Plin.*, 37, 9, 41): *emarcescere* (*only figuratively, and extremely rare*): *decolorari* or *decolorari fieri* (*to lose its color; general term*): *flavescere* (*to grow flaccid by losing its moisture*; *frons, Plur.*). || **TRANS.** *To cause to fade (= wither), either by circumlocution with effluere ut deflorescat, marcescat, &c.; marcidum reddere; or siccare, torrere, torrefacere* (*to dry up*). || *To cause to fade (= grow paler), colorem ex aliqua re eripere* (*to take out the color*; e.g., *solis radii lambendo colorem... eripiunt*); **pallidum* or *decolorum reddere*: *hebetare* (*to make a bright object dull, Plin.*). || *Faded, marcius* (*mostly poetically and post-Augustan*): *murceus* (*mostly poetically; both, also, improperly*); *qui* (*que*, *quod*) *defloruit*.

FADING, *g.*, by *circumlocution*: ☞ *marcor* (*e.g., of the lungs, of crops that are diseased, &c.*) *does not belong here*.

FAG. || **INTRANS.** *To lean greenish, grow faint* [*vid. LANGUISS, FAINT*]. || *To work hard at a study* (*colloquial*), *elaborare in re*: *operam dare alicui rei*: *incumbere in aliquod: to fag hard at any thing, animo toto et studio omni in aliquod incumbere; desudare et laborare in aliquod re*. || **TRANS.** *To fatigue, vid.*

FAG-END, *relicula* (*plural*); *the worst or rejected part*.

FAGOT, *sarmentum* (*small twigs or boughs, whether green or dry*). *A bundle of fagots, fascis or fasciculus sarmentorum. Fagots, sarmenta arida* (*Liv.*).

FAGOT, *v.*, *colligare*: *fasciatum colli-*

gare (*but the word fasciatum is objected to by Quint.*): *uno vinculo copulare* (*Liv.*).

FAIL. || (a) *With reference to insufficient supply, diminished intensity, &c.*, *desse* (*to be wanting; said of something, the absence of which renders the thing incomplete; alicui or alicui rei, and absolutely; it is also used in the sense of failing any body = not assisting him, not performing him an expected service; dessee alicui, reipublice, amicis, occasione temporis, &c.*); *deficere* (*to begin to fail; deficere, of a commencing, dessee, of a completed state; deficere alicui or alicuique, or, very commonly, absolutely; fides, tempus, voces, vires deficient aliquem* [*vires deficient alicui, Cas.*]; *materiam, frumentum, &c.*, *deficit*); (1) *also, in the sense of any body's courage fails, aliquis animo deficit or deficit only*: ☞ (2) *and of a bankrupt, defici facultatibus, defectum esse facultatibus, Ulp.* ☞ *Defici aliqua re is also used; e.g., mulier abundat oratione, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic.*: *aliquid mihi non suppetit* (*no adequate supply of it is present*): *deminui* (*to be diminished, of strength, &c.*) ☞ *Not diminui*: *minui*: *minuere* (*to lessen; on the intransitive use of minuere, vid. Herz. ad Cas.*, B. G., 3, 12): *cessare* (*not to manifest itself, &c.*; *very seldom, not pra-Augustan*; e.g., *cessat voluntas, Hor.*); *hebescere* (*to grow dull; of one's sight, spirit, &c.*); *senescere* (*to grow old, and so weaker; of persons or things*): *inclinari* (*to turn, and so depart from the highest point; also, timore inclinatur aliquis, any body's courage fails*): *infirmari* (*to be weakened*; e.g., *fides testis infirmatur*, a witness fails in his cross-examination): *sicari* (*to be cried up; e.g., fontes; fluvii, both Ov.*); *arescere* (*siccatate* [*also of fountains, but improperly, Auct. ad Herenn.*, 4, 6, fin.]. *My strength fails, viribus deficior* or *senesco*; *vires extenuantur, deficiunt*: *memory fails, memoria labat, minuitur*; *deficior memoria*. *Any body's hope fails, extenuatur aliusque spes et evanescit* (*Cic.*): *my hope of any thing fails, aliusque rei spes mihi discedit*. *His left eye failed him when he grew old, aliquis in senectâ sinistro oculo minus vidit* (*Suet.*, Oct., 73). || (3) *With reference to non-fulfillment of any thing, non-performance of what was expected or hoped, &c.* *To fail, ad or in irritum cadere* (*to come to nothing*); *ad irritum redigi* (*both of hopes, &c.*); *propositum non assequi*; *fine excludere* (*to fail of one's object*): *errare*: *labi* (*in aliqua re*; *to commit a fault*): *to fail disgracefully, turpissime labi in aliqua re*. *He would not pursue an object when there was a possibility of his failing, spem inthan persequi nolit. To fail a friend, amico dessee; amicum destituisse, &c.* [*Vid. ABANDON*]. *To fail in the performance of a duty, officio dessee or non satisfactione*: *not to fail in the performance of any duty, nullam partem officii dessee; to ward any body, nullum munus officii alicui reliquum facere. I have never failed you in the performance of kind offices, tibi nullum a me pietatis officium defuit*; *not to fail in attention, diligence, &c.*, *nihil de diligentia sua remittere. I will not fail you, non deero* (*no one will withdraw my assistance*); *in me non erit mora* (*no delay, hindrance, &c.*, *shall be caused by me*). || (4) *To become bankrupt* [*Vid. BANKRUPT, and Remark on deficere above*].

☞ *Followed by infinitive. Not to fail to do any thing, non remittere aliquid facere* (*of never neglecting a precaution one has once adopted, &c.*, *neque remittit, quid ubique hostis ageret, explorare, Sal.*): *recipio tibi* (*robus, &c.*) *me ali-quid facturum esse* (*I undertake to do it*). *Any thing can not fail to, &c.* [*vid. "a ny thing MUST"*]. *Any body fails to perform his promises, non exsolvit aliquis, quod promiserat*; *aliquis promissum non prastat*; *fidem non persolvit*; *fidem suam non libat*.

FAIL, *s.*, *frustratio* (*want of success*; *Quint.*, 2, 3). *Without fail, sine frustratione* (*without ever being unsuccessful*; *Quint. ibid.*); *but mostly by adverbs meaning CERTAINLY, vid.*

FAILING. **VID. FAULT.**

FAILURE. || *With reference to insufficient supply, diminished intensity, &c.*, *defectio* (e.g., *virium, Cic.*); *defectus* (e.g., *lactis*; in this sense nearly confined to the elder Plin.); *inopia* (*want, alicuius rei*), or by *circumlocution* with *deficere, dessee, &c.* [*vid. To FAIL*]; e.g., *unless from a failure of memory, nisi memoria forte defecerit. A failure of the crops, sterilitas frugum or annonæ: there was a failure of the crops, male percepti sunt fructus: the long-continued drought had occasioned a partial failure of the crops, frumentum propter siccitatem angustius provenerat* (*Cæs.*): *that year was remarkable for the want of rain and consequent failure of the crops, siccitate et inopiâ frugum insignis annus fuit* (*Liv.*). || *With reference to the non-fulfillment of what was expected, &c.*: (1) *successus nullus* (*the want of success*); or by *circumlocution* with *ad irritum cadere, redigi*: *the attempt was a failure, male gessit rem*: **res alicui parum prospere processit, successit or cessit* (*the last two Nep.*): *the attempt seems at present a failure, quod agit aliquis, parum procedit* (*Ter.*): (2) *With reference to promises, &c.*; by *circumlocution* with the verbs denoting "to perform a promise": **upon the failure of any body's promises, si quis falso promiserit* (4), or *promissum non fecerit, effecerit, praestiterit, &c.* || *Of fountains, &c.*, by *circumlocution*; *the failure of the springs, *siccati fontes*. || *Bankruptcy, vid.*

FAIN, *adj.* *Any body was fain to do any thing, fecit aliquis animo lubentissimo, ut, &c.* (*Cic.*; *if the notion of glad consent is prominent*): *coactus est aliquid facere* (*if the notion of compulsion is prominent*; *non recusavit aliquid facere, or non modo non recusavit aliquid facere, sed etiam libenter, &c.*: *facile pati* [*with accusative and infinitive*]).

FAIN, *adv.* *libenter* (or *lubenter*); *animo libenti* or *libenti proclivique*; *non invito animo* [*vid. GLADLY*]. *Often by circumlocution* with *velle, or by nominative, lubens, volens, non invites. I would fain, velim, vellem* (*the present expressing rather an inner necessity, urgency, the imperfect referring more to a condition; if this were but possible*).

FAINT. || *Inclined to faint; by circumlocution with verbs under "TO FAINT."* || *Deprived of strength, &c.*, *linguidus*: *lassus*: *fecesus*: *defecans* (*wearied; opposed to integer*; *SYN. in FATIGUED*): *to become faint, languescere*: *languescere*: *a viribus defici*: *to be faint, languere*. || **IMPROB.** *Not lively or fresh, languidus*: *languens* (*without strength or life, of color, look, voice, &c.*). || *A faint color, color languidus, lentus* (*not lively*); *color dilutus* (*weakly*). || *To grow or become faint, languescere, evanescere*: *to be faint, languere*. || *Feeble, vid.* || *Timid, vid.* || *To damn with faint praise, maligne laudare* (*Hor. Ep.*, 2, 1, 209): **aliquem frigide laudare* or **aliquem tam frigide laudat aliquis, ut pane castigare videntur*.

FAINT, *v.* || **PROPR.** *animus me relinquit* or (*post-Augustan*) *linquit*: *animus me deficit* (*especially from excessive heat, per æstum*): *animus linquit* (*post-Augustan*): *animus linquo* (*submittor*) *genu* (*to fall down in a fainting-fit*). *I am lying in a fainting-fit, animus me relinquit* or *linquit*; *anima defecit* (*vid. above*); *also torpore* (*vid. Curt.*, 3, 6, 14). *Fainting, torpens*. || **IMPROB.** *To be dispirited; vid. DISTRIPT*.

FAINT-HEARTED. *Vid. COWARDLY, TIMID*.

FAINT-HEARTEDNESS. *Vid. COWARDICE*.

FAINTING-FIT, *subita* (*animæ*) *defectio* (*Suet.*, *Cal.*, 50). ☞ *Animæ deliquitum* is not *Latin*; *animæ defectus, uncertain. To fall into a fainting-fit; vid. To FAINT*.

FAINTLY. *Vid. FEEBLY, TIMIDLY*.

FAINTNESS. || *State of being faint, animæ defectio* (*Cels.*) or *defectio loqui*. *Vid. FAINTING-FIT*. || *Feebleness, vid.*

FAIR. || *Beautiful, vid. Of weath-*

r, winds, &c., serenous (bright, cloudless, of the sky and weather): *sudus* (cloudless, not wet; not rainy; of the wind and weather): *secundus* (favorable; of the wind). *Fair weather, serenous; serenitas* (or serenitates; opposed to imbres, *Col.*); *sudum*: idonea tempestas (with reference to a voyage; for sailing, ad navigandum): *the weather being fair, sereno; serenitate*: when it is fair, ubi serenum or sudum est: while it is fair, dum sudum est: calm and fair weather, tranquilla serenitas: it is becoming fair, disserenasci (*Liv.*); but disserenat (*Plin.*) = it is fair; when the weather is fair and without wind, quum serenum atque placidum est. *A fair wind, ventus secundus, or prosper, or idoneus*: to sail with a fair wind, ad occasionem aure eveli (*Suet.*, *Act.*, *Et.*): to have the wind fair, ventum nactum esse secundum (*Cæs.*): with a very fair wind, secundissimo vento. || *Equitable, æquus*: justus (*Syn.* in *EQUITABLE*): modicus (moderate; of price). *It is fair, æquum, verum* (*cf. Liv.*, 3, 49, *Ann.*), par, ius, fas est, with infinitive, or accusative and infinitive; to make a fair demand; to ask only what is fair, æqua postulare. *I think it fair, æquum censeo.* || *Clear* (*vid.*), clarus (of letters, writing, &c.). *To write out fair, perhaps pure* describere (*Gell.*, 9, 13, where, however, the meaning is different). *To write a fair hand, *clare scribere.* || *Of complexion, &c., candidus* (of a dazzling fairness, &c., puella; buheri, colla, cervix, ora, &c.): clari coloris: claro colore (*bright-colored*): pallidus (pale): subpallidus (rather pale). *Poetical expressions are lacteus* (*Virg.*), and lacteus (*Catull.*; milk-white): uivus (*snow-white*): eburneus (*like ivory*). || *MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.* *To have fair play, libere agere or facere posse* (to have full liberty of action); in suo jure non or a nullo impediri (not to have one's rights encroached upon): æquos, or incorruptos or incorruptos atque integros habere iudices (to have impartial judges). *Having a fair outside, speciosus* (a, um) pelle decora (*Hor.*): by fair means, cum gratiâ (e. g., impetrio, quod postulo, *Ter.*); cum bonâ gratiâ (opposed to cum malâ gratiâ, *Ter.*, *Thorm.*, 4, 3, 17): by fair means or foul, *cum gratiâ aut per vim: *ut precibus aut vi to wish to stand fair with any body, alicui placere velle; apud aliquem in gratiâ poni velle.

FAIR, æ, imprecatus (also as the place): status in quodam dies mercatus (*Tac.*, *Hist.*, 3, 30, 1). **Frequentatæ* = a weekly market. *A much-frequented fair, mercatus frequens*: to appoint a fair, mercatum instituire: to hold a fair, mercatum habere: to go or come to a fair, to visit it, ad mercatum ire or proficisci or venire. *To come the day after the fair, (Proverb) cernâ comēs venire.*

FAIR-COMPLEXIONED. *Vid. FAIR* (of complexion): end of article.

FAIR-DEALING. *Vid. HONESTY.*

FAIR-FACED. *Vid. FAIR, adf. (end of article).*

FAIRING, æ, nundinale munusculum.

FAIRNESS, æ, Beauty, vid. Equit. *vid.* || *Of complexion, candor* (dazzling whiteness): cum candore mixtus rubor (white and red beautifully mixed, *Cic.*): color exsanguis (extreme paleness): pallor: pallidus color (paleness).

FAIR-SPOKEN, blandus; blandiloquus (*Plaut.*): perblandus (all of a flattering-courteous person or manner): perfectus ad persuadendum (*persuasive*). *Vid. CORRESPONDENS, PLACIBLE.*

FAIRY. || *In fairy tales, "a fairy did so and so," may be translated by diva quædam; in other cases *fea, que dicitur may perhaps be used, for no Latin word exists that can give the notion.* *Vid. FLF.*

FAITH, æ, Belief, conviction, opinio (a person's notion; his conviction, right or wrong; in any thing, de re); persuasio (firm conviction of any thing; firm faith in any thing, alicujus rei): fides (credit, credibility; and hence confidence): faith in the existence of a God, opinio Dei: faith in immortality, by immortallitas (as *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 1, 32, 77: nemo me de immortalitate depellet): to have faith in any

thing, aliquid esse credere (to hold a thing as true or real; opposed to negare esse aliquid): *alicui rei vim salutarem tribuere (to ascribe efficacy to a thing; e. g., to a remedy); alicui or alicui rei fidem habere, tribuere; alicui fidem adjungere (not dare or adhibere); alicui or alicui rei credere (to believe it); alicui rei servare (to regulate one's conduct by it; e. g., incertis rumoribus; *vid. Cæs.*, B. G., 4, 5, extr.): to put no faith in any body, fidem alicui abrogare or denegare. || *Fidelity, faithfulness* (*vid. FIDELITY*): in good faith, bonâ fide (e. g., bonâ optimâ fide polliceri aliquid; also, fide suâ spondere, *Plin. Ep.*): to hold faith with any body, fidem servare, conservare, prestare: to break one's faith with any body, fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari; fidem non servare; fidem frangere or violare. || *Confident reliance, fiducia* (the proper word): fides (faith in any body's honor): spes firma: spes certa (assured hope). *To put one's faith in any body or any thing, fidere or confidere alicui or alicui rei; fretum esse aliquo or aliqd re (to build upon him or it); fiduciam habere alicujus rei (to place one's confidence in it). To put too much faith in, nimis confidere. Faith in any body, fiducia alicujus; spes et fiducia alicujus* (*Cæs.*): *faith in me, you, &c., fiducia mei tui (in Plaut., mea, tua fiducia): full of faith, fiducia plenus; to place one's whole faith in any body, se totum alicui committere: to have no faith in any body, alicui diffidere.* || *In an ecclesiastical sense, fides* (faith in a subjective sense; *cf. Virg. Æn.*, 4, 12): doctrina: formula: lex (in an objective sense, the doctrine, knowledge, or law of faith; *lex Christiana* in *Amian.*, 25, 10): religio (general term for religion, also the Christian; *vid. Lar.*, 5, 2, 8; so, also, religio Christiana in *Eutrop.*, 10, 16 [8], extr.; *Arnob.*, 3, p. 126, *Elm.*): sacra, orum, n.; or cultus (external Christian, &c., worship: cultus Christianus, *Amian.*, 21, 2, 4). || *Of course, whenever the Christian or any other faith is meant, an addition, as Christi or Christianus (a, um, or Christianum; so, also, Muhammedi, &c.) must be used, unless the context allows the omission. To profess the Christian faith, legis Christianæ esse studiosum* (*Amian.*, loc. cit.); Christum sequi: to adopt the Christian faith, sacra Christiana suscipere (of a whole people, *after Liv.*, 1, 31): to change one's faith, adopt another faith, *sacra patria deserere (to forsake the faith of one's fathers, of a Jew, &c.); *mutare sacrorum formulam: to contend for one's faith, pro religionibus suis bellum (bella) suscipere (to undertake a war or wars for it, *Cic. Font.*, 9, 20); pro religionibus suis pugnare (to contend for it, to defend it with the sword, loc. cit.). *An article of faith, *caput doctrinæ sacræ* (caput or articulus fidei is barbarous): a profession of faith, *professio, quid sentias de rebus divinis (which is made): *formula Christiana, lex Christiana (the Christian doctrine and law; the latter, *Amian.*, 25, 10).

FAITH, adf. (as exclamation), nē (in *Cicero* at the beginning of a sentence before a personal pronoun, *nē tu, ille, &c.*): profecto: sane: certe (particles of asseveration): *Heracle* (by *Hercules*): *over Jove* (*by Jupiter*): ita mihi dament (as I wish to be saved).

FAITHFUL, fidus (fidus denoting a natural quality, with relative praise; fidelis, a moral virtue, with absolute praise, *Diod.*), certus (sure; on whom one can rely; trustworthy): verus (true). *A faithful friend, amicus certus, firmus*: constans, firmus et constans, fidus, fidelis, or fidelis et firmus: a faithful historian, scriptor, qui ad historiam fidem narrat; a faithful slave, æstus fidelis (domino); servus fidei in dominum amicus: a faithful likeness, pictura ad rei similitudinem picta; pictura veritatis similia: a faithful copy, exemplum accurate descriptum (of a writing); imitatio ad similitudinem rei effecta: faithful subjects, cives, qui in officio permanent: to remain faithful to any body, fidum manere alicui; fidem

servare or tenere (general terms); in fide or in officio alicujus manere or permanere (especially of subjects or other dependents). || *The faithful* (in an ecclesiastical sense), veram Christi doctrinam sequentes: Christianæ legis studiosi (*Amian.*, 25, 10, 15).

FAITHFULLY, fideliter (conscientiously; with reference to the obligations of duty): bonâ fide: cum fide (as an honorable man): vere (truly).

FAITHFULNESS. *Vid. FIDELITY.*

FAITHLESS. || *Unfaithful, perfidus*: perfidiosus (one who deliberately violates the obligations of duty by breaking faith with any body; perfidiosus, of him who does this habitually): infidelis (utterly without the virtue of fidelity; opposed to fidelis): infidus (without even natural trustworthiness; opposed to fidus). || *Unbelieving, qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat* (general term): *qui veram Christi religionem non profitetur (in a Christian sense). *To be faithless; vid. "to break one's FAITH."*

FAITHLESSLY, perfide: perfidiose: infideliter. *To deal faithlessly, perfide or fraudulenter agere: malâ fide or dolose agere.*

FAITHLESSNESS, perfidia (faithlessness, treacherousness; deliberately violating the obligations by which a person is bound toward any body): infidelitas (faithlessness toward any body to whom one was bound to be true; thus, Labienus infidelitatem ejus sine ulla perfidia judicavit comprimi posse, *Hirt.*, B. G., 8, 23). *To be guilty of faithlessness; vid. "to break one's FAITH."*

FALCATED, falcatus.

FALCHION. *Vid. SCIMITAR.*

FALCON, falco (in *Serv.*, *Virg.*, *Æn.*, 10, 145, and *Lin.*): accipiter (the common hawk; *falco palumbarius, *Lin.*).

*FALCONER, *falconarius.*

*FALCONET, *tormentum bellicum, quod falco vocatur, or from context, *falco only.*

*FALCONRY, *venatio falconum ope instituta (as a pursuit): *ars falconaria* (as an art).

FALL, v. (a) = to fall down; fall to the ground, πίπτειν. (A) || Proper, cadere (the proper word in nearly all the meanings of the English word; e. g., of the falling of persons, of rain, snow, dice, &c.): decidere (to fall down from any thing, re or ex re): exidere (to fall out of any thing, aliqua re, ex or de re): incidere: illabi (to fall or slip into; into any thing, in aliquid; e. g., incidere in foveam: to fall into the sea, illabi mari; but incidere also = to fall upon any thing; e. g., to fall upon any body's legs, of a stone, &c., incidere in alicujus crura; also, super aliquem or aliquid): labi (to slip, &c., denotes the commencement of falling, and therefore expresses less than cadere; *cf. Cic.*, *Phil.*, 2, 21, *inquit*, labentem et pæne cadentem rem publicam fulcire): delabi (to slip or slide down; from any thing, de aliqua re; e. g., annulus sponte de dicto delapsus est): deluere (properly, to flow down; e. g., from heaven, as rain; then, e. g., to slip or slide down imperceptibly or unobserved to the ground, as a chaper from a body's head). *To fall upon any body, ruina sua comprimere aliquem (of one who falls with a crushing weight): a slippery way on which one can scarcely stand or walk without falling or slipping, via lubrica, qui insisteret aut ingredi sine casu aliquo aut prolapsione vix possit* (*Cic.*, *Cecin.*, 17, 41): to fall into the sea, &c. (of rivers), in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, influere; in mare erumpere (to break a way by force): to fall toward, prolabi: to fall from heaven, de coelo labi, deluere (of rain): to fall from a carriage, curru excuti: curru exidere (*Or.*, *Fest.*, 6, 743): to fall down stairs, labi per gradus; per gradus præcipitem ire (of a more violent fall): to fall from a horse, labi ex equo; cadere ex (de) equo; decidere (ex) equo; deluere ex equo in terram (to sink from a horse: of a wounded person, &c.). *To fall down at any body's feet, knees, &c.* [*vid. under FOOT, KNEE*]: the leaves fall

*From the trees, folia ex arboribus decidunt: fruit falls from the trees, fructus defluit: poma cadunt, decidunt [all three, whether ripe or not]: to let one's toga fall from the shoulders, togam de humero delicere: to let any thing fall, aliquid alicui delicere: to let any body (de ex) manibus; delatibit alicui aliquid de manibus (unintentionally); amittere aliquid de ex manibus; (through carelessness); dimittere de manibus; omittere aliquid (voluntarily to let go, throw away; e. g., one's shield, arms, both, &c., figuratively; de. g., to give up; dimittere; e. g., one's right; omittere; e. g., hope): To fall into poverty, ad inopiam delabi (Tac.) into a fault, in vitium delabi (Cic.) To fall to the ground (=be lost, unacted; of a saying, &c.) incidere; in terram defluere (both Cic., *Lat.*, 15, 68). To fall asleep (vid. ASLEEP). To fall into passion, a fit; to fall in love, amoris fit; to fall a sacrifice to [vid. the *substantives*]. Prov. He has fallen on his face, laud stulte cecidit (Ter., *Heaut.*, 2, 3, 32). (b) To fall (down), of what also falls to pieces, concidere (of buildings; e. g., to conclude, curris, &c.); procidere (to fall forward, curru, muri parvi; also of trees): collabi, prolabi (to sink down, especially of falling down from age): corruiere: proruere (violently, with a crash. The compounds of pro also implying motion forward). To fall down from old age, stulticia prolabi: to threaten to fall, ruinum minari: in ruinum prouincere. (H) FIG. (1) To fall in war, battle, &c., cadere (commonly *vi*, to proelio or in proelio, acie, in acie, bello); concidere in proelio; occidere in bello: to fall by any body's hand, cadere, occidere: interire or perire ab aliquo: to fall fighting, pugnantem cadere: to fall by assassination, per insidias interfici: to fall fighting for one's country, pro patria cadere: Eudemus fell in the battle near Syracuse, Eudemus prolians ad Syracusas occidit. (2) To be taken; of a town, expugnari: deleri (to be destroyed from the foundation). (3) In a wider sense (e. g., to lose one's credit, dignity and power, innocence), cadere, corruiere (in respect of credit and power): begin to fall, labi (vid. *Cic., Rab. Post.*, 1, 6). labentem exceptum... amicum pendem corruere patitur; auctoritatem suam amittere (in respect of influence); benevolentiam alicuius amittere; in odium alicuius incidere; in odium alicui venire (in respect of favor with a prince, &c.); pudicitiam amittere, vitari (in respect of innocence; of a female). || To fall = to come upon, &c., to denote the sudden and unexpected attainment of any thing, or happening of any thing. Any thing (e. g., a book) falls into my hands, aliquid incidit in manus (rox/aw roby); to fall into the hands (power) of any body, in manus alicuius incidere, venire: to fall into the hands of one's pursuers: * insequentibus hostibus deprehendi: to fall among robbers, pirates, inter latrones globum incidere (after *Lat.*, 25, 39); in turbam praedonum decidere (H); to fall into an ambush, in insidias incidere, intrare; insidiis circumveniri: to fall ill, in morbum incidere; morbo corripi: advenam aetudinem contrahere: to fall ill of disease (vid. DISEASE): to fall into a swoon, &c. (vid. SWOON, &c.): to fall into suspicion with any body, cadere in suspicionem alicuius. Hence, to fall is, (a) generally, to come to any place; e. g., the rays of light fall on any place; lumen in petra latet alioque: the light falls from above into the house, * lumen superne domus occipit: (b) light upon, to befall; suspicion falls upon any body, suspicio cadit in aliquem: the guilt falls upon any body, culpa confertur in aliquem or attribuitur alicui: the lot falls on ma sors contingit me: the choir falls upon any body, eligitur et creatur alicuius: (c) to happen within a certain space; of a time, a feast, &c., cadere, incidere, in viis accusative: to fall in the same period, in idem tempus incidere: the age of Romulus falls in a century, when, &c., in id saeculum Romuli cecidit aetas, quum, &c.: the money falls*

dies on that day, nummi cadunt in eum diem: any thing falls upon a day, aliquid incidit in aliquem diem (e. g., in quem diem Romana incidunt mysteria, facies me certiorum, C., quum in calendis Januarias Compitaliorum dies incidisset). (d) To be, in expressions such as, it falls very hard upon me, egre or moleste fero aliquid (i. e., I am displeased, dissatisfied); in me unum aliquid incumbit (falls heavily on me alone; e. g., inclinatio communium temporum. Cic.). (e) Any thing falls upon me. (v) I bear the loss (in any transaction), damnum ex aliquo recipio. (3) I must undertake it myself; e. g., all oppressive burdens, which formerly were common, fell upon the principal men of the state, omnia onera, quæ communia quondam fuerant, inclinata sunt in primores civitatis: the children fall upon the mother only, matri soli liberi sunt educandi. (7) I bear the blame of a thing, culpa in me conferor or transferor; culpa mihi attribuitur: (f) to come into the possession of any body, to fall to his share or lot, obtingit mihi aliquid (especially by lot or choice, when it is somewhat accidental); venit or ovenit mihi aliquid (by good luck, lot, or choice, more with reference to the effect or consequence of it); contingit mihi aliquid (commonly of some favor of fortune; e. g., commodi); nanciscor aliquid (I obtain it by chance or lot, without any co-operation of mine); redit aliquid ad me (any thing comes to me from or after another possessor; any thing becomes my property). An inheritance has fallen to me [vid. INHERITANCE]; any body's property falls to me by law, aliquid bona lege ad me redeunt. The province of Syria falls to the lot of Scipio, Scipioni Syria obvenit or obtingit. || To sink, be diminished, decrease in height. (A) PROP., of a cloud, &c., delabi: desilire (to settle on the ground); the water of this fountain rises and falls three times in the day, hic fons ter in die crescit decrescitque; the barometer falls, *Mercurius (in tubo Torricelliano) descendit. (B) IMPROP., fig., (a) of the voice, the tone, cadere: to let the voice fall, vocem remittere (in delivery); * voce inclinata canere (in singing); (b) to lessen, diminish; of price, &c., minui; imminui: the price of corn has fallen, annona laxat, levatur: an article falls in price, *pretium mercis imminuitur; *res fit vilior: his authority has fallen, auctoritas ejus imminuta est.

FALL AWAY=revolt, desert. Vid. FALL OFF, IMPROP. (b).

FALL BACK. || Retire, vid. || To have any thing to fall back upon, est aliquid regressus (ad aliquid); regressum habere ad aliquid (e. g., ut si domesticis imperii tædæt, sit regressus ad principem patresque, they might be able to fall back upon, &c., Tac., Ann., 12, 10, fin.).

FALL OFF, decidere [vid. under FALL, A, 1]. IMPROP., (a) decrease, minui; imminui; in flesh, corpus, minuire (opposed to corpus crescere); (b) desert, revolt, deficere (decere); ab aliquo (to any body, ad aliquem); decedere aliquem (leaving him in difficulties).

FALL ON UPON. || PROP., [vid. under FALL, A, 1]. To fall upon any body's neck, in aliquid collum invadere (with impetuosity. Cic., Phil. 2, 31, fin.); brachia alieuius collum or manus alieuius cervicibus inferre: alieuius cervicem manibus amplexari. || To rush toward with violence, in hostility, invadere, irruere, invadere in with accusative (to fall upon a country, any body's possessions, &c.). To fall upon=attack, vid. To fall upon the enemy, the rear, the flank, &c. Vid. ATTACK, and the substantives FLANK, REAR.

FALL OUT. PROP., excidere (afteeth; words from the hand; any body from a ship, &c.), re, ex or de re (e. g., gladii de manibus). || IMPROP., (a) To happen, vid.: (b) =quarrel, vid.

FALL SHORT, deficere alieui or aliquem (to fail; opposed to superesse). Provisions, wine, began to fall short, res frumentaria, vinum aliquem deficere cepit.

FALL UNDER. To fall under the do-

minion of any body, in alieuius ditonem venire; sub alieuius imperium ditonemque cadere; sub nutum ditonemque alieuius pervenire.

FALL, *s.* || *A falling down, or the state or condition of falling, casus (general term, also, of the fall of a tower or other high building): lapsus (a slipping, sliding, especially a fall in consequence of a false step; then also of a landslide, terre lapsus): ruina (a fall of a great mass; of a chamber, tower, &c.): labes (a gradual fall, especially of the earth, terre).* To have a fall, cadere; labi (to slip out or down): to have a severe fall, graviter cadere or concidere (poetically). || Fig. (a) *e. g., destruction, ruina (boon of a state and of a mercantile house, which last sense we may say ruins fortunarius mercatoris alieuius, after Cic., Cat., I, 6, 14): exidium (e. g., the destruction of a state; e. g., of Carthage): casus (the destruction of a person): (b) the fall of a person from the height of his dignity, amissa alieuius auctoritas or dignitas; amissa principis gratia (loss of the favor of a prince).* || Diminution in the height of a liquid body, decensus: recessus (especially the ebb of the tide [vid. EBB]): the fall of the barometer, descensus mercurii (in tubo Torricelliano). A fall of water, delapsus aqua. To have a fall for water (of a field), delapsum aqua habere.

FALLACIOUS. Vid. DECEITFUL, DECEITFULNESS.

FALLACIOUSLY. Vid. DECEITFULLY, DECEITFULLY.

FALLACIOUSNESS. Vid. DECEIT, DECEITFULNESS.

FALLACY. || *Fallaciousness [vid. DECEIT, DECEPTION].* || *Sophism, sophisma, atis, n., conclusio, conclusio fallax; gaviatio; optio dialectica or sophistica [Syn. in Sophism].* To detect a fallacy, sophisma diluere; captionem refellere or devertere.

FALLIBILITY, by circumlocution. *Fallibility belongs to men, humanum est errare.*

FALLIBLE, quod errare, labi, falli potest. Sometimes also fallax.

FALLING OUT. Vid. QUARREL.

FALLING-SICKNESS, morbus comitialis: vitiium comitiale. (☞) *epilepsia occurs first in later writers* (☞) to have the falling-sickness, morbo comitiali correptum esse (in a single case): morbo comitiali laborare (to be subject to it): one who has it, comitialis. Vid. EPILEPSY.

FALLOW, *adj.* sine cultu: the land lies fallow, ager cessat, quiescit, requiescit, ultu vacat: to lie fallow every alternate year (of land), alternis cessare (poetically): to let land lie fallow every other year, relinquere agrum alternis annis (Varr.) to let the land lie fallow, * quiescentibus agro: that does not lie fallow, restibilis.

FALLOW, *s.* vervactum (a field which, after a time of rest, is again ploughed and sown): ager novalis: novale (a field which, after two years' rest, is ploughed up and sown): veteretum (a field that has for a very long time lain fallow): to sow a fallow, frumentum serere in terrâ, quas proximo anno quievit.

FALLOW, *r.* agrum novare, proscindere, vervagare [Syn. in FALLOW, *s.*].

FALSE. (1) *Not genuine, adulterinus (counterfeit); opposed to verus, bonus; as a key, money, a seal, &c.): falsus (forged, falsified; opposed to verus).* JN. falsus et corruptus (e. g., a letter): subditus: suppositus (suppositions, as a will, &c.): alienu (that does not belong to us; e. g., libello sub alieno nomine edere, *Suet., Oct., 55*): simulatus (feigned, pretended): opposed to verus; e. g., joy, friendship, pity): fucatus: furcatus (that has only an outward good appearance; opposed to sincerus, probus; e. g., goods, friendship, &c.): fallax (deceitful, cheating; e. g., hope). JN. fallax et fucatus (e. g., goods): cinentius (made as a thing in imitation of the true thing). JN. emittit et fictus (Cic.). False wit, deutes cmti (Mart., 14, 56): false hair, capillamentum: in a false manner (vid. FALSELY). || *Not upright, not true, falsus*

(*general term, who is not what he appears to be, not open-hearted*): fallax (*that is used to cheat and deceive, deceitful*): fraudulentus (*that has a disposition to cheat, and accordingly does cheat*): dolosus (*that proceeds or acts unconsciously and deceitfully*). *How false thou art!* ut falsus es animi (Ter., Eun., 2, 2, 43).

(2) *Not true, false* (e.g., intelligence, news, suspicion, hope, witness, testimony, a prophet, vates, Liv.; friends, Plaut.; judgments, opinions, charges, Hor.; fictus (*feigned*): commenticius (*imaginary*). Jn. falsus fictusque (e.g., witnesses, testes). A false oath, perjurium: to take a false oath, perjurare; perjurare (to take a false oath with the will or designedly; not to be confounded with falsum jurare; i.e., not designedly, unintentionally, in the belief that the thing is really so; vid. Cic., Off., 2, 29, 102).

(3) *Not right, not so as the thing ought to be, falsus*: perperam or male posuit (*wrongly put, as a number, word*): falsae mensurae, mensura non justa: a false weight, pondus vulgari levius (*too light*): but pondus iniquum, Virg., Georg., 1, 104 = immoderately heavy): a false note, falsa vocula (Cic., De Or., 3, 25, 98). A false step, error (a mistake); lapsus (a slip): to make a false step, errare; labi. A false key, clavis adulterina (*opposed to clavis vera*, Sall., Jug., 12, 3). To sing a false note, dissonum quiddam cantare: to give a false interpretation of any thing, perperam interpretari (not male interpretari = to put an unfavorable construction on). ¶ Untrue, faithless, vide. To play any body false; vid. to DECEIVE.

FALSE-HEARTED, falsus animi. *How false-hearted you are!* ut falsus es animi! (Ter., Eun., 2, 2, 43).

FALSEHOOD, s. Falseness, vanitas, or by circumlocution with adjectives; e.g., to prove the falsehood of any thing, aliquid falsum esse probare (Quint.). Falsitas is not found till Arnobius; modern editors discard it from Cicero, Cluent., 2. ¶ A false thing, falsum: vanum: mendacium (a lie): not to utter a falsehood, nihil falsi dicere; non mentiri; verum dicere. Vid. Lie.

FALSELY, simulate: fallaciter (*deceitfully*): falso (*in a manner inconsistent with its appearance; not according to the true nature of the thing itself: opposed to vere or vero; according to Doderlin, it supposes not wilful deception, but error*): false (*very rare*; false assentum is the reading of all the MSS., Cic., Acad., 2, 46, 141): perperam (*in a manner the reverse of right; opposed to recte*): secus (*otherwise than as it should be; e.g., to judge of any thing*): vitiose (*faultily*; e.g., to draw an inference, concludere). To pronounce falsely, perperam pronunciare: hanc ite judicet truly or falsely? utrum recte an perperam iudicatum est? to use a word falsely, perperam or non recte dicere verbum.

FALSENESS. ¶ Want of truth, falsum (not falsitas first in Arnobius, 1, 33). ¶ Want of uprightness, frus (deceit): fallacia (*cheating, imposture*; hence, also, falsehood): dolus (*mischievous cunning*): perfidia (*faithlessness*).

FALSETTO, falsa vocula (Cic., De Or., 3, 25, 98).

FALSIFICATION, adulteratio (*the making any thing not genuine by the admixture of something*). For the falsification of writings, &c., circumlocution with verbs under "to FALSIFY" must be used. The falsification of a will, by falsum testamentum; false tabule: charged with the falsification of a will, falsarium tabularum reus: to plead a cause about the falsification of a will, de falso testamento agere (*as accusor or his counsel*): to be incapable of falsification, corrupti or vitari non posse. A charge of falsification, crimen falsi: a trial about falsification, causa falsi (Jurisconsulti).

FALSIFIER. Vid. COUNTERFEITER.

FALSIFY, corrumpere (*to corrupt by an internal change of quality*): vitare (*to make faulty*; pecunias, merces): adulterare (*to falsify by the admixture of what*

is not genuine; e.g., nummos, merces): interpolare (*to give any thing a good appearance by dressing it up, as it were, by spurious additions*; merces): transcribere (*to falsify in copying*). To falsify documents, tabulas corrumpere, vitare (*general terms*): tabulas interpolare (*by erasing letters, and introducing others neatly, so as to be likely to avoid detection*): tabulas interlinere (*to erase [properly in wax] words from between other words; or to erase words so completely as to conceal, if possible, the fact of any having originally stood there*). Jn. tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere; tabulas transcribere (*to falsify in transcription*; write it wrong): to falsify a will; vid. "to FORGE a will." ¶ To falsify one's word, &c., fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari, non servare: fidem frangere, violare.

FALSITY. Vid. FALSENESS, FALSEHOOD.

FALTER, balbutire (*to stammer; also to speak hesitatingly and indistinctly; from want of confidence; opposed to aperte et clarā voce dicere, Cic.*): titubare (*to stumble, &c.; of witnesses who get confused*, Cic., Auct. ad Her., subdola lingua titubat, Or.): titubanter et inconstanter loqui de aliquā re (Auct. ad Her., 4, 41, 53): labare sermone (Plin., 14, 22, 22; to speak with an unsteady or uncertain voice, from hesitation, &c.): hærrere (*to be at a loss; to stick fast*). To speak without faltering, aperte et clarā voce dicere (Cic.).

FALTERING, s. hæsitatio (*hesitation in speaking; from confusion, &c.*): tractus verborum (*the drawing out of words, from not being able to get on from want of confidence; quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum, Cic., De Or., 2, 50, 202*): hæsitantia lingua (*is the natural defect of stammering*): titubatio, lingua titubatio, the stumbling in one's speech; the latter, Macrobius.

FALTERINGLY, titubanter. Jn. titubanter et inconstanter (e.g., loqui de re): hæsitabundus (Plin., 1, 3, 13; hæsitabundus inquit; interrogavi).

FAME. ¶ Report, vid. ¶ Glory; good report, fama: laus: gloria: præconium (SYN. in GLORY). To earn fame, laudem sibi parere or colligere; gloriam acquirere, consequi or adipisci: to confer undying fame on any body, aliquem immortalis gloriæ afficere; sempiternæ gloriæ aliquem commendare. (Vid. GLORY). To deprive any body of his fame, aliquem famā spoliare: to detract from his fame, de famā alijus detrabere.

FAMED. Vid. CELEBRATED.

FAMILIAR. ¶ Pertaining to a family; domestic, familiaris: domesticus. Jn. domesticus ac familiaris. ¶ Intimate, familiaris: domesticus: intimus (SYN. in INTIMATE). Any body's familiar friend, alijus or alijui familiaris: familiaris amicus (Plin.). a most familiar friend, familiarissimus (alijus): qui est ex alijus domesticis atque intimis familiaribus (Cic.). [Vid. INTIMATE].

¶ Intimately known, well-acquainted, familiaris (e.g., hunc, qui familiarior nobis... est. Demosthenem, Cic.; vox suribus meis familiaris, Petron.): bene notus (well-known). ¶ To translate "with which we are familiar," say: qui nobis est familiaris, bene notus, &c.: to be familiar with any thing, aliquid mihi familiare or bene notum est: familiariter novi aliquid (Quint.). [Vid. ACQUAINTED]. ¶ Affordable, intimate (in manner) with those beneath us, communis (e.g., communis infimis, par principibus, Nep.). [Vid. AFFABLE]. ¶ To be familiar with any body, familiariter loqui cum aliquo (Cic.): familiaris vivere cum aliquo (with reference to the terms on which one lives). [Vid. AFFABLE]. ¶ Simple, not elevated, &c., with reference to style, ad sensum popularem vulgaremque or ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus (popular; not popular or familiaris in this sense, though familiaris interpretatio has been commonly used, and lately even by Orelli): familiariter scriptus (in the style of a friend writing naturally and confidentially to a friend, Cic.) ¶ A

familiar spirit, "umbra, quæ alijus adest: genius alijus, or (after Sertius's definition) naturalis deus alijus."

FAMILIAR, subst. Vid. "FAMILIAR friend" and INTIMATE.

FAMILIARITY. ¶ Intimacy, familiaritas: usus familiaris: usus: consuetudo. Jn. domesticus usus et consuetudo consuetudo ac familiaritas. [Vid. INTIMACY]. ¶ Intimate acquaintance with any thing, cognitio, notitia, or scientia alijus rei (SYN. in KNOWLEDGE). ¶ Condescending intimacy, affabilitas: comitas affabilitasque sermonis.

FAMILIARLY, familiariter (in nearly all the senses of the English word; e.g., vivere or loqui cum aliquo; nosse aliquid; scribere aliquid = in the style of a friend writing to a friend). Familiarly known, bene notus, familiaris (alijui).

FAMILY, familia (*general term*): servitium: servi et servæ (*the slaves, male and female*): famuli et famulæ (*the servants or attendants, male and female*). My family, mei (vid. Gierig, Plin. Ep., 5, 6, 46). (1) In a more confined sense, the parents with their children, together with the servants, familia: domus (*house=family, as in English*); or, the children only, liberi, proles, progenies, stirps: hanc you a family? num liberis auctus es? (2) In a wider sense; a whole family, with all the relations belonging to it, gens, also genus (*the whole family, as the Cornelian*): familia (a part, branch of the gens; thus the gens Cornelia embraced the families of the Scipiones, the Lentuli, &c.): stirps (*the root of a gens, familia; i.e., the first ancestors from which these sprang*: e.g., of the family of Priam, de Priami stirpe): cognati (*generous term, relations*): of a good family, "generosa stirpe ortus (of noble descent); honesto loco natus (of honorable descent): of an old family, antiquo genere natus: a man that is not of a noble family, homo sine gente: belonging to a family, gentilis (of persons and things); gentiliculus (of things): concerned with, suited to, or happening in a family, gentiliculus; familiaris; domesticus (*domestic*): privatus (*private*; both as opposed to publicus). Jn. domesticus ac privatus: intestinus (*occurring within a family and confined to it; opposed to externus*): with which adjectives all connections with "family" may be rendered in Latin, of which the most common are subjoined: family affairs, domesticæ res ac private: a family compact, foedus domesticum: a family inheritance, hereditas gentis or gentilicia (*properly*); gentle bonum (*figuratively; that has always been in the family*; vid. Tac., Ann., 2, 37, 5): a family fault or defect, vitium avitum: a family secret, arcana domûs; to reveal it, vulgare (Tac., Ann., 1, 6, 3): a family picture, "imago gentilicia: family concerns, negotia familiaria: members of a family, domestici (*in a confined sense*): gentiles (*in an extended sense*): all the family, totius cognationis gens (Curt., 8, 2, 31): family tomb; vid. "FAMILY TOMB": family estate, "prædium gentilicium: the head of a family, pater familias: family quarrel, "discordia familia: domesticorum; discordia, quibus domus evertitur: discordia intestina; "dissensio gentilium, &c.: a family name, nomen gentile or gentilicium (Suet., Ner., 41; Claud., 25): a sacrifice peculiar to a family, sacra (sacrificia) gentilicia: a family council, consilium familiare: family right, jus gentium; jura familiaria (n. plural): the glory of a family, gloria domestica: the disgrace of the family, nota gentilicia; commune familia: dedecus: a family seal, signum gentis (after Suet., Oct., 94): family cares, domesticæ curæ: to free from family cares, domesticis curis levare aliquem: family pride, spiritus gentilicii (after Liv., 4, 42): a family party, cœna familiaris (vid. Suet., Tit., 9); aliquem cœnæ familiaris adhibere: i.e., to introduce to the family): a family in mourning, familia funesta: family records, tabulæ gentilicia: the place in which family records are kept, tablinum: to be the father of a family, liberis

habere; liberis autem esse: *family connection*, domesticus usus et consuetudo; privata consilia, orum, n. (vid. *Lic.*, 1, 42); private necessitudines; necessitudo (vid. *Herz.*, *Sall.*, *Cat.*, 17, 3); *a loss sustained by a family*, clades domestica; *family arms*; insigne gentilitium. *Many noble families are put in mourning by this event (newspaper)*, multae et clares lugubres domus (*Lic.*, 3, 32). || *FAMILY worship*, domestica religio (*Suet.*, *Claud.*, 12); sacra privata (*plural*, properly; private sacrifice, &c.). To celebrate family worship, privatum sacris operari. || *A family physician*, medicus domesticus et familiaris. *Family medicine*, medicamentum domesticum usui destinatum. || *A friend of the family's*, familiaris amicus; familiaris; per familiaris; alieujus familie amicus-inus.

FAMINE, fames, or, more fully, inopia et fames. *The famine which then prevailed*, fames, quae tum erat: *a famine* was beginning to be felt, fames esse coepit: *to export corn in a famine*, in fame frumentum exportare: *to be suffering from famine*, inopiâ et fame premi: *to support his fellow-citizens at his own cost during a time of famine*, ab ore civium famem suis impensis propulsa.

FAMISH. || *TRANS. Kill with hunger*, aliquem fame necare or interficere: inediâ necare. || *INTRANS. To perish or be perishing from hunger*, fame mori; lare perire or interire (*from want of the means of supporting life*; general term); fame or inediâ necari (as punishment: "to be starved to death;" the latter in *Cicero*, of *Regulus*).

FAMISHED, fame or inopiâ confectus: inediâ necatus (Cic.).

FAMOUS, ineluctus or ineluctus (known by name, of name, of note, remarkable): celebratus (celebrated, praised): illustis; perillustis (that shines forth before others, distinguished): clarus; praeclarus (that has stepped forth out of obscurity, distinguished, famous, according to its signification, frequently with a word joined to it, as, gloria, bello, pace, &c.; vid. *Herz.*, *Sall.*, *Cat.*, 3, 1): nobilis (known, of note in the world, known by report among mankind, by science, knowledge, &c.). Jn. nobilis et clarus. || Celeber, much visited and sought after, and much spoken of, is used of places at which there is a great concourse of men, and of teachers who have a large auditory. In the *Golden Age*, famosus has only the signification "infamous." Very famous, illustri laude celebratus; claritate praestans: famous for learning, nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ: to be famous, gloria florere; esse in laude: to be very famous, gloria circumfluere; omnium sermone celebrari; in magni nomine et gloria esse: magna celebritate famâ esse: to be very famous as a speaker, magnam in oratoribus nomen habere: he is famous far and wide, ejus nomen longe atque late vagatur: to become famous, nominis famam adipisci; gloriam consequi or assequi; in gloriam venire; in claritudinem pervenire; crescere (*Ruhnken*, *Ter. Hauid.*, *Prolog.*, 28: || clarescere and inclarescere belong to the *Silver Age*): to become famous by any thing, illustri aliqua re; clarum fieri re or ex re; to render famous, celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare (this also of an event or occurrence; as, of a battle which renders a place famous), aliquem et aliquid; glorie commendare, gloria afficere aliquem (of a deed, &c.); aliqui famam conficere; illustrem reddere aliquem: to make one's self famous, gloriam or famam sibi acquirere, comparare; claritudinē sibi parare: to desire to make one's self famous, gloriam quaerere, sequi; famâ studere, servire, inservire.

FAMOUSLY, nobiliter (Vir.; in a splendid or admirable manner). Sometimes bene, optime, &c.

FAMOUSNESS. Vid. CELEBRITY.

FAN, n., flabellum (for cooling; also improperly "a fan to inflame" any thing [Hooker]), quasi flabellum seditionis, quod aliquid est ventilatum, Cic.). || *Winnowing-fan*, vannus: ventilabrum.

FAN, v. || *PROPR.* (aestuanti) alieui

lenc frigus ventilare (*Mart.*): flabello ventulum alicui facere (*comedy*): ventilare (e. g., aliquo ventilante cubabat, *Suet.*). || *IMPROPR. Kindle* (sedition, &c.), quasi flabello ventilare aliquid (after *Cic.*, *Flacc.*, 23, 54): conflare: accendere (to kindle wrath, a war, quarrel, &c.).

FANATIC, fanaticus. *A fanatic*, fanaticus.

FANATICALLY, fanaticus.

FANATICISM, * error fanaticus.

FANCIFUL, stultus et inequalis (*Sen.*, *Vit. Beat.*, 12): homo, cui nihil reale esse (after *Hor.*: irregular; eccentric): ineptus; absurdus; ineptus inersque (foolish, lazy person, never acting steadily): morosus; difficilis. Jn. difficilis ac morosus (indulging such fanciful humors, that it is almost impossible to please him).

FANCIFULLY, There is no adverb that answers to this. Sometimes mire: mirum in modum (strangely): varie (with variety): ad libidinem, ex libidine (according to individual fancy, without regard to the general practice): insolenter (unusually).

FANCIFULNESS, No exact word; sometimes delicie (dainty fancies): insolentia (unusualness).

FANCY, animus; sensus. Jn. animus et sensus. [Vid. IMAGINATION.] || Not phantasia, though it may be necessary to retain it as a technical term: * cogitationis luxuria or nimia quaedam ubertas. [Vid. IMAGINATION.] To have a lively fancy, acute moveri. || *A fancy* = an ungrounded, wayward notion, somnium (dream): opinionis commentum; commentum mirum (strange fancy); in plural, ineptiae, nugae (nonsense, folly, &c.): cura inanis (a groundless anxiety). To take fancies, inanes species auro animo figurare: * inanibus curis se duxit (of gloomy fancies). Away with your melancholy fancies, omite tristitiam tuam: these are mere fancies, haec falsa et inania sunt: a foolish fancy occurred to me, ineptum aliquid mihi in mentem venit: to accommodate one's self to any body's fancies, ad alieujus arbitrium, or voluntatem se fingere, or se accommodare; se totum ad alieujus nutum et voluntatem convertere; totum se fingere et accommodare ad alieujus arbitrium et nutum: according to one's own fancy, ad libidinem: ex libidine: to follow one's fancies, animi impetum acqui (whatever impulse seizes one). [Vid. FLUXOR.] || Inclination (for any thing), vid. To take a fancy for any thing, libido me caput, libidinem habere in aliqua re (*Sall.*, *Cat.*, 7, 4): to have a fancy for doing any thing, facere aliquid libido est (*Plaut.*, *Pers.*, 5, 2, 26): to take a violent fancy to do any thing, magna (tanta, &c.) libido aliquid faciendi aliquem invadit (*Sall.*): to take a fancy for any body, se inclinare ad (or in) aliquem (also aliquid); inclinatione voluntatis propendere in aliquem: a fancy for any body, propensa in aliquem voluntas; propensum in aliquem studium: to have taken a fancy to any body, propensio animo or propensa voluntate esse in aliquem: to have no fancy for any thing, ab aliqua re alienum esse or abhorrere; nolle aliquid: to have no fancy either to . . . or, neque . . . neque . . . in animo est (*Tac.*). || FANCY goods, merces delicatae (*Sen.*). A shop for fancy goods, * taberna delicatarum mercium. A dealer in fancy goods, * qui tabernam delicatarum mercium exercet: institor delicatarum mercium (as calling at the door with them, *Sen.*, *Ben.*, 6, 38, 3).

FANCY-BREAD, panis artopeticus (*Plin.*).

FANCY, v. || *Imagine*, &c., somnare (to dream): cogitatione sibi aliquid depingere (to picture it to one's imagination): videri (seem). To fancy myself ill, * agrotare mihi videor. || Like: have a mind to; vid. LIKE; "am inclined to."

FANG, unguis (claw): dens (tooth). The fangs of a tooth, * dentis radix.

FANGED, unguibus instructus or armatus: dentibus instructus: dentatus.

FANGLESS, dentibus carens or vacuus: dentibus defectus (*comedy*, and late): edentulus (that has lost his teeth): * ungui-

bus carens, unguis non habens (without talons).

FANTASTIC. No word. Sometimes miras; insoluita.

FANTASTICALLY, Vid. FANCIFULLY.

FANTASY. Vid. FANCY.

FAR, adj. Vid. DISTANT.

FAR, adv. || (a) To denote distance in time or space, longe (rûge); at a great distance; far, far off; opposed (to proper): procul (anotely, at some distance): opposed to juxta, close by; says less than longe, and mostly denotes objects that are within sight, Diod. Procul is the right word when we speak of a person's doing any thing at a distance which is usually done near, &c.). Very far, in immensum (e. g., to shoot, throw, &c.): to be far from any place, longe or procul ab aliquo loco abesse: far from the town, procul oppido: to be far from each other, multum distare: a far distant place, locus longinquus: to see far, longe prospicere: to come from far, e longinquo or remota terra venire: it is just as far, tantundem via est: till far in the night, in multam noctem: far and wide, longe lateque: to advance far in any thing, multum proficere in re (to make great progress in re). || Too far, longius. To go too far in any thing, longius progredi (properly and figuratively); tamquam lineas transire (figuratively, Cic., *Parad.*, 3, 1, 20); in any thing, minimum esse in aliqua re; modum excedere or non servare in aliqua re: not to go too far, modum retinere; modum facere alicui rei; in words, modum tenere verborum: to go too far in his censures, in vituperatione aequitatis parum consulere: to push any thing too far, nimis aliquid intendere, urgere, or persequi: to go too far back for any thing, altius or longius repetere aliquid. || Far from (with participle, substantive, and another verb): tantum abest (abfuit, &c., impers.) ut. . . ut (Cic.) the second it is sometimes followed by tiam, quoque, or even contra; not by potius, except in a passage of *Hirtius* that is rendered suspected by the personal use of abfuerunt. || Cicero sometimes adds a third ut: tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut usque eo difficiles ac morosiusimus, ut nobis non satisfaciât ipse Demosthenes, *Or.*, 29, 140: adeo non . . . ut (contra); adeo nihil . . . ut (post-classical, *Lic.*). These words, far from having any weight with a single individual, hardly induced the people to respect the persons of the ambassadors, haec adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legati prope violati sint: the Africans and Carthaginians, far from sustaining this attack, euen, &c., Afri et Carthaginenses adeo non sustinebant, ut contra, &c. Sometimes non modo —sed (or verum) etiam (e. g., my grief, far from being lessened, is even increased, dolor meus non modo non minuitur, sed etiam augetur, Cic.). Far be it from me (us), &c. I dii meliora (se, de)nti ne id deus siverit! haud non id deccat! (after *Plaut.*, *Cap.*, 2, 1, 15): longe abest propositum illud! (after *Quint.*, 6, 3, 28): haec absint velim! (I do not abut it. . .) (b) To mark the degree of excess or defect, longe: multo (by much, especially with comparative and superlative). To prefer any thing far, longe antepone: to be far superior, longe praestare or superare: to be far greater, multo or multis partibus majorem esse: the best by far, longe optimus: by far the greatest, longe maximus. || From far, procul: e longinquo. || Far off, longe: procul. || As FAR AS, (a) of place, usque (with accusative only, or accusative with ad; e. g., usque Roman, usque ad Numantiam, both Cic.): as far as you (= as far as where you are), usque istuc: as far as my mind can look back, quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere: as far as the eye could reach, quoad longissime oculi conspectum ferebant: as far as I remember, ut mea memoria est (Cic., *Att.*, 13, 31): every body may consult his own interests, as far as he can do it without injuring his neighbor, sive cuique utilitati, quod sine alterius injuriâ fiat, servandum est: as far, at least, as I have heard, quod quidem nos audierimus. (b) Improperly, of

degreē, &c. (up to the point that), quēstō (e.g., quatenus videtur habitari, Col., petentibus Saguntinis, ut, quatenus tuto possent, Italiani speculatum irent, Liv.): quantum (as much as; e.g., quantum audio, as far as I hear, Ter., Andr., 2, 5, 12): eatenus . . . quoad (e.g., jus civile eatenus exercebant, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, Cic., Leg., 1, 4). *As far as I can,* quoad ejus facere possum (potero, potero): *as far as possible,* quoad ejus facere possit: *as far as in me lies,* quantum in or ad me: *as far as usage allows,* quoad patitur consuetudo (Varr.): *as far as they can be known by man,* quoad ab homine possunt cognosci. ¶ The restrictive or exceptive "as far as" is commonly translated by quod with subjunctive. As far as you conveniently can, quod commodum tuo fiat: as far as I know, quod sciam. ¶ How far, (1) dependent interrogative, quoad (e.g., videtis nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertum quam antea, implying that the degree was very considerable): quatenus (e.g., in omnibus rebus, ridendum est, quatenus, Cic.): quanto (by how much): with comparative adverbs of degree, difference, &c.; videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, how far otherwise or differently I acted, Cat. ap. Charis., p. 192, P.; quam longe (at what distance): quousque (e.g., quousque penetratura sit avaritia, Plin.). (2) Interrogative, quousque? quousque tandem? (how long? also properly = "how far?" in Gell., quum decessero de ira, quousque degressi debeo? 1, 3). ¶ So far, eo: eo usque (up to such a point; only in the old language adeo): in tantum: tantum (up to such a quantity; so far): quoad (up to such a point, till . . . &c.): hactenus: hae hactenus (when one concludes a speech, &c.). To carry or push it so far, eo usque adducere: he carried his arrogance and folly so far, eo insolentiae furoris processit: his impudence went so far, that he held his army, &c., erat adhuc impudens, qui exercitum . . . teneret. So far on this subject, hae or de his hactenus: so far on the subject of distinction, hae habui, quae de divinatione dicere.

FARCE, mimus, or perhaps fabula Atellanā: *fabula ridiculi argumenti. A very laughable farce, mimus oppido ridiculus. ¶ IMPROPER, res ridicula. Any thing is a farce, ridiculum est, &c. (also with accusative and infinitive, Cic., Quint.).

FARCICAL, jocularis: ridiculus: scurrilis.

FARCICALLY, joculariter: ridicule: scurriliter.

FARCY (a disease in horses or cattle), farcinum (Veget.).

FARDEL, VIL BUNDLE.

FARE, *v.* ¶ Journey onward; vid. Go on. ¶ To be in any state, good or bad, est mihi: me habeo: agitur or actum est mecum (only of faring or coming off well, with reference to some one's good conduct; with bene, praeclare, &c.): it apud me or de me. How do you fare? or, how fares it with you? quomodo habes? ut valet? quomodo vivis? quid agis or agitur? I am faring well, valeo: bene or praeclare mecum agitur; res mihi sunt maxime secundae; bene habemus nos (Cic., Att., 2, 8, 1): it fares better with them than with us, from their, &c., ipsi se hoc melius habent, quam nos, quod, &c.: his friend fared no better, eadem amici fuit sors: it fared even worse with the conquerors than with the conquered, pejus victoribus quam victis accidit: how well it fare with him? quid fiet de eo? how did it fare with the army? quae fortuna exercitus fuit? ¶ To live (with reference to the kind of food that one lives upon), vid.

FARE, *s.*, vectura (cf. Plaut., Most., 2, 1, 38; Sen., Ben., 6, 15, 34): pretium vehendi (after Or., Fast., 2, 115). To pay one's fare, pro vectura solvere. ¶ Food, victuals, vid.

FAREWELL, vale! fac ut valeas! cura ut valeas! (in taking leave, and at the end of letters: have! have! over a dead body). ¶ Vale, may also be used substantively (cf. Oen., 13, 14, vix potui dicere triste vale). To bid any body

farewell, salvare or valere aliquem jubere; alicui valedicere (post-Augustan): to bid any body a hearty farewell, multam salutem alicui dicere: to take a last farewell of any body, ultimum or supremum alicui vale dicere (poetically): to go away without bidding any body farewell, insalutum relinquere aliquem (after Virg., Aen., 9, 225). ¶ Fig. I will bid farewell to the forum and the Senate-house, multam salutem et foro dicam et curiae: to bid the world farewell, renunciare vitae (Suet., Galb., 11). ¶ A farewell poem, praeemptio (as title to Stat., Sylv., 3, 2, and Sidaon (Plant., Bacch., 1, 1, 61).

FARFETCHED, arcusius (e.g., dictum, forced): longe petitus (Cic., Opt. gen. Or., 3, 7) or longe repetitus: altius or paullo altius repetitus.

FARM, *s.*, rusticum praedium (the proper word; opposed to urbanum praedium = property in houses): fundus (an estate, usually with one or more buildings attached to it): villa (the country-house, with or without land): ager: rus (properly, country, opposed to town; hence, by metonymy = landed estate. In this meaning, as well as in that of country, rus, rure are mostly without a preposition (cf. Plaut., Merc., 3, 3, 25; Capt., 1, 1, 10) unless they have an adjective or possessive pronoun with them, when the preposition is mostly, but not always, expressed; quum in rura sua venerunt, Cic.; in Albense rus, Plin.; in Veliterno rure, Plin.; but also nugari rure paterno, Hor.; rure dapes parat ille suo, Or.). A farm near the town, praedium suburbanum: a small farm, praedium, agellus; also, hortuli (cf. Cic., Ecl., p. 157): a farm-house, villa: a small farm-house, villula: to go about one's farms, fundos obire: to till a farm, praedium colere or colere et tueri: the profits of a farm, fructus praedii.

FARM, *v.* ¶ To cultivate a farm, agrum colere (general term). To be very fond of farming, voluptatibus agricolarum incredibiliter delectari (Cic.): a treatise on farming, liber de rebus rusticis, or de agricultura, scriptus. ¶ To give a certain sum for tolls, taxes, &c., in the hope of making profit by them, conducere (general term): redimere (with the intention of re-letting them in small portions). To farm the taxes, vectigalia redimere: to wish to farm them, ad vectigalia accedere. ¶ To lease or let (the revenues, &c.): locare: elocare (e.g., gentem Judaeorum = ejus vectigalia, Cic., Flacc., 28, 34).

FARMER, agricola: colonus (general term for the cultivator of a farm). ¶ Raticola, poetically: arator (who tilled the state domains for a tenth of the produce; cf. Cic., 2 Verr., 3, 23, 57): politor (a laborer to whom a piece of land was given, to be paid for by a share of the produce; cf. Cat., R. R., 137, and Schneid., ad loc., p. 175): homo rusticus (general term). [Vid. COUNTRYMAN.] A farmer of the public revenues, &c., publicanus (with reference to his condition in life): redemptor vectigalium (with reference to the particular thing he farms).

FARMING, agricultura: res rustica [vid. under FARM, *r.*].

FARRAGO, farrago (with reference to the miscellaneous nature of the contents, Jur., 1, 86): sartago (with reference to the words, Pers., 1, 80).

FARRIER, ¶ Horse-doctor, medicus equarius (Val., Max., 9, 15, 2): veterinarius (general term for doctor for cattle or horses). To be a good farrier, artis veterinariae prudentem esse. ¶ Shoeing-smith, *faber ferrarius, qui equis soleas ferreas suppinit.

FARRIERY, pecoris medicina: medicina veterinaria (both including the medical treatment of cattle generally).

FARROW, *s.*, parere: partum edere.

FARROW, *s.*, letus (suis) or fetura.

FARTHER, Vid. FURTHER.

FARTHEST, Vid. FURTHEST.

FARTHING, teruncius (the fourth part of an as): as (a whole as): nummus (coin, a small coin; general term for a trifle in money). I can not bid a farthing, nummus

abesse hinc non potest: to pay any thing to the last farthing, ad assem solvere: to repay one the expenses to the last farthing, ad assem alicui impensum reddere: it is right to a farthing, ad nummum convenit: we do not put any body to a farthing's expense, nullas teruncius insinuitur in quinquam (vid. Cic., Att., 5, 17, 2): I hope not to put the province to a farthing's expense during the whole year of my administration, spero toto anno imperii nostri teruncius summis in provincia nullum fore (ib., 5, 20, 6): not to have a farthing in one's pocket, *ne nummum quidem unum in numerato habere: not to value at a farthing, non assis, ne teruncius quidem facere: non unius assis aestimare: not to be worth a farthing, nihil esse: a man for whom nobody cares a farthing, non semis homo (Vatin, ap. Cic., Fam., 5, 10, 1); homo non quiquisille (Nor., ap. Fest., p. 218, Lindem.): not to care a farthing for any thing, aliquid flocci non facere; non hujus facere.

FASCES, fasces. To precede any body with the fasces, aliquem antequam cum fascibus; fasces alicui praefere: to order the axes to be taken from the fasces, securas de fascibus demi jubere: to lower the fasces to any body, fasces demittere or summittere alicui: fasces bound with laurel, fasces laureati.

FASCINATE, capere: delenire: permulcere. JN. capere a delenire. A fascinating beauty, puella, cuius forma rapit (properly). To fascinate any body by his affability, politeness, &c., aliquem humanitate sua capere (Nep.). ¶ Fascinare not to be used in this figurative sense.

FASCINATION, delenimenta, plural: illecebrea.

FASCINE, crates: fascisculus ex virgultis alligatus. To cut wood for making fascines, caedere materiam cratibus sciendis.

FASHION, mos (as a custom; also in dress, mos vestis): habitus: ornatus (as manner of dress). A new fashion, habitus novus: the fashion of the day, seculum (the spirit of the age; cf. Liv., 3, 20, quae nunc tenet seculum, what is now the fashion of the day; Tac., Germ., 19, 3, seculum vocatur, is called the fashion of the day): *seculi deliciae (the favorite fancies of the day): to be the fashion, in more esse; moris esse (to be the custom); usu receptum esse (to be generally adopted): it is an old fashion, antiqui moris fuit: this fashion of dress from that time became general, hunc morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet: to order the people to adopt the same fashion (of dress), eodem ornatu etiam populum vestiri jubere: a thing becomes the fashion, aliquid rei mos recipitur: aliquid in mores recipitur (the custom of any thing is adopted); aliquid usu recipitur, or in consuetudinem, or morem venit (general term, a thing becomes usual); aliquid pullulat (literally, puts forth shoots; hence spreads, &c.; e.g., luxuria); aliquid inducitur (is introduced: of customs, &c.): to bring in, introduce a fashion, morem inducere or inferre: to bring any thing into fashion, perducere aliquid in morem: to bring in new fashions, novos vestium mores inducere (after Stat., Theb., 12, 591): to bring in foreign fashions, peregrinos mores inferre (after Juv., 6, 288, sq.): to bring back an old fashion, antiquum (vestis) morem referre (after Suet., Ces., 20): to go out of fashion, obsolescere: to dress according to the fashion, aliorum habitum, or ornatum, or amictum imitari: to dress after a foreign fashion, in externum habitum mutare corporis cultum: to be dressed in the height of the fashion, more vestitus esse (Plaut.): to live as our ancestors did, and not according to the fashion of the day, cultum victumque non ad nova exempla componere, sed ut majorum euadent mores (Sen., Transg., 9, 1): after my fashion, meo more: sicut meus est mos (Hor.): to be all the fashion [vid. "to be FASHIONABLE"]. ¶ Form or style, vid.

FASHION, *v.* Vid. TO FORM, *v.*

FASHIONABLE, elegans (tasteful; of persons): novus (new; of things). Fashionable attire, cultus ad nova exempla

compositus (Sen., *Trag.*, 9, 1): a fashionable writer, poet, &c.; a writer, poet, &c., whose works are fashionable, scriptor or poeta *nunc* (or, of a past time, *tum*) maxime placens; scriptor or poeta, cuius opera or carmina hâc ætate in manibus sunt (after Plin., *Ep.*, 1, 2, 6): a work which is now fashionable, or which it is now fashionable to admire, *libellus, qui hujus ætatis hominibus in deliciis est; or *quo hujus ætatis homines maxime delectantur, or qui hâc ætate in manibus est (after Plin., *ut supra*).

FASHIONABLY, nove (in the newest style; e. g., vestium esse, *Plaut.*).

FAST, *v.*, jejuniū servare (voluntarily to refrain from food for a season; to keep a fast, especially from religious motives; vid. *Suct.*, *Oct.*, 76): cibo se abstinere (to abstain from food, especially as a remedy; *abstinere cibo* and simply *abstinere* are post-classical); to injure one's health by fasting, aliquis tam parvus et continens est, ut necessitates valetudinis restringat.

FAST, *s.*, jejuniū (a voluntary abstaining from food for some time, a fasting; then, as it were, figuratively = hunger): inedia (a not eating; the abstaining from food voluntarily or compulsorily, or in consequence of the state of body; *abstinentia* does not occur until after the classical period). To order, appoint a fast, jejuniū instituere: to proclaim a fast, jejuniū indicare.

FAST-DAY, jejuniū. To observe a fast-day, jejuniū servare (*Suct.*, *Oct.*, 76): to proclaim a fast-day, jejuniū indicare (*Hor.*, *Sat.*, 2, 3, 291). *Esuriales feriæ* (*Plaut.*, *Copt.*, 3, 4, 2) is a merely comical expression for a compulsory fast.

FAST, *adj.* || Quick, vid. || *Firm*, vid.; and also *FAST*, *adc.* (= *firmly*), and to **FASTEN**.

FAST, *adc.* || *Firmly*, *firme*: firmiter: stabiliter [*Syn.* in *QUICK*]. *Fast* asleep, sopitus; arto et gravi somno sopitus; or dormiens only: to be fast asleep, arte et graviter dormire; arto et gravi somno sopitum esse; also sopitum esse only (properly); dormire; dormire in otio (*Plaut.*): oscitare (or -ri) et dormire (*Cic.*, *De Or.*, 2, 33, 144); sedere et oscitari (*Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 36; all improperly): to stand fast, *immutum stare: to tie fast, vincire; devincire, with any thing, ad aliquid; constringere, with any thing, aliquâ re: to hold fast, tenere; retere (properly, of a ship, &c.); mordicus tenere (with the teeth; also improperly, to abide fast or firmly by any thing): to stick fast, adherere; inherere: to make any thing fast with a pin, *aliquid acu affigere. || *Swiftly*, celeriter: cito: festinanter: velociter [*Syn.* in *QUICK*, *adj.*]: raptim (in a hurried manner): too fast, prepropere: to walk, go, or run fast, celeriter; celeri or citato gradu ire (of persons); celeri cursu ferri (of a wagon, a ship, &c.); to flow fast, incitatus fluere or ferri: citatus ferri (of a river): to move, &c., faster (after one has been going slower), gradum addere or corrumpere; gradum conferre: a fast-sailing vessel, navis celerissima: this was a very fast-sailing vessel, huc navis erat incredibili celeritate velis: one who speaks too fast, volubilis; the habit of speaking too fast, preceps quam celeritas dicendi (of an orator); citata pronuntiatio (a rapid utterance): to conclude or judge too fast, festinatius judicare.

FASTEN. || To make fast, destinare ad aliquid or aliqui rei, or absolutely (to make fast, especially with ropes, fuses, qui antenas ad malos destinant, *Cæs.*; destinare naves ancoris ex quatuor anulis, *Cæs.*): astringere, alligare, deligare ad aliquid; illigare in re (to tie to or on any thing): annectere aliquod ad rem or aliqui rei (to fasten by tying); assuere aliqui rei (to fasten by sewing on); deligere aliqui rei or in re; infigere aliqui rei or in re (to fix into with a hammer); figere aliqui rei or in re; alligere aliqui rei or ad aliquid (general term, to join to any thing): agglutinare aliqui rei or ad aliquid (to fasten by gluing; to solder, &c.); ferrumque (to fasten with solder, putty, or any

other stuff; e. g., with bitumen, bitumine; lead, plumbo; mostly with the addition of the stuff that is used to effect the combination). To fasten any thing with nails, clavis aliquid figere; to any thing, clavis affigere or configere aliquid aliqui rei: to fasten with a pin, *aliquid acu affigere. || **IMPROPR.** To fasten a reproach upon any body, probrum, labem, or infamiam aliqui inferre (cf. *Cic.*, *Cal.*, 18, 42); labem or labecculam alicui aspergere; infamiam aliquem aspergere: a reproach that will stick to him, maculam æternam alicui inurere: to fasten one's eyes on any body, oculos deligere in vultu alicujus: to fasten a door, &c. [vid. to **SHUT**]. || To impress upon; vid. to **IMPRESS**.

FASTIDIOUS, fastidiosus (of persons; also of things, aurium sensus fastidiosissimus, *Auct. Her.*): morosus; difficilis et morosus (not easy to be pleased, &c.); delicatus (that is easily offended by any thing repulsive, &c., e. g., aures, *Quint.*). Too fastidious in his choice of words, in curâ verborum nimis.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fastidiosè: contemtum (contemptuously).

FASTIDIOUSNESS, fastidium. *Jx.* fastidium et superbia: superbia et fastidium (of a proud fastidiousness). The most extreme fastidiousness, fastidium delicatissimum [*Jx.* in poetry often fastidia, plural; e. g., fastidia alicujus ferre, *Or.*]; fastidiosus in any thing, nimia in aliquâ re cura.

FASTING, *s.*, inedia (general term for not eating): inedia imperata (ordered, e. g., by a physician): fames (as a method of cure): jejuniū (e. g., jejuniū vexare agrum, *Col.*, 2, 3, 18, extr.). To subdue one's appetite by fasting, se longis jejuniis domare (after illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, *Or.*).

FASTING, *adj.*, e. g., fasting-day; vid. **FAST**.

FASTING-DAYS, jejunia instituta (after jejunia Cereri instituere).

FASTNESS. || State of being fast, by circumlocution. || Firm attachment (obsolete), vid. || Strong-hold, locus naturâ or naturaliter munitus; castellum naturâ munitum. Vid. **FORTRESS**.

FASTUOUS, fastosus (full of or inflated with pride): tumens iuncti superbiâ (one who is proud of imaginary advantages, and displays that pride by gestures, *Phædr.*, 1, 3, 4).

FAT, *adj.*, pinguis (fat, properly of persons and animals; then of that which has unctuous parts, as butter, wine, &c.; or, that abounds in nutritious juices, as land, seed, fodder, &c.; opposed to macer): opimus (abounding in nutritious juices, stout and fat; of persons and animals and their members; opposed to gracilis: then, figuratively, fat in respect of produce, of land, &c.; opposed to sterilis: hence, agri optimi et fertiles; then, figuratively = that brings in much): obscus (become fat from over-eating; unwieldy, gross; opposed to gracilis, of persons; and opposed to strigosus, of animals): nitidus (shiny, sleek, abounding in fat, so that no projecting bristles disturb the smoothness of the body, *Aræop.*; vid. *Nep.*, *Em.*, 5, 6): perpersus (properly, well-fat; e. g., canis, *Phædr.*, 3, 6, 2): saginatus (fatted): adipatus (containing lard or fat of food): lucentulus (considerable; as an office, &c.). Somewhat fat, subpinguis: to make or render fat, pinguem facere or reddere; opinare; obesare [*Col.*, *al.* obescere]; saginare; facere (to fatten birds): to grow or become fat, pinguescere; nitescere: to be fat, pinguem, &c., esse; nitre (vid. above on nitidus): to be too fat, nimia pinguitudine laborare: to grow so fat that, &c., usque adeo pinguescere, ut, &c. (*Cat.* ap. *Varr.*).

FAT, *s.*, adipex, *m.*, Plin.; mostly *f.*, *Cl.*, *c.*, *Col.* (the softer fat of animals which do not ruminate): sêbum, sêvum (the firmer fat of ruminating animals, tallow; adeps *Cassii*, suillus, aserinus; sêbum vitulinum): arvina (tallow, in as far as used to grease something; clipeos tergent arvina, *Virg.*): pingue (the oily fat); pingue inter carnem cutemque, (*Plin.*); lardum, lardum (lard; bacon).

FAT, || **TRANS.**, saginare (to feed produce fatness): pinguem facere (to make fat): opinare (of birds, especially): larcire (to cram with any thing, only of fowls). To fatten with any thing, alere aliquâ re (e. g., with bran, furfuri): to be good for fattening, conferre ad adipem creandus (or -os); pinguitudinem efficere (e. g., a hog, sui). || **INTRANS.**, pinguescere (to become or grow fat): nitescere (to be sleek, &c.).

FATAL, fatalis (determined by fate; dependent on fate; and then fatally unfortunate, untoward): perniciosus (hurtful, ruinous). In a less strong sense, miser, infelix, luctuosus. By this fatal war, hoc misero fatilique bello. || *Causing death*, mortifer. A fatal disease, gravis et mortifer morbus: to have a disorder that will prove fatal, gravi et mortifero morbo affectum esse; mortifero morbo correptum esse; mortifere ægrotare (*Plaut.*).

FATALISM, *ratio fatalis.

FATALIST, *cui persuasum est (or qui credit, dicit) omnia fato fieri.

FATALITY. || Inevitable necessity, necessitas. || Fatal accident, res adversa: casus adversus: malum.

FATALITY, fato: suo fato: nescio quo fato: quasi aliquâ fatali necessitate (*Cic.*): fataliter (e. g., definita fataliter, *Cic.* = by a decree of fate): infelicitate: misere (unhappily). || In a manner to cause death, mortifere. To have a disorder that will end fatally, mortifere ægrotare: gravi et mortifero morbo affectum esse: mortifero morbo correptum esse: to be fatally wounded, mortifero vulnere laci: mortiferum vulnus accipere.

FATE, fatum (fate, as a mysterious, immutable law, by which the universe is governed): fors (chance, as a sort of mythological being, which baffles the plans, &c., of mortals; *rixq.*): fortuna (fortune, not as mere blind chance, but as taking a deliberate part in favor of or against a person; also of the effect which fatum or fors works): sors (lot, whether proceeding from a superior power or as the consequence of a man's own actions; but with the associated notion of a secret destiny): casus (chance, unforeseen event, &c.); eventus (the issue, as it were, of an occurrence, &c.): eventum (the event itself, as taking a fortunate turn, or the reverse). A happy fate, fortuna secunda or prospera; sors secunda: an unhappy fate, fortuna adversa; sors misera; casus miserabilis: a hard fate, fortuna gravis; sors acerba; casus gravis or acerbis: to be exposed to the storms of fate, jactari variis casibus; jactari variate fortunæ: it has been my fate, it &c., accidit mihi, ut, &c.: it has been my happy fate, ut, &c., contigit mihi, ut, &c.: they will all meet with or experience the same fate, omnes eundem fortune exitum laturos sunt: to be prepared to bear one's fate, whatever it may be, ad omnem eventum paratum esse: to bear one's fate patiently, whatever it may be, quicquidque casum fortuna invenerit, quiete ferre: to take warning by the fate of others, ex aliorum eventibus suis rationibus providere (*Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 9, 13): whatever my fate may be, I shall submit, quicquidque fortuna propulerit, subeatur: so fate would have it, si erat in fati (*Or.*, *Pont.*, 1, 7, 56; cf. *Or.*, *Trist.*, 3, 2, 1): if it should be the will of fate that you should recover, si tibi futuræ cœ convalescere: against the will of fate, præter fatum: the storms of fate, fulmina fortune (e. g., to despise, contemnere, *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 2, 27, 66): tela fortune (vid. *Cic.*, *ad Fam.*, 5, 16, 2: homines esse nos, cœ lege natos, ut omnibus telis fortune proposita sit vita nostra; i. e., "that our life is exposed to all the blows of fate"); fortune ictus (vid. *Sen.*, *Ep.*, 60, 3; ut fortune ictus invidius excipiat): any body or any body's life is less exposed to the blows of fate, minus multa patent in aliquis vitâ, quæ fortuna feriat (*Cic.*, *Off.*, 21, 73): not by any decree of fate, non fato: the books of fate, libri fatalis: to be written in the books of fate, libris fatalibus contineri: in libris fatalibus inveniri || *The Fates*, Parcæ (Parca, singular *Hor.*, *Pers.*); Fata.

FATED, fatalis: ill-fated [vid. UNLUCKY]. If you are fated (to do so and so), si tibi fatum est (e. g., convallescere).

FATHER, pater (the proper word; also as a title bestowed on elder persons by their juniors); pater (I. genitor, generator or paterfamilias): father and mother, parentes (poetically, patres): the fathers, patres (the members of the Senate): our fathers, patres; majores (ancestors): the father of his country, pater patriæ: to take after his father, patrissare (comedy): as a father (e. g., to love any body), ut alterum patrem, in parentis loco: to be the father of one's country, subjects, &c., consule ut parentem populo: the kindness of a father, *benignitas paternæ: the heart of a father, animus paternus: a father's joy, gaudium paternum (general term); *gaudium ex aucta stirpe or ex nato filio perceptum (from the birth of a child): *gaudium, quod ex liberis bene moratis percipitur (caused by the good conduct of one's children): the name of one's father, nomen patris; nomen paternum: father's brother, patrūrus: father's sister, amita: to be a father to any body, loco or instar patris allicui esse; aliquem in liberorum numero habere (with reference to a child): the love of a father, amor paternus or patrius; caritas patria: to love any body with the love of a father, patriâ caritate aliquem diligere. Like a father, patris instar; ut pater; ut parens; patriâ caritate (with fatherly affection).

FATHER, r. || Adopt. vid. || To ascribe any thing (especially a book, poem, &c.) to any body, addicere aliquid nomini allicujus (Gell., 3, 3, of plays fathered upon Plautus); or ascribe or assignare aliquid allicui. || To claim to be the author of a book, poem, &c., dicere aliquid suum esse: *simulare se aliquid scripsisse: sibi ascribere aliquid (Donat., Vit. Virgili).

FATHERHOOD, paternitas (in the sense of paternal feeling or conduct, Augustin., Ep., 232): animus paternus.

FATHER-IN-LAW, socer.

FATHERLESS, vid. ORPHAN.

FATHERLINESS, amor paternus or patrius; caritas patria (e. g., patriâ caritate aliquem diligere).

FATHERLY, adj., paternus: patrius: fatherly sentiments, animus paternus, toward any body, to aliquem (i. e., the sentiments which the father displays): opposed to animus maternus, fraternus): animus patrius (fatherly affection: e. g., Lit., 2, 5, 8; opposed to the sternness which Brutus displayed in the character as magistrate).

FATHOM, s. || *orgyia (gryvia): the Romans did not use this measure: terni cubiti; or perhaps una (a measure varying from six to eight feet). || Penetration or depth, vid. || Fathom-line, cata-prorates (= "linea cum massâ plumbeâ, quâ maris altitudo tentatur," Isid. Orig.).

FATHOM, v. || To sound the depth of water, maris altitudinem tentare (Isid. Orig.). || To penetrate into, explorare; pervestigare: indagare et pervestigare: perespere: to fathom the truth, quid verum sit, exquirere.

FATHOMLESS, fundo carens (bottomless; of a river, Plin., 3, 16, 30); immensâ or infinita altitudine: immensus (that can not be measured): inexplicabilis (that can not be explained from its depth): the fathomless depth of the sea, infinita maris altitudo.

FATIDICAL, fatidicus: divinus.

FATIGUE, v., fatigare: defatigare (properly and improperly; defatigare the stronger term). Not to fatigue the reader, ne lectorem defatigemus: to fatigue one's self, se fatigare, with any thing, aliqua re; se defatigare (Plaut., Ter.): se frangere: se frangere laboribus (by exertion, &c.): to be fatigued, fatigari: defatigari, by or with any thing, in re: fatigued, fatigatus; fessus; lassus. JN. fessus lassusque (fatigatus implies the diminution of strength, which causes a man to need rest; lassus, the weariness which longs for rest; fessus is the more general term, implying both the diminution of strength and the sense of weariness; hence used of being tired of a war, tired of weeping, tired by a journey,

&c.: lassitudo is less than fatigatio: lassitudo, quæ citra fatigationem est, Cels.). Fatigued by a journey, de via fessus: quite fatigued, defatigatus; defessus; lassitudine confectus.

FATIGUE, s., fatigatio: defatigatio: lassitudo (assuetudo): languor (langor): labor (great exertion): the fatigues of the journey, revectio viæ (Col.): able to bear fatigue, patiens laboris.

FATNESS, pinguitudo (of any kind of fatness, as well of animals as of the soil, &c.): obesitas (the plumpness of persons and beasts; opposed to gracilitas): pinguedo (the greasy condition or thickness of any thing).

FATTEN. Vid. to FAT, r.

FATTY, adipatus (e. g., puls, edulium).

FATUITY, fatuitas: stultitia, &c. Vid.

FOLLY.

FATUOUS, fatuus, recors, &c. Vid.

FOOLISH.

FAUCET, epistomium (ἐπιστόμιον): pure Latin, obturamentum. || The "spigot" was called manubrium epistomii.

FAULT, vitium (maxima, any physical or moral imperfection, as a quality, not punishable, but open to censure; hence, also, of natural defects: e. g., of a body, of the organs of speech, oris, and even of grammatical faults; vid. Quint., 1, 5, 5, sqq.): mendum (a blunder; in composition, &c.; but Ovid has also mendo facies caret): error: erratum (an error committed from oversight, whether in a moral or a physical respect; hence of mistakes or faults in scientific or artistic matters, erratum fabrilis; vid. Cic., Att., 6, 1, 17; and error, in Quint., 1, 5, 47, of a grammatical fault. Opposed to erratum is recte factum and vitium, as quality; vid. Cic., Cluent., 48, 133; non dicam vitium, sed erratum): lapsus (a slip): peccatum: delictum (an offence against either prudence or morality, errors, mistakes, sins; they are used by Cicero promiscuously; then also of grammatical errors, as Cic., Tusc., 3, 20, 47; paucis verbis tria magna peccata: compare with Quint., 1, 5, 47 and 49, where peccare and delinquere are used in the same sense). To commit a fault, errare, labi (to make a blunder, slip, &c.); peccare: peccatum admittere (to act wrong; peccare also of grammatical faults): a great or gross fault, turpissime labi in re: to pardon a fault that should be attributed to human infirmity, veniam errori humane dare: to be looked upon as a fault, vitio esse: to correct a fault, mendum, errorem, peccatum (with distinction above explained) corrigere: to correct a fault that one has committed, mendum tollere; errorem tollere: full of faults, vitiosus: mendosus: very full, in quo multa vitia inest (e. g., of writings, with reference to grammatical errors, after Quint., 1, 5, 36); in quo multa perperam dicta sunt (with reference to the assertions made, &c.): mendosissime descriptus (with reference to the part of the copyist or printer): quick at seeing the faults of one's neighbor, acris videre vitium in alio: to see the faults of others and be blind to one's own, aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum (Cic., Tusc., 3, 33, 73); magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquitur (Cic., Off., 1, 41, 146): videre nostra mala non possumus; alii simul delinquent, censores sumus (Phædr., 4, 10 (9), 5); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus a tergo nostra (Sen., De Ira, 2, 28, 6); papulas observas alienas, ipse obsitus plurimis ulceribus (Id., De vit. Beati, 27, 4): Quam tu pervideas oculis mala lippus innotuit. Cur in amicorum vitis tam cernis acutus. Quam aut aqua aut serpens Epidaurius? (Hor., Sat., 1, 3, 25, sqq.): to impute any thing to any body as a fault, allicui aliquid vitio dare, decere, vertere: to have slight faults, modicioribus vitis teneri (h); many, vitis excolescere, abundare: having no faults [vid. FAULTLESS]: to find fault with any body for, &c., vitio aliquid dare, quod, &c.; they find fault with me for being so distressed at any body's death, vitio mihi dant, quod aliquis mortem tam graviter ferat (Cic.): all singers have this fault, omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus (h): it is my fault, mea culpa est: it

is entirely my own fault, culpa mea propria est: to confess that one was in fault, culpam or facinus in se admittere: to say that nobody was in fault but one's self, in se transferre omnem culpam: any thing was not my fault, aliquid non meâ culpa factum est or eventum (Ter.): to be in fault, in culpâ esse: to be considered in fault, in culpâ poni: not to be in fault, carere culpâ; abesse a culpâ; esse extra culpam: to be equally in fault, simili esse in culpâ: any body is in fault, est culpa in aliquo: that was my fault, id culpâ contigit meâ: it is, was, &c., no fault of mine that, &c., non me vitio, ut, &c.; non stetit per me, ut, &c.; non impedi quominus (I did nothing to prevent it): it was his fault that...not, &c., stetit per eum, quominus, &c. || To be at fault, PROPR., of dogs; nullius feræ vestigium exstat (Curt.); *nulla jam vestigia cernere, animadvertere, &c.; *non jam odorari posse feram, &c. IMPROPR., confusum et incertum esse (of Hercules, when he was at fault, in consequence of Cacus's trick, Liv., 1, 7): or by nulla exstant vestigia (e. g., ad quos pertinet facinus, Liv., 31, 12); or pendere animi or animo.

FAULT-FINDER. Vid. CENSOR, CRITIC.

FAULTILY, vitiose; mendose [Syn. in FAULT]: perperam (wrongly, not rightly); opposed to recte; e. g., verbum dicere; i. e., to use a word in the wrong sense). Vid. also, DEFECTIVELY, IMPRECTLY.

FAULTINESS, mendosa allicujus rei natura (after Hor., Sat., 1, 6, 66): pravitās (IMPR.) mendositas and vitiositas, in this meaning, are only met with in very late writers).

FAULTLESS, ab omni vitio vacuus: vitio purus (free from faults, whether moral or physical; of persons or things): emendatus (cleared of faults; of writings, &c.): emendate descriptus (copied without any fault; of MSS., books, &c.): innocens (in a moral sense). A faultless character, innocentia (cf. Bremi, Nep. Arist., 1, 2): a faultless life, vita vitio carens et sine labe peracta (Or., Pont., 2, 7, 49): to be faultless, sine vitio esse: vitis carere or vacare (of persons and things); vitio et labe carere (with regard to morals and conduct; vid. Or., Pont., 2, 7, 49, and 4, 8, 20): culpâ carere (of persons): to be quite faultless, vitio ab omni remotum esse: omnibus humanis vitis immunem esse (of persons; vid. Hor., A. P., 84; Vell., 2, 35): no man or person is faultless, nemo sine vitis nascitur (h).

FAULTY, vitiosus: mendosus: pravus [Syn. in FAULT]: very faulty; vid. "full of FAULTS."

FAVOR, s. || Kind or favorable feeling (with reference both to him who feels it and to the person who is its object): gratia: favor (the former objectively, as the state of him who is in favor with any body; opposed to invidia; but also, though more rarely, subjectively, like favor, denoting the disposition of him who entertains a favorable feeling for any body, but with the difference that gratia is confined to the disposition, favor extends to the actual promotion of the person's views and interests. The opinion of some, that gratia never occurs in a subjective sense, has been sufficiently confuted by Diderot, Syn., 4, p. 108; it stands for "favor or kindness bestowed, especially by a female"). JN. gratia et favor: studium (properly, the interest one takes in any body in general, then the enthusiasm of sentiment; the zeal displayed in favor of any body; especially of some for their general parties for their chiefs, &c.). JN. studium et favor: volubus (inclination or affection, based on love and attachment): benevolentia (well-wishing): indulgentia (the particular favor bestowed on any body, whose faults one overlooks, whom one exempts from hard duties, &c.; e. g., the favor shown by a prince to a favorite, as Sen., Vit., 5): plausus (marks of favor, applause). The favor of a prince, principis inclinatio in aliquem; gratia, quâ aliquis apud principem viget; favor, quo princeps aliquem amplectitur. The favor of the people, gratia popularis (of the

feeling): favor populi or plebis (as proved by marks of confidence, by support, &c.): the wish to obtain the favor of the people, amicitia (e.g., Cic., *Verr.*, 2, 2, 35): to be in any body's favor, in gratia aliquis or apud aliquem esse, esse in gratia cum aliquo (Cic.); gratiosum esse alicui or apud aliquem (to be beloved): to be in great favor with any body, aliquis gratia florere; multum gratia valere apud aliquem (with the notion that one does or could exercise a certain influence over him) [vid. "to be a FAVORITE with"]: to show favor to any body; to bestow one's favor on any body, benevolentiam alicui prestare (of the sentiment or good feeling); alicui favere (by promoting his views): to obtain any body's favor, se in gratiam ponere apud aliquem; gratiam aliquis sibi colligere or conciliare (not acquire; vid. below); in gratiam or in gratiam et favorem aliquis venire; gratiam apud aliquem or ab aliquo inire: to endeavor to obtain any body's favor, to curry favor with any body, aliquem colere (by paying court to him); se venditare alicui (by extolling one's own merits, or by showing much attention to him, &c.); in aliquis familiaritatem se insinuare; to aim at obtaining any body's favor, aliquis gratiam querere or sequi; in aliquem amicitium esse (Cic., *Quint. Fr.*, 1, 2, 2); to retain any body's favor, aliquis gratiam or benevolentiam, or studium ac favorem retinere: to endeavor not only to retain the favor of one's old friends, but to make as many new friends as possible, omnes gratias non modo retinendas, verum etiam acquirandas putare (Cic., *Att.*, 1, 1, *extr.*); acquire gratias = "to obtain aid (in aid of good-will from new friends," is here correct; but it must not be used for conciliare, when there is no notion of this kind): to forfeit or throw away any body's favor, gratiam collectam effundere; gratiam corrumpere (*Phaedr.*, 4, 25, 15): to lose any body's favor, gratiam amittere, gratia excedere (general terms; for "to be out of favor," see the perfect); ex magna gratia et favore in invidiam aliquis venire (of a favorite; after *Sall.*, *Jug.*, 13, 4): he is out of favor, quo princeps cum amplectebatur, elanguit (after *Curt.*, 19, 7, 13, and *Liv.*, 2, 56, *in*): to recover any body's favor, gratiam aliquis recuperare: to restate any body in favor, aliquem in gratiam restituere or redigere; in any body's favor, in gratiam aliquis (i. e., in order to show him a kindness, as *Liv.*, 39, 25; *in* favorem aliquis is not Latin); pro aliquo; secundum aliquem (for any body, or his advantage or benefit; opposed to contra): to decide a lawsuit in any body's favor, secundum aliquem judicare or licet dare: the suit has been decided in your favor, pro te pronuntiatus est (*Gell.*, 3, 10). It may, in certain cases, be also expressed by the "dative cum omni odii" only; e.g., to do any thing in any body's favor, dare or tribuere alicui aliquid (not gratias aliquis). || A *benefit*, beneficium (benefit). To do or show any body a favor, or bestow a favor upon any body, aliquid officium prestare; beneficium alicui dare, tribuere; beneficium in aliquem conferre; beneficio aliquem allicere; gratiam alicui facere; alicui gratificari: a favor bestowed upon any body by the beneficium principale (*Plin.*, *Pan.*, 36, 5): as a favor, gratia loco et beneficii. || The favor of God, the *favente Deo*: "adiuvante Deo." Dei beneficium: through or by the favor of fortune, suffragante fortuna. || Of the people, secunde, or favente, or suffragante populo: the favor of one's vote, suffragatio: to acknowledge a favor, aliquid pro se gratiam referre: in doing this, you have done me a great favor, gratissimum illud mihi fecisti: you can do me no greater favor, nihil est, quod gratius mihi facere potes: if you will do me the favor, si me amas (as form of request; vid. *Heind.*, *Hor.*, *Sat.*, 1, 9, 38): I shall consider it or look upon it as a favor; or, you will do me a favor by it, hoc mihi gratum erit: to have had a great many favors bestowed on one by any body, magnā aliquis liberali-

tate usum esse: you will do me a great favor, or I shall consider it a great favor if, &c., magnū beneficium mihi dederis; gratissimum mihi feceris, si, &c.: grant me this favor, da mihi hanc gratiam (Ter.): to ask a favor of any body, or ask any thing of any body as a favor, petere ab aliquo aliquid in beneficii loco: to ask him, as a favor, to do so and so, petere in beneficii loco et gratie, ut, &c.: ask him this favor, ab hoc petito gratiam istam: to request any body to tell you whether there is any favor he would wish you to grant him, rogare aliquem, ut dicat, si quid opus sit (Cic., *Tusc.*, 5, 32, 92): do me the favor to send me, &c., gratum mihi feceris, si, &c. || Leave, permission, vid. || Mildness, lenientia (in punishing, &c.). lenitas; clementia: misericordia: indulgentia, &c. To show favor to any body, clementia uti; clementer agere cum aliquo; gratiam facere delicti (to pardon a fault, &c.): to find fault (in any body's eyes), veniam impetrare (aliquis rei, obtemperatorem fore); placere alicui (with his favorable regard): no hope of favor is left, sublata est spes venie. || Disposition to support (as "am to be in favor" of measures, persons, &c.) Vid. TO FAVOR.

FAVOR, v. favere; any body, alicui, aliquis rebus or partibus (the proper word, any body, any body's party, whether the good will is manifested in action or not): propitium esse alicui (to be kindly disposed toward any body; commonly of the gods, seldom of men): alicui studere aliquis esse studiosum (to be favorably inclined toward any body, especially to be zealous in any body's cause): juvare, adjuvare aliquem (to support or aid of persons and favorable events, fortune, &c.): esse alicui adjumento: juvare alicui adjumentum (to support or aid of persons only): favere aliquem: favere ac tollere aliquem: sustinere ac favere aliquem: gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare aliquem (to be a supporter of any body); to help to raise him, &c., to civic honors): suffragari alicui (by one's vote, recommendation; then also of favorable events): velificari alicui (literally, to spread sail for him; to be zealous in forwarding his interests, *Cal. ap. Cic.*): prosperare aliquem: obscurare alicui (to promote any body's undertakings, &c.): of favorable events): indulgere alicui (to be partial, indulgent, &c., to any body, and so to allow him to take liberties, &c.): favored, gratiosus alicui or apud aliquem (i.e., standing or being in any body's favor). || Favored is also favorable in *Vall.*, *Quint.*, *Sen.*, &c.: e.g., facere aliquem favorabilem apud aliquem, *Vall.*, but never in the sense of "favorable." To be favored by nature in any thing, naturam fausticam habere in aliqua re: to be highly favored both by nature and fortune, instructum esse naturæ fortunæque omnibus bonis: to be favored by fortune, fortunâ prosperari uti: favored by the obscurity of the night, the vessels reached the shore, navis noctis interventa ad terram pervenit: to favor any body in any thing, gratum facere: gratificari alicui aliquid; accommodare alicui de re (to serve him with regard to any thing or in any thing; vid. *Cic. Fam.*, 13, 2, 3): to favor any body in every respect, omnibus rebus or omnibus in rebus commodari alicui (vid. *Cic. Fam.*, 13, 53, 1, and 14, 35, 1): will you favor me by? &c., gratum mihi feceris, si, &c. || To favor any body with (=oblige him by giving him, in colloquial language), dare, tribuere, largiri alicui aliquid: to favor any body with a call, salutandi causâ ad aliquem venire; with one's presence or a visit, presentia sua (if one person), or frequentia (if several), ornare aliquem; with one's confidence, consiliorum suorum consensum aliquem facere et participem. || To resemble in feature; vid. TO RESEMBLE.

FAVORABLE, || Of persons and personified objects, favens alicui: studiosus aliquis: benevolus alicui or in aliquem (with the same difference as the substantives in FAVOR): amicus alicui (amicably or favorably disposed toward any body): propitius (of the gods, and

also of a superior toward his inferior, though less common in this case): *☞* propensus and pronus, in the Golden Age, only denote inclination toward any thing, but not predilection for a person, as in *Tacitus*, &c. To be favorable to any body, aliquis favere; favorem aliquem competere; aliquis esse studiosum; favorable sentiments toward any body, propensa in aliquem voluntas. || Of things (corresponding with views, wishes, design, &c.), faustus (as an effect of divine favor; e.g., a day, omen, &c.). JN. faustus felixque duxerit (literally, on the right hand; of favorable omens; of birds, &c.); secundus (the proper word, of a favorable wind; then, general term, for what goes according to one's wishes; a battle, circumstances, an event, &c.); prosper (of what fulfills one's hopes and wishes; e.g., progress, event, consequence of an undertaking, return, circumstances, &c.); commodus (fit, convenient): idoneus (suitable for a certain purpose): opportunus (favorably situated with reference to place; then also with reference to time). JN. opportunus atque idoneus: æquus (convenient; of place and time; opposed to iniquus; mostly, but not always, attended by a negative; vid. *Cæs.*, B. C., 1, 55; cf. *Sall.*, *Cæs.*, 35). *☞* A possessive pronoun (meus, tuus, suus, &c.) is often sufficient to express "favorable." e.g., to fight under favorable circumstances or auspices, suo Marte or sua fortunâ pugnare. I am fighting on favorable ground, or in a favorable position, meo loco pugnam facio. Favorable circumstances, Res æcundæ, prosperæ (with reference to fortune, &c.); opportunitas temporis, tempus opportunum (times or circumstances that will favor any thing, or be favorable to any thing, example); favorable wind, ventus secundus, or prosper, or idoneus: to set sail with a favorable wind, ad occasionem auræ evehi (*Suet.*, *Cæs.*, 87): favorable weather, idonea tempestas (e.g., ad navigandum): favorable season or time of the year, idoneum or commodum anni tempus: a favorable place, ground, or spot (e.g., for fighting a battle), locus opportunus, or idoneus, or opportunus atque idoneus; locus æquus: the ground or place, as well as the time, being favorable, et loco et tempore æquo: he did not consider the ground favorable for his army, non æquum locum videbat suis.

FAVORABLY, benevole: amice: prospere: fauste [SYN. in FAVORABLE]. To be favorably inclined toward any thing, propensus, &c. esse ad aliquid; alicui rei studere; toward any body, alicui favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in aliquem (stronger term; e.g., toward any body or party; on the part of a judge). To make any body favorably inclined to any thing, aliquis animum inclinare ad aliquid (e.g., ad pacem): I am favorably disposed for any thing, or to do any thing, animus inclinat, ut, &c.: not to be favorably inclined or disposed, ab aliqua re alienum esse.

FAVORER, fautor (he who is favorably inclined or disposed toward any body or any thing; e.g., bonorum, nobilitatis, Cic.; laudis, Cic. *Fem.*, fautrix): studiosus aliquis (vid. FAVOR): to be a favorer of any body, alicui favere; aliquis esse studiosus.

FAVORITE, either carissimus (dearest); præcipuus, præstantissimus (best); or by circumlocution, quem, quod, &c., aliquis in deliciis habet; qui, quem, quod, &c., in deliciis est alicui. A favorite ape, simla, quam aliquis in deliciis habet. A favorite author or writer, scriptor gratissimi studi (after *Suet.*, *Nr.*, 47); scriptor, quem aliquis non legit, sed locitatur (after *Plin.*, *Ep.*, 2, 17, 18); scriptor, quem aliquis diligenter cognovit, neque e manibus dimittit (*Cic.*, *Or.*, 30, 105). A favorite book, liber, quem aliquis non legit, sed locitatur (after *Plin.*, *Ep.*, 2, 17, 8); liber, quem aliquis non (or nunquam) dimittit e manibus (after *Cic.*, *Or.*, 30, 105). A favorite expression of any body's, * vox, quâ longe omnium maxime aliquis utitur; * vox, quam aliquis in deliciis habet: a favorite cup, poculum gratissimi usus: a fa-

vorite dish, cibis delectabilis (Tac.). *A favorite maid*, dilecta alicui ex ancillis praeipue (i. e., of the women at court; after Plin., 35, 10, 36, No. 12, § 86); ancilla alicui percarat (after Tac., Ann., 13, 19, 2); gratissima ancillarum (after Suet., Tit., 7); delicata (Inscr.). *A favorite notion, thought, species* quaedam, quam amplexatur aliquis: *a favorite opinion*, sententia, quam aliquis adamavit. *A favorite occupation*, *studium, quo maxime delectatur aliquis: *any thing is any body's favorite occupation*, aliquis maxime delectatur aliquā re; aliquis maxime versatur in aliquā re. *A favorite pursuit*, studium, quo aliquis maxime ducitur, or *cui aliquis maxime indulget; sometimes from the context, studium, or ingenii voluptas only: to indulge in some favorite pursuit, animum ad aliquod studium adungere: to follow one's favorite pursuit, ingenii sui voluptati indulgere: every body has his favorite pursuit, quo quisque studio maxime ducitur; hic in illo sibi, in hoc aliis indulget; trahit sua quaeque voluptas (Virg., Ecl., 2, 65): his favorite pursuits, studia sua. *A favorite slave*, dilectus alicui ex servis praeipue: servus alicui percarus: gratissimus servorum: delicatus (Inscr.): the latter was the favorite slave of his master, is longe omnium servorum carissimus erat domino (after Curt., 3, 12, 16): a favorite theme or subject, res, quam aliquis libenter tractat: *res, de qua aliquis sepe et libenter quidem disserit. *A favorite wish*, *quod aliquis maxime in votis est. *A favorite mistress* (being a slave), dilecta alicui ex palliis praeipue (Plin., 35, 10, 36, No. 12, § 86). *A favorite work*, *opus, quo aliquis maxime delectatur. *A favorite, as substantive*. (a) Generally, deliciae, amores. Jx. deliciae atque amores alicujus: any body is my favorite, is a great favorite of mine, est mihi aliquis in deliciis, or in amoribus, or in amore et deliciis; aliquem in deliciis habeo: est aliquis in sinu et complexu meo; est aliquis de complexu et sinu meo; est aliquis in oculis meis; est mihi aliquis percarus; est mihi aliquis longe omnium amiorum, as friend; or liberorum, us child: carissimus: to be a favorite of the gods, a diis diligi: to be a favorite with the people, popularibus carum esse acceptumque: no one was a greater favorite with the people, nemo multitudini carior fuit: any thing makes any body a favorite with all the better sort, aliquod aliquem apud optimum quaeque favorabilem facit (Vell.). (b) Of a prince, principi or principis familiaris (vid. Suet., Ner., 20, Vit.); also, apud principem gratus: a favorite of fortune, quem fortuna complexa est or fovet: to be any body's favorite, gratia alicujus florere; gratia multum valere apud aliquem: to be the declared favorite of a prince, principi omnium amiorum esse carissimum: of his freed men, his favorite was Posides, libertorum praeipue suspectus Posiden (Suet., Claud., 28): she was by far the greatest favorite with her mistress, ea longe omnium ancillarum carissima dominus (after Curt., 3, 12, 6).

FAVORITISM, sometimes ambitio (the wish to obtain any body's favoritism). By circumlocution. To complain of favoritism, queri, quod aliquod per ambitionem factum (or non) factum sit or esset (cf. Lit., 3, 47).

FAWN, s., *vitulus capreus (general term): hinnulus (a young roebuck).

FAWN, v., fetus edere or procreare: catulos parere (general term, for "to bring forth").

FAWN UPON. Vid. to FLATTER.

FAWNER. Vid. FLATTERER.

FAWNING. Vid. FLATTERY.

FAWNINGLY, blande: per blanditias adulando: more adulationum: blanditiis vernulibus (Tac.).

FAY. Vid. FAIRY, ELP.

FEALTY, fides. To swear fealty, in verba fidei (Lit., 22, 11, extr.); to any body, in verba or nomen alicujus jurare (to take an oath of fidelity; of citizens, in Lit., 32, 5, 4; of official persons, Tac., Ann., 1, 7, 1; of soldiers, Lit., 28, 23, extr.); or by the general terms, ea suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem alicujus permittere; re-

cipi in fidem alicujus; equi fidem alicujus, &c. To allow any body to swear fealty to him, aliquem in nomen suum jurare pati (of soldiers, in Suet., Claud., 10): to compel any body to swear fealty to him, aliquem in sua verba jusjurandum adigere (of subjects, Caes., B. C., 2, 15). Vid. FAITH, ALLEGIANCE, HOMAGE.

FEAR, s., metus (fear, as a thought or apprehension that an evil, however distant it may be at the moment, may befall us; it is based on precaution, deliberation, and circumspection; cf. Cic., Tusc., 4, 7, 13, and 37, 80; 5, 12, 52. In a philosophical sense, "metus" is the generic term; vid. Cic., Tusc., 4, 17, 16): timor (fear, as a feeling or anxiety which an approaching evil produces in us; it is especially a mark of weakness and timidity; cf. Cic., Tusc., 4, 8, 19). Jx. metus ac timor: verecundia (the shrinking from any thing which would hurt one's feeling of self-respect; e. g., of disgrace, turpitudinis): terror (sudden fear, fright, manifesting itself by the paleness of the face, trembling of the whole body, and chattering of the teeth; vid. Cic., in the passages referred to): pavor (the fear of the coward, or of one who is pavidus, &c.; vid. Lit., 6, 12; terrorum equestrem occupatis alio pavor infer; compare Cic., &c., as quoted above): trepidatio (the fear that manifests itself in disquietude, as in running to and fro without object, &c.): horror: formido (denote the highest degree of fear, horror). Jx. horror formidolus: timiditas (timidity): ignavia (the timidity of the pusillanimous man); "timiditas" may at times be casuistic, but "ignavia" never is. A reasonable fear, timor verus: an unreasonable or groundless fear, timor falsus, inanis; metus vanus: the fear of, &c., metus, timor alicujus (or alicujus rei); or aliquo (or a re): constant fear of, &c., timor assiduus a, &c.: standing in fear of any thing, metuens alicujus rei: a (salutary) fear of royal or consular authority, metus regius or consularis (cf. Lit., 2, 1, in.); the fear of their slaves, terror servilis: ne suis cuique domi hostis esset (Lit.): fear respecting one's domestic affairs, timor domesticus: from fear of punishment, metu posui: from fear of any body (i. e., to do any thing), alieno metu facere aliquid: for fear the enemy should fall upon them, praemetu, ne hostis irrumperet: full of fear, metu (timore) perterritus, timore percussus, metu fractus et debilitatus (entirely beside one's self from fear): without fear, metu vacuum. [Compare FEARLESS.] To be without fear, sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare: to be or lie in fear, in metu (timore) esse; (but for "metuere" and "timere," used absolutely for "to be in fear," we find no authority in Latin dictionaries; "timere" is, however, used in that sense by Tac., Agr., 32, 2; metuentem vivere (vid. Hor., Ep., 1, 16, 66): to be or lie in great fear, in magno metu (timore) esse, versari; also, pavere; trepidare, especially with metu, formidine (f): to be in fear about any body, in metu esse propter aliquem: to be seized with fear respecting any thing, perterritus esse metu alicujus rei: I am in great fear about you, praecipuum metum, quod ad te attinet, habeo: to be no longer in fear, omittre, abicere timorem: to be in fear by any body's means, esse in metu propter aliquem (Cic.): to feel something between hope and fear, to be divided between hope and fear, inter spem metumque suspensum esse (Lit., 3, 13); inter spem metumque fluctuare (Lit., 42, 59, 8); inter spem et desperationem hesitare (Curt., 4, 15, 3); dubia spe et suspensio metu esse (after Just., 19, 2, 11): to put any body in fear, or to inspire any body with fear, metum (timorem, terrorem, pavorem, formidinem) alicui inieciere, incutere; metum (timorem, terrorem) alicui afferre, inferre, offerre; aliquem in metum compellere, conjicere: any thing produces fear, timor incutitur ex re: any thing puts me in fear, facit mihi aliquid timorem: in great fear, aliquid me summo timore afficit: to be overwhelmed, &c., beside one's self, &c., with fear, magno timore affici, percelli; metu frangi, debili-

tari, perterri, exanimari (Cic.); timore perterri (Caes.); my friends are in great fear about me, maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici nostri: any thing fills the minds of men with the greatest fear, aliquid animos ad summum timorem trahit: the fear they entertained of the aristocracy was sunk in the greater fear which the Romans inspired, major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis viciit: to be seized with fear, metus me invadit: animo metus obijcit: timor me occupat, me incescit: metu, timore affici (Cic.). In timorem pervenire (Caes.); metum capere (Lit.): all were thrown into great fear, timor omnium incescit magnus; timor incescit omnes magnus: they were thrown into great fear on account of or concerning, &c., timor magnus alicujus rei incescit: I am suddenly seized with fear, subito me timor occupat; also, timore opprimor: to lay aside, throw away, &c., fear, timorem abicere, omittre (Cic.); metum omittre (Caes.); metum ponere (Plin., Ep.); timorem deponere (Or.), mittere (Virg.): they had laid aside their fear, timor mentibus discesserat (Sall.): to be tormented by fear, metus me muerat, cruciat (after Cic.): to let fear be visible in all he does, omnia trepidantia suis timidulose agere: to entertain an imaginary fear of any thing, opinionem timore aliquid (Cic.): to recover from one's fear, ex timore se colligere (Caes.); a metu respicere (Cic.): I can not speak for fear, mihi lingua metu haeret: to obey the laws from fear, propter metum legibus parere (Cic.); my hair stands on end with fear, formidine horreo: I am trembling with fear, timore perterritus tremo; on account of any thing, pavor aliquid, ad aliquid: or, that, &c., ne, &c.: I am almost beside myself with fear, vix sum apud me, ita commotus est animus metu: without fear: vid. FEARLESS.

FEAR, v., metuere, timere aliquid. [Compare here, for the following verbs, SYN. of substantives in FEAR, s.] Jx. metuere ac timere: in metu ponere, habere aliquid (= metuere): extimescere, pertimescere aliquid (stronger terms than timere): reveri aliquem or de re (stands next to metuere, indicating fear, as produced by a sort of awe or dread of the magnitude, importance, &c., of the object feared); hence it is the general term used when a person expresses an opinion, as a fear that something is or is not so; it implying that the speaker will not venture to pronounce a positive opinion, but is afraid, &c.): pavere aliquid or ad aliquid (to feel anxiety, or to be disheartened): horrere aliquid (to dread; to shudder or shrink from any thing; e. g., nomen divinum). Jx. metuere atque horrere (e. g., capital punishments, supplicia): formidare, reformidare aliquid (to feel a dread of any thing; e. g., of death, mortem, &c.): ne fear nothing, sine timore sonus: there is no enemy near to be feared, nullus in propinquo est hostium metus: to fear every thing or any thing from any body, omnia esse or ab aliquo timere: you have nothing to fear from me, nihil tibi est a me periculi: not to fear any body or any thing, contemnere aliquem or aliquid: to fear death, mortis appropinquatione angere; mortis metu perterritus esse; mortem reformidare: to make any body fear [vid. "to put in FEAR"]. He made himself so feared, tantum sui timorem iniecit: which or what I do not fear (i. e., which I hope will not happen), id quod non spero (parenthetically used; vid. Cic., Rosc., Am., 4, 10, Mabb.): I fear (i. e., entertain anxiety, am fearful) for or about any body or any thing, metu, timeo, alicui (rei) and de aliquid (aliqua re): extimesco, pertimesco de re; vereor alicui rei: I fear extremely, magno timore sum (opposed to bene spero): to fear for one's life and property, de capite fortunisque extimescere; to begin to fear, ad timorem se convertere. I fear that, &c., metu, timeo, vereor, extimesco, pertimesco; also, horreo, ne, &c.; that not, &c., ne non or ut (but not ut non): I rather fear, or fear a little, begin to fear that, &c., subtimeo ne, &c.; subvereor, ne, &c.: to make any body fear

*prædia beneficiaria pertinent: the granter of lands in fee, patronus: *dominus feudii (technical term): the granter, *clens: *beneficiarius: *vasallus: *feudatarius (are both technical terms): the tenant of lands held in fee, *qui pro beneficiario est: to hold any thing in fee, prædium velut fiduciarium ab aliquo accipere.*

FEEL, s. || *Payment (fixed or indefinite) of services (especially professional services), merces: pretium operæ or pretium only (reward for service rendered; e.g., to physicians, teachers, &c.): bonos, qui habetur alicui (e.g., medico, Cic., Fam., 16, 9): honorarium (post-Augustan; but technical term; Traj., Ulp.; e.g., advocatorum): annua merces (if annually paid; e.g., also of a physician; vid. Plin., 29, 1, 5): commodorum; salarium (paid to civil officers, the latter time of the emperors). Fees of office may perhaps, also, be rendered by pecunia extraordinaria, or in the plural by pecunie extraordinariæ (i.e., additional pay of a civil officer, perquisites; vid. Cic., Verr., 1, 39, extr.; 2, 70, 170). A fee for any thing, merces or pretium alicuius rei. To pay any body a fee, pretium operæ solvere (general term); honorum habere alicui (e.g., medico, Cic., Fam., 16, 9). If the sum is quite optional, aliquid may be used; e.g., the physician must receive a fee, dandum est aliquid medico: to ask double fees of any body, duplites ab aliquo mercedes exigere. The lawyer's fees, impensæ in litem factæ (all the expenses of a suit). To make 40,000 sesterces a year by fees, (ex aliquâ re) quadragena annua capere.*

FEEL, r. Vid. *To pay any body a fee*; also premium (or -a) rei pecuniaria alicui tribuere: remunerari aliquem præmio, &c. || **To BRIBE, vid.**

FEEL-FARM, emphyteusis (Cod. Just., 4, 66, 1; Justin. Instit., 3, 25, 3): belonging to a fee-farm, emphyteuticus (Cod. Just., 4, 66, 1): to give any thing in fee-farm, dare rem per emphyteusin (ibid.): an estate given in fee-farm, emphyteuma; prædium emphyteuticum (ibid.): to take a field in fee-farm (i.e., rent for a hundred years), conducere agrum in annos centum (Hygin., De Limit., p. 205, Goos.).

FEELBLE. Vid. WEAK. Feeble with age, senectute or senio confectus: defectus annis et viribus: defectus annis et desertus viribus (enfeebled with age): decrepitu (decrepit).

FEELBLENESS. Vid. WEAKNESS.

FEELBLY. Vid. WEAKLY.

FEED, cibum præbere alicui (general term for giving him food): cibum jubare aliquem (to refresh him with food): cibare aliquem (especially poultry and children; the word is post-Augustan): pabulum dare alicui (especially to larger animals, as oxen, &c.): pascere (especially to feed sheep, goats, swine; both in the sense of driving them to pasture and watching them there, and also of keeping so many; and also of feeding persons [foalsculus nos pascere, Cic.], but with reference to feeding them like cattle; and of a district feeding so many—supplying them with provisions; also of becoming the food of, against one's will; e.g., aliquis or aliquid pascet corvos, tinea, &c.). To feed with one's own hand, cibare manu suâ (Suet., Tib., 72): to feed well, largo pastu sustentare: birds feed their unfledged young, aves infirmis fetibus cibos ore suo collatos parturiunt (Quint., 2, 6, 7): to feed a child, infanti cibum in ore ingerere (Cic., De Or., 2, 33, 162). || **PROPRIA, nutritio (e.g., amore, Ov.; ignea folia, &c., Ore): alere (e.g., a war, a contest, love, rage, &c.): sustentare (to support; e.g., a war, any body's vices, &c.): augere: alere et augere (e.g., desiderium, to increase it; opposed to extinguere): fovere (e.g., dolores suos; alicuius spem). To feed one's eyes with any thing, oculos pascere aliquâ re: fructum capere oculis ex re: dare oculis epulas (comedy). || Support, supplicare with provisions, &c., alere: pascere (poetical): sustentare: alere et sustentare: victum præbere alicui: nutricari (improperly; omniaque [mundus] sicut membra et partes sui nutricatur et continet, Cic.,**

N. D., 2, 34). [Vid. SUPPORT.] **Depasture (as in "to feed your meadows," Woodward), depascere: immisso pecore depascere (Ulp.). To feed a lake, river, &c., in lacum or flumen influere. || INTRANS. Live on, vesci aliquâ re (the proper word; carne, lacte): vivere aliquâ re (to live on; de aliquâ re is of the means by which a livelihood is gained): ali aliquâ re (e.g., lacte). || Pasture (of cattle), pasci and (poetical) pascere (Virg.): pabulari (to eat fodder). || PROPRIA, pasci aliquâ re (e.g., bibliotheca alicuius, &c.; of delighting in it).**

FEEDER. || He that nourishes, nutritor (post-Augustan; one who brings up, rears, &c., either a person or an animal: alicuius; equorum, Stat.): alitor (he that gives every thing necessary for subsistence; alicuius, Sal. ap. Laetant., Tac.). || An eater, edens: a great feeder, homo multi cibi; homo edax: a very great feeder, cibi vinique capacissimus (of eating and drinking in general); luxu et saginæ mancipatus emtusque (the slave of his belly, Tac.): a greedy feeder, edax or (cibi) avidus or cibi plurimi: vorax: a dainty feeder, gulosus. || Fountain, &c., that supplies a main canal, lake, &c., with water, *fons rivus, &c., qui in lacum (&c.) influat.

FEEDING, pastio (e.g., the business &c., of feeding cattle, poultry, &c., Varr.): sagina (the cramming or fattening animals; e.g., anserum, gallinarum; and also improperly, of persons, multitudinem non auctoritate sed saginâ tenere, by feeding them, Cic.; homo temulentus et saginâ gravis, Tac.).

FEEL. || To feel by the touch, tangere: tentare, with or without digits: tactu explorare (both for the sake of examining): attractare; contractare; pertractare, also with the addition of manibus (to touch, handle): to feel any body's pulse, alicuius venam tentare (Suet.) or tangere (Pers.); tangere aliquem, or alicuius manum, venam (Plin., Ep., 1, 1, 4; where some editions have the one reading, some the other); apprehendere manu brachium (Cels., 3, 6; where there is also corpori manum admoovere). To feel any body, &c. (to see whether he carries any thing about him that is prohibited), excutere aliquem (in the sense in which the Romans did this, namely, "by shaking any body's gown"). To feel any body's bed (to see if any thing is concealed in it), alicuius culcitra et stragula prætentare et excutere (Suet.; prætentare = before one does something). || To perceive; i.e., to become conscious of any thing, sentire (also with a following participle as supplement; used of both bodily and mental sensation; also of becoming conscious or aware of any thing; in which sense, Jv. sentire atque intelligere) (sensu) percipere (to comprehend or apprehend with one's senses): intelligere (to comprehend): alicui aliquâ re (to be affected by bodily or mental pain). To feel pain in some part of the body (e.g., in one's leg, &c.), sentire alicuius rei dolorem: dolore alicuius rei afflictu esse: dolet aliquod: to feel pain at or about any thing, dolere aliquod or ex aliquâ re (e.g., at any body's death, alicuius mortem, ex alicuius interitu): laborare aliquâ re (to suffer from any thing; e.g., alienis malis): acerbire aliquod (to endure with a keen sense of pain; e.g., the separation from any body, discidium): to feel any thing very keenly, magnam molestiam trahere ex aliquâ re; magnâ molestiâ affici ex aliquâ re (to be disagreeably affected by any thing); magnam capere or accipere dolorem ex aliquâ re (to suffer great mental pain); graviter or gravissime dolere aliquod (to be violently affected by any thing); acerbissime ferre aliquod (to endure with a bitter feeling): to feel the want of any thing very secretly, desiderio alicuius rei; magnâ molestiâ desiderio alicuius: to feel any thing very painfully, anxie ferre aliquod: to feel an affection for any body [vid. To Love]: to feel an inclination, compassion, attachment, &c.; vid. those substantives: to feel the beauties of any thing; e.g., of a speech,

orationis virtutes intelligere or introspectere: any thing is more easily felt than described, aliquid facilius intelligi quam explanari potest. || MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES (especially with adjectives): to feel hungry, esurire (vid. HUNGRY or HUNGER, s.): ~~to~~ not sentire famem [Liv., 22, 13], which is to experience a famine); to feel thirsty, sitire. I feel offended at any thing, offendit me aliquid: much offended, magnam injuriam mihi illatam esse puto. I feel dissatisfied with my condition, mea me fortuna ponit: he shall feel that there are vigilant consuls in the city, sentiet, in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes: to let any body feel one's anger, bilem effundere or stomachum erumpere in aliquem (by words); aliquis iratum me sentit (by deed): to feel confidence in one's self, sibi confidere [vid. CONFIDENCE, or TO CONFIDE]: to feel one's weakness or insufficiency, minimum in se esse arbitrari: to feel ill, minus commoda valetudine uti: I feel rather better, mihi meliuscule est; vires recepi; he shall feel it, hoc non impune fecerit (i.e., he shall not have done it with impunity; also hoc non impunum omitam): to feel for any body, misereri alicuius; miseret me alicuius; tenet me miserordia alicuius; parti molestia affici (Sulp. ap. Cic.): to feel vexed at any thing, aliquâ re molestiâ affici: to feel pleasure at or from any thing, voluptatem percipere ex re; pain, dolorem capere ex re; dolore affici, &c.: to feel angry, offendi; irâ incendi: to feel very angry, iracundiâ effertur or exardescere; stomachari; indignari: to feel angry with any body, alicui irasci, succensere; alicui esse inimicum (to be hostilely disposed toward him): to feel well, bonâ valetudine uti: to feel very well, optime valere or se habere: how do you feel? quomodo te habes? ut valet? I feel quite well, recte mihi est. I feel sorry, molestum est; doleo; ponit me alicuius rei. I feel sorry for any body; vid. "to feel for any body," above: do not feel anxious about it, mitte causas: noli laborare de eâ re: to feel dull, temporis or otii molestiam sentire; *tempus tarde labens moleste ferre; otio languescere: I feel glad that you are coming, gratus acceptusque mihi venis: I feel happy at any thing, hoc placet; hoc mihi commodum est: you ought to feel happy or pleased at it, *est or habes, quod hac re gaudeas: I feel very weak, vires me deficient; infirmus sum viribus: to feel too weak, parum habere virium. To feel one's way, ab eo pedibus prætentans iter, or (if by the wall) ab eo explorans manu parietes (both prætentare; after Tib., 2, 1, 78): baculo prætentare iter (of a blind man, Or., 10, 261). || To try, periclitari: tentare: experiri. SYN. ~~to~~ TO TRY.

FEELERS (of an insect), singular, corniculum (vid. Plin., 11, 28, 35): *antenna (technical term).

FEELING, } The sense of touch, FEEL, } tactus: sensus (the faculty of feeling and the sensation felt; also of mental sensations and feelings): iudicium (the faculty of forming a judgment of any thing; vid. Cic., Or., 8, 25; De Opt., gen., 4, 11): conscientia (consciousness, of any thing, alicuius rei; vid. Liv., 3, 4; cf. 3, 60): affectus (the permanent state of the mind, the sentiment). A refined feeling, iudicium elegans: iudicii elegantia (with reference to perceiving the nature of any thing with proper taste and discrimination): a correct and fine feeling, sincerum iudicium et elegans: iudicium intelligens or intelligentia (the correct feeling of a connoisseur). || In many cases, however, our notion of "feeling for any thing" must be conceived in Latin in a more concrete manner; e.g., natural feeling, natura, good natural feeling, natura bonitas (vid. Cic., Off., 1, 2, 5; si non interdum nature bonitas vincatur: tender, moral feeling, pudor; Cic., Fin., 3, 2, 9): human feeling, humanitas: moral feeling, verecundia, the feeling of joy or pleasure, letitia: a feeling for the beautiful, elegantia (good taste); venustas (rare that any body displays; vid. Plin., 35, 10, 36; No. 10, § 79; "sensus

pulchritudinis" or "pulchri" is barbarous): to entertain a feeling, sensu præditum esse; of any thing, sentire aliquid, aliquid rei sensu moveri: to have no feeling, sensu carere: nihil sentire: nullius rei sensu moveri: a sensu abesse or alium esse (properly); durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse: inhumanum esse ingenio (improperly): to be quite without feeling, tactu sensuque omni carere, also with the addition of sine quo nihil sentitur (properly); omnium humanitatem exuisse, abesse: obdurasse et omnem humanitatem exuisse: omnem humanitatis sensum amisisse (improperly): without feeling, sensus expertus; a sensu (a sensibus) alienatus; nihil sentiens (properly): durus: ferus: ferreus: inhumanus (improperly): to have no feeling of pain, carere omni sensu doloris: if the dead have any feeling, si quis est in morte sensus: the countenance reveals all the feelings of the mind, vultus sensus animi indicat: the natural feeling of mankind, communis sensus omnium: to touch any body's feelings, aliquid sensus indere (i. Virg.; i. e., to inspire affection): those are instinctive feelings, ea sunt communibus infixa sensibus (Cic.): all the good partook of this feeling, unus sensus fuit bonorum omnium (Cic.): any body's political feelings, aliquid sensus de republica: you will not find the same feeling among the better sort that existed when you left us, non offendens eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti (Cic.): to lose one's feeling, sensum amittere (properly); animus obdurescit, occalescit (improperly): to become hard-hearted: any thing produces or excites various feelings within me, varie afficior aliqua re: to judge of any thing not by rules, but by a certain natural feeling, non arte aliqua, sed naturali quodam sensu iudicare aliquid: to judge after one's own feelings, de suo sensu iudicare: according to the feelings of my heart, ex animi mei sensu (Cic., Rosc. Am., 44, extr.): to open all one's feelings to any body, aliquid sensus suos aperire (one's thoughts, Nep.): to confide or reveal to any body one's innermost feelings, aliquid intimos suos sensus detegere (one's sentiments, Sen. Ep., 96, 1): from a feeling of one's weakness, conscientia, quid abesset virum: want of feeling, torpor (properly); animus durus: ingenium inhumanum (improperly): the organs of feeling, sensus or tactus membra, orum (after Plin., 10, 70, 89): the impressions made by feeling, demissa per tactum or sensum (after Hor., A. P., 180).

FEELING, adj. || Of persons, humane: humanitatis plenus; multum humanitatis habens: humanitatis sensu præditus: mansuetus (kind, gentle; of men; then, also, of their hearts, &c.; opposed to ferus): mollis (opposed to durus, &c.); misericors (compassionate). || Of things, mansuetus (of the heart, &c.): mollis (opposed to durus; e. g., of a poem): animus movens or commovens (touching): misericordiam movens or commovens (exciting compassion): magna cum misericordia pronuntiatus. Vid. FEELINGLY.

FEELINGLY, magna cum misericordia (e. g., pronunciare; i. e., very pathetically, according to Herzig; but others explain it magna cum misericordia auditum Cæs., B. C., 2, 12, extr.): miserabiliter (e. g., miserabiliter scripta epistola; and tristia miserabiliter dicere, Quint., 2, 120). Sometimes expertus in me (te, se, &c.), as in "to speak feelingly," implying that one has had experience of the same thing one's self. To thank any body feelingly, animo commotiore gratias agere.

FEIGN, fingere: confingere (to compose or make up any thing that is not true); comminisci (to invent any thing that is not true): simulare, or assimulare, or, if an adjective follows as object, assimulare se; all either with accusative of the object, or with accusative and infinitive, or with quasi and subjunctive, as in the following examples (to pretend any thing to be, although it is not; e. g., Lib., 1, 9; dissimulare bring to conceal what really is). To feign that one is ill, dissimulare ægrum; assimulare se ægrum; simulare valetudi-

nem (to pretend to be ill, without being so in reality): to understand well the art of feigning, artificio simulationis eruditum esse: to feign to be learned, simulare se doctum esse; simulare doctrinam: to feign to be happy, assimulare se letum, or hilaritatem fingere: I will feign to be going out, simulabo or assimulabo, quasi exeam: I shall feign not to see them, and that they are not here, dissimulo, hos quasi non videri neque adesse hic.

FEIGNED, simulatus: fictus: confictus. JN. fictus et comminatus; comicus et fictus: falsus (false). To bring a feigned charge against any body, crimen aliquid fingere (Tac.): to get up a feigned charge, crimen confingere, componere. A feigned case, fictio (in rhetoric) (SYN. in TO FEIGN): feigned tears, lacrimæ confictæ: one little feigned tear, una falsa lacrimula.

FEIGNEDLY, simulate: simulatione: per simulationem: ficto. Vid., also, FALSELY.

FEIGNER, Vid. HYPOCRITE.

FEINT, || In fencing, captatio (e. g., Quint., 5, 13, 14, si geminata captatio (e. g., gladiatorum), ut bis cavere, bis repetere oportuerit): astus (the cunning resort to in making a cut or thrust; Liv., 28, 21, extr.): to make a feint, alludere: ostendere quam petere (Quint., 11, 1, 20); munitum proferre ad evocandum adversarii ictum (Quint., 5, 13, 4). || Deception, simulatio: astus (vid. above): strophæ (a cunning or deceitful pretext; vid. Plin. Ep., 1, 38, 6, Gierig); fabrica (a cunning trick; comically; e. g., fabricis et doctis dolis, Plaut.); fallacia (deceit in general). To make a feint, stropham invincere (Plin. Ep., &c.); fabricam fingere (comically); fallaciam intendere in aliquem; fallaciâ agredi aliquem (f).

FELICITATE, Vid. CONGRATULATE. FELICITATION, Vid. CONGRATULATION.

FELICITOUS, [Vid. HAPPY] beatus (παρρησιος): felix (ἄβιος, SYN. in HAPPY).

FELICITOUSLY, Vid. HAPPILY.

FELICITY, Vid. HAPPINESS.

FELINE, felinus (Cels., 5, 18, 15, but the reading doubtful [felineus, Serv.]: *feli similis).

FELL, adj. Vid. CRUEL.

FELL, s. Vid. HIDE.

FELL, v. || To throw or knock to the ground, sternere: prosternere: affligere: delicere: deturbare: evertere: subvertere. [SYN. in TO THROW DOWN.] || To hew or cut down, cedere (general term, to cut down, arbores, silvas, &c.; also an enemy); excidere (arborum); opposed to evellere; succidere (saepe through at the bottom, arbores): dolabris sternere (Curt.). To fell timber, materiam cedere: materiam (Cæs., B. G., 7, 73).

FELLER, lignator (the soldier who is sent out for the purpose of felling wood; qui ligna credit (a wood-cutter): "lignicida" was not usual according to Varr., L. L., 81, 33, § 62).

FELLMONGER, pello: pellionarius (Inscr.): his occupation, *ars pellionis.

FELLINESS, Vid. CRUELTY.

FELLOE, || curvatura rotæ (Ov., Met., FELL, s. 2, 108).

FELLOW, s. || A companion, vid. || Contemptuous expression for person, homo: homuncio. A silly or foolish fellow, mirum caput: a dapper little fellow, homo totus de capsula (Sen. Ep., 115, ii); our, "as if taken out of a bandbox." || Member of a learned institution, socius. I was lately elected a fellow of the (French) Academy, *nuper Academiæ literarum elegantiorum Parisiensis socius scriptus sum (Ruhnk.): to be elected a fellow of the (French) Institute, *sodalium Instituti regii Francici cooptari (Wytténb.): a fellow of the Academy of Inscriptions, *in sodalium Academiæ Inscriptionum ascisci (Wytténb.). || An equal, par (opposed to superior).

FELLOW, v. Vid. MATCH.

FELLOW-CHRISTIAN, *qui Christi legem (mecum) sequitur.

FELLOW-CITIZEN, civis (not conceivis: municeps (of a municipal town).

FELLOW-COMMONER, *convictor sociorum (who dines at the fellow's table).

FELLOW-CREATURE, *qui eadem lege mecum natus or creatus est; commonly, however, expressed by alter (singular), or alii (plural); or by homines (if "men" is expressed in the sentence). Men are born for the sake of their fellow-creatures, homines hominum causâ generati sunt (so homines plurimum hominibus et prosunt et obsunt, Cic.). To do nothing for the sake of a fellow-creature, nihil alterius causâ facere (Cic.).

FELLOW-FEELING, *sensus consociatus (properly): ægritudinis societas (participation in any body's grief): misericordia (sympathy with any body's misfortune).

FELLOW-HEIR, Vid. CO-HEIR.

FELLOW-LABORER, operis socius: collega (as colleague). Fellow-laborer in any thing, socius aliquid rei. || The barbarism "collaborator" is only allowable, if at all, as a title, though even in that case it is avoided by the better modern writers.

FELLOW-LODGER, contubernalis.

FELLOW-PASSENGER, Vid. FELLOW-TRAVELLER.

FELLOW-PRISONER, qui in eodem carcere inclusus est. One's fellow-prisoners, captivi alii (hence, one of my fellow-prisoners, *captivus alter).

FELLOW-RULER, imperii or regni socius: imperii collega (as colleague).

FELLOW-SERVANT, conservus (properly, of a fellow-slave). Feminine, conserva.

FELLOWSHIP, || Intercourse between comrades, contubernium: commilitium: sodalitas or sodalium: discipulatus. [SYN. in COMRADE. Vid., also, COMPANIONSHIP.] || Membership of a college, &c., by circumlocution. To get a fellowship, *socium (academiæ, collegii, &c.) ascribi (Ruhnk.), or cooptari (Wytténb.); *in sodalium (academiæ, collegii, &c.) ascisci (id.).

FELLOW-SOLDIER, pugna (pugnam) socius (after Tac., Ann., 14, 53, 2): commilito.

FELLOW-STUDENT, condiscipulus. To be any body's fellow-student, una cum aliquo literas discere or præceptorem audire. Feminine, condiscipula (Mart., 10, 35, 15).

FELLOW-SUBJECT, Vid. FELLOW-CITIZEN.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, adversarium rerum socius (Tac., Germ., 36, 2): cujuscomque fortunæ socius, socia (Tac., Ann., 3, 5, 1): laborum periculorumque socius, socia (vid. Cic., Fam., 13, 71, 2; Tac., Germ., 18, 7); also from context, socius (socia) comesque omni (vid. Hor., Od., 1, 7, 26): to make any body one's fellow-sufferer, aliquem in omne discrimen comitem trahere: to make one's self any body's fellow-sufferer, periculum vitæ suæ cum aliquo sociare.

FELLOW-TRAVELLER, socius or comes itineris: convector (who travels in the same vehicle or ship): navigationis socius (if at sea): || convenno, one whom we have met on our journey or on the road, a doubtful reading in Appul., Met., p. 109, 10, Elm.; instead of which ed. Oudend. has convectore. Feminine, itineris socia or comes: navigationis socia (if at sea).

FELLY, Vid. CRUELTY.

FELO-DE-SE, interemptor sui (Sen. Ep., 70, 12). Vid. SUICIDE.

FELON, Vid. CRIMINAL, s.

FELONIOUS, Vid. CRIMINAL, adj.

FELONIOUSLY, Vid. CRIMINALLY.

FELONY, Vid. CRIME.

FELT, coacta, orum (Cæs., B. G., 3, 44, Hrz.): vestis coacta (Plin., 8, 48, 73, § 192): things made of felt; e. g., cloths, &c., coactilia (Ulp., Dig., 4, 2, 26), or res ex coactis factæ (vid. Cæs., &c.): a cloth made of felt, tegumentum or opertorium ex coactis factum (vid. Cæs., B. G., 3, 44): a cap made of felt, pileus: a felt hat, causa (kavica): petasus (SYN. in HAT): a felt cloak, lacerna or pallium ex coactis factum (after Cæs., B. G., 3, 44): a shoe made of felt, udo (Ulp., Dig., 34, 2, 25, § 4): socks made of felt, socci ex coactis facti

(after Cass., B. G., 3, 41); boots, * ocreæ ex conatibus (ib.).

FELICITA, cecrûrus (αἰκίονος, a light vessel).

FEMALE, *s.*, femina (with reference to the sex; opposed to viri); mulier (as having reached a certain age). [Vid. WOMAN.] To disguise one's self as a female, or in female attire, muliebre vestem induere: to dress like a female, in muliebre modum oriri: like a female, in muliebre modum (e. g., dressed; vid. above).

FEMALE, *adj.*, muliebris (Cic.); femininus (Varr.); femineus (poetical, Quint.). The female of an animal is commonly translated by femina. A female snake, femina anguis. The female sex, sexus muliebris (sometimes femineus, Plin.).

FEMININE, muliebris; femininus; femineus. [Vid. FEMALE.] The feminine gender, sexus muliebris (Varr., though he has femininus, always uses muliebris in this sense); genus femininum (Arnob.). Delicate, tender, vir. Effeminate, muliebris (e. g., animus). Vid. EFFEMINATE.

FEN, palus, ūdis; plural, loca palustria or uliginosa [SYN. in FENNY, *n.*; ager palustris (swampy land).

FENCE, *s.*, sepes; sepimentum (general term); indāgo (a temporary fence round part of a forest); septum (the enclosure, but also the fence that encloses; in this sense usually, in Cicero always, plural: consēptum seems to mean the enclosure only); murus (wall); cohors or chors (for cattle; both stationary and movable fences, as well as the place enclosed by them); maceria (a wall made of clay or loam round a vineyard); tutela (general term for a protection or defence; used by Varr. of hedges, de septis.... dicam. Earum tutelarum, &c.): munimentum (that by which one defends one's self or a place). A natural fence, naturale sepimentum vivæ sepiæ, or viva sepiæ opite (of a hedge). To make fences, facere septa: to pull down fences, septa revellere (Cic.); by what fences shall we keep in such wild beasts as these? quibus septis tam immanes beluas continēbimus? to make a fence round any thing, seipere or consēpire aliquid; round a forest, silvā indagine cingere, munire: to make a fence all round, circumseipere; septo circumdare; cingere munimento septo: a place surrounded by a fence, or fences, sepium, consēptum, &c. [Vid. Fencing, vid.]

FENCE, TRANS. To enclose with a fence, seipere; consēpire aliquid (vid. in last article). To fence a space in with strong stakes, locum robustis stipitibus seipere (Inscr. Orell.). To guard, to fortify, vid.

FENCE, INTRANS. To use the sword, &c., armis uti. [Vid. for practice, batuere: to have learned to fence or fencing, armis uti didicisse: to fence well, armis optime uti.]

FENCER, *s.* in armorum arte versatus (skilled in the art of fencing): to be a good fencer, armis optime uti.

FENCING (as art; e. g., of a piece of land), septio (as action). [Vid. Fence, vid.]

FENCING (as art), ars gladii (vid. Sen. Ep., 7, 3); gladii artem (i. e., the skill of a fencer); ars gladiatoria (with reference to the gladiators): to be expert or skilled in the art of fencing, armis optime uti: rules laid down for the art of fencing, dictata et leges (Suet., Cas., 26; Juven., 11, 8): fencing exercise, armorum exercitium.

FENCING-MASTER, armorum doctor (of the soldiers); lanista (of the gladiators): batuendi magister (a teacher, &c.): to be a good fencing-master, armis optime uti.

FENCING-SCHOOL, palestra: ludus gladiatorius (for gladiators).

FEND, *s.* Ward off, vid. Disputare, vid.

FENDER, perhaps *clathri focacii (focacius or -tus, of or belonging to the earth, Isid., Orig.).

FENNEL, feniculum (*anethum feniculum, Linn.): pertaining to fennel, or of the nature of fennel, fenicularius.

FENNISH, paluster; poetically, palustrensis.

FENNY, dosus; uliginosus (the palus appears as a mass of water, made

thick with mud and bog-earth, in which a man may be drowned; uligo only as ground thoroughly soaked with water, in which he may sink down, D.): fennish land, ager palustris: fennish air, cōlum palustre: fennish country or regions, loca palustria or uliginosa, noun plural.

FEOD, Vid. FEE.

FEODAL, Vid. FEUDAL.

FEODARY, *clients or *clients fiduciarius: *beneficiarius: *vassallus: *feudatarius.

FEOFF, *s.*, pradium velut fiduciarium aliquid dare (after Liv., 32, 28, p. in.). Vid. also, FEE.

FEOFFEE, Vid. FEODARY.

FEOFFER, *patronus; dominus feudi (technical term).

FEOFFMENT, beneficium: *feudum (technical term): an estate held by feoffment (vid. FER): a field held by feoffment, ager velut fiduciarius (after Liv., 32, 28, p. in.); ager beneficiarius (after Sen. Ep., 90, 2).

FERACIOUS, Vid. FERTILE.

FERACITY, Vid. FERTILITY.

FERINE, Vid. CRUEL.

FERITY, Vid. CRUELTY.

FERMENT, *s.*, fermentari: fermentescere (general term): fervēre: effervesce (e. g., wine). To cause to ferment, sinere fermentari or fervēre: to make any thing ferment by any thing, fermentare aliquid re. [IMPROPR. Vid. "to be in a FERMENT."]

FERMENT, *s.*, fermentum (also, improperly, of a state of agitation, &c., Plant.). [IMPROPR. motus: impetus: fermentum: effervescentis alicujus rei astus (Gell.). To be in a ferment, in fermento esse; in fermento totum jacet alicuius (Plaut.); against any body, turgere alicui (ib.): to be in a state of ferment; moveri (e. g., the slaves are, &c., moveretur aliquot locis servitium); mentis habitu moveri (of the blood put into a state of ferment by mental excitement); effervesce (with or without stomach, iracundia, &c., a favorite word of Cicero's); astuare (Cic.): exastuare (f); turgere (e. g., Gallie, Tac.: negotia, Cic.): to be in a complete state of ferment, ardere (of a country; e. g., of the Gauls): the ferment of men's minds, tumor rerum (the ferment of men's minds threatening a revolution; vid. Cic., Att., 14, 5, 2): to subdue or quell such a ferment, mederi, with dativē.

FERMENTATION, fermentatio (late): fervor (of wine).

FERN, flex: ground covered with fern, filicium.

FERNY, filicatus (only improperly, having fern-leaves engraved, embossed, &c., upon it; e. g., lanceæ, Cic.). Ferny ground, filicium.

FEROCIOUS, Vid. FIERCE.

FEROCIOUSNESS, Vid. FIERCENESS.

FEROCITY, Vid. FIERCENESS.

FERRER, *s.*, viverra: *mustela furo (Linn.).

FERRER OUT, seiscitando elicere aliquid: percutando atque interrogando elicere aliquid: aliquid ex aliquo seiscitari or seiscitando elicere: expiscari aliquid (i. e., to fish it out of a person): rimari (to search, as it were, through every corner, cranny, &c., aliquid, or with deponent interrogative clause).

FERRUGINOUS, ferrugineus (e. g., taste): *ferri particulas continens (containing iron): fons ferruginei saporis (i. e., tasting of iron, Plin., 32, 2, 8): aque ferrate (containing iron, Sen., Quæst., 1, 3, 2, 1).

FERRULE, ferreus annulus.

FERRY, TRANS. *s.*, e. g., to ferry over, trajicere: transmittēre: transvehere: transportare. [INTRANS., transmittēre, or transire, or transvehere, or transgredi; vid. SYN. and phrases in to CROSS.]

FERRY, *s.*, Place where a passage-boat plies, locus, ubi scapha est ad trajiciendum comparata. [Vid. Ferry-boat, scapha major: ponto (Cas., B. C., 3, 29): ratis ad trajiciendum comparata (a raft for ferrying or crossing over).]

FERRYMAN, portitor (Sen., Benef., 6, 18, 1).

FERRY-MONEY, pretium vehendi (aft-

er Or., Fast., 2, 115): portorium (Appul., Met., 6, p. 180. Eimenh.).

FERTILE, fecundus (denotes the fruitfulness of a living and breeding being, opposed to effectus, cūctos): fertilis: ferax (denote the fruitfulness of inanimata and productive nature, and of the elements; opposed to sterilis; cūctos): fertilis, of the actual fruitfulness which has been produced by cultivation; ferax, of the mere capability which arises from the nature of the soil. Cicero uses fertilis, properly; ferax, figuratively: uber (fertilis) and ferax denote fruitfulness under the image of creative and productive power, as of the father and mother; uber, under the image of fostering and sustaining, as of the nurse, like cūctos; frugifer (denotes fertility under the image of a corn-field): fructuosus (under the image of a tree rich in fruit; cūctos, Dod.). JX. uber et fertilis; fecundus et uber. [IMPROPR. ferax: fecundus: uber. JX. uber et fecundus. A fertile genius, ingenium ferax or fecundum: a fertile imagination, ingenii ubertas: no branch of philosophy is more fertile than that which treats of the duties of man, nullus in philosophia locus est feracior neque uberior, quam de officiis.]

FERTILELY, fecunde: fecundius (Varr., fecundissime; Plin., fertiliter, fertilis).

FERTILENESS, } fertilitas: ubertas: FERTILITY, } fecunditas (this of the mind also) [SYN. in FERTILE]: feracitas only in Col.

FERTILIZE, feraciorem reddere: fecundum or fertiliter reddere: fecundare: fecunditatem dare alicui rei: ubere (all of land); also, lactificare (as, Linn., aqua lactificat terram, Cic.) and fermentare (of what lightens the soil, &c., Varr., Col.): lactificare (Plin.): gravidare (properly, to make or render pregnant, Aur. Vict. Ep., 29, 14; but used by Cic., N. D., 2, 33, in an improper sense of fertilizing the soil, terra gravidata seminibus): to fertilize the ground by any thing, aliquid re terris dare fecunditatem.

FERULE, *s.*, fēcula (Greek, γάρη, an umbelliferous plant (ferula, Linn.; especially communis). Plin. The twigs being used to punish slaves or boys with, it also stands for "cane" or "rod," as in English.

FERULE, *r.*, ferulā cadere (Hor.).

FERVENCY, fervor: ardor: impetus. Fervency in prayer, precum constantia (incessant or uninterrupted prayer; vid. Tac., Germ., 8, 7): fervency of love, ardor (sc. amoris, Tibull., 4, 12, 6), or ardentes amores (Cic., Fin., 2, 16, 52): with fervency, animo et voce (literally, with heart and mouth; e. g., to pray with fervency, precari ad deos; vid. Or., Pont., 2, 6, 17): ardent (glowingly, passionately, ardently; e. g., to love, aliquem diligere, Plin., Ep., 6, 4, 3): ferventer (e. g., loqui, Calp. ap. Cic.).

FERVENT, ardens: flagrans: fervidus: calidus. A fervent desire or longing, desiderium ardens, or (stronger) flagrans: fervent love, amor ardens (Cic.): to feel a fervent affection, amore ardere, flagrare: fervent prayers, preces ab intimo animo profectæ: preces impensissimæ (Suet.), with fervent prayers, prece magnâ, omnibus precibus: ardentes preces is without authority.

FERVENTLY, ardentem (Cic.): flagrantem (Tac.): calide (Plaut.). To love any body fervently, ardentissime aliquem diligere (Plin.).

FERVID, fervidus (e. g., fervidum et furiosum genus dicendi; fervida oratio): fervens (e. g., animus). Vid. FERVENT.

FERVIDLY, ardentem: flagrantem: ferventer (e. g., loqui, Calp. ap. Cic., Fam., 3, 2, 2).

FERVOR, Vid. FERVENCY.

FESTAL, Vid. FESTIVAL.

FESTER, suppurare (Intransitively). Any thing fester, pus exit, effluit, effunditur ex &c.

FESTERED, suppuratus (though the verb is, in the other forms, intransitive).

FESTINATION, Vid. HASTE.

FESTIVAL, *adj.*, festus: sollempnis (celebrated at certain times of the year, &c.): festus ac sollempnis. Festival attire, viri-

has eruitur diurnum sollemnium (of men); mundus mulieris, qui ad dies festos comparatur (of women): both Col., 12, 3, 1; a *festival garb or garment*, diurnum sollemnium vestis (after Col., 12, 3, 1); vestis seposita (i. e., the dress that is kept for particular occasions, Tibull., 2, 5, 8, Bach.); in a *festival garb*, candidæ vestis; illud (opposed to gratius: vid. Plant., Cas., 4, 1, 9; Hor., Sat., 2, 61, Heind.); *festiva toga feriatâ* (Plin., Ep., 7, 3, 2 = toga, quæ feriatur): *festival song*, carmen lætum: a *festival day*, vid. FESTIVAL, s.

FESTIVAL, s. || As a *single day*, dies festus; dies sollemnis: dies festus ac sollemnis (the anniversary of any thing, or a feast celebrated every year): sollemno (if attended by a sacrifice): dies feriatâs (opposed to dies profestus, Plin., 16, 8, 8, No. 1); festum is poetical only. || Without reference to its being confined to a single day, sollemnia ferie dies: festi (sollemnia, as far as they are solemn or regularly returning days; forie, so far as they are days of rest or recreation; festa, or, in prose, dies festi, so far as they are days of rejoicing, Diod.); hilaria, ium, plural (a feast in honor of Cybele): dies læti (joyful days, in general); epulæ, quæ fiunt ex lætitiâ (if the festival is attended by a banquet; vid. Liv., 22, 50, in.); that day was a national festival, lætissimus illo dies civitatî illuxit: to decree that the anniversary of a victory should be observed as a solemn festival, decernere, ut inter festos dies refratâr (dies), quo victoria patratâ sit (Tac., Ann., 13, 14, 4). || Avoid festivities, which is wrong, as well as the later sollemnitâs. Obs. For "the festival of such or such a god," the Romans had particular names, mostly in the neuter plural; as, Consualia, Pulilia, &c. A marriage festival, sollemnia nuptiarum (Suet., Tac.). To celebrate a festival, diem festum agere; during three days, per triduum.

FESTIVE, festivus: festus (improperly, Stat.): lætus (the proper word; cheerfully excited): hilarus: hilaris (cheerfully disposed; both of persons and the disposition of their mind; then of things, as day, &c.): festival attire or garb. Vid. FESTIVAL, adj.

FESTIVITY, || Festival, vid. || Joyousness, mirth, &c., vid. || Festivities in Cæro only of playful wit, &c.

FETCH, v., petere: afferre: apportare (general terms for carrying or bringing any thing to a place): adducere (to lead to any place): producere (to bring forth; e. g., testes): accersere: accire (to go and fetch): to summon any body or have any body summoned to a place; with this difference, that with accersere the person sent for actually makes his appearance, whereas accire leaves his coming uncertain; hence accersere ad aliquem, but not accire ad aliquem): advehere: subvehere: apportare (if by wagon or on ship-board). To fetch any body or to have any body fetched, aliquem accersi or accersiri iubere: to fetch a physician, medicum accersere; medicum ad ægrotum adducere: to fetch water, aquam e puteo trahere (from a well for domestic use); aquam petere: aquam ire (to fetch supplies of it for an army): to fetch wood, lignari: materiari: to fetch breath, spirare; spiritum ducere: to fetch a deep sigh, gemitum de iuno pectore ducere (l): fetch hima (i. e., bring him here), illum huc accersere (l); huc eorâ adducere illum: to fetch evidence from, &c., argumenta accersere a, &c.; argumenta promere ex, &c. (e. g., from passages, ex locis): to fetch any thing from far, or too far, aliquid longe petere or repetere; aliquid altius or paullo altius repetere: in order that the instances or examples may not appear too far-fetched, ne longius abeam: you need not fetch your proofs so far, non longe abieris (vid. Interpp. of Cic., Rosc. Am., 16, 47): a sentiment that is far-fetched, accersitum dictum: to fetch a good price, in pretio esse: to fetch no price at all, pretium non habere. || To fetch away, asportare (whether by carrying, or in a wagon, ship, &c.): avehere (either persons or things). || To fetch down. (a) Propriè, delatere: depromere (of inanimate objects); deducere (of animate ob-

jects). (3) Impropriè, = to humiliate, alieuius spiritus reprimere; frangere aliquem or alieuius audaciam; comprimere alieuius audaciam. JN. frangere aliquem et comminuere. || To fetch in, intro ferre or afferre: to fetch a person in, aliquem intro adducere: fetch him in to me, illum huc intro adducâs. || To fetch off, amovère: demovère: removère: auferre: avehere: abducere: deportare [Syn. in To REMOVE]. || To fetch out, efferre (by carrying): educere (by leading or drawing): elicere ex, &c. (by alluring inducements): depromere (to fetch or fetch out from; pecuniam ex arca, ex ærario). || To fetch over, traducere. || To fetch about: the wind has fetched about to the south, ventus se vertit in Africam.

FETCH, s. Vid. TRICK, s. FETID, male olens (general term, emitting a bad smell): fetidus (exhaling a very bad smell; e. g., of the breath or mouth, anima or os): putidus (that is in a state of putrefaction; e. g., ulcer, ulcus). To be fetid, male olère: fetère: putère.

FETIDNESS, odor malus; also, from context, odor only; e. g., odore præterite pistrinum nemo potest: fetor (arising from putrefaction; also, general term for bad smell, since odor, the proper word for stench, was expunged as too vulgar a term; vid. Diod., Syn., 3, p. 129).

FETLOCK (of horses), cirrus tibialis (Veget., 4, 1). Fetlock-joint, gamba (e. g., tollit alius crura, et inflectione gencilorum atque gambiarum mollior vehit, Veget., 1, 56).

FETTER, v., compedes indere alicui: pedicâ coartare (Appul.); pedicâ capere (equum, Liv.). To be fettered, compedi-bus astricturn esse: || Compede, preæ- and post-classical, Varr. ap. Non., Cat.; servi compediti. || Imperopriè, compede tenere aliquem; pedicis alicuius rei alligare aliquem (Appul.). Vid. To HAMPER.

FETTER, s., compes (shackle, for the lower part of the thigh, to prevent escape, mostly made of wood, but also of iron; trop. hic vinculum = means of coercion; vid. Cic., Tusc., 1, 31, 75, vincula et compedes corporis, i. e., the body holding the soul in fetters; and improperly, e. g., grâtiâ compede juvenem tenere): pedica (an iron for fettering the feet, e. g., of a slave, an ox, a horse on the pasture, &c.). To put any body in fetters, alicui compedes indere: the mind when freed from the fetters of the body, animus corpore solutus. If fetter = chain, vid.

FEUD, || Feod [vid. FEE]. || Deadly quarrel, &c., inimicitia, &c. Vid. QUARREL.

FEUDAL, in late forensic Latin, * feudalis: feudal estate, prædium velut fiduciarium datum (after Liv., 32, 28, p. in.): prædium beneficiarium (after Sen. Ep., 90, 2): feudal law, ea leges, quæ ad prædia beneficiaria pertinent; * jus feudale (technical term): feudal estate, or land possessed under feudal law, ager velut fiduciarius (after Liv., 32, 28, p. in.); ager beneficiarius (after Sen. Ep., 90, 2): feudal contract; vid. "letter of FEEFMENT" = feudal service, * officia beneficiaria or a cliente præstanda: the feudal lord, * patronus; * dominus feudi (technical term): feudal heir, * heres prædii velut fiduciarii; * heres prædii beneficiarii: feudal estate, emphyteusis (Cod. Just., 4, 66, 1; Justin. Inst., 3, 25, 3): feudal oath, * sacramentum, quod patrono dicitur.

FEVER, febris. Fevers, febrium valedudines (as a class of disorders, Plin.). A tertian, quartan fever, febris tertiana, quartana; mostly tertiana, quartana only; also, febris tertius (quartus) diebus decurrens (vid. Gell., 17, 12, in.); a hot, cold, slow, putrid fever, febris ardens, frigida, lenta (or tenui peste repens, Sen. Ep., 95; opposed to the febrium genus impetu sævienti-um), * putrida: to catch or take a fever, in febrim incidere; febrim manere; febris corripit: to have a fever, febrim habere, pati: affectum esse febrim (general term for having the disorder): febrile; æstu febrileque jactari (to be in a fever); febricitare (to be feverish, to have a fever); to have no fever, febris carere: to recover

from a quartan fever, quartanam passum convalescere, virosam integram recuperare (Gell.); the fever begins, febris accedit, incipit; increases, augeat, increscit; is diminished, levatur, conquiescit (Cels., 2, 8); decreases; returns, repetit; continues, continuat; leaves any body, decedit, ab aliquo discedit, desinit, finitur (Cels., 2, 8); not relinquere aliquem; aliquis febre (Cels.), or a fever (Plin.), levatur: to drive away a fever, cure a fever, febrim abigere, discutere: to bring back the fever febrim reducere: to cause a fever, febrim agere: when the fever is most violent, in ipso febris impetu: to return home with a fever, cum febris domum redire: to be ill, but without any fever, sine febris laborare. If the fever continues, si febris manet (Cels.): a slight fever, febricula.

FEVER, e. febrim afferre. FEVERISH, || febriliculus (Caull., 6, FEVEROUS, } 4; Gell., 20, 1, mor FEVER, } bus): a feverish attack, febricula: to have a feverish attack, in febriculum incidere. [Vid. FEVER]. || IMPROPR. Burning, vehement, ardens; fervens or fervidus; æstuosus. SYN. in HEAT.

FEW, pauci (ἀλγυα; opposed to comp-lures, with substantives in the plural; the singular, paucis, is foreign to standard prose): few people, pauci; very few, per-pauci; perquam pauci; paucissimi: not a few (i. e., persons), multi (many); plegie (a great many, a great number): few things, pauca (noun plural); in a few words, paucis verbis; also, paucis only; as few as possible, paucis minime multi. How few are there who...? quotusquisque est, qui, &c. (with subjunctive).

FEWNESS, paucitas; exiguitas. Freeness of friends, penuria amicorum. [Vid. also, WANT]. || Rarity, raritas (the rare existence or presence of any thing).

FIAT, vid. COMMAND. FIR, s. Vid. LIE, s. FIR, v. Vid. TO LIE. FIBBER, vid. LIAR.

FIBRE, fibra (in bodies and plante) pecten (the cross-fibres of trees): capillamentum (the fibres of the root collectively Plin.): filum prætenue (very fine thread of flax, wool, &c.; then of other things).

FIBROUS, fibratus.

FICKLE, inconstans; varius: mobilis: mutabilis: infidels: infirmus [vid CHANGEABLE]: incertus: instabilis.

FICKLELY, inconstanter.

FICKLENESS, inconstantia; varietas; infidelitas; levitas; mutabilitas mentis; mobilitas; infirmitas. [Syn. in INCON-STANCY.] JN. varietas atque infidelitas; levitas et infirmitas; inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis; mobilitas (properly, mobility of any thing round its centre, and then tropically used by Cic., De Divina, 2, 6, 15, and Plin., 37, 1, 2, for "fickleness of fortune," fortune): instabilitas (e. g., mentis, Plin., 24, 17, 102).

FICTIO, || Fictum, vid. || As act, fictio (Quint.): confictio (Cic.).

FICTITIOUS, fictus: confictus: commenticius (not fictitious). Fictitious gods, dii adumbrati; dii ficti et commenticij. A fictitious case, fictio (in rhetoric, Quint.).

FICTITIOUSLY, fecte (falsè).

FIDDLE, s., * violina (perhaps with the clause "que dicitur," for fides has too general a meaning); to play on the fiddle, * violina canere; well, scite.

FIDDLE, v., * violina canere. [Vid. FIDDLE, s.] || To trifle, nugari: nugas agere: delatari nugis (Cic.).

FIDDLE-FADDLE, s., nugas: gerre. A fiddle-faddle person, gerro iners (Ter.); nugar.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, v. Vid. To FIDDLE = trifle.

FIDDLER, * violinista (analogous to citharista, κithαριστής). Feminine, * violinista (analogous to citharistria, κithαριστρια).

FIDDLE-STICK, perhaps plectrum. || Interjection, instead of "nonsense" gerre! (Plaut.).

FIDDLE-STRING, chorda (χορδή), or pure Latin, fides (the single catgut string of a stringed instrument. Fides, however

the military movements, positions, &c., of an engagement; also, improperly, with words; conflictant, with any body, cum aliquo (e.g., cum adversa fortuna, Nep.); depugnare; decertare (= pugnare, certare, with the added notion of persistence till one party is defeated; depugnare also of gladiators; used also improperly, cum fame); arma ferre in or contra aliquam (to take up arms against him); contendere; certare; concertare; decertare (with reference to the contest, armis, proelio, acie); proelium or pugnam facere or edere (to fight a battle); luctari (as a wrestler; also, cum fluctibus; pugilare (to box). To fight a battle, proelium or pugnam facere or edere; proliari (general term); proelio decertare, or decernere, or dimicare; to fight for anything (e.g., for one's country, &c.), pugnare, dimicare, decernere pro re; with a sword, ferro decernere; to fight a duel, ex provocacione dimicare; to fight any body, manu conficere cum aliquo; to fight with fists, heels, teeth, &c., pugnis contendere; pugnare, calcibus, morsu certare; to fight about anything, pugnare, certare, contendere, dimicare, de re; he challenged their king to fight a duel with him, sibi regem eorum privatum hostem deposcit (Justin., 12, 8, 3); to fight against an opinion, sententiam impugnare; to fight against any body, pugnare in hostem (Lin.); adversus multitudinem (Sall.); to fight a battle with any body, pugnam committere cum aliquo. To fight one's way through the very midst of the enemy, per medios or per medium hostium aciem percurrere; to fight one's way to any body, ad aliquem erumpere; to fight one's way through a crowd, penetrare per densam turbam; to fight it out, armis decipere de re.

FIGHT, s. Vid. BATTLE, COMBAT.

FIGHTER. Vid. COMBATANT.

FIGHTING, dimicatio, &c. Sometimes pugna, bellum; but in the oblique cases mostly by gerund; used or accustomed to fighting, bello assuetus; fond of fighting, alacer ad pugnam; cupidus pugnam; cupidus pugnae; cupidus bellandi; certaminis avidus; some hard fighting, dies gravissimus (i. e., a day of hard fighting, Cels., B. G., 5, 43); there was a deal of hard fighting throughout the day, vgre is dies austerabatur; there was, &c., by our troops, hic dies nostris longe gravissimus fuit; there was some hard fighting going on, acriter pugnantur, magna vi certabatur; acriter or acerrime praebantur (ac. nostri et hostes).

FIGMENT, commentum; fabula commenticia. *Figmentum has no sufficient authority, Gell., Apul.*

FIG-PECKER, ficedula (*motacilla ficedula, Linn.).

FIG-TREE, Vid. FIG.

FIG-WORT, scrophularia (Linn.).

FIGURATE, figuratus. Vid. FIGURATIVE.

FIGURATIVELY, *figurata oratione.

FIGURATION, figuratio; formatio (as action): figura: forma: species (SYN. in FIGURE). JN. conformatio et figura.

FIGURATIVE, *imagine expressus: figuratus (e.g., oratio, verbum, Quint.); translatus (metaphorical; e.g., verbum; opposed to verbum proprium): mutatus (Cic., Or., 27, "a translatus distinguit mutata, ita ut illa ad metaphoram... hanc ad tropos pertineant," Ern., Lex. Rhet., p. 405) "a figurative expression, verborum immutatio (Cic., Brut., 17, 69): to use a word in a figurative sense, verbum assumere (Quint., 11, 1, 121).

FIGURATIVELY, per figuram: per translationem: figurata oratione; or after the Greek forms, tropice or metaphoric. Sometimes tecte (in an oblique or concealed manner) may serve. *Figurate late (Ascon.). To use a word figuratively, verbum assumere (Quint., 11, 1, 121).*

FIGURE, figura (general term for shape, with reference to its outline, *exipua*): forma (the form, with reference to internal properties with which it corresponds; to color and beauty as well as to outline, *popphi*): species (the external appearance, whether agreeing with the real nature of the thing itself or not, *idos*). JN. figura

et forma; forma species; forma figura; figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura or forma. *Geometrical figures, formae (not figure) geometricae (Cic., Rep., 1, 17): descriptiones (Cic., Tusc., 1, 17, 38). So in drawing, "figure" is forma, not figura. To describe geometrical figures, forma geometrica describere. The figure of a man, or the human figure, figura hominum; humana; humana species ac figura; humana forma. To cut a bad figure in any thing, *parum honeste sunt meae partes in aliqua re: he cut but an indifferent figure, *minus splendide se gessit. In rhetoric, forma: orationis lumen, or insigne, or ornamentum (Cicero uses these expressions; but figura, which afterward became a technical term, is to be preferred to them; Cicero himself prepared the way for its adoption; e.g., sententiae et carum forma, tanquam figura. De Opt. Gen. Orat., 5, 14): oratorical figures, orationis ornamenta; verborum exornationes (Auct. ad Herenn., 1, 16, "Metaphors," translatio, and "tropes," tropus, are distinguished from figura by Quint., 9, 1, 4).*

FIGURE, v. *To form into a determined shape, fingere: figurare: formare: formam alicujus rei facere: imaginem alicujus rei ducere; from any thing, ex re (to form an image out of any shop, less mass). [Vid. TO FORM.] JN. fingere et formare. To figure any thing, aliquid in formam alicujus rei redigere. [Vid., also, TO FORM.] *To depict, vid. TO REPRESENT, as a type, representare of figure or species alicujus rei (to have or bear the image or look of any thing): indicare: significare (to indicate, to signify). To diversify with figures, figuris ornare or variare (Quint.): distinguere (to ornament a surface by bright or other striking objects placed at intervals). JN. distinguere et ornare: ornare et distinguere. Figured goblets, calata pocula. To conceive a notion of any thing, or to represent to one's mind, cogitatione sibi fingere: animo sibi effingere: animo concipere: to figure any thing to one's self, proponere sibi ante oculos animumque.**

FILACEOUS, usque in fila attenuatus.

FILAMENT, filum praetenu (thin thread of flax or wool; then, by analogy, also of other things). But filamentum may be used as botanical technical term.

FILBERT, nux avellana, or avellana only: the tree or bush, corylus (*pauos), or pure Latin, nux avellana (Plin., 16, 30, 52): made of a filbert-tree, columbus: a filbert hedge, coryletum.

FILCH, elepere (implying contemptibility of the action; an obsolete word, which has, however, remained in use when joined with another verb: e.g., rapere et elepere; i. e., to rob and filch; vid. Cic., De Rep., 4, 5; Prud., Psychom., 562); from any body, aliquid aliquid: surripere alicui aliquid or aliquid ab aliquo (which is a less expressive and strong term, and may be used of any kind of theft, even if practiced as a mere joke; e.g., multa a Navio surripuisse): furto subducere. Vid. TO STEAL.

FILCHER. Vid. THIEF.

FILCHING. Vid. THEFT.

FILE, s. *A thread, aliquid: linum. [Vid. THREAD.] Papers filed on a string. (The Romans, for that purpose, used the "scapus" [a sort of rolling-pin] to collect or wrap papers round, which latter was called "volumen"). A file of troops, ordo. Rank and file, milites gregarii (but only in a depreciating sense; as milites aliae = "common soldiers" opposed to officers). List of soldiers, &c., index (general term for catalogue): numeri (of soldiers; for which matricula was used late in the time of the emperors, Torrent., Suet., Vesp., 6). A mechanical instrument, lima; to rub or smooth with a file, lima persequi: perpolire.*

FILE, v. *To put on a string, inserere lino (e.g., pearls, Tert., Hab. Mul., 9, "margaritas inserere lino"): resticulum or matriculas perserere per, &c. (to run a string through any thing, in order to suspend the object afterward by it; e.g., res-*

ticulas per ficos matulas perserere, l'arr., R. R., 1, 41, 5). *To file a bill in a court of justice [vid. "bring an Act into"], To rub down with a file [vid. FILE, substantive]. To file off, delinare (if with a file, lima): descolinare (if with a rasp, scolina); also lima polire, properly and improperly.*

FILE, v. INTRANS, perhaps in acie procedere.

FILIAL, pius erga parentes, &c. (with reference to behavior toward parents, relations, &c.; "erga parentes" &c., may also be left out, if it can be understood from the context); also circumlocution by gentine, liberorum; e.g., it is a filial duty, gentine liberorum: filial love or affection, pietas erga parentes, &c.; vid. the remark on "pius" to cherish with filial affection, perhaps aliquem pie or pietate colere (a father, a mother); aliquem patris (matris) loco colere (i. e., as a father or a mother).

FILIALLY, pie.

FILINGS, scobis elimata, delimita, also scobis only:amenta are what are shaven off. Brass filings, delimita aris scobis (Plin., 34, 2b); hence iron filings, *delimita ferri scobis, &c. Ivory filings, scobis eboris (Cels., 5, 5). (Priscian has scobis neuter, and in Celsus and Columella scrobis is found).

FILL, TRANS, complere (to fill completely; e.g., fossas sarmentis et virgultis; vascula; paginam; and figuratively, omnia terrore; aliquem gudio, bona spe, &c.; also to fill with the full complement; e.g., legiones: implere (to fill by something put into it; e.g., ollam, patram, grenium, &c.; also libros, volumina, and se sanguine, &c.): explere (to fill out, so that no vacuum is left inside, quasi rimas explere, mundum bonis omnibus, &c.): opplere (to fill any thing, of which it also covers the surface, nives omnia; Graecum haec opinio opplivit: replere (to fill again; e.g., exhaustas domos; also to fill full, campos strage hostium). All these, any thing with any thing, aliquid aliqua re, except that Livy has replere alicujus rei, and Cicero ollam denarium implere, and carcer mercedorum complere: facire (to stuff; e.g., a cushion, a pillow, &c., with roses): retercere (to cram full): cumulare (to heap), aliquid aliqua re. To be filled full of meat and drink, cibo et potione completum esse; epulis relectum esse: to fill one's self full with food, se ingurgitare cibis; of wine, vino se onerare: vino obrui or se obruere: to fill any thing; i. e., to pour liquid into a vessel, plene infundere (to fill to the brim): to fill a place with people, locum complere hominibus (a prison, carcerem); locum frequenter (to cause any place to be filled with people): to fill a page, paginam complere: Chrysippus has filled whole volumes on the subject, de quibus volumina impleta sunt a Chrysippo: what is this ravishing sound that fills my ears? qui complet aures meas tui dulcis sonus? (Cic., Samn. Scip., 5): to fill the earth with the glory of one's name, implere orbem terrarum nominis sui gloria. To occupy (an office, &c.), locum obtinere: to fill a priesthood, sacerdotio praeditum esse. To FILL OUT. To fill one's self out, complere se (cibo, &c.). To FILL UP, explere: implere (quite full to the brim): to fill up a ditch, fossam complere (e.g., sarmentis et virgultis), or implere (e.g., aggere, with rubbish); the gaps with stones, intervalla saxis effluere.

FILL, INTRANS, compleri: impleri: expleri: oppleri: repleri. [SYN. in FILL.] A ship fills with water, alveus navis haurit aquas (?); (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere (to be filling with water through the seams).

FILLET. *A tie for the forehead, fascia (general term): vitta (worn by priests and other sacred persons, more especially, however, by women): nimbus (worn by females, in order to make the forehead look smaller, Plaut., Pam., 1, 2, 135). Ornamented with a fillet, vittatus. Of a column, corona: *fillet*, fascia, Virg., 3, 3, is a division of the architrave.*

FILLIN, s., talistum (Suet., Tib., 68, in-)

FILLIP, r., *talistruum alicui infir-
gero.

FILLY, equula

FILM, cuticula: membranaula: pellicu-
la. SYN. in SKIN.

FILMY, membranaceus.

FILTER, colare: percolare (gen-
eral technical terms):

liquare (in order to make clear).

FILTER, s., colum.

FILTH, sordes (opposed to

FILTHINESS, } splendor; the result

of indigence, or niggariness and vulgar-
ity; e. g., of clothes dirty from long wear,

piros): squalor (opposed to nitor, through
want of civilized habits, and of delicacy of

feeling, &c.; e. g., uncombed hair, avx-
uós): pudor (opposed to munditia, through

neglect of the person; e. g., through pe-
diculos, termin, lich, &c., rivos): situs (op-
posed to usus; in consequence of long dis-
use; e. g., through mould, rust, &c., &yn):

lutum (mud or dirt of streets, roads, &c.;
i. e., earth and water): cœnum (mire, mud,
as defiling and disgusting): illuvies (heap-
ed up dirt, &c., that has gradually collect-
ed, and become a large offensive mass): per-
gumentum (offscourings, foul water, &c.).

Covered with filth, oblitus iuto, limo, cœno
no: obitus sordibus, squalore, pudore:
squalore sordibus: pudore horridus: to be
covered with filth, situ squalore.

FILTHILY, sordide, obscene. SYN.

in FILTHY.

FILTHY. Vid. DIRTY.

FILTRATION, percolatio (e. g., uti per-
colationem aque transmutari possint,
Virg., 8, 7).

FIN, pinna.

FINABLE. To be finable, multam com-
mittere: to become finable, multam com-
mittere.

FINAL, ultimus: extremus: novissi-
mus (SYN. in LAST): immutabilis (un-
changeable). A final edict, edictum per-
emptorium. In philosophical language,
*finem significans (☞ not finalis in any
sense). A final cause, ultima causa (the
most remote, but original and primary).

FINALLY, ad ultimum: ad extremum:
denique: postremo (in the enumeration
of several things; postremo only before
the very last; the other three before the last,
or last but one): novissime (in reference
to other preceding occurrences, Hirt., B. G.,
8, 48; Cic., Fam., 10, 24): quod superius:
quod reliquum est: quod restat: quod
extremum est (in introducing a conclusion,
&c., appended to several preceding
divisions of a discourse).

FINANCE. Of a private individ-
ual, res familiaris (i. e., property): vegeti-
gal, or in plural, vegetigalia (i. e., revenues):
finances that are in a bad state, res famili-
ares perturbatae: any body's finances are in
a bad state, communis est aliquid re famili-
ari. || Of a state or prince, vegetigalia
(revenue of the state): ærarium (the
treasury): fiscus (private treasury of a
prince, in the time of the emperors). To
regulate the finances, vegetigalia or rem
publicam ordinare (after Hor., Od., 2, 1,
10): things pertaining to the finances,
financial matters, res ad vegetigalia (or ad
ærarium) pertinentes; also respublica
(after the Greek πολίτεια, according to
Morgenstern, in Sebode's Archiv., 1829,
No. 17, p. 68; e. g., modica res publica
novis sumptibus atterebatur, Plin., Ep., 9,
33, 10): the science of finance, doctrina re-
rum ad vegetigalia pertinentium: the ad-
ministration of the finances, cura ærarii
(Suet., Oct., 36): minister of finance; i. e.,
our "first lord of the treasury," cui cura
ærarii tradita est (after Suet., Oct., 36).

FINANCIAL, ad vegetigalia or ad ærari-
um pertinens: the financial department,
cura ærarii.

FINANCIER. Vid. FINANCE.

FINCH, *fringilla (Linn.).

FIND. To discover, &c., invenire
(the proper word, of one who arrives at the
knowledge of what has hitherto been un-
known to him, especially if the thing is
found unintentionally and without effort,
ἀπίσκηκε; but observe, invenire, as the ge-
neric term, is used in all the meanings of
our "to find," e. g., scuto relato inventa
sunt in eo foramina cxx., Cæs., where, of

course, the effort of counting the holes was
made; so in constructions like "but few
men are found who," &c.): reperire (to
find after long seeking, with the accessory
notion of the relatively deep concealment of
what is found, ἀνεπίσκηκε): offendere (to
light upon any thing, to meet accidentally,
come, as it were, into contact with an event,
&c., with accessory notion of surprise, ei-
ther on the part of the subject that finds, or
on the part of the object found, ἐντυχάνει):
deprehendere in re (to find any
body engaged in any occupation, mostly of
a dishonest nature; it implies a design on
the part of the finder, and an unwilling-
ness on the part of the person found, ἐκ-
καταρβάνειν τινά τι; also with accusative
only, deprehendere venenum in manibus
alicujus, Cic., Muretus, &c., use, incor-
rectly, multi deprehensi sunt, &c., for re-
periti sunt): animadvertere (to perceive,
especially in others): I found it stated in
(the original) historians, that, &c., apud
auctores invenio, &c.; a very few discover-
ed some boats, and thus found a means
of escape, perpauci lintribus inventis sibi
salutem repererunt: to find words is an
easy matter to the innocent, verba reperire
innocenti facile: you will not find the same
feeling that you left here, non offendes
eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti
(Cic., Fam., 2, 1, 9): they found the temple
still unfinished, nondum perfectum
templum offenderunt. || To be found,
inveniri: reperiri: gigni (to be produced
somewhere, of natural products): to be
found abundantly, aliquā re aliquid abund-
ant (i. e., any thing abundantly), or reper-
tum est (any thing is quite full of any
thing; scætic is post-classical): instances
of refined and intellectual bantering are
found abundantly in the writings of the
Socratic school, ingenioso et facetio genere
jocandi philosophorum Socraticorum li-
beri referti sunt: only to be found in such
and such a person, in aliquo esse solo (i. e.,
to be inherent in that person only; e. g.,
Cic., Off., 3, 3, 13): there is no longer any
trace of it to be found, *ne vestigium quid-
dem reliquum est. || To receive, to ob-
tain, to meet with, invenire (ἐπιπύκειν,
vid. Ruhnk., Ter., Andr., 1, 1, 39): any
thing is very hard to find, aliquid difficilissi-
mè reperitur: to find audience or a hear-
ing, ab aliquo audiri; assistance, ab al-
iquo juvari, auxilio iuviri: to find compas-
sion, alicujus misericordiam commovere,
concitare: he found admirers, erant (non
dearant) qui eum admirarentur: to find
favor with any body, alicujus gratiam sibi
conciliare; inire gratiam ab aliquo, or
apud (ad) aliquem: to find one's death,
perire; in battle, pugnantem cadere, pro-
stantem occidere. || To feel, sentire.
To find pleasure, &c., in any thing, delectari,
oblectari aliquā re: to find it neces-
sary, opus esse arbitrari (☞ not neces-
sary, necessarium, &c., invenire). || To
comprehend, to see, videre, reperire
(to find by experience): invenire: intelli-
gere (to conceive, to see): cognoscere (af-
ter examination, to learn, to become ac-
quainted with a thing as it really is; e. g.,
I find it impossible, video, id fieri non pos-
se: you will find him an obliging person,
hominem officiosum cognoscere). || To
find a man in any thing (vid. "to provide
with"). || To FIND OUT, invenire: reperi-
re: deprehendere (the last, especially of
finding out something wrong, detecting, &c.,
deprehendere facinora oculis). To find out
where he is, invenire locum, ubi sit:
to find out (= invent) arts, artes invenire.
|| MISCELLANEOUS. To find any
body guilty (vid. GUILTY). To find fault
with any body, reprehendere aliquem in al-
iquo (to censure in general; opposed to
probare): vituperare, any body or any
thing, aliquem, or aliquid, or aliquem in
aliquā re (to censure as faulty; opposed to
laudare): desiderare or require in al-
iquo (to reproach; the latter in Cic., Mur.,
29, 61): to find fault with any thing, fasti-
dire in re, or with accusative and infinitive:
a person who is always finding fault, mor-
osus: difficult. JN. difficultis et morosus.

FINDER, inventor: reparator.

FINE. || Thin, subtilis (e. g., of things
woven; not coarse; opposed to crassus;

e. g., thread, leather, flour, juice, &c.: te-
nus (thin, not thick; opposed to crassus;
e. g., wool, needle, garment, &c.): extilis
(not strong, mostly with blame; indicating
insufficiency, especially of the voice; vid.
Quint., 11, 3, 15. || Pure, purus (e. g.,
gold, silver, sugar, &c.): obryzus (that
has been proved by fire, aurum, Vulg., 2
Chron., 3, 5; cf. Petron., 61, 6, Burmann.).

|| Of pleasing, striking exterior,
&c., bellus. A fine shape, forma liberalis.

|| Ironically used; bonus (properly
good, as it ought to be; but also ironically;
e. g., a fine general, indeed! bonus im-
perator! Vid. Heind., Hor., Sat., 2, 4, 1):
egregius: eximius (distinguished; e. g.,
action, face, smell, &c.): præclarus (grand,
magnificent; e. g., deed; also ironically;
e. g., a fine philosophy, forsooth! præclara
sapientia!). || Miscellaneous con-
structions: the fine arts, artes elegantes:
artes ingenue, liberales: those are
fine eords, but nothing else, verba isthæc
sunt a fine opportunity, occasio maxime
opportuna: a fine gentleman, homo ad
unguem factus (satirically, as Hor., Sat.,
1, 5, 32): homo omni vitia atque victu
exultans atque expolitus (with praise).

|| A cute, elegans (discerning acutely,
with respect to the taste in which that discern-
ment displays itself): subtilis (with refer-
ence to the acuteness of the mental faculties,
by which the object is clearly conceived and
distinguished from others): argutus (sharp,
subtle): perspicax (penetrating): sagax
(of fine smell; then also = seeing clearly):
a fine ear, aures elegantes, erudite, teretes:
a fine distinction, tenue discrimen.

|| Cunning, callidus: versutus. (Vid.
CUNNING.) || Splendid, magnificus
(whatever is imposing, or has an imposing
effect by its exterior; e. g., edifice, utensils,
&c.): splendidus (lordly). JN. splendi-
dus et magnificus: præclarus (distingui-
shed from the rest or all others of the kind).
JN. magnificus et præclarus. [Vid., also,
SPLENDID.] Very fine! belle! pulchre!

FINE, s., poena pecuniaria (general
term, Ulp., Dig., 3, 1, 1, § 6): damnus:
multa or multa (damnum, the fine, as so
much loss to him who pays it; multa, as
a compensation to the injured person, the
payment of which is justly inflicted on the
injuror): lis: lis estimata (the fine which
is imposed by the judge; vid. Herz., Cæs.,
B. G., 5, 1; Bremi, nem., Milt., 7, 6). The
being condemned to pay a fine, condemnatio
pecuniaria (Ulp., Dig., 42, 1, 6): pecunia
multaticia: argentum multaticium
(the money itself): to impose a fine on
any body, poenā pecuniaria (or multa et
poenā or pecuniā) multare aliquem: to
condemn any body to pay a fine, multam
alicui dicere (☞ multare irrogare is the
demand made by the accuser or tribune of
the people, that the accused person should
pay such or such a sum): to subject one's
self to a fine, multam committere: not to
be able to pay a fine, multam ferre non
posse. || Fine (= end). Vid. FINALLY.

FINE, r. || To impose a fine [vid.
FINE, multare]. || Refine, vid.

FINEDRAWN, consuetus: obscurus.

FINDER, puella or mulier, quæ
acu vitium querit (after Ter., Andr., 1,
1, 48; i. e., seamstress in general).

FINELY, pulchre: belle: eleganter
(beautifully, &c.): subtiliter: argute: cal-
lide: versute (cunningly, &c.): bene:
egregie: eximie: præclare (well, excel-
lently). To be finely painted, pulchre
pictum esse.

FINESS, subtilitas (finesness, delica-
cy; improperly, acuteness in thinking or
discerning): tenuitas (thinness, Cic., Tusc.,
1, 22, 50): præstantia (inherent excellence):
elegantia (in speaking, discerning, &c.,
inasmuch as it displays taste): argutus
(acuteness, subtilty; e. g., of a speech).

FINER, dator (* Pompon., Dig., 1, 2, 2,
§ 29).

FINERY, cultus justo mundior (Lir.,
8, 15): cultus speciosior quam pretiosior:
holiday fiery, ornatus dierum sollempni-
um.

FINESPIN. Vid. FINE.

FINESSE, calliditas: versutia. Vid.
CUNNING.

FINGER, digitus (also as measure; e. g.,

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your fingers long, broad, thick, quatuor digitis longus, latus, crassus: pollex (the thumb, also as measure). *The four fingers*: digitus a pollice proximus (Appule, 1, 1, 8, 105, 37); in rex digitus (Hor., Sat., 1, 1, 166; Phn., 1, 1, 105); *the middle finger*: digitus, digitus medius (Suet., Oct., 28, 2, 5); *the third finger*: digitus, digitus medius (Plin., 11, 43, 90); *the little finger*: digitus minimus (Mart., 2, 28, 2); *the fourth finger*: digitus infimus (Schol. Cic., Qu., Hor., Sat., 2, 8, 30; Pers., 2, 33); *digitus*: *the thumb* (Mart., 6, 70); *the third finger*: digitus medicus or medicinalis (Schol. Crug., &c.; Macrobb., Sat., 7, 13); *digitus minimus proximus* (Gell., 10, 10, according to which passage the ring was worn on that finger of the left hand, also Macrobb., p. 260); *digitus minimus vicinus* (Macrobb.), *the little finger*: digitus minimus (Hor., Sat., 1, 4, 14; Plin., 11, 43, 99; Gell., 10, 10); *digitus brevissimus* (Macrobb.): *a finger long or of the length of a finger*, longitudine digitali: *a finger in width*, digitalis; *latitude digitalis* or *unius digiti*: *half a finger wide*, semidigitalis: *a* or *one finger thick*, or of the thickness of a finger, crassitudine digitali: *to be of the width of ten fingers*, aliquid rei latitudine digitorum decem est: *of the thickness of two fingers*, crassitudine binum digitorum: *to put one's finger on a verse or a passage when one looks off the book*, * *versum digito premere*: *to put one's finger on one's lips*, digito suadere silentium (i.e., as a sign or signal that silence is required, as Or., Met., 9, 691); *to stretch out the middle finger*, digitum medium porrigere (†): *to lift one's finger* (in bidding or voting), digitum tollere: *to point to any thing*, *any body with one's finger*, digitum intendere ad aliquid or ad aliquem: *digito* (not *digitis*) *monstrare aliquid or aliquem*: *digitis* *monstrare aliquid or aliquem*, *digito* *demonstrare aliquid conspicuum*, *oculo facere* (in order to direct the eyes of people on any body, Suet., Oct., 45, extr.); *digito monstratur aliquid*, *to count any thing over*, or *to calculate on one's fingers*, in digitis decurrere; *digitis*, per digitos *numerare*; *digitis computare*, *to hane a thing at one's fingers' end*, in aliquid re versatum esse: *aliquid cognitum habere* (to be well versed in it); *regnare in aliquid re* (to be proficient in any thing; vid. Cic., Or., 27, 128); *memoriter pronunciare*, enumerare (to know by heart) *to have everything*, &c., nulla in re rudem esse: *to see the finger of God in any thing*, * *vinivus aliquid accidisse putare*: *don't choose to have any finger in it*, hanc rem non attigam: *in the shape of a finger*, in formam digiti reductus (after Col., 12, 15, extr.): *a small finger*, digitulus (†) *digitus minimus* means the little finger (of the hand); *finger-nail*, unguis: *the tip of the fingers*, digitus extremus: *to touch any thing with the tip of one's fingers*, digitis extremis attingere: *†* *digitus primores* and *digitis primus*, *finger*, stand for the first joint of the finger. To make a sign to any body with one's finger, per digitorum gestum significare aliquid (after Or., Trist., 5, 10, 36): *to speak with one's fingers*, digitis loqui (ib., 2, 453); in vicem sermonis digitis uti (after Asin., 30, 13): *the art of speaking with one's fingers*, digitorum signa, plural (Quint., 11, 3, 66): *digiti nostram voluntatem declarantes*: *to beat or keep time with one's fingers*, digitis vocem gubernare (after Petron., 127).

FINGER, *ui*, tangere, tentare, both with or without digitis: tactu explorare (both for the sake of investigating): attractare: contractare: porrectare, also with addition of manibus.

FINGER-POST, *pila itineris index.
 || IMPROPA. To serve as a finger-post, non
 ipsum ducem esse, sed communstrare
 viam, et, ut dici, solet, dicitum (ad fon-
 tes) intendere (the substantive with ad
 must be chosen according to the meaning,
 Cic., De Or., 1. 46. 203).

CLINICAL, putidus (affected, especially in speaking): quæsitus (not natural, but studied): ascitus (not natural, but borrowed from others): ineptus (not natural, but produced by constraint). Vid. AFFECTED.

FINICALLY (e. g., *to speak finically*),
inepte : putide : mollius (e. g., *incedere*).

FINICALNESS, affectatio (*the desire of saying or writing any thing conspicuously, or to render one's self conspicuous*; *Silver Age*; *vid. Bremi, Suet., Tib., 70*): ineptia (*in one's comportment*): *putida elegantia (*in writings*).

FINISH. TRANS. finire: terminare (denote the mere ending, without reference to how far the object of the action has been attained); finire, opposed to incipere; terminare, opposed to continuare); consummare: absolvere; perficere (denote the completing a work, the bringing it to a proper and satisfactory end); consummare, as the most general term, opposed to leaving it half finished; absolvere, opposed to inchoare, denotes a duty fulfilled, a difficult task ended, so that the person is now free; perficere, opposed to conari, refers to an object attained; to a task of one's own choice, which may now be considered perfectly accomplished, &c.): conficere (to finish any thing made up of several actions; e. g., bellum): finem aliquid rei afferre: aliquid ad finem adducere or perducere (to bring any thing to a conclusion); aliquid transigere (to conclude or settle some business); aliquid profligare (to dispatch it with a single stroke, as if were); efficere (to bring about, to effect, if the final object has been obtained; libri ad Varro-mum sunt effecti, Cic.); exsequi (to execute according to prescription, order; e. g., officium, alienum mandata); peragere (to carry through, if the business required constant activity to the end; e. g., fabulam, consulum): patrare (to present something as actually effected, completed, when the author and effect are clearly seen; e. g., eadem, bellum, incipit): perpetrare (to bring about completely, with reference to publicity; non creditur, nisi perpetrare, Tacitus, *l. c.*). || FINIRE. It is but seldom that the word *finire* occurs, and is then, except in the sense of putting a limit to any thing, defining any thing, as *finis finis*, late in epistolam concluding a war, bellum conficere, perficere or comprimere, but also finire. Again, finire can not well stand intransitively, or rather absolutely, without object expressed: to give any thing the finishing stroke, aliquid absolvere or perficere; perpolire atque conficere: extremum or summum maum imponere aliquid rei (*Virg., Æn.*, 7, 537; *Sen. Ep.*, 12, 4; *Quint. procem.*, 4). [Vid. to END, COMPLETE.] || Finished, absolutus: perfectus (absolutus is extensive, referring to the completeness of the work; perfectus, intensive, referring to its excellence). Vid. END, INTRANS.

FINISH, } absolutio : perfectio :
FINISHING, } absolutio perfectioque
(the highest degree of perfection).

FINITE, finitus: circumscriptus (limited); non æternus: interitus (not eternal or everlasting). Not finite, non finitus: interminatus.

FINITELESS, infinitus (*without limits*):
immensus (*immensurable*).

FIR, abies; abietis arbor: *firs*, abietis arbores: *the top or crown of a fir*, sapinus; *the lower part, fusterna: made of the fir-tree*, abiegnus: *a wood of fir-trees*, lucus abietis arboribus septus: *fir wood, or wood of the fir tree*, lignum abiegnum: *a forest of fir-trees*, *silva abietum: *the cone of the fir tribe*, nucamentum squamatum compactum: *also, abietis nucamentum* (Plin., 16, 10, 19).

FIRE, *q. To set fire to, ignem inferre, injicere or subjicere* (e. g., *indulbus*): *initium incendiū facere (to begin the burning of a town)*. * *lurara*. *To shoot off or at, &c. To fire a gun, * tormentum (-a) mittere, emittere (of artillery, &c.)*; * *tela mittere (not sclopetum explodere or dispendere)*. *To fire at any body, ictum sclopeti mittere in aliquem*; (*of several*) *tela conjicere in aliquem*; *at any thing, tormentum in aliquod adigere* (*Cæs., B. C. 3, 52*); *to expose men, &c., to be fired upon, eub lectum dūre* (*Tac., Ann., 13, 39*); *to stand to be fired upon, ad omnes expositum lectus stare*; *eub lectu esse* (*Sen., ad Marc., 9, 2 and 3*).

FIRE, s. || **PROPR.**, ignis (*any fire*, πῦρ, *as element, in the animal body, &c.*; also, *watch-fire, conflagration*): flamma (*any*

fire that itself, *flāma*; or blaze; *flāma* the flame itself, *flāma*; ardor (*glowing heat*, &c.); scintilla (*the sparks which break from a flint*, &c.); incendium (*conflagration*, *ruptura*). To catch fire, *ignem* (*flammam*) concipere; *ignem* comprehendere; scintillas excipere (*of tinder*; *vid. Plin.*, 36, 19, 30); *any thing that is easily set on fire*, concipiendo *igni aptus*; concipendis ignibus idoneus; easily, *ignis capacissimus* (*properly*); facilis ad exardescendum (*properly and tropically, to be easily made angry*); to strike fire (e. g., with a flint), *ignem elicere* e silice; *ignem silici excudere* (*with flint and steel*); lapidum tritu elicere *ignem* (*by the attrition of two stones*, *Greek ἵπυ τρυπία αὐρυπτεῖ*, *Cic.*, *N. D.*, 2, 9, extr.); to light the fire again, *ignem reficere*; to blow the fire, *ad motu folle ignem latu accendere* (*Cur.*, 4, 2, 13); to keep up the fire, or put fuel on the fire, *ignem alere*; *igni alimenta dare*; to set fire to *any thing*, *ignem admovere*, *adibere*, *subijcere* *alicui rei*; to set (*any thing*) on the fire, *ad ignem apponere* (*vid. Plaut.*, *Men.*, 2, 2, 55); to place or seat one's self by the fire, to warm one's self, *admotu ignis refovere artus*; to spit fire, *eructare flammam* (*Justin.*, 4, 1, 4); to be on fire, *ardere* (*to burn*); *flagrare* (*to be in a blaze*; *both with incendio*, if the object was set on fire); the sky seemed all on fire, *cœlum plurimo igne ardere visum est*; cœlum *omne* *flagrare videbatur*; every thing seemed on fire, or the whole seemed one (mass of) fire, *omnia velut continenti flammâ ardere visa*; to destroy with fire and sword, *ferro ignique* (*seldom igni ferroque*) *pervastare*; to be laid waste by fire and sword, *ferro ignique* or *flammâ ferroque* *assumi*; to make or light a fire (i. e., a watch-fire, &c.), *ignes facere* (e. g., in the camp; *in castris*, *Cic.*, *B. G.*, 6, 29); to call out "fire" *ignem conclamare* (*Sen.*, *De Irâ*, 3, 43, 3). A fire breaks out, *sua sponte incendium* *oritur*; a fire has broken out, *ignis coortus est*; incendium factum est (*if the fire was intentional*): a fire breaks out in several different quarters of the town at once, *cluribus simul locis et iis diversis ignes cooritur*; to be set on fire, *incendium facere*, *conflare*, *excitare*, *exsuscitare*; initium incendiî facere (*to be the first to set fire to a town*; *vid. Vell.*, 2, 74, 4); the fire was the work of an incendiary, *incendium humanâ fraude factum est*; to set fire to the buildings, *ignem inferre*, or *injicere*, or *subijcere* *adibus*; *ignem et materiam adibus subdere*; to take fire, to be consumed by it, *igni* or *flammis* *comprehendi*; *flammis corripi* (*to be reached by the fire*; *from the context, comprehend only*; *vid. Liv.*, 26, 27); *ignem* or *flammam* *concipere*; *ignem comprehendere* (*to take fire*); *ignis occupat aliquid* (*the fire makes itself way to any thing*; e. g., to a house); to be destroyed by fire, *deflagrare*, or *conflagrare* *flammis*, or *incendio* (*to be burned down*; with *incendio*, if the fire was intentional); *flammis assumi* (*to be destroyed by the flames*). To put a fire out, *ignem reprimere*; *flammam opprimere*; *incendium compescere* (*to check, to arrest it*); to put out a fire, *to quench it*, *extinguere*; *incendium* *augmentum* *decreascentia* (*the fire increases, incendium decreases*); *periculis* *decreascentia* (*the fire decreases, incendium decreases*); to escape the fire, *effugere ex incendio*; a small fire, *igniculus*. "The smell of fire, *iodus quidam* *nidor* *ex combustis* or *adustus robus* (*Liv.*, 38, 7); a slow fire, *lentus ignis*; to boil by or on a slow fire, *coquere* *lento igne*; also, *luciter* *decoquere*; *lento* *vapore* *decoquere* (*Plin.*, 24, 14, intr.); to keep or keep up a good fire, *luculentum camino uti* (*Cic.*); * *luculentio* *focuti*; a stream of fire, *ignium rivus* (*Plin.*, 2, 106, 110); the glow of fire, *flammam ardor* (*Lucr.*, 5, 1092); *flammæ fervidus ardor* (*ibid.*, 1098); a ball or globe of fire, *globus* (*in the skies*, *Cic.*, *De Div.*, 1, 43, 97, in which passage the "faces" are mentioned separately); a column of fire, *columna ignea* (*Ecl.*); damage sustained by fire, * *damnum incendio factum*, *ex incendio acceptum*; vomiting fire, *flammâs eructans* (*Justin.*, 4, 1, 4; compare *Plin.*, 34, 10, 22 and 2, 103, 106, extr.); igne

vermens (Sil. 17, 5, 98): *particles of fire, flame-semen* (Ov. Met., 15, 347): *a signal made by a fire, ignium significatio: to give or make a signal by fire, ignibus facere significationem* (e. g., of distress, *Cas. B. G.* 2, 33): as red as fire, *igneo colore*; *igneus* (of a fiery color in general); *flammeus*: *flammeolus* (glowing red); *rutilus* (red as a blaze): *to become as red as fire* (in one's face) [vid. *ROSEUS*]; **PROV.** To be between two fires, *lupum auribus tenere* (Suet., Tib., 25, *Brem*); *anceps malum urget* (Lies, 3, 28, 9): *a burned child dreads the fire, cum dolet, meminit* (Cic., *Mur.* 20, 42); * *infans igni tactus cavet ab igni*; **IMPROPR.** *Glow, ignis* (e. g., of the eyes): *ardor* (glow, the lightning of any thing; e. g., of the look, the eyes, oculorum, vultuum): *the fire of passions, of love, &c.*; *ardor*; *incendium* (also of passions, with the accessory notion of destruction, consuming passion. *Ignis, of the passion of love, is poetical only; of the passion of hatred, or other violent excitement, it may be used figuratively in prose; e. g., huic ordini novum ignem subijcere, Cic.*: *to be consumed by the fire of love, amoris flammâ confundere*; **Mental** *viciatit*, vis: *vigor* (freshness, vivacity) [vid. *VIGOR, ADORE*]; *the fire is gone, consedit ardor animi*: *to be without fire, tepere*; *languere*; *frigere* (of an orator, &c.): *the fire of youth, juvenilis ardor*; *ardor ætatis*: *natural fire and spirit, quædam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata: the fire of a poet, impetus divinus; calore poeticus* (H); *of an orator, vis, calor, oratoris dicentis; calor et vehementia; oratoris impetus; ardor dicendi* (Volley, &c.); *to be exposed to the fire, ad omnes expositum ictus stare*: *sub ictu esse* (Sen. ad *Marc.* 9, 2 and 3): *not to be exposed to the fire, extra teli jactum or conjunctum esse* (after *Curt.* 3, 20, 1, and *Petron.* 90); *extra teli jactum stare* (Curt., 5, 3, 17); *jacta teli procul abesse* (ib., 4, 3, 8): *to get or come into the fire, sub ictum dari* (Tac., *Ann.* 13, 33, 6); *ad teli conjunctum venire* (after *Lic.* 2, 31). To be between two fires, *anceps hostis* at a fronte et a tergo urgebat.

FIRE-ARMS, * *selopetum* (gun): * *bombarda* (blunderbuss).

FIRE-ASSURANCE, publicum periculum, quod est a vi flame in his, quæ ab igni non tuta sunt (after *Lic.* 25, 3).

FIRE-BALL, globus (De *Dis.* 1, 43, 97).

FIRE-BRAND, titio (from *tiñō*), the fire-brand on the hearth: *torris* (from *torreo*): also, a burning piece of wood on the hearth, but especially of a funeral-pile or altar, where it served for burning the corpses, or whatever was offered as a sacrifice: *titio ardens*: *torris vivus* (when blazing): *titio and torris extinctus* (when glimmering only, not blazing). **AN incendiary**, incendiarius (properly): *fax alieus incendii*: *qui initium alieus incendii fecit* (both improperly); *the latter, Vell.* 2, 74, 4).

FIRE-BRIGADE, excubias nocturnas vigilesque adversus incendia instituti (after *Suet.*, Oct., 30). *Augustus introduced a fire-brigade, Augustus adversus incendia excubias nocturnas vigilesque commentus est* (ib.): *he removed single cohorts to Puteoli and Ostia, to serve as a fire-brigade. Puteoli et Ostie singulas cohortes ad arrendos incendiiorum casus collocavit* (Suet., *Claud.* 25): *a superintendent of the fire-brigade, præfectus vigiliæ* (properly): *the head of the night-watch or patrol, who was at the same time the chief of the fire-brigade*.

FIRE-BUCKET, hama (according to *Salmasius*, in the shape of a boat; vid. *Plin.* Ep., 10, 35 [42], 2); * *siphonium receptaculum* (the place where the engines are kept; i. e., the station of the fire-buckets).

FIRE-ENGINE, siphio (vid. *Plin.* Ep., 10, 35 [42], 2). **THE various machines or instruments used by the ancients at a fire were the following:** the siphio, as above; the hama (fire-bucket); the hamus (fire-hook); the dolabra (pike); cento (rage); the scalæ (ladder); scopæ (broom); besides this, acetum (vinegar, to soak the rags in). The engines, or instruments in general for the above purpose, instrumen-

ta ad incendia compescenda, *Plin.* Ep., 10, 35 [42], 2): *subsidia reprimenda ignibus* (according to *Tac.*, *Ann.* 15, 43, 4).

FIRE-LOCK. Vid. **FIRE-ARMS**.

FIREMAN, * *siphonium magister* (i. e., the first man of the engine). Vid., also, **FIRE-BRIGADE**.

FIRE-PAN, focus (for keeping dishes warm): *pularius* (cf. *Pallad.* 7, 2): *thuribulum* (for burning incense): **batillum** is = coal- or fire-shovel, which was sometimes also used instead of a **FIRE-PAN**. **On the lock of a gun, *receptaculum pulveris pyrii**.

FIRE-PROOF, ignibus impervius (e. g., stone, *Tac.*, *Ann.* 15, 43, 3): *ignibus incorruptus* (indestructible by fire; e. g., walls, *Plin.*, 35, 13, 45): *minime ignem sentiens*: *quod ab igni non leditur*: *ab igni tutus* (that can not be injured by fire; e. g., stones, wood, &c., *Plin.*, 37, 7, 25; *Virg.* 2, 9, 16, and 2, 7, 2): *they (i. e., stones) are fire-proof, neque tactus ignis potest nocere* (Virg., 2, 7, 3).

FIRE-SHIP, navis preparata ad incendium (Ces., *B. G.* 3, 101): *navis bitumini et sulphure illita* (Curt., 4, 3, 2): *to send out fire-ships against the fleet of Pompeianus, naves completas tædâ et pice et stupâ reliquique rebus, quæ sunt ad incendia, in Pompeianam classem immittere* (Ces., *B. G.* 3, 101).

FIRE-SHOVEL, batillum. Vid. the remark in **COAL-PAN**.

FIRE-SIDE, focus: *our fireside, focus patris*: *domus patria* (speaking of one's country): *to return to one's own fireside, focus suum or larem suum repetere*: *ad larem suum redire* (since the lar, or household, stood by the fireside): *there is nothing like one's own fireside, *toci proprii fumus alieno igne luculentior*: *a small fireside, focus*: *to fight for one's own fireside, pro aris et focis pugnare*; *pro tectis mœnibusque domesticare*.

FIRE-STONE, pyrites, a particular sort of which was called lapis vivus, used for striking a light (vid. *Plin.*, 36, 19, 30; *Gratt.* *Cyneg.*, 404).

FIRE-TONGS, forpex (Cato, *R. R.* 10, 3; *Suet.*, Oct., 75).

FIRE-WOOD, lignum: *ligna* orum (opposed to materia or materies; i. e., timber): *cremia*, orum (dry sticks, *Col.* 12, 19, 3; *Plin.*, 12, 19, 42): *ignitaria*, orum (wood, used to light a fire with): *ignis alimentum* (to keep up the fire with).

FIRE-WORK, * *ignes artificiosi*;

FIRE-WORKS, * *ignes festi*: *to set off fire-works, ignes festos succendere* (after *Stat.*, *Silv.* 4, 13, 37). *A maker of fire-works, *pyrotechnus*: *the art of making fire-works, *ars pyrobolatoria*.

FIRE-WORSHIPPER, e. g., to be a fire-worshipper, * *ignem pro Deo venerari*: *they are mostly (or most of them are) fire-worshippers, in superstitionibus atque curâ deorum præcipue igni veneratio est* (after *Justin.*, 41, 3, 6).

FIRING. Vid. **FIRE-WOOD**.

FIRKIN, dolobum.

FIRM, adj., firmus (that will resist external impressions, dissolution, destruction, &c.; hence, also, "steadfast" opposed to labilis, vacillans, and for want of a suitable adjective, to imbecillus): *stabilis* (that can stand firm, or upon which one may stand firm). **JX.** *stabilis et firmus*: *firmus stabilisque*: *constans* (retaining the same, not changeable; like the course of the heavenly bodies, &c.). All three, also, tropical for invariable, steadfast): *offirmatus* (improperly; obstinate, inflexible): *solidus* (solid, &c.): *properly*; e. g., corpora, terra): *duraturus* (likely to last; of bodily things only). *To stand firm, *immotus stare*; or *stare only*; *opposed to cadere or corruere*: *firm, courage, animus firmus*: *to be firm, stare animo* (of one person); *stare animis* (of several): *to remain firm, stare* (in) *aliquâ re* (e. g., in one's opinion, in sententiâ): *de gradu non deici* (not to be confounded, lose one's presence of mind, &c., &c.); *in any thing, perseverare in re*; *firm and lasting friendship, amicitia firma et perpetua*: *a firm friend, amicus firmus, stabilis, constans, certus*: *firmus amicus ac fidelis* (Cic.): *to use firm language, oratione uti stabilis ac non mutata*:

firm allies, socii fideles (Cic.); *socii boni ac fideles, or boni fideles* (both *Lic.*): *a firm hand, manus strenua or stabilis* (steady, *Cels.*; *non manus firma*). **TERRA** *firmâ should be terra condens*. *With a firm, unshaken mind, stabilis et firmo animo*: *a firm mind animus obstinatus*: *a man of firm principle, homo constans*: *a firm resolution, consilium certum*: *to have a firm conviction of any thing, de aliquâ re sibi persuasisse*.

FIRM, r. Vid. **CONFIRM, to FIX**.

FIRMAMENT, cœlum (poetical); *cœli palatium*, *Enn.* in *Cic.*, *N. D.* 2, 18, 49): *firmamentum* (in this meaning, is *collocastical* only).

FIRMAMENTAL, cœlestis.

FIRMLY. **PROPR.** *firme*: *firmiter*: *solide*. **With constancy, stabilis et firmo animo: *constanter* (e. g., *dolorem ferre*): *æquo animo* (e. g., *dolorem ferre*): *firme* (stiffly); e. g., *firmissime asseverare*. *I am firmly convinced, persuasissimum mihi est*: *to be firmly convinced of any thing, sibi persuasisse de re*: *to meet death firmly, fidentis animo ad mortem pergere*: *promte necem subire* (of a violent death; vid. *Tac.*, *Ann.* 16, 10, 1); *irrevocabili constantiâ ad mortem decurrere* (of a suicide, *Plin.* Ep., 3, 7, *init.*).**

FIRMNESS, *firmitas* (as visible quality; e. g., of a body, &c.); *then, improperly, of character, that makes it apt to resist temptation*: *firmitudo* (as an innate and abiding quality; then, improperly, of mental firmness; e. g., *firmitudo gravitasque animi*): *soliditas* (solidity, durability, e. g., of a wall): *stabilitas* (stability, of whatever stands fast and firm): *animi firmitudo* (Cic., *Ces.*, *Tac.*); *animi fortitudo*: *animus certus or confirmatus* (*resoluteness, mental firmness*): *constantia* (improperly; consistency in one's conduct, constancy): *perseverantia* (improperly); *the firmness displayed by him who does not allow himself to be deterred from his resolutions*. *A noble firmness, libera contumacia* (i. e., noble defiance, *Cic.*, *Tusc.* 1, 23, 71): *to show a noble firmness, liberam contumaciam adhibere* (ibid.): *an inflexible firmness, irrevocabili constantiâ* (*Plin.* Ep., 3, 7, 2): *to proceed in any thing with firmness, constantiam adhibere alie rei*: *to display great firmness in any thing, fortissimum esse in re* (e. g., in causa cœlesti, of an advocate): *you must retain your firmness, or show your firmness, retinenda est vobis constantia*: *with firmness, vid. FIRMLY*.

FIRST, adj., primus (so far as, in space or time, he makes his appearance first, and others follow him): *principes* (so far as he acts first, and others follow his example): *summus*: *maximus*: *præcipuus* (after *Augustus*, *principis*: *except in "first causes," causæ principales*: *opposed to secondary causes*): *primarius* (first in rank, dignity, or value). *The first men in the state* (vid. "**CHIEF** men"). *The first point, caput alieus rei*: *summa alieus rei*: *cardo alieus rei* (on which all turns, *Virg.* and *Quint.*): *momentum* (hæc, the critical, decisive point). *It was even his first care, ei semper maxima or antiquissima cura fuit*: *to make any thing one's first object, omne studium in aliâ re ponere*. *This is the first point, hoc caput est*: *hoc maximum or primum est*. *To fall in love at first sight, devenire or incidere in amorem uno aspectu* (Auct., ad *Her.* 2, 20, 33). *Nobody can fall in love at first sight, nemo potest uno aspectu neque præteritis in amorem devenire* (ib.). For "*in the first place*," *vid. FIRST*, adv. **THE** three first times, *primi* (e. g., *tribus primis diebus*, *Ces.*, *B. C.* 1, 18, which may help to banish the foolish notion that accuracy requires us to say "the first three"). *He considered that the first thing was, &c., nihil prius faciendum putavit*. **THE** *Latins regarded as an opposition the closer definition, which, in English, is expressed by a relative proposition, or by an infinitive. I was the first who did it, or the first to do it, primus feci*. *If only two are spoken of, the first is prior; opposed to the second, posterior*; or, if there be a reference to two subjects already named, *ille* (the second being expressed by

hie). If *first* = earliest, ultimus is used; ab ultimo origine. The *first* (= next) after any body, proximus. The first thing = the most important thing, summum or caput is used; e. g., the first step toward a happy life is, caput est ad bene vivendum: he considered that the first thing should be, nihil prius faciendum putavit. To be the first in any thing, initium alicuius rei facere, capere, ducere (to do it first, to make a beginning); principium esse in rei; optimum, principissimum esse in aliquo genere; alicuius rei principatum obtinere (to be the most excellent): let us be neither first nor last, nec duces sinus, nec agmen claudamus: each wishing to be the first (on the road), quum sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret: to be the first of his class, classem ducere (Quint., 1, 2, 28): to be the first after the king, secundum imperii gradum tenere: I am the first (to get up) in the morning, and the last at night (in going to bed), primus cubitu surgo, postremus cubitum eo.

FIRST, adv. || At first, primo (the general distinction between primo and primum is, that primo relates to time, primum to the order of occurrence; so that primo = "at first," implying that a change took place afterward; primum = "first," when followed by what was done afterward, in the second, third, last place, &c. Though this distinction is not universal, it should be observed by Latin writers, with this exception, according to Zumpt and Hand, vol. iv., p. 558 [against Haase], that when deinde or postea follows, Cicero usually places primum for "at first": principio (at the beginning, originally; jus augurum divinationis opinione principio constitutum est; postea, &c., Cic.); initio (at the outset; redeo ad illud quod initio scripsi); || *Postea* primum may be followed by post, postea, deinde, inde, deinde, tum, postremo, ad extremum, tandem, mox, nunc, jam (Hand, iv., p. 558; Curtius has primo—sed jam). || Before all others, primum (adjectively, like first; opposed to postremus): prior (adjectively, the first or foremost of two; opposed to posterior): in primis (before all others, first).

|| It would be incorrect, in this sense, to say primo: he must get up first, and go to bed last, primus cubitu surgat, postremo cubitum eat: whichever party first occupied this pass would have no trouble in keeping off the enemy, qui prior has angustias occupaverit, ab hoc hostem prohiberi nihil esse negotii: he first, or first of all, put Adherbal to death, then the rest, in primis Adherbalem necat, dein omnes. IN NUMERATIONS: primum. First... then (or secondly, &c.), primum—iterum or secundo—tertium (Cic.), tertio (Varr., R. R., 3, 17, 2). The other forms of compound enumerations are thus given by Hand:

(A) THREE MEMBERS. (1) CICERONIAN (including his correspondents, &c.). Primum—deinde—novissime (Planc.). Primum—post—tum. Primum—deinde—tum. Primum—deinde—deinde. Primum—deinde—postea. Primum—deinceps—deinceps. Primum—tum—denique. Primum—tum—post. Primum—tum—deinde. Primum—deinde—ad extremum. (2) NON-CICERONIAN. Primum—deinde—mox (Plin.). Primum—deinde—postremo (Liv., Tac.). Primum—deinde—ad postremum (Liv.). Primum—deinde—ad ultimum (Curt.).

(B) FOUR MEMBERS. (1) CICERONIAN. Primum—deinde—tum—postremo. Primum—deinde—deinde—postremo. Primum—deinde—deinde—postea. Primum—deinde—præterea—denique. Primum—deinde—præterea—postremo. Primum—deinde—tum—post. Primum—deinde—deinde—deinde. Primum—tum—deinde—postremo. Primum—secundo loco—deinde—tum etiam. (2) NON-CICERONIAN. Primum—deinde—mox—tum (Col.). Primum—deinde—tum—postea (Cels.). Primum—mox—deinde—postremo (Plin.).

(C) FIVE MEMBERS. (1) CICERONIAN. Primum—deinde—tum etiam—accedit—postremo. Primum—deinde—tum—post—ad extremum. Primum—deinceps—

deinceps—deinde—tum. (2) NON-CICERONIAN. Primum—deinde—post—deinde—postremo (Liv.).

(D) FOR MORE THAN FIVE MEMBERS. For six; vid. Cic., De Fin., 5, 23, 63; Tusc., 1, 28, 68; De Inv., 3, 50, 150; 1, 28, 43; 2, 13, 43. For eight, Col., 12, 3, 1. For nine, Cic., De Inv., 2, 27, 70.

Now first, now for the first time, nunc primum. Then first, tum primum (Liv., 9, 63). First of all, omnium primum. In the first place, as in duty bound, I congratulate you, primum tibi, ut debeco, gratulor.

FIRST-BEGOTTEN, (of two) natu major: (of several) natu maximus: || primogenitus and primum genitus do not belong to classic prose.

FIRST-BORN, vetustissimus liberorum (Tac., Ann., 2, 2, 1): stirpis maximus (the eldest of the family or stem).

*FIRST-FRUIT*s, primitiæ frugum: (improperly) primitia.

FIRSTLINGS, primitiæ: *primum quidque.

FISC, fiscus.

FISCAL, fiscalis (Suet., Dom., 9).

FISH, e., piscari (if with a rod and line, hamo); also, pisces capere (if with a hook, hamo). || *Fig.* To fish for compliments, laudem venari (Auct. ad Her., 4, 3, 5).

To fish out anything, expiscari aliquid; from any body, ab aliquo. To fish in troubled waters (Pron.), ex alienis incommodis sua commodata comparare (after Ter., And., 4, 1, 3), or ex alienis incommodis suam petere occasionem (after Liv., 4, 58).

FISH, s., pisces (also collectively, as in English; e. g., pisce viventes, Plin.); sea-fish, piscia maritimus: river-fish, or fresh-water fish, piscis fluvialilis: a common fish, plebeius cœnis piscis: a small fish, pisciculus: very small fish, minuti pisciculi: full of fish, plenus piscium (Cic.; Varr., 4, 53, 118); poetically, piscosus, pisculentus: like a fish, *pisci similis. To catch fish, pisces capere. To angle for fish, pisces hamo capere. Salt fish, salisamenta, plural. He always sent to Puteoli to buy fish for the table, semper in cœnam piscis Puteolos mittere entum solebat (Varr., R. R., 2, 17, 6). || *The Fish* (a constellation) Pisces.

FISH-BLADDER, vesica piscis.

FISH-BONE, spina piscis (Cic. ap. Quint., 8, 3, 66): to take out the fish-bones, pisces exossare (culinary term).

FISHER. Vid. FISHERMAN.

FISH-HOOK, hamus: hamulus piscarium (Plaut.). A baited fish-hook, illitus cibo or elibus hamus (Plin.; but improperly).

FISH-MARKET, forum piscarium or piscatorium.

FISHMONGER, qui pisces vendit or venditat (general term; after Gell., 15, 20; or Val. Max., 3, 4, extr. 2): cetarius (who deals in large sea-fish): salsamentarius (who deals in salt fish). To be a fishmonger, pisces vendere or venditare.

FISH-PICKLE, salsamentum: muria (salt-water to preserve fish in; vid. commentators on Hor., Sat., 2, 4, 64): garum (prepared with salt-water from the roe, &c., of the garus, scomber, &c.): eliquamen salsamentorum (according to Col., 9, 14, 3).

FISH-POND, piscina (general term): piscium custodia (a reservoir in which to keep fish ready for dressing when wanted): piscium vivarium (a reservoir in which fishes were kept, either for pleasure or to breed): piscina dulcis (of fresh water): piscina salsa, or amara, or maritima (if near the sea): cetarium: ceteria (if the pond was in junction or connection with the sea, whence the fishes entered into it, and were thus caught): piscina loculata (a fish-pond with compartments in it for the different sorts of fish). To make a fish-pond, piscinam adificare: to take a fish out of the fish-pond, piscem de piscinâ exceptare.

FISH-SAUCE, jus (general term).

FISH-SCALE, squama piscis.

FISH-SOUP, garum (made of the intestines of the most delicate fish, prepared with sea-water, a less delicious kind of which was the "altec" or alex).

FISH-WIFE, quæ pisces vendit or vel-

latur (after Gell., 15, 20; or Val. Max., 3, 4, extr. 2).

FISHERMAN, piscator. To be a fisherman by profession or trade, piscatorio artificio quæstum facere (Lact., 5, 2, extr.). A fisherman's hut, *domus or casa piscatoria.

FISHERY, piscatus: piscatio (the occupation, Plin., 6, 22, 24; 8, 16, 17): whale-fishery, *captura balænarum: pearl-fishery, *margaritarum conquisitio: to be engaged in the pearl-fishery, *margaritas conquire (Cic.) but margaritas urinari is without sense, and has probably arisen from some misinterpretation of the passage in Plin., 9, 35, 55, extr., "has margaritas urinantium curâ peti".

FISHING, piscatio (as act): piscatus: piscatio (as occupation, and in this meaning in Plin., 6, 22, 24, and 8, 16, 17: the pleasure of fishing, piscationis voluptas (after Justin., 41, 5, 4, piscationum voluptates, the various pleasures fishing affords): to be fond of fishing, piscandi studio teneri: in fishing, in piscando.

FISHING-BOAT, navis or scapha piscatoria (larger): piscatoria cymba (smaller): piscatorium navigium (Fragm. M. Calbi).

FISHING-LINE, *linea piscatoria.

FISHING-NET, rete (general term): funda: iuculum (a casting-net): verriculum or verriculum (drag-net).

FISHING-ROD, arundo piscatoria.

FISHING-TACKLE, instrumentum piscatorium.

FISHY. || Abounding in fish, plenus piscium (Cic., Verr., 4, 53, 118): || piscosus, pisculentus, are poetical. || Fish-like, pisci similis, or genitive piscis.

FISSILE, fissilis (Liv.).

FISSURE, fissura: fissum: rima (fissure in a solid body lengthwise, and into the depth of it; chink): hiatus (wide fissure, open and deep). To have a fissure in it, fissurâ dehiscere: rimam agere (Cic.) rimam ducere, poetical).

FIST, s., pugnus. To double the fist, pugnam facere; comprimere in pugnam manus (opposed to manus explicare); digitos comprimere pugnumque facere (opposed to digitos diducere et manus dilatare). With one's doubled fist, inanu compressa: to give any body a blow in the face with one's fist, colaphum alicui impingere: to give any body a blow in the face with one's doubled fist, pugnum factum alicui in os impingere: to strike any body with one's fist, pugnis cedere (pugna onerare, comedy).

FIST, v. || Strike with the fist, pugna cedere: pugnis onerare (comedy): colaphum alicui impingere (to hit any body with one's fist in the face). || Scize (obsolete), vid.

FISTICUFFS, pugna (general term for battle): pugilatus, a (boxing-match, Plautus). To be to fisticuffs, res venit ad manus.

FISTULA, fistula.

FISTULOUS, fistulosus (Plin.).

FIT, impetus: incursus (attack of illness): accessio: tentatio (both with the addition of morbi, febris, of an illness, a fever, Cic., Att., 10, 17, 2): a slight fit of an illness, commotivcula; levis motivcula (Suet., Vesp., 24): to be suffering from a fit of illness, (a morbo) tentari. The fits become more violent, graves accessiones veniunt. A fit of the gout, *morbi articularis accessio or tentatio: to have a fit of the gout, alicuius artus laborant; articulorum dolores habere: to be suffering from a dreadful fit of the gout, doloribus podagræ cruciari maximis (Cic.); ardere podagræ doloribus (Cic.). An epileptic fit, *morbi comitialis accessio. To have an epileptic fit, morbo comitiali corripi; or (Plin.) vicio comitiali corripit; morbo comitiali laborare. A fainting fit, subita (anime) defectio (Suet., Calig., 56): || anime deſequium is spurious Latin, and anime defectus a doubtful reading. A (fainting) fit is coming upon me, animus me relinquat (Ces., B. G., 6, 38), or linquit (post-Augustan); animus deficit (e.g., from the heat, per æstum, in Cels., 1, 17); animi liquor (post-Augustan). To fall down in a fit, animi liquor submittor-

quæ genu. *Any body is in a (sainting) fit animus aliquem reliquit or liquit; anima deficit. Intermitting fits of a fever, febris accessio remissioque; febris accessio et decessio.* || *By fits and starts, carpitum (carpitum facere aliquod; opposed to continuare aliquod).*

FIT, P. TRANS. } *Adapt, suit, aptare aliquod alicui rei* (fit adaptare only in Suetonius, and that only in passive participle): *accommodare aliquod alicui rei or ad aliquod (make it suitable to, adapt it to); also, accommodare sibi aliquod ad aliquod = to fit on; e. g., coronam ad caput:* dirigere aliquod ad aliquod (to direct it by a certain rule). || *To prepare suitably by preparatory training, erudire or instituire, or instituire atque erudire aliquem (ad aliquod or ad rem faciendum): parare aliquem alicui rei (e. g., foro et eloquentiis): formare aliquem ad or in aliquod. To fit any body for public speaking, instituire aliquem ad dicendum; oratorem efficere atque instituire aliquem. To fit one's self for any thing, ee accommodare ad aliquod (e. g., ad rem publicam; ad magnas res gerendas, Cic.); parare se ad aliquod, or ad aliquod faciendum (Cic.); exercere se ad aliquod (by practice, Cic.). Fitted and prepared for any thing, instructus et paratus ad aliquod.* || *Fit out:* To fit out ships, naves armare, instructe, ornare, adornare; a fleet, classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare; in a very short time, celeriter classem efficere. || *Fit up, ornare (general term): instruere: ornare: ad- or exornare.* JN. *ornare (exornare) atque instruere (to provide with what is necessary; ornare and its compounds implying suitable expenditure, like *κοσμεῖν, εὐκοσμεῖν*). To fit up a house [vid. FURNISH].* || *ASOL, or INTRANS, aptum esse or apte convenire ad aliquem (to fit it): (apte) convenire in aliquem (e. g., machara in vaginam, Plaut., Pseud., 4, 7, 85); or inire convenireque in aliquem (both = to fit into). A coat fits, vestis bene sedet: shoes fit, calcei apte conveniunt ad pedes, or ad pedes apti sunt: shoes that fit well, apti ad pedes calcei. A dress that fits well, or a close-fitting dress, vestis stricta et singulis artus exprimens: the tubes fit into each other, alius in alium tubulus intus conveniunt.* || *To be fit; vid. FIT, adj.*

FIT, } idoneus: aptus (idoneus FITTING, } *denotes a passiva, aptus an active fitness for any thing; or the idoneus is fitted by his qualifications, and, through outward circumstances, for any particular destination, like the *εὐρίπιδος*, the aptus, by his worth and adequacy, like *Ιωνίης*. The idoneus is in himself inactive, and suffers himself to be employed for a particular purpose, for which he is qualified: the aptus himself engages in the business, because he is adequate to it, *Διδύς*; habilis, appositus, conveniens, for any thing, ad aliquod, less commonly (never after appositus) by the simple dative. If these words are followed by a verbal proposition, then the relative pronoun is used with a subjunctive: bonus, for any thing, alicui rei or ad aliquod (in Lie, and Tac.; not in Cic. or Cæs.); opportunus ad aliquod (conveniently situated; of places, &c.). To make or render fit for any thing, aptare ad aliquod: to make one's self fit for any thing, se parare or aptare ad aliquod; se accommodare ad aliquod; se exercere ad aliquod. To be fit for, decere (to be becoming, to become it); aptum esse alicui or alicui rei, or ad aliquod: accommodatum esse alicui rei or ad aliquod (to be adapted for it); convenire alicui or alicui rei, or cum aliqua rei (to be agreeable to its nature, &c.). To be fit, decere aliquem (to be suitable to, or becoming any one): it is fit, decet or convenit, that, &c., by an accusative and infinitive (it is suitable). On convenit, vid. Benecke, Cic., Cat., 1, 2, 4; oportet, followed by an accusative and infinitive (it ought, is necessary on reasonable grounds, and according to the laws of justice and equity): not to be fit for any thing, non decere, &c.; also, abhorrere ab aliqua rei: ab aliqua rei dissidere: congruus is unclassical; congruens*

is good Latin. In a fit manner; vid. FITLY.

FITCH, vicia (also according to Linnæ).

FITFUL. Vid. CHANGEABLE.

FITLY, accommodate: apte: congruenter: congruenter: decore. [SYN. in Fr.] JN. apte et quasi decore; apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque.

FITNESS, convenientia: decentia (proper quality): decorum (propriety).

FIVE, quinque: quini, quina, quina (five apiece, &c., especially with substantives that are used only in the plural: e. g., quinae littere, five letters, whereas quinque litteræ means five alphabetic letters): five ases (the Roman coin), quinquessis: a coin worth five ases, nummus quinarius: an instrument of five feet in length; e. g., a yard for measuring, quinquepedal (Mart., 14, 92): five dots, quincunx (5:); the first among the citizens (belonging to the town council), quinque primi (*πενταπρωτοι*): a space of five years, quinquennium, also lustrum: every five years, quinto quoque anno: a repast of five dishes, pentapharmacum (*πενταφάρμακον*, later only, Spartan, *Æl. Ver.*, 5): consisting of five, quintarius: divided into five parts, quinquepartitus; five sixths, sextans; os number, numerus quintarius: five twelfths of an as, a pound, &c., quincunx: containing five twelfths, quincuncialis: that has five tenths, quinquefolius; quinque folioles: that has five corners, * pentagonus; * quinqueangularis: five-fingered, quinis digitis (of the hand); alicuius digiti in manibus quini (of men and beasts; both after Plin., 11, 43, 99): weighing five pounds, quinquibralis; * quinque pondo (sc. libras valens): five feet long, quinquepedalis (Hygin.); quinque pedes in longitudinem; quinque pedes longus: that has five stories, quinque tabulorum: a house that has five stories, domus, quæ quinque tabulationes habet (after Vitruvius, 5, 5, 7): that has five sounds or tones, pentachordus (later only): five years of age, or having lasted five years, quinquenni: five years old, quinque annos natus: happening or taking place every five years, quinquennialis (e. g., censura): five times, quinque; five times as much, quinque tantum: five times more than, &c., quinqueque tanto amplius, quam quantum alicui in celum sumere licitum sit, civitatibus imperavit, Cic., Verr., 3, 97, 225): five-fold, quincuplus (five times as great = Gloss. Vet.); quincuplex (given, taken, or calculated five times at once; e. g., salarium): to make or render any thing five-fold, quinquuplicare (not quinquiplicare, Tac. Ann., 2, 36, extr.): five hundred, quingenti: each or to each five hundred (in directions), quingenti: consisting each time of five hundred, quingenarius: five hundred times, quingentes: the five hundredth, quingentesimus: five thousand, quinque or quina millia (it is only in poets and later writers that we find quinque milia): each of five thousand, quina millia (e. g., four legions, each of five thousand infantry, quatuor legiones quinis millibus peditum): five thousand times, quinque milles: a vessel that has five banks of oars, quinqueremis (navis): "the five" (as title of any officers or commissioners, five in number) in Rome, quinqueviri (hence quinqueviralis): of five days, * quinque dierum. FIVES, pila (general term for any game with a ball). To be fond of fires, pile studio teneri: to play at fires, pilâ ludere.

FIVE-LEAVED. "that has five leaves," quinquefolius (Plin.).

FIX, TRANS. } *Make fast, &c., figere (with in and accusative or ablative: e. g., one's eyes upon the ground, oculos figere in terram or in terrâ; but figuratively, of mental objects, with in and ablative only, as, to fix my mind on the consilium, figere mentem in consilium, not in consilium, Krebs); also, alicui rei and ad aliquod: affigere alicui rei or in aliquod (to fix to, affix): defigere alicui rei or in re (to fix down into): infigere alicui rei or in re (to fix into). To fix any thing with nails, clavibus figere aliquod; to any thing, clavibus*

affigere or configere aliquod alicui rei: to fix one's eyes on any body, oculos defigere in vultu alicujus (also in aliquem, &c.), one's mind or thoughts on any thing, mentem figere or defigere in re; animum defigere or infigere in re; defigere et intendere animum in aliquod (Cic.): to fix the ladders against the walls, scalas menibus admovere: to fix one's abode any where, consider (in) aliquo loco; domicilium collocare (Cic.), or constituere (Verg.) (in) aliquo loco: to have fixed one's abode any where, sedem ac domicilium aliquo loco habere. Not figere sedem or domicilium in aliquo loco. To fix one's eyes on the ground, figere oculos in terram or in terrâ; in terram ora defigere (Curt.). A fixed star, stella inerrans; sidus certâ sede infixum. Fixed stars, sidera certâ infixa sedibus, or quæ certâ locis infixa sunt. To fix any thing firmly in any body's mind, infigere aliquod alicujus animo. A fixed income, redditus statî. || *Make firm, firmare: confirmare (make it firm and durable, a government, kingdom, &c.): stabilire (make firm or stable): fundare (to found): stabilitatem dare alicui rei (Cic.).* || *Appoint definitely, statuere: constituere: dicere (to name): eligere (to make choice of): præfinire. To fix a day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere; beforehand, diem præstatuere, præfinire; a time, tempus dicere, destinare: to fix the exact time for the assault, ad eundem (sc. castra) tempus definire: to fix the time and place, tempus et locum condicere (to fix it by common consent); a day for the marriage, eligere nuptiarum diem; nuptias in diem constituere; for the execution, diem necia destinare alicui; a pretty distant day, diem statâ laxam statuere; any body's wages, mercedem alicui constituere; any body's residence, circumscribere locum habitandi alicui (forbid him to go beyond a fixed distance, &c.): the bounds of any body's kingdom, terminare fines imperii: to fix the price of any thing, alicui rei pretium statuere (Plaut.), or constituere (Cic.); conficere (Cic.); facere (Plaut., Mart.).* || *INTRANS. Resolvè, statuere: constituere: decernere (aliquid or with infinitive): consilium capere (with gerund in di; sometimes with infinitive): inducere animum or in animum (with infinitive or ut). I have fixed, &c., certum est mihi; etat mihi (ec. sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: to have pretty nearly fixed to, &c., satis habere consilium de, &c. (Cic., Att., 12, 50, end). || To fix that a person should be present (at such a time), aliquem adesse or venire jubere. || To fix upon (= select, or appoint after selection), destinare aliquem ad aliquod or alicui rei: designare ad aliquod: seponere alicui rei or in aliquod: eligere aliquem. To fix upon any body for a person's wife, destinare aliquam alicui uxorem. To fix upon such a day, diem eligere, constituere. Vid. above under FIX, TRANS.*

FIXEDLY, firme: firmiter (both Cic., Rep., 1, 45; 6, 2; the latter, also, Cæs., B. G., 4, 26): rigide (stiffly). To look fixedly at any body, aliquem intentis oculis or acerrime contemplari (Cic.): oculos defigere in alicujus vultu: to look fixedly on the ground, oculos in terram figere.

FIXEDNESS. Vid. FIRMNESS.

FIXITY, fixity of tenure, stablis et certa possessio (Cic., but improperly).

FIXTURE, immobilis res (Dig., any property that can not be moved): * supellex immobilis.

FLABBY, flaccidus (e. g., of the ears; opposed to rigidus; also flaccus, Varr. and Cic. = one who has long, flabby ears). Make flaccid, aures, Plin., are those of a tired horse, when they hang down as if they were dead: pendulus (hanging down; e. g., of the cheeks, genæ, Plin., 14, 20, 23, § 142): fluidus: (not firm in its component parts; opposed to compactus. Thus, according to Lit., 34, 47, corpora fluida = bodies the flesh of which is not firm; but corpora remissa, according to Cic., Tusc., 2, 23, 54, bodies whose nerves are relaxed, &c.).

FLACCID, flaccidus (withered, slack): marcidus (without consistency and solidi-

ty; fading away): resolutus (*unstrung*, &c.; e. g., corpora juvenum, Col.). To become flaccid, flaccescere = marcescere. To be flaccid, flaccere (*properly*, Lactant.; but *improperly*, Cic.): marcere. All these expressions are seldom met with in prose writers that have been handed down to us.

FLACCIDITY, resolutio (*state of being unstrung; of nerves, &c.*), or by circumlocution with flaccidus.

FLAG, v. || TRANS, laxare: relaxare: remittere. || INTRANS, laxari: relaxari: remitti: languescere: elanguescere: relanguescere (*to become worn out, feeble, &c.*): flaccescere (*properly, of sails; improperly, of an orator whose style becomes spiritless when he begins to write*). Any body's courage flags, animus cadit: not to let one's courage flag, animo demitti or se demittere; animum demittere or contrahere; animum contrahere et demittere; animum abicere; animum despondere.

FLAG, s. || *Of a ship*, insigne (Ces., B. G., 2, 6): vexillum (*used for giving the signal for attack; vid. Nitsch, Alterthumskunde*, vol. ii., p. 1172). To hoist up the flag, vexillum proponere: to strike (the flag), vexillum demittere, deducere. || *Of land forces* [vid. Colors]. || A plant, gladiolus (ῥίζιον): *gladiolus communis (Linn.). || A stone for paving, (a side-path for foot-passengers), *lapis viæ sternendæ utilis (*general term for any paving stone*).

FLAG-SHIP, navis pretoria.

FLAG-STAFF, hastile vexilli.

FLAGELLATE, flagris or flagellis cedere: flagellare (*post-Augustan*).

FLAGELLATION, flagellatio (* Ter. ad Martyr., 4, extr.).

FLAGEOLET, tibia (*general term; with the ancients usually tibia; i. e., double flute, since two were blown together*). Vid. FLUTE.

FLAGGY. Vid. LAX or LIMBER, INSPID.

FLAGITIOUS, flagitiosus (*full of vile actions; of persons and things*): flagitii plenus or flagitii plenus et dedecoris (e. g., factum, Cic.): scelere contaminatus (*stained with crime*): nefarius (*unspeakably, enormously wicked; of persons and things*): nefandus (*of things*). Flagitiosus actions, flagitia; nefaria (*plural adjective*): in a flagitious manner, flagitiose; nefarie (e. g., vivere).

FLAGITIOUSNESS, flagitium (*an impious or vile action which will draw disgrace upon any body*): dedecus (*an action by which we forfeit esteem and honor*). JN. dedecus et flagitium. Vid. WICKEDNESS.

FLAGON, lagena: ampulla (*big-bellied, with two handles*): laguncula: anipullula (Sulpic. Ser., Dial., 3, 3, in.).

FLAGRANCY, flagrantia (*properly*): e. g., non flagrantia oculorum, non liberate sermone, sed etiam complexu, Cic.): ardor: calor: fervor: æstus [SYN. in HEAT]. || *Enormity, immanitas or tanta immanitas* (e. g., vitiorum, facinoris): turpitudine: feditas. — Plaut., Rud., 3, 4, 28, has flagitii flagrantia = *thou vile culprit, &c.*

FLAGRANT, flagrans (*properly, burning in flames; then, figuratively, of heat, flagrans æstus, of cheeks on fire, flagrans genæ, and of any thing that is of a fiery red color; then of heat, passion, &c.*). [Vid. HOT, ARDENT.] A flagrant desire, flagrans cupiditas; magna, acris, or ardens cupiditas. || Enormous, &c., immanis: flagitiosus: nefandus: turpis: feditas, &c. — Plaut., Non flagrans in Cod. Just., 9, 13, i., we find adhuc flagranti crimine comprehensi; but the meaning is, while the crime is still recent, and so evident, notorious, &c.

FLAIL, perica: fustis: baculus (*a long stick or cudgel which was used by the ancients for thrashing*). Vid. TO THRASH.

FLAKE, floccus: flocculus (*of wool and similar substances*: e. g., in some fruits, Plin., 16, 7, 10). Flakes of snow, nives. Flakes of copper, squama æris (cypri).

FLAMBEAU, fax (*of wood, done over with thick combustible matter, as grease, oil, wax; especially a lighted torch*): funale

(made of tow, and likewise done over with combustible matter; also made of wax): twida (a piece of pine-tree or other resinous wood, which served the same purpose as the fax or twida).

FLAME, s., flamma (*properly and improperly; e. g., flamma amoris, belli, oratoris*): ardor (glow, properly and improperly = an ardently beloved object; vid. Oe., Met., 14, 683; diminutive, flammula): ignis (fire, properly and improperly): to be, &c., in flames [vid. FIRE]: the fire (of ambition) is increasing, flamma crescit (Sall., Jug., 4, 4). The flame of war is kindled in Africa, Africa ardet bello. To set in (a) flame, inflammare, incendere (*properly and figuratively*). Vid. FIRE.

FLAME, v., flammare (e. g., flammans fenum, properly flammantia lumina, Virg., for which Ovid has flamma lumina): ardere (to burn): flagrare (to be in a blaze): flammigerare (to break out into flames, Gell., 17, 10). Vid., also, TO BURN.

FLAME-COLORED, coloris flamma: color flammæus (*flame of the color, or flaming color*). A flame-colored dress, flammæum vestimentum (Fest., p. 92).

FLANK, s., profr., illa (loins and thighs, flanks: illa inter coxas et pubem imo ventre posita sunt, Cels.). || IMPROPR. (of an army), latus. In flank, a or ab latere or lateribus (opposed to a fronte, a tergo): that they may not be attacked in flank, ne quis militibus ab latere impetus fieri possit (Cic.). To attack the enemy on the flank; to take the enemy in flank, hostem a latere aggredi or invadere; hostem ex transverso adoriri; latus hostium invadere or incurrere; transversum hostium aalem invadere; in latere hostis incurrare: an exposed or uncovered flank, latus apertum: to cover the flank, latus tutum prestare: to be stationed on the flank, latere cingere: to attack the enemy on both flanks, ab utroque latere hosti instare: to place the cavalry on the flanks, equites ad latera disponere: to fall on the enemy's unprotected flanks, hostes latere aperto aggredi (Ces.).

FLANNEL, pannus laneus (*general term for any cloth made of wool*).

FLAP, s., lacinia (*properly, of the flap or any extremity of a garment; but, improperly, any thing that hangs down loose*). Thus Plin., 8, 50, 76, calls the fleshy part of the neck of a goat, lacinia a cervicæ dependens; in a similar manner, Linnaeus names the parts of a flower that hang down loose "lacinie"; so the lobes [λοβα] of the liver were lacinie; but the flaps of the ear, auriculæ. || A slight blow struck with any thing, ictus or ictus levis (also of a flap of the wings, alæ, pennarum, both Plin.). || The flaps (disease) in a horse's mouth, stomacacæ (τομακἀκη, Plin., 23, 6).

FLAP, v. || TRANS, plaudere. To flap the wings, alis or pennis plaudere; alis quater cum clangore (h) : to flap off flies, muscas abicere. || INTRANS, dependere (to hang down): flaccescere (to flap down; of sails no longer extended by the wind). *A flapping hat," pilæus labrosus (after feramentum fecit in extremâ parte labrosum, Cels.).

FLAP-DIAGON (obsolete), laurire: vorare: devorare.

FLAP-EARED, auritus: flaccidis et prægravatissimis auribus (Col., of a goat).

FLAP-MOUTHED, labrosus.

FLAP-TABLE, perhaps *mensa valvata.

FLASK, cucurbita (vid. Virg., Æn., 5, 64); also, tremula flumina ardere (h): fulgēre: splendēre: nitēre [SYN. in TO SHINE]: flagrare (to blaze): ardescere: exardescere (to burn in a flame): splendescere (to grow bright).

FLASII, s., fulcor (bright, blazing; e. g., of comets, lightning, &c.; also opposed to fumus): flash of lightning, fulgur (hierpanth, the lightning, inasmuch as it shines, and as a single temporary phenomenon on the horizon, instead of which sometimes fulgores is met with, but seldom the singular fulgor. It ought to be well distinguished from fulgetur or fulgetra; i. e., continued or repeated lightning): fulmen (κεραυνός, the lightning, inasmuch as

it strikes any object). [Vid., also, LIGHTNING.] Flash of the eye or the eyes, ardor oculorum (Cic., Balb., 21, extr.), or acies oculorum (Ces., B. G., 1, 39); vultus ardore animi micans (the look or glance flashing with wrath): to emit slight flashes of any thing, jacere igniculos alienius rei, igniculos alicuius rei ostendere (e. g., in genū): like a flash of lightning (i. e., as quick), *fulminis instar; cum maximâ celeritate.

FLASII, v., fulgēre (to shine like lightning): micare: splendēre (to sparkle, to glitter). The swords were seen flashing, micantes fulsere gladii: his eyes flashed through the mask, ex personâ ardebant oculi: his eyes flash, oculi ardent (Cic., Verr., 4, 66, 148), or vultus ejus ardore micat (if with rage).

FLASHING, fulgor: ardor (e. g., of the stars): igniculi gemmarum (of jewels): ardor oculorum (of the eyes).

FLASHY, dictu speciosus (opposed to verus, Liv., 1, 23, 7): speciosus modo (Quint., 7, 1, 41): *speciosior quam subtilior (these three of things): levis (e. g., scriptor).

FLASK, || A bottle, vid. || A powder-flask, *cornu pulveris pyri.

FLASKET (a sort of basket). Vid. BASKET.

FLAT, planus (*without perceptible prominences or inequalities; opposed to asper, saxosus, montuosus or montanus*): æquis (*horizontally level; opposed to superior, inferior, acclivis*): non fastigatus (*not sloping; e. g., a roof, tectum*): non profundus (*having no depth*). Flat bottoms, carinæ planæ: flat-bottomed cessels, nares planæ carinis; nares plano alveo; nares paullo humiliores: the flat hand, palma (the natural); plana manus (the hand made flat, as opposed to the fist): a flat nose, nasus sinus: a flat country, campus: the whole country is flat, omnia sunt campi. A flat coast, litus planum (the bottom not sinking rapidly); litus breve (*having little depth of water*). || Without spirit (of liquors), vapidus: edentulus (*properly, toothless; improperly, of wine, Plaut., Paen., 3, 3, 57*): gustu liebes (Col., of wine, 3, 2, 24): iners ac sine sapore (Plin., of the plant bilium). To become flat, evanescere or fugere. || Not lively, languidus, languens (*without strength and life; e. g., color, look, voice, thought*): iners (*without strength and expression; verse*): frigidus (*frosty, cold; e. g., a thought*). To become flat, languescere: evanescere (to become dull): to be flat, languere; frigere (of a conversation, &c.).

FLAT, s. || A plain, planities: æquor: æquis et planus locus: campus (with or without planus or apertus, level ground; opposed to mountainous or hilly country): æquata planities: exarquat (a place that has been made level [SYN. in PLAIN]). || A shallow, vid. || The broad side of a blade; e. g., to strike with the flat of his sword, lamina gladii percutere. || In music, perhaps sonus mollis (Kr.).

FLAT, v. || TRANS. [Vid. TO FLATTEN.] || INTRANS. Vid. TO FLATTEN. FLATLY, plane: to refuse any thing flatly to any body, alicui præcise negare; alicui plane sine ulla exceptione præcedere.

FLATNESS, planities (properly): levitas (*improperly*): *sapor alicuius rei nullus (*want of taste*): humilitas (*meanness of expression*).

FLATTEN, v., TRANS. || To make flat, complanare: *tundendo extemare (e. g., gold, silver, urum, argentum): levigare, seldom levare (*general term for removing roughness, &c.*). || To deject, vid. || INTRANS, evanescere or fugere (to grow flat; of wine).

FLATTENING, complanatio: æquatio: exarquat [SYN. in TO FLATTEN]: compressio (a pressing together).

FLATTER, v., assentari alicui (to express assent, whether from conviction or from hypocrisy; in opposition to adversari. It denotes the flattery which shunts contradicting a person, συνεύρει) blandiri (to

any what is agreeable to another, apocryphic; also to endeavor to curry favor by winning ways, marks of affection, &c.): adulari (to endeavor to curry favor at the expense of self-degradation, like *adocryphic*; aliquem, seldom alicui; never in *Cic.*: aberrare in melius (of a painter; after *Plin. Ep. 4, 38, extr.*): nimium esse in aliquid laudibus (of an orator praising any body too highly). To curry favor with any body by flattering him, assentatinnula quadam aucupari alicuius gratiam. I flatter myself (parenthetically), quomodo mihi persuado (*Cic., De Or., 2, 8, 122*). Don't suppose that I say this to flatter you, olli putare me hoc auribus tuis dare (*Cic.*): to flatter one's self with the hope, &c., in eam spem adduci, ut, &c.; sperare fore, nt, &c. I flatter myself with the hope that, &c., magna me spes tenet with infinitive. To be trained to flattery by long continuance of servitude, diuturna servitute ad nimiam assentationem erudi. The desire of flattery, assentandi libido (*Tac. Hist., 1, 1, 2*).

FLATTERER, adulator (the mean, degraded flatterer): assentator (who always agrees in opinion with the person flattered): homo blandus (who caresses or coaxes). Feminine, adulatrix: assentatrix: mulier blandior or blandiens. SYN. above.

FLATTERING, blandiens: blandus: jucundus: gratus (pleasant, *ibid.*, SYN.): honorificus (honorable). In a flattering manner, blande: per blanditias: flattering words or expressions, voces blandie: blanditiae: assentationes (*Cic., Cluent., 13, 36*) [SYN. in FLATTERY]: it is very flattering to me, summo honori mihi duco. A flattering likeness, imago alicuius, in qua effingenda artifex in melius aberravit (after *Plin. Ep. 4, 28*).

FLATTERINGLY, blande: per blanditias.

FLATTERY, adulatio: assentatio (SYN. in TO FLATTER): ambitio (the soliciting any body's favor): blanditiae (sweet words, caresses, coaxing). JN. blanditiae et assentationes (*Cic., Cluent., 13, 36*): blandimentum (the means by which any body endeavors to obtain another's favor). DIXIN, assentatinnula. Low or base flattery, blanditiae vermiles (such as slaves use toward their masters, *Tac. Hist., 2, 59, 4*): without flattery, dicam enim non reverens assentandi suspicionem (i. e., I say it without fearing the suspicion of flattery, parenthetically, *Cic., De Or., 2, 28, 122*): ambitioe relegata (*Hor., Sat., 1, 10, 184*): by way of flattery, assentandi causa: per adulatorem or assentationem: by flattery, per blanditias: to listen to flattery, adulatoribus patefacere aures: deceived by flattery, eblanditus (passively, *Cic., though from deponent eblandi, Krebs*).

FLATULENCY, } *PROPR.*, indatio.
FLATUOSITY, } To cause flatulency, inflationem habere, facere, parere: inflare stomachum (*Cels.*): to remove it, inflationem levare, discutere. } *IMPROPR.*
Vid. EXPRINSE, TURGIDITY.

FLATULENT, } (e. g., food, cibi), qui
FLATUOUS, } indatio, qui inflationem habent. } Empty, vid.

FLAUNT, volitare (to flatter about; e. g., in foro). JN. volitare et vagari (e. g., in foro, *Cic.*): magnifice incedere (e. g., before the eyes of the people, per ora hominum): spatari (to walk up and down with airs, or a pompous step). To flaunt about in gold and purple, insignem auro et purpura conspici.

FLAVOR, s. } With reference to taste, sapor. A pleasant flavor, sapor jucundus: suavitatis: to have a pleasant flavor, jucundo sapore esse: jucunde sapere: any thing loses its flavor, alicuius rei sapor non permanet integer: to receive a flavor of something else, alieno sapore infici: to have a bitter flavor, amarum saporem habere: any thing has no flavor, alicuius rei sapor nullus est. } With reference to smell; vid. ODOR.

FLAVOR, v., sapor or odore aliquo inficere: condire.

FLAVOROUS, jucundi saporis or odoris: suavis: bene olens (odoris is poetic only): odoratus (filled with perfume): sapor prestantior (savory).

FLAW, s. } *Blemish, &c., vidam*
(general term). If there is no flaw, si nihil est viti (in aliqua re): vitium is also a flaw in jewels (*Plin.*): sarcion (= quadam gemmae caro, capivm) was a particular kind of flaw in a diamond, *Plin., 37, 5, 8*. } A gust of wind, impetus venti: turbo. } Commotion of the mind (obsolete), vehementia animi: concitatio: animi motus, impetus, ardor, animi perturbatio. } Tumult: vid. COMMOTION.

FLAW, v. Vid. TO BREAK, CRACK.

FLAWY, rimosus (full of flaws): vitiosus: mendosus. SYN. in FACULT.

FLAX, linum: the refuse of spun flax (tow), stupa: to pull flax, linum evellere: to steep the flax, lini virgas in aquam mergere: linum macerare: to comb the flax, linum ferreis hamis pectere: combed flax, linum factum: uncombed flax, linum crudum, infectum: of flax, or flaxen, lincus. On the ancient methods of preparing flax, vid. *Plin., 19, 1, 3*. The cultivation or growing of flax, *lini cultura: a bundle of flax, fasciculus lini manualis: the thread of flax; spun flax, linum netum (*Ulp., Dig., 32, 3, 70, § 11*): the combing of flax, ars lini pectendi: a mallet to beat flax with, malleus stuparius.

FLAX-COMB, hami ferrei: pecten.

FLAXEN, } Made of flax. (SYN.
in FLAX). } Fair, flavus: subdavius.

FLAY, pellem detrahere alicui or alicuius corpori (of a beast): deglubere aliquem (of a person): also, aliquem vivum (if alive): } deglubere, deglubere, post-classical in prose.

FLAYER, *qui pecus morticinum deglubit.

FLEA, pulex. Full of fleas, pilicosus: to clean from fleas, *pulexicus liberare.

FLEA-BANE, psyllion (*Plin.*): *plantago psyllion (*Lin.*).

FLEA-BIT (i. e., spotted), maculatus: maculosus: maculis sparsus: varius (of diversified colors).

FLEAM, sagitta (in use before *Vegetius*, and answering entirely to the English "lance"): scalpellus or scalpellum (an instrument used as well for surgical operations as for bleeding). Vid. LANCET.

FLECK, } Vid. TO STREAK, TO DAP-
FLECKER, } PLE.

FLEDGED, adultus (grown up, so as to be ready to fly, *Quint., 2, 6, 7*): confirmatus (grown strong, *Col., 8, 9, 4*): plumis obductus: plumatus. Not yet fledged, infirmus. } The forms pluniger and penniger are poetical. To be fledged, pennas habere (*Var., R. R., 3, 9, 15*): pennulis uti posse (*Cic., N. D., 3, 52, 129*): the young ones are nearly fledged, pennae nascuntur pullo: to become fledged, plumare (*Gell.*), plumescere (*Plin.*).

FLEE, Vid. TO FLY.

FLEECE, vellus. The golden fleece, pellis aurata, inaurata (f): pellis aurea: aurate ovis pellis. The order of the golden fleece, *turma equestris pelle aurea insignis.

FLEECE, } To shear, vid. } To
plunder, vid.

FLEEY, laniger (wool-bearing; pecus, *Cic.*; bidentes, *Virg.*): lanosus (woolly; opposed to glaber; vellus, *App.*).

FLEER, Vid. MOCK.

FLEER, s. Vid. MOCKERY, GAIN, s., &c.

FLEERER, Vid. MOCKER.

FLEET, s., classis. To build a fleet, classem edificare, facere; efficere (to contrive to bring it together, or to get it up): to equip a fleet (and man it), classem ornare: to man it (with soldiers), classi milites attribere: the fleet leaves the port, sets sail, classis exit e portu proficiscitur: to quit the port with the fleet, naves e portu educere: to send the fleet out for a cruise, classem quoquo versus dimittere: to cast anchor with the fleet, classem constitare: to land with the fleet, classem in or ad locum appellare: to command the fleet, praese classis: to have or possess a powerful fleet, valere classe: to cover the sea or seas with one's fleets, maria classibus conternere (*Cur., 9, 6, 7*). A small fleet, classis parva: a classula: to have a small fleet, aliquid navicularum habere: a fleet of thirty sail, classis triginta navium.

FLEET, adj. Vid. SWIFT.

FLEET, v. } To skim, vid. } To
flect time away, horas fallere aliqua re (f).
Vid. TO FLY AWAY.

FLEETING, fugax (whatever passes by quickly): velox (quick on one's feet): fluxus: caducius (quickly vanishing, transient): volucer (inconstant, not lasting e. g., fortuna, spes, cogitatio).

FLEETLY, Vid. SWIFTLY.

FLEETNESS, Vid. SWIFTNESS.

FLESH, s., caro (general term, as opposed to fat, muscle, nerves; on the body, or dressed as food; then, also, of the soft part of fruit): viscera, um, plural (general term for every thing under the skin in animals, the flesh, bones, &c.; vid. *Cic., N. D., 2, 63, extr.*: boum visceribus vacui scellus habebatur): pulpa (rare, *Cat., Mart.*: eatable and savory flesh; opposed to bones): corpus (fleshy corporeal substance, as opposed to bones: ossa corpore operienda sunt: ossa corpori subjecta; also as opposed to animas). Stewed, boiled, &c., flesh. [Vid. MEAT.] A small piece of flesh, caruncula. In mentioning the flesh of animals, the Latins frequently, in connection, omit caro, and say simply vitulina (the flesh of calves, veal), canina (the flesh of dogs, &c.). To have more flesh than muscle (or strength), carnis plus habere quam lacertorum (also, figuratively, of a writer's style). It is considered a sin to eat flesh on a fast-day, jejuni indicto carnisbus vesci scellus habetur (*Cic., N. D., 2, 63, 159*). Proud flesh (in a wound), caro supercrescens: to eat it away, carnem supercrescentem exedere. To gain flesh, corpus facere: to lose flesh, corpus amittere (*Cic.*): corpus alicuius abili (f): to turn to flesh, in corpus ire or obire (of articles of food). } METON. (a) My flesh and blood (i. e., my children, relations), viscera mea, plural (vid. *Weber ad Juven., 3, 72, p. 160*). (b) Flesh (opposed to Spirit), in the sense of the Bible (i. e., sensual desires), cupiditates or libidines (e. g., to live to the flesh, libidini et cupiditati parere). To indulge the lusts of the flesh, libidinibus se dare, dedere: voluptatibus servire or se tradere: totum se libidinibus or corporis voluptatibus dedere: to subdue the lusts of the flesh, cupiditatibus impare; cupiditates coercere; libidines domitas habere.

FLESH, v. To flesh his maiden sword, *primum bello gladium destringere or hostem manu fundere (cf. *Virg., Aen., 9, 590*. Tum primum celerem intendisse sagittam dicitur, &c.; fortetque manu fudisse Numanum).

FLESH-BROT, jus coctis carnisbus: jus gallinaceum, agnium (of fowl, lamb, &c.): sorbitio (general term for any thing that is iced, Cato, *Cels.*, &c.): cibus jurentulus (flesh-soup).

FLESH-COLOR, candor carnosus (*Plin., 11, 37, 54*).

FLESH-COLORED, candore carnosus: carnosus.

FLESH-DAY, *dies quo carnisbus vesci licet.

FLESH-FLY, *musca carmaria.

FLESH-HOOK, carnarium (sc. instrumentum).

FLESH-POT, olla (general term): caëbus (a saucepan): ahenum oculum (any metal pot or kettle).

FLESH-WOUND, vulnus, quod est in carne (*Cels., 5, 6, 23*).

FLESHINESS, Vid. COMPULENCE.

FLESHLESS, vid. LEAN.

FLESHLINESS, cupiditates: libidines (the lusts): corporis voluptates (as enjoyment): temeritas (the propensity to yield to sensual impressions, to obey; opposed to ratio, *Cic., Tusc., 2, 21, 47*): corpus (the body, the flesh, at the seat of sensual desire). Vid. FLESH (opposed to Spirit).

FLESHLY, } Corporeal, vid. } Opposed to spiritual, by gentile, corporis (e. g., corporis voluptates, libidines).

FLESHY, carnosus (also speaking of fruit).

FLEXIBILITY, } habilitas: mollietas

FLEXIBLENESS, } (e. g., cervicis): facilitas: mores faciles: animus facilis (with reference to character): obsequium: obsequentia (a yielding to any thing com-

pliancy, the latter, Cass., B. G., 7, 29). *Flexibility of the joints, molles commissuræ; of the voice, vocis mollitudo: natural flexibility of any body's character (i. e., tractability), natura tractabilis.*

FLIXIBILE, flexibilis: mollis (both properly and improperly; e. g., of the voice): facilis (giving way, yielding; opposed to difficultis): qui regi potest (properly and improperly; vid. Sen., De Ira, ii, 15, extr.); tractabilis (improperly, tractable, of persons; mollis conveys the meaning of rather too yielding).

FLEXION, flexus: *The flexion of a word (grammatical term), flexura.*

FLEXUOSUS, flexuosus: tortuosus: sinuosus (winding). *Variable; vid. CHANGEABLE.*

FLEXURE, flexura: curvamen: curvitas: adnata: curvatura: anfractus: tortus: sinus. **SYN.** IN CURVE, CURVATURE.

FLICKER, volitare (of birds): fluitare (of things; vid. Or., Met., ii, 476): co-ruscare (of a flame, Virg., Æn., 5, 64); also, tremula flamma ardere (f). *If in the sense of flapping the wings, vid. FLAP.*

FLIER. *A runaway, fugitivus (επαίτης, a slave that has run away from his master): transfuga: perfluga (a deserter).* *In a machine; perhaps moderamen or moderamentum: *rota moderatrix.*

FLIGHT, fuga. *To take to flight, se dare, conferre or conficere in fugam; fugam capere; sese fugæ mandare: fugam petere [vid. TO FLY]: to put to flight, fugare; in fugam dare, vertere, convertere, conficere (the two last with the notion of eagerness and swiftness); in fugam impellere (Cic., Rabir. perd., 8, 52): profligare (so that he can not again rally): to be in flight, in fugæ esse: to endeavor to escape by flight, fugâ (sibi) salutem petere: to escape by flight, ex fugâ evadere; fugâ se eripere: to cut off any body's flight, fugam intercludere; to hinder or stop it, fugam reprimere: to aid the flight of any body with money, fugam alieuius pecuniâ sublevare. *Flight from any thing, fuga alieuius rei: vitatio, devitatio (the avoiding it).* *A flight of the fancy, *volucrum animi motus: to venture on a flight of imagination, omne immensum peragere mente alimoque (Lucr., i, 74).* *Flight (of birds), avium volatus.* *Flock (of birds), grex: agmen (e. g., corvorum, Virg.).* *Of stars, Tris.* *To lie up three flights of stairs, tribus scalis habitare (Mart., i, 118, 7).**

FLIGHTINESS, levitas: ingenium mobile. **VID.** CHANGEABLENESS, INCONSTANCY.

FLIGHTY. *Swift, vid. INCONSTANT, volaticus, modo huc modo illic (Cic.): levis (light, fickle): inconstans (that does not remain the same in sentiment or conduct): mobilis (changeable in one's opinion or views).*

FLIMSILY, tenuiter: leviter: debilitate: infirme: inane.

FLIMSINESS, tenuitas: exilitas: jejunitas et inopia.

FLIMSY, tenuis (thin; opposed to crassus): properly and improperly; of a letter, Cic.). **JN.** tenuis exaniguusque: perquam tenuis et levis: tenuis et jejunus: tenuiter confectus (properly; of texture, Cass.): rerum inops (of writings, Hor., A. P., 322): inanis (empty; of thought, of a speech, letter, &c.): frigidus et inanis (spiritless, &c.): parum diligens (e. g., scriptura, litteræ, &c.).

FLING. **VID.** TO SHANK.

FLING, s. *Prop.* [vid. Throw, s.] *Improp.* Gibe, sarcasm, oratio obliqua: sententia obliqua (things said with allusion to anybody): dictionum (sarcastic derision). *To have a fling at a person, aliquem obliquis orationibus carpere: aliquem obliquis sententiis: jaculari in aliquem obliquis sententiis: to have some flings at any thing, quendam jacere de aliquo re (e. g., de cultu, habitu, &c., Tac.).* *A kick with the heel; e. g., of a horse, &c., calcitratus (Plin., 8, 44, 69).*

FLING v. **VID.** TO THROW.

FLINT, silex: lapis silex: lapis siliceus: saxum silex: saxum siliceum: of or

made of a flint, siliceus. **FIG.** *His heart is as hard as a flint, habet silex pectus ejus (Or., Trist., 3, 11, 4); stat ei in corde silex (Tib., i, 1, 64).*

FLINTY, siliceus: calculosus (general term for stony; of soil, &c.). *Flinty soil, *terra silex; glare (sand of a flinty nature): to lay flints upon a road, viam glare substruere. || Hard of heart; vid. FLINT.*

FLIPPANCY, linguæ volubilitas (which may be strengthened by nimia, proterva, petulans, &c.): protervitas: petulantia: procacitas. **SYN.** IN WANTON.

FLIPPANT, volubilis: protervus: procax: petulan: lascivus [**SYN.** IN WANTON]: *justo promptior (too ready; e. g., lingua).

FLIRT, v., **TRANS.**, jacere: jaculari: any thing at any body, (manu) jacere aliquod in aliquem: petere aliquem aliquo re (e. g., malo, Virg.): jaculari aliquem aliquo re. || **INTRANS.** *To jeer, vid. || To run about, circumsursare hac illac: discursare: concursare huc et illic (hither and thither): volitare aliquo loco (to flitter about, properly of birds; then also of persons; e. g., totâ urbe). || To endeavor to attract young men, &c., oculis venari viros (to be always looking out for men): dare operam, ut placeat viris (after Plaut., Pæn., 5, 4, 47): improbe juvenes circumspectare (after Appul., Apol., p. 323, 10): *garrulitate suâ se juvenibus amabilem præbere (cf. Suet., Oct., 83). (Of a male flirt), blande mulieribus palpari (Plaut., Amph., i, 3, 9): levitatis amatoris deditum esse; also, perhaps, amare only [vid. Sall., Cat., ii, 6].*

FLIRT. *|| Sudden jerk; vid. JERK.* *A coquettish female, mulier placens studiosa (Or., A. A., 3, 423): quas dat operam, ut placeat viris (after Plaut., Pæn., 5, 4, 47): improba juvenum circumspectrix (of a desperate, immodest flirt). Sometimes, puella garrulitate amabilis (Suet., Oct., 83): desultor amoris (of a man who does not attach himself deeply and permanently to one, Or., Am., i, 3, 15).*

FLIRTATION, levitates amatorie: lusus (Prop., i, 10, 9; Or., A. A., i, 62).

FLIT, *volitare ultro citroque per auras (Lucr., 4, 36): from context, volitare only: volitare in aliquo loco: volitare passim per aliquem locum (of persons, Cic., Cat., 2, 3, 5; Rosc., Am., 46, 135). *To flit about any place, circumvolare or circumvolitare locum (to fly round a place): fluitare (of things only; vid. Or., Met., ii, 470): flitings, fluxus: fluxus et mobilis (e. g., res humane, Sall.): fluxus atque fragilis (Sall.): instabilis. || Remove, migrate, migrare or demigrare in alium locum (to move to a different place), or in alia loca (to different places): domo or c. domo emigrare (to leave one's abode for another).*

FLITCH, succidia (Varr.).

FLITTER. **VID.** RAG.

FLITTER-MOUSE. **VID.** BAT.

FLOAT, s., navis caudicaria or codicaria (Sall., Fragm., p. 990, Cor.) ratis. *|| A float of wood, *lignorum per aquas decursus. || The float on a fishing-line, *cortex.*

FLOAT, v., **TRANS.** *To flood (fields, &c.), vid. || To send timber down a river, *ligna flumine secundo demittere. || To float a ship, navem deducere (to launch): navem scopulo detrudere (a ship that has been aground). || INTR., inare or innare alieui rei (to swim in any thing): sustineri alieui rei (to be supported on the surface, not sink down; e. g., on the water, ab aqua): fluctuare or fluctuari (to float on the waves): fluitare (to float in the air). A floating island, natans insula: a floating bridge, *pons e ratibus factus. The floating of timber down the stream, *lignorum per aquas decursus. **IMPROPR.** *To be contented to float with the stream, nunquam dirigere brachia contra torrentem (Juv.).**

FLOCK, s. *|| Of beasts or cattle, grex (general term, as well of larger as of smaller animals; if, however, it is wished to mark the distinction between both, it is confined to the smaller animals; vid. Cic., Phil., 3, 13, extr., greges armentorum reliquæ pecoris; Or., Met., i, 513, non hic*

ornamenta gregæve; then, also, for a congregation or assembly of persons): armentum (of larger beasts, especially of oxen, then, also, of horses, stags, great marine animals; opposed to grex; vid. above): multitudo: caterva (crowd, &c.). *Relating or belonging to a flock, gregalis; gregarius: in flocks, gregatim: to assemble or unite in a flock, congregare (also of persons). || Of persons; vid. CONGOURSE.*

FLOCK, v. **VID.** TO CONGREGATE.

FLOG, verberare (general term): cadere, with any thing, aliquam rem (to strike with any sharp instrument that gives a sharp cut): virgis cadere (with a rod): aliquem fusti verberare (with a cudgel): aliquem verberibus cadere or in aliquem verberibus animadvertere (to give any body stripes): loris cadere (with the knout): flagris or flagellis cadere (to scourge; in the Silver Age, flagellare is poetical): to flog any body with rods, aliquem virgis cadere: to flog any body to death, usque ad necem aliquem loris cadere (after Ter., Ad., 2, 1, 28, where, instead of "loris cadere," we find "loris perire," which must be looked upon as comical); aliquem flagellis ad mortem cadere (Hor., Sat., i, 2, 12).

FLOOD. *|| Inundation, inundatio fluminis: eluvio: diluvium (diluvium, post-Augustan; eluvies, diluvies, diluvio, somewhat poetical). There is a flood, flumen extra ripas diffudit: flumen alveum excedit. || The deluge (Noah's), eluvio terrarum (Cic., Rep., 6, 21, 23): inundatio terrarum, or from context, inundatio only (Plin., 5, 13, 14; Sen., N. Q., 3, 27, § 1 and 13; 3, 29, 1, where he uses both diluvium and inundatio. Vid. the description of "the flood," in Sen., N. Q., 3, 27, sqq.). || A body of water, aque: undæ (waves): fluctus (floods). || Flow (opposed to ebb), accessus maris: æstus commutatio (if previous mention has been made of the ebb; vid. Cass., B. G., 5, 8): æstus maritimi (the agitated motion of the sea in general): flood and ebb, marinorum æstuum accessus et recessus; æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes: the flood-tide is coming in, æstus ex alto se incitat; mare intumescit; fallis, æstus minuit: the flood-tide rises eighty yards above Britain, æstus intumescit octogenis cubitis supra Britanniam. [Vid. Tric.] || A flood of tears, magna vis lacrimarum: a flood of words, loquacitas perennis profluens (Cic., De Or., 3, 189).*

FLOOD-GATE, catarracta (καταβάτης, a canal, secured or shut up by large folding gates). *To construct flood-gates to break the violence of the current, catarractis aque cursum temperare (Plin., Ep., 10, 69).*

FLOOK, *ancoræ brachium, cornu: perhaps uncus (used poetically for "anchor," Val. Flacc., 4, 428).

FLOOR. *|| Of a room, &c., solum (general term): coxatio (stone of strong boards): pavimentum (of stone, plaster, or other artificial composition). A floor composed of large pieces of marble, pavimentum sectile: a tessellated floor, pavimentum tessellatum or vermiculatum (vid. commentators on Suet., Cas., 46, and Hor., Sat., 2, 4, 83). To lay down a floor, coxationem facere; coxare: pavimentum struere (e. g., de testâ arida, Cat., R. R., 18); pavimentum facere (Varr.; Cic., Quint. Furr., 3, 1, 1). || A story of a house, tabulatum: tabulatio: contabulatio: contignatio. The ground floor, contignatio, quo plano pede est (general term); con-clavia, quo plano pede sunt (i. e., the rooms composing the ground floor, both according to Virg., 7, 4, 1): the first floor, conæculum (Cic., Agr., 2, 35, 96; compare Varr., De L. L., 5, 33, § 162); domus superior (Varr., &c.; Cic., Att., 12, 10, extr.); the second floor, contignatio tertia: conæculum superius (the upper floor, in general, Plaut., Amph., 3, 1, 3): to walk up to the second floor, in tertium contignationem ascendere: to lie in the second or upper floor, tribus scalis habitare (Mart., i, 118, 7): conenlo superiore habitare (in the upper floor, Plaut., &c.); sub tegulis habitare (to live in the garrets or attics, Suet., Gramm., 9): to let the upper floor to any body, alieui conæculum super wdes dare:*

the whole upper floor is unoccupied, tota domus superior vacat.

FLOOR, *n.*, assibus contabulare: assibus solum compingere or consternere (with planks): coactionem facere; coasare: pavimentum struere, facere. SYN. in FLOOR, *s.*

FLORID, floridas (strewn with blossoms and flowers, rich with flowers; hence, improperly, of speech): florens (blooming, properly and improperly): laetus (showing or displaying fullness; of florid style, and of the writer who possesses it): floridus et vegetus (healthy, fresh, blooming, form). A florid complexion, nūdus color; color bilaris (Plin., 23, 8, 75; these refer to its freshness); os rubicundum (Plaut.); roseum os (I On. Met., 7, 705): a florid style, floridus dicendi genus (after Quint., 2, 5, 18); dicendi genus flosculus nitens.

FLORIDITY, *flōs* (bloom; e. g., ju-

FLORIDNESS, *ventutis*: colores (color): *colorum ratio (the coloring); nitor (animated coloring): venustas (with reference to form): viriditas (freshness, e. g., of the mind; vid. Cic., *Leb.*, 3, 11): floridness of style, floridus dicendi genus; dicendi veneris; lenocinia, orum, plural (fauldy ornaments of style; vid. Quint., 8, praef., 26): fucus, pigmenta orationis (as fault).

FLOREST, *florū amans (amateur): *florū intelligens (connoisseur): qui flores venditat (as trade, after Val. Max., 3, 4, c. 27, 2).

FLOTILLA, classis parva: classula. To have a small flotilla, aliquid navicularum habere.

FLOUNCE. || INTRANS. volutari (to roll about, &c., sus cōnoso lacu, Col.; in luto, Cic., figuratively). To flounce about in the waves, aequora caudā versare (of dolphins, Virg.). || To move with passionate agitation, *violento impetu modo huc modo illuc rapi: tumultuari (to storm about).

FLOUNCE, TRANS., *fimbrilis ornare. Flounced, fimbratus: proluxe fimbratus.

FLOUNCE, *s.*, instita (used by Roman matrons; it reached to the instep): fimbrā (a fringe); the thrums of a women's garment, collected into ornamental knots: segmenta (probably thin plates of gold, lamina; stitched to the bottoms of gowns, &c.).

FLOUNDER, *s.*, *pleuronectes fessus (Linn.).

FLOUNDER, *v.*, se volutare: volutari (to roll one's self, e. g., in luto, in the mud): titubare (to stumble about, properly and figuratively). To flounder about in error, fluitare in errore: to come floundering home, domum reverti titubanti pede (Phaedr.). To flounder out of any thing, (se) emergere ex aliquā re.

FLOUR (ground corn), farina (as well properly of corn as of things that may be bruised or ground like corn). Fine flour, farina minuta; pollen (if sifted): barley flour, wheat flour, farina hordeacea, triticea: belonging to flour, farinarius: full of flour, farinosus: looking like flour, farinulentus: containing flour, or of the nature of flour, farinaceus (Vet. Onomast.): food prepared from flour, *cibus e farina paratus: *puls e farina facta.

FLOUR-BAG, *saccus farinarius.

FLOUR-SACK, *s.*

FLOUR-BARREL, cūmēra farinae (Hor.).

FLOUR-SIEVE, cribrum farinarium.

FLOURISH. || To be in a prosperous state, florē florescere: vigēre (to thrive): *flōrē* (to flourish) is post-classical. At the time when the state was flourishing, florētissimis rebus. || To be celebrated, gloriā florēre: esse in laude: gloriā circumferre: omnium sermone celebrari: in magno nomine et gloriā esse: magnā celebritate fames esse (stronger terms). || In singing, numeros et modos et frequentamenta incinere (Gell., 1, 11): flectere vocem (On. Am., 2, 4, 25). || To use florid language, flosculos congerere: floridior dicendi genere uti: orationem ornare (or exornare) atque illuminare, &c.: orationem dicendi humilibus ornare. || To play in circular movements, &c., rotari (e. g., ignis su-

pra caput; cf. quotation from Pope, in Johnson).

FLOURISH, INTRANS., vibrare (has-tum, tela, &c.). To flourish a sword, ensē rotare (Virg.). || To ornament, *flōribus ornare, distinguere (to ornament with flowers): acu pingere.

FLOURISH (a trumpet), inflare buccinam: classicum canere (if as a signal of alarm).

FLOURISH, *s.*, ornatus: ornamētum (ornament, inasmuch as it contributes to the beauty of any thing; beautifying ornament): cultus (any thing that is added to the external part for the sake of improving it): *ornamētum ineptum (a badly-managed, or ill-conceived, tasteless ornament; of things in general): lenocinium (an awkward and tasteless or grotesque ornament, in speech and song, &c.). A flourish in singing, flexiones or flexus vocis (vid. Ernesti, *Lex. techn. Lat. rhet.*, p. 173): to add or introduce a flourish in singing, numeros et modos et frequentamenta incinere (Gell., 1, 11): a flourish in speech, or in speaking, flosculi: dicendi, or orationis, or verborum lumina (any prominent or ornamental part); quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia: calamistra (affected flourishes or ornaments, Cic., Tac.; literally, curling-irons).

FLOURISHING, florens (properly and improperly): flourishing circumstances, res florentes, florētissimae: to be in flourishing circumstances, florēre omnibus copiis [vid. to FLOTAISH]; and of the flourish in circumstances relative to wealth; vid. WEALTHY, RICH.

FLOUT. Vid. to JEER.

FLOW, *v.* || (A) PROPRIETARY, fluere (general term): labi (to flow gently to a place): ferri (to flow quickly to a place; vid. Hirt., B. G., 8, 40): manare (to run down or out; from any thing, de or ex re; of the flowing of thicker fluids than water; e. g., of tears, sweat, &c. Döderlein refers manare to the over-fullness of the spring; fluere, to the physical law by which a fluid body flows on if not stopped): liquescere: liquefieri (to become liquid, to melt; of wax, &c.: opposed to concresecere). To flow out from any thing, effluere ex, &c.; profluere ex, &c. (to flow forth out of any thing; of any liquid): to flow into any thing, influere in aliquid (e. g., into the ocean); profluere in aliquid (to flow forward; e. g., into the sea); deferri in aliquid (to flow fast from a higher place to a lower; e. g., into a river); effundi in aliquid (to pour itself into the sea, &c.): to flow through any thing, fluere per aliquid (not perfluere): to flow through the middle of a place (a town, &c.), medium per locum fluere; medium locum interfluere; medio loco fluere (to flow in the middle of a place, Liv., 24, 3): to flow at the very foot of the mountain, in imis radicibus montis ferri (Hirt., B. G., 8, 40): the fountain has ceased to flow, fons qui fluere desit. || Opposed to "to ebb," accedere (Cass.), affluere (Plin.; both to flow in): aestus maris intumescit or aestus ex alto se incitat: aestus crescit (opposed to decrescit, Varr.). [Vid. to Ebb.] A fountain that ebbs and flows, fons qui crescit decrescitque (e. g., ter in die); fons, quem nescio quomodo libramētum abditum et caecum, quum exinanitus est, suscit et elicit, quum repletus, moratur et strangulat (after Plin. Ep., 4, 30). || (B) Fig. (1) Generally: from his mouth flowed speech sweeter than honey, ex ejus lingua fluebat melle dulcor oratio; ejus ore sermo melle dulcor profuebat: the sweat flowed from his body, multo sudore manabat (after Cic., De Div., 1, 34, 74); manabat et toto de corpore sudor (Lucr., 6, 994): *flōrē* membra flunt sudore et lassitudine, Liv., 23, 17, is, they become relaxed. (2) Especially, (a) To flow; i. e., to move itself gently and gradually, fluere (e. g., hair flows over the neck, comae per colla fluunt, Prop., 2, 2, 33); hence, the speech flows, oratio fluit. (b) To flow out of a thing; i. e., to arise, proceed, fluere (not profluere) a or ex, &c.; manare a or ex, &c. (to arise and spread abroad, e. g., peccata ex vitis manant); oriri (ab aliquā re), but more

commonly exoriri (ex aliquā re), nasci (ex or a; a timore, Cass.); gigni (ex aliquā re; ab aliquo); proficisci (ex aliquā re; but mostly from a person, ab aliquo); existere (ex aliquā re; also, ex aliquā re, ut ex stirpe quadam existere, Cic.); erumpere (implying rapidity, violence; ex aliquā re); aliquid aliquid rei fons est: to flow from the same source, ex eodem fonte fluere. (c) To flow into any thing (i. e., to be brought to it), deferri, referri in aliquid (deferri, to be given voluntarily; referri, as a debt, from some obligation, as tribute, &c.); both, e. g., into the public treasury, in erarium: a considerable revenue flows into the public treasury, haud parvum vectigal erario adducit (Liv., 7, 15). || To flow down, defluere. To flow forth, effluere: emanare: profluere: diffluere (in different directions).

FLOW, *s.* || Act of flowing, fluxus (Plin.): fluxio: flumen (as that which flows; also, figuratively, of speech): durura (the emitting of a liquid, Col., 3, 2, 17): fluor (e. g., of the eyes; called, also, illacrimatio): lapsus (the gentle, continual flow; e. g., of a stream): perennitas (the constant flow; of a well, &c.). || Opposed to "ebb," accessus maris, aestus commutatio (when the ebb has been previously spoken of; vid. Cass., B. G., 5, 8). Ebb and flow, aestus maritimi. The ebb and flow of the sea, aestus maritimi accedentes et recedentes. [Vid. Ebb.] The flow is beginning, aestus ex alto se incitat; mare intumescit: the flow is over, aestus minuit. || Of speech, flumen orationis (as a quality of the speech itself): cursus dicendi (the flow and progress of the speech, Quint.): oratio volubilis; expedita et perfacile currens oratio; verborum expedita ac profuens quodammodo celeritas (as quality of the speaker who possesses it). A speaker who possesses a flow of language, orator volubilis (Cic., Brut., 27, 105): uniform flow of speech, oratio aequiliter profuens: a gentle and uniform flow of speech, orationis genus cum quadam lenitate aequiliter profuens: flow of eloquence, copia dicendi (as a property of the speaker; vid. Beier, Cic. Offic., 2, 5, 16, p. 34); also, velut quoddam flumen eloquentiae. To have a good flow of language, verba volvere; volubilem esse oratorem; commode verba facere (from the complete knowledge of a language, Nep., Them., 10, 1). To check any body's flow of speech, cursum dicendi refragare (Quint., 8, proem., 27; of a thing). Any body's flow of words is impeded by any thing, cursus dicendi tenetur aliqua re (Quint., 4, 3, 13). An empty flow of words, flumen or turba inani verborum. || A flow of spirits, effusio animi in letitia (Cic., Tusc., 4, 31, 66).

FLOWER, flōs (in all the meanings of the English word). Full of flowers, floridus: gathered flowers, flores carpti or demessi: to come into flower, or full flower [vid. to FLOWER, INTRANS.]: a small flower, flosculus: a full-blown flower, *flōs plenus: to deal in flowers, *flores venditare: covered with flowers, floribus vestitus (e. g., meadows, prata): the filament of a flower, *filamentum (floris): pollen of a flower, *pollen: a painter of flowers [vid. FLOWER-PAINTER]: the stalk of a flower, *pediculus: the goddess of flowers, Flora: the smell or odor of flowers, odores, qui affluunt e floribus (*flōrē* odores also = "aromatic flowers": melagmata maxime ex odoribus flunt, Cels.); the cup of a flower, dolium floris: wreath of flowers, corona floris; corolla (to be distinguished from sertum; i. e., festoon, as occasional ornament for windows, doors, &c.; the corollae were used on solemn occasions, e. g., at a sacrifice, as personal ornament). The ancients also used to communicate sentimental thoughts by means of flower-wreaths, corollae: vid. Boettiger's Sabina, i. p. 230; this mode of correspondence is even now sometimes carried on (in the way of amusement) in Germany between young lovers, and termed "Blumensprache"; i. e., "flower-language": to converse in the language of flowers, *floribus or corollis animi sensus exprimere. To adorn with a wreath of flowers, sertis or floribus redimire. || In architecture; (carved) flowers, flores

encarpa, orum (*flowers and leaves entwined*). || **Fig.** || *Flowers of speech, flores: flosculi.* To cull flowers of speech, flosculos carpere atque delibare. || *The best state or specimen of any thing, flos; e. g., of youth, juvenutis (i. e., the most excellent or distinguished part): robor, or plural, robor, the strongest part, &c. (of Italy, the army, &c.). The flower of the cavalry, validissimi equitum: these troops were the very flower of the army, hoc erat robor exercitus; id roboris in exercitu erat: to lose the flower of his troops, quod roboris in exercitu erat amittere: the flower of the nobility, flos nobilitatis: the flower of virtue, insigne virtutis, laudis: to be the flower of one's age, exornare nostrae aetatis gloriam: Pompeius, the flower of the empire, Pompeius, decus imperii: Hortensius, the flower of the state, Hortensius, lumen et ornamentum republicae: Corinth, the flower of all Greece, Corinthus, Græcia totius lumen: Gallia-Cisalpinia is the flower of Italy, Gallia est flos Italiae.* || **Fl.** || *Fl.* is used of a single person by Ennius, as a poet, Cethegum . . . florem populi (ap. Cic. Brut., 15, 58), but in prose it should be decus, lumen, &c. To be in the very flower of one's age, florere intergerimæ aetate: the flower of one's age, ætas florens, optima, integra; ætatis flore: to be in the flower of one's age, in flore aetatis esse; ætate florere. Dietrich remarks that aliquem florenti ætate esse was not used, but aliquem florentem ætate esse; this, however, does not hold good of poetry; equus florenti ætate: novo florente puella (Lucr.). Schneider, *Jahrh. für Phil.*, &c., Dec., 1846. To die in the flower of one's age, exstingui in ipso ætatis flore: in flore ætatis eripi rebus humanis (Curt., 10, 5, 10).

FLOWER, v., TRANS. (i. e., to ornament with embroidery), pingere ac; also, pingere only (Virg., *Æn.*, 9, 582, &c.; compare with *Plin.*, 8, 48, 74, § 195).

FLOWER, v., INTRANS. florere, florescere (to begin to blossom): florem mittere, expellere (to put forth blossoms): efflorescere (improperly): utriculum rumpere: florem aperire: dehiscere (to open the calyx): florem expandere, sese pandere: dehiscere ac sese pandere (to come into full flower; vid. *Plin.*, 12, 11, 23). || To be in the prime, in flore esse: florere: "to be in the flower of one's age," vid. || To froth, vid.

FLOWER-BASKET, calathus.

FLOWER-BED, area floribus constituta.

FLOWER-BULB, bulbus; bulbulus (a small one).

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, iris: *iris pseudacorus (Linn.).

FLOWER-GARDEN, floralia, ium (sc. loca).

FLOWER-GARDENER, florum cultor.

FLOWER-LIKE, floridus.

FLOWER-PAINTER, *qui flores picturâ imitatur.

FLOWER-PIECE, pictura florum (the painting; after *Plin.*, 16, 33, 60); tabula picta florum: tabula in qua sunt flores (the tablet with the painting; after *Plin.*, 35, 4, 7, and 8, 35).

FLOWER-POT, *testa florum.

FLOWER-STALK. Vid. under **FLOWER**.

FLOWER-WORK (in architecture), flores (e. g., on the capital of a Corinthian column): encarpa, orum (*flowers and leaves entwined*).

FLOWERT, flosculus.

FLOWERING-FERN, *osmunda regalis (Linn.).

FLOWERING-RUSH, *butōmus umbellatus (Linn.).

FLOWERY, floridus: floribus vestitus (clad with flowers; e. g., prata): florens (blooming). || Of style; vid. **FLORID**.

FLOWING, (A) FLORA, fluens: manans (syn. in **TO FLOW**): perennis: viva (always flowing; of water, of a well, brook, &c.). Flowing water, flumen vivum. (B) **Flo.** Of speech, fluens (flow, observation at the end of this article): profuens: volubilis (rolling fast, voluble; of a speaker, and the speech, especially when the speech consists entirely of short sentences; vid. *Cic.*, Brut., 28, 108; Or., 56, 127, 308

where oratio stabilis is opposed to it). The easy and flowing speech of the orator, expedita et perfacile currens oratio (Cic., Brut., 63, 227); tractus orationis lenis et æquabilis (Cic., De Or., 2, 13, 54); also, verborum expedita ac profluens quodammodo celeritas (Cic., Brut., 61, 220): a flowing style of writing, genus orationis profuens; *genus dicendi sponte sua fsum; *oratio leniter profuens: flowing verses, versus fluentes; versus sponte sua ad numeros aptos venientes (Ov., Trist., 4, 10, 25): to be written in flowing elegiac verses, scriptum elegis esse fluentibus (Plin. Ep., 5, 17, 2); in a flowing manner, facile; commode: || **Fl.** dissoluta aut fluens oratio, dissoluta aut fluens oratio, are expressions of blame, denoting a want of nerve, vigor, conciseness, &c. || **Flowing**; of garments, fluens (e. g., veste fluente; tunicis fluentibus): fluitans (vestis, Tac.; amictus, Catull.).

FLOWING, s. Vid. **FLOOD, FLOW**.

FLOWINGLY, fluenter (Lucr.). Vid. **FLUENTLY**.

FLUCTUATE, fluctuare (in nearly all the meanings of the English verb; fluctuare animo, nunc huc nunc illic; in decrete aliquo, to be unsteady and inconsistent in maintaining a philosophical opinion, inter spem metumque, Liv.; also fluctuari; e. g., animo, Liv.): fluctare (to flow about unsteadily): jactari (to be tossed about unsteadily; e. g., of the rate of exchange, nummus jactatur, Cic., Off., 3, 20, 28): vacillare (to totter, as it were; to be unsteady; e. g., stabilitas alicujus rei vacillat).

FLUCTUATING. Vid. **UNSTEADY, CHANGEABLE, &c.**

FLUCTUATION, fluctuatio (properly and improperly; rare; not præ-Augustinian; animorum, Liv.): immutatio (change); SYN. IN CHANGE: vicissitudo (regular alternation): varietas (variety; e. g., of weather, cœli). Fluctuation of opinion, fluctuatio animorum (irresolution; the battle continued for a long time with many fluctuations of success, diu anceps stetit victoria: a fluctuation between fear and hope, anceps spes et metus (Liv., 30, 32).

FLUE. || A pipe or aperture of a furnace or chimney; perhaps estuarius (an aperture to let the heat escape): culiculus fornacis (Plin., 9, 38, 62). || Down, vid.

FLUENCY. || Of speech, lingue volubilitas or mobilitas; orationis celeritas; verborum expedita ac profluens quodammodo celeritas: copia dicendi: expedita et perfacile currens oratio. Fluency in expression, facilitas (e. g., to acquire a perfect fluency in speaking, usqueque firmam facilitatem, Quint., 10, 1, 59): that he may obtain greater fluency of speech, quo sit absolutius os (Quint., 1, 1, 37). [Vid. **Flow** (of speech).] || Smoothness, levitas (as quality, also of expression). || Abundance, vid.

FLUENT. || **Prop.** [vid. **FLOWING**]. || Of a speaker, lingua promptus: celer (quick): expeditus (without difficulty): copiosus (rich in words, of a writer and his writings). Fluent speech, oratio volubilis or expedita: liquidum genus sermonis (having an agreeable flow, Cic., De Or., 2, 38); lingua celeris et exercitata; lingue celeritudo or volubilitas: a fluent speaker, orator volubilis or facilis et expeditus ad dicendum. Vid. **FLOWING**.

FLUENTLY, facile: commode. To speak fluently, *cum orationis volubilitate loqui (of rapidity of utterance); commode verba facere (from possessing a knowledge of the language, Nep., Them., 10, 1): to have acquired the power of speaking correctly and fluently, firmam facilitatem associatum esse (Quint., 10, 1, 59).

FLUID, liquor (as substance, whose parts separate by themselves); humor (moistness; opposed to dryness; vid. Cels., 4, 2, No. 4, extr., Tac., Ann., 13, 57, 5); aqua (water, as the most common of fluids); || **Fl.** latex is poetical only.

FLUIDITY, liquiditas (very late); FLUIDNESS, } aris, App.) *fluida natura.

FLURRY. || Gust, vid. || Hurry, vid.

FLUSH, v., TRANS. || To color, vid. || To elate, aliquem superbum facere: alicui spiritus afferre: inflare alicujus animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (e. g., of fortune, Liv., 45, 31). Flushed, elatus (aliqua re): ferox (aliqua re). Flushed with success, successu rerum ferocior (Tac.); successu exultans (Virg.); he was not so flushed with success as to become careless, nec superior successu curam remittebat (Quint., 1, 2, 24).

FLUSH, v., INTRANS. || **Flow**, vid. || Hasten (obsolet), vid. || Blush, glow, vid.

FLUSH, adj. || Fresh, vigorosus, vid. || Full of money, &c. (cant term). To be flush, argentum or pecuniam habere: not to be flush, imparatum esse pecuniâ; nummos numeratos non habere.

FLUSH, s. || Violent flow, vid. **Flow**. || A flush of joy, effusio animi in lætitiâ (Cic.).

FLUTER, v. [Vid. **TO HURRY, TO AGITATE**.] To be jostled (by drinking), inclescere vino.

FLUTE, tibia (with the ancients usually tibia; i. e., double flute). To put the flute to one's lips or mouth, tibiam ad labra ferre: to play on the flute, tibiam canere; (skillfully) scienter cantare tibiâ: fit or proper for the flute, tibialis: aulæticus (e. g., calamus; i. e., the reed): one who sells flutes, qui tibias vendit (after Val. Max., 3, 4, extr., 2): the sound of the flute, tibis canens.

FLUTE, v. (technical term in architecture), striare. Fluted, striatus.

FLUTE-PLAYER, one who plays the flute, tibicen; feminine, tibicina.

FLUTING, s., striatura: stria: canalis (as thing).

FLUTTER, INTRANS., voltitare (of birds): flutare (of things; e. g., sails; vid. Ov., Met., 11, 470): circumvoltitare aliquod or aliquem (to flutter round any thing or any body); also, *voltitare ultro citroque per auras (Lucr., 4, 36). From the context, voltitare (e. g., before any body's eyes, ante oculos). To flutter about any place, voltitare in aliquo loco: voltitare passim per aliquem locum (also of persons who appear in public, Cic., Cat., 2, 3, 5; Rosc. Am., 46, 135): to flutter round any place, circumvoltare or circumvoltare aliquem locum or aliquem (but not absolutely; for circumvoltantium alitum, Tac., Hist., 2, 50, is = fluttering round him): lustrare aliquid (to encircle in its flight; e. g., signa, of an eagle): to flutter round in a circle, in gyrum flecti. || To be in a state of uncertainty, dubitatione æstare (vid. Cic., Verr., 2, 30, 74); fluctuare.

FLUTTER, TRANS. || Put to flight (like birds), fugare: abigere (e. g., volucres, to drive off). || To hurry the mind, agitare: sollicitare: sollicitum facere: commovere: turbare: conturbare: perturbare.

FLUTTER. || **Fluttering**, vid. || Commotion or hurry of the mind, trepidatio: tumultus (Cic., Deiot., 7, 20): confusio (Vell., 2, 134). To be all in a flutter, trepidare (of one or more persons); perturbatum esse; mentis habitui moveri.

FLUTTERING, s. The nearest substantives are pluvius (e. g., alarum, the clapping of the wings); volatus (general term for the flight of birds).

FLUX, fluxus, is (Plin.; also of the fusion of a metal, or the result of it: picem non aliud esse quam combustæ resino fluxum, Plin.); fluxio (e. g., aquarum, Cic.; sanguinis, ventris, oculorum, &c.); fluxura (Col., 3, 2, 17 and 32): fluor (flux of the bowels); also, solutio et fluxus stomachi (Scrib. Larg.). [Vid. **DYSENTERY**.] All things are in a state of flux, omnibus res quæque minuitur: omnia quæa longinquo ævo fluere videmus (both after Lucr., 2, 68); nihil est totum quod perstet in orbe; cuncta fluunt (Ov., Met., 15, 178).

|| **Flux** (and reflux); vid. **Flow** (of the tides).

FLUX, TRANS. Vid. **TO MELT, TO FUSE**.

FLUXION, fluxio (also as technical term in Math.). Vid. **FLUX**.

FLY, musca. A Spanish fly, cantharis:

to catch flies, muscas capture: to drive them away, muscas abigere, fugare.

FLY, *v.* || *As a bird*, volare (also, improperly, of things that fly in the air; e. g., smoke, missiles, darts, &c., and likewise of men who run or travel fast): volitare (to fly higher and thicker, to flutter): flutare (to fly in the air; e. g., sails, clouds, &c.): avolare (to fly away to a place; also improperly: e. g., to Rome, Romam): ad-volare (to fly to any body or any place, ad alium or aliquid; also improperly: e. g., to the cavalry, ad equites: i. e., to hasten to them on horseback): devolare (to fly or hasten down from any place): evolare ex, &c. (to fly out of or forth from; i. e., to hasten from a spot quickly; e. g., from the woods, ex silvis): involare in, &c. (to fly into any thing; e. g., in villam, properly, of birds): prævolare (to fly before or in front): provolare (to fly forward; e. g., in primam): revolare (to fly back, or to hasten back to any body, ad alium, improperly): transvolare in, &c. (to fly over, or to the other side, or to hasten over; e. g., in aliam partem). To fly up, evolare: sursum subvolare (of birds and things): alis or pennis se levare, also se levare (only of birds, properly): sublimare ferri (of things without wings): *displodi: *disjici (to fly into the air with violence; e. g., houses, ships, by explosion): you would have said that he did not travel, but fly, volare um, non iter facere diceret: flying (dishevelled) hair, crines passi; capillus passus. If improperly used [vid., also, TO HASTEN]. An arrow flies from the bow, sagitta emittitur arcu: to fly in any body's face (i. e., to bid him defiance), alium provocare: to fly into a passion, iratum fieri: irritari: ira incendi, exardescere (the last three, stronger terms). || *Flee*; to run away, to take to flight (e. g., from fear), tui-gam petere, capere, capessere: fugare se mandare, se committere: in fugam se dare, se conferre or (if precipitately) in fugam se conijcere (all to take to flight, in a general sense): terga vertere (especially of soldiers): in fugam effundi or se effundere (of a large multitude): fugere a or ex aliquo loco (to fly from a place): in fugā esse (to be flying): diffugere (of a multitude flying in different directions): aufugere (to fly from a place; absolutely): effugere (to fly from or away, properly, to escape by flying; used absolutely, or from a place, loco, a or ex loco, and improperly, for to escape any thing, aliquid): elabi (to escape imperceptibly, or without being seen; e. g., out of a town, urbe; out of a prison, custodia, vinculis, &c.): fugā se subtrahere; clam se subducere (to save one's self by secret flight). The members of the king's household are flying, fit fuga regis apparitorum: to fly precipitately, precipitanti sese mandare fugare: to fly from fear, metu perterritum profugere; to any place, fugā petere locum; confugere or fugam capessere aliquid: to fly to the camp in the greatest disorder, fugā effusa castra petere: to fly in another direction, fugam petere in aliam partem: to fly to any body, confugere or profugere ad alium (in order to find protection); transfugere ad alium (as deserter): to fly before any body, fugere alium; before any thing, fugere, refugere aliquid: to fly from the field of battle, ex or de prælio effugere; ex prælio fugere or (if by stealth) elabi. || To avoid carefully, fugere, defugere: vitare: devitare: evitare; all with accusative: to fly from any body, aliquid decedere (to get or go out of his way); aliquid aditum sermonemque defugere (to avoid coming into any contact with him, both Cæs., B. G., 6, 13, cxxr): to fly from the looks of the citizens, conspectum civium profugere: to fly from any body's presence, se removēre ab aliojū conspectu; recedere ab aliojū conspectu; fugere aliojū conspectum; vitare aliojū aspectum: to fly from danger, periculum vitare, effugere: periculo evadere.

FLY-BEAT (*i. e.*, a boat built for fast sailing), pericere cercurus.

FLYER. || One who has run away [vid. FUGITIVE]. || The fly of a jack or machine: *perhaps libramentum or moderamen

FLY-FLAP, cauda (Mart., 14, 167 and 71, where it is called muscarum, an instrument to keep flies, it being with the ancients an oo-tail).

FOAL, pullus equi: pullus equinus; from context, pullus only: assellus (of an ass).

FOAL, *v.*, parère: pullos parère: fetum ponere or procreare.

FOAM, *s.*, spuma. Vid. TO FOAM.

FOAM, *v.*, spumare (general term): spumas agere in ore (to foam at the mouth): albescere (to become white with foam; of water, Plin. Ep., 5, 6, 24, aqua ex edito desiliens albescit, falls down foaming from a height).

FOAMY, spumeus (Virg.): spumosus (fall of foam, foaming, Oo. and Plin.): spumidus (full of foam, Appul., Apol., p. 306, 9): spumifer (carrying, having foam; e. g., fons, Oe.).

FOB, *seculus braccarum.

FOB, || To cheat, vid. || TO FOB OFF, (a) a person, alium amovēre, removēre or amoliri (to get rid of him). To job any body off with empty promises, pollicitandum lactare aliojū animum (Ter.); lactare alium et spe falsā producere: *to job off the disgrace of any thing,* dedecus amoliri (Tac); by any thing, *excusatione aliojū rei.

FOCUS, *quasi focus: *locus, in quem radii colliguntur. To collect rays into a focus, *radios tanquam in focum quandam colligere.

FODDER, pabulum (for cattle; also = "forage"; but pabulum is "foraging"); pastus (general term, food for cattle). This is good fodder, hoc pecudes probe alit: to seek fodder (of animals), pabulum acquirere: to fetch fodder (e. g., of soldiers), pabulari: to send the soldiers out for fodder, pabulatum (pabulandi causā) milites mittere: to suffer from the want of fodder, premi inopiā pabuli: there is plenty of fodder, magna copia pabuli suppetit: to cut off the enemy from the means of getting fodder, hostem pabulatione intercludere: to go out to fetch or look for fodder, pabulum ire or proficisci: the horse takes its fodder well, equus libenter cibo utitur.

FODDER, *v.* || To give food, pabulum dare: to fodder animals well, largo pastu sustentare: to fodder the horses with leaves, equos alere foliis ex arboribus strictis. Vid. TO FEED.

FOE. Vid. ENEMY.

FOG. || A mist, nebula: calligo (inasmuch as it produces darkness). A thick fog, nebula densa (opposed to nebula subtilis: a cold fog, nebula frigida: the rivers are covered with a thick fog, caligant flumina nebulis: a thick fog covered the whole forest and the surrounding country, densa nebula saltum omnem camposque circumcint: the fog is so thick that one can't see, nebula adeo densa est, ut lucis usum eripiat: the fog rises, nebula de terrā surgit; nebula in nubes levatur: like fog, *nebula similis. || After-grass, fœnum succutnale or chordum; to cut it, secare.

FOGGY, nebulosus. It is foggy, cœlum est nebulosum; aer est nebulosus. || Dull, vid.

FOH, interj. Vid. FIE.

FOIBLE, vitium: vitium mediocre or vitium mediocre et cui ignoscas (Hor.). Have you no foibles? nullane habes vitia (Hor.)? Every man living has his foibles, vitia nemo sine nascitur (Hor.): to confess that one is not without such a foible, vitio aliquo se non carere confiteri (Cic.): to know any body's foibles, aliojū molles aditus ac tempora nosse (his weak side, Æn., 4, 324). To have many foibles, multis erroribus obnoxium esse; to feel one's foibles, minimum in se esse arbitrari (opposed to plurimum sibi confidere, Cic., Lel., 9, 29). Vid. also, WEAKNESS.

FOIL, *s.* || A blunt sword for fencing, rudis (with the ancients, a thin rod for fencing): gladius præpilatus (like our own foil, after Hirt., B. Afr., 72): to fence with foils, batuere armis puguatoriis (Suet., Cal., 54). || Tin-*sel*, bractea (thin metal sheet, especially of gold; diminutive, *bracteola auri tremuli; vid. Juv., 13,

152). To coat a red jewel with silver foil, geminam rubrum argentatā bractea sublinere. || That which recommends any thing by contrast with itself, perhaps vitium virtuti contrarium, or by circumlocution. To st off any thing by a foil, *rei pulchritudinem ipsā altius rei deformitate illuminare; or *virtutem aliquam contrarii exemplo vitii commendare.

FOIL, *v.* || To frustrate; e. g., to be foiled (in one's expectations or hopes), spe decipi; spes ad irritum caedit or redigitur; spe excidere: if I should be foiled (in my hopes), si spes destituit: to foil any body's plans, conturbare aliojū omnes rationes: thus they were foiled (in their enterprise), ita frustra id inceptum his fuit. Vid. TO DEFEAT = frustrate.

FOIN, *s.*, pettio (thrust in fencing, &c.). FOIN, *v.*, petere alium gladio: petitionem conijcere in alium.

FOIST IN, subdere: subijcere: supponere (to place any thing that is not genuine into the place of that which is; sub dere aliquid in locum erasorum, Plin.; subdere, supponere or subijcere testamentum): interlinere (e. g., testamentum, to foist words into it). Foisted in, subditicius; suppositus; falsus.

FOISTER, *suppositor (after Plaut., Truc., 4, 2, 50, where we find the feminine, suppositrix): subjector (e. g., testamentorum, Cic., Cat., 2, 2, 7; also called elsewhere testamentarius).

FOLD, *s.*, ovile: stabulum (general term for "stalls" for cattle; for sheep, Varr., R. R., 2, 5, p. 153, Bipont); septa (Varr., ib.); crates pastorales (the hurdles). || Of a garment, plicatura, or (if there are many) plicature: ruga (properly, a wrinkle of the skin; then, also, of a gown, &c.; fold, considered as a slight elevation): sinus (the space between the folds, the great fold or hollow made by the manner in which the ancients used to take up their toga with the left arm; vid. Macrobi., Sat., 2, 9; hence Plin., 8, 3, 84, Cimon nū in veste et rugas et sinus invenit). To hang down in folds, replicari in rugas: to arrange one's dress in graceful folds, collocare vestem (chlamydem, &c.), ad apte pendere (Oe.).

FOLD, *v.* || To double up, complicare aliquid (to fold up; a letter, &c.): arare in rugas aliquid: rugas locare in aliquid re (to fold a garment, after Plin., 8, 10, 9; Macrobi., Sat., 2, 9). Any thing is folded, replicari in rugas (after Plin., 17, 14, 24): to fold back, replicare: to fold one's hands, digitos inter se pectine necare (Oo., Met., 9, 299); digitos pectinatum sit ut implectere (Plin., 28, 6, 179). To sit with one's hands folded, palmas in alternas digitorum vicissitudines super genus connectere (vid. Appul., Met., 3, p. 129, 34). || To fold sheep, stabulare (general term): includere septis (of sheep, Varr., R. R., 2, 5): claudere, vicih or without texta cratibus (Hor., Epod., 2, 45).

FOLDING-DOORS, fores valvate: valvæ.

FOLIAGE, frons: folia, orum (leaves in general): foliatura (Virg., 2, 9, med.). [Vid. LEAF (leaves).] Foliage of oak, poplar, &c., frons quercus, populus, &c.

FOLIO, liber forme maxime: in folio, forma maxima.

FOLK, FOL-PEOPLE.

FOLLOW. (1) || To follow as after, sēqui: consequi: insequi: subsequi (to follow immediately or closely): prosequi (to follow a certain distance, is mostly used of accompanying any body as a mark of respect, &c.; e. g., funeris exsequias prosequi): persequi (a strengthened sequi, to follow an object with eager or continued pursuit, or up to a certain limit; all with accusative): comitari alium (to accompany any body): inter comites aliojū aspi (to belong to any body's retinue). An unusual multitude followed him, stipatus est non usitata frequentia: to follow any body's colors or standard, signa or castra aliojū sequi: to follow any body's traces, aliojū or aliojū rei vestigia persequi; also, persequi alium or aliquid. || To follow: "To follow" is sometimes translated by ille, when hic describes what precedes; hæc oblationes,

illa (= those which will follow) necessitatis (Cic.).

(2) *To come after any body or any thing* (with reference to order, rank, dignity, or time); succedere alicui et alicui rei (to follow and take the place, &c., that the other filled); excipere aliquem et aliquid (literally, to take any body or any thing up, as it were; i. e., to follow immediately; seldom, as in Cic., B. G., 2, 7, without accusative; vid. Held, ad loc.); continuari alicui rei (to be, as it were, joined on to it; to follow it without any interval; e. g., pax externae confestim continuatur discordia domi). *To follow any body* (as his successor), succedere in alicujus locum, or succedere only; on the throne, regno; in alicujus locum suffici (to be elected in the national assembly as any body's successor); the consuls follow each other in a different order in different (historical), aliter apud alios consules ordinati sunt; summer follows winter, hiemem aestas excipit; day follows night, noctem dies subsequitur; one age follows another, aetas succedit aetati; one misfortune follows another, * malum excipit malum; one fraud follows another, fallacia alia aliam trudit (Ter., And., 4, 4, 39); to let the act immediately follow the resolution, consilii facta jungere.

(3) *To proceed or result from any thing*, sequi, consequi aliquid (e. g., poena scelus sequitur; terrorum pallor consequitur); manare ex aliqua re (to follow from it; e. g., faults are followed by sins, peccata ex vitis manant); officii confici ex aliqua re (as philosophical technical term, "to be inferred from"; e. g., from the premises, ex propositis effici; from a syllogism, ex rationatione confici; hence it follows, inde sequitur, or efficitur, or patet; ex quo efficitur eoque potest; i. e., hence the conclusion may be drawn). Hence it follows, sequitur (with ut, or accusative and infinitive); sequitur igitur or enim (¶) not inde or ex quo sequitur; ex quo efficitur: *ahat, then, follows from this?* quid igitur? quid ergo est? quid postea? thus it follows that, &c., ita fit, ut, &c.: the one follows from the other, alterum alteri consequens est. (¶) "To follow," in negative and interrogative clauses, is often best translated by continuo; continueo? (e. g., non continuo, si me in gregem scicorum contuli, sum scicarus, it does not follow that I am an assassin, because, &c.; ei malo careat, continueo fructus summo bono? if he is exempt from evil, does it follow that he enjoys the height of happiness?).

(4) *To be guided by any body's example, &c.*, sequi aliquem or aliquid (general term); auctoritate alicujus moveri (to allow one's self to be influenced by any body's authority; to follow any body's counsel, &c.); alicui obtemperare (to make one's own wishes yield to those of another); dicto alicujus audientem esse (to obey any body's commands). *To follow any body's opinion, views, &c.*, sententiam alicujus sequi; sententiam alienius probare (to approve of them); any body's advice ought to have been followed, alicujus consilium valere debebat or debuit; to follow no guide but one's self, suo uti ingenio; follow my advice! mihi crede! or crede mihi! (i. e., let me prevail on you to do what I am doing, or to act like me; vid. Cic., Tusc., 1, 31); to follow a physician's prescriptions, legibus medici se obligare; praeceptis medici uti (after Oe., A. A., 3, 440); not to follow them, medentis praecepta negligere (after Plin., Pan., 22, 3); to follow one's own inclinations, animi impetum sequi.

(5) *To be of any body's party*, alicujus partis or partium esse; alicujus partes or causam sequi; alicujus sectam sequi (this especially, but not solely, of a philosophical sect), cum aliquo facere; ab or cum aliquo stare; alicujus rebus studere or favere; alicujus esse studiosum; some follow one party, some another, alii alias partes fovent.

(6) *To follow a trade or profession*, facere (e. g., mercaturam, piratam); facere (e. g., artem, medicinam); exercere (e. g., artem, medicinam, stu-

dio); colere (e. g., artes studique; agrum, the plough); tractare (e. g., artem); studere alicui rei (e. g., agriculturam; literis). *To follow one's own business*, sua negotia obire; suas res administrare; to follow the law, ad juris studium se conferre.

(7) *As follows* (in a narration, to introduce a speech, &c.); he spoke as follows, haec locutus est; his ferme verbis usus est; in hunc modum locutus fertur. Vid. "to this extent."

FOLLOWER, assēcla (a dependent on a noble, mostly in a contemptuous sense; then, also, e. g., a disciple, scholar, especially of a philosopher, and a follower of a philosophical sect; ¶) sectator and assēctator; in this sense, belong to the Silver Age); socius; amicus (a companion, friend); fautor; studiosus alicujus (a favourer, supporter); cultor; admirator (an admirer); gregalis (a companion, comrade; in a bad sense). The followers of any body (in a political sense), qui sequuntur cum aliquo; qui stant cum or ab aliquo; qui faciunt cum aliquo; qui alicujus partibus favent; qui alicui student; alicujus sectam secuti (especially in a philosophical, but also in a political sense; e. g., Liv., 8, 19, pro Vitruvio sectamque eius secutus). ¶ For the followers of philosophical sects, the Latins have also proper appellatives; e. g., the followers of Pythagoras, Socrates, Democritus, Epicurus, Pythagorei, Socratici, Democritici, Epicurei (or Democriti, Epicuri, &c., sectam secuti).

FOLLOWING, sequens or insequens, secutus or insecutus (used when a real following is spoken of, always in reference to something going before, which is also frequently mentioned before; e. g., to create tribunes for the following year, in insequentem annum tribunos creare, Liv., 5, 36; there are many festivals in the following month, sequens mensis complures dies feriatis habet, Plin., Ep., 10, 12 (24), 4, where September had been previously spoken of; which derive the following emperors also used on their seals, quā imaginē insecuti quoque principes signatur, Suet., Oct., 50); alicui proximus; secundus ab aliquo (that follows any body in order or succession; of persons); adiacens (that lies near; of things); futurus; venturus; posterus (of succession in time). The following day, dies posterus (as opposed to to-day or yesterday); dies sequens or insequens (the day which follows an occurrence, &c.; vid. Suet., Tib., 18; Dom., 16); on the following day (he did this or that, &c.), postero die; postidie (reus diei); all following ages, omnis perpetuitas consequens temporis. (¶) If, in narrative, reference be made to a point mentioned in the next words, then "following" must be rendered by a demonstrative, especially by hic, haec, hoc; sometimes by ille, illa, illud; e. g., he spoke the following words [vid. "as follows," under FOULROW, 7]. In the same manner, hoc . . . illud must be employed for the English "this (the foregoing) . . . the following"; e. g., these things refer to enjoyment, the following to the necessities of life, haec oblectationis, illa necessitatis (vid. Cic., Ecl., p. 75).

FOLLY. ¶ As state; quality of mind, stultitia; dementia; fatuitas; insipientia; amentia; delirium. [Syn. of adjectives in FOOLISH.] That is a very great folly, there can be no greater folly, quo nihil est stultius: I consider it the height of folly to, &c., summae dementiae esse judico, with infinitive; or quid est stultius, quam . . . To have reached such a height of folly, eo dementiae progressum esse. ¶ A foolish action or deed, * stulte or inepte factum; stultitia. It is folly to, &c., stultitia est (aliquid facere). To commit a folly, stulte or imprudenter facere (from imprudētia); to commit all sorts of folly, omnia stulte facere; to bear any body's follies, alicujus stultitias ferre; to give way or to submit to any body's follies and absurdities, alicujus stultitias et ineptias devorare; an excess of folly, insaniam; deliratio; mentis alienatio. ¶ Depravity, pravitas; improbitas (moral perverseness, that tends to).

FOMENT, fovere aliquid; alicui rei fomēta adhibere or admovere.

FOMENTATION. ¶ As action, fōtūa, ās (Plin.) [fomentatio, Up.]. ¶ As application, iomentum (a warming application); malsama, ātis (a softening application). To apply a fomentation, iomentum corpori admovere (Cels.); warm fomentations, fomenta calida.

FOMENTER, concitator; concitator et instigator (excitator of disturbances, &c.). Vid. EXCITER.

FOND. ¶ Foolish, vid. ¶ Indulgent to excess, Indulgens; perindulgens; nimis indulgens. ¶ Attached to, &c., deditus alicui or alicui rei; studiosus alicui or alicui rei; addictus alicui or alicui rei. Jx. adductus et deditus; devotus alicui or alicui rei (stronger term). Jx. deditus devotusque. To be fond of, amare aliquid (to like or love it); delectari or oblectari aliquid rei (to delight in any thing); aliquid rei gaudere (to take great pleasure in any thing); to be fond of any body, alicujus amore captum esse; aliquid amare; aliquid amore amplecti; amorem erga aliquid habere; aliquid in amore habere; to be very fond of any body, alicujus esse cupidissimus; to be fond of any thing (i. e., of eating any thing), aliquid appetere; alicujus rei appetentem, or cupidum, or avidum esse (to long for or lust after it); he was very fond of small fish, piscesculos minutos maxime appetebat; not to be fond of any thing, aliquid spernere, aspernari (to despise any thing; aspernari not used in the Golden Age); to be fond of strong drink, vinu deditum esse; to be fond of pleasure, voluptatibus se dedere; to be excessively fond of music, penitus se dedere musicis (i. e., to devote one's self entirely to it). ¶ Wanton, trifling, vid.

FOND, ¶ blandiri alicui (with words FONDLE, ¶ and gestures); permulcere aliquid; also with addition of manu (to stroke with one's hand); amplexari et osculari aliquid (to embrace any body).

FONDLING. Vid. a FAVORITE.

FONDLY. ¶ With great affection, ardent; vehementer; cum vi or cum impetu (ardently); blande; amanter (tenderly, lovingly); pie (with the love of a parent); animo or ex animo (with all one's heart; opposed to simulatione, simulate). To look fondly on any body; perhaps molli vultu aliquid aspicere (Oe., Met., 10, 609). ¶ Foolishly, vid.

FONDNESS. ¶ Tenderness. [Vid. AFFECTION, LOVE.] ¶ Foolishness, vid.

FONT, baptisterium (βαπτιστήριον, later only).

FOOD, alimenta; penus (general terms for victuals; alimenta, mostly with reference to the wants of an individual; penus, to the wants of a whole family = provisions); cibus; esca ("food," meat, opposed to drink; cf. Cic., Fin., 1, 11; 2, 28; cibis, natural food, as a means of nourishment; esca, the food that is artificially prepared as a dish; hence cibis, also, of the food of brutes; but esca only a bait, prepared, as it were, like a dish, and set before them); cibaria (the most general and usual sorts of food); edulia (savoury and select sorts of food). To take food, cibum capere, sumere, or (of the habit) cibum capessere (e. g., animalia cibum partium dentibus capessunt); to take too much food, little food, &c. (vid. "to eat much, little" &c.); to abstain from food, cibo se abstinere; jejunare (to fast); to digest one's food, cibum conficere or concoquere; to give any body nothing but his food, aliquid nunquam salario, cibariis tantum sustentare (Suet., Tib., 46).

FOOL, s. ¶ A silly fellow or person, homo stultus; homo fatuus; homo insipiens; homo demens. [Vid. FOOLISH for Syn. of adjectives.] A great fool, homo stultissimus; homo stultior stultissimo (Plaut., Amph., 3, 2, 25); stultus bis terque (after Cic., Quint. Fr., 3, 8, extr.): a little fool, stultulus; homunculo (as term of contempt); capitulum (in joking manner; e. g., a droll or amusing little fool; lepidum capitulum, in Ter., Eun., 3, 3, 25); to pretend to be a fool, stultitulum simulare; to play the fool, simulatorem stultitiae inducere; to make a fool of any body

anquam stultum reddere; aliiquem insaturare [if = deceive, take in, vid.]: to act like a fool, stulte, stolidè, dementèr facere: to be fool enough to believe any thing, stolidè or dementèr credere: to spend one's time, money, &c., like a fool [vid. "TO FOOL A WAY"]. I consider him a great fool indeed, who, &c., his stulte facere duco, qui, &c.: unless they are absolute fools, nisi plane fati sunt (Cic.): he made his pupils greater fools by half than they were when he received them, discipulis dimidio reddidit stultiore, quam acceperat: he is not such a fool as you would take him to be, præter speciem sapit or callidus est (after Plaut., *Most.*, 4, 2, 49, "præter speciem stultus es"). (I see) you are no fool, haud stulte sapi. PROV. Every one has a fool in his sleeve [vid. "A S H S HOBBER"]. O you good, easy fool! O tuam mansuetudinem! that man is an absolute fool, hoc homine nihil potest esse dementius. Leave off playing the fool in that way, quin tu mitte istas nugas or ineptias. || A person not in his right senses, mente captus: venanus: delirius. [SYN. in MAD.] || Professional jester, coprea (at court): sannio (that amuses by gestures in general): scurra (a person who amused the company by his wit at the table of the rich Romans): maccus (in the Attelanic plays of the Romans, after Diom., 483, Putsch.). To play the fool, *coprea personam tueri or sustinere; *coprea partes agere.

FOOL'S-CAP. || PROPR., *coprea pileus (the head-dress of a court buffoon). || Paper of a largeish size, charta major; charta majore modulo; macroculum (the last, with reference to the paper used by the ancients, Cic. and Plin.; and the different sorts were, charta hieratica, Augusta, Liviana, Claudia). Vid. PAPER.

FOOL, or, TRANS., ludere: ludibrio habere: ludificari (to make or render an object of derision): illudere (to make game of). To fool any body with vain jokes, aliiquem se lactare et producere [= deceive, cheat, vid.]. || To fool a way: to fool away one's time, tempus perdere lascivendo (after Or., *Met.*, 11, 285; tempore abuti: to fool away one's money, e tempore profundere: to spend without use; e.g., pecuniam, patrimonium); dissipare (to dissipate; e.g., patrimonium, possessiones); lacerare (to ruin; e.g., rem suam, bona patris); to fool any body out of his money, aliiquem circumducere or circumvertere argento: aliiquem emungere argento: perfabricare aliiquem (all comedy only).

FOOL, or, TRANS., jocari: ludere: ludos facere: nugari: nugas agere (to commit absurdities): jocularia ludere: ridicula iactare (the two last, *Liv.*, 7, 7): to fool with any body, cum aliquo ludere, jocari, joca agere.

FOOLERY, nugæ: ineptiæ (stuff). A truce to that foolery! quin tu mitte istas nugas or ineptias!

FOOL-HARDINESS, stolidia audacia: temeritas (temerity): stolidia fiducia (a foolish confidence in one's self).

FOOL-HARDY, stolidè or stulte ferax: stolidia audacia ferox: stolidia audacia. JN. stolidus ferroxque: temerarius (rash).

FOOLISH, stultus (foolish, from want of practical wisdom, pupis; apposed to prudens, of persons or things): fatuus (silly; from want of judgment): stolidus (from want of reasonable moderation; from brutality): demens (that has lost his mind; who acts senselessly): ineptus (without good sense): insulcus (absurd): mente captus: venanus (insane, mad): ridiculus (amusing, like a fool): mirus (strange). A foolish affair or thing, mira res: mirum negotium: a foolish fellow (i.e., droll), ridiculum caput. I consider it very foolish to, &c., summæ dementiæ esse judico, with following infinitive.

FOOLISHLY, stulte: stolidè: dementèr: Inapte: imprudenter: insipienter. [SYN. in FOOLISH.] To believe any thing foolishly, aliquid stolidè or dementèr credere.

FOOLISHNESS. Vid. FOLLY.
FOOT. || The limb so called, PROPR. and IMPROPR., pes: calx (the

heel). To come, travel, &c., on foot, pedibus ire, venire; iter facere: he goes on foot, pedibus incedit: to serve on foot, pedibus merere or stipendia facere; stipendia pedestria facere (*Liv.*, 7, 13): to fight on foot (of cavalry), pedibus proliari; also, descendere or desilire ex equis (to dismount in order to fight on foot): to make the cavalry fight on foot, equitatum or equitem deducere ad pedes: the cavalry fought on foot, pugna it ad pedes: to throw one's self at any body's feet, ad pedes aliiquis se abijcere, projicere, prosternere, provolvere: ad pedes aliiqui or ad genua aliiquis procumbere; ad pedes aliiquis procidere; ad pedes aliiquis, ut genua aliiqui accidere; genibus aliiquis advolvi; prosternere se et supplicare aliiqui (as supplicant): se aliiqui pro aliquo supplicem obijcere; supplicare aliiqui pro aliquo: to lie at any body's feet, ad pedes aliiquis jacere, stratum esse, stratum jacere: to have sore or bad feet, pedibus non valere; pedibus captum esse: one who has sore or bad feet, pedibus æger; male pedatus (*Suet.*, *Oth.*, 12): not to be able to go on foot any longer, usum pedum amississe: to set foot in any place, pedem ponere in locum or in loco: not to stir a foot beyond, &c., nusquam longius vestigium movere: not to set a foot out of doors, pedem e domo non efferre; pedem e domo non egrèdi: to tread on any body's foot, pede suo pedem aliiqui premere: to tread or trample any body under foot, pedibus aliiquem concutere, proculcare (properly, and without pedibus; also improperly; vid. *Lat. Dict.*). To put the best foot foremost, pleno gradu tendere: gradum addere, accelerare, corripere: a journey on foot, iter pedestre: to take a journey on foot, iter pedibus ingredi; iter pedibus facere, conficere: one who walks on foot, pedes: a kick with the foot, *pedis ictus: the extremity of the foot, or the point or tip of the foot, pes ultimus; digitus (pedis) summi (the tips of the toes): the sole of the foot, vola: relating to the sole of the foot, plantaris: down to the sole of the foot, usque ad imos pedes. A covering for the feet, pedum tegmen (e.g., to have a certain covering for the feet, aliquo tegmine pedum indui, *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 1, 41, 1); fascia pedalis (a tie for the feet): a snare for the feet, pedica: disease of the foot, pedum vitium: he tramples under foot the rights of the people, omnia jura populi obtritet: to trample under foot all divine and human rights, omnia divina humaneque jura permissere: the usage or ceremony of kissing any body's foot, *mos pedis osculandi: to add any body to kiss one's foot, aliiqui porrigere osculandum sinistram pedem (after *Sen.*, *Benef.*, 2, 12, 1). || The lower part of any thing, pes (e.g., of a table, the base; the foot of a column, basis (the lower square part of which was called plinthis or plinthus): the foot of a mountain, radices montis (the foot of a mountain, in radibus montis; in infimo monte: sub jugo montis: at the very foot of the mountain, in imis montis radibus (e.g., ferri, of a river): the town is situated at the foot of the mountain, oppidum monti subjectum est. || "At the foot of any thing," e.g., of a letter, is to be rendered by "extremum," if the very last part of any thing is meant; e.g., the letter at the foot of which, &c., epistola, in qua extrema, &c. || A foot as a measure, pes (also with the addition of porrectus, if it runs in one line, and with the addition of contractus, if it forms an angle; vid. Nitsch, *Beschreibung des hânslichen*, &c., *Zustandes der Römer*, vol. I, p. 525): one foot large, or in size, pedalis (in general, one foot long, high, &c., but it may also mean "a foot in diameter" e.g., of the sun, *Cic.*, *Acad.*, pr. 2, 26, 82; *pedaneus*, post-classical): pedem longus (one foot long): two feet large, bipedalis: half a foot large, semipedalis: one foot and a half large, sesquipedalis: five feet high, quinque pedes altus: ditches five feet deep, fossæ quinque pedes altæ: I don't see a single foot of land in Italy, nihil, &c., pedem in Italiâ video nullum esse, qui, &c. || Infamously, vid. IMPROPR. To set (any thing) on foot, al-

iquid introducere (to introduce); aliquid movere, commovere (e.g., to set on foot something new, nova quædam commovere, *Cic.*, *Acad.*, 2, 6, 18); initium aliiquis rei facere or pellerè (to start any thing, to make the beginning with it; e.g., sermonis initium pellerè, *Cic.*, *Brut.*, 87, 207); mentionem aliiquis rei movere (to cause the mention of any thing to be made, or resolution respecting any thing to be adopted; vid. *Liv.*, 28, 11).

FOOT, or, TRANS. and INTRANS. || To kick, spurn, vid. || To new-sole boots, *calceas solas suffigere. || To walk on foot (vid. FOOT). || To foot it; vid. TO DANCE.

FOOT-BALL. Vid. the different sorts of balls known to the Romans, under BALL.

FOOT-BATH, *lavatio pedum: to take a foot-bath, lavare pedes. Vid. FOOT-PAN.

FOOT-BOARD, scammum: diminutive, scabellum (low bench, either for sitting on or for resting the foot upon).

FOOT-BOY, puer (or servus) a pedibus; also, a pedibus only: my foot-boy, puer, cui do mandata (after *Jur.*, 6, 354).

FOOT-BREADTH, *latitudo pedis or pedalis.

FOOT-BRIDGE, ponticulus (a small bridge for foot-passengers).

FOOT-CLOTH, tapes (but only in the plural).

FOOT-GUARDS, delecta manus, quæ principis corpus domumque custodit: stipatores corporis: delecta manus, quam principes præsidii causâ circa se habet.

FOOTING. || Ground, solum (e.g., (ground to stand on) [vid. also, GROUND]). || The firm planting of the foot, or power of planting it firmly. To get a firm footing, firmiter insistere: firmo gradu consistere (properly): consistere (improperly): I can't get a firm footing, gradus instabilis me fallit; vestigium fallit (properly, I am slipping); sistere non possum (improperly; vid. *Berneke*, *Justin.*, 11, 1, 6): there is no getting a firm footing, aliquid vestigium fallit or non recipit: those who could not get a firm footing, ii, quos gradus instabilis fœlellit (*Curt.*, 7, 11, 6): (a place) where one can not get a firm footing, lubricus. || Condition, state, settlement, modus (the measure, as it were, according to which or by which any thing is to be done): ratio (method of proceeding): mos (custom). To place any thing on a fixed footing, *certum aliiquis rei modum constituere: to place (any thing) on the old footing, in pristinum restituere; ad antiquum modum revocare: to restore any body to his old footing (of intimacy) with any body, aliiquem restituere in aliiquis veterem gratiam; restituere aliiquem aliiqui: to place a province on the same footing as the rest, provinciam in eandem conditionem, quam ceteras, vocare: to live with any body on an equal footing, ex pari or ex æquo vivere cum aliquo: to be on a very intimate footing with any body, familiariter uti aliiquo; familiaritatem habere cum aliquo.

FOOTMAN, a pedibus (puer or servus): pedissequus (a slave who accompanies or attends his master on his walks).

FOOT-PAD, grassator (one who will lie in ambush for people coming out of the town; vid. commentators on *Suet.*, *Cæs.*, 72, ceter., and *Oct.*, 32: latro (general term).

FOOT-PATH, semita: crepidio semitis (the side-path for foot-passengers; trottoir in French): callis: trames. SYN. in WALK.

FOOT-PAN, labrum (general term): alveus (a tub): solum (a sort of metal pan or vessel used for bathing in general).

FOOT-RACE, cursus certamen: curriculum. To run a foot-race, cursu certare.

FOOT-SOLDIER, pedes, itis. To serve as a foot-soldier; vid. || To serve on Foot.

FOOT-STALK, pediculus: petiolus. FOOT-STEP, vestigium. To follow any body's footsteps, vestigiis aliiquis instare; aliiquem vestigiis sequi (poetically, vestigia aliiquis legere) (improperly), vestigiis aliiquis ingredi; vestigia aliiquis premere (i.e., to follow his example);

vestigia allicujus implere, persequi; aliquid ipsius vestigia persequi (to follow them exactly).

FOOT-STOOL, scabellum.

FOOT-TRAP, stimulus (Cæs., B. G., 7, 73; in which passage it is thus defined, in-lea, pedem longum, ferreis harnis infixis, quæ tota in terra infodiebatur, &c.; stilus cæcus is, according to Hirt., B. Afr., 31, the same thing); murex ferreus (a square iron machine which always turned its points or spikes upward, whichever way it was thrown, Curt., 4, 13, 36); pedica (snare for catching an animal by the foot).

FOI, homo ineptus (absurd, empty personage); homo putidus (affected in manner); trossulus (an empty fellow, a coxcomb; vid. Ruhak., Sen. Ep., 76, 1); homo clogans or elegantior (very particular in his dress); bellus homunculus (a spruce young fellow, a dandy, Varr. in Gell., 13, 11, mid.); homo punctatus (literally, one who smooths his skin with pumice, out of vanity, a "petit maitre;" vid. Pila. Ep., 2, 11, extr.); homo vulsus (one who has his hair pulled out of his face to look smooth; vid. Spald., Quint., 2, 5, 12, p. 265); juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, de capsula totus (our, "as if taken out of a band-box, Sen. Ep., 115, 2); trossulus (vid. above) meant anciently towards Romanus, but was used as an epithet toward the end of the republic; vid. Ruhak., Sen., 76; an old amorous fop, cana culex (as epithet in Plant., Cæs., 4, 3, 12); like a fop, elegant (e. g., dress, cultus); to behave like a fop, * inepte se gerere.

FOFFERY, || Affectionate of show, putida ineptie.

FOPPISH, || Foolish, vid. || Vaia in show or of dress, bellus; inanis; vanus; inutilis.

FOPPISHLY, e. g., to behave foppishly, * inepte se gerere.

FOPPISHNESS, Vid. FOFFERY.

FOR, prep. || In the place of, as a substitute or equivalent, in exchange of, or denoting resemblance; pro with ablative; loco allicujus or allicujus rei (in any body's place); to die for any body, mori pro aliquo; to pay or give two "minas" for any thing, duas minas dare pro re; to have heard for certain, pro certo habere; to buy, sell, for ready money, presentis pecuniâ, or presentibus nummis aliquid emere, or vendere; to exchange life for death, mortem cum vitâ commutare; to change the profession of war for that of a husbandman, studium belli gerendi agriculturâ commutare; to learn any thing by heart word for word, ad verbum ediscere; to copy an author word for word, auctorem ad verbum transcribere (Plin., Hist. Nat., prefat., § 22); to carry any body away for dead, aliquem pro mortuo auferre; to take any thing for granted, sumere, or habere, or putare pro certo; to give any thing in exchange for something else, mutare aliquid aliâ re or cum aliâ re; permutare aliquid aliâ re; to serve for wages, mercede conductum esse; I don't do it for money, non quæro pecuniâ; any thing that may be had for money, venalis; pretio venalis (also of persons); for money, or for reward, pretio; pretio motus, adductus (i. e., for a recompence; e. g., to do any thing).

|| If the definite price of any thing is stated (e. g., to buy any thing for twenty talents), the ablative is used to express the price; after indefinite sums, "for a low, high price," &c., the genitive magni, maximi, plurimi, pluris, parvi, minoris, minimi, tanti, &c., are used, and also after estimare; after verbs of "buying and selling," the following stand in ablative, magni, permagno, plurimo, parvo, nihilo; what would I not give for it? quidam darem ut i dare (or be willing to give) or pay any price whatever for an object, quovis pretio aliquid redimere vellem; for how much? quanti? to pay too much for any thing, male emere; to make any body pay for any thing, (improperly; i. e., to punish him), gratiam alicui referre; I shall have to pay for my folly, ego pretium ob stultitiam fero (comedy); what do (or will) you sell that for? quanti hoc constat? what will you take for it? quanti indices? quan-

ti hoc vendis? what or how much did you give for it? quanti rem emisti? what do you give (or pay) for board, lodging, and tuition? quanti cœnas, habitas, doceris? for nothing, gratis; sine mercede. Ingratis et sine mercede (opposed to mercede, for wages or pay); gratuito (without interested motives, merely from kindness; opposed to acceptâ mercede, as Sall., Jug., 85, 8); to do any thing for nothing, quid gratis et sine mercede facere; you shall have it for nothing, gratis tibi constât; gratuitum est: to count or reckon for nothing, pro nihilo putare, habere, ducere, estimare; also nihilo and nihil estimare. || Denoting intention of going to toward, ad or in aliquem locum; to sit sail for any place, vela dirigere ad aliquem locum; navem or cursum dirigere aliquo; petere or tenere locum (e. g., diam petentes primo ad Mendinam tunc, Lit.; tenere cursum tenere); he sailed for the place of his destination, cursum direxit; quo tendebat: to set sail for Macedonia, classe navigare in Macedoniam; the place I am bound for, * locus, quo profectus fassus sum; to set out for any place, ire, proficisci aliquo || In favor of; for the use of; on account of; pro the sake of, pro with ablative (but only in cases in which contra or adversus would express the contrary notion; the primary notion of "for" or "in any body's place" being always prominent); secundum with accusative (in accordance with, but never expressing, like ex, causality); in usum or gratiam allicujus (in favor of any body, for any body's advantage, use, &c.). To vote for any body (e. g., at an election, &c.), suffragi suo allicujus in quem suffragi suo adjuvare aliquem in petendis honoribus; suffragari alicui ad munus (vid. Plin., Ep., 2, 1, § 8, 23, 2; Cic., Off., 1, 34, 136); to vote for such or such a thing, suffragari alicui rei (i. e., to decide in favor of it; e. g., allicujus consilio); to interfere for any body, deprecari pro aliquo; he said a great deal for our side, multa secundum causam nostram disputavit; to speak for and against anything, de aliâ re in utraque partem or in contrarias partes disputare (to not pro et contra); a good deal may be said both for and against the soul you display in your duty, either that... that, &c., de officio tuo in utraque partem disputari potest; vel in eam... vel in eam (vid. Cic., De Div., 14, 27, 7); I neither speak for the matter nor against it, neque ullam in partem disputo; to be for or against a law (of two parties); favere adversarius legi (vid. Lit., 34, 1); eundem, dissuadere que legem (to advise or oppose its adoption; vid. Lit., 45, 21, compared with 34, 1); any thing, makes for the opposite party, aliquid facit or (of a thing personified) stat ab adversario; aliquid facit or (of a thing personified) stat cum adversario; to be for any body's advantage, e re allicujus esse; alicui prodesse or utile esse; allicujus juvare; for my advantage or interest, e re mea; for the advantage or interests of the state, e republicâ; to lay aside his party feeling for the sake of the state, studium reipublice (dative) dimittere (Cæs., B. C., 1, 8; cf. inimicitias suas reipublice condare, Cic.; Iurgii, Tac.). || Often "for" in similar phrases, is expressed by the dative only; e. g., to demand any thing from any body for any body, ab aliquo potere alicui aliquid; we are not preparing ourselves for the school, but for life, non scholæ, sed vitæ discimus; for the public or general welfare, omnium salutis causâ. || Toward, in; adversus (both with accusative, in a friendly as well as a hostile sense); erga (in a friendly sense only; e. g., love for any body, amor in or erga aliquem). || In many instances, however, an oblique case is sufficient to express "for;" e. g., a remedy for fear, remedium timoris (or timori); love for any body, amor alicujus; care for you, vestri cura; an oblique case must not, however, be used unless where it is quite free from ambiguity; an oblique case (mostly the dative) will also suffice after certain adjectives; e. g., after "fit," "convenient" &c.; but also the genitive is sometimes used instead;

e. g., anxious for any thing, studiosus allicujus rei. So after "it is becoming" or "unbecoming" for any body, decet or deccet aliquem. || In proportion, according to, pro (differs a good deal from secundum, which denotes a correlation, and from ex, which implies a causality); for my part, pro mea parte (i. e., according to the measure of my strength, &c.); "I, for my part;" but Hand shows that this force does not belong to it, but that of an affirmative particle, the affirmation referring to the speaker. Since, however, "I, for my part," is often little more than this, affirming that the speaker will do so, whether others do or not, "I, for my part," is often sufficiently translated by equidem; every one for himself, pro sua quisque parte; for so great a victory there was but little bloodshed, minor clades quam pro tantâ victoriâ fuit; they are very few for the number of the well-disposed, pro multitudine bene sentientium admodum pauci; they thought that, for their numbers and their military glory, their territory was too confined, pro multitudine hominum et pro gloriâ belli angustus es fines habere arbitrabantur (Cæs.). Another circumlocution by which this proportional "for" is translated is with ut, where "esse" or "expectari poterat" must be supplied; e. g., he was learned for those times, erant ut temporibus illis (sc. esse poterat) rudis. So; a rich man for those times, ut tunc erant tempora, dives ac eloquent man for a Theban, satis exoriturus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet (Nep.). || Denoting purpose, sometimes by the gerundive, or by the gerund in the genitive with "causâ" or by the accusative with ad; e. g., Antigonus delivered up the corpse of Eumenes to his friends for interment, Antigonus Eumenum mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit; for the purpose of foraging, pabulandi causâ (e. g., tres legiones mittere); for the purpose of laying Celtiberia waste, ad depopulandum Celtiberiam. By later writers the participle future active is used in similar cases after verbs denoting or implying motion. To do any thing for the purpose of, &c., facere aliquid e consilio, ut, &c. "For" may also be translated by the supine; for the purpose of exploring, &c., (venum) rogatum, &c.; and by ut or qui with subjunctive. || Denoting duration of time; e. g., for ten days, per decem dies. It may also be rendered by the accusative, but with this difference, that by "per" is pointed out more exactly the uninterrupted duration of time; and by inter of what has or has not occurred within a space of past time, Germani inter quatuordecim dies tectum non subierunt (Cæs.); to give any body a pension for life, allicujus annuis, dum vivit, præbitis sustentare; for a short time, paullisper; ad tempus (only for a while); parumper (for a short while); for a few days, in paucos dies; they have water on board for forty-five days, aqua diurnum quinque et quadraginta in nave est; for ever, in omne tempus; in perpetuum; perpetuo (Ter., Eun., 5, 8, 13); in æternum (as Liv., 4, 4, in æternum urbe condita); in omnem vitam (for life; as Sen. Ep., 108, alicui rei in omnem vitam renunciare); for days and days, dies continuas complures (e. g., in litore facere); for the time to come [vid. "for the FUTURE"]; for the present [vid. PRESENT]; for once, non plus quam semel (not more than once); once for all, semel; e. g., ut semel dicam (vid. Spald., Quint., 5, 13, 3); to ask the use of his father's chariot for a day, in diem currus paternus rogare (Orc., Met., 2, 48). || As denoting the time for which some arrangement is now made, mostly in with accusative; he invited him for the next day, (ad cenam) invitavit in posterum diem; the auction is fixed for January, auctio constituta est in mensem Januarium; not only for the present, but for the next year, nec in præsens modo sed in venientem annum. || As far as, or according to (e. g., my knowledge); for any thing I know, quantum sciam; quod quidem non audivimus (as far as I have heard or learned)

Concerning: as for me, you, such or such a thing, &c. [vid. CONCERNING]: it is not for me (i. e., not my business), hoc non in meum est; has non meum sunt partes: so much for that (i. e., concerning that point), hæc hæc; de his hæc: thus much for divination (i. e., regarding it), hæc habui, quæ de divinatione dicerem: it is not for a young man to, &c., non decet juvenem (with following infinitive); e. g., to do anything of that description, tale quid facere [vid. also, to BECOME]. || Notwithstanding; e. g., for all that (speaking of dangers, for instance) the ranks remained immovable, or the soldiers kept their ground, for some time, tamen (e. g., in tot circumstantiis malis) mansit aliquandiu immota acies: for all my entreaties, quamquam sæpe eum roga-veram: he encountered many dangers, but for all that (he was not disheartened), multa pericula subit, sed neque hæc perpessus, &c.: for all its fine name, qui tamen tanto nomine quam sit parvus vides (Cic., De Rep.): for all his old age and gray head, he is a fool, stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis canitatem: but for all their years, they were both of them young in mind, sed in hac ætate utriusque animi juveniles erant: they were found out, for all their miserable appearance, noscebantur tamen in tantâ deformitate: for all my entreaties, he returned to Rome, contentis or neglectis precibus meis Romam rediit: for all his cries, licet alta voce clamaret: but for all that, atqui (as waiting a preceding proposition, and opposing to it something stronger or more certain). || Denoting adherence, the being favorably inclined toward: to be for any thing, aliquis rei amicum, amantem esse: to be for a free government, reipublicæ liberæ esse amicum; libertatis esse amantem: those that are for the king, regis (i. e., the king's party): to be for the Persians, Persarum esse studiosum or fau-torem; cum Persis facere: Persarum rebus or Persis favere. [Vid. "to be any body's FOLLOWER."] || Denoting propensity, e. g., for drink, vinolentia: to have an inclination for any thing, inclinatum, proclivem, pronum esse ad aliquid (the latter bent on any thing): taste for any thing [vid. TASTE]. || Respecting any body or any thing; e. g., to fear for any body, metuere, premere, timere, prætimere (l) aliquid: to fear for one's self, suis rebus or sibi suisque rebus timere ("pro se adire sollicitudinem," Plin. Ep., 2, 9, 1, is an affected expression): to entertain great fears for the state, de republicâ valde timere. || Against, with a tendency to resist: e. g., to provide wood for the winter, providere ligna in hiemem. || Denoting use or remedy; e. g., to be good for any thing, mederi aliquid rei; remedio esse ad aliquid; utilem esse contra aliquid, or aliquid rei, or adversus morbum (Cic.); prodesse adversus aliquid or aliquid rei (as well of medicines as other things); salutare esse ad aliquid; prodesse ad aliquid (e. g., ad morsus serpentum); valere adversus aliquid; efficacem esse contra aliquid: to give such a medicine for the dropsy, medicamentum dare ad aquam intercutem (Cic.): do you know of any remedy for it? num medicinam huius rei invenire potes? is there no remedy for it? huic morbo nullane est adhibenda curatio? (vid. Cic., Tusc., 3, 2, 4), or nullamne huic morbo medicinam facere potes? || Denoting the use to which any thing is to be put: to be good for any thing, ad aliquid or aliquid rei utile esse; usui esse; for nothing, ad nullam rem utilis: fit for anything [vid. FIT]. || Because, by reason of, on account of (denoting cause): for fear, metu; propter timorem; metu coactus, per-motus: for this reason, propter hæc causam; ob eam causam: for certain reasons, certis de causis: to like any body for his sweet disposition, aliquem pro ejus suavitate amare: for good reasons, justis de causis: to have good reasons for any thing, cum causâ aliquid facere; non sine gravi causâ aliquid facere: for that reason, eâ de causâ; ob or propter eam causam: for more than one reason, aliquot de cau-

sis: to be praised for any thing, aliquis rei nomine laudari: for your sake, tuâ causâ: for the sake of age and honor, ætatis atque honoris gratiâ: to entreat any body for heaven's sake, aliquem per deos orare or obtestari (Sall.). || As: to take for granted, sumere, or habere, or putare pro certo; pro explorato habere: you have taken for granted that the gods are blessed, deos beatos esse sumisti: it is taken for granted by the philosophers, inter omnes philosophos constat: to know anything for certain, rem exploratam habere; aliquid certe or pro certo scire; aliquid certis auctoribus comperisse: I know for certain, certum scio; certo scio; certo comperi; certum or pro certo habere: to take (any body or any thing) for a model, aliquem sibi imitandum proponere; proponere sibi aliquem ad imitandum; aliquem exemplum sibi deligere; also imitari ovis; aliquid ad imitandum proponere; aliquid in exemplum assumere. || For (in negative sentences) denoting a preventive cause: you will not be able to see the sun for the multitude of their darts, solem præ jaculorum multitudine non videbitis (Liv.); the decree could not be heard for the clamor, decretum exaudiri præ strepitu et clamore non potuit. || Præ must not be used of a positive cause: to leap for joy, gaudio or lætitiâ [not præ gaudio] exultare; but we may say præ gaudio vix comperit esse animi, because the joy is what nearly prevents a man from being himself). || Denoting motive or reason: what for? cur? quam ob rem? quapropter? quâ de causâ? quid est, quod? &c. (asking for the motive of any thing): what are you doing that for? cur hoc facis? || MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES: for good, in omne tempus: he has given up any thing for good, aliquid rei in omnem vitam renunciatum est: for one's life, e. g., don't tell any body for your life, cave, ne dicas or dixeris: to be at a loss for, e. g., for a proper expression, verbis satis dicere non possum: one feels at a loss for words to express any thing, verbis aliquid dici non potest. || For often stands before the subject of an infinitive, and must be omitted in translation; e. g., it is right for children to obey their parents, rectum est, decet, oportet, &c., liberos parentibus obedire. It is often a "sign" of the dativæ. It is impossible for me, hoc facere, efficere non possum: it is impossible for me to, &c., fieri non potest, ut, &c., or neque with infinitive; e. g., it is impossible for a king to live like a private person, necesse rei vivere privatus: for instance, or example, verbi or exempli causâ; or gratiâ; sometimes vel [SYN. in INSTANCE]: for its own sake, gratis: gratuito; often by ipse or per se ipse (e. g., virtus per se ipsa laudabilis): for any thing I care, per me... licet (e. g., per me quiescat licet). || Pro must be carefully used: dicere pro aliquid re and contra rem are right; but "to speak for and against" is in utraque partem. Of price, of course, "for" must be omitted. "For" with reference to a coming time, not pro but in hunc annum, proximum annum, &c. To be prepared for, paratum esse ad aliquid (e. g., ad omnes casus). "For the present," nunc, in presentia, hoc tempore. "Word for word," ad verbum (e. g., ad verbum dicere; ad verbum aliquid ex Græcis exprimere): to translate any thing word for word, verbum pro verbo reddere (Cic.): to return like for like, par pari reddere: he was left for dead, ille pro occiso relictus est, for which tamquam or uti occisus are elsewhere used (vid. Cic., Sest., 38; Cas., B. C., 3, 109; Lit., passim, Krebs): to produce arguments for the existence of the gods, afferre argumenta, cur dii sint: riches are sought after for their use, divitiæ expetuntur, ut utare. For this reason, that, &c. [vid. REASON]. For other combinations; e. g., to look for, to wait for, to wish for, &c., &c.; vid. to LOOK, to WAIT, &c.

FOR, con. (alleging a reason or cause), nam: namque: enim: etenim (with this difference, that "nam" introduces the subsequent sentence, as explicative of the

preceding one, the statement contained in the latter being defined by certain reasons alleged. The sentence joined by "nam" appears only as an appendix, as it were, to the preceding one; hence "namque" both, as a general rule, stand at the beginning of the sentence: "enim" is used if the subsequent sentence is necessary to render the preceding one intelligible, or establish the proof of whatever has been advanced in it: in this latter case the reason alleged is as important as the assertion itself: the copulative "et" is used to show the connection; and hence "etenim" which precedes the sentence for the purpose of giving prominence to the reason contained in it; whereas "enim," if standing by itself, is always inserted somewhere into the sentence; compare Zumpt, § 345): [§ 346] etenim and enim both sometimes assert what the speaker wishes to be taken for granted; etenim is also used in explanatory parentheses, and in questions, in which enim is also used; but etenim (= et quum ita res sit, quæso) makes the connection more distinct, Pr. Intr., ii, 791]. For—not, neque enim (but non enim is not so uncommon in Cicero as is supposed, Pr. Intr., ii, 789): for since, etenim, quoniam: for if, etenim si (ib., 791): for—neque, neque unquam. For nothing is, nihil est enim (in a sentence with est beginning with the predicate, or non, nemo, nihil, quis, or if est is emphatic, est mostly takes the second, enim the third place, Pr. Intr., ii, 112). || Because, quum: quia: quod: quoniam: quandoquidem (implying also a reason, with this difference, that "quum" alleges a simple reason merely, or "since"; "quia" and "quod," of which the former is the stronger, allege a reason founded on necessity, or "because"; "quoniam" alleges a reason deduced from the accidental occurrence of circumstances, or "whereas"; "quandoquidem" gives a reason inferred from some preceding circumstance): siquidem (= "since it is admitted," implies something known and granted; vid. Zumpt, § 346). Vid. BECAUSE, especially on the manner of translating "for" = "because" by the relative (qui, quippe qui), a participle, &c.

FOR AS MUCH AS. Vid. SINCE, INASMUCH AS, WHEREAS.

FORAGE, æ, equorum pabulum: pabulum: pastus (for cattle in general): farrago (if consisting of grains). To suffer from want of forage, premi inopiâ pabuli: there is plenty of forage, magna copia pabuli suppetit: to prevent the enemy from obtaining forage, hostem pabulatione intercludere.

FORAGE, æ, pabulum ire or proficisci: pabulari (to fetch forage for cattle). To send out soldiers to forage, pabulum (pabulandi causâ) milites mittere. || To range (obsolete), videri.

FORAGER, pabulator (Cic.).

FORBEAR, TRANS. and INTRANS. || To cease from any thing, desist, desinere aliquid, or with infinitive (to desist from any thing; or opposed to (re)prise): desistere aliquid re, ab or de aliquid re, or with infinitive: abstinere aliquid re, or with infinitive (to leave off; abstinere non in Cicero, according to Görten, Cic., Legg., 1, 13, 39): mittere, with infinitive (to give over, to leave off, e. g., requesting or begging, mitto orare; also, desisto rogare; abstinere petere). Sometimes parere (as, parere, eis, fidem ac jura belli jactare, Lin.). [Vid. TO CEASE]. || To avoid, videri. Reason teaches us what to do and what to forbear, ratio docet, quid faciendum fugiendumque sit. || To abstain from, abstinere or se abstinere (a) re: se continere a re (to keep back from any thing): temperare sibi, quominus, &c.: I can not forbear, temperare mihi non possum, quominus, &c.; sibi temperare or se continere non posse, quin; a se impetrare non posse, quin, &c.: to forbear shedding tears, lacrimas tenere; temperare a lacrimis (Virg., Æn., 2, 8; in Lit., 30, 20, temperare lacrimis = to moderate one's tears). || To pause, vid. || Forbear, indulgens: patiens: mitis. To be forbearing toward any body, indulgentiâ tractare or indulgenter habere al-

quem: to be too forbearing, nimis or nimium indulgere alicui.

FORBEARE. *A shunning, devitatio: intermissio (omission for a time).* || *Command of temper, restraint of passion, imperium sui (general term, Plin., 35, 10, 36, No. 12, § 86).* || **SELF-RESTRAINT.** || *It has cost me, or required, a good deal of forbearance to, &c., vix ab animo impetrare potui, ut, &c.: I can't carry my forbearance so far as all that, * hoc a me impetrare nequeo.* || **Indulgence, exercise of patience, indulgentia: clementia: benignitas** [SYN. IN INDULGENCE]; **patientia: patiens animus: to treat any body's faults with forbearance, indulgere alicuius peccatis; veniam dare errori: to treat any body with forbearance, indulgentia tractare or indulgentius habere alicuique; also, indulgere alicui: with much forbearance, magnè ease in alicuius indulgentia: with too much forbearance, nimis or nimium alicui indulgere. || *To treat any thing with forbearance, leniter ferre alicui (On).***

FORBID. || *To prohibit, vetare, with accusative and infinitive (to forbid expressly, to declare by law, that any thing is not to be done): interdicare alicui alicui re (in the Golden Age never alicui alicui re) with nē (to forbid by virtue of official authority): alicui prædicere, with nē or ut nē (to impress upon any body not to do any thing: denotes the exhorting, advising or friend): to forbid any body to do any thing, vetare alicuius alicui facere: to forbid any body one's house, interdicare alicui domo suā (after Suet., Oct., 66); also, alicuius domum ad se non admittit: I am forbidden, vetor: it is forbidden, vetitum est, non licet: the birds forbid it (in the auspices), aves abdicunt: since the physician does not forbid it, I will drink, medico non prohibente, bibam.* || **To hinder, impedire alicui: impedimento esse alicui rei: impedimentum afferre alicui rei faciendæ (general terms): obstarè or offici alicui rei alicuius; prohibere** [SYN. IN HINDER]; non sinere alicui, or, generally, non sinere alicui fieri (*ut ita r., not to allow any thing, not to let it pass or happen, e. g., the passage over, transitum or transire non sinere): to forbid any body to do any thing, prohibere alicuius alicui facere or with nē, quominus faciat alicui; alicuius impedire ab alicui re or nē, quominus faciat alicui; non sinere alicuius alicui facere; alicuius arcere or prohibere alicui re: to forbid the importation of wine, vinum importari non sinere: to forbid the approach to the shore, alicuius e nave egredi prohibere: nothing forbids our doing it, nihil impedit, quominus hoc faciamus: Heaven forbid, dii meliora; nē id Deus sinat; dii prohibant, &c.*

FORBIDDANCE, interdiction.
FORCE, n. || **Compel by force, alicuius vim cogere** (|| *cogere alone only when it means "to compel": to force one to any thing, alicuius vim cogere ad alicuius, with infinitive, or with ut and subjunctive; alicuius (per vim) adigere, or alicuius subigere ad alicuius, or with ut and subjunctive; alicuius necessitatem imponere or injicere alicuius faciendi: to force one's self, sibi vim facere; nature repugnare: to force one's self to do any thing, invitum facere alicuius: the matter can not be forced, res vi obtineri non potest: to find one's self forced to, necessitate cogi, with an infinitive: || *se co actum videre is not Latin).* || **To storm (a place), vid.** || **To break through (e. g., the ranks of the enemy), perumpere** per alicuius (e. g., the centre, per medios hostium alicuius or per medios hostes): **to force the passage of a river, per vim flumen transire: to force doors, locks, &c., fores, claustra, &c., cfringere: to force a pass, vim per angustias facere.** || **To force a woman** [vid. TO RAVISH]. || **To ripen any thing artificially, alicuius ad maturitatem perducere** (Plin., 3, 12, 15, where he is speaking of an artificial method; it may be strengthened by arte, or ante tempus, or non suo tempore, athenis mensibus, Virg., or the like), or perhaps festinare maturitatem alicuius rei (after*

maturitas festinata, Quint.): **to force fruits for the market, * præcōces fructus esculentie merces preparare** (cf. Col., 11, 3, p. 400, Bipont.); **but he who wishes to have his cucumbers forced, sed qui præmaturum fructum cucumeris habere vult** (Col., 11, 3); **in this way you will force them early, sic præcōcem fructum habebis: in this way cucumbers were forced for Tiberius Caesar nearly all the year round, hac ratione fere toto anno Tiberio Casari cucumis præbatur** (Col., 11, 3). || **To force away, abripere: abstrahere: avellere (to tear away).** || **To force back** [vid. TO REPULSE]. || **To force down, histricè adigere (with an instrument); fistucare.** || **To force from, extorquere per vim alicui alicui.** || **To force into (by beating or hammering), adigere alicui rei or in alicuius (e. g., the wedge into a tree, cuneum arbori; a nail into a beam, clavum in tignum).** || **To force on** [vid. URGE ON]. || **To force open; vid. above, "to force a lock, a door," &c.** || **To force out** [vid. TO DRIVE OUT]: **to force the truth out of any body, or a confession from any body, alicui exprimere or extorquere confessionem; exprimere or extorquere, ut fateatur alicui; cogere alicuius, ut fateatur (the last either with or without compulsion).** || **To force upon, obijci; se offerre (of thoughts, opinions, fear, which press themselves upon us; e. g., to force itself upon one's mind, se offerre: obijci animo): inculcare (of things); obtrudere (of persons and things): to force one's self upon any body, se alicui venditare.** [Vid., also, TO INTRUDE.] || **Forced (opposed to natural), arcessitus: you must take care that it does not seem forced, cavendum est, nē arcessitum dictum putetur: forced jokes, frigidi et arcessiti joci** (Suet., Claud., 21): **a forced interpretation, perhaps interpretation contorta: to give a forced interpretation of a passage, vim adhibere alicui loco: forced joy, necessitas gaudendi (opposed to gaudii libis, Plin., Paneg., 23, 6): a forced style, oratio contorta: this may seem forced to somebody, hoc videtur culpam durus.** || **A forced march, magna itineris: by forced marches, magnis itineribus, or quum maximis potest itineribus; magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus (e. g., contendere alicuius, Cas.); quantum potest itineribus extensis (Liv.).** || **To make a forced march, festinanter et raptim conficere iter (to march as quickly as possible); iter extendere (with quantum poterit, &c., to make as long a march as possible, Liv.).** || **To make forced marches, iter continuare die ac nocte (to march by day and by night); magnis itineribus se extendere (Cas.): to take very long marches; magnis itineribus alicui contendere (to any place).**

FORCE, s. || **Strength, vis: vires (general terms): robur (physical strength, corporis; mental, animi): nervi: lacerti (the nerves, muscles, as the seat of the principal strength of man; hence, figuratively = great force; vid. Dict.).** || **The force of an argument (vid. COGENCY): to take by force, vi capere (general term): vi eripere alicui alicuius (to take from any body); urbem vi or per vim expugnare; vi oppugnando urbem capere (to take by storm): the force of eloquence, eloquentia (in a pregnant sense, Sall., Cat., 5, 4): to use force, vi agere: to effect any thing by force, vi manique conficere alicuius; per vim facere alicuius: to repel force by force, vi vim illatam defendere; vim vi vincere: vim vi expellere: to beat back or to repel by force, arma armis propulsare: with great force, omni vi, summā vi; omni virium contentione: refuted by the force of truth, repulsus veritatis viribus (Phædr., 1, 1, 9): compelled by force, ex necessitate; necessitate imposita; necessitate necessaria re coactus: to compel any body by force, alicuius per vim adigere: to have recourse to force, vim adhibere: to exert all one's force, omnes vires or nervos contendere: summā ope niti or eniti; omnibus viribus elaborare: to be in force, ratum esse (to be established; of laws, &c.); exerceri (to be acted upon; of laws, Liv., 4, 51); also, valere, observari: to put a law in force, legem exercere: to lose its**

binding force, evanescere (opposed to valere): of no force, invalidus; imbecillus (later form, imbecillus, weak). If = invalid, vid. || **Forces.** (a) **Troops, exercitus terrester or pedester; copie terrestris or pedestres (all in contradistinction to copie navales); also, copie, exercitus only (in contradistinction to classis; vid. Curt., 3, 1, 13): to possess or to have great forces, copias pedestribus naviis valere; terrā multum pollere.** (3) **Sea or naval force, copie navales; copie classiariorum (sea troops, marines); naves (ships); classis maritimæque res (fleet, and every thing belonging to it, in general): to have great naval forces, permultum valere classe maritimisque rebus; magnam navium facultatem habere: a state that has a considerable naval force, civitas navibus or classi valens; civitas multum mari pollens.** || **By force of, vid. "by dint of."**

FORCEDLY. Vid. BY FORCE, IN FORCE, and FORCIBLY.

FORCEFUL, validus, &c. Vid. POWERFUL, STRONG.

FORCELESS. Vid. WEAK.

FORCIBLE, valens: validus: firmus: potens: gravis (that produces a powerful effect on the mind): vehemens (vehement): violentus (violent): fortis (strong): nervosus (full of nerve). Vid. COGENT.

FORCIBLENESS. [Vid. FORCE.] || **Cogency, vid.**

FORCIBLY. || **By force, vi; per vim, per potestatem (of a magistrate, &c., Clc.).** || **Strongly, vehementer: valde (vehemently): nervose: graviter.** SYN. IN FORCE or FORCIBLY.

FORD, s., vadum. || **To make the army pass a ford, vado transmittre: to have no ford any where (of a river), nusquam vado aperire: it is crossed by a ford, vado transire: to find a ford, vadum reperire (Cæs.).**

FORD, n., flumen vado transire.

FORDABLE, tenuis (of the water itself, and of rivers that are shallow): tenuis aqua fluens (of rivers). Fordable places, vada, orum, plural; loca vadosa, orum: to be fordable, vado transiri; tenuis fluere aqua (of rivers); vado summissus esse (to be low; of water and of rivers): to become fordable, summitti (of water and of rivers; vid. Plin., Ep., 5, 6, 12).

FORE, anticus (that is in front; opposed to posticus: e. g., part of a house, pars adium): prior (that is the first; opposed to posterior; e. g., the fore-feet, priores pedes): exterior (the outer; opposed to interior; e. g., vall, vallum exterius): adversus (that is opposite; opposed to aversus; e. g., teeth, dentes): primores (those or such as occupy the first place or rank; e. g., teeth, dentes); || *anterior is not classic; vid. Ruhnk. ad Muret., Op., 2, p. 924.*

FOREARM, s., cubitus, ulna.

FOREARM, s., præmunire. || **Prov. Forewarned is forearmed, * nihil ei imparato accidit, qui præmonetur: præcogitata mali mollis ictus venit** (Sen. Ep., 76, prop. fin.).

FOREBODE. || **To prognosticate, portendere: significare (to mark, signify).** || **To have a secret presentiment, præsagire (with or without animo): presentire (to feel before); divinare: conjecturâ augurari (to prophesy from a foreboding): prædivinare (Varr.).** || **To forebode future events, presentire futura; conjecture de futuris.**

FOREBODER. Vid. SOOTHSAYER.
FOREBODING, s., præsagium: præsensio: animi divinatio (explained by Cic., De Divin., 1, 1, as præsensio et scientia rerum futurarum [vid. TO FOREBODE]): præsagium (the power of foreboding): conjectura (a conjecture, supposition). || **My foreboding has not deceived me, nos nos tra divination non fefellit.**

FOREBY. Vid. NEAR.

FORECAST, s., cogitatio (the plan as thought or existing in one's thought merely): consilium: consilium institutum (the plan as the result of one's own meditation, or of consulting with others): providentia (the precaution that calculates things to come, * Liv., 30, 5, 5; compare Cic., D

Invent. 2, 53, 160): provisio (a seeing before or avoiding, *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 8, 14, 30).
FORECAST, *ante* considerare: agitare mente, or animo, or in mente (to turn year in one's mind, to reflect): considerare, especially with cum animo, or in animo, or secum (to take any thing into consideration): reputare (to reckon over in one's mind, as it were; to calculate the probable result of any thing, with secum, animo, or cum animo): providere, providere or prospicere; also with animo; futura providere: quæ sunt futura prospicere (to foresee). To forecast a plan, rationem inire de aliquâ re periciendâ.

FORECASTLE (of a ship), prora (*ῥῥῶπα*), or pure *Latin*, pars prior navis.

FORE-DESIGN, præstingere or præfinire (predetermine): præparare autem (*Liv.*): to prepare any thing beforehand): prædestinare (e. g., triumphos, *Liv.*, 43, 50; and in ecclesiastical sense).

FOREDOOM. Vid. to PREDESTINATE, to DOOM.

FOREFATHERS, maiores: priores:
FOREGOERS, } patres. Handed down to us from our forefathers, avitus; proavitus.

FOREFEND. [Vid. FORBID, AVERT, PROVIDE FOR, SECURE.] *Heaven forefend!* dii meliora! ne id deus sinat! dii prohibeant, ne, &c.: dii averruncant! quod abominor.

FORE-FEET, priores pedes. Vid., also, Foot.

FORE-FINGER, digitus index; from context, index only: digitus salutaris (*Suet.*, Oct., 80).

FOREGO. || To resign, renunciare aliquid or aliqui rei (of enjoyments; e. g., ostreis in omnem vitam): dimittere or remittere aliquid (to let go): decedere or desistere aliquâ re and de aliquâ re (to desist from; e. g., sententiâ or de sententiâ: desistere also with infinitive): abstinere aliquâ re (also with infinitive, but nowhere used by Cicero; vid. Görzen, *Cic.*, *De Leg.*, 1, 13, 39). To forego a project, desistere, abstinere incepto: to forego one's right, de iure suo cedere or decedere; res, dimittere or remittere: to forego any body's friendship, aliqui amicitiam renunciare: to forego honor and fame, honorem et gloriam abijcere. || To go before (obsolete) [vid. to PRECEDE]. **FORE-GONE**; vid. PAST.

FOREGROUND, pars antica (the forefront in general): proscenium (of a theatre): quæ in imagine eminent (of a picture or painting). To place or put any thing in the foreground, aliquid primo loco ponere or collocare (in general; e. g., in a speech; i. e., to make any thing a prominent part): *in picturâ aliquis rei or hominis imaginem primam ponere (in a picture).

FOREHEAD, frons. A high forehead, frons alta: a broad forehead, frons lata: a narrow forehead, frons brevis: a very narrow or small forehead, frons minima: a man with a broad forehead, fronto: to wrinkle one's forehead, frontem contrahere, or adducere, or attrahere: to smooth one's forehead, frontem remittere, or exporrigere (†), or explicare (†): to strike one's forehead, frontem ferire, percutere: to rub one's forehead, os perficere: any thing is written or expressed on any body's forehead, in fronte aliquis aliquid inscriptum est. || *Fig.* A brazen forehead, os durum, derisissimum, or impudens; often os only: fiducia (confidence): what must his forehead be who, &c.? quod tandem os esse illius patrem, qui, &c.† (*Cic.*): you know what a brazen forehead the man has, notus os hominis; nosti audaciam (*Cic.*).

FOREIGN, peregrinus (from peregre; that comes from a foreign country, and properly belongs to it, whether his residence among us is for a long or short time): externus: externus (what is not contained within the limits of our country; but extends simply denoting that fact, and so being merely local; whereas externus denotes that the object in question is therefore alien to us: thus externæ gentes or nationes is a political expression for foreign nations; opposed to nos, and socii nostri, &c.: externæ gentes, &c., are foreign na-

tions considered geographically only. Externus may be applied to things as well as persons; not so extensus). Extra-
 traneus, in the best prose, denotes "not belonging to our family;" in the *Siliter Age* it obtained the meaning of not belonging to the state, considered as a greater family: exoticus is unclassical; extraneus denotes what does not belong to myself: adventicius (that comes or is brought to us from a foreign country, as birds, &c.; opposed to vernaculus; also, adventicius auxilium, "foreign aid;" opposed to that afforded us by members of our own family, *Cic.*): advecticius (imported from a foreign country, vinum, wine, *Sall.*, *Jug.*, 44, 5): importatus (imported): barbarus (not Roman, especially with reference to language, customs, &c.). Foreign manners, customs, barbarum (*ῥὸ βάρβαρον*, *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 6, 42, 1): excessive predilection for what is foreign, peregrinitas (*Cic.*, *ad Fam.*, 9, 15, 5): foreign pronunciation, dialect, peregrinitas (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 30): leave off every thing foreign, peregrina omnia relinque: a foreign language, sermo externus, lingua peregrina: to learn to speak in a foreign language, peregrinam linguam discere: a foreign word, verbum externum, peregrinum, especially verbum peregrinum et externum: foreign customs, manners, mores externi: to adopt foreign customs or manners, moribus externis se oblinere (said reproachfully): our country that is not subject to a foreign power, patria soluta ab omni externo imperio: foreign aid, externa auxilia, adventiciæ copiæ (*Cic.*): foreign countries, terræ externæ, loca externa (*noun plural*): terræ longinquiores or remotiores (of distant countries): to visit a foreign country, to travel in a foreign country, peregre abire or proficisci: to fly to a foreign country, solum vertere or mutare (a gentler expression for in exilium confugere, to go into exile; hence, also, with the addition exsiliî causâ): to be received in a foreign country, recipi in exilium (of an exile; explained by Cicero himself, *pro Cæc.*, 34, extr., in aliam civitatem recipi): to dwell in a foreign country, peregre habitare: to stay in a foreign country, peregrinari: to return from a foreign country, peregre redire: to call any body from a foreign country to the throne, aliquem peregre accire in regnum: all that is foreign, peregrina omnia (e. g., relinquere): a foreign yoke, externum imperium, or (with reference to the subjects, servitus, utis). To deliver from a foreign yoke, externo imperio solvere; servitute liberare. || Irrelevant, &c.: vid. ALIEN.

FOREIGNER, externus (as belonging to or born in a foreign country; opposed to civis, popularis): alienigena: homo longinquus et alienigena (one born in a foreign country; opposed to indigena): peregrinus (properly, any foreigner who, in travelling, stays with us a longer or shorter time, and has not the right of a citizen or inhabitant; then, one who dwells in the Roman territory without possessing the rights of Roman citizenship; and thus the political name for foreigner; opposed to civis): hospes (a foreigner as having a claim on the hospitality of the state or of some individual): barbarus (one who is not a Roman, who has not the Roman manners, customs, language, &c.; *vid.* *Daehne*, *Nep.*, *Milt.*, 7, 1): advēna (an emigrant from another country; opposed to indigena; but more directly to the aborigines, *abvōxenos*). JN. externus et advēna (e. g., rex): alienigena et externus: peregrinus et externus; peregrinus atque advēna; peregrinus atque hospes. The dialect, pronunciation of foreigners (i. e., their way of speaking the Roman language), peregrinitas (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 30).

FORE-IMAGINE, cogitatione aliquid præcipere: animo cogitare, concipere, complecti; also, cogitare (to fancy to one's self). Vid. to IMAGINE.

FORE-JUDGE, præjudicare (properly, of a previous investigation): præjudicati aliquid asserere (ad aliquid, improperly).

FOREKNOW, præscire: prænoscerere: præscire (to learn before).

FOREKNOWLEDGE præscientia (ec-

clesiastically); provisio (a seeing before, *animi*, *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 3, 14, 30).

FORELAND, promontorium: lingua: lingua.

FORELOCK, cirrus (natural lock, then, also, the hair on the forehead of horses, and the crest of some birds). Prov., to take time by the forelock, tempori insidiari (to lie in wait, as it were, for an opportunity); occasione arripere (to seize an opportunity).

FOREMAN, præses (general term for the president or head of any body: || præsidens belongs to the *Siliter Age*): optum rerum aliquis transactor et minister (the head of an establishment, who conducts its business). The foreman of a jury, * præses or primus judicum selectorum.

FOREMAST, * malus anterior.

FORE-MENTIONED, de quo (quâ) supra commemoravimus; quem (quâ, quod) supra commemoravimus or diximus; quem (quam, quod) supra scripsi; qui supra scriptus est, or qui supra scripti sunt; de quo (quâ) a nobis antea dictum est; cujus supra meminimus; also, ille merely: || supra dictus or commemoratus, prædictus, prænomînatus are post-classical. In the fore-mentioned manner, ut supra dictum est; ut supra scripti or scriptum est.

FOREMOST. Vid. FIAT.

FORE-NAMED. Vid. FORE-MENTIONED.

FORENOON, dies antemeridianus (properly, *Sen. Ep.*, 65, 1): tempus antemeridianum: horæ antemeridiæ (the time or hours in the forenoon). In the forenoon, ante meridiem; tempore antemeridianum; horis antemeridianis: that happens, or is done, or received in the forenoon, antemeridianus (e. g., conersation, sermo; letter, literæ; an hour in the forenoon, hora antemeridiana (after Mart., 3, 66, 6, hora meridia, and *Suet.*, *Gramm.*, 24, extr., hora pomeridiana): the hours in the forenoon, horæ antemeridiæ; tempus antemeridianum (time in the forenoon).

FORENSIC, forensis. Forensic eloquence, eloquentia or rhetorica forensis; genus dicendi iudicis aptum: forensic style, forensis dicendi genus.

FORE-ORDAIN, præstiture: præfinire: prædestinare (in a theological sense).

FORE-PART, pars prior or antica: (of a ship), vid. FORECASTLE. The fore-part of a building, prior or prima domus pars (opposed to postica domus pars, i. e., the back of the house, or interiora, the interior): frons (the front).

FORE-RANK,acies prima.

FORERUN, aliquem præcurrere (before any body): aliquem antecurrere or antevertere (so that the other follows).

FORERUNNER, præcursor (properly, *ῥῥόπορος*, which *Cic.*, *Att.*, 1, 12, p. in *Orelli* stands in Greek): prænuncius, or, with reference to a feminine substantive, prænunciâ, aliquis rei (figuratively, announcing beforehand; e. g., magnarum calamitatum: it is used substantively or adjectively): quasi dux consequens aliquis rei (as *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 4, 30, 64, alii autem metum præmolestum appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequens molestia: signum (enjunctio, the sign or symptom from which we may gather what is about to happen): nota futuræ aliquis rei (symptom, Cels.). || Antecursor is a military term, but used of John the Baptist by Tertullian.

FORESAID. Vid. FORE-MENTIONED.

FORESEY. Vid. to FORETELL.

FORESEE, prævidere: providere or prospicere, also with animo (to see off, into futurity): præsentire (to remark or perceive before). JN. animo providere et præsentire: (animo) præcipere (to foresee in one's mind). To foresee what is coming, futura prævidere; quæ sunt futura prospicere: to foresee far-distant things, longe in posterum prospicere: to foresee any thing after off, aliquid multo ante videre or præsentire: he had always foreseen his termination of his life, semper tale exitum vitæ suæ prospexerat animo: what he foresees, &c., quod futurum provideat, ut, &c.

FORESHAME. Vid. TO SHAME.

FORESHIP. Vid. FORECASTLE.

FORESHORTEN, *obliquas imagines fo. mare (vid. next word).

FORESHORTENING (in a picture), catographa (καταγραφή), pure Latin, obliquas imagines (Plin., 35, 34).

FORESHOW, premonstrare (both, properly, of pointing out; but poetical in this sense, and improperly of foreboding; magnum aliquid premonstrare et præciperi, Auct. Har. Itesp.): præsignificare (e. g., quæ sunt futura, Cic., Div., 1, 38; nonne else): ostendere: monstrare: portendere: prænunciare (to be the fore-runner of).

FORESIGHT, præscientia: provisio (animi, Cic., Tusc., 3, 14, 30): providentia (prudence). The gift of foresight, peritit futurorum (Suet., Tib., 67).

FORESPEAK. || To foretell, vid. || Forbid, vid.

FORESPENT. || Tired, vid. || Spent before (of time), ante actus.

FOREST, silva (general term, properly and improperly): saltus (the mountainous forest with pastures, a wild forest, especially met with in rough defiles); plural, continentes silvæ (Cæs., B. G., 3, 28). A thick forest, magna, densa silva: a forest-nymph, nympha silvæ (poetically, nympha silvicola); Dryas, Hamadryas (Ἀμαδρυς, Ἀμαδρυς, nymph of the trees): "the woods and forests" (as office under an administration), *silvarum cura or administratio; the holder of it, *a consiliis rei saltuarie.

FORESTALL. || To anticipate, vid. || To buy before the thing is brought to market, præmerari (before another person, so that he can not get it): comprime frumentum (to buy up corn, in order to raise the price of it).

FORESTALLER, comitor (κεκοιτὸς buys up, Appul., Apol., p. 321, 31): propola (in order to sell it again): manceps annonæ (bought of corn, to sell it at a higher price; vid. Plin., 13, 57): dardanarius (speculator in corn, Ulp., Dig., 47, 11, 6, and Paul., Dig., 48, 19, 37).

FORESTER, || Inhabitant of a forest, homo silvester (Hor., A. P., 391; || silvicola, poetical). || Keeper of a forest, saltuarius (Petron., 53, 9, and Jurisconsulti).

FORETASTE, s. Fig., gustus (☞ not præsensio, which means "presentment"). To give a foretaste of any thing, alicui gustum dare aliquid rei: to give any body a foretaste of joy, alicuius gaudii delibatum reddere (Ter., Phorm., 5, 6, 16): to have a foretaste of, aliquid gustare: to have only a foretaste of, primis labris gustavisse rem.

FORETASTE, v. || PROPR., prægustare: prælibare (to taste before another person; e. g., as cup-bearer; nectar, Stat.). || IMPROPR., Vid. "To have a FORETASTE of."

FORETELL, prædicere: prænunciare: vaticinari: augurari. [Syn. in PROPHECY.] To foretell any body's fate, prædicere quid alicui evenitum sit: to foretell any body's death, alicui mortem augurari. If = forebode (of things), vid.

FORETELLER, vates. Vid. PROPHEET. FORETHINK, ante considerare: animo præcipere.

FORETHOUGHT, providentia (the precaution that looks into the future, and regulates its proceedings so as to avert any danger, or prevent or avoid injury or harm, *Lit., 30, 5, 5; cf. Cic., De Invent., 2, 53, 160): with forethought, consulto: iudicio (with premeditation): to do any thing with forethought, aliquid consulto, or meditatum, or preparatum facere: to be done or happen with forethought, consulto et cogitatum fieri.

FORETOKEN, s. Vid. FORERUNNER, PROGNOSTIC.

FORETOKEN, v. Vid. FORESTOW, FOREBODE.

FORE-TOOTH, dens prior or primus; plural, dentes priores, or primi, or primores, or adversi.

FOREWARD, Vid. VAN.

FOREWARN, præmonere: any body about any thing, alicui de re: to do any thing, ut aliquid faciat (Or.); not to do any

thing, nē aliquid faciat: to be forewarned of any thing, præmoneri de aliquid re; also, aliquid (e. g., varietatem cœli præmonitus, Col.). Prov. Forewarned is forearmed, *nihil ei imparato accidit, qui præmonetur: præcogitati mali mollis ictus venit (of being armed to bear it, Sen. Ep., 76, prop. fn.).

FORFEIT, s. || Fine, vid. || Penalty, vid. To pay the forfeit [vid. "to suffer (the) PUNISHMENT" the game of forfeits, *pignorum lusum].

FORFEIT, v., multari aliquid re (to be deprived of it as a punishment): smittere aliquid (to lose it; e. g., omne et exercitii et imperii jus smittere, Cic., Phil., 10, 5, fin.): (ex) aliquid re excidere (to be turned out, as it were, from a possession; common in post-Augustan writers; not Ciceronian): incturum facere aliquid rei (e. g., dignitatis, but of one who makes a voluntary sacrifice). To forfeit his life, capitis penam committere: to deserve to forfeit one's life, capitis penā dignum esse: to condemn any body to forfeit his life, capitis penam ei constituere, qui, &c. (Cæs.); capitis dammare alicuiem (Nep.; the former of fixing what the punishment of an offence shall be, if any body should commit it): to condemn any body to forfeit a sum of money, penā pecuniaria, or pecuniā multare alicuiem: to forfeit the right of wearing the toga any longer, jus togæ amittere: jure togæ carere: a forfeited pledge, fiducia (creditor) commissa; pignus desertum: to forfeit any body's favor, gratiam amittere; gratiā excidere: to forfeit his recognizances, vadimonium deserre: to forfeit reputation, existimationem perdere.

FORFEITABLE, quod amitti, &c., potest.

FORFEITURE. Vid. FORFEIT and FINE.

FORGE, s., fornax (furnace). A smith's forge, fabri officina; officina ferraria.

FORGE, v. || To make by hammering, &c.: fabricari (general term for manufacturing): procedere (to shape by hammering, &c.; e. g., a sword, gladium): tundere (to beat, hammer, &c.; e. g., iron): fingere (to form, to make). || To counterfeit; e. g., documents, &c., tabulas corrumpere or vitare (general term): tabulas interpolare (by erasing words or letters, and writing others in their place): tabulas interlinere (by smearing out words with the stylus reversed). JN, tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere: tabulas transcribere (to falsify in copying, to counterfeit). To forge any body's handwriting, chiographum alicuius imitari (Cic., N. D., 3, 30, 74). To forge a will or testament, testamentum interpolare, or interlinere, or transcribere (with the difference above explained): testamentum subijcere, supponere, subdere (to put a forged will in the place of the genuine one): to forge money, nummos adulterinos percutere (after Suet., Ner., 25); monētam adulterinam excutere (to be an habitual forger of it, Ulp., Dig.); nummum falsā fusione formare (of debased coin, Cod. Theod., 9, 21, 3): forged coin, nummus adulterinus (opposed to nummus bonus): forged, ficticius (general term, not genuine); subditus; subditiuus; suppositus (substituted for the genuine one; e. g., of a testament); falsus (false; e. g., literæ). JN, falsus et corruptus (Cic.); falsus et ab aliquo vitatus (Liv.).

FORGER, || Counterfeiter, paracharacter (παράχαρακτς, Cod. Theod., 9, 21, 9): falsæ monētæ reus (as accused of the crime, ibid.). To be a forger of base money, monētam adulterinam excutere (after Suet., Ner., 25). A forger of anybody's handwriting, qui chiographum alicuius imitator (Cic.), or *alicuius chiographi imitator. || Forger of a will, testamentarius.

FORGERY, adulteratio (☞ impostura, in this meaning, belongs to forensic Latinity). Forgery of coin, monētæ adulteratio (commentators on Cod. Theod., 9, 21, 5): accused of forgery, falsæ monētæ reus (ib., with reference to coin); falsarum tabularum reus (with reference to docu-

ments, Suet.). the punishment of forgery pœna falsarum et corruptarum literarum (Cic., with reference to documents). Any thing is a forgery, *falsum est chiographum; *falsæ et corrupte sunt literæ or tabulæ.

FORGET, oblivisci alicuius rei or aliquid (general term, also = "to leave behind one," as Liv., 22, 58, velut aliquid oblitus: i. e., as if he had forgotten something); oblivioni dare: memoriam alicuius rei abijcere or deponere: aliquid ex memoriā deponere: memoriam alicuius rei ex animo ejicere (to forget intentionally, || to dismiss from one's mind): negligere (to pay no attention to it): negligentia præterire (to omit from negligence, to omit mentioning). I have forgotten any thing, fugit me aliquid; oblitio alicuius rei me cepit; aliquid ex animo effluxit, or e memoria excessit, or e memoriā elapsum est (any thing has escaped my memory): to be (or become) forgotten, e memoriā excidere or dilabi; ex animo effluere (of things); nulla mei ratio habetur (not to be taken notice of; of persons): let that be altogether forgotten, hæc evulsa sint ex omni memoriā: to forget the danger entirely, allanare a memoriā periculi animus: to forget one's self, oblivisci sui (not to consider one's self; also, to be unmindful of one's usual valor, dignity, &c.; e. g., Virg., Æn., 3, 629); dignitatis suæ immemorem esse (unmindful of one's dignity or the position one is filling); aliquid peccare (to be guilty of a breach of manners, of a fault, &c.): to forgive and forget, (vetere) alicuius injurias voluntariā quādam oblivione contere (Cic., Fam., 1, 9): forgetting all his other duties, or every thing else, omnibus negotiis posthabitis or omissis; relictis rebus omnibus; omissis omnibus rebus (Cæs.): to forget one's own name (= to have a wretched memory), oblivisci nomen suum (Petron., Sat., 66): to forget their sex, exum egrēdi (of a woman, Tac.). Any thing is forgotten, fama alicuius rei obliteratur (oblitteratur, especially in Livy and post-Augustan prose; e. g., Tac.): any thing was not yet forgotten, alicuius rei nondum memoris aboleverat (Liv., 9, 36): I shall be the last person to forget any thing, aliquid nullius in animo quam meo minus oblitterari potest (Liv., 26, 41).

FORGETFUL, obliviosus. FORGETFULNESS, oblitio. If = neglect, vid. To show forgetfulness of one's duty, deesse officio.

FORGIVE, ignoscere, absolutely, or any thing, aliquid, or alicui rei; any thing to any body, alicui aliquid; also for doing any thing, quod faciam aliquid (to take no notice of the faults of others; to pardon from generosity): veniam dare alicuius rei (to forgive, instead of letting the law take its course; also to pardon from a feeling of generosity, especially of a superior): gratiam facere alicuius rei (to remit the punishment due to any thing; to give a gratitudes, undeserved, and complete pardon for any thing; vid. Soll., Cat., 52, 8; Jug., 104, 5; Liv., 3, 56, in); condocere (to pardon from kindness; e. g., peccata alicui, Cic., Verr., 2, 1, 49; also [= condono], with the cause on account of which the pardon is granted in the dative; e. g., peccata liberum parentum misericordiā condocere, Cic.); condonare (to excuse; forgive from a disposition of kindness; e. g., crimen hoc nobis, Cic.); also passive, ut . . . Jugurthæ scelus condonaretur, Sall.); indulgere alicui (to overlook his faults, &c.); to forgive from kindness of heart). To forgive any body an offence out of regard for another, alicui aliquid condocere or condonare (accusate of the offence): to forgive one's self, sibi ignoscere: to forgive any body's fault, peccatum alicui ignoscere or condocere; peccato alicuius indulgere; errori or errati veniam dare (an error, mistake); to forgive any body's crime, delictum alicui ignoscere; delicti gratiam facere: to forgive any body on the ground of his youth veniam dare adolescenti; to forgive any body what is past, alicui præterita ignoscere; alicuiem verā donare in præteritum: to forgive any body an affront, con-

conare alicui veniam: *any thing may be forgiven*, alicui ignosci potest; alicui rei venia dari potest; alicui venia duci est: *any thing can not be forgiven*; alicui condonari or excusari non potest; alicui rei venia dari non potest; * alicui venia indignum est.

FORGIVENESS, venia: poenae remissio: poenae meritis remissio (remission of punishment). To ask (any body's) forgiveness, veniam ignoscendi petere; postulare, sibi alicui postulare; postulare, ut ignoscat alicui; alicui satisfacere (to give satisfaction by asking for pardon); on account of any thing, alicui rei veniam petere; *any body for any thing*, alicui rei ignoscat alicui; postulare; ab aliquo petere or alicui orare, ut ignoscat alicui: *I ask your forgiveness for it, id ut ignoscas, a te peto: to obtain forgiveness from any body*, alicui alicui ignoscendi voluntatem deducere; impetrare ab aliquo veniam; *about any thing*, alicui rei.

FORM, *s.* furca: furcilla (as well for a pitch-fork as for a support, but never for our "table-fork"; since the ancients, as is well known, conveyed their food to their mouth with their fingers): metga (Jork for raking corn into a heap; the shape of it is unknown; vid. Schneid. Varr. E. R. 1, 50, 2, p. 360, sq.): ancon (ἄγκων), or pure Latin, amea (an instrument, in the shape of a fork, for spreading fishing-nets, Grad. Cyneg., 87; Hor. Epod., 2, 33, Boettger): biturcum (neuter adjective; the forked end of any thing; e. g., quum insertum est bifurco pasini, Col., 3, 18): capreolus (a support; also = clavícula): clavícula (the fork-shaped twig of a vine). In the shape of a fork, furcillatus: a stable-fork, pitch-fork, from the context, furca only.

FORM, *v.* Colub. *to fork up corn*, &c., spicas mergis legere (Fork); mergilevare manipulos (Rest., p. 124, ed. Müll.). To be forked (= divided forkwise), findere se in ambus (Virg.) or duas (On) partes (f): findi: bifariam procedere (Cic., Tim., 9).

FORKED, furcillatus: furcæ simillis
FORKY, } (like a fork): bifurcus
(e. g., surculi, arbores, &c.): bicornis
(having two horns or prongs, like a fork).

FORLORN, destitutus (destitute): orbatus (bereaved, like an orphan, properly and improperly): desertus (deserted, left behind): inopes: nudus (stripped, helpless): solus (alone, forsaken): desperatus (without hope): spe carens: spe orbatus: spe dejectus (that has lost all hope): *exspe* is poetical only.

FORLORN HOPE, Vid. HOPE.

FORM, *v.* TRANS. (A) PROP., formare (to give any thing the definite shape that it must have if it is to be recognized for what it is intended to represent): conformare (to form any thing with on harmonious arrangement and proportion of its parts): figurare (to give any thing the shape that is suitable to its destination): fingere: confingere (to give a definite shape to a shapeless mass). JN. fingere et formare: formam alicuius rei facere; of any thing out of any thing, all ex aliqua re: fabricari (to compose of its necessary elementary or component parts). Of these collected cohorts he formed a legion, his legionibus coactis legionem efficit: to form words, verba fabricari; verba fingere or formare; arbitrarily, ad arbitrium suum: to form letters, litteras scribere (to not formare): very beautiful and clearly formed (characters), compositissime et clarissime (litterae, Cic.): a stone that has formed itself in the bladder, lapis in vesica innatus.

(B) IMPROP. (a) To imprint on any thing the character it should have, especially in a moral and intellectual sense, fingere: formare: conformare: colere, excolere (to cultivate): expolire (to take off the rough exterior): instituire (to give the necessary instruction in a particular department); to any thing, ad aliquid. To form the mind, animum, mentem fingere or conformare; animum colere, excolere (doctrina): to form the character, mores conformare: to form the minds of youth, puerilem naturam ad humanitatem informare (general term, to form their manners, character, &c.): juventutem ad

honestatem fingere, juventutis mentem ad virtutem fingere (to render morally good, virtuous): to form any body's character, alicuius formare et instituire: to form an orator, oratorem efficere or instituire: to form one's self after any body's example, se formare in alicuius mores; exemplum capere or sumere de aliquo (to take any body as an example). (3) To arrange, ordinare: in ordinem adducere or redigere: disponere (to assign to each part its proper place): componere (to compose, put together in an agreeable form): collocare: constituere (to bring or put into a proper condition): describere (to draw a plan of any thing): explicare (to develop): copias ordinare (to form the ranks of the troops), or disponere (i. e., to point out to each single soldier his place and rank; vid. Nep., Iph., 2, 2, "in eam consuetudinem adduxit copias, ut, sine duci opera, scilicet ordinatæ consistent, ut singuli ab peritissimo imperatore dispositi essent"): to form the battalions for the attack, copias or aciem instituere: to form the line of march, *agmen ordinare (to form it as it is to march); agmen explicare (to form the soldiers again into a line, after having been thrown into confusion on a march): to form a council, consilium constituere. || To constitute; e. g., to form the right wing, dextrum cornu tenere. || MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES: to form a notion of any thing, alicuius mente fingere or formare; informare in animo alicuius rei notionem; notionem alicuius rei animo concipere; alicuius animo effingere; alicuius rei notionem mente fingere: not to be able to form any notion of any thing, fugit alicuius intelligentie nostræ vim et notionem: to form a plan of any thing, instituere rationem alicuius rei (i. e., to conceive or lay down a plan; e. g., for a work, operis): to form some plan respecting any thing, consilium capere or inire de re: to form a plan of one's own, consilium capere sibi separatim a reliquis; great projects, magna moliri: to form an attachment to any body, amore suo alicuius amplecti, prosequi; a friendship with any body, amicitiam cum aliquo conciliare, constituere (Quint. Cic., Pet. Cons., 7, 27), inire, sibi parere (Nep.) ad amicitiam alicuius se conferre, se applicare, se adjungere: many friendships are formed, multæ amicitie comparantur (Quint. Cic., Pet. Cons., 7, 25): to form an acquaintance with any body, alicuius cognoscere: we have but lately formed an acquaintance, notitia inter nos nuper admodum est (comedis): to form plots against any body, facere insidias alicui: I will not contradict the good opinion that you have formed of me, non fallam opinionem tuam. || INTRANS. Of troops, se explicare: the troops formed of their own accord, sine præcepto ullius suâ sponte struebatur acies (Lir., 9, 31).

FORM, *s.* figura (the shape, with reference to its outline; the shape, considered merely mathematically, without reference to color, beauty, &c., εἶδος): forma (μορφή, the form, considered as ethically, as the visible outward expression of the internal or real nature of any thing to which it corresponds; hence often = pleasing form, beauty, especially of a maiden): species (αἶος, the shape, considered physically, as being the outward form that conceals the internal nature, to which it is opposed: hence, also, of a form appearing in a vision. Thus figura denotes only the outlines or lineaments; forma, or at least species, takes in the color, magnitude, &c., Diod.); facies (the natural quality in which any thing corporeal presents itself, the whole exterior of a body, the whole form): statura (form in respect of length, breadth, and thickness, in which, however, the last two are subordinate): habitus (with and without corporis, ἔχθρα, the natural constitution and form of body; opposed to cultus; not to be confounded with habitudo; i. e., external habitus, in respect of form; hence Appul., Met., 9, p. 235, 33, sq., says, quidam procerus, et, ut indicabat habitus atque habitudo, miles e legione, &c.). To express the notion more closely, we also find figura et forma; forma

ac figura; forma figuræque; figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura (or forma); figura atque habitus: and Cic., Fin., 5, 12, 33, says, corporis nostri figura et forma et statura; but also frequently (as N. D., 1, 32, 90) formæ figura. The beautiful form of any thing, pulchritudo ac species alicuius rei: a human form, species humana: in human form, species humanæ indutus (of gods); in the form of a D, in similitudinem D literæ circumactus (e. g., of a porticus): to give any thing the form of any thing, alicuius in formam alicuius rei redigere: to take, assume, or adopt the form of any thing, speciem alicuius rei inducere (so that one looks like any thing); mutari in alicuius or alicuius (so that one is changed into any person or thing): to recieve a form, formari; fingi; contingi; fingi et formari; formam inducere: to adopt or receive another form, mutari (properly and figuratively). A letter (epistle) of unusual form, litteræ inusitæ scriptæ: in the form of a memorandum-book, ad paginas et forum memorialis libelli (Suet., Cas., 55). || (Religious) forms, ritus, num. Vid. CEREMONIES.

FORMAL, sollemnis (solemn): verus (true, real): justus (proper; such as it ought to be): legitimus (according to the established custom or law): fictus et simulatus or fictus simulatusque (pretended e. g., pietas): ad legem ac regulam compositus (made by strict formal rules, Quint., 12, 10, 50): *formalis* = serving for a form or model, Quint.; e. g., formalem epistolam dicere (Suet.). A formal person, * homo nimis officiosus or urbanus (over-ceremonious).

FORMALIST, * qui omnia tamquam ex aliqua formulâ agit; * qui neglecta ipsius rei naturâ speciem tantum formamque respicit; * homo quasi ad legem ac regulam compositus (after Quint., 12, 10, 50): to be a formalist, speciem pietatis vultu præ se ferre (after Tac., Agr., 43).

FORMALITY, plural, ritus, num: many formalities, * pompa; * ambages: formality in behavior or conduct, perhaps * molesta urbanitas; * certis quasi formis inclusa urbanitas (after his tribus quasi formis inclusa eloquentia, Quint., 12, 10, 66).

FORMALLY, rite: sollemniter: vere: juste: legitime. SYN. in FORM.

FORMATION, conformatio (e. g., lineamentorum; of words, verborum or vocum): figura: species: forma (form). JN. conformatio et figura (e. g., of the whole face or body, totius oris et corporis): *formatio* rare; Virtus, of a sketch, &c. The formation of words, fictio nominum, vocum. || With reference to the character, &c., cultus; educatio: disciplina (by education and instruction): institutio (in a particular department): *formatio* morum, post-classical. SYN.

FORMER, pristinus (superior): vetus (old). Also by the adverbs olim, quondam, antea; e. g., a former friend of Philip, Philippi quondam amicus; amicus antea Philippi: Alexander's former wife, Alexander olim uxor. To return to one's former state or position, in pristinum statum redire: one's former life, vita superior: former custom, friendship, &c., pristina consuetudo, amicitia: contrary to any former precedent, contra omnia vetustatis exempla. || Fore-mentioned, vid. || The former (in contradistinction to "the latter"), ille, illa, illud (opposed to hic): prior (opposed to posterior; e. g., priori posterior non junctur, Cic., Acad., 2, 14).

FORMERLY, olim (once, at one time, a long time ago): *it may also relate to the future*: quondam (once; at some former time, that need not be more nearly defined; opposed to nunc): antea: antehac (before this; antea, relative = before any time spoken of; antehac, demonstrative = before this present time): aliquando (at some time, relating to the past, present, or future): antiquitus (of yore, in the olden times). Towns that were formerly in the most flourishing state, oppida quondam tempore florentissima: it was formerly the custom, mos olim fuit.

FORMIDABLE, metuendus: timendus: terribilis: horrendus: horribilis (SYN. in

FEARFUL: **FORMIDABILIS** is foreign to good prose: truculentus (dreadful to behold or to hear; e. g., eyes, looks, words, &c.); immanis (monstrously great; then monstrous in a moral sense); ingens (enormous). A formidable scar, bellum formidolosum, atrox: to render one's self more formidable than powerful, plus timoris quam potentie sibi addere: to be formidable to any body, alicui terrore esse; to present any thing as formidable, ad timorem alicui proponere (Cic. ad Dir., 2, 16, 4); as very formidable, ad maximum timorem proponere (ibid., 6, 3, 3). Vid., also, **FEARFUL**.

FORMIDABLY, terribilem or horrendum in modum. Vid., also, **FEARFULLY**.

FORMLESS, figurā carens (without shape); horridus; inconditus (not having a fair form or shape); informis (that is without a definite form); deformis (that excites displeasure or disgust by its want of proper shape); rudis (rough, uncultivated); crudus (undigested).

FORMULARY, formulæ (plural), or *formularum codex: album (collection of the praetor's edicts).

FORMULA, formula (a particular FORMULE, } form laid down for a contract or an instrument, &c., according to which it has to be drawn, to avoid any ambiguity; vid. Cic., Off., 3, 14, 60; verba, plural (the words in which an oath is couched or framed; e. g., jurisjurandi verba or formula): forma: exemplum (the formula of any thing). To draw a legal formula for any thing; e. g., in a matter of bail, vadimonium concipere (Cic., Qu. Fr., 2, 15, 2); to draw up the formula of an oath, jurisjurandum concipere (Tac., Hist., 4, 1, 1); to repeat the formula of an oath, jurisjurandi verba concipere (ib., c. 31, 3); a formula for prayers, verba sollemnia (i. e., the reading of them, uncupatio verborum sollemnia, Val. Max., 5, 10, 1); carmen or sollemne precationis carmen (vid. Liv., 5, 41; 39, 15); præfatio (especially at sacrifices, Suet., Claud., 25, Bruti); to repeat the usual formula (of prayers), carmen præfari; verba (sollemnia) præfari; to any body, alicui.

FORNICATION, stuprum. To begin to fornication, lubidinibus indulgere; rebus veneris deditum esse: to commit fornication, stupra facere; scortari (with a prostitute); with any body, stuprum facere eum, &c. (if only once); stupra facere eum, &c.; stupri consuetudinem facere eum, &c. (if repeatedly; the last, Suet., Cat., 24). || Scripturally, it stands also for idolatry. Vid.

FORSAKE. Vid. TO DESERT.

FORSAKER. Vid. DESERTER.

FORSOOTH (as used ironically or sarcastically), scilicet (e. g., meum gnatum rumor est amare. Da. Id populus curat scilicet, Ter., And., 1, 2, 14): videlicet: nempe: nimirum [Syn. in CERTAINLY]. If not used ironically, vid. "IN TRUTH." As if, forsooth! quasi vero.

FORSWEAR, v., TRANS. || To reject upon oath (vid. TO ABJURE). || To forswear one's self, perjurare; pejorare; perjurium facere.

FORSWEARER, perjūrus: perfidus (faithless; general term).

FORT. Vid. FORTIFICATION.

FORTH, sinus.

FORTH, prep., foris: foras (according to the context). In combination with verbs (e. g., to come forth, to call, to go forth, &c.), mostly *pro*, sometimes *e*, ex. "From this time forth." vid. HENCEFORTH.

FORTHCOMING, in procinctu (post-Augustan): paratus: promptus (ready). To be forthcoming, ad manum esse; præsto adesse; in promptu esse; paratum or provisum esse; præ manu esse; ad motum alicujus expeditum esse (the last, stronger term). JN. paratum promptumque esse: to be forthcoming with any thing, in expedito habere aliquid; in procinctu paratumque habere aliquid (Quint.): the money is forthcoming, pecuniam in numerato or præ manu habere. To be forthcoming (of a witness, accused person, &c.), sistere se or sisti: to promise that any body shall be forthcoming, aliquem sibi promittere (Cic.).

FORTHWITH. Vid. DIRECTLY.

FORTIETH, quadragesimus: every fortieth, quadragesimus quisque: for the fortieth time, quadragesimum: in the fortieth place, quadragesimo.

FORTIFICATION. || A fortified place, locus munitus (general term for any fortified place); arx (the citadel): castellum: castrum (if a height that commands the surrounding country; a fort): propugnaculum (any work that serves to ward off the attack of an enemy). A natural fortification, locus naturā or naturaliter munitus; castellum naturā munitum: a strong fortification, oppidum munitionissimum or maximis operibus munitum; opere et naturā egregie munitus locus; oppidum operibus et naturā munitum (if strong from nature and by art): to demolish a fortification, munimenta oppidi solo æquare (or idæquare); castrum diruere: fortificationes, operis munio; opus (or opera) munitionesque; also munitiones only; munimenta, orum; opera, um, or (of a town = its walls) moenia, ium: the throwing up of fortifications, munio; communicio. || Act of fortifying, munio; communicio: the art of fortifying, ars muniendi; *architectura militaris; *ars muniendi.

FORTIFIER, munitor: *architectus militaris (engineer).

FORTIFY. || Defend a place by works, munire: communicare: præmunire (by any sort of visible protection, as walls, ditches, palisades, &c.): operibus munire; munitionibus firmare (by works, fortifications, &c.): muris munire: mœnibus sepire (by surrounding with walls): castellis sepire (by citadels, redoubts, &c.): vallo et fossa circumdare locum: vallum et fossam circumdare loco (by palisades and ditches; e. g., a town). A fortified town, urbs munita; oppidum munitum: fortified by nature, loci naturā munitus; naturaliter munitus; situ naturali munitus: fortified both by art and nature, et naturā loci et manu or operibus et loco munitus; quom manu munitus, tum naturā loci: nature has fortified Italy by its Alps, Alpibus munit Italiam natura. || Strengthen, confirm, vid.

FORTITUDE, fortitudo (= considerata laborum susceptio et laborum perpesio, Cic.): animi vis, virtus (of mind): animi firmitas (of character): animus paratus ad periculum (Cic.). Fortitude in undergoing dangers, fortitudo in periculis. To bear any thing with fortitude, fortiter et patienter ferre aliquid (e. g., vincla, verbera): fortiter et sapienter ferre aliquid (if wisdom is displayed in the kind of fortitude).

FORTNIGHT, quindécim dies (fourteen completed days, Ces., B. G., 1, 15): every fortnight, quinto decimo quoque die. About a fortnight after they had reached their winter-quarters, diebus circiter xv., quibus in hierna ventum erat (cf. Iliad ad Cas., B. C., 2, 32): a fortnight ago, nudius quintus decimus (not ante quatuordecim dies, since the ancients reckoned the fifteenth day in).

FORTRESS. Vid. FORTIFICATION.

FORTUITOUS. Vid. ACCIDENTAL.

FORTUITOUSLY. Vid. ACCIDENTALLY.

FORTUNATE, felix (ὀλβιος, as well of what brings good fortune, as day, combat, result of an undertaking, &c., as having good fortune; of persons. In the latter sense, it is said of one who is habitually favored by fortune, and especially with reference to internal goods; e. g., Sulla felix, because he succeeded in all his undertakings; and Lysias felix, because he had continually a number of admirers): fortunatus (one favored by fortune, εὐδαίμων, denoting a person who is favored by the gods in particular circumstances or cases, also with reference to external goods; thus, Menecides deems himself to be "omnium fortunatissimus," at the moment when he perceives the change of mind in his son; vid. Ter., Heaut., 4, 8, 1): beatus (happy, μακάριος, of persons to whom no moral or physical good is wanting to render them happy; also of a condition or state - γ. homo beatus, vita beata: faustus (f happy omens, only of things; 2. g., day, omens, &c.). JN. faustus et felix (e. g., day): dexter (properly, that is on the right hand; hence of happy omens, especially of birds, &c.; opposed to sinister): secundus (favorable, propitious; properly, of the wind; then, in general, of things that turn out according to one's wish; e. g., a battle, result, circumstance, &c.); prosper (answering to hope and expectation, proceeding favorably; e. g., progress, result, return, circumstance): bonus (good, such as is wished for; e. g., times, day, omens, &c.). To be fortunate, felitem (fortunatum, &c.) esse [vid., also, "to have good FORTUNE"]. Tam so fortunate as to, &c., congingit mihi, ut, &c.: [] by no means "contingit mihi esse tam felici, ut," &c. I am a fortunate man, indeed! in cœlo sum (as if in heaven; vid. Cic., Att., 2, 19, 1, and 2, 20, 4): I consider myself fortunate, indeed, whenever, &c., digito me cœlum puto attingere, si (Cic., Att., 2, 1, 6); deus sum, si (Ter., Heaut., 5, 4, 3); immortalitas mihi data or parta est, si (Plaut., Merc., 3, 4, 18; Ter., Andr., 5, 5, 4): to deem any body or one's self fortunate, aliquem or se felitem dicere; aliquem or se beatum prædicare: I can not esteem myself fortunate, for, &c., felitem dicere me hoc non possum, quod, &c.: I consider myself fortunate, because, &c., beatus mihi videor, quod, &c.: I now consider myself the most fortunate of men, since, &c., multo omnium me nunc fortunatissimum factum puto esse, quoniam, &c.: you may think yourself very fortunate that, &c., bene tecum agitur, quod, &c.: that is very fortunate for you, bene est; bonum factum: may it be fortunate! (as introductory formula) quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! To be fortunate in all one undertakes, perpetuā felicitate uti: to be more fortunate than usual, *feliciorem quam prudentem esse.

FORTUNATENESS. Vid. FORTUNE.

FORTUNE (including "good fortune"), fortuna (the fortunate event which chance, fors, brings to pass without any co-operation of ours; also, fortune personified as a deity; and in the plural = goods bestowed on any body by fortune): felicitas (the happy condition, fortune, as brought about by prudence, management, and talent; consequently, with man's co-operation): silus (welfare): fors: sors: casus (chance, accident, with this distinction, that fors means a change or accident we can not account for; sors, a man's lot or fate, either as brought to pass by "fors," or prepared by the man himself; casus denotes a single chance or accident that befalls any body, and may be conducive either to his happiness or the reverse; this also is brought to pass by "fors"; vid. Hor., Sat., 1, 1, 1; 1, 6, 53): bonum (a good or gift bestowed on us by fortune): fortuna secunda or prospera; casus secundus (happy or fortunatus erat or circumstance; opposed to fortuna adversa, casus adversus): fortuna florum: res secunda; or prospera; or florentes (fortunate circumstances, with reference to property, possession, domestic affairs; opposed to spoliata fortuna: res adversa); successus (favorable progress; of undertakings): eventus prosper (success): exitus prosper, felix, fortunatus (happy or favorable result or end): alea (something uncertain, risk, the trial of one's luck). Blind fortune, fortuna cæca; casus cæcus (a mere accident); he has obtained such wealth by one of fortune's freaks, temeritate fortune tantas opes adeptus est: by good fortune, forte fortuna (e. g., adfuit meus amicus); opportune (luckily; e. g., venit): may good fortune attend you! bene vertat! (as wish), quod approbet Deus, or approbent dii! hanc rem tibi volo bene et feliciter evenire: I rejoice in your good fortune, haud invidio tibi: fortune smiles upon any body; he is favored by fortune, fortuna alicui favet, aridet, affulget: fortuna blanditur cœptis suis (i. e., habitually); fortunū prosperā (secundā), or prospero flatu fortunū utitur (in a single instance; e. g., in an undertaking; the latter, Cic., Off., 2, 6, 13, in contradistinction to fortuna redit); in omnibus rebus utitur felicitate; it is all

cul semper succedunt, or semper prosperere eveniunt (in all cases); to experience good fortune in any thing, fortuna uti in re: fortune favors any body's plans, comprobatur aliquis consilium fortuna: to be a favorite of fortune, fortune filium or alium esse (Hor., Sat., 2, 6, 49; Plin., 7, 7, 5); *albus gallinae esse filium* (Juv., 13, 141); but "fortune in gremio sedere," Cic., De Divina, 2, 41, 85, is said of Jupiter sitting in the lap of his nurse, the goddess Fortune; and hence is to be avoided in this proverbial saying: he had principally to thank his good fortune that, &c., multum fortuna valuit ad, &c.: not to bear one's good fortune meekly, rebus secundis or felicitate effrui: to consider it a piece of good fortune that, &c., felicem se dicere hoc, quod, &c.: to look upon any thing as a piece of great good fortune, aliquid in magna felicitatis suae parte ponere: to follow up one's good fortune, successus suos urgere; fortuna suae instare; any body's good fortune deserts him; fortune frowns upon any body, a fortuna desertum or derelictum esse (in war); to have one's fortune in one's own hands, fortunam in manibus habere: I have the good fortune to, &c., countingit mihi, ut, &c.: to place one's fortunes in any body's hands, aliqui fortunam suam committere: to try one's fortune, whether one is to be master or slave, in dubium imperii servitute aleam ire (Lip., 1, 23, 9): to leave any thing to fortune, aleam aliquis rei subire or adire: rem dare in aleam or in casum (to risk): to try one's fortune, fortunam tentare or periclitari. || *Property, facultates: divitiae: pecuniae: bona, orum, plural: res familiares: fortunae: patrimonium: census.* [SYN. IN RICHES.] *To have a fortune, opes habere; bona possidere; in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse: to have a great fortune, magnas facultates habere; locupletem et pecuniosum esse; copiis rei familiaris abundare: to have no fortune, facultatibus carere; pauperem esse: to come to (a) fortune, facultates acquirere: to make a fortune, bona sibi parare or sibi colligere: to increase one's fortune, rem familiarem or facultates augere: to squander or spend one's fortune, bona protrudere; rem familiarem dissipare: bona abliguere (the last by expenses of the table): any body's fortune is all spent, opes familiares decesserunt: it is very rarely that a man improves his fortune by gambling, pauci admodum alea lusu rebus suis consulere. || Of a woman; vid. DOWRY.*

FORTUNE-TELLER, haridulus (vagrant diviner, &c., as the gipsies of our days): sortilegus (Cic.): divinus: mulier fatidica (if a woman); also, aene saga (that pretends to foretell the fate of people).

FORTY, quadraginta: quadrageni (a distributive; forty apiece, &c., at once or together, especially with substantives that are used in the plural number only). Containing forty, quadragenarius (e.g., a tube of forty inches in diameter, fistula quadragenaria): every forty years (= once in forty years), quadagesimo quoque anno: forty years old, quadraginta annos natus; quadraginta annorum (of forty years): forty times, quadragies: done forty times, quadragies factus, &c.: of forty days, quadraginta dierum: forty thousand, quadraginta millia: each or to each forty thousand; also forty thousand at once or together, quadrageni milleni: quadragena millia (especially of substantives used in the plural number only): forty thousand times, quadragies milies: the forty thousandth, quadragies millesimus.

FORWARD. || *Prompt, ready, promptus (always at hand): paratus (ready): officiosus (ready to serve): facilis (willing, obliging). To be forward to do any thing, prompto or parato animo (facere aliquid). || Earnest, eager, studiosus (eager, studious): acer (literally, sharp): ardens (ardent, fiery): vehemens (vehement): fervens: fervidus (literally, fiery, glowing, fervent). To be forward, calere, with or without in agendo: to be forward in any thing, sedulo facere aliquid; naviter agere aliquid. || Advanced toward ripeness; early ripe, quod non multum a*

maturitate abest (Cae., which is nearly ripe): *prae maturus: praecox* (the former of fruit, which ripens before the usual time; opposed to serus; the latter of fruit that becomes ripe sooner than fruit of the same kind; metaphorically, of the human mind, Quint., 1, 3, 3: illud ingeniorum velut praecox genus non temere unquam pervenit ad frugem; i.e., those forward minds seldom come to their full perfection): an over-forward mind, immatura magnum ingenium (e.g., non vitale est, Sen., Contr., 1, 1): an over-forward mind does not last long, cito occidit festinata maturitas (Quint.). || *Hasty, vid. || Bold, confidens (in classic prose, in a reproving sense only): protervus* (pert, almost impudent): *audax* (bold, in a good and bad sense; audens is post-Augustan).

FORWARD, v. || *To despatch to its destination, perferendum curare (to take care that any thing reaches its place of destination; e.g., to forward a letter, literas perferendas curare; literas permittere). || To promote* (e.g., the views or designs of any body), *juvare or adjuvare aliquem or aliquid: adjuvamento aliquid esse: aliquid rei, or in re adjuvatore, or (feminine) adjuvtricem esse* (general terms, to afford any kind of assistance): *aliquid rei esse ministrum (in a bad sense): augere, or adaugere aliquem, or aliquid (to raise): aliquid rei aliquid rei favere: favere aliquid (to favor): aliquid rei aliquid rei consilere, prospicere (to take measures for advancing it): aliquid prodesse (to be of use): aliquid consilio, studio, opera adesse (to forward any body by counsel and deed). To forward any thing earnestly, studiòse adaugere aliquid: to forward any body's interests, servire aliquis commodis; rebus or rationibus aliquis consilere, prospicere; utilitatibus aliquis parere (to be very zealous in forwarding them): to forward the interests of the public, saluti reipublice consilere: rem publicam juvare, theri; reipublica salutem suscipere. Vid. PROMOTE.*

FORWARD, } adv., protinus (e.g., **FORWARDS, }** pergere, proficisci, volare): porro (e.g., ire; agere armentum; both Lio.); ultra (beyond where the thing in question now is). To comb one's hair forward, capillum revocare a vertice: to move any thing forward, promovere aliquid: *forward! urge igitur! from this time forward, posthac; in posterum: to run backward and forward, ultra et citro currare; in an agitated way, trepidare et currare rursus prorsum* (Ter., Hec., 3, 1, 33). "Forward" is often expressed by pro in composition; e.g., to move any thing forward, promovere aliquid: to move an army forward, to move forward (of the general), castra movere; cum exercitu proficisci: bending or stooping forward, pronus: to go forward, (longius) progredi or procedere: to put forward, proferre (general term); in medium proferre (figuratively); afferre (e.g., the cause of any thing, causam); a proof, an argument, argumentum: a pretext, in speciem aliquid jactare: to bring forward a subject, mentionem aliquis rei facere, inferre or injicere; injicere aliquid (in sermone); movere or commovere aliquid (e.g., some new subjects, &c., nova quaedam); in medium proferre or commemorare et in medium proferre: to bring a subject forward often, mentionem aliquis rei agitare, crebro or crebris sermonibus usurpare aliquid: a subject was accidentally brought forward, incidit sermo de aliquid re.

FORWARDNESS. || *Readiness, promptness* (of mind), *animus promptus or paratus: facilitas* (willing readiness): officium (readiness to render a service): studium ardens: fervor: ardor (zealous forwardness): alacritas (cheerful, active forwardness). With great forwardness, animo promptissime: libentissime; studio or summo studio; studiosissime: with great forwardness on their part, in summo eorum studio. || *Rashness, praeproprium ingenium* (relative to character): temeritas (thoughtlessness). || *Untimely boldness, assurance, confidence* (confidence, in a bad sense = assur-

ance, almost impudence): petulantia lingua (with reference to the tongue, remarks, &c., Suet., Tib., 61). || *State of advance beyond the usual degree, maturitas praecox* (Col., 1, 6, 29): *maturitas festinata* (in a bad sense; opposed to maturitas tempestiva, Quint., 6, proom., 10): to be in a state of great forwardness (of corn, &c.), non multum a maturitate abesse (Cae.); ante mensem flavescere. || *Advance in studies, progressus: processus. To be in a state of great forwardness, multum proficisci in aliqua re: his forwardness is such that, &c., tantos processus efficit, ut, &c.* (cf. Cic., Brut., 78, 272).

FOSSIL. Vid. DITICH.
FOSSIL, s. fossilis, um, n. (technical term). Vid. also, MINERAL, s.

FOSSIL, adj. Vid. MINERAL, adj.
FOSTER. || *Feed, nourish, vid. || Cherish, promote, vid.*

FOSTER-BROTHER, collactaneus (in the time of the emperors, before which a circumlocution probably was used, such as quem eadem nutrix alebat). According to Charis., p. 62, 31, P., collacteus (in Inscr.) is not a good word.

FOSTER-CHILD, alumnus (if a boy); alumna (if a girl). To be any body's foster-child, ab aliquo educari et al.

FOSTER-DAM, nutrix.

FOSTERER, cultor: curator (general term for one who takes care of any thing). Vid. also, FOSTER-FATHER.

FOSTER-FATHER, educator et altor (after Cic., De N. D., 2, 34, init.); foster-father and mother, educatores et altiores (after Cic., De N. D., 2, 34, in.).

FOSTER-MOTHER, altrix (mostly poetical): educatrix et altrix.

FOUL, adj., foedus (offending natural feeling, and exciting loathing and aversion; in nearly every meaning of the English word; of what is foul either outwardly, inwardly, physically, or morally; including even "foul weather," foeda tempestates, Lio., 25, 7, 7; cf. Virg., Georg., 1, 323): teter (hideous, shocking, exciting fear or shuddering): spurcus (probably sibilated from porcus = swine; cf. coarse physical or moral filth; also, of "foul weather," tempestas spurcissima, Cic., Frag. ap. Non., 394, 2): turpis (offending the moral feeling, and exciting disapprobation and contempt). JN. turpia et foedus; turpis et inhonestus; obscenus (morally unclean, obscene): non purus (opposed to purus): impurus (morally unclean, impure). A foul monster, immane ac foedum monstrum (in superlative, Cic.); homo impurus (Ter.); persona lultulenta, impura (Cic.); homo impurus impudicusque; caput (post homines natos) deterrimum ac spurcissimum (Cic.): foul linen, lintea asidua: foul water (vid. IMPURE): foul land, spurcus agrus (Col., Pref., 25): a vessel that is foul, spurcum atque pollutum vas (Gell.): a foul crime, nefarium facinus (e.g., admittre, Cae.); tetrum or immane facinus (Cic.); foedum facinus (Ter.): foul deeds or crimes, res turpes; flagitia; nefaria (plural adjective); there is or has been some foul play, dolus or aliquid doli subest: by fair means or foul [vid. under FAIR, adj.]: to use foul means (opposed to fair means), vim facere: to fall foul of any thing, incurere in aliquid; of any body, incurere atque incidere in aliquem: to fall foul of each other, inter se collidi: to be a foul feeder, in pabulatione spurce versari (of a hog, Col.).

FOUL, v. Vid. TO DEFILE, TO DIRTY.
FOULLY, spurce: asordide: obscene: foede: turpiter: flagitiose: nefarie. SYN. IN FOUL.

FOUL-MOUTHED, maledicus (using scurrilous language; e.g., ut nunc sent maledicentes homines, Plaut.). A foul person, maledicus conviciator (if rofication and language of the mob are used).

FOULNESS, immunditia (as quality; opposed to munditia): spurcitia or spurcicies (not Cic., Varr.). || *Vileness, turpitudo: foeditas: obscenitas: dedecus: flagitium: immanitas* (the terrible enormity: e.g., facinorosis).

FOUND, v. || *To lay the foundation of any thing, fundamenta locare*

(only absolutely) : fundamenta alieui rei jacere (or seldom) ponere (properly and figuratively) : fundamenta alieui rei fodere (to dig the ground up for that purpose) : *fundare* is only used in prose for "making firm and stable" something of which the foundations have been already laid) : initia alieui rei ponere : prima initia alieui rei inchoare or ponere (figuratively) : aliquid pro fundamento ponere (i. e., to lay any thing as or for a foundation) : condere : instituire (to found in a wider sense ; to establish) : stabilire (to make firm) : constituere (to found, with accessory notion of regularity, firmness). To found an empire, imperium constituere or condere (not imperium fundare, which conveys the meaning of "giving stability") : to found a state, civitatem or rempublicam constituere : to found a new state, novas res condere : to found a town, urbem condere or constituere : to found any thing at a place, aliquid extruere, ponere in aliquo loco : to found (e. g., a school, a sect), fundare disciplinam : he sent ten thousand Athenians to found a colony there, eo decem millia Atheniensium in coloniam misit (Cic. Nep.) : to be founded on any thing (of notions, persuasions, &c.), niti aliqua re or in aliqua re ; also, niti fundamentum alieui rei (to rest upon it as its foundation) ; teneri or contineri aliqua re (to be held together by it) ; cerni or positum esse in aliqua re (to rest on it). || To melt and cast metals, liquescere : liquare (to make fluid, e. g., bronze, &c.) : confilare (to melt down ; e. g., victorias aureas ; i. e., the gold statues of the Goddess of Victory). Vid., also, TO FUSE, TO CAST.

FOUNDATION, fundamentum (mostly in the plural, fundamenta) : substructio : substructionis moles (the foundation, if consisting of a wall) : sedes (the ground, &c., that forms its site ; e. g., domum convellere sedibus suis). The foundations of the Capitol are of freestone, Capitulum quadrato saxo substructum est : to be the foundation of any thing, fundamentum esse alieui rei ; aliqua re teneri or contineri (figuratively ; i. e., to consist in any thing principally) : any thing is or forms the foundation of any thing, fundamentum alieui rei positum est in aliqua re : to shake the foundation, fundamenta subducere (figuratively) : to lay the foundation of any thing, fundamenta alieui rei jacere (or seldom) ponere (properly and improperly) ; initia alieui rei ponere ; prima initia alieui rei ponere (figuratively) : to dig the foundation for any thing, fundamenta alieui rei fodere ; fundationem alieui rei fodere (properly) : to lay any thing as a foundation, aliquid pro fundamento ponere (figuratively) : to raise or build a house from the foundation, domum a fundamentis inchoare : to destroy any thing from the foundation, funditus evertere ; a fundamentis disicere (properly) ; funditus tollere (properly and figuratively) ; fundamenta alieui rei evertere (e. g., of a state, reipublice) ; convellere sedibus suis (properly of a house ; so montem convellere sede) : from the foundation of Rome, ab urbe condita : from the foundation of the world, inde ab hominum memoria ; post hominum memoriam ; post homines natos (the last two after negatives) : at the foundation of the world, quoniam primi fingerentur homines : without foundation (= reasonable ground), rationi adversus (not tenable, of argument, assertions, &c., contrary to reason) ; vanus (only apparently ; opposed to verus) ; futillis (that is not valid in its kind, vain) ; fictus (invented) ; commenticius (stronger term ; opposed to what is morally true, Cic.). Jn. fictus (or futillis) et commenticius : want of foundation, vanitas : to build on another man's foundation, quod alius intravit, exedere (after Ter. Phorm., 2. 2. 4). || The point of support (point d'appui), fundamentum or quadam quasi sedes constituenda alieui rei (Cic. Partit., 9. 31) : columnen : ornamentum (the former, whatever serves for the stability of an empire, a realm, &c. : the latter, whatever tends toward the maintenance or promotion of friendship as the cause, Lael., 22,

82) : firmamentum (the principal point of support). To shake the foundation of the state, fundamenta (reipublice, &c.) labefactare, or subducere, or evertere, or pervertere : the foundation of any thing is, aliquid fundamentum est alieui rei ; firmamentum alieui rei est ; firmamentum alieui rei continetur aliqua re ; aliquid fundamentis alieui rei constitutum est (Cic. Senect., 18. 62) ; aliquid fulcrum est aliqua re (any thing is based upon, &c.). || An institution, institutum : *res in morte alieuius testamento instituta (founded by any body's will ; cf. Cic. Caelin., 4. 10). A foundation school, *schola legato alieuius instituta.

FOUNDER, conditor (e. g., of a town, urbis ; of an empire, imperii ; of a religion, sacri ; cf. Liv., 39. 17 : feminine, conditrix, Appul., &c.) : *fundator* is poetical only : auctor ; parens (the author of any thing in general ; the latter used as our "father," but only in the higher style, as in Cicero : Romulus, huius urbis parens, or philosophiae parens Socrates fore dici potest : the founder of our welfare, salutis nostrae auctor or parens). The founder of our liberty, a quibus initium libertatis profectum est : every body is the founder of his own fortune, faber est quisque fortunae suae (Prov., Sall. ad Cæs. de rep. ord., 1) ; sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam (Nep. Att., 11. 6) ; ut quisque fortunam titulus, ita praecelset (Plaut., Pseud., 2. 3. 13). Sometimes "founder" may be rendered by circumlocution ; e. g., Solon was the founder of the Areopagus, a Solone Areopagus constitutus est ; and for the founder of a school, &c., we may use *qui aliquid in morte ejus testamento instituit or institui jussit (if it was by will). Any body was the founder of any thing, *aliquid legato alieuius institutum est. || **FOUNDER** of metals, fusor (Cod. Just., 10. 64. 1, and Inscrip.) : faber aëriarius : statuarius (of statues) : celator : torcular (ropevrñ, in basso rilievo ; vid. O. Müller's Archaeol., § 311. 1) : *tormentorum fusor (of guns) : *campanarum fusor (of bells).

FOUNDER, e. naufragum facere (general term, to suffer shipwreck ; of ships as well as of the crew). Never naufragum pati) : elidi et naufragio interire (Cæs., B. C., 3. 27) : (aqua or undis) submergi (to be sunk) ; also, figuratively, to have nearly founded, summers pence esse, Liv., 24. 8 ; of the state, under the image of a vessel. It is a bad pilot whose ship founders when he is first sailing out of port, pessimi gubernator, qui navem, dum portum egreditur, impigit (Quint., 4. 1. 66). Vid. "to suffer shipwreck."

FOUNDERY, } *officina operum fusorum
FOUNDRI, } ruin : *campanarum officina (of bells) : *tormentorum officina (of guns).

FOUNDLING, infans expositus. Foundlings, qui libere nati, expositi, deinde sublati a quibusdam et educati sunt ; i. quos *Opertores* vocant.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, brephotropheum (βρεφωτροφειον, Cod. Just., 1. 2. 19) : the director of a foundling hospital, brephotrophos (Cod. Just., 1. 3. 42, § 9).

FOUNDERESS. Vid. **FOUNDER**.

FOUNT, } fons (both the water that
FOUNTAIN, } issues forth and the place where it issues) : scaturigo (the water, as gushing violently forth) : caput (the head of the spring) : aqua saliens : aqua salientes (whence the water shoots forth ; e. g., an artificial fountain). Opposite there is an (artificial) fountain, contra fons egreditur aquam et recipit : nam expulsa in altum in se cadit, junctisque huiusmodi absorbetur et tollitur (Plin. Ep., 5. 6. 37) : to take from the fountain, e fonte haurire aliquid. The fountains of the great deep were broken up, flumina tellus largius fundit, aperitque fontes novos (Sen. N. Q., 27 ; of the flood). || **FIO** = Original source, fons (general term) : caput : principium (the first beginning). Jn. principium et fons : origo (origin) : causa (cause) : unde fit aliquid (whence any thing exists or takes its source). The fountain of all things, a quo omnium rerum principia ducuntur : the fountain of life, vitae fons (poetic only).

FOUR, quatuor : quaterni, æ, a (each, or to each four, in divisions ; also = four at once, especially with substantives that are used in plural only ; e. g., on each wagon there were four men, quaternos viros singuli curvius vebant : four letters, quaternæ literæ ; i. e. epistles) : four or five, quatuor quinquæ ; quatuor aut quinquæ ; twice four, bis quatuor : containing four pieces, quaternarius (also = of four feet in diameter, breadth, &c. ; e. g., pit, scrobs) : one of a committee composed of four men, quatuorvir (their rank was quatuorviratus) : lasting four months, quadrimestris : four years old, quadrimus : (each) four years old, quaternorum annorum (e. g., boys, pueri) : lasting four years, quadriennis : a space of four years, quadriennium (e. g., four years after the taking of Veti, quadriennio post Velos captos) : every four years, quarto quoque anno : at four (o'clock), hora quarta : four per cent, quadran : a carriage and four, quadrigæ : to ride in a carriage and four, curru quadrigarum vehi : made or intended to be drawn by four horses, quadrigæ or quadrigis ; e. g., currus quadrigæ or quadrigis ; also, quadrigæ (i. e., a team of four horses) : that has four hands, quatuor manus habens ; quadrimanus or quadrimanis (the last two seldom occur) : a musical piece arranged for four (à quaternis), *modi musici quatuor manibus clavichordio canendi : (a song) composed for four voices (a quartette), *modi musici quatuor vocibus descripti : tetrachordos (τετραχορδός ; i. e., that has four sounds) : the four, numerus quaternarius (general term) ; quaternio (on dice ; e. g., to throw the four, quaternionem mittere) : that has four legs, quadrupes : four-threaded, or made of four threads, *quatuor fila habens : *quatuor filis constans : that has four corners, quadratus ; quadrangulus (of four angles) : that has four sides, quatuor lateribus : quadrilaterus (only in later writers) : of four syllables, *tetrasyllabus (τετρασλλαβός) : of four (or lasting four hours), quatuor herarum : lasting four days, quatuor dierum : a space of four days, quadriudum : four times, quater : four times as big, or as much again, quadruplum : four times as much as, &c. [vid. FOUR-FOLD] : four times bigger, quadruplo major (e. g., the lungs of the elephant are four times as large as those of a bull, elephanto pulmo quadruplo major bubulo) : a piece of poetry consisting of four lines, carmen tetrastichum ; also, tetrastichum only (tetrastichus, τετραστιχος, grammatical term) : that has four prongs, quadridens : that has four teeth, quadridens : consisting of four different sorts, quatuor generum ; quatuor (four, in general) : four and a half, quatuor et dimidius (as adjective) : four times as much as, quater tantum, quam quatuor (after Cic. Verr., 3. 45. 112). quater tanto amplius, quam quatuor (after Cic. Verr., 3. 97, extr.) : on all fours, per manus et genua (e. g., repare) ; more bestiarum quadrupes, or quadrupes only. || **FOUR HUNDRED**, quadringenti ; quadringeni (each, or to each four hundred ; also, four hundred at once ; especially with substantives that are only used in the plural number ; e. g., each horseman received four hundred "denarii," equitibus quadringeni denarii tributi) : quatuor quatuordecim denarii (each, or to each four hundred men, cohortes quadringenarie) : four hundred times, quadringentes. Four thousand, quatuor millia (with following noun in the genitive plural) ; quaternia millia : quaterni millem (with such nouns as are used in the plural only).

FOUR-CORNERED, quadratus : quadrangulus.

FOUR-FOLD, quadruplus : quadruplex : quadrifurium (the last adverbially taken) : quadruplicatus (by four times, with comparative, &c.) : to make four-fold, quadruplex.

FOUR-FOOTED, quadrupes : a four footed animal, quadrupes (i. e., bestia animal ; hence sometimes feminine, some times neuter).

FOUR-OARED, quadrirēmis : a four-

sared vesse, quadrimis; navis quatuor scalmorum.

FOUR-POUNDER, *tormentum bellium globos quadrilibris mittens.

FOUR-SCORE. Vid. EIGHTY.

FOUR-SQUARE, quadratus.

FOUR-STRINGED, tetrachordos (τετραχορδός).

FOUR-WHEELED, *quatuor rotarum: quatuor rotas habens. It was the Phrygians who first invented four-wheeled carriages, vehiculum cum quatuor rotis innervans Phryges (Plin., 7, 56, 57, § 199).

FOURTEEN, quatuordecim: quaterni deni (distributive; each, or to each fourteen; also, fourteen at a time or at once, especially with substantives that are used in the plural only). Fourteen hundred, mille et quadringenti: fourteen years old, quatuordecim annorum: quatuordecim annos natus (of men): fourteen times, quater decies.

FOURTEENTH, quartus decimus: for the fourteenth time, quartum decimum.

FOURTH, quartus. Every fourth (man, &c.), quartus quisque: for the fourth time, quartum: in the fourth place, or regarding the fourth, quarto.

FOURTHLY, quarto. Vid., also, the lists in FIRST.

FOWL, s. || A bird, vid. || Fowls = poultry, pecus volatilis: are vobiscotales (farm-yard fowls, e. g., geese, chickens, &c.): opposed to the rest of domestic animals: fattened fowl, altilies, ium, f. (especially chickens): a young fowl, pullus galinaceus. || Chicken, hen, vid.

FOWL, v., aucupari (Varr., Gai).

FOWLER, aucups. A skillful fowler, aucupii peritus. All fowlers, omnes, quos aucupia alunt.

FOWLING, aucupium: avium captura.

FOX, || An animal, vulpes (femine): a small fox, or a fox's cub, vulpula (Cic., N. D., 1, 31, 88; Hor., Ep., 1, 7, 29; Schmid, Auct. Carm. de Philom., 59): belonging to (or of) a fox, vulpinus (e. g., lingua, jecur, Plin.); a fox's kennel, vulpis specus: vulpis fovea: vulpis cubile: the fur of a fox, pellis vulpina: a cloak lined with fox-skin, *amiculum ex pellibus vulpinis consutis factum (cf. Ammian., 31, 2, § 5): to wear a cloak of fox's fur or skin, trahere vulpinum indutum esse (Sen., Ep., 90, 14): the brush of a fox (technical term of sportsmen), cauda vulpina. || Fig. A sly or crafty fellow, vulpes: homo versutus: homo callidus: a sly old fox, veterator.

FOXGLOVE, *digitalis purpurea (Linn.).

FOX-HOUND, canis venaticus. Foxhounds, canes venantium. To keep foxhounds, canes alere ad venandum. An excellent fox-hound, canis ad venandum nobilis (where, of course, ad venandum depends on nobilis).

FOX-HUNTING, venatio vulpium.

FOX-LIKE, vulpinus (i. e., belonging to a fox).

FOX-TAIL GRASS, alopecurus (ἀλωπεκῦρος, Linn.; Sprengel makes the ancient alopecurus the *saccharum cylindricum).

FRACCIÓN, fractura. || In arithmetic, numerus fractus; *fractura: to reduce fractions to their lowest terms, *fracciones ad minimos numeros reducere (so *fractioem ad minimos numeros reduco): to be reduced to their lowest terms, *ad minimos numeros reduci.

FRACCIÓNAL, fractus. A fractional number, *numerus fractus.

FRACCIÓNUS, vid. CROSS, QUARRELSOME.

FRACTURE, s., fractura (e. g., of a bone, ossis). Fracture of the bone, fractum os (i. e., the fractured bone itself). Fracture of the thigh, fractum crur or femur (i. e., the broken thigh itself): fractum cruris or femoris (the fracture of the shin or thigh; all Cels., 8, 10, in. and No. 5): fracture of the arm, fractum brachium (the fractured arm itself; after Cels., 8, 10, No. 3); fractura brachii (the fracture of the arm: after Cels., 8, 10, in.).

FRACTURE, v., frangere: confringere: a-fringere (plur.): crura aut cervicis sibi). To fracture one's arm, thigh,

&c., frangere brachium, coxam, crur, &c. To set a fractured limb; vid. TO SET.

FRAGILE, fragilis (properly and improperly); in the improper sense, JN. fragilis et caducus; fragilis caducusque; fluxus et fragilis (Sall.). Vid. FRAIL.

FRAGILITY, fragilitas (properly and improperly): brevisitas (shortness, e. g., of life).

FRAGMENT, fragmentum (portion broken off; poetically, fragmen: there is no classical authority for the use of this word for a fragment of any thing that is not material; hence, though fragmenta codicum manuscriptorum, &c., would be correct for the actual parchment, &c., fragmenta orationis, libri, scriptoris alicujus, &c., would not: better reliquiae, pars non integra, quae restat [or partes non integrae quae restant] ex libro, qui perit, &c.). Fragments of a play of Menander's, trunca quaedam ex Menandro (Gell., 2, 23, extr.). [Mathias and Kraft recommend the retention of fragmentum as technical term].

FRAGRANCE, } odor suavis: from the FRAGRANCY, } context, odor only; e. g., odores incendere: odoramentum (balm, incense, &c., Col. and Plin.): the fragrance of flowers, suavis odorum, qui afflatur e floribus: to inhale the fragrance of any thing, odorem totis naribus trahere (Phaedr., 3, 1, 4).

FRAGRANT, bene olens (to smell well, imparting a good smell; poetically, odoratus): odoratus (full of fragrant, also if artificial, thus = perfumed): suavis (sweet): more fragrant, odore prastantior (after Plin., 15, 18, 19): to be fragrant, odorem habere, prastare, emitte (poetically, expargere, spirare, diffundere); bene or jucunde olere.

FRAGRANTLY, suaviter (i. e., pleasantly, in general): bene (e. g., olere).

FRAIL, fascina (a basket made of rushes, Spanish broom, brambles, &c., for fire, making chafes, &c., Cic. an' Virg., &c.).

FRAIL, adj., fragilis: flu. is (inconstant; any thing that can not be depended upon). JN. fluxus et fragilis: caducus (literally, inclined or fated to fall; hence perishable in its nature). JN. fragilis caducusque: fugax (easily or quickly passing by): brevis (short): imbecillus (that is deficient in strength; a later form is imbecillus): infirmus (that has no stability and duration): caducus et infirmus (e. g., corpus): debilis (weak from disease): (nullus) erroribus obnoxius: ad vitia proclivis or propensus (morally frail; cf. Cic., Tusc., 4, 37, fin.).

FRAILTY, fragilitas (properly and figuratively): imbecillitas: infirmitas: debilitas (SYN. in WEAKNESS): vitium: error (fault, fable): brevisitas (shortness of life). No man is exempt from frailties, nemo nascitur sine vitis (Hor.): humanum est errare: to have many frailties, multis erroribus obnoxius esse: to feel one's frailty, minimum in se esse arbitri (opposed to plurimum sibi confidere: i. e., to feel one's self equal to any thing, Cic., Lel., 9, 29): human frailty, infirmitas humana; error humanus (as act caused by it): to have erred (in any thing) through human frailty, aliqua culpa teneri erroris humani (Cic.).

FRAME. [Vid. TO FASHION, TO FORM.] || To put into a frame (e. g., a picture), picturam in formâ lignâ includere: picturam tabulâ marginatâ includere.

FRAME. || A fabric, vid. || Edge, &c., of what contains any thing, margo (a frame of which the edge projects): tabula marginata (a frame with a back to it). To put a picture into a frame (vid. TO FRAME). || Of a window, *margo ligneus fenestrate. || Frame of the mind, habitus or affectus animi: temporarius animi motus (vid. Quint., 5, 10, 28). || Order, ordo: dispositio: ordinatio: constitutio: descriptio (a framing, ordering; SYN. in ORDER). || Frame of the body, mostly corpus only; sometimes membrum compositio (e. g., apta, the symmetry of the members).

FRAMER, opifex: fabricator (the workman of any thing): auctor (the author of any thing; he to whom the invention or execution of an object is due): conditor (the

founder of any thing): parens (the father of any thing; vid. FOUNDER). The father of laws; vid. LEGISLATOR.

FRANCHISE, s., immunitas (exemption from performing public services or paying taxes): beneficium: commodum (a grant or privilege): beneficium, inasmuch as it is conferred; commodum, inasmuch as it has been received): privilegium (a privilege, in general; all three post-Augustan terms). The electoral franchise, suffragii jus, mostly suffragium only. To restore to the people their electoral franchise, suffragia populo reddere.

FRANCHISE, v. Vid. TO ENFRANCHISE.

FRANK, liber (not checking his tongue from respect of persons, fear of consequences, &c. || The "liber," if he carries his freedom of speech beyond the above meaning, becomes "maledicus;" vid. Quint., 2, 13, 4): apertus (open, without deceit; of persons and their character; opposed to tectus): simplex (straightforward). JN. apertus et simplex: candidus (pure; of character): ingenuus (open, honest, as becomes a free-born man): simulationum nescius (unable to act a part). To be frank with any body, alicui aperte, quod sentio, loqui (Cic.); se aperire or se patefacere alicui: to make a frank avowal of one's opinion (vid. "I will tell you FRANKLY what I think") || memorem libertatis vocem mittere, Liv., 3, 36, does not apply to ordinary occasions). To be frank with you: vid. "to speak FRANKLY."

FRANK, s. Vid. TO FRANK.

FRANK, v. (a letter), *nomine inscripto epistolam a vectura pretio immunem facere (to write upon it the name of a person who can exempt it from postage): *epistolam perferendam mercedem persolvere (to pay the postage) to any place, ad locum. A letter is franked, *epistola a vectura pretio immunis est.

FRANKINCENSE, tus. Vid. INCENSE.

FRANKLY, libere: sincere: candide: vere: simpliciter: aperte: sine fraude: sine dolo: sincerâ fide; ex animo; ex animi sententiâ. (SYN. in FRANK.) To confess (any thing) frankly, aperte et ingenuè confiteri: to speak frankly, loqui sincere, sine dolo or fraude: I will tell you frankly what I think, quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenuè, aperte, ex animi sententiâ dicam: to speak or say (any thing) frankly, libere dicere: to speak frankly (as inserted in a sentence apologetically), ne mentiar; si quis (or quæritis, &c.), si verum scire vis; ut ingenuè or aperte dicam: to declare (any thing) frankly to any body, alicui aperte, quod sentio, loqui (Cic.).

FRANKNESS, animi candor (the purity of sentiment): simplicitas (straightforwardness): sinceritas (sincerity, openness): animus apertus (openness): ingenuitas (ingenueness). To speak with frankness; vid. FRANKLY.

FRANTIC, phreneticus (φρενητικός Cic., &c.): vesanus: insanus: vécors: delirus: furens: rabidus: furiosus: rabiosus (SYN. in MAD). To make any body frantic, in furorem impellere aliquem, amentem facere aliquem; in rabiem agere aliquem; in insaniam redigere aliquem: to become frantic, in furorem verti or impelli; amentem fieri; in insaniam incidere; ad insaniam venire; in rabiem agi: to be frantic, furere; insanire; delirare (to be in a delirium). JN. delirare et mente captum esse.

FRANTICLY, furiose: insanè: rabiose: furenter. SYN. in MAD.

FRANTICNESS, furor (rage, the state when one exercises no control over one's mind): rabies (especially of a sudden breaking out of rage): amentia (want of sound mind, madness): insanis (insanity): lymphatus, us (the disease of the lymphatics, Plin.).

FRATERNAL, fraternus. Fraternal sentiments or feelings, fraterna plena humanitatis et pietatis voluntas: a letter not written in very fraternal terms, epistola parum fraterna scripta.

FRATERNALLY, fraterne (e. g., facere, amari). To love any body fraternally, aliquem sic amare, ut alterum fratrem: s.

letter not written very fraternally; vid.
FRATERNAL.

FRATERNITY, fraternitas (*post-Augustan*): necessitudo fraterna: germanitas (i. e., the connection between brothers, &c.): sodalitas: sodalitium (*close or intimate connection between friends; comradeship*): collegium: corpus (*a brotherhood; association of persons holding the same office, &c.*).

FRATRICIDE. || *Murderer of his brother*, fraticida; parricida (*murderer of any near relation*). || *Murder of a brother*, parricidium fraternum; fraternex; fratris caedes; *from context*, parricidium only (*murder of any near relation*); fraticidium (*late*). To commit fraticide, manus sanguine fraterno cruentare (*after Nep., Epam., 10, 3*); parricidio fraterno contaminari; also, fratrem necare or vitā privare.

FRAUDUS, fraudus: fraudatio: doli malus, or dolius only: fallacia. JN. doli autem fallacia: ars: artem; machinæ [SYN. TU DECEIT]: circumscriptio (a drawing a line, as it were, round any body, that he may not escape; hence imposition, especially upon young people): error (error, deception, instead of which fraud also is used). Without fraud, sine fraude: full of fraud (of persons) [vid. FRAUDULENT]: to commit a fraud, fraudem inferre: to intend or mediate fraud, fraudem moliri; dolum parare, commoliri; aliquid ad fallendum instruere: to be guilty of a fraud in any thing, fallaciam in re facere: to practice a fraud against any body, fraudem alicui facere; dolum alicui struere, necesse est, confingere; fabricam fingere in aliquo; & tragulam in aliquem conficere; tecum aliquem fallere (the last three comical): to practice a similar fraud, consilium ludere humum (comedy): to try to practice a fraud against any body, fraudem aliquem tentare; fallaciam in aliquem intendere: there is some or no fraud in the matter, aliquid or nihil doli subest: to be condemned for practicing fraud, falsi damnari.

FRAUDULENCE, } *fraudatio* (*opposed*
FRAUDULENCY, } *to fides*): fallen-
di studium (*the propensity to practice*
fraudulence). Vid. FRAUD.

FRAUDULENT, ad fallendum instructus: fraudulentus: fallax (*inclined to deceive, artful*): dolosus (*full of intrigue; all, of persons and things*): qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat (*a thorough-going deceiver*): vafer (*sharp*): veterator (*grown old in cabals and intrigues*): vanus (*vain, deceitful; of things; e.g., hope, promises*): in a fraudulent manner: vid.

FRAUDULENTLY.

FRAUDULENTLY, fraudulenter: fallaciter: dolose: per dolum. *To act fraudulently, dolose or malâ fide agere.*
 FRAY s. Vid. COMBAT. FIGHT.

FRAY, *v.* || *To frighten*. vid. || *To wear away by rubbing*, atterere: usu deterere (*by use*).

FREAK. Vid. CAPRICE.

FREAKISH. Vid. CAPRICIOUS.

FREAKISHLY, ad libidinem (suam):
ex libidine (*Sall.*).

FREAKISHNESS, mutabilitas mentis (the changeableness of the mind). JN. inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis (Cic., Tusc., 4, 35, 76): inobilitas (the movableness, also of a personified object; e. g., fortune).

FRECKLE, *lenticula*; *lenticulae*, plural; also, *lento* (or, of the freckles of several persons, *lenticines*): *astutes* (after Plin., 28, 12, 50). To have freckles in one's face, *lenticinem habere*; also, *sparso esse ore* (Ter., *Heaut.*, 5, 5, 20): to cause or produce freckles, *faciem lenticine obducere* (Plin.): to remove freckles, *lenticines e facie tollere*; *lenticines emendare*, *corrigere*, or *sanare*; *lenticulas curare*; *lenticulam tollere* (Cels.): *one who has freckles in his face*, *lenticinosus*.

FRECKLED, } lentiginosus: lentigino-
 FRECKLY, } si oris (*Val. Max.*).
To be freckled, lentiginem habere; also
sparso esse ore (*Ter., Heaut.*, 5, 5, 20).

FREE. (1) *Not impeded or oppressed by any encumbrance, liber (the proper word): solutus (delivered from any thing that acts as a constraint. JS. liber et solutus; liber solutusque; solu-*

tus ac liber. *Free from any thing, liber, liberatus re* or *a re*; *vacuus re* or *a re* (especially *from any thing burdensome or troublesome*); *expers allicuius rei* (*not partaking in or not subject to any thing, especially of mental agitations and passions*; cf. *Cic., Verr.*, 4, 10, 23, "vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni summo, molestia, munere"); *intactus aliqua re* (*not yet affected or stirred by any thing*; e. g., *by superstition*; of *passions, desires*).

"Free from any thing" may also be sometimes expressed by the negative prefix "in," e. g., free from impost, taxes, &c., immunitis; free from guilt, innocens: free from intermixture, immixtus, &c.: free from burdens, imposts, &c., vid. "EX-EMPT from;" an estate free from all encumbrances, pradium solutum (opposed to obligatum, Cic., *Rull.*, 3, 2, 9): free from fear, liber metui: free from care, liber curâ (et angore); curâ or curis vacuus; curâ et angore vacuus; curæ expers; curis liber solutusque; a sollicitudinibus et curis remotus (that has no care or grief; the last three of persons only); securus (without care; of one who feels no anxiety even when there is sufficient cause for it): to be entirely free from care, omnes curas abjicere: in utramvis auri or in dextram auri dominare (Prov., *Tor.*, *Heaut.*, 2, 2, 100; *Plin.*, *Ep.*, 4, 29, *in.*): free from blame or guilt, vacuus a culpâ; liber culpâ; innocens; also, liber a delictis: free from passions, solutus or remotus a cupiditatibus: cupiditatum expers: to be free from any thing, ventionem, immunitatem habere allicuius rei (the former of any thing oppressive, but especially, like the latter, of any impost or duty, as military service, taxes, &c.); abesse, abhorrere a re (to be free from, e. g., of suspicion); carere aliâ re (not to have any thing; e. g., a disease, mental agitation, fear, &c.): to make or set any body free. Vid. TO FREE.

(2) *Not subject to the commands or power of others, especially not to any civil coercion, liber* (of people, states, &c.): *ingenuus* (free-born, or, like liberals, worthy of a free-born man). A free man, *homo liber*, *ingenuus*; *corpus liberum*: the free population, *plebs* (opposed to slaves and nobility; vid. *Dilthey, Germ.*, 11, p. 98): a free state, *people*, &c., *liber populus*; *libera civitas*; *elivitas libera status immunis* (of one who had been tributary) : to set free (a prisoner), *aliquem e custodia emittere*: to make a slave free, *servum manu mittere*. Vid. to EMANCIPATE.

(3) *Not subject to limitations or restrictions*; and (4) *Locally, patens: apertus (open): purus (unobscured, without trees, buildings, &c.): liber (I liber campus, Oo.).* (b) *With reference to the body, to matter: to let anything have its free course, aliquid non impeditur: to set any body free, aliquid custodiā emittere, or (if by violent means) aliquid e custodiā eripere: I have free access to any body, patet mihi aditus ad aliquem; est mihi aditus familiaris in aliquis domum: to escape scot-free, pennis non dare; aliquid impune facere (or facisse) [vid. SCOT-FREE]. To have one's hands free (improperly), libere agere or facere posse: if I had my hands quite free, si essent omnia mihi solutissima: free motion, motus solutus et liber. (c) *With reference to the free-will of man, liberque solutus (not tied down).* J.N. liberque solutus: to be free, sui juris or sui potestate, or in full possession of one's rights; ac in libertate esse (to be one's own master); nulla necessitate astric-tus esse (not to be tied by any thing); not to be free, ex alterius arbitrio pendere (not to aliunde or extrinseco pendere, which, torn from the context of Cic. ad Fam. 5, 13, 2, we sometimes find, in modern writers, in this meaning): a man's free will, voluntas libera or soluta; potestas libera; arbitrium. I am free to, &c., liberum est mihi; meum arbitrium est: I am still free to, integrum est; res mihi integra est: I am no longer free to, &c., non jam mihi licet, neque integrum est, ut, &c.: to reserve to one's self the free right to, de aliquo quā re (or de aliquo) integrum sibi re-*

rare: if *there were for me to me*, si integrum
 daretur (Cic., *Partit.*, 38, 132). *A free choice*,
 soluta eligendi optio [vid. *Choice*]: a
 free discussion, liberior in utramque par-
 tem disputatio (Quint.). || *If a free agent*.
 As a free agent, or from his own free will,
 volens (opposed to coactus): non coactus:
 non invitus (= ἐκόν, ἐκούσιος): voluntate
 (opposed to vi, or invitus et coactus). Jn.
 iudicio et voluntate: (εὐὰ) sponte. Jn.
 εὐὰ sponte et voluntate: ultre (= ἀνὰρως
 et sponte et voluntate). *A free trade*, ius
 commercii vel commercium (the right of
 trading, general term): potestas merce-
 exportandi (the right of exporting; after
 potestas equos educendi, *Lin.*, 43, 5, 9), or
 * exportandi et inveniendi: portoria sub-
 lata (plural, the abolition of all ports du-
 ties and other duties, Cic., *Att.*, 2, 16): * libe-
 rum commercium ius.

(4) || *Licentius, unrestrained*, liberior: ad licentiam alicujus rei (e. g., scribendi) liber (*Cic.*): *to be free in censuring any body*, vocis libertate perstringere alicquem: *to be too free in censuring any body*, libertate intemperantius invêhi in alicquem.

(5) *¶ Without pay, gratuitus* (e. g., lodgings, hospitium; dwelling, habitatio): *to have one's lodging free, gratis habitare: to offer any body a free lodging, * habitationem gratuitam alicui offerre: free schooling, disciplina gratuita: a free table, victus gratuitus: any body is a free scholar, * inter eos alumnos, qui publice (or regio sumtu) aluntur, locus alicui assignatur (in an institution, school, &c.): to give any body his board free, * gratium victum alicui providere.*

(6) || *Not tying one's self down, or following the usual mode of thinking or acting*, liber: solutus (not tied down). JN. liber atque solutus: to be so free (= to take the liberty, e. g., to speak), audere; sibi sumere: a free imitation, *imitatio soluta ac libera: a free translation, *verba scriptoris non totidem verbis translati: a free life, licentia: free manners, procacitas; protervitas: too free in one's manners, procax: protervulus.

FREE. || *To place in a state of freedom, libertatem alicui dare, largiri, concedere; aliquem in libertatem vocare, vindicare (general terms); aliquem manu mittere; aliquem manu asserere in libertatem (of a slave); the latter, of one who had before been free, publicly before the praetor; vid. Ruhnkn. Tr., Ad., 2, 1, 40):* *ex custodia emittere, or (if by force) eripere (to set a prisoner at liberty); libertatem alicui reddere; aliquem in libertatem restituere (to restore the freedom of any body). To free one's self (from prison),* *ex vinculis se expedire; ex vinculis effugere; carceris vincula rumpere (the last, if by force); also, se liberare; in libertatem se vindicare; libertatem capessere (to free one's self, in general): to free one's self from a yoke, jugum exuere: jugo se exuere; from one's misfortunes, ex inaniis se emergere or se extrahere: to free from bondage or slavery, servitute liberare or excipere; servitio eximere: *ex servitute in libertatem restituere or vindicare; servile jugum *ex* cervicibus alicujus deicere; ab aliquo servitutis jugum depellere; alicui conditionem servilem eripere. || To rid from, to exempt, liberare re or a re: exsolvere re (to deliver); eximere re, or ex, or de re (with de re=to exempt from any thing): levare re (to relieve from any thing unpleasant; e. g., care, grief, fear, &c.); expidire re (to extricate); extrahere ex re (to drag out of); eripere ex re or a re (to snatch out of; the last three, from dangerous positions, &c.). To free from disgrace, levare infamiam; from torment, tormentis eripere; from fear, metu liberare, levare; a metu vindicare; from taxation, tithes, &c., agrum eximere de vectigalibus; freed from taxes or imposts, immunis liberque; freed, liberatus; liber; solutus; solutus ac liber. [SYN. IN FREE. Vid. TO EXEMPT; and for "to free any body from a charge," vid. TO CLEAR.] || To clear from obstruction; vid. TO CLEAR.**

FREEBOOTER, latro (as soldier; then robber, in general; compare *Herc. Sall.*, *Cat.*, 59, 5): praedator (as soldier): praedo (as robber): pirata (at sea): in the manner of a freebooter, praedatorius.

FREEBOOTING, praedatio.

FREEBORN, ingenuus. *Vid.*, also, **FREE**.

FREEDMAN, libertus (the freedman, with reference to his master; opposed to servus): libertinus (with reference to his rank; opposed to civis and ingenuus).

FREEDOM, libertas (explained by *Cic.*, *Parad.*, 5, 1, 34, potestas vivendi, ut velis, as well of a single individual as of a state; in the latter meaning it is also libertas communis). Cherishing or loving freedom, libertatis amans, libertatis amore incensum esse (stronger term): to procure the freedom of [vid. to **FREE**]. To obtain one's freedom, libertatem accipere: to recover it, libertatem recuperare: to lose one's freedom, libertatem perdere, amittere: to deprive any body of his freedom, libertatem alicui eripere: to enjoy freedom, libertatem habere; in libertate esse; liberum et sui juris esse: the love of freedom, libertatis amens: a lover of freedom, libertatis studere: to be a devoted or ardent lover of freedom, libertatis amore incensum esse or ardere: this is a land of freedom, hic omnibus est aequa libertas (*Ter.*, *Ad.*, 2, 1, 29). **Moral liberty**: i. e., liberty of the will, arbitrium: arbitrium liberum (the free will to do or act as one likes): potestas (as conceded, either by the law of nature, civil law, or by the will of an individual; mostly with genitive of the word in which that freedom consists): optio (free choice; vid. **LIBERTY**). To bestow freedom of choice upon any body, liberum arbitrium, potestatem, optionem alicui dare or facere: to take away any body's freedom (in any matter), alicui adimere potestatem alicujus rei (he maintained) that there should be in a free state freedom of thinking and speaking, in civitate libera lingua mentemque liberas esse debere (*Suet.*, *Tib.*, 28). To use great freedom of speech, est in aliquo summa libertas in oratione: to attack any body with great freedom of speech, multa cum libertate notare aliquem (!): vocis libertate perstringere aliquem: with too much freedom, libertate intemperantius invēhi in aliquem. **The freedom of a town** (i. e., the right of participating in its franchises), civitas: civitula (of a small town, *Sen.*, *Apol.*, p. 532): jus civitatis (the right of acquiring the freedom, or entering into the rights of a citizen; vid. *Cic.*, *Cacim.*, 34, 98; 35, 102; *Cic.*, *Arch.*, 5, 11, &c.). To give any body the freedom of the city, civitatem alicui dare, impertiri, tribuere: civitatem alicui donare; diploma civitatis alicui offerre (*Suet.*, *Ner.*, 12); aliquem in civitatem accipere or recipere; aliquem inscribere civitati or in civitatem; aliquem in civitatem or in numerum civium accipere (to receive among the members of citizens); civem aliquem facere: to receive the freedom of the city, consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati alicui ascribi; in civitatem pervenire: to lose it, civitatem perdere, amittere. **Freedom of the press**, libertas sentiendi, quae velis, et quae sentias, litterarum formis exhibendi. **The freedom of the press is established or exists in a state**, in civitate sentire, quae velis, et quae sentias, litterarum formis exhibere licet (both after *Tac.*, *Hist.*, 1, 1, 4).

FREE-HEARTED. **VID. LIBERAL**.
FREEHOLD, *fendium liberum, immune et liberum: praedium liberum (opposed to servum, *Cic.*, *Rull.*, 3, 2, 9): praedium immune liberumque (after *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 2, 69, 166): that is held or possessed as freehold, immune liberque (e. g., ager): privata possessio (an individual's own property, *Juriconsult.*).

FREEHOLDER, possessor: agrorum possessor (possessor, as opposed to tenant): qui agrum immuncum liberumque arat (with reference to feudal tenure, *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 2, 69, 166).

FREELY, libere: solute. To confess or

acknowledge freely, ingenue confiteri: to say it freely, libere profiteri: to speak it freely, libere dicere, loqui, vociferari; libere ore loqui: to speak too freely about any body, vocis libertate perstringere aliquem: to speak too freely against any body, libertate intemperantius invēhi in aliquem: I will freely tell you what I think (of it), dicam ex animo, quod sentio; quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenue, aperte, ex animi sententiā dicam: to speak freely, ne mentiar; et quæris, or quaeris, or querimus; et verum scire vis; ut ingenue or aperte dicam: to breathe freely, spiritus libere meat (properly); libere respirare (improperly): I can now breathe freely again, *nunc molestis negotiis expeditus sum (I have got rid of vexatious business), or *jam libere respirare possum (libere respirare, *Cic.*). **Copiously**, e. g., to drink freely, plurimum bibere (to be given to drink): plus paulo adbibere (*Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 2, 1, 8): to confer honors too freely, in decernendis honoribus nimium esse et tanquam prodigum (*Cic.*). **Liberal**, large: liberaliter. *Jn.* large liberaliterque, benigne: munifice: munice et large. **Without compulsion**, of one's own free will; vid. "As a **FREE** agent" (3, end).

FREEMAN, manumissus (no longer a slave): libertus (with reference to his former master): libertinus (with reference to his position itself). In the post-Augustan writers the minute distinction between libertus and libertinus seems not to be carefully observed: this, however, *not to be imitated. The condition of a freeman, libertinus (*Juriconsult.*). **Liberalis** = worthy of a freeman. **The freeman of a city**, &c., civis: to act as a freeman, pro cive se gerere.

FREE-MASON, *latōmus (ἀρτομῆς, as technical term in the free-mason's records).

FREE-MASON'S LODGE. **The place itself**, *porticus, in quam latōmi conveniunt. **The order**, *societas latōmorum.

FREE-MASONRY, *disciplina et instituta latōmorum.

FREENESS. *Vid.* **FRANKNESS**.

FREESTONE, lapis arenaceus: saxum quadratum: lapis quadratus (as dressed for building). To lay a foundation of freestone, aliquid saxo quadrato substruere: a freestone pit, lapidicina, q. d. saxa quadrata eximuntur (*Vitr.*, 2, 7, 1).

FREE-WOMAN, civis.

FREEZE, congelari; nive concrecere: frigidibus congelari: gelu consistere: from the context, also durescere only (almost all *Cic.*, *Nat. D.*, 2, 10, init.). It is freezing, gelascit: it has been freezing, gelavit: ricers frozen over, amnes gelati (*Plin.*).

FREIGHT, s. **The load of a ship**, *onus navi positum; from the context, onus only. **The money paid for transport**, vectura: portorium (the money paid for carrying over). To pay the freight, pro vectura solvere: I inquired the freight, interrogavi, quanti veheret (sc. navis).

FREIGHT, v. (a ship), onera or merces in navem imponere (*Cic.*); navem onerare (*Cæs.*); with provisions, arms, and other things, naves onerare commensu, armis, aliisque rebus (*Sall.*).

FREIGHTER, navis dominus (Greek ναυκλῆπος, which stands only, *Plaut.*, *Mil.*, 4, 3, 16, in Latin).

FRENCH, *Francogallicus: *Francicus. To translate any thing into French, *Francogallice reddere aliquid: to understand French, *Francogallice scire; very well, *lingue Francogallice intelligitissimum esse: to speak French, Francogallice lingua (not Francogallicam linguam) loqui; *Francogallice loqui; very elegantly, *Francogallice elegantissime loqui.

FRENCH-BEAN, *phaseolus vulgaris (*Linn.*).

FRENETIC. *Vid.* **FRANTIC**.

FRENZY. *Vid.* **FRANTICNESS**, **MADNESS**.

FREQUENCY, frequentia (rare, except in the meaning of "a numerous assembly,"

and therefore to be used with caution; e. g., as to the frequency of your letters, I make no complaint on that score, de frequentia litterarum to nihil accuso): crebritas (e. g., litterarum, officiorum, *Cic.*): celebritas or multitudo et celebritas (e. g., judicio-rium, *Cic.*; celebritas periculum, *Tac.*).

FREQUENT, adj., frequens: creber (often implying blame): crebrior: repetitus (repeated). After frequent entreaties, sæpius rogatus: after frequent admonitions, sæpius admonitus.

FREQUENT, v., frequentare: celebrare (of numbers). To frequent any body's house, frequentare or (of many) celebrare alicujus domum; frequenter, or multum, or frequentem ad aliquem ventitare: to frequent a society, celebrare conventum; a market, obire nundinas, mercatum; ad mercatum venire: to frequent bad company, uti familiaribus et quotidianis convictibus hominibus improbis, malis, or perditis; in familiaritate malorum hominum versari. **FREQUENTED**, frequens: celebratus: a town much frequented for the sake of its mineral waters, locus ameno salubrium aquarum usui frequens: a much-frequented mart, forum rerum venalium maxime celebratum; celebre et frequens emporium.

FREQUENTER, frequentator (*Gell.*). **FREQUENTING**, } frequentatio (if **FREQUENTATION**, } it takes place repeatedly; as, for instance, going to school).

FREQUENTLY, frequenter: sæpe, sæpenumero: crebro: non raro: compluribus (not pluribus): multum (*Syn.* in *OPPEN*): frequens (with reference to a person); often by solere or frequentative verb. I frequently do any thing, soleo aliquid facere: to read frequently, lectitare: he was frequently in his place in the senate-house, frequens aderat in senatu: he is frequently with us, ille frequens est nobiscum: very frequently, frequentissime (*Cic.*), sæpe, sæpius: too frequently, nimium sæpe; sæpius justo: to do any thing frequently, frequenter or crebro facere aliquid: after being frequently asked, sæpius rogatus.

FRESCO. **Coolness**; e. g., al fresco, in aperto. **Style of painting**, opus tectorium (as thing). To paint in fresco, udo colores illinere (*Plin.*, 35, 7, 31): to paint any thing in fresco, opere tectorio exornare aliquid: a painter in fresco, tector (vid. *Böttger's Adrobran dinische Hockzeit*, p. 62).

FRESH. **Cool**, frigidus: rather fresh, subfrigidus; frigidulusculus (later): to make fresh, refrigerare; frigidum facere (refrigerare and frigefacere were uncommon in prose): to become or grow fresh, refrigerari: refrigerescere: fresh water, aqua recentis rigoris (*Col.*, 9, 14, 7; fresh-drawn, and therefore cool, sparkling, &c.); dulcis aqua (spring water; opposed to aqua marina, salt water): a draught of fresh water, potio frigida: fresh air, aer frigida: ventus frigidus; aer refrigeratus (cool air): to breathe the fresh air, refrigerationem auræ captare (*Col.*, 11, 1, 16): celo libero or liberiore frui; libero aere re integrari (*Varr.*, *R. R.*, 3, 7, 6). **New made**, recently produced or formed, recens: fresh bread, panis recens: a fresh wound, vulnus recens, erudum (not novum): fresh marks of stripes, recentia vestigia plagarum. **Not gone by or withered**, recens (e. g., oysters, herrings, &c.): viridis (still green, e. g., wood, &c.): fresh turf, cæpes vivus. **Not salted**, sale non conditus. **Not used or worn out**; hence lively, recens: integer. *Jn.* recens integerque (not yet tired or worn; opposed to defatigatus, sancius; e. g., troops, horses, &c.): vegetus: hilaris or hilarus (lively, brisk, e. g., color, &c.): alacer: alacer et promptus (lively, brisk for acting): a fresh color, nitidus color: to have any thing fresh in one's recollection, in recenti memoria habere: the recollection of any thing is quite fresh, recens est alicujus rei memoria: fresh breeze, ventus secunda (inasmuch as it may be favorable): the fresh appearance of a tree, arboris hilaritas. **Unexperienced**, vid. **FRESHEN**, v., **TRANS.** **To soak** o

fries of a column between the epistylum and the coronis, *Vitr.*, 3, 3; hyperthyrum (*fr. pphor*, over a door, *Vitr.*, 4, 6).

FUGATE, *navis bellica minor (as compared with ships of the line).

FUGHT, (metum, timorem, formidationem) *[Syn. in FEAR]*. **FRIGHTEN**, *[Syn. in FEAR]*. *aliciu injicere, incutere; metum, timorem alicui afferre, inferre, offerre; aliquid in metum compellere, concitare (to fill with fear); aliquid terrere, exterere; terrorem alicui afferre, inferre, offerre, injicere, incutere; aliquid in terrorem concitare; terrore aliquid complere; pavorem alicui injicere, incutere (to terrify); to frighten any body dreadfully, percutere, perterrefacere aliquid; pavore percellere alicuius pectus (stronger term); consternare (especially of animals); e. g., a horse): any thing frightens me, facit mihi aliquid timorem; very much, aliquid me summo timore afficit. *¶* To be frightened, in metu or timore esse; meture, timere [vid. *in FEAR*]; terri: exterrere; to be frightened at any thing, facit mihi aliquid timorem; timor mihi incutitur ex aliquâ re; terri aliquid re; aliquid expavescere, exhorrescere (to tremble, shudder at any thing); also, commoveri, permoveri aliquâ re (to be violently agitated; vid. *Hor.*, *Cas.*, B. G., 2, 12); at any body or any body's sight, aliquid aspectu conturbari, aliquid conspectum horrere: to be dreadfully frightened, timore magno affici; terrore percipi, perterri; at any thing, aliquâ re; aliquid me summo timore afficit: they were or became so much frightened as to, &c., tantus repente terror invasit, ut, &c., to be frightened about any body, in metu esse proper aliquid; alicui meture or timere: my friends are much frightened about me, maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici: they were all much frightened, timor omnium inessit magnus; timor incutit omnes magnus: they were much frightened at, &c., timor magnus alicuius rei inessit: I am so frightened that I can hardly speak, mihi lingua metu hæret: I am frightened out of my senses, vis sum apud me, ita commotus est animus metu.*

FRIGHT [vid. *FEAR*]: to be in a fright [vid. *to be FRIGHTENED*, *in FRIGHTEN*]: to put into a fright, pavorem injicere or incutere alicui [vid. also, *to FRIGHTEN*]: to take fright, pavescere; expavescere (general term); consternari (especially of a horse, &c.): I am seized with fright, terror mihi incidit or me invadit: to be in a fright, terrorem habere ab aliquo or ab aliqua re: for fright [vid. *for FEAR*]: what a fright you look! "qualis appares (general term)! quæ facies! qui vultus! (with regard to any body's looks); *qui cultus or habitus! (with regard to dress).

FRIGHTFUL, *VID. FEARFUL*.

FRIGHTFULLY, *VID. FEARFULLY*.

FRIGID, *VID. COLD, COOL*.

FRIGIDITY, *VID. COLD, COLDNESS*.

FRIGIDLY, frigide (figuratively in *Horace*; also, gelide): lente (sluggishly).

FRISK, *VID. COLDLY*.

FRILL, perhaps *collare leniter indextum.

FRINGE, *ambrie*. With long fringes hanging down on either side, *ambrie* hinc atque illinc pendentes (*Petr.*).

FRIPPENER, scrutarius (dealer in second-hand things, *Lucil.*, *Gell.*, 3, 14, med.); scruta vendens (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 7, 65): circitor (that goes about with old clothes, *Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 14, 3, 5, § 4). Feminine, *scruta vendens (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 7, 65).

FRIPPERY. *¶* Place where old clothes are sold, *forum scrutarium (if in the market): *taberna scrutaria (a booth). *¶* Old clothes, scruta, orum; scrutaria, æ (all sorts of second-hand things, *Appul.*, *Met.*, 4, 3, 146, 17): to deal in frippery, scruta vendere (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 7, 65); scrutarium facere (*Appul.*, &c.).

FRISK, salire (to leap): exsilire (to jump up, in general); exsultare: gaudio exsilire or exsultare: to frisk around any thing, saltare circum aliquid; circumsaltare (only in later writers); circumsilire modo huc, modo illic (*Catull.*, 3, 9; of a sparrow): to frisk for joy, lætitiâ exsul-

tare; like a lamb, lascivire (e. g., *agnus lascivire fagi, On.*).

FRITH, fretum: euripus: fauces augustæ or artæ. *SYN. in STRAIT*.

FRITTER, *v.*, carpium dividere (*Suet.*): articulum comminere (*Plaut.*). *To fritter away time, tempus articulatim comminere (after diem comminere articulatim, Plaut., Jr. ap. Gell.; but he is speaking of the breaking up a day into small portions by the intention of hours): *vixis perdere (general term).*

FRITTER, *s.*, perhaps lagânium. *Vid. Schneider, Lex., and layavor.*

FRIVOLITY, levitas: levitas animi (lightness; want of steadiness and depth of character): mobilitas (fickleness): inconstantia (unsteadiness, and consequent inconsistency).

FRIVOLOUS, frivolus (*Auct. ad Her.*; not *Cic.*): vanus (vain, that can not be depended upon): inanis (without value, empty or void of thought): non sufficiens: non satis idoneus: parum idoneus (not sufficient or adequate to the case): parvus (small): minutus (insignificant): infirmus (weak). *JN.* inanis et infirmus (of arguments, &c.): levis (light, not sterling; without worth): futilis (not tenable; e. g., opinion, sententia): villis (worthless). *Cicero* connects vanus, futilis; vanus, levis, futilis (of persons). *Frivolous* talk, verba inania; voces inanes: ino inanis; sermo vanus: so frivolous, tantulus (so trifling, e. g., matters, res; vid. *Cas.*, B. G., 4, 22): frivolum preteris, falsæ causæ: to ask frivolous questions, res minutas quære: minutas interrogationes proponere.

FRIVOLOUSLY, futiliter (*Appul.*): insanter: tenuiter (*Cato*): leviter. *SYN. in FRIVOLOUS*.

FRIVOLOUSNESS. *VID. FRIVOLITY*.

FRIZZLE. *VID. TO CURL*.

FRO. *To and fro*, *ultra et citro*: *ultra et citro*: *ultra citroque*: *ultra citro* (*cf. Dact.*, *Lir.*, 9, 42, 2, and [on *ultra citro*] *Klotz*; all *Cic.*, *Lael.*, 22, *extr.*, p. 198): *huc illic*: *huc et atque illic* (hither and thither): *modo huc, modo illic* (now hither, now thither). *To run to and fro*, *ultra et citro cursare* or (rapidly) *concursare*; *in alarm*, *trepidè concursare* (*Phædr.*); *trepidare et cursare rursus prorsum* (*Ter.*, *Hec.*, 3, 1, 35). *To hop to and fro*, *circumsilire modo huc, modo illic* (of a sparrow, *Catull.*).

FROCK, tunica: vestis muliebri: vestimentum muliebri: palla (upper garment of a Roman lady, thrown over the stole): cyclos (a garment for great occasions, ornamented with gold and purple, but not proper to express the female dress of our days). *¶* A smock frock, *amiculum linteum.

FROG, rana. A small frog, ranunculus. *The frog croaks, rana coaxat.*

FROLIC. *VID. FUN, JOKE*.

FROLIC, *v.*, lascivire: exsultare atque lascivire.

FROLIC, *s.*, facinus lepidum et festivum (*Plaut.*, *Pæn.*, 1, 2, 95): ludus (general term).

FROM. *¶* Denoting distance, passing from one point to another in space and time, a: ab: de: e: ex (a and ab denote the distance from any object in a horizontal direction; de in an oblique or perpendicular one; e and ex the direction out of the interior of an object: *comp. Grotef.*, § 126, *Osborn.*, 4: *Ramsh.*, § 150, 1; e usually stands before consonants, ex before vowels; with respect to a, ab, (1) abs, in *Cicero's* time, was nearly confined to account-books [*Or.*, 47, 158]; it occurs only, and that but seldom, before c, g, t: [2] ab may stand, as well as a, "before all consonants" [*Freund*; *Krebs* excepts in and v]; (3) ab may stand before vowels and h). *To go away from any body*, ab aliquo discedere: to come down from the rostra, de rostris descendere: to alight from a horse, ex equo descendere: to come down from a hill, &c., into the plain, ex loco superiore in planitiem descendere. *¶* With many verbs and adjectives "from" is not expressed, but implied by an oblique case, mostly by the ablative: e. g., to free or exempt any body from punishment, aliquid poni liberare: free from

guilt, liber a culpâ; vacuus a culpâ; liber culpâ. *The preposition "from" is not expressed before the names of a town or small island, but the ablative is used to express the relation: a preposition, however, becomes necessary, if a place is to be pointed out more distinctly or minutely; or if only a part of a town or its neighborhood is spoken of [e. g., Libo discescit a Brundisio = from the harbor of Brundisium, *Cas.*, B. C., 3, 24]; in a similar manner, if that preposition has a stress upon it, and stands in contradiction [usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigarunt, *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 2, 1, 34; erat a Gergoviâ despectus in castra, *Cas.*, Ab Athenis proficisci in animo habebam, *Cic.*, *Pom.*, 4, 12, 2]; likewise, if an appellative, as urbs, oppidum, locus, stands in apposition to the name of the town [as, ex oppido Gergoviâ, *Cas.*; ex Apolloniâ, *Ponti urbe*, *Plin.*]; with domus the preposition is used when domus does not mean "home" as usual residence; but = "house" as building, or "family." So rus = "country," is without the preposition, but takes it when a particular "estate" is meant. Sometimes, however, the accusative is used; to desert from any body, aliquid deserere (also, ab aliquo deficere, or desclacere). *¶* In several cases the Latins make use of certain adverbs, of place and time, to express this preposition; e. g., from that place (thence), that time, inde: from that very same place, indeidem: from hence, hinc (not abhinc): from afar, procul: from all sides, undique: from both sides, utrimque: from without, extrinsecus: from within, intrinsecus: from town to town, oppidatim: from house to house, ostiatim: from man to man, virutum. *¶* (a) To recover from a disease, convalescere (ex) (not a) morbo: to return from a journey, redire, reverti; venire ex (not ab) itinere: all the way from (even from) the ocean, &c., usque ab oceano. (b) In poetry the ablative of the place when c may be used without a preposition, where in prose the preposition must be expressed (e. g., cadere nubibus; descendere celo; labi equo, &c., *Z.*, 481). (c) Ex is used like our from, to denote a change from a previous state; e. g., I made you from my slave a freed man, e servo te libertum feci; so nihil est tam miserabile, quæ ex beato miser. (d) "From," when it follows a substantive, is often expressed by the objective genitive; as, death is a vest from all labors and troubles, mors laborum ac miserrimum quies est. (e) To denote a person's residence, or the place of his birth, &c., an adjective is mostly used; e. g., Milo from Croton, Milo Crotoniatis; but sometimes, especially by *Livy*, a is used; e. g., Turnus ab Aricia (*Liv.*, 1, 50, 3) = Turnus Aricinus. (f) From his very boyhood, jam inde a puero (not inde a puero without jam). (g) After "different" from is translated by ac, atque. I hear a somewhat different report from that which I sent you, nescio quid aliter audio atque ad te scribebam: different from what I now am, alius atque nunc sum. From a boy (= from his boyhood up), a puero; a parvo; a parvulo [vid. §]. From his youth up, ab adolescentia; ab adolescentulo, from his earliest boyhood or youth, a primis temporibus statim: from the cradle, a primis cabinulis; inde ab incubitu, from day to day, in dies (implying daily increase or decrease); diem ex die (e. g., exspectare, *Cic.*; docere, *Cæs.*); diem de die (e. g., prospectare, differre, both *Liv.*): from head to foot, or top to toe, a capillo usque ad ungues; a vestigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos (f); a vertice, ut dunt, ad extremum ungum (all proverbially for "entirely"): from the very beginning, ab initio initio: from the beginning to the end, a carceribus usque ad calcem (proverbially): to tell or relate any thing from the beginning, ab initio initio repetere: altius ordiri et repetere; ordine rem omnem narrare: from the beginning of the world, post hominum memoriam: from time to time, nonnunquam (occasionally; not unfrequently); interdum (now and then, but not subinde; i. e., several successive times): from any body, ab ali*

que (i. e., regarding him, as to him); aliquid verbi (i. e., as any body's substitute or representative, even when no words are used; e. g., give her a kiss from me, suavi-um des ei meis verbis); aliquid nomine (when the person, by being authorized to speak in another's name, acquires thereby the right to speak with the authority which his principal's word ought to have); from me, meis verbis: salute Tiro from me, Tironem meum saluta nostris verbis; also, simply ego cum saluto, or ei salutem dico. Salute Attica from me, tu Atticæ salutem dices (Cic.); to purchase from, emere ab or (more commonly) de aliquo (Krebs). || Denoting a cause or motive, a (seldom; a. e. g., vates adhibere a superstitione aiumi, Curt.); e or ex (e. g., to be languid from the effects of his journey, e viâ languere: from which circumstance I fear, ex quo vereor): per (e. g., per iram, from a feeling of anger; per metum musari, Plaut.; per atatem inutiles esse, Cæs.); propter (e. g., propter metum, Cic.; propter eam ipsam causam Cic.; propter frigora, Cæs.). But the notion of a cause is mostly expressed by the ablative only, or with the participle, ductus or adductus (led by); motus or permotus (moved by); inductus (induced by); impulsus or incitatus (impelled by); incensus, inflammatus (inflamed by); coactus (compelled by); captus (seized by); impeditus (hindered by); e. g., from hatred, odio ductus: from an inclination to philosophy, philosophiæ studio ductus: from shame, pudore adductus: from fear, metu (also, propter metum, timorem); metu coactus or permotus: from compassion, captus misericordia: to leave any body from the desire of learning more, discendi studio impeditum desere aliquem. || From governing the participial substantive, eo or ex eo, quod (e. g., either from thinking that, &c., sive eo, quod... existimant: from remembering where, &c., ex eo, quod meminisset, ubi, &c.); quod (in the form "not from... but"; e. g., not from despising... but because, &c., non quod... aspernaretur... sed quod, &c.); ne, quominus and (after a negative) quoniam (offer verbs of hindering, &c., prohibere aliquid ne or quominus fiat (seldom fieri, and then mostly in passive infinitive): not to be far from, nihil, paulum, non procul or haud multum abest, quoniam (abest, impersonal): not to be able to restrain one's self from, non, vix, egre abstinere, tenere me or temperare mihi non possum, quod, &c.). Far from doing this, he, &c., tantum abest, ut faciat hoc, ut, &c. [Vid. FAR.] || Denot- ing inference or conclusion; e. g., from this (or hence) may be inferred, ex quo effici cogit potest: to judge from one's self, ex se conjecturam facere (e. g., de aliis ex se conjecturam facere; ex se de aliis iudicare, after Nep. Ep. 6, 2): from the appearance, specie or speciem; fronte or in frontem (opposed to pectore): from the first appearance, primâ specie or fronte: to judge of any thing from its appearance, diiudicare aliquid ex primâ fronte: to say, do, know, &c., any thing from personal experience, in me expertus dico, facio, scio aliquid. All other combinations with "from" are to be looked for under the respective substantives and verbs to which it is joined; e. g., from hand to hand [Vid. HAND] to hinder from; vid. TO HINDER, &c.

FRONT, s. frons (in all the meanings of the English word; in front, a fronte (military technical term; opposed to a tergo, a latere) intervallum trahim in fronte saxia effrangi, Cæs.; cohortes in fronte constituere, Suet.; ante frontem castrorum copias struere, Cæs.; ante frontem adium, Vitruv.; pars antica (opposed to pars postica): pars prior (e. g., capitula, Plin.; opposed to pars avera), i. e., in front of the camp, ante frontem castrorum; ante castra; pro castris; to present their front to the enemy, in hostem obverti (Curt., 4, 15, 21). Wounds received in front, vulnera adversa (no clautrices adversæ). The front of a building, frons. || Face, impudencia, oa (e. g., durum, ferocum, &c.): frons (e. g., invareunda, Quint.; proterva, Hor.).

FRONT, v. || To stand opposite to, * exadversus aliquem stare (of persons): contra aliquid esse or positum esse: ex adverso positum esse (general terms of things); ex adverso constitutum esse (to be placed or drawn up in front of; e. g., of ships; also, classes ex adverso stant, Suet., Just.). To front the street [vid. TO FACE]. || To face boldly, to oppose, alicui obistere, resistere.

FRONT, as adj., anticus (opposed to what is in the back part, posticus): prior (opposed to posterior; e. g., the front legs, priores pedes): adversus (what is opposite to us; opposed to adversus, what is turned from us). Front teeth [vid. TOOTH]. The front ranks, primi ordines.

FRONTAL, frontale (as ornament for the head of a horse). Vid. FRONTLET.

FRONTIER, in the plural, fines: * locus utrumque sub finem situs (the place where two countries are divided, after Hor., Sat., 2, 1, 35) [vid. BOUNDARY]: confinium (the place where two territories, &c., touch one another, and which thus determines the border). To dwell on a frontier, utrumque sub finem habitare (after Hor., Sat., 2, 1, 35): a frontier fortress, castellum finem sub utrumque structum or positum (after Hor., Sat., 2, 1, 35): a frontier river, flumen, quod utrumque sub finem fertur (that flows along the frontier of two countries, after Hor., Sat., 2, 1, 35): a ditch dividing the frontiers, fossa finem sub utrumque ducta (after Hor., Sat., 2, 1, 35): a frontier town, urbs utrumque sub finem sita (after Hor., Sat., 2, 1, 35): soldiers quartered on the frontiers, milites limitanei (late): a dispute about frontiers, controversia finalis: iurgium finale (Leg. Agr., p. 341 and 342, Goes.): to have or to be involved in such differences, de finibus ambigere: there is some misunderstanding on the question respecting the frontier, de finibus controversia est.

FRONTIER TOWN. Vid. FRONTIER. FRONTING, contrarius. Fronting a place, alicui loco adversus et contrarius; quod contra locum est or positum est; quod ex adverso or exadversum situm (positum) est, jacet; or by preposition, contra, adversus, exadversus, or -um (all with accusative): e regione [with genitive of place, dative of person; fronting like two parallel lines: ¶ not regione only, which = "in the district of"; cf. Suet., Cæs., 39].

FRONTISPIECE (of a book), * pictura linearis or imago per æneam laminam expressa (general term, a plate).

FRONTLESS. Vid. IN IMPUDENT.

FRONTLET. || A tie for the head, fascia: tænia (general term for any tie): redimiculum frontis (consisting either of a tie or a chain; vid. Juv., 2, 84): nimbus (worn by women, to give the forehead a smaller appearance; a woman that wears it, mulier nimbata, Plaut., Pen., 1, 2, 135): infula (a wide, broad frontlet, as worn by the priests, made of woollen stuff): mitra: mitella (mitra, a tie, with side-pieces, covering part of the cheeks, which were tied under the chin; worn by the inhabitants of Asia, and afterward by the Greeks and Romans; but only by females or effeminate males).

FROST, gelu (cold, as causing things to freeze; only used in the ablative): gelatio (the frost, inasmuch as it penetrates the soil, &c.): gelicidium (the frost, inasmuch as it turns liquids into ice); frigora, um (frost or frosty weather). To suffer from frost, gelicidium infestari (of plants, &c.); that can not bear the frost, frigoris impatiens; algoris non patiens: not in be able to bear the frost, frigora non facile tolerare: to be able to bear frost, algoria patientem esse: to be stiff from frost, frigore rigere (of the soil); gelu torpère (to be benumbed; of persons): a severe frost followed, magna gelatio consecuta est: to leave any thing exposed to the frost, rem relinquere ad gelicidium retectum (Varr., R. R., 1, 53, 2). || Hoar-frost, vid.

FROST-BITTEN, gelu rigens (Phædr., of a snake): prærigens (Tac.). His hands were so frost-bitten that they actually fall off, ita prærigere (militis) manus, ut trunci brachii deciderent (Tac., Ann., 13, 35, 4).

FROSTY gelidus: frigidus. Jn. frigidus et gelidus: aliosus (bitterly cold; of aspects, &c.). Frosty weather, gelicidiorum tempestas: frigora, plural (continued cold): the frosty weather injures any thing, gelicidiorum tempestas nocet alicui rei. A frosty sky, cælum frigidum et gelidum (Plin.). || Without warmth; of affection, &c., frigidus: gelidus.

FRÖTH, s. || Foam, vid. || Empty words, inanis verborum strepitus; inanium verborum turba or flumen.

FROTH, v. Vid. TO FOAM.

FROTHY. Vid. FOAMY. || Of language, inanis (empty): tumidus (bombastic; without a solid substratum of sense).

FRÖWARD, pertinax: pervicax: obstinatus: offirmatus: contumax [Syn. in 'OBSTINATE': præfractus (not yielding): perversus (perverse, not so as it should be): difficilis: natura difficilis (obstinate, difficult to manage or to treat). Jn. difficilis et morosus. ¶ refractarius (Syn. and præfractus (in this sense) do not belong to standard prose.

FRÖWARDLY, perverse: pertinaciter: contumaciter: præfracte: pervicaciter [Syn. in FROWARD]: obstinato animo: offirmatâ voluntate.

FROWARDNESS, pertinacia: pervicacia: contumacia [Syn. in OBSTINACY]: pervicax animus (Ter.): perversitas, or improbitas perversitasque.

FROWN, v. frontem contrahere (frontem rugare, not præ-Augustin; ¶ nee frontem corrugare: supercilium contrahere (angrily, ira, Quint., 11, 3, 79): opposed to deducere tristitiâ; remittere hilaritate. Cicero has supercilium contractio; hence the phrase is, no doubt, quite classical): vultum adducere: vultus acerbus or tristis sumere (to look sullen). You are frowning, vultus tuus rugas colligit et trahit (al. attrahit) frontem (l. e., assumes a serious or gloomy air, Sen., Benef., 6, 7, 1): to frown at any body (improperly), aliquem inimico vultu intueri; iratos oculos defigere in aliquem (stronger term, Ov. Am., 2, 8, 15); also, animo iniquo infestoque intueri (Liv.).

FROWN, s., vultus severus ac tristis: supercilium (inasmuch as one contracts or wrinkles the eyebrows; vid. Cic., Sert., 8, 19; Mart., 11, 2, 1): oculi truces: vultus trux (a gloomy and furious look).

FROWNING. The act of frowning, superciliorum contractio (Cic.).

FROWNINGLY; e. g., to look frowningly upon any body. Vid. TO FROWN upon.

FROZEN. Vid. TO FREEZE.

FRUCTIFEROUS. Vid. FRUITFUL.

FRUCTIFICATION. Vid. FERTILIZATION.

FRUCTIFY. Vid. TO FERTILIZE.

FRUGAL, diligens (careful and economical): attentus ad rem (careful): parcus (sparing; opposed to nimis): restrictus (close; opposed to largus). Jn. parcus et restrictus (all these of persons only): sobrius (of persons or things; a frugal table, mensa sobria): simplex (simple; e. g., frugal fare, cubus simplex): frugi (indomitable of a person, is a prudent, well-conditioned, respectable person; opposed to nequam): frugalis not used before Appul., but frugallior in Ter. and Varr.; purissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, Cic.). Jn. frugi et diligens.

FRUGALITY, diligentia: * animus attentus ad rem (both of an economical person or character): parsimonia alicujus rei: frugalitas (love of order, moderation, &c.). Sometimes modestia: continentia.

FRUGALLY, diligenter (Cic., carefully): parce (sparingly). Sometimes moderate: modice: temperanter: continenter.

FRUIT. || PROPRA, fructus (only in the plural; general term for every kind of fruit, considered as the valuable produce of the fields, gardens, &c.; hence used whenever the peculiar kind is not specified, or need not be specified; vid. Cic., Off., 2, 4, 12, frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio et conservatio; i. e., of the fruits of the earth, or of the field, and the other kinds of fruit; cf. Cic., Cat. Maj., 7, 24; 19, 17; Cæs., B. G., 1, 28; Liv., 2, 5; 45,

*[campi] et agri fructus). Fructus, however, is especially the produce of trees and gardens; fruges (if taken collectively, denotes fruit that produce of the earth which serves for the sustenance of mankind; especially, however, and in prose usually, the fruit of the earth; i. e., corn, frumenta, as well as leguminous plants, such as peas, beans, &c., legumina; vid. Plin., 18, 17, 9; sometimes, however = corn only, the legumina being then mentioned besides; vid. Cic., N. D., 2, 62, 156, terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere; it is found in Cicero as opposed to bacca arborum; vid. below. Lastly, the singular, frux, occurs in a collective sense and tropically: segetes (= the fruges, when not yet ripe for the harvest; e. g., hietis sunt segetes; i. e., the crops are very healthy or promising); fetus (the fruit in the sense of something brought forth, as well of crops in general as of the fruit of a tree); pomum (any fruit of a tree, just as common as 'fruit' in English); bacca (any small and round fruit, a berry; it is frequently used by Cicero in the plural, for fruit of a tree, in contradistinction to "fruges terræ"; vid. Cat. Maj., 2, 5; De Div., 1, 51, 116). To bear fruit, fructum ferre, reddere, more abundantly, uberius efferre fruges (of land): to bear no fruit, sterilem esse (of land, &c.). [Fruit collectively (ripe garden fruit), poma: bacca arborum (vid. SYN. above). There is a great deal of fruit, magna est ubertas pomorum (of garden fruit): fruit keeps, poma durant (opposed to poma fangunt; i. e., does not keep): the fruit falls off, or is falling off, poma decidunt: to gather fruit, poma legere (vid. GATHER); to sell fruit, poma vendere or venditare: a picture representing fruit [vid. FRUIT-PIECE or PAINTING]. IMPROPER. The good or bad consequences of any thing. (a) The good ones, frux: fructus (with this difference, that frux is the produce or good thing itself; fructus, the use or advantage proceeding from it; vid. Cic., Cat., 31, 76; Liv., 2, 1; and Cic., Plane., 38, 92; Pis., 24, 57): commoda, orum: utilitas (general terms for advantages, benefit): merces: pretium (wages, reward). The fruits of peace, pacis bona (also fruges sometimes): to bear fruit, fructum ferre, reddere; utilitatem afferre (all figuratively for to afford advantage or gain): to enjoy the fruits of any thing, fructum capere or percipere; utilitatem capere ex re; also, fructum alijus rei capere: to bear golden fruits, bonam frugem ferre (Liv., 2, 1): any thing is the fruit of our own industry, *aliquid nostrā agendi solliciti efficitur (agendi solliciti, Cic., Off., 1, 44, 157): he enjoys the fruits of his exertions, laborum suorum fructum capit: any body will not fail to enjoy the fruits of any thing, aliquis alijus rei fructu non carebit. (b) Evil consequences, mala: incommoda, orum (disadvantages): poena (punishment). You are now reaping these fruits of your guilt, *hanc improbitatis tue mercedem habes. (c) Wages, merces. (d) The fruit of the womb, partus: fetus: procreatio (the last, Vir., 2, 9, 1): praeseminatio is the embryo (Vir., 2, 9, 1). To bring forth fruit, partum or fetum edere; fetum eniti; fetum procreare.

FRUIT-BASKET, corbis (for gathering fruit): canistrum (that is put on the table): [Fruit calathus is either a flower-basket, or used to put wool in for female fancy-work.

FRUIT-BEARER. Vid. FRUIT-TREE.
FRUIT-BEARING, s., quod poma fert: pomifer (bearing or bringing forth fruit; e. g., autumnus, Hor.): frugifer: fructifer: frumentarius (of a corn-field).

FRUIT-PAINTING, } pictura fructuum
FRUIT-PIECE, } or pomorum (after Plin., 16, 33, 60): tabula picta fructum or pomorum: tabula, in qua sunt fructus or poma (the picture itself, as thing; after Plin., 35, 4, 7 and 8): he painted nothing but fruit-pieces, *nil nisi fructus (or poma) pinxit.

FRUIT-TRADE, *quaestus pomarius: to carry on a fruit-trade, *poma vendere or venditare.

FRUIT-TREE, pomus: arbor fructife-

ra (Fruit seldom frugifera): arbor pomifera (rather poetical).

FRUITERER, pomarius (Horace and Lampr.). Feminine, pomaria.

FRUITERY, the place or loft where fruit is kept, opotheca (= ὀπωθήκη, Varr.): pomarium (Plin.). [Fruit, in a collective sense; vid. FRUIT.

FRUITFUL, ferax (the proper word, having a strong tendency to produce much and often): fecundus (civikos, full of productive energy and power; properly, of living and breeding animals; then, also, by personification, of a district, province, &c.; opposed to infecundus): fertilis (having the capability of bearing much; opposed to sterilis, of inanimate things): opimus (rich, with respect to corn and to productiveness generally). JN. opimus et fertilis: uber (rich in nutritive matter; productive). JN. uber et fertilis: fecundus et uber: fructuosus: frugifer: fructifer (fruitful; fructifer, of the earth or trees; frugifer, of the earth, seldom of trees [Tac., Germ., 5, 2; Suet., Galb., 4]; fructifer only of trees): pomifer (bearing fruit for eating; of trees). Fruitful in any thing, ferax, fecundus, fertilis alijus rei (the construction with the ablative belongs to the Silver Age and poetry). To make fruitful, feraciter reddere; fecundare; lactificare (vid. FERTILIZE): to make the earth fruitful by any thing, aliqua re terris dare fecunditatem. [FIG., a fruitful writer, multorum librorum scriptor or auctor: an age fruitful in every vice, *saeculum vitiorum ab omnibus partibus feracissimum: a fruitful year, annus fertilis (opposed to sterilis): this year was very fruitful, magnus proventus frugum fructuque hic annus annuit (after Plin., Ep., 1, 13, 1). [Fertile in ideas, ferax, fecundus, uber. JN. uber et fecundus (Cic.) [vid. FERTILE]; in quo est magna inveniendi copia (Quint., with reference to oratorical invention).

FRUITFULLY. Vid. FERTILELY.

FRUITFULNESS. Vid. FERTILITY.

FRUITION, fructus (the proper word): usus (the use of any thing; both as state, when we have the enjoyment of any thing): usus (the use without the full possession: natura deit usum vitas, tamquam pecunia). Often by circumlocution; the happy man must have the fruition of the good things he possesses, utatur suis bonis oportet et fruat, qui beatus futurus est.

FRUITLESS, infecundus (of the soil; opposed to fecundus): sterilis (barren; of a year; opposed to fertilis: of the soil; opposed to opimus): inutilis (useless): vanus (that remains without effect, vain; e. g., undertaking, inceptum): irritus (opposed to ratus; followed by no substantial effect; e. g., inceptum; fruitless requests, preces; labor, labor). JN. vanus et irritus; irritus et vanus: fruitless things, cassa, orum; inania, ium: to take fruitless trouble or pains, operam perdere: operam frustra consumere or contere: oleum et operam perdere (the last proverbially Cic., ad Dir., 7, 1, 3); saxum sarire (also proverbially, Mart., 3, 91, 20); frustra laborem suscipere.

FRUITLESSLY, frustra (without success; with reference to the disappointed person): nequidquam (without effect; with reference to the thing which has come to nothing): incassum (without accomplishing one's end; mostly when the failure might have been anticipated; casse, used by Liv., 24, 26, and cassum, by Sen., Her. Oct., 352, are not usual). JN. frustra ac nequidquam (Catull., 75, 1); incassum frustra. You take pains fruitlessly, operam perdis.

FRUSTRATE, v. [Vid. TO DEFEAT = frustrate.] Thus this undertaking of theirs was frustrated, ita frustra id inceptum iis fuit: frustrated, vanus: irritus. For "to frustrate a will;" vid. "to make INVALID."

FRUSTRATE, adj., vanus: irritus: inutilis (that can not be supported): inutilis (of no use).

FRUSTRATION. Vid. DEFEAT, s. = frustration.

FRY, s., fētus piscium (their young): exame piscium or pisciculorum, with or

without minutorum (Ter.), parvorum (Cic.; examen piscium, Plin., 31, 1, 1). A fry of little fishes, pisciculi parvi (Cic.). A dish of fried meat, *caro frisa, or *frisa, orum (if small pieces). Vid. TO FRY.

FRY, v., frigere, or (for more distinctness) frigere ex oleo (Plin.); *frigere ex butyro or adipe (as the case may be), or frigere in sartagine (in a frying-pan, Sdon. Ep., 41). Fried, frixus. Compare TO ROAST.

FRYING-PAN, sartago: frixorium (a pan for frying or roasting large pieces). To jump out of the frying-pan into the fire, ire tendo de fumo ad flammam (old Proc. ap. Ammian., 14, 31, 12): take care that you don't jump out of the frying-pan into the fire, ita frugias, ne praeter casum, ut aiunt (Ter., Phorm., 5, 2, 3, Ruhnk.).

FUDDLE-HEAD, Vid. TO INTOXICATE.

FUDDLE-CAP, } Vid. DRUNKARD, BIR-

FUDDLER. } BER.

FUDGE! getra!

FUEL, lignum: ligna, orum (logs; opposed to materia or materies; i. e., timber; but arida materies may be used for firewood): cremia, orum (small wood, or twigs for burning, Col., 12, 19, 3; Plin., 12, 19, 42): ignitaria, orum (wood for kindling or making a fire): ignis alimentum (for keeping up the fire): res, quibus ignis excitari potest (Cass., B. G., 7, 24, 4, of whatever will get up a fire). To send out to cut wood for fire [vid. TO CUT]. To add fuel to the flames (improperly), oleum addere camino (Proc., Hor. Sat., 2, 3, 321); incendium excitare or "incendium jam factum non restinguere sed excitare; flagrant jam aliquid rei velut fides addere (e. g., militum animis, Tac., Hist., 1, 24). FUGACIOUS. Vid. FUGITIVE, adj. FUGACIOUSNESS, } Vid. FLEETING- FUGACITY. } NESS, INCON- FUGITIVENESS. } STANCY, INSTABILITY.

FUGITIVE, adj., fugax (that passes by quickly): fluxus; caducus (transitory, passing by): volucer (fleeing; not remaining or lasting; e. g., fortuna, spes, cogitatio): instabilis (that is not stable, of no continuance): vagus (roving; hence, figuratively = inconsistent): volubilis (that will change or turn): mobilis (that is easily turned or moved): inconstans (inconstant): levis (slowing, slippery).

FUGITIVE, s., profugus (the unfortunate man who is obliged to forsake his home, and, like a banished man, wanders in the wide world, like ὄψις); mostly domo or patria profugus: fugitivus (the guilty person who flees from his duty, his post, his prison, his master, like ἐπαίτης): extorris (the banished person, as wandering about without any country of his own).

FULFILL, implere: explere: ad effectum adducere (to carry it into act; e. g., a plan): respondere, satisfacere alij rei (to answer, e. g., any body's expectation, to perform). To fulfill a duty, officium facere, prestare, exsequi; officio fungi; of scio suo non deesse; officio satisfacere (officium explere et officii partes implere, seldom, and never in Cicero): to fulfill every duty, nullam partem officii deserre; toward any body, nullum munus officii culpam reliquum facere: to fulfill a plan, ad effectum consilii pervenire (Cic.), or aliquid ad effectum adducere (Liv.); opposed to spe concipere, Liv., 33, 33, fin): to fulfill a command, imperium observare; imperato satisfacere; punctually, imperium diligenter exsequi: to fulfill a law, legem servare: to fulfill an agreement, pacto stare: to fulfill a promise, fidem persolvere; promissum prestare; fidem suam liberare: he has not fulfilled his promise, non exsolvit, quod promiserat: to fulfill our promises to the state, quae reipublicae polliciti sumus (or simus) exitu praestare (Planc. ap. Cic., Fam., 10, 8, 3): to fulfill any body's desires, optata alijus explere: alijus optatis respondere: voluntati alijus obtemperare; alijui morem gerere (to comply with rr suit one's self to his ways): any body's desires, spern implere or explere: may Heaven fulfill your desires! dii tibi dent, quae optas! dii

aent, quæ velis! *your prayers!* tibi dii, quæcumque preceris! *it to be fulfilled; i. e., to have the expected result, evenire; evadere (e. g., dreams are fulfilled, somnia or quæ somniavimus, evadunt). Any body's prophecy is fulfilled, aliquis non falsus vates fuit; ab aliquo prædictum est fore eos eventus rerum, qui acciderunt: to fulfill any body's vows, vota ad bonos exitus ducere (of the god who grants the request); votum solvere, dissolvere (of the person who pays his vow). To fulfill his destiny, fata implere (Liv. 1, 7).*

FULFILLING. } conservatio (observatio).
FULFILLMENT. } *ance, e. g., of one's duties: exitus: eventus (issue, result; to which bonus or secundus may be added): execution: peractio (the execution, accomplishment): absolutio: perfectio (the state of perfection). JN. absolutio perfectioque: confectio (completion): consummatio (consummation). May Jupiter grant the fulfillment of my wishes, utinam Jupiter mea vota rata esse jubeat.*

FULGENCY or FULGOR. Vid. BRIGHTNESS, SPLENDOR.

FULGENT. } Vid. BRIGHT.

FULGID.

FULGINOUS, fuliginosus (sooty, soot-colored; e. g., nubes, Petron. color, Aru.).

FULL. } *Filled with any thing, plenus, of any thing, aliquis rei or aliqûa re (the proper word). Not with the ablative in Cicero, except where the genitive would cause ambiguity; vid. Muret, Var. Lect. 17, 4): repletus, of any thing, aliqûa re (filled to the brim): completus, of any thing, aliqûa re (quite filled up): oppletus, of any thing, aliqûa re (filled, so that the surface is covered): confertus, of any thing, aliqûa re (crammed full): refertus, of any thing, aliqûa re or aliquis rei (crammed full; e. g., of a treasury): abundans or affluens aliqûa re (abounding in): consitus aliqûa re (planted with, &c.; e. g., a wood full of tall trees, nemus procëris arboribus consitum): frequens (numerous, filled with people; e. g., theatrum senatus). Full to the very brim, ad margines plenus (e. g., lake, lacus); impletus ad summum (of an amphora, Col.: full of sublime thoughts, sententiis clarissimis (of an author): to be full of wine, vinum plenum esse: to stuff one's self full (with food), cibo se complere; cibo et potione se implere: to be full of joy, gaudio impleri, perfundi (perfulsus esse, &c.); of anxiety, pectus aliquis anxius curis impletur; of astonishment, admirationem impleri, imbui: to be full of expectation, expectationis or expectatione plenum esse; of hope, certam spem habere: with his (her, &c.) eyes full of tears, multis cum lacrimis; oculis lacrimantibus: to have one's hands full, maximis occupationibus distincti: full of life (vid. LIVELY): half full, semiplenus: to make full (vid. TO FILL.) Entire, wanting nothing to its completeness, plenus (that has no empty space in it, in general: also, full in number, &c.): integer (undiminished). JN. plenus atque integer: solidus (that has no gap, that constitutes one whole; of years, days, hours, payments, &c.): totus (entire, originally full, in contradistinction to the single parts): justus (proper, such as it ought to be; of weight, height, age). Full (in number), plenus (e. g., legio, not completus): justus (that has the full or proper number to constitute one whole): integer (vid. above): frequens (assembled in proper number; e. g., senate). The full interest, usura solida: of full age (vid. AGE): full power, potestas aliqûa faciendi: infinita licentia: arbitratu (cf. Krits., Sall., Jug., 103, 1): to give any body full power, aliqui aliquis rei faciendæ licentiam dare or permittere (cf. Cic., Verr., 4, 34, 230; Sall., Jug., 103, 2): infinitam licentiam aliqui dare: to do any thing, aliquis arbitrio rem gerendam tradere or committere. [Vid. PLENIPOTENTIARY.] To have full authority from any body, mandata habere ab aliquo: at full speed, incitato cursu: at full gallop, equo citato or admisso: a full cruise, idonea exsuscitatio; probably cogere. Full dress, diurnum sollemnium vestis (after Col., 12, 3, 1), or vestis seposita (kept in grand occasions,*

*Tib.). Having a breadth of sound, plenus, plenior (opposed to exilis; e. g., vox: ampla vox, Gell.): a voice that is too full, sonus (vocis) nimium plenus: to have a full voice, voce plenum esse: a man with a full voice, homo plenior voce. Having a depth of color, satur (color, Plin., 37, 10, 61). Omitting no particulars; given in detail (of narratives, &c.), plenus (full): accuratus (careful): multus: longus (multus, with reference to the number of words used; longus, with reference to the matter; implying too full): copiosus, or (stronger) uber, uberior (containing a rich supply of facts, &c.): verbosus (wordy): fusus (pouring itself out, as it were; opposed to what is compressed, concise, abrupt; a poem, speech, author, &c.). A full proof, argumentatio plena et perfecta: to give any body a full account (by letter), accurate, diligenter, multis verbis scribere; of any thing, quam diligentissime scribere de aliquo re ad aliquem: latius perscribere aliquo: to speak at full length, copiose et abundanter loqui: to relate any thing at full length, ordine narrare (to go into detail, relating each occurrence in its order): to discuss at full length, uberius or fusius disputare, dicere; latius et fusius disserere; accurate disputare: to give a full explanation of any thing, aliqûa accurate or pluribus verbis explicare: to quote any body's words at full length, *aliquis verba omnia dare: to have a full knowledge (vid. KNOWLEDGE). With reference to the memory or mind that is full to overflowing with a subject. Any body is full of any thing, aliquis totus hoc scaturit (Cic. ap. Cic., Fam. 8, 4, 2): aliquis aliqûa semper in ore habet: every body is full of, &c., aliquis or aliqûa in omnium ore (et sermone) est; aliquis or aliqûa per omnium ora foritur (for good or evil, tota cantari urbe, Hor.): the whole town or country is full of any thing, aliqûa tota urbe or regione percelebratur. Wide, large (of a dress), latus (e. g., toga). Seen in its broadest dimension: a full face, adversa facies (Quint., 2, 13, 9): tota facies (id. ib., 12; opposed to imaginem aliquis laterè tantum uno ostendere).*

FULL, s. *justa mensura. [Vid. FULLNESS.] To pay any body in full, solidum suum aliqui solvere (Cic., Rabir., 17, 40): to claim payment in full, solidum petere; suum totum exigere (both Quint., 5, 10, 105): to give any body a receipt in full, *apôchê testari solidum suum sibi solutum esse or se accipere: a receipt in full, perhaps *solidi accepti apôchê; but apôchê only is mostly sufficient. To the full; FULLY.

FULL, v. } To thicken (cloth) in a mill, probè cogere, since costilia = cloth so thickened. To cleanse, whitening, &c., cloth, curare polireque (e. g., vestimenta: of the fuller, Ulp., Dig., 47, 2, 12): album or candidum facere (the great business of the fuller at Rome being to "whiten" the robes of cardinals for the great magistracies, &c.; hence, Liv., 4, 25, legem promulgare, ne cui album in vestimento addere petitionis liceret causa); detergere (to cleanse from stains, &c.).

FULL-BLOODED, sanguine multo (e. g., homines, Virg., 6, 1).

FULL-BLOWN. } PROPR. (of flowers), apertus, expensus: delicescens. } IMPROPR., vid. PUMED, INFLATED.

FULL-BODIED (of wine), plenum vinum (strong, Cic.).

FULL-BRED, generosus (e. g., equus, Quint., 5, 11, 4): nobilis (e. g., mare, equus). Twenty thousand full-bred brood mares were sent into Macedonia, viginti milia nebillum equarum in Macedoniam missa ad genus faciendum.

FULL-EARED, *plenus spirarum.

FULL-FED, multo cibo et potione completus (Cic.): cibis (vinoque) gravatus (Lin.): vino atque cibo necutus.

FULL-GROWN, adultus; adultæ ætate: adultæ ætatis. A full-grown man or person, pubes (genitrix, æris): full grown youths, robusti juvenes.

FULL-LENGTH, iconicus (иконическiй, technical term; vid. Plin., 34, 4, 9; 35, 8,

34; e. g., a full-length figure, effigies iconica; simulacrum iconicum, especially if of stone, plaster, &c.): statua iconica (a statue as large as life). To take a full-length portrait of any body, aliquem iconicum pingere. Looking-glasses in which a man may see a full-length image of himself, specula totis paria corporibus.

FULL MOON, plenilunium (also used in the plural): luna plena. It happened to be full moon, cā nocte accidit, ut esset plena luna: at the full moon, quum impletur luna (opposed to quum inchoatur luna).

FULL-SUMMED. Vid. "full in number," in FULL.

FULLER, fullo: coactor liniarius (Inscript. Grut., 648, 3). A fuller's shop, fullonica: a fuller's business or trade, fullonica: to carry on the business or trade of a fuller, fulloniam facere; vestimenta curare polireque (Ulp.).

FULLER'S EARTH, creta fullonia.

FULLING (of cloth), fullonica: fullonica ars (Plin.).

FULLING-MILL, fullonica (sc. officina). Fulling-mills, fullonia, orum (Ulp.).

FULLNESS, plenitas (as quality, when any thing is full): plenitudo (the lasting condition, e. g., of a body, &c.; i. e., its thickness). IMPROPR.; e. g., to prophesy from the fullness of one's heart, *ex animo fundere preces. Fullness (as disease), implemētum (e. g., capitis, Cic. Aur., Tard., 1, 5). Fullness, (a) of color, saturitas (Plin., 9, 39, 64). (b) Of sound, plenus sonus: *gravitas linguae, Cic. De Or., 3, 11, 42, is a faulty fullness; a heaviness or thickness of utterance.

FULLY, plene: integre: absolute [Syn. in FULL]: accurate (carefully; e. g., scribere): perfecte (perfectly): omnino (entirely, in every respect; opposed to magnâ ex parte, &c.): prorsus (entirely, without exception; e. g., prorsus omnes): plane: in or per omnes partes: per omnia (in every respect): penitus: funditus: radicitus (thoroughly, from the very bottom of the thing): cumulate (in heaped up [= very abundant] measure, Cic.). To accomplish any thing fully, aliqûa plene perficere: to express any thing fully so, plene et perfecte sic dicere aliqûa.

FULMAR, Procurellaria *glacialis (Linn.).

FULMINATE, intonarè (Cic., Lin., of a speaker): tonare (Cic.; of Pericles: tonare verba, t. Property). To fulminate threats against any body, *verborum fulmine or f. minibus percillere aliquem; verborum in r suum fulmen intentare aliqui (after Lin., 6, 39, dictatorem fulmen sibi intentatum): minas facere (Cic.); minas intencare aliqui (Tac.); terrere aliquem minis (Enn.).

FULMINATION, verborum fulmina (Cic., Fam., 9, 21, 1, quoting an expression of Patus's): fulmen (e. g., verborum, suum, &c.) aliqui intentatum (cf. Liv., 6, 39). To imitate any body's fulminations, aliquis verborum fulmina imitari (Patus, ap. Cic., Fam., 9, 21, 1). Any body utters these fulminations, habet intonat aliquis, plenus ire (Liv., 3, 48).

FULSOME, fastidium creans or adferens: teter (nauseous; of smell, taste, looks; e. g., sapor, odor, &c.): molestus (creating displeasure): putidus (offensive): odiosus (troublesome) intolerabilis (unbearable). Fulsome flattery, assentatio nimia or molestæ.

FULSOMELY, olinsè: putide: moleste [Syn. in FULSOME].

FUMBLE, *heve, rustice, imperite, &c. (according to the meaning) multibus contractore (to handle awkwardly). To fumble in one's pocket, *manum in imam fundam raptim perturbatque demittere (or in imam crumenam, in imum sinum (vid. POCKET)). If the patient fumbles with his blanket, si ager in lodice floscos legit (picks at it; after Cels.).

FUMBLER, *imperitus artifex.

FUMBLINGLY, inepte: incommode (not properly): imperite (in an inexperienced manner). To do any thing fumbly, vid. TO FUMBLE.

FUME, s. } Smoke, vid. Vapour
vid.: halitus: anhelitus (the fume of wine

&c.: postero die ex ore [ebriorum] balitus cadi, *Plin.*: crápula (κραπυλα, the fumes of wine that one has drunk). To sleep off the fumes of the wine, crapulam edormire atque exhalare (*Cic.*). || *Heats of passion*, ira: impetus et ira: iracundia (*passionateness*).

FUME. || To smoke, vid. || To pass away in vapor (vid. To EVAPORATE). || To be hot with anger, ira incendi, exardescere: furenter irasci: effervescente stomacho iracundiaque vehementius: ira or iracundia ardere.

FUMIGATE, odores incendere; odoribus suffire: to fumigate with any thing, suffire aliquā re; e. g., with thyme, thymo. To fumigate any thing, fumigare: suffumigare aliquid (*general term*; e. g., casks, dolla): suffire aliquod: suffumigationem aliquis rei facere (*with incense*; e. g., casks). Fumigatus, suffitus.

FUMIGATION, suffitio: suffitus (*with incense*; the latter, *Plin.*; also in plural: *Plin.* suffumigatio, in *Veget.*, &c., denotes the smoking from below; e. g., to kill bees).

FUMITORY (an herb), fumaris (*Plin.*, 25, 19, 98; ib., 15, 23, capium = *сарпин*). The common fumitory, * fumaris officinalis (*Lin.*).

FUN, jocus: ludus (amusement). J. ludus et jocus: res ridicula (laughable thing, occurrence). "Fun" is often best translated by the plural, ludi, joca or jocularia: ridicula (ludicrous speeches and actions). In fun (opposed to in earnest) [vid. "in Joke"]. To say any thing in fun, jocari aliquid; dicere aliquid per jocum (for a joke): it was only my fun, jocabar: to make fun of any thing, jocari de aliquo re; aliquid in ludibrium vertere, with accusative (e. g., religion, res divinas in ludibria vertere, after *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 12, 26, 2): to be full of fun, jocularia fundere, ridicula jacitare (to be cutting jokes; at a given time; both *Liv.*, 7, 2): to make fun of any body, aliquem ludibrio habere; aliquem ludos facere (*comedy*); putare sibi aliquem pro deridiculo et detectamento; alludere alicui (if with words; e. g., *Trebatio*, *Quint.*, 3, 11, 18).

FUNCTION, actio: negotium (*business*): officium (*duty*; part to be performed): ministerium (*service*): vicis (*genitive*; nominative singular not found; duty as performed by a substitute): munia (*plural, only in this form*; candidatorum, belli, ordinum, consulatus). Any body's functions, aliquis negotia, partes, officia, or munia: the functions of the consul, actio consularis: the functions of the tribunes, actiones tribunorum (*Liv.*): the natural functions of the body, naturales corporis actiones (officium is also used of natural functions in poetry, officium quod corporis exstat, *Lucr.*, 1, 337; and neque pes neque mens satis eum officium facit, performs its functions, *Ter.*, *Eun.*, 4, 5, 3). To perform functions, officiis fungi; officia exsequi; munia facere (*Liv.*), obire, or implere (*Tac.*); munia aliquis rei facere (*Liv.*, e. g., belli); vice aliquis rei fungi (to serve for it; to serve its purpose); any body's functions, munia aliquis implere (e. g., ducis, *Tac.*); officiis aliquis fungi (*Aul. Heren.*, 4, 34); vice aliquis fungi (the last two of being a substitute for him; doing the work that was usually done by another).

FUNCTIONARY. Public functionary, magistratus (magistrate): (homo) publicus (cf. *Cas.*, B. G., 6, 13): minister publicus (e. g., lictores ceterique ministri publici, *Appul.*, *Met.*, 9, p. 237, 26: the best phrase for the lower public functionaries). The high functionaries of state, summa honoribus fungentes: summi magistratus, or qui summis magistratibus præsunt (cf. *Cas.*, B. G., 1, 16).

FUND. || Stock or capital, supply of money. [VID. CAPITAL, MONEY.] There are no funds to meet this expense, non est, unde sumtus isti tolerentur: that these funds should be reserved for supplying the military chest, militare ærium non subsidio nisi (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 1, 78, 2). || For "to not have funds," "to undertake any thing without funds," &c. [VID. MONEY]. || Money lent to a government, * alienum publice contractum

(public debt), or pecunia pul. acē (or regia, principis) fide sumta mutua (borrowed on the national faith, after pecunia suā aut amicum fide sumta mutua, *Sall.*, *Cat.*, 24, 2): versura publice facta (considered as the state's borrowing from others to pay its immediate creditors). To put money into the funds, perhaps pecuniam apud principem (regem, &c.) collocare (to lend one's money to the king), or * pecuniam publicā fide mutuum dare. The funds fall, * errari fiducia conturbatur (after conturbatur arcē nostræ fiduciam, *Cic.*); or * syngraphas de versurā publicā caventes minoris venient (the price of public scrip is lower): the funds are low, * pretia syngrapharum de versurā publicā caventium jacent (after pretia prædiorum jacent, *Cic.*); * fides publica est angustior: the funds rise, * errari fiducia augeatur; * syngraphas de versurā publicā caventes majoris venient: the funds are stationary, * fides publica non commutata est: to try to raise the funds (of stock-jobbers, &c.), * fidem publicam incendere, exardescere, flaccere, or incendere et exardescere, flaccere (the terms for raising the price of corn, annonam): to lower the funds, * fidem publicam levare or laxare (terms for corn).

FUNDAMENT, podex (anus) (the former the obscene term from "pedere," the latter the euphemistic one from "anus," orb): nates: clunes (the seat; nates, of men; clunes, of men and beasts): sedes (is a more euphemistic term for nates). Diminutive, cluniculus (*Favorin.* in *Gell.*, 15, 8, 2).

FUNDAMENTAL, adj., primus: primarius (first): principalis (primary; chief; e. g., causa). A fundamental law, lex prima: a fundamental notion, prima notio or notitia: principium: intelligentia quasi fundamentum scientiæ (*Cic.*, *Legg.*, 1, 9). A fundamental principle or rule, præceptum firmum et stabile (*Cic.*): the fundamental articles of a constitution, instituta prima: the fundamental principles of human nature, principia naturæ, quibus parere et quæ sequi debes (*Cic.*, or debent omnes).

FUNDAMENTAL, s. Fundamentals, * capita doctrinæ sacræ prima or principia, or * doctrinæ sacræ principia.

FUNDAMENTALLY, primo: principio: primitus (originally): vere: præcipue: imprimis: necessario (essentially). [SYN. IN ESSENTIALLY]. To be fundamentally different, ipsâ rei naturâ diversum esse.

FUNERAL, funus (ἑσθαπά; general term, the carrying out of the corpse): exsequiæ funeris, and simply exsequiæ (all that follows the corpse; a funeral train; funeral procession): pompa funeris, and simply pompa (a splendid funeral procession, when the persons who accompanied it were attended also with further pomp, as the bearing of the images of ancestors, &c.): justa, orum, n.; justa funebria, n. plural (the last duties paid to a corpse, which were prescribed by law or adopted by custom): sepultura (the way and manner of burying a corpse; burial as a solemnity). A numerously-attended funeral, celebritas supremi diei (*Cic.*, *Milon.*, 32, 86): a splendid funeral, funus amplum, apparatus: sum: an honorable funeral, funus honestum: to celebrate a funeral, funus facere; funus exsequiis celebrare: to make a funeral for any body, funus alicui facere, ducere: funere efferre aliquem: alicui or alicujus funeri justa facere, solvere: a magnificent funeral, funus quanto possum apparatu facio: justa magnificè facere: to make a magnificent funeral for any body, amplio, or magnifico, or apparatusissimo funere aliquem efferre: to make any body a magnificent and honorable funeral, funus alicujus omni apparatu et honore celebrare: alicui pompam funeris honestam et magnificam facere: to give any body a princely funeral, efferre aliquem sollemni principum pompâ (after *Suet.*, *Claud.*, 43, where, for efferre, the un-Suetian funere): to give any body a royal funeral, prope regio funere aliquem efferre: regio more alicui justa facere: to make any body a plain funeral, aliquem sine viliâ

pompâ funeralis efferre: to order one's own funeral to be made (in one's own lifetime), sibi vivo et videnti funus dici jubere (as the Emperor Charles V. did; after *Cic.*, *Quint.*, 13, extr.): componi se in lecto et velut mortuum a circumstante familiâ se plangi jubere (to cause one's self, in one's lifetime, to be lamented as if dead, by one's domestics, as *Turrianus* did, according to *Sen.*, *De Brev. Vit.*, 20): to attend any body's funeral, funus exsequi; exsequias comitari; exsequias funeris alicujus prosequi; alicui in funus prodire; in funus alicujus accedere (to join one's self to any body's funeral procession): to invite any body to a funeral, aliquem evocare ad funus; to the funeral of any body, ut aliquis alicui in funus prodiret.

FUNERAL, adj., used in the composition of words; e. g., FUNERAL SERMON, ORATION: vid. those compound words.

FUNERAL CRY, lamentatio funebria; lamenta: orum; plangor et lamentatio (general term, the crying at a funeral; plural, when joined with beating on the breasts, &c.): lessus (especially the funeral howl of the female mourners, in *Cic.*, *De Legg.*, 2, 23, extr., explained by lugubris ejulatio).

FUNERAL EXPENSES, sumtus funeris (*Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 11, 7, 12): impensa funeris omnis (*Phadr.*, 4, 19, 25).

FUNERAL FEAST, cœna funebria: epulum funebre or fœrale (if a public one). To give a funeral feast, sepulcrum epulis celebrare.

FUNERAL FEES, arbitria funeris: merces funeris ac sepulture (but *Plaut.* pretium pro sepultura is not Latin). To have no funeral fees to pay, nummum ob sepulcrum dare nemini.

FUNERAL HYMN, nenia: carmen funebre (general term, a hymn or dirge that was sung at a funeral; the latter we find, in definition of the former, in *Quint.*, 8, 2, 8): cantus funebria (inasmuch as it is sung; vid. *Cic.*, *Milon.*, 32, 86); also, carmen fœrale.

FUNERAL ORATION, oratio funebria (general term): laudatio funebria; from the context, laudatio only (in praise of the deceased): laudatio post mortem sollemnis (of the usual public oration). To write a funeral oration, orationem ad funebrem concionem scribere: to deliver one, de mortui laude dicere; aliquem mortuum laudare; orationem habere supremis alicujus laudibus. *Plaut.* Non concio funebria, which in *Cic.*, *De Or.*, 2, 84, 341 = "an assembly for the purpose of celebrating a funeral." Epitaphius (sc. λόγος) is used in *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 5, 12, 36, as the title only of a Greek funeral oration.

FUNERAL PILE, rogos. The Greek pyra (πυρά) is poetical, and of a later date only, and signifies rogos ardens; i. e., the pile while burning. To raise a funeral pile, rogom exstruere: to put (a corpse) on the funeral pile, in rogom imponere or inferre: to light it, rogom accendere: to ascend it, in rogom ascendere.

FUNERAL POMP, exsequiarum apparatus (all that is necessary for a funeral): pompa funebria (the procession itself).

FUNERAL PROCESSION, exsequiæ: pompa (if attended with any pomp or show).

FUNERAL RITES, justa, or justa funebria, or justa exsequiarum (the last, *Cic.*, *Legg.*, 2, 17, 44, the rites prescribed by law or custom): *Plaut.* parentalia = the funeral sacrifice offered to the manes of a parent or other relation; exsequiæ, properly = the train of mourners, &c. To perform funeral rites to any body, alicui justa facere (*Sall.*); alicujus funeri justa solvere (*Cic.*); justa prestare or persolvere (*Curt.*); peragere (*Plin.*). After the performance of the funeral rites, justis funebribus confectis (*Cas.*): to be deprived of burial and the customary funeral rites, sepultura et justis exsequiarum carere (*Cic.*).

FUNERAL SERMON. Vid. FUNERAL ORATION.

FUNERAL SONG. Vid. FUNERAL HYMN.

FUNERAL TORCH, fax funebria.

FUNERAL TRAIN. Vid. FUNERAL PROCESSION.

FUNEREAL, lugubris (belonging to mourning, or serving as a sign of it): luctuosus (of mourning or sadness). Vid., also, MOURNFUL.

FUNGOSUS, fungosus: spongiolosus. SYN. *in* SPONGE.

FUNGUS, fungus (eatable): fungus aridus (used as tinder; e. g., fungus aridus scintillas excipit): pannus (an excrescence, of the nature of a fungus, on trees); agaricum (on larch-trees); ægilops (on oak-trees).

FUNCULE. Vid. *CORD*, *FIBRE*.

FUNICULAR. Vid. *FIBROUS*.

FUNNEL, infundibulum (for infusion; also in Latin, from its shape, the reservoir through which the corn is shot in a mill = the hopper). To pour into any thing through a funnel, per infundibulum immittere: a small funnel, cornu (of horn, especially for medicines: diminutive, corniculum); in the form of a funnel, funnel-shaped, in infundibili formam redactus. || Funnel of a chimney, cuculus fornacis (Plin., 9, 38, 62).

FUNNY. Vid. *LAUGHABLE*, *FACE-TIOUS*.

FUR, s., pellis (the skin or fleece itself, or the manufactured article; of wider meaning than the English word). A fur tunic, tunica pellicea (or pellicia): a dress lined with fur, vestis pelle intus iuncta: made of fur, pelliceus or -ius (later only): a fur collar, *collare pellicium: a fur cloak, *pallium pelliceum or ex pellicibus factum (all fur); pallium pelle intus munitum (lined with fur): a fur cap, galerus ex pellicibus factus (after Virg., Æn., 7, 688): fur boots, *perones pelle muniti (with fur); *perones pellicii (made of fur): fur shoes, *calceus pelle munitus (with some fur about it): *calceus pelliceus (made of fur; cf. Ov., A. A., 1, 5, 16: pes in pelle natus): a fur jacket, *thorax pelliceus: fur glove, *digitabulum pellicium: a glove lined with fur, *digitabulum pelle intus munitum: a fur cover or coverlet, stragulum pellicium (Paul., Dig., 34, 2, 24): with a fur cover to it or on it, pellitus: a dealer in fur, *pellium mercator: the fur trade, *pellium mercatura. || Coat of morbid matter on the tongue, pituita oris (Plin., or by lingua humore defecta (dry tongue, after Ov., Met., 9, 567, though this says too little).

FURI, v. || To line or cover with fur, aliquid pelle intus munire (to line with fur): *aliquid pelle circumdare (to edge with fur): vesti pellem or vestem pelle prætexere (to face it with fur). || To coat (the tongue) with fur, perhaps *linguam pituitâ obducere or opplere; or *linguam eo, quod ex gravi halitu subedit, integere, opplere, or obducere. A furred tongue, salivâ plenum os (general term): *lingua pituitâ inecta, or obducta, or *lingua eo, quod ex gravi halitu subedit, opplata, &c.; or perhaps *lingua plena (a loaded tongue, after os amarum habere, dentes plenos, Plaut., Curc., 2, 3, 39).

FURBELOW. Vid. *FLOUNCE*.

FURBISH, nitidum reddere: nitidare: deterum aliquid nitidare atque rubigine liberare (to rub it bright; e. g., ferramentum aliquid, Col., 12, 3): detergere (to wipe or rub clean or bright).

FURIOUS, furens: rabidus (in a fit of passion or rage): furiosus (full of rage): furibundus (acting like a madman): sævus (savage; he whose anger makes him lose all control over himself): violentus (violent, impetuous, e. g., attack; ingenious, character): vehementes (vehement, e. g., wind, ventus; clamor, clamor). JN. vehemens et violentus: strox (making a terrific impression; of things; e. g., deeds). JN. sævus et atrox: torvus; trux (if the looks of one who is in a passion; then of the individual himself): feroc (wild, untamed, uncontrolled). A furious look, oculi truces: to cast furious looks on, &c.: circumferre truces minacter oculos ad, &c.: any body looks furious, *ex alieujus ore sævitiæ eminet: a furious onset of cavalry, procelâ equestris (vid. *LIE*, 23, 2): furious attacks, impetus crudeliter et furibundi (e. g., intronis, &c.): a furious passion, ira et rabies alienus: to make

any body furious, alieui furorem obicere; animus alieuius exasperare (FURN is poetical). To become or grow furious, furore efferi, efferrari; incendi or inflammari; irâ exardescere: to be furious, furere; sævire: to be furious beyond all conception, ultra humanarum irarum fidem sævire; ultimâ crudelitate sævire.

FURIOUSLY, furiose: furenter: vehementer: violentus: acriter: atrociter. SYN. *in* FURIOS.

FURIOUSNESS. Vid. *FURY*.

FURL, vela contrahere (Cic.): vela legere (i Virg.): FURLA subducere = to take them down).

FURLONG (the eighth part of an English mile), perhaps stadium (a length of 125 paces, or 625 feet, according to Plin., 2, 23, 21: al. 647; al. 693 English feet).

FURLOUGH, commeatu. To give (an officer or a soldier) furlough, alieui commeatum dare: to take (or ask for) furlough, commeatum sumere; commeatum petere: to be on furlough, in commeatu esse: to dismiss on furlough, in commeatum mittere.

FURMETY. || puls (general term), or FRUMENTY. || *puls triticea.

FURNACE, fornax (to which the adjective may be added, to denote what it is used for; e. g., Plin., 17, 19, 6, calcaria fornax). || IMPROPR. The furnace of affliction, (quasi) facies doloris or dolorum (Cic.). Any body is tried in the furnace of affliction, *alieuius pectus dolorum quasi facibus admotis exploratur or purgatur, or *alieuius seclis dolorum quasi igne exurit (after Virg., Æn., 6, 742).

FURNISH. || To supply (with accurate of things), suppeditare (e. g., the money, the expense, water, corn, &c.): præbère: prestare (to afford): præbère panem, sumtum: to furnish a lighter diet, leviores cibum præstare; of birds: providere (to furnish beforehand what will be required, arma; ligna in hiemem). || To supply with any thing, alieum aliquid re instruere (general term for providing with what is necessary): ornare: exornare alieum aliquid re (ornare, i. e., to furnish with what is more than barely necessary, with what serves for ornament, luxury, honor, or, at all events, makes the person's outfit fully and beautifully complete). JN. ornare (exornare) atque instruere; instruere et ornare: suppeditare alieui aliquid (to procure it in abundance for any body): prospicere alieui aliquid (to take care that any body should be provided with any thing): subornare alieum aliquid re (to supply any body with any thing secretly for a secret purpose): præbère alieui aliquid (to supply from one's own resources; e. g., urbem ei donarat, quæ panem præbèret, to furnish him with bread, Nep): armare alieum aliquid re (to provide any body with what is necessary for attack or defence; e. g., accusator omnibus rebus). To furnish any body with money, alieum pecuniâ ornare, instruere; pecuniam alieui suppeditare; pecuniâ alieum subornare (clandestinely): to furnish with provisions (e. g., the army), exercitui commeatum prospicere; exercitui frumentum or rem frumentarium providere: to be furnished with any thing, aliquid re instructum esse: aliquid habère: to be abundantly furnished with any thing, aliquid re abundare: aliquid mihi abundantissime suppedit. [Vid. FURNISHED.] Our men had furnished themselves with one thing that was of great use, una res erat magno usui preparata a nostris. To furnish one's self with any thing, aliquid sibi comparare (general term for procuring it); providere aliquid or alieui rei (with reference to a future need of it; arma, ligna in hiemem); se armare aliquid re (with a means of attack or defence; e. g., with a stock of impudence, impudentiâ). || To fit up, instruere (vid. *CIR*, Verr., 4, 5, 9; *LIE*, 42, 19): to furnish handsomely, exornare et instruere (Cic., Verr., 2, 34, 84). Vid. FURNISHED.

FURNISHED. || Generally, instructus aliquid re: ornatus or exornatus aliquid re: armatus aliquid re (e. g., gladio, muris): præditus aliquid re (endowed with

by nature, or furnished with by the favor of fortune). Furnished with every thing necessary, omnibus rebus instructus, also instructus only. To be abundantly furnished with any thing, aliquid re instructissimum or apparatusissimum esse; aliquid re abundare (to have abundance of it); aliquid mihi largissime suppedit. || Of a house; a furnished house, ædes instructæ; a house completely and splendidly furnished, domus omnibus instructa rebus atque apparatusa (instructor, &c., Cic.); domus exornata atque instructa (Cic., 2, Verr., 34, 84); domus omnibus rebus ornata atque referta; also, domus referta only (cf. Cic., Muren., 9, 20).

FURNITURE, supellex. || It is likewise comprised, in Latin, in the general denomination or term of "cultus"; i. e., whatever contributes to the comfort of life; res, quæ moveri possunt or res moventes (general term for movables; opposed to immovable or landed property).

FURRED, *pelliceus or -ius. Vid. *FUR*.

FURRY, *pellicus or -ius. Vid. *FUR*.

FURRIER, *pellium mercator.

FURROW, s. || In the soil, sulcus (general term); striga (a furrow drawn from south to north): scannum (from east to west; i. e., across the field; vid. Script., rei agr., p. 38, and 198, Goss.). a field divided by furrows, porculeatrum (Plin., 17, 23, 35, No. 9, § 171): to make or draw a furrow, sulcum facere, agere, decuere; sulcare; plural, sulcos, &c., facere (as the act of men); sulcum imprimere (as the effect of the plough): FURROW signifies the soil itself that is thrown up between two furrows; if these furrows were at greater distances from one another than usual, the name of such a one was lira; cf. Voss, Virg., Georg., 1, 47: divided by such furrows, imporeatus: ploughed with the furrows lengthwise, strigatus (opposed to scannatus, having them across from west to east. Terms of the Agrimensores). || Wrinkle, ruga. Vid. WRINKLE.

FURROW, v. [Vid. FURROW, subst.] With reference to the face; e. g., your brow is becoming furrowed, vultus tuus colligit rugas et trahit [al. attrahit] frontem, Sen., Benef., 6, 7, 1): a brow somewhat furrowed, frons attractor (Sen., Benef., 4, 31, 3).

FURTHER, adv. (A) longius: porro: protinus (further on, forward; e. g., to advance, drive a flock, &c.): ultra (beyond that to which we have already advanced; ultra procedere; opposed to retro regredi; and especially of advancing beyond a certain point further in discussions, investigations, &c.): FURTHER, in this sense, poetical and post-Augustan prose: further below, infra: a little further below, paulo inferius. To advance further, longius progredi, procedere (properly); pergere, ad reliqua pergere (in speeches, &c.): my information goes no further, ulteriora non audio: to extend further (of an evil), latius disseminatum esse: to drive one's cattle further, armentum porro agere: to advance further, longius provehere (transitively); longius provelli (intransitively): not to be able to advance any further, hærrere: to delay (any thing) further, longius, or ultra differre, or producere [SYN. between differre and producere in DELAY]: to advance further, procedere or progredi in aliqua re: to seek further for the causes, causas longius or altius repetere: nothing further, nihil amplius: to desire nothing further, nil ultra requirere: can cruelty be carried further? estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? (Cic.): I say nothing further, nihil dico amplius: I shall say nothing further on this subject, hæc de re non plura seribam or dicam: and what further? quid porro? || Ultra, from its comparative sense, is sometimes followed by quam: to advance further than is granted to man, ultra quam homini datum est progredi (Quint.); or, aliquid ultra quam satis est repetere (Cic.). || (B) Further (as used in carrying on a discovery, to introduce an additional consideration, &c.), præterea: ad hoc (moreover; besides): jam (now again; likewise, moreover; porro being sometimes added; e. g., jam id porro, utrum liben-

tes an invitabant? *Cic.*; cf. *Pr. Intr.*, li. 861); autem (as particle of transition = *et*; cf. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 66): quod appendit (*Cic., Ecl.*, p. 68): accedit (huc): accedit, quod: addendum eodem est, quod: adijce, quod (in adding an additional circumstance, &c., in narratives): porro (vid. jam, above); "proprie non est ex altera parte, sed continuat narrationem, ita, ut etiam ad contraria transeat." *Kritz ad Jug.*, 25, 7, where, however, cf. *Fabri*, and *Pr. Intr.*, ii., p. 211, note 10).

FURTHER, *adj.*, ulterior (opposed to cterior; e. g., ripa): longior: remotior (further off): disjunctior (further separated from the rest). To grant a further delay, diem laxius proferre (with reference to payments, trials, &c.).

FURTHER. *vid.* TO FORWARD.
FURTHERANCE. *vid.* PROMOTION.
FURTHERER. *vid.* PROMOTER.
FURTHERMORE. *vid.* FURTHER (B).
FURTHERST, } extremus: exti-
FURTHERMOST, } mus: ultimus
(the last).

FURTIVE, furtivus: clandestinus (clandestine, without the knowledge of others). To exchange furtive glances, furtim inter se aspicere (*Cic.*).

FURTIVELY. *vid.* STEALTHILY.
FURUNCLE, furunculus (*Cels.* and *Plin.*).

FURY, rabies (violence, madness, whenever the passions rise to such a height as to deprive the individual of all consciousness or self-command): furor (rage; the state of the highest degree of excitement): aevitia (savage rage, depriving the individual of all self-control; of men and beasts): ira: iracundia (violent anger, rage): suavia vis alijcus rei (fearful power of any thing; e. g., morbi). [*vid.* RAGE]. To put any body in a fury (*vid.* RAGE): to be in a fury (*vid.* "to become FURIOUS"). [*Pl.* (Mythology) Furies, furiae: (the name of "Eumenides," "Erinyes," the poets borrowed from the Greek) the furies of a person (i. e., his avenging goddesses), furiae alijcus: to be haunted by them, furis agitari, vexari: the furies do not leave any body at rest any where, furis nusquam consistere alijquem patiuntur: invoke the furies, that they may avenge your brother's crime, furias fraternas concita. [*Pl.* Furia (as deity).]

FURZE, "genista tinctorum (*Linna.*).

FUSE, *v.* || TRANS, liquefacere: liquare: conflare (to melt; e. g., victorias aureas; i. e., the gold statues of the goddesses of victory): excoquere (general term, imagines damnis, *Plin.*; especially for the purpose of purifying or refining): fundere (to form or shape by fusing; from or out of, ex, &c.): fused, fusus. || INTRANS, liquefieri: liquecere: liquari: resolvi. *SYN.* above.

FUSEE, "fusil, scolopetum. To fire off a fusee (*vid.* TO FIRE). || Channel by which fire is communicated to the powder in a bomb, granada, &c., "pyroboliqularium. || Of a watch; perhaps "fusus (properly; spindle for spinning).

FUSIBLE, quod fundi or liquari potest.

FUSILIER, miles armaturus levis.

FUSION (of metals), coctura: conflatura (a melting): fusura (the melting, casting; e. g., plumbi, *Plin.*, 33, 6, 35): fluxio (the state when the body is in fusion): to be brought into a state of fusion, liquefieri: colloquieseri: to bring into fusion, liquare.

FUSS, tumultus (*Busile*, &c.). To make a fuss, tumultuari (*Cic.*, *Cal.*, 15, 36, quid tumultuariis, error?); to make much fuss about any thing, satagere tamquam murem in matella (*Proo.*, *Petr.*); jactare, venditare aliquid: aliquid mirifice extollere or miris laudibus efferre (of praising immoderately): what a fuss is made about any thing! quantas tragedias aliquid excitat! (*Cic.*; if exclamations, expostulations, &c., are made): to make a fuss about nothing, excitare fluctus in simpulo (i. e., to get up waves in a basin, *Proo.*, *Cic.*); clamore exorsum verbis parvum rem magnam facere (*Cic.*, *Cal.*, 15, 36). [*Pl.* turbus = bustle, stir; mostly comedy; e. g., turbam alijquem dare; turbas concire

or concitare. Without any fuss, sine venditione (*Cic.*, without showing off).

FUSTY, satagens (*once*, *Sen. Ep.*).

FUST. || The shaft of a column, scapus. || Strong smell, odor gravis: odor malus or teter: odor foedus: foedus. *SYN.* in SMELL.

FUSTIAN. || A sort of stuff, pannus lincolynus. || Bombastic style; *vid.* BOXBAST.

FUSTIAN, *adj.* || Made of fustian, by the substance. || Bombastic, *vid.* FUSTINESS. *vid.* FUST.

FUSTY, mucidus: situm redolens (having a fusty, moldy smell, from damp, &c.; e. g., of meal). To be fusty, fetorem redolere (*Col.*): male olere (general term).

FUTILE. *vid.* FRIVOLOUS.

FUTILITY. *vid.* FRIVOLOUSNESS.

FUTURE, futurus (that will be, or is about to be): posterus (to follow after others; in time): veniens: consequens (coming, following). *JN.* consequens ac posterus (e. g., time, tempus). Future things, futura, orum (e. g., to know, to foresee, scire, prospicere). [*Pl.* venturus is poetical only, and postero tempore adverbial: to postpone any thing to a future time, aliquid in posterum differre: to keep for future use, in vetustatem reponere or servare; conditum mandare v. ustati (to keep or save for a future time, i. order to possess it then; e. g., fruit, &c.): to reserve for a future time, in diem reservare (e. g., penas scelorum). *vid.* FUTURE, s.

FUTURE, } s., tempus futurum, or
FUTURITY, } posterum, or reliquum
(the future, following time): vetustas (long duration of time; *vid.* Ochs. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 76, sq.): futura, orum: res future (future things, or things to come). In future, postero tempore: for the future, in posterum; posthac; in posteritatem; in reliquum tempus: to see into the future, quod futurum est scire; animo prospicere futura: quae futura sunt prospicere or providere; in posterum prospicere: not to think of the future, non consilere in longitudinem: to consider the present with the future, rebus praesentibus adjungere atque annectere futuras: to enjoy the present without troubling one's self about the future, praesentibus frui nec in longius consilare. || THE FUTURE (tense), tempus futurum (grammatically). The future-perfect, *futurum exactum (grammatical technical term).

G.

GABARDINE, perhaps lacerna: pallium ex coactis factum (of felt; after *Cas.*, B. C., 3, 44).

GABBLE, blaterare (to go on talking about nothing, &c.; cf. *Gell.*, 1, 15, extr.): garrare (to chatter; sometimes, but not always, in a contemptuous sense).

GABBLER, blatero: garrulus (one who loves to hear himself talk).

GABBLING, s., blateratus, us: garrulus, is (both late, *Sidon.*).

GABEL. *vid.* TAX. IMPOST.

GABION, *corbis terra fartus.

GABLE, fastigium (to be carefully distinguished from culmen; i. e., the ridge of a roof): tympanum or fastigi tympanum (a triangular wooden gable, considered with reference to its superficies, *Vitr.*, 3, 3, mid.). The front of the gable, frons: the base of the gable, stratum fastigii: the vertex of the gable, acroterium (ἀκροῦριον): the angle of the gable, fastigii versus: any ornament terminating a gable, aliquid in summo fastigio (culminis) positum (e. g., column, *Vitr.*, 4, 2, 1). Noble end, tympanum fastigii: to be raised nearly as high as the gable, pene ad fastigium pervenisse (of a house; after *Cic.*, *Att.*, 4, 1, init.).

GAD, *v.*, ambulare: cursare et ambulare: ambulatorem esse: ambulatricem esse (of a woman, to be a gadder out; cf. *Cal.*, 143). Gadding (of a plant), erraticum. "The gadding vine" (*Milt.*), vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratio (*Cic.*).

GADDER, ambulator: feminine, -trix (both *Cat.*, villicus ambulator no siet;

no villica ad cenam ne quo eat, neve am-bulatrix siet): homo vagus: homo qui circum fora viscosus vagus est (or, of a woman, quae circum fora viscosus vaga est; after *Plaut.*, *Mil.*, 2, 5, 14).

GAD-FLY, oestrus (diapros): tabanus: asilus.

GAG, *v.*, praeligare alijcus os: aliquid in fauces alijcus injicere: obvolvare alijcus os aliquid re et praeligare (*Cic.*, to wrap any thing round his mouth): aliquid (e. g., linteae) in os faucesque injicere (after *Liv.*, 40, 24): *os alijcus obturare (to stuff up his mouth, gutturem obturare, *Plaut.*).

GAG, *oris or faucium obturamentum, or injecta in fauces alijcus tapetes (or injecta . . . linteae, according to what is used; after *Liv.*, 40, 24).

GAGE, s. *vid.* PLEDGE.

GAGE, *v.* *vid.* TO PLEDGE, TO PAWN.

GAGGLE, strepere: gingrire: clangere (all of geese).

GAGGLING, strepitus: clangor: gingritus (all of geese); also, voces anserum (*Tac.*, *Germ.*, 10, 3).

GAIETY. || Cheerfulness, *vid.* || Finery, splendor, &c., *vid.*

GAILY. || Splendidly, splendide: pulchre: nitide. || Joyfully, laete: hilariter or hilariter: hilari or laeto animo.

GAIN, s., lucrum: quaestus: commodum: emolumentum: compendium: fructus [*SYN.* in ADVANTAGE]: praeda, praedae (properly, booty; then, general term, any gain or advantage which can be looked upon as a kind of booty; the plural, praedae, when several kinds of gain are spoken of; *vid.* Comm. on *Nep.*, *Chabr.*, 2, 3): praemium (reward, &c., ἀλλολογ). *JN.* quaestus et lucrum; quaestus et commodum; lucrum et emolumentum; fructus et emolumentum; quaestus et compendium; quaestus praedaeque. A vile gain, lucellum; aliquid lucelli (e. g., dare alijcus). For the sake of gain, luri or quaestus causa (e. g., gerere rem); sui quaestus et commodi causa. To make gain of [*vid.* TO GAIN by]: to be eager in the pursuit of gain, omnia ad lucrum revocare: omnia quaestui metiri: quaestui servire or quaestui esse: to think any thing gain, aliquid in lucro ponere; putare esse de lucro; deputare esse in lucro; lucro apponere (*Hor.*, *Od.*, 1, 9, 14). Ill-gotten gains, male partum or a (e. g., male partum male dispertit; male parta male dilabuntur). [*Pl.* For phrases (e. g., to bring in gain, to derive gain from, &c.) *vid.* PROFIT, s. Your gain in this is greater than your loss in that, plus hujus rei acquisisti, quam amisisti illius.

GAIN, *v.*, lucrari, lucrificare aliquid (general term; opposed to perdere; the former also, in playing with dice, *Tac.*, *Germ.*, 24, 3; *Suet.*, *Cal.*, 41; both, in the wider sense: to acquire, obtain): proficere aliquid (both in a mercantile and other respects): acquirere aliquid (to gain what one has striven for; opposed to omittre): consequi: asequi [*SYN.* in ACQUIRE]; vincere aliquid, or absolutely (to conquer, carry off the victory, get the upper hand in a contest or in play [opposed to perdere], in a lawsuit, &c.); eludere with accuracy or ablativ, or with in and ablativ of that in which one gains and with an accusativ of how much one gains; *vid.* the examples below). To gain in or by any thing, quaestum facere in aliqua re: to gain nothing, nullum facere quaestum; nihil proficere: to gain much, multum lucri auferre; magnum lucrum or quaestum facere: to gain immensely, maximos quaestus praedaeque facere. To gain at play [*vid.* TO WIN]. You have gained more in position than you have lost in property, plus acquisisti dignitatem, quam amisisti rei familiaris; to gain any body's consent to do any thing, alijcus id persuadere, ut, &c.

To gain a place, &c. (= to reach it after great exertion), locum capere (also = potiri locum or loco; i. e., to make one's self master of); aliquem in locum pervenire (to get as far as in); in locum entri or evadere (to ascend to a higher point, to reach it; e. g., to gain the shore, in terram evadere; the summit of, in vertici in mon-

tis): to gain the open plain, in campum pervenire: to gain a battle, victory [vid. "TO WIN A BATTLE"]: to gain a cause (= lausit), causam (or causā) iudicium (or iudicio) vincere: to gain the prize, praeium auferre (ἀφὸν ἐλίουθαι): to gain any body's friendship, in amicitiam alicuius recipi: in alicuius familiaritatem venire or intrare: in alicuius amicitiam pervenire: to gain any body's friendship by dishonest means, in alicuius amicitiam se insinuaré: to gain the hearts or affections of men, animos sibi conciliare: to endeavor, by any means, to gain people's affections or good-will, aliquā re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos or benevolentiam allicire: to gain people's hearts for any body, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare et benevolentiam erga aliquem. || To gain over (= win to one's side, &c.), aliquem or alicuius animum conciliare (e. g., donis, pecuniā, pollicitationibus); aliquem or alicuius animum allicire (to entice; opposed to alienare; also, alicuius animum ad benevolentiam); also, allicere atque excitare studium alicuius (or alicuius), e. g., ad utilitates nostras, to our interests, Cic.; aliquem ad causam suam perducere (e. g., donis); aliquem in suas partes ducere or trahere (general term, to draw to one's side or party); aliquem ad studium suū perducere (to induce any body to interest himself in one's service or cause); alicuius gratiam consequi (to obtain any body's good-will or favor): to gain over a judge, conciliare sibi iudicem or iudicis animum: to gain a person over to one's opinion, aliquem in sententiam suam adducere, or (entirely) perducere: to try to gain, any body over (improperly), aliquem or alicuius animum tentare, to any thing, ad aliquid (to make an attack, as it were, by way of attempt on any body's mind; by money, promises, and threats, pecuniā, promissis et minis); aliquem or alicuius animum allicere, to any thing, ad aliquid (to endeavor to rouse or incite; e. g., pecuniā; pretio; spe libertatis); aliquem aggredi (to attack him, as it were, by any thing; e. g., variis artibus).

GAINER, by circumlocution with qui lucratur, &c.: victor (conqueror).

GAINFUL, lucrosus (general term for advantageous, &c.): quaestuosus: quod quaestui est (of what brings mercantile profit; e. g., mercatura); fructuosus (fruitful; regarding our pains with something that is or may be considered as the produce of it; e. g., oratio; cf. Cic., Tusc., 5, 13, in.).

GAINFULNESS. Vid. ADVANTAGE, PROFIT.

GAINSAY. Vid. CONTRADICT.

GAINSAYER. Vid. CONTRADICTOR.

GAIT, incessus: ingressus. A quick or slow gait, incessus citus, tardus: an erect gait, incessus erectus: ingressus celsus: an effeminate gait, incessus fractus. To have a somewhat effeminate gait, molliorem esse in incessu (Or., A. A., 3, 306): to have a proud or stately gait, magnifice incedere: to have a firm and not undignified gait, habere stabilem quandem et non expertum dignitatis gradum (this, also, of the march of metrical feet in verse; e. g., of a spondee).

GAITERS, ocreae, plural. Vid. BOOT.

GALA DAYS, dies in aula solemnnes (cf. Col., 12, 3, 1).

GALAXY, orbis lacteus (Cic., Somn. Scip., 3): lacteus circulus (Plin.): via lactea (Or.).

GALE, aura (any wind, not excluding strong gales; e. g., aura rapida, stridens, violentior, in the poets); also, improperly, ventus (general term for wind): flatus (mostly poetical: flatus aestiferi, Cic., from Atrat.). A stiff gale, magnus ventus. || IMPROPR., aura. The gale of popular favor, popularis aura or ventus popularis (Cic.); aura favoris popularis (Liv., 22, 26).

GALIOT. Vid. GALLEY.

GALIPOT, *resina pinea.

GALL, s., fel (according to Isidor., 11, 1, § 123, properly, the gall-bladder, or the gall-bladder with the gall; hence it is never used in figurative language for "anger," but as a figure for bitterness, bitter ha-

tred, and that only in poets; e. g., the heart is full of gall, cor felle litum est, Plaut., Truc., 1, 2, 76): bilis (the gall, so far as it is found out of the gall-bladder in the guts and stomach, and which, when too abundant, produces disease; vid. Cic., Tusc., 4, 10, 23; hence it is used, also, in figurative expressions; e. g., bilem alicui movere, commovere): stomachus (properly, the stomach, and then, since the gall overflows into the stomach in anger and other violent emotions—the seat of sensibility and anger; hence, figuratively—these affections; e. g., stomachum alicui movere, commovere); exarsit alicui iracundiā ac stomacho). Full of gall, biliosus (in later writers, felluosus). More bitter than gall, *felle amarior.

GALL-BLADDER, vesica fellis: fel. Vid. GALL.

GALL-STONE, *cholelithus (χολή, λίθος).

GALL, v. || Chafe, excoriate, atterere (e. g., femina equitatu): terere (colla labore, Propert.). || IMPROPR. To sting (the mind), &c., mordere (to bite; of the actions, letters, &c., of another person): pungere (to sting): calefacere (to make a person warm, to gall him; of an orator exciting any body by his reproaches, &c., Cicera, in conversational language). Galling (of words or language), mordax (fe. g., carmen, Hor.; verum Pers.); aculeatus (stinging); acerbos (bitting). A galling letter, litera aculeata: galling jests, asperiores facetiae: galling wit, acerbitas salis: galling words, verborum aculei. || To inflict loss, &c., on troops (military technical term), male habere (e. g., agmen adversariorum, Cas.): vexare (to distress).

GALLANT, adj. || Polite, &c., vid. Brave, courageous, vid.

GALLANT, s., amator (lover): juvenis (or adolescens) delicatus (fine, smart, somewhat effeminate young man, fond of show, &c.): homo elegans or elegantior (nice in his dress, &c.): homo urbanus (polished, &c.): sometimes juvenis only may do.

GALLANTRY. || Politeness, vid. Courtesy, &c. vid.

GALLEON, *navis Hispana or Hispaniensis; or *navis Hispana maxime formae.

GALLEOT, *navis actuaria minoris formae.

GALLERY, porticus (an open gallery with columns): pinacotheca (a picture-gallery, Varr.): superior locus (general term for an elevated place; e. g., in a theatre, ex superiore loco spectare): cavea summa or ultima (the last row in a theatre): clap-traps for the gallery, verba ad summam caveam spectantia. To build a picture-gallery, pinacothecam constitutere. The director of picture-galleries, qui est a pinacothecis (Inscript.). || Gallery (in a church), perhaps podium (Georges); but as this was the lowest of the terraces or galleries in an amphitheatre, it does not seem suitable; better, perhaps, suggestus).

GALLEY, navis actuaria (general term, a coasting vessel); triremis publica (a trireme belonging to the state): to condemn any body to the galleys, aliquem dare ad remum publicae triremis (after Suet., Oct., 16): to send any body to the galleys, affigere aliquem remo publicae triremis (Val. Max., 9, 15, 3).

GALLEY-SLAVE, *servus (or, if a criminal, noxius) ad remum publicae triremis datus (after Suet., Oct., 16, or *remo publicae triremis affligus (after Val. Max.).

GALLIC, Gallicus.

GALLICISM, *sermonis Gallici proprietates. Any thing is a Gallicism, *aliquid Gallici sermonis proprium est.

GALLING, s., attritus, us (Plin., properly).

GALLIPOT, olla or olla fictilis (earthenware pot, general term): ollula (little pot), or *ollula medicamentaria, or medicamentaria: || ONYX, a small pot or box of the onyx-stone was often used for unguents.

GALLOMANIA, *nimium Francogalorum mores imitandi studium.

GALLON, congius is the nearest Rom in

liquid measure—nearly six pints; eight congi (≡ 1 amphora) = 5 pints, Hussey, p. 205.

GALLOP, v., equo admissa, or laxatis habēnis vehi, or currere (f the rider): *laxatis habēnis currere or ferri (of the horse): citato equo advehi (to ride quickly from one place to another, absolutely, or to any body, ad aliquem; to any place, ad or in locum); adaequare (general term, to ride from one place to another, absolutely, or to any body, ad aliquem; or in a hostile manner, in aliquem; to a place, alicui loco or (ad) aliquem locum): to make one's horse gallop, equum admittere: to gallop up to any body, equo admissa ad aliquem currere (e. g., of an officer carrying information to his general); equum concitare contra aliquem; equum agere in aliquem (in a hostile manner): to gallop against the enemy, equum concitare permittere in hostem; equo concitato se immittere in hostem; equo concitato ad hostem vehi; equo calcaria subdere et acri impetu in hostem inveli.

GALLOP, s., citatus gradus: plenus gradus (vid. Commentaries on Cic. Ep. ad Fam., 12, 16, 2). At a gallop, citatus or pleno gradu, citatus: to advance at full gallop, pleno gradu ingredi: to retreat at full gallop, gradu citato recedere (opposed to sensim, &c.). At a or full gallop, equo admissa, laxatis habēnis (e. g., vehi, currere ad aliquem): to charge the enemy at full gallop, laxatis habēnis inveli in hostem; libero cursu inveli; calcariis subditis ferri in hostem; effusis habēnis invadere hostem; effusissimis habēnis invadere hostem.

GALLOWS, *catasta ad supplicium extracta. || The ancients used to hang criminals on a tree that bore no fruit, arbor infelix; hence to hang a person on the gallows, aliquem arbore infelici suspendere. || Patibulum, which the moderns incorrectly translate gallows, was a forked piece of wood on which criminals were crucified. A gallows-bird (as a term of reproach), furcifer: crux: patibulum: carcer (comedy; vid. Ruinh. Ter. Phorm., 2, 3, 26).

GAMBLE, ludere in pecuniam (general term, to play for money, Paul., Dig.); alea indulgere: studiosissime aleam ludere: calcare forum aleatorium (Aug. ap. Suet.); i. e., to keep the gaming-table warm): aleatorum ludere. To gamble away (so much), perdere aleā, or, from context, perdere only: to spend whole nights in gambling, *totas noctes contere aleā: to gamble every day and all day long, ludere per omnes dies, fornuque aleatorium calcare (Suet.). A law against gambling, lex, quae aleam vetat (after Hor., Od., 3, 24, 58).

GAMBLER, aleator: aleo (Næp. ap. Fest., Catull.).

GAMBOLE, v., ludere (to play, general term): exsultare (to leap up, gaudium); tripudiare (to dance about). JX. exsultare et tripudiare (Cic.): laseivire (of cattle, &c., and, improperly, of an orator, style, &c.); exsultim ludere (of a mare, i. Hor.); per lusum atque lascivium currere (Liv., of young men).

GAMBOLE, s., lusus (fe. g., undas lusus exercere, Or.); exsultatio: tripudium. SYN. in TO GAMBLE.

GAME, ludus (as a pastime, &c.; the proper term for the public "g a m e s," ludii circenses, gladiatorii, scenici): to exhibit games (of this kind), ludus facere or committere; cf. munus, below): lusus (as the state of one who is playing): lusio (act of playing: game considered as going on): ludicrium (a particular kind of game): munus (public game, which it was considered the duty of certain magistrates, especially the Aediles, to exhibit for the gratification of the people; especially of shows of gladiators; the proper terms are munus dare, praebere, Cic., edere, Suet.). To invent a new game, novum (sibi) excogitare ludum: boys like games, even when they are laborious, pueri lusionibus etiam laboriosis delectantur. || To play "a game at" fives, dice, &c., is simply pila, tesseris, &c., ludere. Games of hazard, alea, as (general term). || IMPROPR. To make game of any body, aliquem or aliquid (sibi) ludibrio habere: aliquem lu-

dere, deludere, or illudere: ludos facere aliquem (comedy, and passio ludos fieri, to be made game of, Plaut., Pseud., 4, 7, 72, &c.). *Animals taken in the chase, or the flesh of such animals, venatio (Lio., 35, 49, 6; Cels., 5, 26, 30, &c.; Col.):* pulmentum (*dressed flesh of hares, wild boars, &c.*). *When we wondered how he had procured such an abundance and variety of game at that season, quom miramur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio (Lio.).*

GAME, *v.* Vid. TO GAMBLE.

GAME-COCK, gallinaceus pyctes (Col., 8, 2, 5). GAME-COCKS, galli, qui proliantur inter se (Varr., R. R., 3, 9, 6). *Cocks of the Medie breed make excellent game-cocks, galli Medici ad proliantur inter se maxime idonei (ib.): to train game-cocks, gallos cernimibus et pugnas preparare (Col., 8, 2, 5).*

GAME-KEEPER, *rei ferinae magister: "custos venationis: subseissor iugiter ad on the watch for game, Petron., Sat., 40, 1), saltarius (forest-keeper, Jurisconsult, for which Pliny has circumlocution cui salus in cura sunt).

GAMESOME. Vid. PLAYFUL.

GAMESOMENESS. Vid. PLAYFULNESS.

GAMESTER. Vid. GAMBLER.

GAMING, alea (the game of hazard with the ancients). Vid. GAMBLE, GAMING-TABLE.

GAMING-HOUSE, *taberna aleatoria or aleatoria.

GAMING LAWS, *s.*, leges, quæ aleam retant: "leges ludi, or leges aleæ, would denote the rules of play, regulations among players.

GAMING-TABLE, *mensa lusoria (general term): *tabula lusoria: forus aleatorius (dice-board, Aug. ap. Suet., Oct., 71). *To be unlucky at the gaming-table, minus prospera alea uti: to lose so much at the gaming-table, in alea perdere, with accusative of the sum lost: losses at the gaming-table, damna aleatoria: fondness for the gaming-table, *studium aleæ: temeritas aliquid lucrandi perdendive (Tac.).*

GAMMON. || Of bacon, perna (*tipula, thigh of the hind-leg*): petaso (*thigh of the fore-leg, pteraso*). || Backgammon, vid.

GAMMON, *v.* || Technical term at backgammon, perhaps *omnibus talis or tesseri vincere. || Impose upon, vid.

GAMUT, diagramma (γάμμα). *To run through all the notes of the gamut, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (Cic., De Or., 1, 59, 251).*

GANDER, anser mas or masculus.

GANG, grex: caterva: globus (of conspirators, robbers, &c., conjunctionis, latronum).

GANGRENE, gangræna (Cels., and, figuratively, Varr. ap. Non.): caries (of decay in the bones). *A gangrene spreads, gangræna serpit.*

GANGRENE, *v.*, TRANS and INTRANS, by circumlocution with gangræna tenet aliquid, or *per aliquid membrum permeat (after Varr. ap. Non.): gangræna or morbo eo, *quam Græci γάγγραινα appellant" (Cels., 5, 26, 31) afflicti ulcerari.

GANGRENOUS, ulcerosus: *ulcerosus vitio eo, quam Græci γάγγραινα appellant (after Cels., 5, 26, 31).

GANTLET. *To run the gantlet, *per (militum) ordines currentem virgine cedi: *per milium ordines agi virgine cedi: *Not fustuarium, which implies beating to death; cf. Ulp. or Lio., 5, 6, § 14; and Vell., 3, 73, extr.).*

GANTLET, *ferreum digitabulum, GAUNTLET, *or from context, digitale or digitabulum, or manica only (SYN. in GLOVE).* *To throw down his gantlet, either provocare aliquem ad pugnam or certamen (general term for to challenge), or *digitabulum (or manicam) humi proferre.*

GAOL. Vid. PRISON.

GAOLER. Vid. JAILER.

GAP, lacina (a hollow; also, figuratively, loss, damage, want, e. g., in property): hiatus (a larger opening, that may be com-

pared to a yawning mouth): locus vacuus (an empty place). *A gap left by any body in a science, in treating of a matter, pars ab aliquo relicta: to fill up a gap, lacunam explere (both as to space and number; e. g., in any body's property, rei familiaris).*

GAPE, hiare (general term for standing wide open; of what usually is or might be closed; hence of fissures in the earth, of the mouth, &c., and of gaping with astonishment; cf. Hor., Sat., 1, 2, 88; from desire of food or any possession, corvus hians. Phædr.; emtor hians, Hor.; avaritia hians atque imminens, Cic.): oscitare: oscitari (to open the mouth, or any thing that resembles a mouth; hence to yawn; and of flowers, to expand themselves; impropr.: to sit and gape; to be listless and inactive): omnia stupere (to gape at every thing in wonderment, Petron., 29, 1): inhiare aliquid rei or aliquid; inhiantem mirari aliquid (after Virg., Æn., 7, 814, to gape at): hianti ore captare aliquid (to gape for food, &c.; e. g., aquam, Curt., 4, 16).

GAPER. By circumlocution who qui oscitat or oscitatur; qui hiat, &c.: *spectator stupore quodam defixus (person who gapes in wonderment), or *pectator hians. GAPING, oscitatio: os, do (the habit of gaping or yawning, eo vitio, quod oscedo appellatur, Gell.).

GARB, Vid. GARMENT.

GARBAGE, intestina: viscera (entrails): purgamenta (vile parts, &c., that are washed or swept away; properly and improperly): sordes: sordes et tex (improperly of what is foul and worthless).

GARBLE, *verba scriptoris non omnia proferendo, sententiam or voluntatem ejus corrumpere ac depravare: or *verba scriptoris mala fraude ita seligere, ut voluntas ejus celetur: *ex illis, quæ dixit (or scripsit) aliquis, alia omitendo, alia transponendo efficere, ut, verbis prolatis, res celetur: *verbis, quæ scripta sunt, ipsa ita uti, ut ordo eorum visque non servetur.

GARDEN, *s.*, hortus: horti (hortus mostly of a vegetable or fruit garden; horti, of a pleasure garden or ornamental garden, portioned off into beds, &c.: vid. Cic., Lael., 2, 7; 7, 25): a small garden, hortulus. *Belonging to a garden, hortensis: to lay out a garden, hortum edificare: a garden already formed or laid out, hortus institutus: one who works in a garden, hortulanus (late): the keeper or overlooker of a garden, horti (hortorum) custos: custos horto fructus servandi gratia impositus (one who guards the fruits). Gardense, sedile (e. g., e. marmore; cf. Plin. Ep., 5, 6, 40): stubadium (of a semi-circular shape, ib., § 36): the cultivation of a garden [vid. HORTICULTURE]: a bed in a garden, areola; hortus (so far as it is hedged in): a walk in a garden, *ambulatio horti (hortorum); xystus (a walk planted on both sides with shrubs): garden tools, *instrumenta hortensia: a garden-knife, falx (in the shape of a sickle, for trimming trees, with putatoria or arborea; vid. Pallad., 1, 43, 2); scalprum (with a straight edge; hence, Col., 4, 25, 1, the straight part of the edge of the falx is also called scalprum).*

GARDEN, *v.*, hortum colere (Ov.) *To be fond of gardening, *hortorum cultu delectari.*

GARDEN DOOR, *fores horti.

GARDEN PLANTS, hortensia, ium (Plin.).

GARDEN-ROLLER, cylindrus (εὐρύδρος).

GARDEN-STUFF, hortensia, ium (plural adjective), or *herbæ hortenses (general term): olus, eris (pot-herbs); (diminutive) oluscula, orum.

GARDEN WALL, maceria horti (Lio., 23, 9).

GARDENER, hortulanus (late, Macrobius): olitor (market-gardener): arborator (with reference to the trees): topiarius (who cuts trees into artificial shapes).

GARGINING, hortorum cultus: hortorum cultura or cura: *herbentis (as a culture; e. g., in a title, "A treatise on gardening." *de re horti, or *de horti colendis). *To write a treatise on*

*gardening, *de horti colendis scribere or exponere.*

GARGARISM. Vid. GARGLE.

GARGARIZE. Vid. TO GARGLE.

GARGLE, *s.*, gargarisma, atis: gargarismatum (both very late, Theop.; and from the Greek γαργαρίσμα, -ισμός).

GARGLE, *v.*, gargarizare, with any thing, aliquid, or aliquid re, or ex aliquid re (e. g., with figs, ex ficis): colluere (to wash, rinse; e. g., gargar aliquid re, Pers., os).

GARGLING, gargarizatio (the act of gargling): gargarizatus (as the state while one is gargling himself).

GARLAND, corōna (general term for crown, chaplet, or wreath; a garland of flowers, corona flores): corolla: scortum (the scortum for decorating doors, windows, &c.; the corolla [mostly poetical] for decorating the person on festive occasions; e. g., at sacrifices, &c.): *strophium (εὐρύδρος) was some band for the head (Virg., Cyp., 32; Prud., Cath., 3, 26; worn especially by priests, Fest., s. v.). *An altar decorated with garlands, ara floribus redimita. A funeral garland, corona funebris or sepulcralis: a nuptial garland, corona nuptialis (the bride's was corolla de floribus, verbenis, herbisque a se lectis, Fest.): who has or wears a garland, coronatus: to make a garland, coronam necere: to put on a garland, coronam capiti imponere: to put a garland on any body aliquid coronare; alicujus capiti coronam imponere.*

GARLIC, allium: *allium sativum (Linn.).

GARMENT, vestis (both clothes generally = vestitus, and a single article of dress): vestimentum (a single article of dress, as a proper and necessary covering of the body): amictus: amiculum (of up per clothing for warmth or ornament; amictus, collectively; amiculum, of a single article): cultus (whatever belongs to dress; girdle, hat, ornaments, arms, &c.): *habitus is whatever belongs to the exterior in general; cleanliness, mode of dressing the hair, carriage of the body, &c. *To change one's garments, vestimenta mutare (εὐρύδρος) vestem mutare means to go into mourning.*

GARNER. Vid. GRANARY.

GARNER. Vid. TO STORE.

GARNET, carbunculus (a more general term, including the ruby, carbuncle, &c.) The precious or Oriental garnet, carbunculus Carchedonius.

GARNISH, *v.* Vid. ADORN.

GARNISH, *s.* Vid. ORNAMENT.

GARNISHMENT, } Vid. ORNAMENT.

GARNITURE, }

GARRER, cenaculum superius. *To live in a garra, sub tegulis habitare (Suet., Gramm., 9); in superiore habitare cenaculo (to live in the upper story, which, with the ancients, was under the roof, Plant., Amph., 3, 1, 3); tribus scalis habitare (i. e., to live up three flights of stairs, which, with the ancients, was next to the roof, Mart., 1, 118, 7, speaking of himself as a poor poet).*

GARRISON, *s.*, presidium (also = milites presidarii; i. e., the soldiers forming the garrison): presidium stativum (the soldiers, considered as having their permanent quarters there): stativa, orum, plural adjective (sc. castra, the place where the troops are garrisoned). *To be in garrison any where, presidio esse alicui loco (to be placed in a town for its defence); stativa habere aliquid loco (to be stationed there): to be in garrison at Nicomedia, in statione Nicomedensi esse: to remain any where in garrison, aliquid loco relinquere: to place a garrison in a town, in oppido presidium ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; locum presidio firmare, munire; urbi presidium imponere: to have a garrison, presidio teneri; presidio firmatum, munitionem esse: to have a strong garrison, firmum presidium habere; valido presidio firmatum esse: to strengthen a garrison, presidium majoribus copiis firmare: to withdraw a garrison, presidium ex urbe deducere, abducere (general terms): locum presidio nudare (with the accessory notion of leaving it defenceless): to leave behind one*

a sufficient garrison; locum tutam relinquere: a regiment in garrison, praesidium stativum.

GARRISON, *v.* To garrison a town [vid. "to place a GARRISON in a town"]. To be garrisoned any where; vid. "to be in GARRISON any where."

GARRULITY, garrulitas: loquacitas. SYN. in GARRULOUS.

GARRULOUS, garrulus: loquax (garrulus [= Adox], with reference to the quality; loquax [= doxologus], with reference to the quantity of what is uttered. The garrulous loves to hear himself talk, and tries to amuse by silly, weak conversation; the loquax tries to intrude by prosy, dull conversation, arising from the speaker's want of power to express himself concisely; loquacitas is especially a weakness of old age; Cicero does not use garrulus); verbosus (wordy; of things; e. g., letters, &c.); garrulus and loquax being confined to persons, except in poetry, where garrulus is used of chattering brooks, &c., and loquax of eyes, hands, streams, &c.).

GARTER, periscella (ἰδία, ὑποκρίδι), or, pure Latin, genuale (1 Ov. Met., 10, 593, both general terms for kneeband). Braided garters, periscelides tortae (Petron.). To put on a garter, *periscellidē crura vestire. The order of the garter, *classis turnalis periscellidē, quae dicitur, ascriptus.

GAS, spiritus naturales (Virg., 9, 2, Rode), or, for distinctness, *gas, quod dicitur. Gas lights, lumina, quae dant spiritus naturales per tubos circumfusi (after Sen. Ep., 90, 25). Gas-pipe, tubus, per quem circumfunduntur spiritus naturales (after Sen., ib.).

GASH, *v.*, secare, &c. Vid. TO CUT. GASH, *s.*, vulnus (general term, wound): cicatrix (scar, mark of a gash): hiulcum vulnus (1 Sid. Ep., 6, 7): hiatus (a gaping open): stigma, atis (by a razor, Mart.).

GASP, *v.*, anhelare: anhelitum movēre (Cic.) or ducere (Plant.): anhelantem spiritum ex imis pulmonibus ducere (Auct. ad Her., 4, 33): aere ducere spiritum: spiritus difficilissimē redditur (to breathe with difficulty).

GASP, *s.* [VID. GASPING.] Any body's last gasp, extremus spiritus: extremus expirantis huius (Quint., 6, 3, 31). To the last gasp, usque ad extremum spiritum; with his last gasp, extremo spiritu. To be at the last gasp, efflare or edere animam (Cic., poet. Tusc., 2, 9, 22): agere animam; edere extremum vitae spiritum, or vitam (both Ciceroan). Vid. "give up the Ghost."

GASPING, anhelatio: anhelitus: spirandi or spiritus difficultas: meatus animae gravior: spiritus gravis: gravitas spiritus: angustie spiritus: spiritus angustior (difficulty of breathing).

GATE, porta (gate of a city, camp, &c., whether with reference to the opening or to the wooden frame or leaves): fores portae (the wooden gates; i. e., leaves): janua: fores (the large door of a house [janua = fores in liminibus pro fanarum aedium, Cic., N. D., 2, 27]): janua, as entrance; fores, as the wooden leaves that close it: valvae (are the wooden leaves [fores] of stately buildings, temples, &c.). To open the gate, portam patefacere: fores portae aperire: portae fores recudere. To shut the gate, fores portae objicere (to put it to); portam claudere (to fasten it to); to break down a gate, portam refringere; claustra portae effringere: to cut through, hinc down, &c., a gate, portas excidere (to not excindere): to block up a gate, portas obstruere (e. g., with turf, caespitibus): to enter by the gate, portam introire: to go out by a gate, exire per portam: to go out of a gate, pedem efferre portā: to stream out of the gate, portā effundi or se effundere: before the gate, nil portam (at it); extra portam (on the outside of it).

GATEWAY, janua (= transitio pervia, Cic., archæd gateway, archæ). Vid. GATE.

GATTLER, *s.* (in a ark), *ruga con-suta, or ruga only; plicatura (fold).

GATTLER, *v.*, TRANS. || Collect, vid. || To gather in harvests, &c., carpe-

re: decerpere (to pluck): destingere aliquid aliquid (to strip off, tear off; e. g., leaves and berries): detrahere aliquid aliquid (to take off; e. g., fruits): percipere (to gather or collect for use; e. g., the fruits of the earth, fruges, olives, fructum ex olea, Plin.): sublegere (to gather up; e. g., buccam, quoniam in terram decidit, Col.): demetere (properly, of corn, frumentum, segetes; practically, of flowers, pollice florem, Virg.). To gather the grapes, uvas legere; detrahere uvas ex arboribus: vindemiam colligere (of the general gathering; the vintage): vindemiarum (post-Augustan); also, vindemiarum uvas, Plin.; olives, legere oleas (Cat.), olivas (Hor.), oleam stringere (to tear it off, which an old law forbade): to gather apples (garden fruits), demere or detrahere poma arboribus; legere poma ex arboribus. || To draw an inference, ex aliquo re colligere, concludere: hence it may be gathered, ex quo effici cogique potest (any thing may be established by argument). || To put on (a dress), consuere in rugas (ruga, Plin., 35, 8, 34, &c.).

GATHER, INTRANS. || Assemble [vid. ASSEMBLE, INTRANS.]. || Fester, vid.

GATHER UP, colligere (general term, also, of taking up for the purpose of shortening, colligere togam, Mart.): sublegere (e. g., fallen fruits, &c., Col.; any thing lying on the ground, Hor.). To gather up the stones from a field, elapidare agrum: to gather (up) the hair into a knot, capillos (in nodum) colligere. Vid. COLLECT.

GATHERER, by circumlocution. || Tax-gatherer, vid.

GATHERING, || Act of collecting, collectio (general term, also, of collection of peccant humors, &c., Plin., Sen., Scrib. Larg.): perceptio (of fruits, frugum fructumque): exactio (of taxes, pecuniarum, &c.). || Assemblage, vid. || Abscess; vid. ABSCESS.

GAUDERY or GAUDINERY, *cultus speciosior, quam pretiosior: cultus nitor, qui non est ultra prehensionem (after Quint., 8, 5, 34): *cultus, qui non tam corpus exornat, quam detegit mentem: *cultus ultra quam concessum est magnificus (both after Quint., 8, Prof., 30). Vid. FINERY.

GAUDILY, *cultu speciosiore quam pretiosiore: *cultu ultra quam concessum est magnifico. Vid. GAUDERY.

GAUDY, *speciosior quam pretiosior (of dress): *ultra quam concessum est magnifico.

GAUGE, *v.* || To ascertain the contents of a vessel, &c., metiri: emetiri: perimetri (general terms for to measure): ad certam mensuram examinare (after ad certum pondus examinare, Cæs., B. G., 5, 12, 4), or *ad publice probate mensuræ normam redigere (to compare it with the standard measure, and bring it to agreement with it). To gauge a vessel, *explorare aliquid, quot sit amphorarum, congiurum, &c.

GAUGER, *mensurarum ponderumque examinatio (cf. examinatio æquis ponderum panis, Cassiod., Var., 6, 18, fin.): with the ancients, widdis (cf. Jun., 10, 101).

GAUGING, *mensurarum examinatio. GAUGING-ROD, *virgula menauralis (after mensuralis linea, Sicul., Fl., p. 19, ed. Goss.).

GAUNT, macer: prægrandi nacie torridus (Cic., Agrar., 2, 34, extr.) strigosus (lean, sinewy; with no spare flesh): *procerus et macer (tall and lean).

GAUNTLET, Vid. GANTLET.

GAUZE, textum tenuissimum.

GAWKY, Vid. AWKWARD.

GAY, || Cheerful, vid. || Bright, &c. (of colors, dress, &c.), clarus (bright; e. g., color): lucidus: splendidus (e. g., lucida vestis, Plin.; splendida vestis, Petron.): nitidus (bright): letus (cheerful): nitida, læta; opposit. to horrida, inculta, Cic., Or., 11): varius (having several colors; hence, by inference, "gay," of dress, &c.).

GAYETY, } Vid. GAITY. GAILY.

GAYLY, } GAILY. To gaze at or upon any thing, spectare: aspectare: contemplari, intue-

ri, contueri aliquem or aliquid [SYN. in CONTEMPLATE]. To gaze steadily, &c., at any thing, obtutum figere in aliquo re (Cic., N. D., 2, 24, but in poetry); defixis oculis intueri aliquo; defigere oculos in aliquo re (e. g., in vultu regis, Curt.; in te, Or.). In Cicero it is only figurative, in possessiones aliequas: oculos non movēre or non defigere a re: oculi habitant in re; admirari (to gaze at with admiration) [vid. CONTEMPLATE]: quam maxime intentis oculis contemplari is used by Cicero with a quod aiant; and improperly, totam causam contemplari, Plac., 11.

GAZE, *s.*, obtutus, itas: obtutus oculorum (e. g., aliequas obtutus oculorum in cogitando, Cic., De Or., 2, 3, 5; obtutum figere aliquo, N. D., 2, 24, is in poetry): conspectus (sight; mostly with reference to the presence of an object within any body's sphere of vision; to present itself to any body's gaze, dare se in conspectum aliequi; to withdraw from any body's gaze, fugere e conspectu aliequi): aspectus (sight; e. g., to direct their gaze to any object they please, aspectum quo volent... convertere). An eager and fixed gaze, acer et defixus aspectus (Auct. ad Her., 3, 15, 27). || Intuitus is post-classical, and only in the sense of "respect." In abies hilarior intuitu, others read in totum, Plin., 16, 10, 9. To fix one's gaze on any object, oculos convertere ad aliquid [vid. TO GAZE AT]. || Gazing-stock, vid.

GAZEBO, solarium (any part of a house that is exposed to the sun; as balcony, terrace, &c.): specula (as commanding a view, like a watch-tower).

GAZEHOUD, vertagus (Mart.).

GAZELLE, *antelope Dorcas (Linn.).

GAZETTE, *diurna, quæ res novas per orbem terrarum gestas narrant. Vid. NEWSPAPER.

GAZETTEER, *diurnorum scriptor.

GAZING-STOCK, spectaculum. To be the gazing-stock of any body, spectaculo esse alieui (Cic., Att., 10, 2, fin.).

GEAR, Vid. DRESS, HARNESS, TACKLE.

GELATINE, *gelatina, quæ dicitur (as technical term).

GELATINOUS, *juri gelato similis, or by adjectives in VISCOSUS.

GELD, Vid. TO CASTRATE.

GELDING, cantherius: equus castratus.

GELID, gelidus. Vid. COLD.

GELIDITY, Vid. COLDNESS.

GELLY, Vid. JELLY.

GEM, *s.* || Jewel (vid.), gemma. || In botany, gemma (Cic., Col., &c.). To put forth its gems, gemmare: gemmascere.

GEM, *v.*, geminare (to set with jewels; in this sense only in passive participle; mostly intransitive, gemmans sequeptum, &c.; and improperly, "gemmed with dew," gemmans rore recenti, Lucr.): geminis distinguere (e. g., a golden cup, Cic.): distinguere (to relieve a surface with ornaments placed at intervals).

GEMINATION, Vid. DOUBLING, REPRODUCTION.

GENINOUS, Vid. DOUBLE.

GENDER, *s.*, genus.

GENDER, *v.* Vid. ENGENDER, BEGET.

GENEALOGICAL, propaginum ordine descriptus et dispositus. Genealogical tables, tabulae, in quibus familiae nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur, or propages virorum nobilium ordine descripte (both after Nep., Att., 18, 2, sq.). Genealogical trees, arborum cognationum (Plin.); also, stemmata, um (Suet., Juv., Mart., &c.).

GENEALOGICALLY, propaginum ordine: ordine.

GENEALOGIST, genealogus (general term, Cic., N. D., 3, 17, 44): *qui in nobilium familiarum propagibus cognoscendis elaborat; qui nobilium familiarum originem sic persequitur, ut ex eo clariorum virorum propages possimus cognoscere (one who has made a study of genealogy; after Nep., Att., 18, 2); qui familiam nobilem a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrat or enarra (one who is writing or has written a genealogy; after Nep., l. c.).

GENEALOGY, || Of a particular family, genealogia (Messal. Corv. d)

prop. August. 23) : or propagines (the branches or offshoots of a family; *vid. Nep., Att., 18, 2*) : liber in quo familiae nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur (a writing on genealogy; *after Nep., l. c.*) (*the stemma [the tree] et prosapia [the kindred] do not belong here*). To trace up the genealogy of families, familiarum originem sic subtexere, ut ex eo clariorum virorum propagines possimus cognoscere : to declare the genealogy of the Julian family, Juliam familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine enarrare. || The science of genealogy, genealogia, or by circumlocution, doctrina, que in familiarum origine subtexenda sic elaboratur, ut ex ea nobilium virorum propagines possimus cognoscere (*after Nep., l. c.*).

GENERAL, *adj.*, generalis (relating to the whole): communis (common; of or belonging to all); vulgaris: tritus (in common use; usual every where). *JN.* vulgaris communis: sometimes omnis (e. g., a general law followed, omnium consecutus est rursus; there is a general agreement, omnes uno ore consentiunt). || *In general*; *vid. GENERALLY*.

GENERAL, *s.*, dux: dux belli or exercitus: prætor (= prætor, a general of people who are not Romans, especially of their land forces, ἐπαρτυρός; especially in *Nep.*; *vid. Commentators on Milt., 4*; but imperator is also used of foreign generals): imperator (a general or commander-in-chief, especially a general worthy of the name, a great general; *vid. Cic., Or., 1, 48, 210*). A general of cavalry, præfectus equitum (general term); magister equitum (in the Roman army): to be a general of cavalry, equitatu præesse: a general of infantry, copiarum pedestrium dux: to be a general of infantry, copias pedestribus, or simply copias, præesse: an army that is commanded by an able general, exercitus, cui propositus est sapiens et callidus imperator: a good general, bonus ac fortis, or (e.gregie) fortis et bonus: the duties or labors of a general, labor imperatoris (*Cic.*): in the sight or presence of the general, in conspectu imperatoris: to be chosen general, ducem deligere ad bellum gerendum.

GENERALISSIMO, imperator: dux summus (general terms). To make any body generalissimo, aliquem exercitui præficere; aliquem toti bello imperio præficere; summam belli alicui deferre: summam imperii bellicæ administrare: alicui permittere; aliquem bello præponere: to go any where as generalissimo, cum imperio aliquo proficisci.

GENERALITY, commune: communitas (of the generality or universality of a notion; *cf. Cic., Top., 6, 29*; opposed to specific distinction or definition). The generality (= most of), plural: pars major (the greater part of a whole): plerique (very many, without respect to a whole).

GENERALLY. || Mostly; plerumque (mostly): fere (as a general rule; generally): vulgo (commonly). (Do) not generally, non fere or ferme (both *Cic.*), in which observe that the non precedes the fere or ferme. || *In general*; taken generally, universe: summation: generatim: generaliter (*Cic., De Invent., 1, 26, 39*). *JN.* generatim atque universe (opposed to singillatim or per species). But these adverbs are only used when they relate to an action; if they relate to a subject or object that is to be taken in its whole extent, we must use the adjectives summus or universus; e. g., to treat a subject generally, de re universe agere: to write about the state generally, de summâ republicâ scribere: omnino ("at large," when a whole number is opposed to individuals; e. g., quid in Galliâ negotii est Cæsar, aut omnino populo Romano): prorsus ("to speak generally" = ut paucis complectar, after several particulars have been mentioned; *vid. Sall., Cat., 15, end*): ad summam: in summâ (the former when, after stating several particular reasons, one ends with the principal one of all; the latter, when no particular reasons are stated, but only the principal one of all). "Generally," or "in general," are also sometimes used when a general assertion is fol-

lowed by the mention of a particular case to which the assertion applies with the greatest force; hence it is expressed by quum, the particular case being introduced by tum: I am an admirer of my countrymen's good qualities generally, and especially of the energy with which they study, quum nostrorum hominum virtutes soleo admirari, tum maxime in studiis.

GENERALSHIP, indoles imperatoris virtutis (talents for a great general, *Justin., 2, 8, 15*): imperatoria virtus: virtus imperatoris (also in plural, imperatorie virtutes, all the excellences which form a good general).

GENERATION, hominum genus: ætas hominum: ætas (general term): seculum (the age of a generation of men, by many fixed at 30 ... 33 years; by the Etrurian and Roman custom at 100 years) (*Ævum, a natural term of life, is rather poetical. The present generation, hujus ætatis homines; qui nunc vivunt: sometimes hi only (e. g., horum luxuria; opposed to antiquorum indigentia, Varr., R. R., 1, 13, 6)*: to the present generation, usque ad hanc ætatem: to be living in the third generation, tertiam ætatem vivere: two good orators have scarcely existed in each generation, vix singulis ætibus bini oratores laudabiles consistere.

GENERIC, generalis (*Cic.*; belonging to the whole genus; opposed to specialis, or quod ad singulas partes alicujus rei pertinet, specific).

GENEROUSITY. || *In sentiments, spirit, &c.*, animus ingenuus: mens liberalis: ingenium liberale: generosus spiritus: ingenuitas: liberalitas. || *Liberality in giving, liberalitas (gives as much as a liberal-minded man thinks suitable to his own rank or the receiver's merits, without nice mercantile calculation)*: benignitas (gives largely from kindness of temper, that does not wish to enjoy any thing to the exclusion of others): munificencia (gives rather too much than too little, from the pleasure of making people happy and causing an agreeable surprise, *Did.*): beneficencia (habit of doing good, especially by giving generously): largitas (with reference to the large amount given; hence, also, of a particular gift, largitas tui muneris, *Cic.*). *JN.* liberalitas ac benignitas. Two great generosity, nimia largitas: effusio (toward any body, in aliquem; also in plural, *Cic., Off., 2, 16, 50*). Splendid generosity, magnificentia liberalitatis (*Cic.*). Generosity toward any body, liberalitas in aliquem: largitio is the spurious generosity of the largitor, who gives from the selfish motive of purchasing honors, &c.

GENEROUS. || Bountiful, &c., largus: liberalis (the former of interested, the latter of disinterested high-principled liberality [opposed to prodigius]; *cf. Cic., Off., 2, 16, 55*): beneficus: benignus (benignus, properly with reference to kind feeling, but often = bountiful; *cf. Cic., Deiot., 9, 26*): munificus (often making presents without expecting any return). *JN.* beneficus liberalisque: liberalis et beneficus: liberalis munificusque: munificus et liberalis: largus, beneficus, liberalis: pecuniam liberalis (*Sall., Cat., 7*): generous: liberalis (of persons, and their mode of thinking): generosi spiritus (of noble sentiments, &c.): ingenuus (only of sentiments). *CF. SYN. IN GENEROSITY*.

GENEROUSLY, generose (in a noble, spirited manner): animo magno (with a high soul, courage, &c.): large: liberaliter. *JN.* large liberaliterque: benigne: munifice. *JN.* munifice et large (liberally: munificently). *SYN. IN GENEROSITY*.

GENET, asturco (Asturian horse, of beautiful action). GENIAL, genialis (properly relating to birth or marriage; then, improperly, of persons or things that exhibit or resemble the hospitality and festivity of marriage feasts, festum, dies, &c., but mostly in poets): lætus: voluptatus or jucunditatis plenus (joyful): suavis (sweet, delicate).

GENIALLY, genialiter (e. g., agere festum, *Or., Met., 11, 95*): læte: jucunde: cum voluptate: hilariter: animum læto or hilariter.

GENICULATED geniculatus (e. g., culmus, *Cic.*).

GENITALS, membra genitalia, or genitalia only.

GENITIVE, genitivus casus, or genitivus only (*Quint.*).

GENIUS (demon), genius (a tutelary spirit; *never figuratively for the spirit*; e. g., of a language, of a time, where we ought to say proprietas sermonis, ingenium sæculi, &c.): dæmonium: divinum illud (*deity, spirit, general term*).

GENIUS, (talents), ingenium (both of the mental talents and of the person who possesses them): maxima indoles et admirabilis (*Quint.*; of the mental powers): vir magni or elati ingenii: vir ingenio præstans: magno ingenio præditus (of the person): an extraordinary and almost superhuman genius, vir singulari et pene divino ingenio: to be no great genius, non maxime esse ingenii. A genius for any thing, admirabilis ad aliquid (e. g., ad dicendum) natura. His youthful productions bear marks of great genius, puellia alicujus opera et maximam indolem ostendunt et admirabilem (*Quint., 10, 1, 90*).

GENS D'ARMES, stipatores corporis (as body-guard): equites rei publicæ custodes (as police).

GENTEEL, liberalis: ingenuus (suiting the condition of one who is free-born; mostly with reference to the mind and sentiments): honestus (enjoying honor, respect; e. g., of persons, families): *ingeniosus* is too strong, implying noble birth and breeding; sometimes urbanus: comis: elegans.

GENTEELLY, ingenue: liberaliter (e. g., to be educated, to live, &c.): honeste (e. g., vestiri, with reference to propriety, elegance, suitableness to our rank, &c., *Farr., L. L., 8, 16, 111, § 31*). Sometimes urbane, belle, &c.

GENTEELNESS. *Vid. GENTILITY*.

GENTILE, gentilis (*Eocl.*). *Vid. HEATHEN*.

GENITISM. *Vid. HEATHENISM*.

GENTILITY, ingenuitas (the state of a free-born, mostly well-born man; *cf. Liv., 8, 23, 4*): venustus: elegantia morum: dulcedo morum et suavitas (refined manners, &c.): urbanitas (politeness): *gentilitas = clanship, &c.*

GENTLE. || Of good birth, ingenuus: liberalis: honesto loco natus: generosus (is stronger, of high, noble birth). || Mild, meek, mild (mild; opposed to acerbis, durus; e. g., in aliquem, toward any body; of character, affections, &c.; also, poetical, of breezes): lenis (gentle; opposed to vehemens, asper, of persons, character, words; also of winds, Cic., and sleep, Hor.; toward any body, in aliquem). *JN.* lenis et facilis (of a person's character): mollis (soft; of breezes, words, &c.): placidus (calm; opposed to turbidus, of persons, of sleep, &c.). *JN.* placidus mollisque (of a person; e. g., reddere aliquem; placidus quietusque: placatus (toward any body, in aliquem, especially after differences have existed between them; opposed to infestus). *JN.* quietus et placatus, mitis et placatus: lenis (light; of touch, tactus, Or.); mansuetus (properly, tame, of animals; then, gentle, &c., of persons). The gentle Muses, Musæ mansuete: a gentle sleep lenis or placidus somnus. To make any body as gentle as a lamb, aliquem tam placidum, quam ovem, reddere (*Cic., Cæcin., 10*): a gentle proof, castigatio clemens: to administer a gentle reproof to any body, molli brachio objurgare aliquem (so as to spare him a more severe one, *Cic., Att., 2, 1*). || Gentle (of ascent, &c.). leniter editus: molliter assurgens: leniter or placide acclivis. *Vid. GRADUAL*.

GENTLEMAN. || With reference to birth, ingenuus: honesto loco natus (of good birth). To be brought up as a gentleman, ingenuè educari. A simple gentleman, nihil ultra quam ingenuus (*Liv., 8, 10*). A gentleman by birth, honestis parentibus or honesto loco natus. || With reference to breeding and sentiment, homo ingenuus et liberaliter educatus: educatus ingenuè: vir humanitate politus. *The word being used*

vaguely, according to the speaker's view of the gentlemanly character, must be translated with reference to the particular quality implied; vir liberalis: bonus, fortis, magnus animo praeclatus (all Cic., Rep., 1, 5, of persons), probus, &c. (Any body is) no gentleman, homo polioris humanitatis experta. A gentleman ought to, &c., est hominis ingenui, liberaliter educati, with infinitive, &c. (Cic.). The education of a gentleman, liberales disciplinae (Quint., 12, 7, 8). A young gentleman, puer (adolescent, &c.) ingenuus, or honesto loco natus: to play the fine gentleman, valde jam lautum esse: you are a fine gentleman, forsooth, not to condescend to write to me, valde jam lautus es, qui gravē litteras ad me dare (Cic., Fam., 7, 14, 1).

GENTLEMANLIKE, } ingenuus: lib-
GENTLEMANLY, } eralis (becom-
ing a free-born or a man, as opposed to a slave);
honestus et liberalis (opposed to turpis et
illiberalis): hominis ingenui et liberaliter
educati (becoming one who is both by birth
and breeding a gentleman): dignus honore
nobili (Cic.); becoming one of noble
birth: modestus ac verecundus (modest
and respectful): elegans (showing taste,
&c.; opposed to illiberalis, inclegans): ur-
banus (polite). *Gentlemanlike pursuits,*
ingenus studi atque artes: gentlemanlike
professions, quaestus liberales (opposed to
quaestus sordidi, Cic., Off., 1, 41). In a
gentlemanlike manner, ingenue.

GENTLENESS, lenitas (opposed to asperitas). *Gentleness of temper, lenitas ani-
mi; from context, lenitas only: gentle-
ness of character, ingenium lenē or mitis;
of manners, mores placidi: mansuetudo*
morum.

GENTLEWOMAN, ingenua (opposed to libertina).

GENTLY, lente: tranquille: quiesce:
sedate: sedato animo: placide (e. g., ire,
progrēdi, form apirere): sedato placide-
que: placide et sedate (e. g., loqui, terre
dolorem): patienter: aequo animo: mode-
dice (with due equanimity): leniter: pla-
cide leniterque (gently, slowly, slowly and
gently; e. g., procedere): paulatim: pe-
detentim (gradually). *Gently! modera-
tius, oro (curre, reitā age! &c.; vid. Or.,
Met., 1, 510). To open the door gently,*
suspensā manu placide flectere cardinem
(Quint., Decl., 1, 13; vid., also, placide
abore). SYN. in GENTLE.

GENTRY. *The gentry, omnes ingenui*
(all the free-born and respectable): honesti
loco orti or nati. All the gentry, from the
highest to the lowest, omnis ingeniorum
multitudo etiam tenuissimorum (Cic.,
Cat., 4, 7, 16).

GENUFLIEXION, *genuum flexura, or
by circumlocution, genua curvata (cf. *Amian-
tan*, 17, 10, 3).

GENUINE, verus (true; also of writings,
tot enim sunt veri Bruti libri, Cic.,
Or., 2, 55, 224): probus (e. g., argementum
probum, Liv.): germanus: verus et ger-
manus (e. g., verum et germanum
Metellum, Cic.); haec germana est ironia,
Cic.): bonus (good; boni nummi,
Cic.): sincerus (unadulterated; of wine,
&c.): merus (unmixed; of fluids): putus
(of metals; pure; purus et putus is mostly
ante-classical, Plaut., &c.): *GENUINI-*
us is "home-born" = domesticus, in Cic.,
Rep., 2, 15; but was applied to writings by
Gellius: a genuine edition, "sincera editio:
genuine virtus, vera virtus: a genuine
Stoic, verus et sincerus Stoicus. For
"think not to be genuine," &c., vid. "doubt
its GENUINENESS."

GENUINELY, sincere: probe. **SYN. in**
GENUINE.

GENUINENESS, incorrupta integritas
(unadulterated nature): auctoritas: fides
(credibility). *Also by circumlocution, as,*
many doubt the genuineness of this book,
multi dubitant, hunc librum ab eo, ad
quem refertur, conscriptum esse: the
*genuineness of a law is disputed, *sunt*
qui censent, legem esse adulteratam. A
play, the genuineness of which is doubted
by some, comœdia, quam Plauti esse qui-
dam non putant (of course, with genitive
of the author to whom it is commonly at-
tributed).

GENUS, genus (opposed to species).
The highest genus (including other "genera"
as species of itself), summum genus:
generum caput.

GEOGNOSY, *geognosia.

GEOGRAPHER, geographus (analogous
to chorographus, Vitr., 10, 2, 5,
Schneid.).

GEOGRAPHICAL, geographicus (γεω-
γραφικός, late).

GEOGRAPHY, geographia (γεωγραφία);
or, pure Latin, terrarum or regionum
descriptio.

GEOMETER, geometres (γεωμέτρης).

GEOMETRICAL, geometricus (γεωμετρικός).

GEOMETRICALLY, geometricae (Vitr.,
for which Cicero uses γεωμετρικός, Att.,
12, 5).

GEOMETRICIAN. Vid. **GEOMETRER**.

GEOMETRY, geometria: geometrice:
geometrica, orum (general term): ratio
linearis (as a theory, Quint., 1, 10, 30).

To know or understand geometry, geometri-
cā cōnovisse; geometriā or geometrice
eruditum esse: to learn geometry, geo-
metria discere.

GEORGICS, Georgica (plural, Gell.),
or georgica carmina. In the first *Georgic*,
in primo *Georgicō* (Greek genitive plural,
Gell., 13, 20, 4).

GERANUM, geranium (γεράνιον, Plin.);
*geranium (Linn.).

GERALCON, *hierofalco (Cuv.).

GERM, *Prope, germen: asparagus
(the asparagus-like germ of several plants;
cf. Plin., 33, 1, 17; 21, 15, 54): cyma
(young, tender germ, especially of the cab-
bage tribe). To destroy the germ of a
plant, fetum reprimere (cf. Cic., Brut., 4,
16, Meyer). *ΓΕΡΜΕΝΑ*, semen (the seed;
e. g., malorum, discordiarum): igniculus,
especially in plural, igniculi (the first
sparks; e. g., virtutum): initium (general
term for beginning of any things):

ΓΕΡΜΕΝ, in this sense, is without
good ancient authority, except poetically,
Lucr., 4, 1079. To destroy or crush the
first germ of anything, aliquid primo tem-
pore opprimere et extinguere: things
apparently unimportant often contain the
germ of great events, ex rebus primo as-
pectu levibus magnarum saepe rerum motus
oriuntur.

GERMAN, *Cousins german. [Vid.
"First Cousins."] *Related (obsolete), vid.*

GERMANDER, *teucrium (Linn.).
Wall germander, *teucrium chamaedrys
(Linn.). Germander Speedwell, *veronica
chamaedrys (Linn.).

GERMANISM, *Germanæ linguae prop-
rietas.

GERMINATE, germinare: pullulare.
When they first begin to germinate; as
soon as they begin to germinate, statim in
germinatione (Plin.).

GERMINATION, germinatio (Col.,
Plin.): germinatus, ūs (Plin.).

GERUND, gerundium (Dion., Prisc.):
gerundivus modus (Sext., p. 788, P.).

GESTICULATE, gestum facere or agere:
gestu uti: gestum componere (of sci-
entific, artistical gesticulation, especially
of the "action," in a wide sense, of players
and orators): *ΓΕΣΤΙΚΟΥΛΑ*, post-Augus-
tana, Suet. To gesticulate at every word,
gestu verba exprimere.

GESTICULATION, gestus: *ΓΕΣΤΙ-*
gestulatio, Suet. Let all excess of gesticula-
tion be avoided, omnis non viro dignus or-
natus... in gestu (motuque) caveatur (after
Cic., Off., 1, 36, 130). To make a ges-
tication in sign of assent, gratificari ali-
cui gestu (Cic., Balb., 6, 14).

GESTURE, gestus (with reference to po-
sition; holding of the body, or of single
parts of it; distinguished from motus, the
motion of the whole body; hence together,
gestus motusque; motus gestusque: gestus
is especially proper to actors; motus,
to combatants, wrestlers, orators). To make
gestures, gestum agere, facere: gestu uti:
gestum componere (after the rules of art);
all kinds of artistical pantomimic gestures
which any body makes at any thing, ges-
ticulatio: to make such gestures, gesticu-
lari: one who makes such gestures, gesticu-
lator (*ΓΕΣΤ* all three post-Augustan): to

be unskillful in making gestures, gestum
nescire: to make wrong gestures, peccare
in gestu: to make a gesture at every word,
gestu verba exprimere.

GET, v., TRANS. *To obtain (whether*
permanently or for a time), accipere
(general term, to receive): ferre: auferre
(to carry off as the produce of one's exer-
tions, &c., any thing good or bad): nancisci
(by chance, opportunity, or any other
cause, without our own co-operation): ob-
tingit mihi aliquid (any thing falls to my
lot; similar to nancisci): impetrare (to ob-
tain by asking): adipisci (to achieve by ex-
ertion): assequi (to obtain an object for
which any body has striven): consequi (to
obtain an object one has desired, with or
without assistance; a more general term
than assequi): acquirere (to acquire or
win what one has sought with great exer-
tion): obtinere (to obtain and keep posses-
sion of any thing against great opposi-
tion): sortiiri: sorte nancisci: sortem ali-
quid rei nancisci (to get or obtain by lot):
potiri aliquid re (or rare) aliquid (to get
into any body's power): competere fieri
alicuius rei (to obtain possession of, e. g.,
one's wish): incidere in aliquid: corripi,
tenari aliquid re (to fall into, especially in-
to diseases): augeri aliquid re (to be blessed
with any thing, as with riches, children):
glorari, gratiam ab seque: e. g., victum,
quarantam ab populo): parare: comparare
(provide; procure by one's own means; also = to get any thing re ad
[vid. below], parare convivium, quae opus
sunt ad nuptias, bellum, &c.; comparare
convivium, arma, bellum, exercitus, &c.):
colligere (to gather, as it were, goodwill,
favor, &c.): parere sibi aliquid (to begin
as it were; to receive as the fruit of some
exertion or stop; e. g., laudem). To have
got [on this idiom, vid. note at the end of
the article], habere: not to get, non accipere
(general term, it has not been given to
me): defraudari aliquid re (to be cheated
out of a thing); res abire a me (at an auc-
tion; it was knocked down to somebody else):
to get children [vid. BEGET]: to have got
the left shoe on the right foot, calcus sin-
ister pro dextero indutus est (Suet., Aug.,
92): to get the day [vid. "TO GAIN the
victory"]]: get you gone! abi! apage! I
anōve te hinc! get out of my sight! ab-
secede procul e conspectu meo! To get
by heart [vid. HEART]: to get a name
from any circumstance, cognomen trahere
ex re: to get courage, accēdit mihi animus:
to get booty, praeda nancisci: to
get a rich booty, opimā praeda potiri:
to get any body's permission to do any thing,
ab aliquo impetrare, ut liceat mihi aliquid
facere (Cic.): to get money, pecuniam sibi
facere; great wealth and great reputation,
magnas opes magnamque nomen sibi facere;
great influence, magnam auctoritatem
sibi constituere: ill-gotten wealth,
male partum or -a [vid. ill-gotten
GAINS]. To get a cold, fever, headache,
&c.; vid. the substantives. To get any
thing from any body, impetrare, exorare
aliquid ab aliquo (by entreaties); expri-
mere, extorquere alicui aliquid (by force);
expugnare aliquid ab aliquo (by a violent
struggle): elicere (by persuasive means). Not
to be able to get a word from or out of
any body, ex aliquo verbum elicere non
posse: to get one's living by any thing,
victum quaritare aliquid re: to get a scanty
living, vitam tolerare, paupertatem sus-
tentare or famem propulsare aliquid re or
aliquid faciendo: you may always get fresh-
baked bread here, semper hic recentis panis
est copia: what good should I get by
telling you a lie? quid mihi sit boni, si
mentiar (comedy)? easily got, parabilia:
this may be got for asking, or without the
slightest trouble, haec virgula divina, ut
auri, suppetantur (Cic., Off., 1, 44, 138,
proverbially): to get an answer, respon-
sum ferre or auferre; to my letter from
any body, meis litteris respondetur or re-
scribitur ab aliquo: to get a situation, of-
fice, munus alicui mandatur, de-loritur:
munerī praeficior: to get any thing out of
one's head, memoriam alicuius rei ex animo
eijcere (purposely). When he saw he
could get nothing out of him by threaten-
ing "to go to law, posteaquam vidit nihil se

ab aliquo posse litum terrore abraderi (Cic.) : to get a secret, &c. out of any body, ex aliquo percunctando atque interrogando or sciscitando elicere : explicare (to fish out), aliquid alicui ex aliquo. || Gain, vid. || To get any body to do any thing, impetrare (ab aliquo), ut faciat aliquid (e. g. having got them to stay, impetrato [ablative participle] ut manerent, Liv.). [Vid. TO INDUCE.] || To get any thing done, aliquid facendum curare : aliquid alicui curandum tradere (to give it to another person to manage, &c.) ; but, as in English, a person is often said "to do" what he really "gets done" for him by another ; e. g. wishing to get a ring made, quoniam vellet anulum sibi facere (Cic., Verr., 4, 25, 66) : to get any thing carried to the army by ships, aliquid exercitui navibus supportare (Cæs., B. C., 3, 44). || To have got to do, &c. (= to have that task, &c.), by participle in dūs : I have got many letters to write, multas mihi epistolas scribendas habeo. [To have got] (= to have) a book, &c., is objected to by Webster and other writers as a vulgarism ; but it is not only thoroughly idiomatical, but may be easily justified. "To get" being "to acquire" (receive, obtain, &c.) : "to have got" = "to have acquired" (received, obtained), and so "to have" = "to possess" ; and it so happens that the sister word has the same peculiarity in Greek, κτίζω, "I get" [where the radicals κτ correspond to get, the smooth mute κ having passed, according to Grimm's law, into the middle mute γ] ; κτίζω, "I have got" = "I have" or "possess." Webster also objects to "I could not get him to do this" [Addison], and "I could not get the work done," as not elegant. It is to be hoped that the time for sacrificing our old idioms to modern and sickly notions of elegance is pretty nearly gone by. For other combinations, e. g., to get any body's CONSENT, &c., vid. the substantives.

GET, INTRANS. Vid. TO BECOME ; and TO GROW = become.

GET, with adverbs, adjectives, &c. (A) TRANS. || To get any thing or any body AWAY [vid. "TO GET any thing from any body"]. || To get DOWN [vid. "TO REACH down"]. || To get IN : (a) To get in crops, percipere fruges or fructus : condere, or condere et reponere (to store them in the barn). (β) To get in debts, &c., exigere (e. g., pecunias). (γ) To get in a store, &c. ; e. g., any thing for the winter, in hiemem providere aliquid ; a large supply of corn, frumenti vim maximam comparare. || To get any thing OFF : (a) To get shoes, &c., off [vid. "TO PULL off"]. (β) To get a ship off the shoals, &c., navem detrudere (e. g., scopulo, Virg.). (γ) To get any body's goods, &c., off, vendere. || To get any thing ON, inducere (to pull or draw on, e. g., a shoe, calcem sibi inducere) : induere (e. g., a coat, &c., sibi vestem or se veste). A shoe that any body can hardly get on, calcens minor pede or pedem urens (both Hor. Ep., 1, 10, 42) : a coat, &c., that one can hardly get on, vestis nimis stricta or stricta. || To get OUT : (a) To get any thing from any body [vid. above, near the end of TO GET, TRANS.]. (β) To draw out, to disentangle, vid. || To get OVER : (a) PROPR., a wall, &c. [vid. TO CLIMB, TO CROSS]. (β) IMPROPR. [vid. TO SURMOUNT, CONQUER ; and for that "which can not be got over," vid. INSURMOUNTABLE]. (γ) To get over a sickness, ex morbo convalescere : morbum depellere. || To get READY, parare : comparare [vid. these words above] : every thing is got ready, omnia sunt [ad aliquid] apta et parata : to get one's self ready, comparare se (Cic., Mil., 10, 28) ; for any thing, ad aliquid or ad rem faciendam (e. g., ad iter, ad respondendum) : to order breakfast to be got ready at his house, prandium apud se accurari jubere : to get a vessel ready for sea [vid. READY]. || To get TOGETHER [vid. TO COLLECT, AMASS, ASSEMBLE]. || To get UP : (a) To prepare a play, edere fabulam (of the person at whose expense it is exhibited ; seldom dare ; fabulam docere, is of the author

making the actors practice it, &c.) ; who, with reference to this kind of "getting up" = "learning it," discount fabulam ; vid. Krebs) : apparare (e. g., ludos, of preparing all that is necessary to their exhibition) : comparare (e. g., convivium) : splendidly got up, magnifice splendideque ornatus : magnifice et ornate comparatus (both, e. g., convivium). (β) To raise (a building), erigere : excitare, &c. To have nearly got a house up, pene ad fastigium pervenisse : to get up hastily some temporary building, subitum edificium extruere (Tac.). (γ) To pull up or aloft, tollere : attollere : levare : sublevare (to help up). (δ) To make any body rise, excitare aliquem (to call him, &c.) ; efficeret, ut e lecto surgat aliquis (to succeed in making him get out of bed).

(B) INTR. || To get ABOARD (of reports, &c.), exire in turbum or in vulgus : emanare (in vulgus). JN. exire atque in vulgus emanare : efferi (foras or in vulgus) : effluere et ad aures hominum in permanere : to let any thing get abrd' [vid. TO REPORT, TO PUBLISH] : to prevent any thing from getting abroad, aliquid rei famam comprimere or suppressere. || To get AHEAD [vid. TO ADVANCE, TO PROSPER] : to get ahead of [vid. TO OUTSTRIP]. || To get ALONG [vid. TO PROCEED, TO ADVANCE]. || To get AMONG, incidere in aliquos or inter calveras (Lit.) : to fall among persons). || To get AT [vid. TO REACH]. || To get AWAY [vid. TO ESCAPE (from)]. || To get BACK, repetere retro viam (Lit.) [vid. TO RETURN]. || To get BEFORE, praevenire (aliquem or aliquid) ; by taking a shorter road, breviori via, Lit.) : antevenerit (e. g., exercitum Metelli) : praecurrere aliquem (to outstrip him) : post se relinquere (to leave behind). The report gets before my letter, fama meam epistolam celeritate superat : he can not get before him without great carelessness on his part, ut cum praecurrat, sine magna negligentia feri non potest. (Quint. Cic. ; improperly). If any body gets before you, si aliquis ante te fuerit (Sen. Ep., 104, of an ambitious man). || To get BEHIND : (a) To fall in the rear, ab aliquo superari (procul) ab aliquo relinqui. (β) To place one's self behind, for the purpose of hiding, post aliquid latere (Virg.). || To get the BETTER OF [vid. TO CONQUER, SURMOUNT]. || To get BETWEEN, medium se inferre : inter medios (e. g., hostes) irumpere : insinuare se (e. g., inter turmas, to wind one's self in, as it were). || To get CLEAR [vid. "to get or become FREE (from)"] : TO DISENGAGE one's self. || To get DOWN [vid. TO DESCEND]. || To get FORWARD [vid. TO ADVANCE, TO PROCEED]. || To get FROM [vid. TO ESCAPE (from)]. || To get IN : (a) PROPR., insinuare se in aliquem locum ; or by the verbs under TO ENTER. You must get out by the same way that you get in, eadem, quā te insinuasti (insinuaveris, &c.) retro via repetenda (Liv., 9, 2, 8). (β) IMPROPR. Erit, &c., get in, mala se insinuant. (γ) To get in with any body, insinuare se in familiaritatem or consuetudinem alicuius : gratiam alicuius parare : in alicuius consuetudinem se immergere (aliquid re ; e. g., blanditiis et assentationibus). || To get INTO : (a) PROPR., locus caput aliquid (it can get into it) : immergi in aliquid (of what one sinks into ; e. g., in paludem) : devenire (into something bad or wrong ; e. g., in alicuius potestatem or manus ; in alienas manus) : incidere in aliquid (to fall into, especially against any body's will) : incurere in aliquid (to run into, especially from any body's own fault) : decidere in aliquid (to sink into a bad state ; e. g., to get into pecuniary difficulties, in angustias rei familiaris) : adduci in aliquid (to be brought into danger, difficulty, &c.) : (in) aliquem locum intrare (&c., to enter) : in aliquem locum se insinuare (to wind one's self in, by making one's way through obstacles, &c.). To get into port, portum capere : in portum venire, pervenire : in portum ex alio recipi : in portum penetrare (Cic.) : to get into one's carriage, inscendere in currum (Plaut.) ; ascendere currum (Lucr., Suet.) ; consendere currum (Lucr., Or., Prop.). To

get into a house, in domum or domesticum immigrare. (β) To get into favor with any body [vid. "to get in with any body"]. || To get NEAR [vid. TO APPROACH]. || To get OFF : (a) From a horse, &c. [vid. TO DISMOUNT, TO ALIGHT]. (β) To get clear from, rid. TO ESCAPE, TO DISENTANGLE one's self. (γ) To escape from the consequences of a fault, &c., defungi (e. g., with a slight punishment, levi poena) ; by a lie, mendacio) : elabi ex iudicio (to escape punishment in a court of justice ; of an accused person) : to get off without any punishment, peccata impune dilabuntur (Auct. ad Her., 2, 25, 39) : I have got off better than I expected, pulchre discedo et probe et prater spem (Ter., Phorm., 5, 9, 52). [Vid. TO COME OFF, β.] || To get ON : (a) To climb, to mount, vid. (β) To advance, prosper, make progress, vid. (γ) To get on (well) with any body, commodè versari cum aliquo : ferre aliquem : a person with whom we can get on well, homo facilis, commodus, tractabilis (opposed to diffidilis, difficilis et morosus, intractabilis). || To get OUT : (a) PROPR. Of a place, exire : egressi, &c. You must get out by the way you got in [vid. "get in"]. To get out of one's carriage, ex or de rheda descendere. (β) To get out of a scrape, &c. [vid. TO EXTRICATE one's self from]. (γ) To get out of one's depth [vid. DEPTH]. || Get QUIT or RID OF : (a) A person [vid. RID, adj.]. (β) Of a thing [vid. TO DISENGAGE, TO DISENTANGLE, TO EXTRICATE one's self]. || Get THROUGH : (a) PROPR., penetrare per aliquem locum ; or (to a place), ad aliquem locum, in aliquem locum usque. (β) To finish a task [vid. FINISH]. (γ) To get to the end of a sum of money, a fortune, &c. [vid. TO SPEND]. || Get TO [vid. TO REACH]. || To get TOGETHER [vid. TO ASSEMBLE or COLLECT, INTR.]. || Get UP : (a) To rise (including the rising in price), vid. (β) [vid. TO CLIMB, TO MOUNT]. || Get UPON : (a) [vid. "get on." (β) To get upon one's feet, se erigere (e. g., of a little child trying to raise itself from the ground). (γ) To get upon a subject, in sermonem incidere. || Get the UPPER HAND [vid. CONQUER, PREVAIL AGAINST].

GHASTLINESS, exsanguis funereus que color : color perpalidus.

GHAFTLY, cadaverosus ; luridus : exsanguis (without any blood in the face, pale from fear, rage, &c.) : cadaverosa facie (of a ghastly pale complexion) : sine colore (either always or at the moment, from fear, &c.) ; e. g., sine colore constitit. Any body is ghastly pale, pallor aliquem facit horrendum aspectu (i Hor., Sat., 1, 8, 26). || Shocking to behold, fœdus (e. g., vulnus, cicatrix, both f). Vid. TERRIBLE.

GHOST, spectrum (denotes the apparition of a departed spirit, as a supernatural appearance) : mostellum (dim. from monstrum, as a horrible apparition) : manes (as the apparition of a good spirit) : lemures (as that of a hobgoblin). Any body's ghost walks, non manes ejus conquelescit viri (Lit., 21, 10 ; cf. Liv., 3, 58, contr.). To believe in ghosts [vid. TO BELIEVE in]. || To give up the ghost, animam agere, edere, efflare (Cic.), emittere, deponere (Nep.) ; extremum vitæ spiritum edere (Cic.).

GHOSTLY, Vid. SPIRITUAL.

GIANT, vir major quam pro humano habitu : to be a giant, humana magnitudinis propemodum excessisse formam. [Not gigas, but Gigantes, of the mythological "Giants."]

GIANTESS, mulier major quam pro humano habitu.

GIANT-LIKE, Vid. GIGANTIC.

GIBBER, v. * voce non explanabili et verborum inefficaci ansurrare (cf. quotat. under GIBBERISH).

GIBBERISH, voces quidem sed non explanabiles et turbulæ et verborum inefficaces (after Sen., De Iræ, 1, 3) : stridor, non vox (Plin.).

GIBBET, s. Vid. GALLOWES.

GIBBET, v. The nearest Latin expression is infelici arbori suspendere : but as this does not imply continued exhibition of

or death, we must use some such phrase as *intelligi arbori (or cruci) suspensum aliquem corvis dilaniandum relinquere (after cadaver . . . canibus dilaniandum relinquere, Cic., Mil., 13). You shall be hanged and gibbeted, pascere in cruce corvos († Har.). To be gibbeted, pascere in cruce corvos (Har.).

GIBBOSITY, gibbus (Juv.): gibber (Plin.); both = a protuberance.

GIBBOUS, gibbus (Cels., 8, 1). Gibber and gibberosus appear to be used only of men, animals, &c.: extrinsecus gibbus is used by Celsus of the skull.

GIBE, v. Vid. TO JEER, TO SCOFF.

GIBE, s. Vid. JEER, SCOFFER.

GIBER, v. Vid. JEERER, SCOFFER.

GIBLETS, *extra anseris.

GIDDILY, PROP. By circumlocution with vertigine correptus. || Thoughtlessly, animo levi: temere: indiligenter: negligent: dissolute: animo dissolutio. Any body behaves so giddily, tantā mobilitate se gerit.

GIDDINESS, PROP. Dizziness, vid. || IMPROP. Thoughtlessness, animus levis: levitas: mobilitas (with or without animi, ingenii). JN. mobilitas et levitas animi: animus dissolutus: temeritas: negligentia: indiligentia. SYN. in GIDDY.

GIDDY, || Dizzy, vid. || Causing giddiness, as in "a giddy height" (vid. Dizzy). || Thoughtless, levis: levitate praeditus (wanting steadiness of character): mobilis (changeable; opposed to constans): temerarius (rash): indiligens: negligens (careless; opposed to diligens). Any body is very giddy, est in aliquo magna levitas, temeritas, &c.

GIFT, donum: munus (a present [vid. a PRESENT]; both also general terms of that which has been imparted to us by God, by nature, fortune, &c., with or without quasi prefixed): stipis: beneficium (a gift to a poor man; a tender, liberal gift = to beg for a gift from any one, stipem emendicare ab aliquo, Suet., Oct., 91): dos (that which is imparted to us by nature or by fortune; especially in plural, dotes): ingenium: facultas (natural parts or talents for any thing; opposed to ars, acquired talent). Gifts of nature, naturae munera (i. e., natural parts or talents; to possess such, naturae muneribus ornatum esse): gifts of nature and of fortune, naturae fortunaeque dotes; bona, quae alicui naturā et fortunā data sunt: natural gifts, naturae quoddam bonum (vid. Nep., Thras., 1, 3): to possess distinguished gifts of mind and heart, *ingenii animique dotibus excellere: to possess in an eminent degree all the gifts of a statesman and general, omnibus belli ac togae dotibus eminentissimum esse: to possess the gift of being able to make one's self beloved by every one, ars ad conciliandos animos alicui est or inest (Liv., 28, 18, med.): to possess it abundantly, ingenium or ars ad promerendum omnium voluntatem alicui superest (Suet., Tit., 1, in.): to possess dexterity in every thing as a natural gift, alicui inest ad omnia naturalis ingenii dexteritas (Liv., 28, 18, med.): to possess the gift of eloquence, bene dicere.

GIFTED (with any thing), praeditus: instructus. Richly gifted with any thing, abunde auctus ornatusque aliqua re. Vid. ENDOWED (under ENDOW). || ABSOL., ingeniosus: ingenio praestans: ingenio summo: elati ingenii: praecleari animi dotibus instructus. To be highly gifted, ingenio valere, abundare; longe plurimum ingenio valere; beatissimū ingenii ubertate esse.

GIG, birōta, s. (sc. rheda, Cod. Theod., 6, 29, 2, &c.): vehiculum birōtum (general term, Non.); cisium (which was "vehiculi birōti genus" Non., 86, 30). To drive to town very fast in a gig, cisio celeriter ad urbem advēhi (Cic.).

GIGANTIC, qui humanam magnitudinem excedit (vid. Curt., 8, 14, 13): major quam pro humano habitu (vid. Liv., 8, 6) = colossal, vid. Gigantic stature, magnitudo eximia: a form of gigantic stature, forma, quae humanam magnitudinem excedit; or major, quam pro humano habi-

tu: a gigantic work, moles: a gigantic building, edificii moles.

GIGGLE, v., sensim atque submissim ridere (Gell., 17, 8, § 7). [Vid. TO LAUGH.] Perhaps *risum singulatum modo ejicere (after Quint., 10, 7, 10; not fortim cachinnare, which Gellius gives after Lucetius, 4, 1172; for the whole passage is famule longe fugitant, furtimeque cachinnant; so that they laughed loudly, but where they could do it secretly).

GIGGLE, s., *risus furtime erumpens, et singulatum modo ejection (singulatum modo ejection, Quint., 10, 7, 10).

GILD, v., inaurare (general term for covering with gold; also, extrinsecus inaurare; e. g., statuum: also of garments, pella, vestis): aurum illinere alicui rei, or auro illinere aliquid (to wash with gold; e. g., marmor): aurum inducere alicui rei, or auro inducere aliquid (to plate with gold). Gilded, auratus; inauratus; extrinsecus inauratus (e. g., statua, Cic.; opposed to solida).

GILDER, inaurator (late).

GILDING, auratura (as thing, Quint., 8, 6, 28, ed. Spaldt); or by circumlocution with verbs under GILD.

GILL. || Measure = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint: the nearest Latin measure is quartarius (= $\frac{1}{4}$ of a sextarius, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pint). || A plant (the ground ivy), *glechoma hederacea (Linn.).

GILLFLOWER. Clove gillflower, *dianthus caryophyllus (Linn.): stock gillflower, *cheiranthus (Linn.): queen's gillflower, hecperis (Plin., Linn.).

GILLS, branchiae (= ῥάβδαρα, Plin., 9, 7, 6, &c.).

GILT-HEAD (a fish), many species of the sparus (Plin.): *sparus aurata (Linn.).

GIMLET, terēbra.

GIN. || Snare, laqueus: tendicula (Cic., only figuratively): pedica (SYN. in TRAF). || The spirituous liquor, *vinum e junipero factum or junipero expressum (Pliny calls all such spirits from dates, &c., vinum, 6, 26, 32, &c.).

GINGER, zingiberi (indecidable neuter): zingiber or zingiberis: *amomum zingiber (Linn.).

GINGERBREAD, *libum zingibere conditum, or libum (general term), or crustula, orum.

GINGERLY. Vid. NICELY, CAUTIOUSLY.

GLING, v. and s. Vid. JINGLE.

GLINGLING. Vid. JINGLING.

GIPSY, *Cingarus; v. *Cingara. The gipsy language, *Cingororum lingua.

GIRAFFE, camelopardalis (καμηλοπάρδαλις): *cervus camelopardalis (Linn.).

GIRD, cingere (general term, zona, gladio, &c.): incingere (mostly poetical, incingi zona, Ov.): euccingere (gird up). To gird one's self, cingi, or euccingi, or accingi (e. g., with a sword, gladio or ferro): to gird one's self up (i. e., prepare) for any thing, accingi ad aliquid: high-girt, alte cinctus (Hor., Sat., 2, 8, 10: for which alticinctus, J. Har., 2, 5, 11): alius praecinctus (Har., Sat., 2, 5, 6; Petron., 19, 4). GIRD on a sword, euccingere aliquem gladio (another); gladio se cingere; gladio accingi (one's self).

GIRDER (in building), trabes (principal beam). The ridders, trabes perpetuas (running through the whole building).

GIRDLE, cingulum: zona (the former as a pure Latin word, the latter borrowed from the Greek; zona includes also the finely-worked girdle of ladies): cinctura (cincture, very rare, Suet., Quint.: to wear a rather loose girdle, cingi fluxiore cincturā, Suet.).

GIRDLE, v. Vid. TO GIRD.

GIRDLER, s., zonarius (girdle-maker, Cic.).

GIRL, puella: virgo (as unmarried). A little girl, puellula; virguncula: parvula puella (Ter.): a grown-up girl, puella adulta; virgo: a girls' school, *institutio, quo puellae aluntur educanturque, or *schola puellarum. || Maid-servant, puella: famula (servant-maid): ancilla (house-maid): cubicularia (Inscript.; chamber-maid).

GIRLISH, puellaris: virginialis. Girlish shame or modesty, verecundia virginalis: he has a girlish look, puerili in ore est

vultus virgineus (Ov., Met., 6, 631): to grow girlish, puellascere (Varr.).

GIRLISHLY, puellariter.

GIRTH, s., cingulum: cingula (the former of the belt or girdle of a man; e. g., of a warrior; the latter of the girth of a horse, as Ov., Rem., 236; cf. Sere., Virg., Aen., 9, 360): balteus (a sword-belt, ῥαβδάρων). || Compass, circumferencia, vid. GIRTH, v., cingere.

GIVE, dare (our "to give," in the widest acceptance of the word; hence = to grant, impart, allow, permit, present, offer, yield from itself, &c.; also as a mathematical technical term: a given line, data linea, Quint., 1, 10, 3): reddere (to give back, return; i. e., both to give up, e. g., a letter to any body, and to give forth, e. g., a tone): tradere (to give up, give over, give into the hand): offerre (to offer to give without demand): porrigere (to stretch out, that the person receiving may take it): praebere (to hold toward, to extend: both denote the incomplete action of giving): tribuere (as the end of the action): impertire (to cause to take part, to impart): donare: dono dare (to present): solvere: persolvere: pendere (to pay): apponere (to set on the table a dish, wine, &c.): afferre (to bring in addition; i. e., ornatum orationi): efflicere (to bring forth, yield; e. g., ager efflicet cum octavo; then, as a technical term of arithmetic, aur "to make"): esse: fieri (as an arithmetical technical term; vid. TO MAKE, in arithmetic) for examples of efflicere, esse, and fieri). How much have you given for it? quanti rem emisti? how much do you give for your board, your lodging, your tuition? quanti coenas, habitas, doceris? to give a daughter in marriage to any body, dare alicui aliquam uxorem, or nuptum, or in matrimonium: to give to another, tradere aliquam alii: to give forth, edere, mittere, emittere (e. g., a sound, scent, &c.): reddere (to return a sound; if of a string which is touched): remittere (to suffer to proceed from itself; e. g., a tone, of a string; juice, &c., of fruit when pressed). It is not given to man, homini non datum, non concessum est: a thing that is not ours to give, res, quae non est nostri arbitrii: give me leave to, &c., da mihi, followed by an accusative with infinitive (or, after the Greek manner, with a dative and infinitive; vid. Schmid, Hor. Ep., 1, 16, 61): to give any thing up for lost, desperare de re: to give little for a thing (i. e., to value lightly), aliquid negligere, parum curare: to give nothing for any thing (i. e., to disregard it), aliquid contemnere, spernere, nihil putare: what would I give! quidnam darem! to give any thing for it, alii quid quantivis facere, aestimare; quovis pretio aliquid redimere velle: to give one's self up [vid. TO SURRENDER]: to give up, manus dare (to admit one's self to be conquered, to yield; vid. Hor., Cas., B. G., 5, 31): cedere (to give way): to give rise to [vid. "to be the source of"]]. To give one's self to, &c. [vid. TO DEVOTE]: to give medicine to a patient, adhibere medicinam aegroto.

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES. To give any body a blow, plagam alicui imponere, infligere, injicere (not dare): to give any body permission, facere alicui potestatem (not dare): to give a vote, suffragium ferre or inire; sentence, an opinion, sententiam dicere or ferre: to give a party, dinner-party, facere coenam (not dare): to give any body a subject to work on, ponere or proponere (not dare) alicui rem tractandam: to give a person a letter (of the bearer), reddere alicui epistolam or literas (seldom dare, which is the act of the writer giving it to the tabellarius). Even Cicero, however, once uses dedit, not reddidit, of the bearer, Att., 5, 4, 1): to give a person to drink, dare alicui bibere or potui: to give laws, leges scribere, constituere, condere (but leges dare is classical; e. g., leges damus liberia populi, Cic., Leg., 3, 2, 4): a circumstance gives any body his name, aliquid facit nomen, cognomen alicui (Liv.): to give rise to a suspicion, facere suspitionem: to give pain to any body, facere dolorem alicui: to give battle

to any body, *prolium committere cum aliquo*: to give any body no time to breathe, *aliquem respirare non sinere* (improperly); to give any body trouble, *negotium aliqui facere* (Cic.), *facere* (Quint., 5, 12, 13); to give signals by beacons, *facere significationem ignibus* (Caes.); given (e.g., under my hand such a day or at such a place), *datum* or *scriptum*: given under my hand on the day of our march from Astara, *haec scripsi, proficiscens Astara* (Cic.). To give in charge, *aliqui aliquid custodiendum* or *servandum* facere; deponere aliquid apud aliquem (as a deposit).

For phrases not found here, see GIVE BATTLE, PLACE, A KISS, THANKS, &c., vid. the SUBST., ADV., or ADJ. with which "give" is used.

GIVE, INTRANS. To yield to pressure, *solvi* (to be loosened): *cedere* (to yield). The sand "gives under the feet," *sabulum vestigio cedit*: not to give, resistere *aliqui rei* (e.g., corpori, of a hard-stuffed mattress). To yield ground (before an enemy), *pedem referre*. To become less or less intense, remittere: remitti (the proper word); of rain, fever, pain, &c.: *minuere* (cf. *Hor.*, *Caes.*, *B. G.*, 3, 12); *minui* (to lessen): *deservescere* (to cool); of heat, passion, &c.: *residere* (to settle; of stormy passion, &c.). The frost is giving, *glacies tepefacta molitur*.

GIVE A HEARING, *aures* *aliqui dare* or *dedere* (not *audientium* *aliqui* *præstare*). Vid. AUDIENCE.

GIVE IN (vid. yield), *cedere*: *concedere* (to yield): *manus dare* (to confess one's self conquered); *aliqui morem gerere*, *aliqui obsequi* (to yield to his will or humor). To give in to any body's prayers, *aliquis precibus cedere*, *locum dare* or *locum relinquere*, *aliqui roganti obsequi*; to any body's wishes, *aliquis voluntati morem gerere*, *obsequi*; *aliqui indulgere*: not to give in, in sententiâ suâ perare or perseverare (of an opinion).

GIVE IN ONE'S NAME, *nomen dare*: as a candidate for an office, *nomen profiteri*: to the prætor, *apud prætorem*; also, simply *profiteri* *apud prætorem*.

GIVE OUT. (a) *Distribute*, *vid.* (3) *Emit sounds*, &c. [vid. under GIVE]. (y) *To profess*, *to pretend*, *vid.*

GIVE OVER. To give any body over, *desperare* *aliquem* or *salutem* *aliquis*, or *de salute* *aliquis*: any body gives himself over, *sibi ipse desperat*: to give over a patient, "desperare salutem ægri" (*salus ægri*, *Cic.*, *N. D.*, 3, 33, 91; and *desperare salutem*, *On.*, *Pont.*, 3, 7, 23): all the physicians give him over, *omnes medici diffidunt*: given over by his physician, *a medico relictus* or *desertus* (Cels.). INTRANS.; vid. TO CEASE, INTRANS.

GIVE UP. (a) *To surrender*, *vid.* (3) *To resign*, *desistam*, *vid.* To give up all hope, *spem abicere*; about any thing, *desperare aliquid* or *de aliquâ rei*; any body's cause, *aliquem deserere*; causam *aliquis* deponere; a causâ *aliquis* recedere. (y) *To lay down an office*, *abdicare munus* or (more commonly) *se munere*; *abire* (magistratu or honore); *abcedere munere* (Cic., *Fam.*, 9, 3); magistratum deponere. (3) *To give up the ghost* (Vid. GHOST). (c) *To give one's self up to*; *vid.* TO DEVOTE (one's self to).

GIVE WAY. Vid. VENT.

GIVE VENT. [Vid. TO GIVE IN.] To give way to tears, *lacrimis indulgere* (Ov., *Met.*, 9, 142).

GIVER, *auctor doni* or *muneris* (not *donator* and *dator* are not classical). Giver and receiver, *dans* et *accipiens*; *tribuens* et *accipiens*.

GIZZARD, (avium) *ventriculus*.

GLACIER, "moles nivium frigidibus conglaciata."

GLACIS, "declivitas valli exterior."

GLAD, *lætus* (the proper word, joyfully excited): *hilaris*: *hilaris* (cheerful, gay, merry; both of persons and their spirits; figuratively, of things, as gestures, face, a day); *alacer* (lively, ready for an undertaking). To be glad, *lætum*, *alacrum* et *lætum*, *hilarum* esse: to be glad at any thing, *lætari* *aliquâ rei*: to be very glad,

lætitiâ se efferre; *gaudio perfusum esse*; at any thing, a re (vid. *Lin.*, 30, 16, in.); to make or render glad, *hilarare facere* *aliquem* (general term); *aliquem* or *aliquis* *animum exhilarare*, *ad lætitiâ excitare* (of things). I was far from glad to see the handwriting of Alexia, *Alexidis manum non amabam* (Cic., *Att.*, 7, 2, p. in.).

GLAD, } *hilarare*: *exhilarare*: *hilarare*. GLADDEN, } *larem facere* (to cheer up): *lætificare*: *lætitiâ afficere*: *lætitiâ et voluptate afficere*: *lætitiâ* *aliqui* *afferre* or *offerre* (to fill with joy). To gladden any body with any thing, *oblectare aliquid* *aliquâ rei* (to delight).

GLADFULNESS, } *lætitiâ*: *hilaritas* GLADNESS, } *cheerfulness*: *animum lætus* or *hilaris* (a glad, cheerful mind): *alacritas*: *animum alacer* (especially the glad mind which one shows in any thing). To cause or excite gladness, *hilaritatem excitare*.

GLADIATOR, *gladiator*. Of or belonging to a gladiator, *gladiatorius*: to exhibit a show of gladiators, "latores dare" (Ter., Cic.), *edere* (Suet.). a company of gladiators, *gladiatoria familia* (Cic., *Caes.*): to have the strength and health of a gladiator, *gladiatoria esse totius corporis firmitate* (Cic.): the pay of a gladiator, *gladiatorium* (sc. premium): *autoramentum*.

GLADIATORIAL, *gladiatorius*.

GLADLY, *cupide* (properly, with desire; of internal impulse): *libenter*: *animo libenti*: *animo libenti proclivique*: non *invito* *animo* (willingly). JN. *cupide* et *libenter*: *animo prompto paratoque* (readily): *haud gravate* (without making any difficulties): *sine recusatione*: *haud repugnante* (without refusing): *facile* (easily, without difficulty). Instead of *adverb*, the Latins also frequently use an adjective, agreeing with the person who does any thing willingly; as, *volens*, *libens* or *lubens*, non *invitus*. Or they use a circumlocution *vel velle* (opposed to *nolle*) or *with non*. . . *nolle*; as, *teachers give cakes to children that they may gladly learn their alphabet*, *doctores pueris dant crustula*, *ut prima elementa velint discere* (Hor., *Sat.*, 1, 1, 25): *he gladly obeyed*, non *parere* *voluit* (Nep., *Alcib.*, 4, 3): not *gladly*, *invito animo*; *gravate*; or, *volens*; *invitus*: very *gladly*, *libentissime*; *libentissimo animo*: to obey gladly, *libenti animo parere*: a person gladly believes what he wishes, *libenter id homines, quod volunt, credunt*: to suffer any thing gladly, *facile pati aliquid*: I would gladly see or hear, *videndi* or *audiendi cupiditate flagro*: *gladly would I see it*, *velim, vellem* (with this difference, that the present expresses rather internal urgency or necessity; the imperfect a conditionality = if it were but possible).

GLADSOME, Vid. GLAD.

GLAIR, Vid. "the white of an Egg."

GLANCE, s. } Sudden shoot of splendor, fulgur. To emit glances, *coruscare* (vid. *Dyd.*, *Syn.*, 2, 81). } Darting of sight, aspects: (oculorum) obtutus: to exchange stolen glances, *furtim inter se aspicere*: to throw a rapid glance on any subject, *aliquid leviter transire*, *ac tantummodo perstringere*; *celeriter perstringere aliquid*; *brevis perstringere aliquid atque attingere* (Cic.): *aliquid quasi per transennam præteriens strictim aspicio* (Cic., *De Or.*, 1, 35, 163). A single glance, *unus conspectus* or *aspectus*: to place any thing so that it may be taken in at a single glance, *aliquid in uno conspectu ponere*; *aliquid sub uno aspectu subicere*: at the first glance, *primo aspectu*; *primâ specie* (according to its first appearance); *uno aspectu* et *quasi præteriens* (improperly); e.g., to pass judgment on any object of art, &c., at the first glance; *ex primâ statim fronte* (e.g., *dijudicare aliquid*, Quint., with reference to the mere outside, as it were).

GLANCE, v. } Shoot rays of light, &c., *coruscare*: *hinc* (to glance rapidly). } Dart the eyes at. To glance at any body or any thing, *oculos in aliquid conjicere*: *oculos* or *os* in *aliquem conjicere*: *aspectum* or *oculos aliquid convertere*: *oculis videre*, *lustrare*, *perlustrare*, or *obire aliquid*. } To touch superfi-

cially, *stringere*: *præstringere*. Thebut let struck his side and glanced off, "glans latus ejus strinxit": the lightning struck his couch and glanced off, *lætican ejus fulgur præstrinxit*. } To take a hasty view (of a book, &c.) [vid. "to take a hasty GLANCE," "to go through any thing CURSORILY"]. } To glance at any body (= to allude to him indirectly, in the way of reproach), *perstringere aliquem*: *oblique perstringere aliquem* (indirectly): *designare aliquem* (oratione suâ): *spectare* or *respicere aliquid*.

GLANCINGLY, *strictim*. GLAND, *glandula* (Cels., 4, 1; also, "swelled gland," Cels., 2, 1, prop. fm.). Glands swell, *glandula intumescit* (ib.): full of glands, *glandulosus*.

GLANDERS (a disease of horses), perhaps *pannus* (vid. Lat. Dict.).

GLANDULAR, by circumlocution. Glandular swelling, *glandula* (Cels., 2, 1, prop. fm.).

GLAUNDUE, *glandula*.

GLARE, n. } To shine overpoweringly with dazzling light, fulgere (to shine with a glaring, fiery light, *Dyd.* = *glayw*): *coruscare* (to glare with rays of light rapidly emitted, like forked lightning): *micare* (to sparkle, like meal placed in the sun): *rutillare* (to glare with red flames): *radiare* (to dart fiery rays, like the sun). } To look fiercely (as with eyes of flame), *scintillare* (to emit, as it were, sparks; e.g., oculi scintillant): *ardere* (to glow). His eyes glared out of his mask, *oculos ardebat oculi*: fulminare oculis (Prop., 4, 8, 53; cf. oculi populi duplex fulminat, On., *Am.*, 1, 8, 16): fulgere radiareque (Plin.; of a cat's eyes in the dark: Cic., *post.*, has also ex oculis truciibus duo ferrida lumina fulgent, N. D., 2, 42, 107). His eyes glare, *ex oculis micat acris arbor* (Lucr., 3, 290); *oculis micat acris ignis* (Virg., *Æn.*, 12, 102): you see how his eyes glare, *cernis, oculis qui fulgurat ignis* (Sil., 12, 723): glaring eyes, oculi fulgore micantes (Ov.), or by oculi torvi, truces, minaces, &c.: he could not support the fierce look and glaring eyes of his adversary, *vitum hostis ardore animi micantem ferre non potuit* (Lin., 6, 13). } IMPROPR. To glare in any thing (e.g., in purple), fulgere purpura (Cic.).

GLARE, s. fulgor (properly and improperly; of lightning, metallic objects, dress, &c.): ardor (e.g., vultus, oculus): fulgur (in this sense poetical, and very rare).

GLARING, Of eyes, &c. [Vid. TO GLARE.] } Clear, notorious, &c. (of faults, crimes, &c.), manifestus (e.g., peccatum): apertus ac manifestus (e.g., scelus): flagrans (still, as it were, whence "manifest," recent) &c.; of crimes, post-Augustan, Tac). Offaults (= blunders), magnus is often used. Three glaring faults, *tria magna peccata*. Your "Idus Martii" contains a glaring fault, *Idus Martii magnum mendum continet*.

GLASS, (1) A mass of glass, vitrum (1) on the origin and manufacture of glass among the ancients, *vid.* Plin., 36, 26, 63, sq.): clear and pure glass, vitrum purum: white glass, vitrum candidum: transparent glass, vitrum murinum: to make glass, vitrum fundere: to color glass, vitrum tingere: to blow glass, vitrum flatu figurare: vitrum spiritu formare in plurimos habitus (Sen. Ep., 90, 31): to grind or polish glass, vitrum toro terere (to turn in a lathe): vitrum celare (to cut it into half-raised figures, &c.): to paint upon glass, vitrum coloribus pingere ac picturam inare (after Plin., 35, 11, 41): to drink out of glass (i.e., out of a glass vessel, not a porcelain, &c., one), vitro potare (Mart., 4, 86). (2) Something made of glass; (a) a vessel, vas vitreum, also simply vitreum (any glass vessel): calix vitreus (a glass bowl, Plin., 36, 26, 66, etc.): a glass with half-raised work, vitri toreuma, ætis, n. (Mart., 14, 94): (b) an eye-glass, "vitrum opitum: (to seek by means of a glass, "oculo armato" or oculis armatis (i.e., with armed eye or eyes): to see as through a glass darkly, quasi per transennam (strictim) præteriens aspicere (but this is of a hasty, and so impro-

fest glance: (c) a burning-glass, *vitrum causticum. || A wine-glass, *caliculus vitreus: to drink a glass of wine, vinum bibere: over a glass of wine, inter scyphos or pecula; ad vinum: to take a glass too have, plus paulo adhibere (comedy): to have taken a glass too much, vinum gravem esse; ex vino vacillare; plus paulo adhibuisse (comedy). || F a n t e r o n g l a s s, vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi artibus (after Plin., 35, 11, 41). || P a i n t i n g o n g l a s s, ars vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi (the art of painting on glass; after Plin., 35, 11, 41; but ars vitrum tingendi is the art of glass-staining): *vitri pictura (a painting on glass).

GLASS. Vid. TO GLAZE.
GLASS-BLOWER, vitarius, qui spiritu vitrum in habitus plurimos format (Sen. Ep., 90, 31).

GLASS DOOR, *foras, quous vitrum insertum est.

GLASS-FURNACE, fornax, quā vitri materia coquitur et liquatur (cf. Plin., 36, 26, 66).

GLASS-HOUSE, officina vitri (vid. Plin., 36, 26, 66).

GLASS-TRADE, by circumlocution with vitrum (general term), or vitrea (articles made of glass) vendere or venditare (after Gell., 15, 20; Val. Max., 3, 4, extr., 2).

GLASS-WARE, vitrea, orum.

GLASS WINDOW, vitrea (τὸ γλασσιον glass windows came into use under the early emperors, although first mentioned by Hieron. in Ezech., 40, 16).

GLASSY, vitreus (made of glass or like glass) vitrea species (looking like glass): vitri modo translucidus (resembling glass in transparency). || IMPROPR., glass eyes, oculi nantes (of a drunken, sleepy person): oculi torpentes (without expression, &c., Quint., 11, 3, 76; where, however, others read stupentes).

GLAZE. Vid. SWORD.

GLAZE, || PROPR., with glass, vitrea or specularia (i. e., of lapis specularis, mica) obducere alicui loco. To glaze a window, vitreos orbis or vitrea quadrata fenestris inserere. || To incrust with a vitreous substance, obducere alicuiquā re, or alicui alicui rei illinere (general term for "to coat with"; obducere relating to the exterior; illinere to the interior: to these the substance must be added, in the ablative with obducere; the accusative with illinere; or the general expression vitrum must be used): *alicui tamquam vitro or vitrea quiddam specie obducere; *tamquam vitrum or vitream quiddam speciem rei illinere).

GLAZIER, *vitarius, qui fenestris vitrum inserit.

GLEAM, s., fulgor: splendor: nitor [SYN. in BRIGHT]: lux (a gleam of light). || IMPROPR. A gleam of hope; vid. "GLIMPSE of hope."

GLEAM, v., fulgēre: splendēre: nitēre: coruscare: lucēre [SYN. in BRIGHT]: micare (e. g., of swords, eyes, &c.). Gleaming swords, gladii micantes. || CORUSCUS, poetical. Vid. TO GLAZE.

GLEAN, || PROPR., spicilegium facere: racinari (in vineyards, Varr.). || IMPROPR., *omissa colligere.

GLEANER, by circumlocution, qui spicilegium facit. To leave nothing for the gleaners, e segete ad spicilegium nihil relinquere (after Varr., L. 1, 7, 6, 102); omnia viscatim manibus levere (improperly, to let nothing escape him, Lucil. ap. Non., 332 and 336, 4).

GLEANNING, spicilegium (in the field): racematio (in vineyards; late, Tertull.).

GLEBE. PROPR., gleba [vid. SOIL, GROUND]. || Land belonging to a beneficer, *fundus ecclesiasticus.

GLEDE. Vid. KITE.

GLEE, || Joy, mirth, vid. || Kind of song, *versus a singulis in ordinem decantandi.

GLEEFUL. Vid. JOYFUL.

GLEEN. Vid. TO SHINE.

GLEE. Vid. DELL.

GLIE, || Slippery, vid. || Fluent, volubly, vid.

GLIBLY, || Smoothly, vid. || Fluently, volubly, vid.

GLIBNESS. || Smoothness, vid. || Fluency, volubility, vid.

GLIDE, labi (general term for smooth, gentle, continuous motion, through the air, on water; the motion of water itself; of time, &c.): delabi (to glide down): defluere (properly, to flow down; then to move in a downward direction slowly and gradually; fall down): effluere (to glide away; of time). To glide away unperceived (of time), occulte labi (f).

GLIMMER, v., tremere (of a trembling, flickering flame): *tenui luce nitēre (of shining with a feeble light). A glimmering light, lux maligna (scanty, feeble, f. v.): *lux tremula (flickering): languidus ignis (a glimmering fire, f. Luc.).

GLIMMER, s., Vid. "glimmering light," in preceding article.

GLIMPSE, unus aspectus (the sight of an object for a single moment). To catch a glimpse of any thing, prae-teritum aspicere alicui (properly, Cic. Brut., of one who merely passes through the courts where a trial is going on and observes the judges, &c.): *uno aspectu et quasi prae-teritis aspicio alicui (after Cic. Brut., 54, 200, the quasi being added to signify a non-lit. casual passing by). To judge of any thing at the first glimpse [vid. the similar phrase under GLANCE]: to allow a glance of any thing to be seen, aperire alicui (e. g., terram inter fluctus, Virg.): a glimpse of hope, levis aura spei (e. g., obijcit, Liv., 42, 39, 1; so honoris aura, Cic. Sen., 47, extr., where, however, the metaphor of "a breath," "a gale," is kept up, as in Liv., 29, 30); also specula; spes exigua or exigua extremitate (Cic.); spes tenuis: to please himself with this glimpse of hope, hanc oblectari speculā (Cic.): who had caught a glimpse of hope from, &c., aliquis alicui ex aliqua re speculā degustat (Cic.; speaking of a wicked hope: there would be a glimpse of hope, spes aliqua forent: scarcely a glimpse of hope, vix quidquam spei: not even a glimpse of hope is left, ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur).

GLITTER, coruscare (the proper word; of flames, of lightning, of beams of light; poetical): micare (to gleam; of arms, of stars, &c.): fulgēre (to shine, to reflect the rays of light, of arms, &c.): nitēre (to glisten, as things rubbed, polished, &c.): splendēre (to shine with a clear, pure light).

GLITTERING, fulgens: nitens, nitidus: micans [SYN. in BRIGHT]: fulgidus (f. Luc.): coruscus (f. Luc., Virg., Or.).

GLITTERINGLY, lucide: splendide.

GLOBATED, globatus.

GLOBE, globus (any thick, round mass; e. g., leaden balls for stinging, and the heavenly bodies): pila (properly, ball; then any thing of similar shape, whether solid or hollow; e. g., ball of silk, glass globe, &c.): sphaera (oἰσφαίρα, borrowed as technical term in astronomy, geometry, &c., from the Greeks, for which, however, Cicero recommended globus, N. D., 2, 18, 47).

GLOBOSE. Vid. GLOBULAR.

GLOBOSITY, globosa forma (e. g., of the earth, mundi, Cic., N. D., 2, 19, 49): forma sphaerical (late): figura pilae (e. g., of the earth): forma in speciem orbis absoluti globata, or in rotunditatem globata (Plin.).

GLOBULAR, globosus (Cic.). JN. globosus et rotundus (Cic.): sphaeroides (σφαίροειδής): sphaericus (late). Hanging drops are always globular; vid. under GLOBULE.

GLOBULE, globulus: pilula (also = pill): sphaerion [SYN. in GLOBE]. Hanging drops always form themselves into globes, dependentes ubique guttae parvis globantur orbibus (Plin.).

GLOOM, || PROPR. [vid. DARKNESS].

|| IMPROPR. With reference to the countenance or mind, tristitia: moestitia [sadness; SYN. in SAD]: moestus et conturbatus vultus (the saddened countenance): caligo (e. g., caligo bonorum, the gloom that filled the mind of good citizens, Cic. Prov. Cons., 18, 43; also of the gloomy aspect of the times [vid. GLOOMY]: tenebrae (e. g., to throw a gloom over any body or any thing, alicui tenebraum offundere, Cic. Tusc., 3, 34, 82; also, lucem

eripere et quasi noctem quandam rebus offundere, Cic. N. D., 1, 3, 6; also of the gloomy aspect of things, tenebrae reipublicae, Cic.). A certain gloom of mind, contractuacula quaedam animi (Cic.). To dispel any body's (mental) gloom, caliginem ab animo tamquam ab oculis dispellere.

GLOOMILY, tristius: moeste: trist fronte (with sad countenance): severā fronte (Plaut.).

GLOOMINESS. Vid. GLOOM.

GLOOMY, || PROPR. Dark, obscure, vid. || IMPROPR. Of the mind, countenance, aspect of things, &c., tetricus (= serious in an exaggerated degree; of persons and their looks): tristis: moestus (of persons and their looks): tristis, also of events, seasons; tempora, &c. || CORUSCANTIS [Srv.] is poetical and post-Augustan prose: oratores moesti et inculti, Tac.). JN. tetricus et tristis (e. g., disciplina, Liv.): obscurus: occultus (dark, reserved, as to character; opposed to simplex, apertus). A gloomy countenance, supercilium (as manifested by the contraction of the eyebrows): vultus severus et tristis (Cic.): moestus et conturbatus vultus (Auct. ad Her.). To put on or have a gloomy countenance, moesto et conturbato vultu uti (id. ib.): a gloomy character, tristitia et severitas: austeritas (sour, stern, austere character): ingenium obscurum, occultum (dark, reserved): tetricus animus (Sen.): the gloomy aspect of the times, caligo temporum, anni, &c.: gloomy political prospects, tenebrae reipublicae (Cic. Prov. Cons., 8, 43): the prospects of the country are extremely gloomy, tenebrae caecaeque nubes et procellae reipublicae impendent (Auct. Or. pro dom., 10, 24): he said that he had never felt so gloomy, dixit... nunquam sibi tantum caliginis ofusum (Plin. Ep., 3, 9, 16): a certain gloomy feeling proceeding from a guilty conscience, quaedam scelerum offusa caligo (Quint., 9, 3, 47): still more gloomy prospects, spes asperior: a painter who likes gloomy colors, pictor severissimus; pictor austerior coloris (both Plin.).

GLORIFICATION, by circumlocution with verbs; for neither illustratio nor celebratio occurs in this sense: gloriatio (only in gloriatio dignum esse) = boasting of, &c.

GLORIFY, illustrare (to place in a bright light; to make illustrious; also, laudibus alicui illustrare, Luccei, ap. Cic. Fam., 5, 14, 1): alicuius gloriam ornare, exornare (to set forth his glory): decorare laude, or decorare only (to grace with praise): celebrare (to make famous). JN. illustrare et celebrare (e. g., alicuius nomen scriptis): canere: cantare (to celebrate in verse or song; not = celebrare, generally till post-Augustan age). [Vid. TO PRAISE.] || In a theological sense, to exalt to celestial happiness, immortalitatem dare (to confer immortality, Plaut.): immortalem gloriam dare (Cic.): immortal gloriā alicui afficere (Plaut., Amph., 5, 2, 10): Grysaar had doubted the existence of the phrase): gloriam tribuere (Phaedr., 1, 7, 3). || Though none of these are used in the full Christian sense, they all may, since it is not the phrase that requires alteration, but the notion of gloria that requires extension: || GLORIFICARE, Tertull. To be glorified, pium sedem esse ac locum consecutum (or -os, Cic.): in eternā gloriā esse (Cic.; in him improperly).

GLORIOUS, gloriosus (e. g., facta, mors, &c., and Sael., victoria: opposed to invidiosus, detestabilis, &c.; and also calamitosus): illustris (e. g., of actions; magnificus (that exalts the performer or possessor, c. g., of deeds; but mostly of what is externally splendid or sumptuous, &c.). JN. illustris et gloriosus: magnificus gloriosusque: clarus: praedictus (famous, &c.): egregius: gloriatus (famous, &c.). Glorious actions, magnificus res gestas: facta illustra et gloriosa: facta splendida (f): any thing is glorious for us, alicuius gloriosum est nobis: it is a glorious thing to, &c., magnificum est (ilud); or (alicui) gloriosum est, with infinitive, or accusative and infinitive: a glo-

ricus victory, gloriosissima victoria (Suet.). to gain a glorious victory, magnifice vincere (Cic.). to obtain a glorious triumph, gloriose triumphare (Cic., Fam., 2, 3); a glorious name, nomen illustre: the glorious name of a good man, boni viri splendor et nomen. || **Vainglorious**; vid. under VAIN.

GLORIOUSLY, gloriose (e. g., triumphare); magnifice: laudabiliter: cum laude: splendide: nitide: egregie: eximie. **Very gloriously, gloriosissime** et **magnificentissime** (e. g., conficere aliquid, Cic.).

GLORY, gloria: claritas: claritudo (gloria, like *κλῆος*, represents glory under the notion of being much spoken of; claritas, under the notion of being a bright, conspicuous object, like *δόξα*). Cicero uses claritas. Sallust claritudo, in this sense, which is a favorite word with Tacitus, not found in Cic., Cæs., Quint., or Suet., who, indeed, uses neither form; laus (praise; the oral recognition, whether by one or more persons, of the merit, &c., of a person or action); fama (the good report of a person, or the general recognition of the merit of an action). A little glory, gloriola: to be a glory to any body, laudi or gloria esse: laudem afferre: to aim at or pursue glory, gloriam querere: to thirst for glory, or make glory one's object, gloriam or laudem querere; gloria servire; gloriā duci; laudis studio trahi: to be filled with a passionate longing for glory, flagrare laudis or gloria cupiditate; gloriae cupiditate incensum esse: to reap or acquire glory, gloriam acquirere, capere, consequi, or adipisci; claritudinem parare; ad claritudinem pervenire (the last two Sall., not Cic.): to be covered with glory, gloriā florere; claritate praestare (Nep.); in gloriā (sempiternā or aeternā) ease (Cic.): to confer immortal glory upon any body, immortalē gloriam dare (Cic.); immortal gloriā aliquid afficere (Plaut.); sempiternā gloriā aliquid commendare: to say any thing to the glory of any body, predicare aliquid de aliquo; to prophesy that any body will acquire glory, aliquid claritatem ostendere (Cic.): the thirst or desire of glory, gloriā or laudis cupiditas; laudis studium; gloriā laudisque cupiditas; also gloriā only (e. g., gloriā duci): the passionate desire of glory, gloriā aestus: the insatiable thirst of glory, insatiabilis famā cupidō: eager in the pursuit of glory, gloriā or laudis cupidus or avidus; gloriā appetens. || **Vainglory** [vid. under VAIN]. || A glory (= rays of heavenly light round a saint's head), radii. A head with a glory round it, caput radiatum (vid. Plin., Pan., 52, 1, Gierig). || The glorious existence of saints in heaven, immortalis or aeterna gloria. Vid. to GLORIFY.

GLORY, v., gloriā et praedicatione sese efferre. To glory in any thing, aliquā re or de, or in aliquā re gloriari (the oblique and de implying that the boast is unfounded; in that there is just cause for it); also, jactare or ostentare aliquid (to plume one's self on it ostentatiously). To glory in having, e. g., gloriari in eo, quod, &c.: to have good reason to glory in any thing, aliquid verā cum gloriā de se predicare posse.

GLOSS, v. External lustre, nitor: splendor: fulgor: lēvor (Lucr., Plin.; smoothness). JN. candorque et lēvor (Plin.; of a glossy white smoothness). To put a gloss upon any thing, levigare: polire (general terms for making a smooth surface; polire also implying that the external appearance is improved by it: polire vestes, Plin.; vestimenta, Ulp.); also, splendorem or nitidum facere aliquid; in splendorem dare aliquid; nitorem inducere aliquid; candoremque et lēvorem aliquid rei afferre (Plin.).

GLOSS, a. || Explanation of a word, &c., scholion ἐξήλιον, an explanation; e. g., such as are made in Greek writers for the benefit of learners, Cic., Att., 16, 7, 5). || Krebs recommends interpretation alicui (an explanation added by another hand). A marginal gloss, * verba margini ascripta (i. e., cernula miniatula, Cr., was a little remark or correction written with red chalk in the margin). ||

Not glossa, glossēma, attā, n. (γλῶσσα, γλῶσσημα) = vox inusitata (Quint.). "an obsolete foreign word, which itself requires explanation by one well known." The ancients do not use it in the sense of the explanation itself: glossa is also = a collection of glosses, a glossary" [vid. under to GLOSS]. || **Colorable pretext**; vid. PRETEXT.

GLOSS, v., glossēma, or, plural, glossēmata interpretari (i. e., to explain unusual words, glossēmata, Varr., L., 7, 3, 88, § 34): glossas scribere (Varr., L., 7, 2, 82, § 10, to compile glossaries; glossas here = a collection of glosses, unusual words, Varr.); interpretari: explanare: * verba margini ascribere. || To put a gloss upon [vid. GLOSS, a.]. || To gloss over any thing [vid. to COLOR = "to make plausible"]. || To make sly remarks, obliqua orationibus capere (Suet.; aliquem): oblique perstringere (Tac.).

GLOSSARY, glossae (= a collection of voces inusitatae; i. e., glossas, as the title of a work; e. g., glossas scribere, Varr., L., 7, 2, 82, § 10): glossosorum liber (Fest., s. v. Naucum, p. 181): glossarium (Gell., 18, 7, 3, quoting mortuarius glossarium from M. Cat.).

GLOSSATOR, glossosumator or **orum, GLOSSER, glossator** (Fest., s. v. Naucum, p. 161): qui glossas scribit, or glossenata interpretatur [vid. authorities under to GLOSS]; or (general terms) interpres, explanator.

GLOSSINESS. Vid. GLOSS, subst. = glossiness.

GLOSSY, politus (made smooth, and hence more pleasing in appearance): nitidus (e. g., of glossy hair; of the new bright skin of a snake, &c.): candidus (of a bright, shining white): fulgens (shining). To make glossy; vid. "to put a GLOSS on."

GLOVE, digitabulum (δακτυλῖον, a finger-glove, Varr., R., 1, 55, 1, such as were used in gathering olives). || This is probably the best word for our glove; for manica (χαίσις), which we find for it in the moderns, is, with the ancients, a kind of long sleeve, such as were used, especially by actors, in order to lengthen the appearance of the arms. Quite as inadmissible is chirotheca, by which word the ancients understood a small chest for keeping sleeves (χαίσις) in.

GLOVER, *digitabularius; *qui digitabilia facit (i. e., not chirothecarius; vid. GLOVE, under chirotheca).

GLOW, v., candere (to be of a white heat; and hence of a bright, glowing heat; never improperly of passions, except in the late poets, Claud.); candescere (inchoate, to begin to glow; e. g., ferrum in igni, Lucr.; also of the air at sunrise, Ovid.); ex-candescere (improperly; e. g., ira); ardere (of a visible glowing heat; whereas flagrare is to be visibly on fire; hence ardere, improperly, of glowing with a secret passion; flagrare, of burning with a visible one, Diod.); inchoatim, ardescere, exardescere (the former not Cic., the latter a favorite word of his): forvere (to be boiling hot; hence, improperly, "to glow with passions" that cause an inward tumult): aestuare (stronger than fervere, to boil and bubble, &c., from intense heat; in the figurative sense, it does not refer to the glow, but to the tumult or agitation of passion, doubt, &c.; inchoative, fervescere poetical, except Plin.): rubere (to be red; of the morning sky, &c.; inchoative, rubescere, to become red, i. Virg.). To glow with anger, irā ardere or flagrare: he glowed with anger, irā ex-canduit (Cic.) or iracundiā et stomacho exarsit: to glow with love, ardere amore aliquis (i. e., ardere amore or aliquid poetically). Vid. GLOWING.

GLOW, s., ardor: fervor: aestus (Syn in to GLOW: all three, also, improperly of passions; ardor also of the eyes; candor occurs only in a late poet = aestus, and should therefore be avoided). The glow of love, calor.

GLOW-WORM, cicindēla (Plin., 18, 26, 6, § 2, who there says that the rustics called them stellantes volutatus; the Greeks,

lampyrides); insectum, quod lucet ignis nocte noctu (Plin., 11, 28, 34): "lampyrus noctiflora (Linn.); it is the female that emits light).

GLOWING, candens (e. g., of coals); ardens (e. g., a fire-brand); aestans (e. g., bumus); flagrans (burning; e. g., cheeks, genae [i. Syn. in to GLOW]); glowing red, rutilus. || **IMPROPER.** Glowing language, oratio fervidior: glowing passion, praefervida ira (Lio). To paint (= describe) any thing in glowing colors, lectis verbis coloribus depingere aliquid (after Gell., 14, 4, 1); or simply totam aliquid rei imaginem verbis quodammodo depingere (Quint.).

GLOWINGLY. Vid. "in GLOWING colors."

GLOZE. Vid. FLATTER.

GLUE, s., glutinum: gluten. To extract glue from cow-hides, boum coria glutinum excoquere.

GLUE, v., glutinare. To glue together, conglutinare: agglutinare (to glue one thing to another, aliquid alicui rei).

GLUEY, glutinosus: * glutino similis (resembling glue). Vid. GLUTINOUS.

GLUM. Vid. SULLEN.

GLUT, v. || To gorge, se ingurgitare, also with vino, cibo, &c.: cibo vinoque satiari or exsatiari: obruere se (e. g., vino, Cic.): onerare se vino et epulis (Sall.): onerare ventrem (Sall., Or. de Rep. Ord., 1): glutire epulas, Juv.; from this comes the English verb. || To satiate, cloy [vid. CLOY]. || **IMPROPER.** To glut one's self with any thing, se satiare aliquā re (e. g., sanguine civium): exsatiari aliquā re (Lio): to glut one's eyes [vid. "TO FEAST one's eyes"]: to glut one's revenge, ultione se explere (Tac., Ann., 4, 25); odium or animam satiare (Cic.); poenā alicujus satiari (Lio., 29, 9, fin.); aliquid supplicio (or poenā, &c.) oculos animumque exsaturare (Cic.). || To overfill; to glut a market, * forum nundinarius rebus venalibus complere (comple = "to fill too full," Lio., 41, 3, in.). The market, in which there had long been an extreme scarcity of corn, was now glutted, frumenti ex inopia gravi satias facta (Sall., Fragm. ap. Non., 172, 13; satias not in Cic. or Cæs.).

GLUT, s., satietas (in Sall. once satietas); vis maxima (a great quantity): maxima or nimia copia. There is a glut of corn, frumenti satias facta est (Sall., Fr. ap. Non., 172, 13). There is a glut of any thing, aliquid redundat: * refertissimum est forum aliquā re. Vid. SATIETY.

GLUTINOUS, glutinosus: viscosus (like bird-lime): lentus (sticky): tenax (e. g., like wax); resinosus (like resin): glutinatorius and glutinativus very late, of what has a glutinous property; glutineus (Rutil., Itin., 1, 610) = gluey.

GLUTINOUSNESS, lentor: lentitia (both Plin.; of pitch, resin, &c.).

GLUTTON, homo edax, gulosus, vorax [Syn. in GLUTTONOUS]: homo profundae et intemperatae gulae: gurgus (insatiable eater): belluo (habitual gourmand and glutton). JN. gurgas atque belluo: abdomini suo natus.

GLUTTONOUS, edax: cibi avidus: cibi plurimi (who eats a great deal): gulosus (always endeavoring to please his palate): vorax (a voracious eater).

GLUTTONOUSLY, gulse (Col., Mart.): avide or avidius (eagerly; e. g., avidius vesci).

GLUTTONY, edacitas: aviditas cibi: intemperantia or intemperica gula; also gula only: ingulvicia (Hor.). Sometimes ligurritio (lickerishness).

GNARL, v., in nodos torquere (Sen., Benef., 7, 9). Vid. GNARLED. If = snarl, vid.

GNARLED, nodosus (e. g., nodosi roboris uncus, Val. Flacc.); in plures or multos nodos tortus. The more gnarled the tree, the more valuable the wood, lignum eo pretiosius, quo illud in plures nodos arboris infelicitas torsit (Seneca, Ben., 7, 9).

GNASH. To gnash the teeth, dentibus frendere or infrendere: dentibus stridere (to grate the teeth): stridore dentium frendere

GNASHING (*of the teeth*), stridor dentium.

GNAT, culex.

GNAW, rodere, arrodere, derodere aliquid: circumrodere aliquid (*to gnaw round about*): prærodere (*to gnaw at one end*): exêdere (*to eat away or through*; of animals, corroding substances, rust; and figuratively, of cares, anxieties, &c.; edere is poetical in this sense). *To gnaw through any thing*, aliquid exêdere et perumpere: trouble, &c., is gnawing at my heart, aggritudo me or animum meum exest, pungit, or cruciat: gnawing cares, sollicitudines mordaces (*Hor., Od., 1, 18, 4*): a kind of gnawing pain, quasi morsus aliquis doloris.

GNOME. || *Mazim*, gnômê (γνώμη, *Front., Ep., 3, 11, ed. Mat.*), or, pure Latin, sententia: dictum. || *Spirit of the mines*, δαίμων metallorum: *terrenus quidam dæmon.

GNOMIC POET, *poeta gnomicus (ποιητὴς γνομικός). *Gnomic poets*, gnomici.

GNOMON, gnomon, ônis, m. (*Vitr., Plin.*).

GNOMONICS, gnomonice: gnomonice res (*Vitr.*). Relating to gnomonics, gnomonicus (e. g., res, rationes, *Vitr.*).

GNOSTIC, gnosticus (γνωτικός; ecclesiastical technical term, Tertull., Aug.).

The Gnostics, gnostici.

GNOSTICISM, *gnostica disciplina.

GO, (I) ire (*general term*, without any accessory notion. || *The preposition ad*, which is usually omitted after ire before the names of "to towns," "small islands," domum and rus, must sometimes be expressed; vid. *To*; and remark in *FROM*, not for beginning of article): vadere (*to go with alacrity and a quick step*; as *to go against an enemy*, vadere in hostem; *to visit a friend* [ad eum postidie mane vadebam, *Cic.*]; also = "to go away," Lentulus hodie apud me; cras mane vadit, he goes to-morrow morning, *Cic.*); mesre (*poetical*, and in post-Augustan prose; of the mere mechanical motion of beasts, the stars, &c.); commere ad aliquem, in locum (*to go in and out*, *to go to and fro to a person or place*; of messengers, &c.; vid. *Ruhnke, Trer. Heaut., 3, 1, 35*; also of the heavenly bodies: ferri (*to go rapidly*; e. g., of streams; flumen per fines, agros, &c., fertur || *ferri* not it; and of persons under the influence of strong feeling, ad aliquem summâ celeritate et studio incitatum ferri, *Cæs.*); cedere (*with poets*, *to go*, as general term; in prose only so far as any body by his going away gives up a former place; hence together, cedere atque abire): abire: abscedere: discedere: decedere: degredî: digredî (*to go away*; SYN. in *TO DEPART*, vid.).

To go back [vid. *TO RETURN*]: procedere (*to go forth*; e. g., in concionem; vid. *Liv., 42, 45*): exire: excedere: egredî (*to go or step out from a place*): inire: introire: intrare: ingredî (*go in*; SYN. in *ENTER*): transire: præterire locum (*to go by a place*): ascendere, conscendere, evadere in locum (*to go up*): descendere (*to go down from a higher place to a lower*; opposite of ascendere; e. g., from the Capitol into the forum, &c.); antere, integredî, with an accusative (*to go before, &c.*; of persons and things): transire, trajicere, with an accusative (*to go over, through a place, &c.*; e. g., sol cancri signum transit): proficisci (*general term*, "to set out" on a journey, march, &c., on foot, on horseback, &c.): conferre se aliquo (*to betake one's self any where*): tendere, contendere aliquo (*implying exertions to reach it*; *to break up in haste for a place*; *to march for a place*): petere locum (*to seek to reach a place*): concedere aliquo (*to retire to a place, as into the country*):

venire is sometimes used for our "to go;" this is a sort of adaptation of the narrator's language to that of the person's of whom he is speaking: thus, cuius [Curii] focum, quum venerat in se ad Sabînos, visere solebat, used to visit when he went to his Sabine villa, *Cic., Rep., 3, 28* [since Cato would say, veni]; contra rem suam venisse me nescio quando questus est, "that I went or have gone against his interests," since he would say, "you

have come" or "appeared" [venisti contra rem meam]. *Go (away) I get you gone!* abi! (*in anger*; also in astonishment, &c.); abi hinc! apage sis! (*in anger*); you may go, illicet: go out of my sight! age illuc, abscede procul e conspectu meo! (*Plant., Pers., 4, 2, 6*): go and be hanged! abi in malam rem or in malam crucem! (*comedy*): to let any body go, sinere ut abeat aliquis (*to allow him to go*); aliquem dimittere (*general term*, to dismiss); aliquem omittre (*to leave alone*); let me go! omittite me! (*let me alone*): where are you going? quo tendis? quo cogitas, visi to come and go, to go and come; i. e., to go to and fro, venire et redire; ire et redire: to go up and down, backward and forward, &c., ambulare (*as a walk*); ultro citroque commere: to go upon any thing (e. g., on crutches), inniti aliquâ re, artus sustinere aliquâ re (*to support one's self by any thing in going*): to go to any body, adire aliquem (*to go with a petition to any body*): to go for a thing, petere aliquam (*in order to fetch it*): to go to see any thing, aliquid spectatum ire: to go for any body, aliquem arcescere, arcescitur ire (*in order to fetch him*): to go to see any body, aliquem visere, visitare (*in order to visit, to see, as a physician does a patient*); ad aliquem vadere (*to call on him*; vid. vadere above). For "to go to bed, church, school, law, ruin, war," &c., vid. the substantives. So for a watch goes (well, ill, &c.).

(2) Denoting a motion either in itself or toward any thing; of things, moveri (*to move itself*): ferri (*to move itself forward or in violent rotation*; e. g., fluvius citius fortur). *To go into any thing*; i. e., to penetrate into any thing, descendere in aliquid (e. g., ferrum descendit in illa). || *Fig. That goes to my heart* [vid. HEART]. In a wider signification, to go signifies the passing into a state; ire, exire in; e. g., to go to seed, ire in semen.

(3) A progress. || *Of the result of circumstances and undertakings*; e. g., to succeed, ire; succedere: procedere: to be going on well, bene, prospere, felicitate: procedere: it went on differently from what I had expected, secus accidit ac speraveram: the affair begins to go on better than I feared it would, incipit res melius ire, quam putaram (*Cic., Att., 14, 15, 3*): the affair is going on very well, res prorsus it (*ibid., 13, 20, 4*). (b) Of a befalling, the fate, the state of a person; it goes with me, &c., it apud me, de me: est mihi; me habeo, se habet aliquod, all with an adverb of the manner, as bene, recte, male, &c.: it goes well with the good, ill with the wicked, bene est bonis, male malis (*Enn.*); it has gone with me in the same manner, idem mihi accidit: se, said he to me, thus it goes with me every day, en, inquit mihi, hæc ego patior quotidie: it goes well with any body, bene or præclare agitur cum aliquo: how will it go with you? quid tibi fiet? however it may go with me, utcumque res ceciderit or cessura est; utcumque eventus me exceperit: how goes it with you? quomodo valet? (with reference to health); quid agis? quid agitur? quid fit? (with reference to one's pursuits); satîn salvis? (sc. res); with reference to one's circumstances: all is going on well with me, valeo; bene mecum agitur: I am going on very well, præclare mecum agitur; res mihi sunt maxime secundæ: my mother is going on quite well, apud matrem recte est: Attica is going on quite well, de Atticâ optime it [*al. est*]: so things go in this world, ita vita est hominum, sic vita hominum est (so is the life of men); sic est vulgus (thus is the great multitude).

(4) Any thing goes in, through, upon any thing, i. e., (a) in respect of space; e. g., a space can hold any thing, aliquid caput rem (e. g., very few slaves, no more than could go in a single carriage, paucissimi servi, quos unum vehiculum capere potest): eggs placed in vinegar go so soft that they can go through a ring, ova aceto macerata ita emolluntur, ut per annulos transcant: the thread will not go through the eye of the needle, filum per acum non transit, or trajici non vo-

test. (b) *In measure, value, facit, efficit (it makes)*; æquat, exæquat (it equals), all four with accusative of the measure, &c.: 625 feet go to a stadium, sexcenti viginti quinque pedes efficiunt or exæquant stadium: the Romans called the fourth part of a denarius a sestertius, because there went to it two ases and a half, Romani quartam denarii partem, quod efficiebatur ex duobus assibus et tertio sestertium, sestertium nominaverunt: to go to the whole, integrum exæquare: the bushels of seed go to an acre of land, occupant (or implent) jugerum seminis modii quinque, satisfaciunt jugero seminis modii quinque.

(5) *To take a direction.* (a) *To a certain place*; i. e., to reach, extend, pertinere ad or ad usque (of things and places); || *peringere* is quite unclassical; excurrere, procurere (*to take its course or direction to a place*; of rivers and mountains [vid. *TO EXTEND*]); attingere aliquod (*to go as far as any thing, to touch it*; a place, river, &c.); æquare aliquod (*to equal a thing, reach as far as any thing*; e. g., altitudo fluminum summa equorum pectora æquabant, i. e., went as high as their breasts, *Curt., 4, 9, 15*): defluere ad aliquod (*to flow down to any thing*; of a garment; vid. *Virg., Æn., 1, 404*; pedes vestis fluxit ad imos; || *vestis* fluens pedes vestis imos is poetical); superare aliquod (*to go over or above any thing*; e. g., alibi umbilico tenuis aqua erit, alibi genua vix superavit, *Liv., 26, 45, extr.*). (b) *To go about any thing*, cingere, circumdare aliquod; e. g., urbem fossa cingit alia. (c) "To go," is used also of the direction or inclination to a time. The sun is going down [vid. *TO SET*], advesperascit; inclinatur ad vespere; dies jam proclinaus est: he is going ten (he is in his tenth year), annum decimum agis; annum nonum excessisti, egressus est (he has passed his ninth year). (d) *To pass to any body by will or law*, cedere alicui (e. g., his farm-house went to his creditors, villa creditoribus cessit); alicui venire; ad aliquem pervenire jure (e. g., hereditas). *To allow an inheritance to go to any body*, hereditatem alicui concedere. (e) *To go (= to be sold for so much*, i. e., g., denario ire, *Plin., 18, 23, 53*; vendi (*general term*)). || *Of the direction of a road, &c.*, esse (e. g., via, quæ est in Indiam, *Cic., Fin., 3, 14, 54*): via fert aliquo: || *To become putrid (&c., of fruits)*, vitari (*general term*, of meat, fruit, &c.). || *To depart*, viti. Any body's hope is gone, discessit alicui spes: that time is gone (by), alit illud tempus: the silver tables are gone from all the temples, mcnæs argenteæ ex omnibus templis sublatae sunt (are stolen): the memory of them is gone from the earth, memoria eorum evanuit. || *To be pregnant for so long*, ventrum ferre. Mares go twelve months, equa ventrem fert duodecim menses (*Varr.*): does go eight months, cervi octavis mensibus ferunt partus (*Plin.*). || *To pass for* (e. g., an old man). Vid. *TO BE RECKONED*.

I AM GOING to, &c., by participle, in rus. He is just going to, &c., in eo est, ut, with subjunctive (the est impera): jam prope est, ut (also impers.): as he was just going to set out, jam profecturus; sub ipsâ protectione.

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES: Works which go under any body's name, opera, &c., quæ sub alicujus nomine feruntur (*Quint., 7, 2, 24*): to go under the name of Philip, se Philippum ferre (*Vell., 1, 11, 1*; of a pretender): the report or story goes, fama or rumor est: as the story goes, ut ferunt, fertur, feruntur, &c.; also without the ut: Xenocrates, as the story goes, re-putat. Xenocroten ferunt (quum quaeretur ex eo...) respondisse. Proculus, as the story goes, &c., declared that, Proculus dixisse fertur, &c. As times go, *ut nunc sunt tempora; *ut nunc se mores habent; pro eo ut difficultas temporis fert (considering the hard times): to go from any body's sight, abire ex alicujus conspectu: to be going any where, iter est

aliquo: whether this would go as far with any body as that; whether this or that would go the furthest with any body (= have the most effect on his mind); *utrum apud aliquem hoc an illud plus valeret*: fortune goes a great way (or goes for a great deal) in any thing, multum fortuna valet (e. g., ad vitandum periculum): this goes a good (or but a little) way towards, hoc multum (or non multum) valet, or momentari affert ad, &c. You see how far the matter has gone, quoniam in locum res deducta sit, vides: it often went so far that, sepe in eum locum ventum est, ut, &c., B. G., 6, 43: not to let the matter go so far as to, non committere, ut. If you go on in this way, si ad istum modum pergas.

Go *ASTRAY*, deerrare, aberrare ab aliquo (aliqua re), and simply (properly and figuratively) *aliqua re*: to go astray from the way, deerrare itinere, aberrare via: to go astray from one's purpose, aberrare a proposito.

Go *BY*. (a) Pass by, vid. (3) To act by or observe a rule, &c., legem servare, observare, et sequi: praeceptum servare: praeceptum tenere. To go by rule, ad praeceptum agere: to go by the rule of any thing in any thing, aliquid ad normam (or normā) alicujus rei dirigere (especially in judging of any thing): a rule to go by in any thing, regula, ad quam aliquid dirigatur. We must not go by the crooked rule of custom, non utendum est pravissimā consuetudinis regulā (Cic.).

Go *INTO*. [Vid. to ENTER in both proper and figurative sense.] Any thing will not go into a place, locus non capit aliquid (is not large enough to hold it).

Go *DOWN*. [Vid. to DESCEND.] (a) The wind is gone down, ventus sopitus est. (b) (As a time-piece), clepsidra extremum stillicidium exhaustit (of the water-clock, Sen. Ep., 24, 19); horologium movet desinit of the sun-dial; hence also of a watch or clock.

Go *NEAR*. Vid. to APPROACH.
Go *SHARES*. Vid. to SHARE; to be PARTNERS.

Go *OFF*. (a) To issue, evanire: exitum habere: to go off (so without harm), sic abire (Ter. And., act. 1, 2, 4): not to go off so, non sic abire (Cic., Att., 14, 1, 1). To go off = pass their prime [Vid. Go = become putrid]. (3) To go off; i. e., to be sold, venire: to go off well, facile vendi: to go off badly, repudiari.

Go *OUT* or *FORTH* (from any place, exire: egrēdi: excedere: to go out for any thing; e. g., for booty, praedatum exire: to go out on military expeditions, proficisci (apocrypha); vid. Daëne, Nep., Mill., 2, 3). (a) Properly, to leave the house and go abroad or into company, exire domo or foras (general term): in publicum prodire, or procedere, or egrēdi (to go into the streets, especially to appear in public): deambulatum ire or abire (to go out for a walk): to have gone out, foris esse: domo abesse: not to go out, domi se tenere: pedem domo non efferre (not to stir a foot from the house): never to go out, publico carere or abstinere (not to appear in public): odisse celebritatem, hominum celebratētem fugere (not to appear in public, from bashfulness or ill-temper): one who seldom goes out, rarus egressu (Tac., Ann., 15, 53, 1). (3) To be extinguished, extinguī: restinguī.

Go *ROUND*. (a) To go round from one place or person to another, ire circa, with an accusative of the places or persons to which one goes (general term): circumire, likewise with an accusative of the persons or places (both general term, and, (a) especially to go from one person to another, to entreat, exhort, &c.: stronger than ambire): ambire, with an accusative of the persons or places, or more usually absolutely (to go with a request or prayer, now to one, now to another; in the time of the republic, only of the candidates who went about to their friends and among the people, in order to obtain their votes). To go round to the houses, circa domos ire: ambire domos (as a candidate in canvassing for an office): to go round the families, circumire per familias: to go round all the doors (round the house), omnes

fores sedifici circumire. (b) Of things; to be given or carried round, circumferri (both of things, as a bowl, &c., which are handed round; and of a saying, a report, which spreads abroad): to cause the cup to go round, poculum circumferre. (3) To flow, surround a place, locum or aliquid ambire (both of persons and things): locum or aliquid cingere (to surround; of things; also of a river): circumfundi alicui loco (to flow round about; of a river): id = to turn round; vid. "to TURN round."

Go *THROUGH*. (1) *INTRANS*. (1) To go through a place, &c., (per) locum transire, pervadere, penetrare (penetrare, to penetrate): transvāhi, veli per locum (to drive or sail through): an army which is going through a country, exercitus transmaris: the ball went through the shoulder, *glauss plumbea per humerum penetravit or adacta est: the rain goes through (the roof, &c.), ex imbribus aqua perpluit: to cause to go through, transmittere. (2) To reach from one end to the other, pertinere, thorough, anything, in aliquid (e. g., in omnes partes, in omnia), or to any thing, ad aliquid usque (not pertaining). (11) *TRANS*. To go from one end to the other: (a) *PROPR*, pedibus obire (e. g., regionem): perlustrare: permare (to wander through): peragere (to wander through): percurrere (to go quickly): per locum penetrare (with exertion and pain). (b) *FIG*. To go through a thing in succession or order from beginning to end, lustrare: perlustrare (with the eyes, also with the mind): percurrere (to go through quickly; in reading, legendo; in speech, oratione; in thought, mente ac cogitatione): strictim attingere (to go through superficially, a book): exsequi, persequi (to go through accurately, in speech and writing): explicare (to go through explaining or accurately; opposed to perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere, or summas res tantum attingere; vid. Cic., Att., 2, 1, init.; Nep., Pelop., 1, 1): cognoscere (to look into any thing, in order to become acquainted with its contents, ἀναγνίσκειν; vid. Nep., Lys., 4, 3, Bremi; Cic., ill. Verr., 2, 6): recensere, percensere (to count, reckon): dispungere (to go through in order to prove or to check an account). To go through all the states (in one's speech), omnes obire oratione sua civitates: to go through quickly and in haste, celeriter perstringere (e. g., any body's course of life): to go through again, recognoscere, retractare (e. g., a writing for the purpose of making corrections). || To undergo, vid. || To go through with any thing; vid. to EFFECT, ACCOMPLISH.

Go *TO*, ire ad, adire aliquem or ad aliquid, on any business, de aliqua re: aggrēdi aliquem, convenire aliquem (to go to any body in order to beg, ask, &c., any thing of him): appellare, compellare aliquem, about any thing, de aliqua re (to speak to any body with a request, &c.): vadere ad aliquid (to call on him, Cic.).

GOAD, s., stimulus (e. g., stimulo tardos increpare boves, Tibull.).

GOAD, v. || *PROPR*, stimulo fodere or lacessere aliquem (e. g., an ox, bovem; || stimulo boves increpare, poetical). || *IMPROPR*, stimulare aliquem or aliquid animū. JN. stimulare ac pungere aliquem: stimulis fodere aliquem (e. g., Cic., Phil., 2, 34, 86): stimulis alicui admove (Cic., Lit.): animū stimulis alicui rei concitare (Cic.): incitare aliquem ad aliquid stimulis alicuius rei (all these expressions [except stimulis fodere] may be taken in a bad sense, like "goad," or in a good one, like "to spur." In a bad sense, if to goad, an adjective may be added, acres, aciores, acerrimi, &c.). JN. incitare et stimulare: stimulare et excitare: accendere et stimulare. [Vid. INCITE.] Sometimes lacere, vexare (e. g., res malis lacerant, vexant, stimulos admovent, Cic.) or pungere, but these not in the sense of goading to any thing. The people had been goaded to rage by any thing, alicuius rei stimulis plebs furebat (Liv.). Goaded by any thing, stimulis alicuius rei concitatus, incitatus, furens, &c.

GOAL, meta (the pillar at the end of the Roman Circus, round which the runners, &c., turned; also used improperly, but as "the end" of the race, it is principally poetical; e. g., metam tenere, Virg. The poets also use it, figuratively, for the goal of life, metam vite, or viam, or ultimam, &c.; so, too, Varr., R. R., 1, 3, a quibus sacerdotibus decurrat ad metas: calx (in Seneca's time, creta; the chalked line in the Circus that served for the starting and winning post; but as opposed to carceres, it is "the winning-post" and used figuratively, Cic.). To reach the goal, ad calcem pervenire (with an ut dicitur) or decurrere (both Cic.; improperly); and when this (goal) is reached, ad quam [sc. calcem; al. quem] quum sit decursum (Cic., Tusc., 1, 8, 15): when the goal is reached, decurso spatio: to recall any body to the starting-post when he had almost reached the goal, aliquid (ad carceres) a calce or ab ipsa [al. ipso] calce revocare (improperly): to have reached the goal of one's hopes, summum voti sui consecutum esse. "To reach the goal" (improperly) may also be translated without a figure, ad finem venire or pervenire. || Starting-post, vid. || Final purpose; vid. PURPOSE.

GOAT, caper (general term for goat; as opposed to capra, it is a he-goat): hircus (an old he-goat); hædus (a young one): a small he-goat, hædulus (Jun., 11, 65): the adjectives are, hircinus: hædinus: a wanton he-goat, caper libidinosus (properly poetical); homo libidinosus (figuratively, of a debauchee). To stink like a goat, hircum olere.

GOAT-HERD, caprarius.

GOAT-SKIN, pellis hircina or caprina:

pellicula hædina (of a young goat).

GOATISH, hircosus (in smell): caprinus only = "goat," as used adjectively in goat-skin, &c.; hircinus is either this, or, in a bad sense, of the smell; hircine alae (Plaut.). To have a goatish smell, hircum olere. || Lustful, vid.

GOBBLE UP, absorbere (e. g., cakes, placentas [al. obsorbere], Hor.): exorbere (opposed to gustare, as a far weaker expression; Cic., impropr.): vorare: devorare. [Vid. SWALLOW UP.] Not merely to taste any thing, but to gobble it all up, non modo gustare sed etiam exorbere (Cic., but figuratively). || To make the noise of the turkey-cock, cicurire (Auct. Carm. de Phil., 24).

GOBBLER. Vid. LUTTON.

GO-BETWEEN, intermedium (messenger between two parties): leno (feminine lena, a pander; also, go-between in other bad actions): conciliator, feminine conciliatrix, alicuius rei (who, by his management of the parties, effects any thing; e. g., in making a match, nuptiarum): intercessor (as interceder; either to prevent or effect any thing; also in money transactions, &c.; post-Augustan): proxenētes (πορρωτες) or pure Latin, pararius (in buying and selling, and other money transactions; post-Augustan): sequester, feminine sequestra (post-Augustan in this sense; e. g., inter patres et plebem publicæ gratias sequester, Cic.).

GOBLET. Vid. CUP.

GOBLIN. Vid. DEMON.

GOD, Deus (God, as the Supreme Being; a definite god, and a particularly distinguished god-like person): numen, usually numen divinum (literally, the nod, the powerful will, the might of God; then, also, the Deity himself, as far as he shows his majesty and power effectually): || divus for deus was obsolete in the Golden Age, and used only in prayers, as Liv., 7, 26, 4. The gods, dii: divi: coelestes (poetic, coelites and coeliolae): superi (properly, the higher gods, as opposed to the inferi; i. e., the lower, or those in the infernal regions): the gods of the first rank, dii majorum gentium: the gods of the second rank, dii minorum gentium: the gods of a house, lares, penates. To place any body among the gods, aliquid ad deos immortales benevolentius famæque tollere: aliquid in cœlum firmā ac volutate tollere; aliquid beneficiorum memor in consilio coelestium collocare (of individuals,

from *private gratitude, esteem, &c.*; vid. *Cic.*, *Cat.*, 3, 1, 2; *N. D.*, 2, 24, 64; *Off.*, 3, 5, 25; aliquem in deorum numerum referre; aliquem inter deos referre; aliquem *consecrare* (by a decree of state, to pronounce holy, or to make a god of any body); to call God to witness, Deum testari: for God's sake (I entreat you), Deum testans: for God's sake! (as an exclamation of astonishment), pro deum fidem! (with us, Dei; vid. *Zumpt.*, § 361): by the gods, per deos: so help me, God! ita me Iteus adiuvet, amet! May God punish me! Deus me perdat! great, almighty God! (as an exclamation of astonishment and excited feeling), maxime Iuppiter! prob Juppiter! (vid. *Heind.*, *Hor.*, *Sat.*, 1, 2, 17): God have mercy on me! (as an exclamation of anxiety and fear), faveas mihi (vid. *Or.*, *Met.*, 6, 327): in God's name! quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! (as an introductory form); per me licet, nihil impedio, non moleste p'tiar (as a sign of consent or approval): by God's assistance, Deo annuente (if God allow it); Deo adjuvante (by the help of God); ducente Deo (under the leading and protection of God); to begin any thing in reliance upon God (with his help), ope divinā aliquid aggredi: God grant it! faxisit Deus! utinam Dii ita faxint! utinam Deus ratum esse jubeat! God grant his blessing! Deus approbet! dii approbent! May God grant you his blessing, annuat Deus nutum numenque suum conatui tuo (after *Liv.*, 7, 30, extr.): unless some god help us, nisi quis nos deus respexerit (vid. *Cic.*, *Att.*, 1, 16): would to God that, &c., utinam (with subjunctive; "not" after utinam is nē): that may God avert or prevent! quod Deus prohibeat! quod om-ni Deus avertat! ne id Deus sinat or siverit! God forbid! (as a strong negation), minime vero! nihil minus! thank God! *gratia debetur Deo! *Deo habenda est gratia!

GODCHILD, *eujus baptismō sponsor interfuit.

GODDAUGHTER, *puella, ejusque baptismō sponsor interfuit.

GODDESS, dea (diva antiquated). Vid. God.

GODFATHER, sponsor (*Ter.*, *Bapt.*, 18). To be any body's godfather, *alicujus baptismō sponsorem interesse. A present from a godfather, *donum in baptismi memoriam datum.

GODHEAD, Vid. DEITY, DIVINITY.

GODLESS, Vid. IRRELIGIOUS.

GOD-LIKE, Vid. DIVINE, adj.

GODLINESS, Vid. PIETY, HOLINESS.

GODLY, Vid. HOLY.

GODMOTHER, *que alicujus baptismō sponsor interfuit.

GODSEND, aliquid, quod se velut coelo demissum ostendit (of what appears at a moment of great need, *Liv.*, Fabiana acies): quod virgulā divinā, ut aiunt, suppeditat. Any thing seems a godsend, aliquid nescio quod non fortuitum sed divinum videtur (*Cic.*, *Fam.*, 7, 5).

GODSHIP, Vid. DIVINITY.

GODSON, Vid. GODCHILD.

GODWIT, *scolopax ascocephala (*Lin.*).

GOGGLE, distorquere oculos.

GOGGLE-EYED, distortis oculis.

GOGGLE-EYES, distorti oculi.

GOING, itio (as the act): itus (as the state): ambulatio (a walking): reditio, reditus (a going away or back; the former as the act, the latter as the state): ingressus and ingressus denote the manner of going, the gait.

GOÏTRE, struma (*Cels.*). To have goitres, effici tumidis gutturibus.

GOLD, s., aurum: rough, unc wrought gold, aurum rude, insectum: wrought gold, aurum factum: spun gold, a web of gold, aurum netum (*Alcim.*, *Ar.*, 6, 36): coined gold, aurum signatum: solid, massy gold, aurum solidum: pure gold, aurum purum: (made) of gold, aureus; ex auro factus: overlaid with gold, auratus: adorned with gold, auro distinctus: worked with gold, auro intextus (both, e. g., of cloth). To be made of gold (figuratively; e. g., to be very rich), divitiis abundare; (more strongly), superare Crassum

divitiis (*Cic.*, *Att.*, 1, 4, extr.): a vein of gold, vena auri: a bar or wedge of gold, later aureus: a grain of gold, auri mica or granum: a leaf of gold, bractea auri (poetical): a small leaf of gold, *bractœola auri: a plate of gold, lamina auri: to plate with gold, laminā inaurare: interwoven with gold, auro intextus: the art of embroidering in gold, *ars auro pingendi: a garment embroidered in gold, vestis auro intexta or distincta (interwoven with gold, or with golden spangles, or the like, attached; the latter was also vestis Phrygionia, *Plin.*, 8, 48, 74): a refiner of gold, auri coctor (*Inscript.*): a river whose sands roll gold, flumen, quod aurum vehit (vid. *Curt.*, 8, 9, 18): that bears gold, aurum vehens (of rivers; vid. *Curt.*, 8, 9, 18); aurifer (poetical); also, auro fertilis (e. g., flumen): to shine with gold, auro nitere: a mass of gold, auri massa or glebula (*Plin.*, *Ep.*, 10, 55, 3). *Prosa.* You may trust him with untold gold, dignus est, quicum (ablative) in tenebris micet (i. e., he would not deceive you even in the dark): all is not gold that glitters, fronti nulla fides.

GOLD (as adjective) [vid. GOLDEN]: a gold thread, filum aureum: gold threads (plural), aurum netum (spun gold, *Alcim.*, *Ar.*, 6, 36): a gold color, color in aurum inclinat: of a gold color, colore in aurum inclinato (of a gold-like color); auratus, aureolus (that looks as if overlaid with gold): a gold-fish, piscis auratus, auri coloris piscis. The gold-fish is of the genus Cyprinus. A country that contains gold mines, regio auri ferax (after *Curt.*, 8, 9, 15): gold coin, aureus or aureolus (with and without mumps): a gold mine, auri fodina; metallum auri or aurarium: auraria, orum (sc. metalla); aurifodinae; aurarie.

GOLD-BEATER, bracteator: bractearius (late).

GOLD BROCADE, vestis auro distincta, vestis auro intexta (cloth in which gold is interwoven, *Curt.*, 3, 3, 13; 9, 7, 11): vestis Phrygionia (in which gold is embroidered, *Plin.*, 8, 48, 74).

GOLD-COAST, ora auro or auri fertilis.

GOLD-DRAWER, Vid. GOLD-BEATER.

GOLD-DUST, pulvis aureus (dust of gold, and like gold, †): pulvis aureus (like gold, *Pallad.*, 1, 5, 1, ed. Schindl.).

GOLDEN, aureus (properly and figuratively): ex auro factus or fabricatus (only properly, mode of gold): aureolus (mostly figuratively = eximius, egregius; i. e., excellent; e. g., a speech, a writing): auri colore (of the color of gold): auri coloris: colore in aurum inclinato (having a shade of gold; of a golden hue): the Golden Age, ætas aurea: the golden mean, aurea mediocritas: to bear golden fruit (figuratively), bonam frugem ferre (*Liv.*, 2, 1): a golden phœnix, *phasianus pictus (*Lin.*): having golden locks, flavus: golden locks or hair, coma or (of men) cesaries flava (†): of a golden yellow, flavus, fulvus, rufescens; vid. YELLOW.

GOLDEN-EYE, *anas clangula (*Lin.*).

GOLDEN-ROD, *solidago (the common golden-rod, *solidago virgaurea, *Lin.*).

GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE, *chrysosplenium (*Lin.*).

GOLDFINCH, carduelis (*fringilla carduelis, *Lin.*).

GOLDSMITH, aurifex: aurarius (sc. artifex, in inscriptions): vascularius (one who makes golden vessels, as bowls, &c., *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 4, 24, 54). Goldsmith's scales, statera auraria (*Varr.*) or aurificis (*Cic.*).

GOLD-WIRE, filum aureum (a single thread): *aurum in fila ductum (gold drawn out into wire).

GOLDY-LOCKS, *chrysocoma (*Lin.*).

GONDOLA, navis cubiculata (*Sen.*, *Ben.*, 7, 20, 3): navis thalamēgos (*Suet.*, *Cal.*, 52).

GONDOLIER, magister navis cubiculatæ or thalamēgi.

GOOD, s., bonum (general term): honestum (moral good): to do much good, multa bene facere (to do many good actions): de multis bene mereri (to lay many under an obligation to one's self): to do good to any body, alicui bene or benigne

facere: conferre in aliquem beneficia (much, multa). A person does me much good, optime alicui meretur de me: to return good for good, similibus beneficiis beneficia pensare: to return good for evil, malefactis beneficiis pensare: to return or requite good, with evil, beneficia malefactis pensare: to turn any thing to good, aliquid in bonum vertere (to turn to one's advantage; e. g., detrimentum, *Cas.*, *B. C.*, 3, 73, *Held.*). || Good; i. e., advantage, commodum (advantage): utilitas (use, profit, &c.); salus (welfare): for my good, the good of the state, &c., e re meā; e republicā (also by the dative; e. g., to give up one's private feelings for the good of the state, studium republice dimittere; vid. *Held.*, *Cas.*, *B. C.*, 1, 8; so with dare, tribuere, &c.): to be for the good of any body, e re alicujus esse; alicui prodesse or utile esse; alicui juvare. || The public good, commune commodum: communis utilitas: bonum publicum: republice commoda: respublica (vid. *Herz.*, *Cas.*, *B. C.*, 5, 46): salus communis or republice (the common welfare): to have the public good in view, to consult for or promote it, communi commodum inservire; communi utilitati servire; saluti republice consulere; rem publicam juvare; omnium commodis or communi utilitati prospicere: to endeavor to promote the public good, republicam salutem suscipere: to look only to the public good, considering one's own interests as secondary, ad communem fructum referre omnia; republice commoda privatis necessitatibus habere potiora. || Any thing good and excellent of which you partake, bonum: the greatest good, summum bonum; ultimum or finis bonorum: earthly goods, externa bona; res externæ or humane. (2) A possession, property, usually in plural, goods; bona; fortune (goods of fortune), bona ac fortune: stolen goods, res furtivæ; or plural, res furtivæ or furta (in *PROPERT.*). A receiver of stolen goods, qui substractas res (sacras, &c., or pecunias) ex iis qui subtraxerint, suscipit (*Con. Just.*). || Goods (wares, &c.), merces (vid. *Wares*). To take out so much and return it in goods, aliquid exhaurire et merces remittere (*Plin.*, 6, 24, 26). Dry goods, perhaps *merces, quæ ad ulnam venduntur.

GOOD, adj., bonus (general term, in a physical and moral sense, but not so extensive as the English word "good," since we can not translate "a good wind," ventus bonus, but secundus ventus; "a good disposition," not bonus animus, ut benignus animus; also of "a good light," tabulas in bono lumine collocare); jucundus; suavis; dulcis (pleasant, agreeable; of that which affects the sense, as smell, taste, &c.; also, for any thing, alicui rei or ad aliquid): probus (that is as it ought to be, in a physical and moral view; e. g., silver, color, &c.; then an artist, person, ability): sanctus (morally good, from a principle of piety): opimus (rich, fat, properly and figuratively); campus, *Lir.*; habitus corporis, *Cic.*): commodus (serviceable, convenient, good in its kind; e. g., silver, health; also of persons; e. g., a good sort of a person, well-disposed): opportunus (convenient, well fitted or suited; first, of time and place; then, also, of persons; e. g., well suited to any thing, also for any thing, ad aliquid): prosper: secundus (conformable to one's wish, favorable; e. g., ventus secundus): utilis (serviceable, useful; for any thing, alicui rei): salutaris (wholesome; e. g., remedium; for any thing, alicui rei). *JN.* utilis et salutaris: honestus (morally good, honorable): simplex (unassuming; guileless): benignus (kind; charitable from inclination and goodness of heart): integer (opposed to vitiatum, gone; of fruits). Good food, cibi suaves or jucundi (pleasant to the taste): cibi conquistati or luti (exquisitely good): a good house, domum bonum or commodum: to have a good house, bene or commodè habitare: a good (paved) road, via trita: a good (fertile) field, good soil, azer ferax or fertilis; solum ferax or fertile: a good pasture, pascuuta herbe abundans; pascuum pecori alende

bonum : a good harvest, messis frugifera (poetical), or optima : a good year (for fruit, &c.), annus frugifer; annus frugibus locupletis (poetical); "annus magni proventus: this is a good year, magnum proventum frugum fructumque annus hic attulit (after Plin. Ep., i, 13, 1) : good times, tempora bona or felicia (prosperous); anni frugibus locupletis (fruitful years, poetical) : a good climate, bonum cœlum : a good air, aer purus, tenuis, salubris (not bonus) : good weather, idonea tempestas (with reference to a particular purpose; e. g., a voyage; but we find bona et certa tempestas, good and settled weather, Cic., Quint. Fr., 2, 2, c. 17) : a good hand, compositissima et clarissima litere : in good taste, purus (e. g., oratus, Quint.). *Hortensius's memory was so good, that, &c.*, erat Hortensio memoria tanta, ut, &c. : a good physician, medicus arte insignis : a good soldier, miles bello bonus; miles fortis ac strenuus : a good statesman and soldier, bonus pace belloque : good eyes, good sight, oculi acres et acuti : to have good eyes, bene o acriter videre; oculos acres et acutos habere. *My good friend (in a cordial address to a stranger)!* o bone! sodes : a good friend of mine, mihi amicus; amicus meus (not bonus amicus; i. e., a good friend in the real sense of the word) : a good (= considerable) part, bona pars : a good (= considerable) while, aliquantum temporis : to have a good (= sound) sleep, ratio arte dormire : in a good manner (vid. WELL) : to be good, prestare : to be good to any body (vid. KIND). *Good-morning, night, &c.*, vid. the substantives : to make any thing good again, aliquid sanare (to make sound, as it were; e. g., scelus); sarcire aliquid (to patch up, as it were, to mend, an injury, act of injustice, &c., detrimentum acceptum); reconcinare (to mend, as it were, repair, e. g., detrimentum acceptum) : to make much worse than can not be made good again, ea, quam sanari non possunt, exulcerare : to think any thing good, probare, comprobare aliquid (general term, to approve of it); aliquid rei adijcere alium calculum (to give one's approval to a thing; to approve of or assent to any thing, Plin. Ep., i, 2, 5); any thing does me good, aliquid auxilium me afficit. || *Good*; i. e., correct, of style (vid. PURE (of language)).

|| *Good for* : to be good for any thing, utilem esse aliquid rei, or ad aliquid; idoneum esse ad aliquid; bonum esse aliquid rei, or ad aliquid; aptum esse ad aliquid; usui esse ad aliquid : not to be good for, non utilem, or inutilem esse, ad aliquid : to be good for nothing, nihil esse; nullius pretii esse : a good-for-nothing fellow, homo nequam; homo nihili : a thorough good-for-nothing fellow, homo nequissimus. (Of medicines) : to be good for any thing, utilem esse aliquid rei, or ad aliquid; salutarem or salubrem esse ad aliquid; prodesse ad aliquid; efficacem esse aliquid rei (e. g., for cracked lips, laborum fissuris; all Plin.); bene facere ad aliquid (e. g., ad capitis dolorem, Scrib. Larg.).

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES. To put a good face on any thing (vid. FACE). Every body does what is good in his own eyes, ipsa olera olla legit (Plant., Tron.). By good luck, forte fortunâ. It was my good luck to, mihi contigit ut. To give any body as good as he brings, par pari respondere. To make good (a promise) (vid. FULFILL). To promise what you can't make good, frustra polliceri aliquid. When he was as good as condemned and executed, quum pro damnato mortuoque esset; he as good as says it, though he nowhere states it in so many words, non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quæ dicit, idem valent.

GOOD, interj., bene agis! bene facis or fecisti! (to express approbation of conduct); bene habet! non repugno! non impedi! (be it so; I make no objection to it); satis est! (enough!)-dictum puta! teneo (I understand; you need not say any more; said by one to whom a commission is given); ponamus; demus huc (granted); be it so; si a person who grants something on which he is going to found an objection):

in this sense, nempie is also used (e. g., Cic., N. D., 3, 39, 93, atque idem etiam vota dictis auscipi oportere. Nempie singuli vovent, &c., good! but now sometimes one man makes a vow, sometimes another. Sod effugi insidias; perperui Appenninum; nempie in Antui congressum colloquium veniendum est, good! ("so far well," or "be it so," but I must still, &c.); cf. Pr. Intr., ii, 153, d); recte (a form of courteous assent; e. g., is mihi dixit se Athenis me expectaturum, ut mecum decederet. Recte, inquam; quid enim dicerem? Cic.).

GOOD FRIDAY, * dies per Christi mortem sacrata.

GOOD-HUMORED, remissus (opposed to severeus); hilaris (cheerful; opposed to tristis, severus); festivus (full of cheerful humor); alacer, also with animo (ready and disposed to acting, lively; opposed to languidus); good-humored and gay, alacer et latus.

GOODLINESS. Vid. BEAUTY, ELEGANCE.

GOOD LUCK. Vid. "good FORTUNE."

GOOD-NATURE, bonitas (general term, goodness); (animi) benignitas (kindness, &c.); facilitas or facilitas et humanitas; comitas et facilitas; comitas facilitasque; mens facilis; mores faciles (of general readiness to oblige, &c.); suavitas (morum).

GOOD-NATURED, comes; benignus; facilis; suavis (Syn. in KIND). To be good-natured to any body, leni ingenio esse in aliquem; benignè or comiter aliquem tractare; plurimum benignitatis in aliquem conferre.

GOODNESS, bonitas (general term, of goodness, physical or moral); goodness of heart, probitas; simplicitas; natural goodness of heart, naturæ bonitas; also naturalis bonitas (e. g., perpetua naturalis bonitas, Nep., Au., 3, 1). Have the goodness to, &c., quasso; oro; obsecro (I beg or beseech you). When thus used as forms of courtesy, they are usually inserted after the first or second word.

GOODS, bona, orum (plural adjective). Vid. PROPERTY, POSSESSIONS.

GOOD-WILL, benevolentia. [Vid. KINDNESS.] || To buy the good-will of (a retiring tradesman), &c., pretio solito pacis or ab aliquo, ut me emtoribus suis (or iis, qui ejus opera utuntur, if an artisan) commendet. To give any body one's good-will, aliquid emtoribus meis (or iis, qui opera mea utuntur) commendo.

GOOSE, anser; a little goose, anserculus; a fat goose, anser pinguis, bene saginatus; "goose," as adjective, anserinus.

GOOSEBERRY, * ribes grossularia (Linn.).

GOOSE-GRASS, * galium Aparine (Linn.).

GOOSE-QUILL, * penna anserina.

GORE, cruor; sanguis concretus.

GORE, v., trajicere; transfodere; confodere; transfigere; confingere; transverberare (e. g., venabulo); percutere; cornu ferire (Virg.; with the horn).

GORGE, Throat, gullet, vid. || In architecture, cymatium (κυματιον); or pure Latin, unda. In modern architecture, the cymatium Doricum, Ital. cavetto, is distinguished from cymatium Lesbium, Ital. cimasa.

GORGE (vid. TO DEVOUR) (properly): to gorge one's self with, or be gorged with; vid. "GLUT one's self with."

GORGEOUS. Vid. MAGNIFICENT, SPLENDID.

GORGEOUSLY. Vid. MAGNIFICENTLY, SPLENDIDLY.

GORGEOUSNESS. Vid. MAGNIFICENCE, SPLENDOR.

GORMANDIZE, heluare; luxuriose vivere.

GORMANDIZER. Vid. GLUTTON.

GORMANDIZING, heluatio; ingluviæ (Ter., Hor.; ingluviæ atque voracitas, Eutrop.).

GORSE, * ulex Europæus (Linn., the common furze).

GOSHAWK, * falco palumbarius (Linn.).

GOSLING, anserculus.

GOSPEL. || The whole Christian doctrine * evangelium : * doctrina or præcepta Jesu Christi. To preach the gospel, evangelizare (Aug., C. D., 18, 31); a preacher of the gospel, evangelizator (Ecd.). || A gospel (e. g., St. John's), * vita Jesu ab Joanne proposita (literally the life of Jesus, by St. John); a section of such a narrative (as read in the communion service); * lectio evangelica. || **IMPROB.** To take any thing that is told him for gospel, facillime ad credendum induci (i. e., habitually); to take any thing for gospel, aliquid cupidius credere (Lit. with reference to the hasty belief); * aliquid tale esse credere, quale falsum esse non possit; or aliquid rei ita assentiri, ac si (or quasi) tale fuerit, quale falsum esse non possit (with reference to firmness of belief, after Cic., Acad., 2, 19, 57).

GOSSIP, s., homo garrulus; loquax (that talks much); vulgator (publisher of news, &c., Oc.); famigator (comedy, a malicious, talkative fellow); rumorigulus (late, Amman); combo (literally, a bottle-companion); compator; sodalis (companion). Feminine, garrula; * vulgatrix; * famigatrix. || Idle talk, sermo; sermones (talk); * sermones falsi, or improbi, or aniles (i. e., old woman's talk); garrulus; confabulatio; foolish or idle gossip, rumusculi importunorum hominum. To have a gossip with any body, fabulari or confabulari cum aliquo; to have a gossip together, fabulari inter se; sermones cadere (ἀγὼς κόπτειν); I often have a gossip with any body, cum aliquo fabulari insuarrans ac præbens invicem aures (Suet., Cæs., 22). || God-father, or godmother, vid.

GOSSIP, || To chat, vid.; and Gossip, s., To gossip about any thing, evulgare; divulgare; effutire foris (Syn. in DIVULGE). To gossip about any body, or any body's affairs, aliquem differe rumorigibus (maliciously); a gossiping set or party, sessiuncula (Cic., Fin., 5, 26, 56). A gossiping town, urbs sermonum avida; I should like to gossip with you long, cupiebam (in a letter) plura garrere.

GOSIPPING, s., famigator (Plaut., Trin., 3, 2, 66). Vid. Gossip, s.

GOURD, concurbita. To scoop out gourds, and use them for cups, bottles, * curbitas excavare atque pro oculis, lagēnis, &c., uti (after Cæs., B. G., 2, 86, fin.).

GOURMAND, cuppes (Plaut.); helluo; homo fastidii delicati; * cuppediorum studiosus.

GOUT, arthritis (gῆλπις, medical technical term, of the moderns and ancients), or, pure Latin, morbus articularis, or articulus, or dolor (dolores) artuum or articulorum (pain in the joints); chiragra (gout in the hands); podagra; morbus (ποδάγρα, if in the legs, as complaint) podagrae or pedum dolores (in the feet). Subject to the gout, arthriticus; podagricus (if in the feet); any body has the gout, artus alicujus laborant; to suffer much from the gout, magnos articulorum dolores habere (general term); to be tormented by a fit of the gout, maximis podagrae doloribus cruciari; podagrae doloribus ardere; to suffer so much from the gout, that, &c., tantis pedum doloribus affici, ut, &c.; to get the gout, in podagrae morbum incidere; to bring on the gout, podagram creare; one who suffers from the gout, podagricus (ποδάγρικός), or, pure Latin, pedibus æger.

GOUTY, arthriticus; podagricus; pedibus æger. Syn. in GOUT.

GOVERN, v., TRANS. || To lead; to rule, imperare, imperitare aliquid; aliquid esse imperatorem; imperio regere or imperio tenere aliquem, aliquid (to have the command of any body or any thing); dominari, dominationem habere in aliquem (to exercise an unlimited control over any body; especially, improperly, of inanimate and abstract subjects); processus aliquid or aliquid rei (to be placed over any body, or at the head of any thing). To govern a state, civitatem regere; imperium tractare (to be the ruler, especially with reference to royal or imperial authority); regnare (with collateral notion of ar

bitrary rule); rempublicam regere or moderari; reipublicae praesse; clavum reipublicae or imperii, or simply imperium tenere; ad gubernacula reipublicae sedere (to stand or be at the helm): to govern a town, urbem imperio regere: to be governed by any body, imperio alicujus teneri; teneri in alicujus ditione et potestate; imperium alicujus sustinere; se regi ab aliquo potius (to allow one's self to be governed). || IMPROPR. To be master of any thing, imperare alicui rei: moderari alicui rei (to moderate, to hold in check; e. g., to govern one's tongue, lingue or orationi): not to be able to govern any thing, impotentem esse alicujus rei (e. g., ira): to govern one's self, sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere; one's anger, iram reprimere: to govern one's passions, &c., cupiditatibus imperare (opposed to servire); cupiditates continere, comprimere, coercere, frenare, domare ac frangere. We are governed by our passions, cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: the mind governs the body, animus regit corpus: to be governed by ambition, ambitione teneri. || As grammatical term; jungi or conjungi (cum) aliquā re (i. e., to have a certain case or mood after it; e. g., potior governs the ablative case, potior jungitur, conjungitur (cum) ablativo): recipere aliquid (with regard to the government of words by conjunctions): "ut" governs the subjunctive; "ut" jungitur subjunctivo, or "ut" recipit subjunctivam; "ut" facit poni subjunctivos (all in Gramm.).

GOVERNABLE, qui regi potest (properly and improperly; vid. *Sen., De Ira*, 2, 15, extr.). Vid. TRACTABLE, &c.

GOVERNANCE, } Vid. GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNING, }
GOVERNNESS, educatrix: magistra: rectrix: gubernatrix (general term for a female teacher).

GOVERNMENT. || The governing, gubernatio: moderatio (e. g., reipublicae): administratio (the administration, power of carrying on; e. g., belli, war): procuratio (the administration of business during the absence of any body; e. g., alienorum bonorum): functio (office or duty devolving on any body): auctoritas (authority or command of a superior, with reference to the obedience of an inferior): summa imperii: rerum ditto principatus: tyrannis [vid. COMMAND]. || As state of ruling, potestas: dominatio: regnum [vid. DOMINION, DOMINATION]. To be under the government of others or another, alieni arbitrii esse: to have the government of [vid. TO GOVERN]: to assume or seize the government, rerum potiri; imperium, or regnum, or dominationem, or tyrannidem occupare: not to submit to any body's government, alicujus imperium detrectare; alicujus nutum ditionemque respicere: to offer the government to any body, alicui regnum deferre; alicui regnum ac diadema deferre (*Hor., Od.*, 2, 2, 22); imperium or regnum alicui tradere: to live under a just and lenient government, justo et miti imperio regi: to submit to the government of any body, se sub alicujus potestate subijcere (*Auct. Herenn.*, 2, 31, int.). || The seat of government, curia reipublicae: the form of government, imperii or reipublicae forma: reipublicae ratio or status (i. e., the peculiar constitution of the state); reipublicae species (the peculiar kind of government): the system of government, or on which it is carried on, imperii tenendi or reipublicae administrandae ratio: at the expense of government, sumtu publico or publice: on the part of the government, consilio publico; publice: an absolute government, civitas in qua summa imperii apud unum est: a representative or constitutional government, civitas, quae convocandis ex civium civitate ordinibus ferendisque ex illorum arbitratu legibus popularem quandam formam induit. || IMPROPR. The government of one's passions, tongue, &c. [vid. CONTROL, &c.]. || The members, collectively taken, constituting the government, * qui praepositi sunt toti reipublicae adminis-

tranda: * qui praefecti sunt rebus publicis: * rerum publicarum curatores.

GOVERNOR. || Ruler, commander, vid. Of a province, praefectus, or praeses, or rector, or procurator provinciae (general terms); the last three in the time of the emperors): proconsul: praetor (in the time of the republic; the former, if the command of an army was attached to it): satrapae: satrapa: satraps (σατράπης, among the Persians). The government of Gaul, for the time being, quicumque Galliam obtinet (*Caes., B. G.*, 1, 35): to be the governor of a province, provinciae praesidem esse; provinciae praesse or praefectum esse; or praepositum esse; provinciam obtinere: to make any body governor of a province, alicum provinciae praeficere or praepone; alicum rectorem provinciae imponere (*Silver Age*). || Tutor, vid.

GOWN, vestis (general term; also collectively, for the whole dress): indumentum (any garment that was put on and not thrown over another dress): stola: palla (garment of a Roman lady; the stola, worn over the tunica, reached to the ankles or feet, and was fastened by a girdle round the waist, leaving broad folds above the breast; the palla was thrown over the stola): cyclos (a dress of a Roman lady on great occasions; but it must not be compared with the modern dress of women): vestis muliebris: vestimentum muliebri (women's dress in general). A gown to wear in the house, vestitus domesticus; vestis domestica: a best gown, * vestis sollemniū dierum; vestis seposita: silk gowns, serica, orum; bombycina, orum: a silk gown, bombycina vestis (*Plin.*); serica vestis (ib.). a colored gown, vestis varia; vestimentum versicolor: to make a gown, vestem facere: a morning gown, vestis domestica (i. e., house dress, in general). || The gown of peace, toga (opposed to arma): vestis forensis.

GRABBLE. Vid. TO GROPE, TO SPRAWL.

GRACE. || Beauty, gratia (charm; e. g., in the manner of representing any thing; of style; vid. *Quint.*, 10, 1, 65, and 96): pulchritudo: venustas: forma: species [SYN. IN BEAUTY]: elegantia (grace, as consisting in tasteful selection): decor (poetical; e. g., *Tibull.*, *O.*; and post-Augustan prose, especially in *Quint.*): lepos (grace in words, style, speech, conversation; vid. *Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 25, 5, p. 130): venus (charm, &c.; not *Cic.*). Refined grace, exulta quaedam elegantia (*Quint.*); subtilis venustas: a peculiar grace, proprius decor (*Quint.*): female grace, muliebris venustas: grace and fullness of expression, suavitas dicendi et copia: to have a natural grace in conversation, &c., nativus quidam lepos in aliquo est. Graces of style, dicendi vnares: meretricious graces of style, lenocinis (*Quint., Praef.*, 8, 26; opposed to ornamenta): the grace of the Attic dialect, gratia eaeionis Attici: studied grace, venustas in gestu (*Auct. Her.*, 3, 15, 16; too theatrical for an orator; opposed to turpitude): without grace, insuavis; invenustus; injucundus: full of grace, suavitatis or jucunditatis plenus; venustate affluens. [Vid. GRACEFUL]. || Favor, gratia: favor: beneficium [vid. FAVOR]. By the grace of God, * favente Deo; juvante Deo; * Dei beneficio (the first expressing "favor;" the second, "help;" the last, a benefit conferred). || Pardon, venia: indulgentia (a particular favor or indulgence shown to any body, as *Suet., Vit.*, 5, of a prince toward a favorite): misericordia (mercy, pity): impunitas (impunity offered to, or obtained by any body [vid. AMNESTY]): gratia (favor bestowed on any body). To sue for grace, veniam delicti precari (with regard to a crime); veniam praeritorum precari (for the past; e. g., on account of rebellion); suum periculum deprecari (in imminent danger, death, &c.): to obtain grace, impetrare veniam: veniam invenire; from any body, ab aliquo [vid. PARDON, &c.]. There is no more grace to be hoped, sublati est spes venie. || Thanks, vid.: also, laudes gratesque (a prayer of praise and thanks). || As title, e. g., "Your grace!"

* Tu, vir generosissime! princeps (imperator) clementissime! clementia vestra! (the last two were used in addressing the Roman emperors; vid. *Gisneri Thes.*) || Grace personified as a goddess, Charis (Χάρις), or, pure Latin, Gratia: the Graces, Charites (Χάριτες), or, pure Latin, Gratiae.

GRACE, v. || To embellish, to adorn, ornare: exornare: adornare: excolere: distinguere: vestire aliquā re [SYN. IN ADORN]. To grace a narrative, narrationem gratia et venere exornare: the things or objects that grace the life of man, res, quae vitam instruant: to grace any thing by the mode of relating it, aliquid verbis exornare, or oratione exornare: to grace (e. g., a company) with one's presence, praesentia sua (of one) or frequentia (of several persons) ornare alicum: to grace any body (= be an honor to him), honori, decori or ornamēto esse: alicui perhonorificum esse. || To favor, vid.

GRACEFUL, venustus (charming and captivating the senses): lepidus (connected with *leptos*, properly = light; hence of a light, airy grace; lepidi mores, *Plaut.*; dictum, *Hor.* in *Auct. Her.*, lepidi et concinna [opposed to magna et pulchra] = prettinesses; petty gracefulnesses of style that soon weary): decorus (poetical and in post-Augustan prose, especially the historians; not in this sense in *Cic.*): elegans: concinnus et elegans: comtus: nitidus et comtus: bellus [SYN. IN ELEGANT]. Sometimes suavis: suavis: dulcis. To be graceful, habere suavitatem: conjunctum esse suaviatē: to be exceedingly graceful, mirifica esse suavitatē; affluere venustate: to render graceful, alicui rei venustatem afferre, or amenitatem suppeditare: a graceful attitude, formosus habitus (e. g., in throwing a spear): a noble and graceful exterior, ad dignitatem apposita species et forma: of a graceful shape or form, formā or specie venusta (only of persons): a very graceful female, mulier venustissima; mulier formā or specie venustissima; mulier omnibus simulacris emendatior (*Petrone*, 126, 13): a graceful delivery (of a speaker), suaviloquentia (*Cic., Brut.*, 15, 58). Vid. ELEGANT.

GRACEFULLY, venuste: eleganter (e. g., psallere, saltare; agere vitam or etatem; causam dicere): decore: honeste; suaviter [SYN. IN GRACEFUL]: speciose (e. g., hasta speciosissime contra, *Quint.*). To speak gracefully, quasi decore loqui: suavem esse in dicendo (the latter of an orator only); suaviter loqui (to speak in a sweet, persuasive manner): speaking gracefully, suaviloquens (*Cic. in Gell.*, 12, 2, &c., in which passage *Gellius* is of opinion that *Seneca* is wrong in rejecting this word): to relate any thing gracefully, jucunde narrare: to write gracefully, dulcissime scribere. Vid., also, ELEGANTLY.

GRACEFULNESS, venustas: gratia: dignitas (the last, of all that is capable of bestowing dignity): decor, oris († and post-Augustan prose). [Vid. GRACE.] Gracefulness of attitude, formosus habitus.

GRACIOUS, propitius (propitious, favorable, of the gods, and, less commonly, of superiors to their inferiors): comis (courteous, affable to all alike): humanus (mild, as a general virtue; from cultivation, good-will to mankind, generally, &c.). In comis et humanus: clemens (mild; remitting something of the severity which might justly have been expected; opposed to severus, crudelis): lenis (mild; of him who, from either real or pretended kindness of heart, avoids any thing that may be harsh; opposed to vehemens, asper, acer): indulgens (indulgent, not severe; of one who readily excuses any thing, though he disapproves of it; opposed to ascerbus et severus): misericors (merciful; opposed to durus). In clemens et misericors (opposed to crudelis et durus): benignus (kind, with reference to the friendly feeling and the manifestation of it): liberalis (acting with liberality). A gracious reception, * liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quā aliquis excipitur or accipitur: to meet with a reception, benigne excipi.

GRACIOUSLY, comiter: humane:

elementer: leniter: benigne: liberaliter: indulgenter. [SYN. in GRACIOUS]. JN. benigne et liberaliter: benigne ac liberaliter. To receive or be received graciously; vid. "GRACIOUS reception."

GRACIOUSNESS, benignitas animi: benevolentia: favor: voluntas: studium [SYN. in FAVOR]: comitas (kind condescension): humanitas: facilitas [SYN. in COURTEOUS]. The graciousness of any body's reception, liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quā aliquis excipitur or accipitur.

GRADATION, gradus (degree; gradations; e. g., ætatis). There are many gradations in any thing, in aliquā re multi sunt gradus: in all the gradations, whether of rank or age, in omni vel honoris vel ætatis gradu (Cic.): to have or admit of no gradations, habere nullo gradus (alicuius rei): gradus (alicuius rei) non habere (both Cic.): gradations strictly defined; definite gradations, distincti gradus [Cic.]. gradatio = the rhetorical figure, aliquid.

GRADUAL, *quasi gradatus: sensim et pedetentim progrediens (gradual, with reference to progress; gradually increasing); but mostly by paulatim, with a suitable participle: the gradual decline of discipline, labens paulatim disciplina: the gradual rise of the arts and sciences, efflorescentes paulatim literæ artesque: in a gradual manner, gradatim: gradibus: gradual increase, progressio; toward any thing, progressio ad aliquem rem facta: a gradual descent or declivity, collis paulatim ad planitiem rediens: a gradual ascent, collis leniter editus, or clementer assurgens: a country house is built on a gradual ascent, villa leniter et sensim clivo saliente consurgit (Plin.).

GRADUALLY, paulatim: sensim (represent gradual motion under the image of an imperceptible progress; paulatim, by little and little; opposed to semel, at once; sensim, imperceptibly; opposed to repente; Cic., Off., 1, 33; Suet., Tib., 11): gradatim: pedetentim (represent it under the image of a self-conscious progress; gradatim, step by step, like βῆναι; opposed to cursim, saltuatim, &c.; pedetentim denotes at a foot's pace; opposed to curru, equo, volatu, velis, Dōd.). Vid. "by degrees" in DEGREE.

GRADUATE, &c., *academicum aliquo honore ornatus; *qui ad academicum aliquem gradum promotus est.

GRADUATE, v. || INTRANS., *ad academicum aliquem gradum promovetur. || TRANS. To mark with degrees, *aliquid in gradus dividere (gradus, of the degrees of a circle, Manil., 1, 579).

GRAFT, s., surculus.

GRAFT, v., arborē inserere; &c., inserere only, or surculum arbori inserere: to graft a pear (on the stock of a wild pear), pirum bonum in pirum silvaticum inserere. || Arborē inoculare or arbori oculum inserere = to bud.

GRAFTING-KNIFE, *culter insitoria.

GRAIN, s. || A single seed of corn, granum (in all the meanings of the English word; e. g., of corn, salt, &c.; but mica salis, after Plin., 22, 16, 14, does not mean "grain," but "a few grains," the former being always expressed by granum salis, Plin., 23, 8, 77). || Corn, vid. || The seed of any fruit, semen: "granum seminale. || A small participle; e. g., a grain of salt; vid. above. Often by aliquid with genitive, or aliquis in agreement. Some grain of allowance, aliquid veniæ or aliqua venia. Anything must receive a grain of allowance, dandum est aliquid alicui rei: any thing may receive some grain of allowance, est quatenus alicui rei dari venia possit (Cic.): a grain of gold, aurum granum. || The smallest weight, *granum. || The veins or fibres of inanimate bodies, vena (in metals, marble, trees, &c.): fibra (in plants): meatu ligni (in wood): hence (improperly) "against the grain," invitā Minervā, ut aiunt (Cic.), or (after his definition) adversante et repugnante naturā. || (To dye, &c.) in grana, "fila singula (or fila ipsa nondum intexta) colorare or inficere: hence a rogue in grain, insignite improbus; veterinarian (an old hand): *homo

plane infectus vitis (after Cic., Tusc., 3, 2; and Leg., 3, 13, 30); or trifurcifer, &c., totus ex fraude factus. || Dyed or stained substance; e. g., of dark ground, &c.; vid. COLOR, DYE.

GRAIN, v. (of wood), *marmor maculoso simile facere aliquid (like marble): *venas or mestum ligni pingendo imitari (like wood).

GRAINY, || Rough [vid. COARSE].

GRAINED, } *marmor maculoso similis factus (of wood grained in imitation of marble): *in similitudinem ligni alicujus pictus, variatus, &c.: venosus (e. g., of a stone, lapis).

GRAMMAR, ars grammatica or grammatica (Cic., Fin., 3, 2, 5), or grammaticē (as Quint., 1, 4, 4), or mostly grammatica, orum (the grammar, as art and science): *ratio grammatica; ratio loquendi (as theory): *præcepta or leges grammaticorum (grammatical rules): *liber grammaticus or ad grammaticam rationem pertinens (a grammar). To write an able treatise on Latin grammar, de ratione Latine loquendi accuratissime scribere.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, *gymnasium:

*lyceum: schola publica (later).

GRAMMARIAN, grammaticus.

GRAMMATICAL, grammaticus.

GRAMMATICALY, grammaticē (also = grammatically correct; e. g., loqui; vid. Quint., 1, 6, 27, in which passage it is distinguished from "Latine loqui," i. e., to speak in accordance with the genius of the Latin language).

GRANARY, granarium (the barn of a farmer): horreum (a public magazine). JN. cella et horreum: rei frumentariæ subsidium (a store, only resorted to in case of want or necessity). Marcus Cato the wise called Sicily the granary of our state. M. Cato sapiens cellam penariam reipublicæ nostræ Scelliam nominavit (cellam penariam, the store-room of a private house): Capua (is) the granary of the whole district of Campania, Capua cella et horreum Campani agri.

GRAND, grandis (with reference to thoughts and their expression; sublime, of poets, orators, &c., and their works): magnificent (elevated, lofty, &c., of style; and of things prepared on a magnificent scale, villa, apparatus). JN. magnificus atque præclarus (e. g., dicendi genus): magnificus et sumtuosus (on a grand scale and at a great expense; e. g., funera): amplus et grandis (e. g., orator): excelsus (elevated, with reference to character): admiratione dignus et magni ingenii (deserving admiration, and proving the existence of great ability in the author).

GRANDAM. [Vid. GRANDMOTHER.]

|| Matron, matrona.

GRAND-DAUGHTER, neptis: the husband of the grand-daughter, progener: æptis vir (Fest.): great-grand-daughter, proneptis.

GRAND DUCHY, *magnus ducatus.

GRAND DUKE, *magnus dux.

GRANDEE, primus (one of the first of the people): primarius (one of the first, with reference to rank and dignity): patricius: nobilis or summo loco natus: generosus [SYN. in GENTLE]: genero clarus, or illustis, or insignis: generis dignitate conspicuus (of very noble descent, from connections, birth, power, credit, &c.). Grandees, procères (nobles; opposed to commonalty): primores (the most influential).

GRANDEUR, Vid. GREATNESS.

GRANDFATHER, avus (also with the addition of paternus, on the father's side; maternus, on the mother's): a wife's grandfather, proscuber: grandfather's brother, patruus magnus (Paul., Dig., 38, 10, 10, § 15): grandfather's sister, amita magna (Gai., Dig., 38, 10, 1, and Paul., Dig., 38, 10, 10): great-grandfather, proavus.

GRANDILOQUENCE, magniloquentia (in Cicero, not in a contemptuous sense; e. g., hexametrorum, Homeri; in Livy, of boastful grandiloquence, 44, 15. || Not grandiloquentia, which Wyttbach uses): granditas verborum (Cicero, but not in a contemptuous sense): genus dicendi, quod tumore immo dico turgescit (Quint., 12, 10, 73): tumidior sermo (Livy).

GRANDILOQUENT, grandilōquus, ut ita dicam (Cic.): magniloquus (for post-Augustan, Tac. Agr., 27): magniloquos ore tumidus (Ore).

GRANDMOTHER, avia: the wife's grandmother, proscuber (Modest., Dig., 38, 10, 4, § 6): great-grandmother, proavia (Suet., Cal., 10, and Jurisconsulti). Proav. To teach one's grandmother to suck eggs vid. Egg.

GRANDSON, nepos: great-grandson, pronepos.

GRAND TURK, *imperator Turcicus.

GRANGE. Vid. FAERM, GRANARY.

GRANITE, *granites lapis (technical term): res granite, lapis syenites: a mass of granite, *granites saxum.

GRANT, s., donatio (donation), or by circumlocution with the verbs in TO GRANT. Vid. CONCESSION, GIFT.

GRANT, v. Bestow, &c., concedere (in consequence of a request or demand; opposed to refuse, ἀνταρκεῖν): permittere (from confidence in person, and liberality; opposed to forbidding, like ἐκπεῖν; both imply that the person has the full right to bestow the thing, in question): indulgere (to grant something which might properly be withheld, from evident forbearance, kindness, &c.; e. g., usum pecuniæ gratuitum alicui: indulgit, Suet.); it is post-Augustan, and rare in this sense): largiri (from bountiful kindness, &c.). To grant any body his life, concedere vitam alicui (Suet.); his request, concedere alicujus petitioni (Cic.): quod petiti alicui, dare; prestare, quod rogatur; alicui petenti satisfacere or non deducere; facere, quæ alicui petit; also, alicujus precibus indulgere; alicum veli compleri facere (of a deity): not to grant it, alicujus preces repudiare; alicui petenti dedecus, non satisfacere: to grant permission [vid. ALLOW or PERMIT]: forgiveness, pardon [vid. TO FORGIVE]. || Admit in argument [vid. TO ADMIT]: concede; and for "take for granted," vid. ASSUME (fin.). This being granted, quo concessio; quibus concessis: but even granting this, et hoc ipsum concedatur. "Granting that (he, she, it, &c.)," may often be translated by ut (sit); and "granting that . . . not," by nē sit (or sit sane); but, even granting (or if I grant this, you can not), verum, ut ita sit, non potest, &c. (so, ut verum esset; quæ ut essent vera, &c.): even granting that pain is not the greatest of evils, yet surely it is an evil, nē sit sane summum malum dolor. malum certo est (Cic.). Granting that you can not suppose Philip the equal of Hannibal, yet you will surely consider him equal to Pyrrhus, ne æquaveritis Hannibali Philippum. Pyrrho certe æquabitur (Livy, 31, 7). Sometimes the perfect subjunctive is used alone; "granting that he was considered so (a bad citizen) by others, yet when did you begin to look upon him in this light?" fuerit aliis, tibi quodam esse coepit? (Cic., Verr., 1, 41: so sometimes the present. Non possis (= "even granting that you can not" or "you may not, indeed, be able") oculis quantum contendere Lyceus, non tamen. Cic., Hor. Ep., 1, 1, 28). Sometimes fac (= suppose that; with infinitive). Vid. SUPPOSE.

GRANTEE, privilegiarius (post-Augustan): || privilegiatus (without any ancient authority: immunis (he who is exempt from any thing; e. g., from paying taxes, &c.).

GRANULATE, v., TRANS., in grana redigere: molis frangere (if by a mill). [Vid. also, TO CRUSH.] || INTRANS., *in grana redigi, formari.

GRANULATION (in surgery), caro incremens (Cels.). The loss will be repaired by granulation from the membrane itself, caro ab membrana ipsa incipit incrementum, et replet id, quod vacuum est, inter ossa (Cels.).

GRAPE, uva: a small grape, parva uva: dried grape, uva passa: a single grape or berry, acinus or acinum. To dry grapes in the sun, uvæ in sole pandere: a grape is beginning to turn, uva varia fieri coepit: the grape never ripens, uva nunquam dulcedinem capit: || racemus is the

twig on which the berries are hanging; hence, poetically, "racemii" (plural) is used either for the grape itself or for a bunch of grapes.

GRAPE-SHOT, *globus ferro secto et pulvere pyrio completus: a volley of grape-shots, *ferri secti grandio.

GRAPE-STONE, nucleus acini: acinus vinaceus, or acinus only: (plural) vinacea, orum.

GRAPHIC, } graphicus (very rare);
GRAPHICAL, } graphicum in ad-
spectu effere delectationem, Vitr. A graphic description of any thing, aliquid rei pene sub aspectu subjecto; aliquid rei sub oculo subjecto. To give a graphic description of any thing, lectis verborum coloribus depingere aliquid (after Gell.); aliquid pene sub aspectum subjicere; aliquid sub oculos subjicere; rem constituere pene ante oculos (Cic., Part. Or., 6, 20); totam rei imaginem verbis quodammodo depingere; ut forma rerum ita exprime verbis, ut ferri potius videatur quam audiri (Quint.); or aliquid sic exponere quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (Cic.); the last three of a lively dramatic description.

GRAPHICALLY, graphicè (Plant., crotidula to graphicè decet); or by circumlocution, lectis verborum coloribus depingere aliquid. Vid. "to give a GRAPHIC description of."

GRAPNEL, || A small anchor [vid. ANCHOR]. || A hook for boarding vessels; vid. GRAPPLING-IRON.

GRAPPLE, s., an iron hook for boarding ships [vid. GRAPPLING-IRON]. || Wrestler's hold or hug; vid. HUG.

GRAPPLE, v. || To grapple a ship, ferreas manus or harpagones in navem injicere, or ex sua nave in hostium navem injicere (Liv., 21, 28); ferreis manibus injectis navem religare (Cæs., B. C., 2, 6). To grapple with and board, in hostium navem transcendere. || To seize fast hold of, velut hamis inuicari aliquid rei (to be fixed to it as with hooks, Col., 7, 3, 10). To grapple with any body, medium arripere aliquem (seize him by the waist, Ter.); conpelli aliquem (e. g., in wrestling, Nep., Epam., 2); luctari et conpelli cum aliquo (improperly, of grappling with an opponent in any contest; e. g., in argument). When they grappled, quum sua complexu coierunt membra tenaci (T. O.).

GRAPPLING-IRONS, harpagones (Liv., 30, 10, who describes them as asseres ferreo unco præfixi; Curtius makes them ferreas manus, but distinguishes them from corvi, 4, 2, 12); ferreas manus (Cæs.). To use the grappling-irons, ferreas manus or harpagones in navem injicere; ferreis manibus injectis navem religare.

GRASP, v. || To clutch, rapere: arripere aliquid (violently): involare in aliquid (improperly, to fly upon any thing for the purpose of taking immediate possession of it; e. g., in alienas possessiones); prehendere (to seize upon any thing, to hold it): corripere aliquid (to snatch at any thing eagerly). To endeavor to grasp any thing, aliquid appetere manibus: to grasp any thing eagerly, avidè arripere aliquid. || INTRANS. To grasp at = endeavor to obtain (in a bad sense), affectare (e. g., at empire, regnum, Liv.; so dominationes, Sall. ap. Aug., Civ. Dei, 3, 17; not Cic.); petere: appetere aliquid (to seek to obtain); sectari: consectari (to pursue); aucupari (to lie in wait for an opportunity of seizing any thing); manus afferre or adhibere alicui rei (improperly; to stretch out one's hands for the purpose of taking possession; e. g., vectigalibus; alienis bonis). To grasp at what does not belong to one, alienum appetere (Phædr.; et alieni appetens, Sall.). To grasp at every, even the emptiest shadow of glory, omnes etiam umbras falsæ gloriæ consectari (Cic.).

GRASP, s. [vid. HOLD, s.]; e. g., to come into any body's grasp, in manus aliquid venire: to rescue or snatch any thing from any body's grasp, aliquid e ore manibus, or ex faucibus aliquid eripere.

GRASS, gramen (general term, espe-

cially if serving for fodder): herba (young grass, just shooting up; hence frequently graminis herba; i. e., fresh young grass, also = a blade of grass; vid. Lit., 1, 24; Oo., Met., 10, 87); fenum (cut and dried grass, hay); caespes (turf; also, a piece of soil dug up with the grass and its roots). A withered blade of grass, festices (καρφός): a crown made of grass, corōna graminæ: of the nature of grass, graminosus: a seat covered with or made of grass, scedile caespitis obductum (after Plin., 17, 11, 16); scedile e ore de caespite vivo factum (after Oo., Met., 5, 317); scedile gramineum (Virg., En., 8, 176): grass green, herbaceus; herbacei coloris; herbi coloris: the color of grass, color herbaceus: made of grass, graminis: rick in grass, graminosus; herbosus: grown over with grass, graminosus; herbidos: looking like grass (color, &c.), herbaceus; viridis (green, in general); to throw one's self on the grass, abjicere in herbā (not in herbam; vid. Cic., De Or., 1, 7, 28).

GRASS-CUTTER, || Κοιμήτης: qui fœ-
GRASS-MOWER, || murem secat.
GRASS-HOPPER, gryllus.

GRASS-PLOT, campus graminosus or herbosus (a place covered with grass, or on which grass is growing): locus herbidos (a spot covered with grass; e. g., quidquid herbidi terreni erat extra murum, Liv., 23, 19, 14): *æquata loci herbi plantities (æquata agri plantities, Cicero). Sometimes gramen only may serve; as, prostrati in gramine molli.

GRASSY, herbidos; graminosus: herbosus (abundant in grass; vid. GRASS): a grassy soil, solum graminosum: ager graminosus.

GRATE, s. || A partition of iron bars, cancelli: clathri (the clathri were smaller; e. g., lattice-work in windows, doors, &c.), the wooden bars or iron rods composing them were perpendicular and horizontal; so that the openings were, of course, rectangular: in the cancelli one set of bars or rods was either perpendicular or oblique, the other set being arranged obliquely on these, so that the openings were not rectangular. The cancelli were used, e. g., in the circus, and as partition rails, &c.; vid. Varr., R. R., 3, 3): transenna (wire-work, so narrow as almost to prevent people from looking through it, Cic., De Or., 1, 85, extr.; made like a grate, cancellum). || In a stove or fire-place, forax (vid. Schneider, Cat., R. R., 38, p. 102).

GRATE, v., TRANS. and INTRANS. || To wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body, terere (to rub off): conterere (to rub into small parts): detere (e. g., frumentum, squillum, &c.): fricare (to scrape): aliquid in pulvere conterere (to grate to dust): terere aliquid in farinam (to meal, Plin., 34, 18, 50). To grate one's teeth, dentibus stridere (of a sick person, Cels., 2, 6; dentibus frondere is "to gnash the teeth"). || To furnish with a grate, clathrare (also written clatre); cancellare [SYN. in GRATE]. Grated, ad cancellorum or clathrorum speciem factus (vid. Varr., R. R., 3, 5, 4, made like gratings); clathratus; cancellatus (fitted up, respectively, with clathri or cancelli: a grated door, foras clathratus: cancelli (a larger one, a grating): a grated window, fenestra clathrata; transenna [vid. in GRATE]). || To offend by any thing harsh, offendere: ledere: violare: pungere: mordere [vid. TO OFFEND]. Any thing grates against my feelings, habeo ad rem aliquam offensionem atque fastidium: aliquid mihi offensionis est: vehementer mihi displicet aliquid: to grate the ear, aures or aurículas radere (Quint., 3, 1, 3; Pers., 1, 107).

GRATEFUL, gratus (in both senses of the English word, with datice in the sense of "agreeable" with erga, adversus, in the sense of "thankful," where it seems to take the datice in this sense, the datice belongs rather to the verb: it is not certain whether in aliquem or in aliquis is right, since in mo, to does not decide this [Krebs]; it is safer to use the accusative); beneficiorum memor. JN. memor gratusque. To be grateful, gratus or memorum et

gratum esse: to feel grateful, gratum habere: to show one's self grateful, alicui gratum se præbere; memorum in aliquem animum prestare: very grateful, gratissimus animo prosequi nomen alicujus; for any thing, alicui pro re gratum referre: both to be and to show one's self grateful, re ipsâ atque animo esse gratissimum; gratum et referre et habere (referre, of an actual return; after Cic., Off., 2, 20, 69): not only to be grateful, but to have abundantly proved his gratitude, non habere modo gratiam, verum etiam cumulatissime retulisse (Cic.): to show one's self exceedingly grateful, cumulatissime alicui gratiam referre: to appear grateful, memorem gratumque cognosci: to endeavor to appear grateful, gratum me videri studeo: to retain a grateful recollection of any thing, grate meminisse aliquid; grâ memoria prosequi aliquid.

GRATEFULLY, grato animo: grate: memori mente.

GRATEFULNESS. || Gratitude, vid. || Pleasantness; vid. AGREEABLENESS.

GRATER, perhaps radula.

GRATIFICATION. || Act of gratifying, expletive (the filling, satisfying, e. g., of a body's natural desires, natura, Cic.); or by circumlocution with the verb under GRATIFY. || Gratificatio (Cic.) is classical but not with gentile. To do any thing for any body's gratification, dare, tribuere, concedere, or gratificari aliquid alicui. To give any body up for the gratification of the Senate, the people, concedere aliquem senatui; dare aliquem populo. || Pleasure, suavitatis delectatio: oblectatio: voluptas [SYN. in ENJOYMENT]: sensual gratification, voluptas corporis: mental gratification, delectatio or voluptas animi: to make sensual gratifications one's first object, omnia ventre or voluptate corporis metiri: to look out or seek for sensual gratification, voluptaria querere: full of gratification, voluptatim plenus: any thing affords or gives me some gratification, juvat me, with infinitive: to feel of derive some gratification from calling any thing to one's mind, alicujus rei recordatione frui: to derive gratification from any thing, voluptatem ex aliqua re capere, or percipere, or habere; libidinem in aliqua re habere (habitually, Sall., Cat., 7, 14); delectari aliqua re; voluptatem or delectationem capere ex re; esse aliquid mihi in deliciis (is a favorite thing); delectatione alicujus rei duci: not to find any gratification in any thing, aliquid nolle, improbare; a re abhorre: aliquid mihi displicet, improbatum, non probatur: to be a gratification to the palate, palatum tergere (Hor., Sat., 2, 4, 24); palatum permulcere. || Reward, vid.

GRATIFY. || To please, gratificari (to oblige, alicui; any body in any thing, aliquid alicui; e. g., cur tibi hoc non gratificer necio. Cic.): morem gerere alicui (to gratify his wish or humor): delectare: oblectare (to entertain, to amuse): voluptate efflicere or perfundere (to affect with pleasant feelings): voluntati alicujus satisfacere or obsequi: aliquem or animum alicujus explere: optatis alicujus respondere (to gratify any body by fulfilling his wishes). || To do any thing for the purpose of gratifying or to gratify any body, is gratificari alicui aliquid; dare or tribuere alicui aliquid (cf. Herz., Cæs., B. G., 6, 1). You have gratified me very much by, &c., gratissimum mihi fecisti, quod, &c. To gratify one's self, se delectare: se oblectare: to be gratified by any thing [vid. "to derive GRATIFICATION from"]: to gratify one's passions, cupiditates, libidinem explere; habitually, libidinis se dare: voluptatibus servire, se tradere; corporis voluptatibus totum se dedere: to gratify one's appetite (habitually), ventri obedire. [Vid. TO PLEASE.] || To recompense; vid. TO REWARD.

GRATING, s. || Grate, vid. || Grinding, stridor (e. g., of the teeth, dentium, Cels., 2, 7).

GRATINGLY, Vid. HARSHLY.
GRATIS, gratis (1, without receiving any payment; 2, without making any

payment. 3, *without the hope of any reward*: *sine mercede*. JN. *gratis et sine mercede* (opposed to *mercede*, i. e., for pay): *gratuito* (with the same three meanings as *gratis*; opposed to *mercede* or accepted *mercede*, as *Sall.*, *Jug.*, 85, 8). To do any thing *gratis*, aliquid *gratis* et *sine mercede* facere; aliquid *gratuito* facere (e. g., causas defendere, Cic.): you will obtain it or may have it *gratis*, *gratis tibi* constat; *gratuitum* est.

GRATITUDE, *animus gratus* or *memor beneficii* (or *beneficiorum*): *gratus animus* et *beneficii memor*: *grata beneficii* (or *orum*) *memoria*. A mark or expression of gratitude, grati animi significatio. To show one's gratitude [vid. "to show one's self GRATEFUL"]. To feel gratitude; vid. "to feel GRATEFUL".

GRATUITOUS, *gratuitus* (opposed to *mercenarius*, &c.), or by circumlocution *with sine mercede*, *sine præmio*.

GRATUITOUSLY. Vid. GRATIS.

GRATUITY, *manus pecunie*: *præmii pecunie* or *rei pecuniarie*: *congrarium* (given to the people or soldiers; also to literary men and artists, *Suet.*, *Vesp.*, 18): *honor* (Cic., *payment to artists, literary men*, &c.). Vid. PRESENT, s.

GRAVE, adj., *gravis*: *severus*: *serius*. JN. *gravis* *seriusque* [SYN. in EARNEST]: *tristis*: a *grave character*, *severitas*: *gravi*: *ta*: *austeritas*. To assume a *grave look*, or make a *grave face*, *vultum ad severitatem componere*; also, *vultum componere only*: in a *grave tone of voice*, e. g., to converse with any body, *severe sermonem cum aliquo conferre* (cf. *Tit.* in *NONA*, 509, sq.): to look *grave*, *vultum componisse*: to keep a *grave look*, *vultum non mutare*: to speak of any thing in a *grave tone*, *severitatem adhibere* (e. g., de *seris rebus*, Cic.): *grave discoure*, *serius sermo* (opposed to *jocus*): *grave demeanor*, *mores temperati moderate*. [Of colors: *sombre*, &c.; *austerus* (opposed to *floridus*): *nigricans*: *fuscus*. [Vid. DARK (end)]. To be of a *grave color*, *colore nigricare*.]

GRAVE, s., *sepulcrum* (any place where a corpse is buried): *bustum* (the place where a dead body was burned and buried; then general term for *grave*, as place of interment; also *FIG.*, like *pestis* or *pestis* as perniciis, of a person or thing that is the ruin of another: e. g., *Piso*, *bustum* *rei publicæ*; *bustum legum*; *vid. Cic.*, *Plin.*, 1, 4 and 5): *tumulus* (the hill or hillock over a place of interment): *conditorium*: *conditivum* (post-Augustan, as receptacle of a corpse, &c.): *hypogeum* (subterranean place of interment, *taul*, *Petr.*, *Sat.*, 11). The stillness of the *grave*, *silentium altissimum* (improperly): to carry any body to the *grave*, *aliquem efferre*; also with *funere* (also figuratively; e. g., *rempublicam*); *aliquem sepelire* (also figuratively, as *Liv.*, 2, 55, iii.; cum *Genucio* una *mortuam ac sepultam tribuniciam potestatem*): to follow any body to the *grave*, *exsequias alieujus comitari*; *exsequias alieujus funeris prosequi*: to lay any body in the *grave*, *corpus alieujus sepulcro* or *tumulo inferre* (*vid. Tac.*, *Ann.*, 16, 6, 2): to rise from the *grave*, *ab inferis excitari* or *revocari*. [Vid. TO RISE.] Beyond the *grave*, *post mortem*: the brink or edge of the *grave* (improperly); e. g., any body is or stands on the brink, &c., *mors alieui jam imminet*: to have one's foot in the *grave*, *capulo vicinum esse* (*Ser.*, *Virg.*, *Æn.*, 6, 222): *capularem esse* (*Plant.*, *Mil.*, 3, 1, 33): *an old man with one foot in the grave*, *sepulcrum vetus* (*Plant.*): he seems to me to have one foot in the *grave*, *videtur mihi prosequi se* (i. e., to follow himself to the *grave*, *Sen.*, *Ep.*, 30, 4): *avarice is the grave of friendship*, *pestis in amicitia pecunias cupiditas*. [Vid. IF = MONUMENT or TOMB, vid.]

GRAVE, v. [Vid. TO ENGRAVE.] A *graven image*, perhaps *deus falsus* or *commenticius*; *deus fictus* et *commenticius*: the worship of *graven images*, *idololatry* (*ἰδωλολατρεία*, *Ecl.*).

GRAVE-CLOTHES, *funeribus tunica* (*Plin.*, 19, 1, 4): **tegumentum capuli*.

GRAVE-DIGGER, **qui corpora mortuorum humat* or *humat* contigit.

GRAVE-STONE, *lapis alicujus memorie inscriptus*: [Vid.] *monumentum*, however, is any visible object placed or erected in memory of the dead, either on his grave or elsewhere, be it in the shape of a house, a vault, or even a simple stone.

GRAVEL, s., *glarea*: *sabulo* (coarse sand with large grains; fine gravel): full of gravel, or like gravel, *glareosus* (e. g., *terra*, *Varr.*; *arva*, *Colum.*): *sabulosus* (*arva*, *luc.*). To put gravel on a road [vid. TO GRAVEL]. A gravel road, via *glarea* substructa. [A disease, *calculus arenosus* (*Cels.*, 7, 3): *molles calculi* et *ex pluribus minutisque*, *sed inter se parum adstrictis compositi* (ib.). Vid. STONE.]

GRAVEL, v., *viam glarea* substruere. [To puzzle, *aliquem in angustias adducere*: in angustias *pellere* or *compellere* (general terms for to bring into difficulty): *includere* (= "to pin"): *aliquem differre dictis suis* (so that he will not know what to say; cf. *Ruhn.*, *Ter.*, *And.*, 2, 4, 5): [Vid.] *ad incitas redigere* is *præ-* and *post-* classical: to be *gravelled*, in angustias adductum esse: in angustias esse or *versari*.

GRAVEL-PIT, **fodina* unde *glarea* eruitur: *arenaria* (any place where gravel or sand is dug up): *specus egrestis arenæ* (the hollow or pit caused by the digging).

GRAVELLY, *glareosus*: *sabulosus* [SYN. in GRAVEL]. JN. *glareosus* *sabulosusque* (*Col.*). *Gravelly soil*, *terra glareosa* or *silicea*: *solum sabulosum*.

GRAVELY, *graviter* (with dignity, in a dignified manner): *severe* (seriously): *serio*: *extra jocum* (in earnest): *ex animo* (from the bottom of the heart). To speak *gravely*, *cum gravitate loqui*.

GRAVENESS. Vid. GRAVITY.

GRAVER, [An engraver, vid. [Vid.] *Graving-tool*, *caelum* (*γὰρλον*, in the shape of a chisel): *tornus* (*τάρνος*, turner's chisel; *lathe-chisel*): *scalpulum* (for excavating or hollowing out, *ζοῖς*): *cestrum* (*καταρ*, used in encaustic painting).]

GRAVING. Vid. ENGRAVING.

GRAVITATION, *vis et gravitas alicujus rei* (*Cic.*, *N. D.*, 2, 37, 93): *pondus et gravitas* (*Cic.*, *N. D.*, 1, 25, 69): *nutus* et *pondus alicujus rei* (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 1, 17, 40): *vis nutusque alicujus rei* (*Cic.*, *De Or.*, 3, 43, 178). Centre of gravitation, perhaps momentum.

GRAVITY, *gravitas* (grave or dignified behavior or manner): *acveritas* (a dignified composure): *tristis severitas*: *tristitia*: *tristitia et severitas* (gloomy or dry earnestness or seriousness): *austeritas* (if it displays itself by looks or the countenance in general): *immobilis rigor faciei* (immoveable gravity of the face, *Quint.*). To combine gravity of demeanor with affability, *severitatem et comitatem miscere*; *severitatem cum humanitate jungere*: to be able to preserve one's gravity (= abstinence from laughter), *cupiens risum tenere nequeo*: to disturb any body's gravity, *movere risum alieui*: any thing disturbs my gravity, *risum mihi aliquid movet* or *excitat*: I had extreme difficulty in preserving my gravity, *nimis ægre risum continui* (*Plaut.*).

GRAVY, **succus coctæ carnis* (after *succus excocti lupini*, *Col.*): *jus* (= either broth or sauce): *embarma*, *âtis* (sauce to dip any thing in): *liquamen*, *inis* (sauce, inasmuch as it is a liquid). To put some *gravy* in the dish, *jus addere in cibum*: done over with *gravy*, *jurulentus*: *liquaminatus* (*Apic.*, 8, 7).

GRAY, [Vid.] *canus* (approaching to white, &c.): *gray*, like the hair of old people, &c.): *ravus* (a dark, yellowish, or greenish color; as that of the sea, the eyes of a wolf, &c.): *cineraceus* (of the color of ashes): *ferrugineus* (of the color of iron): *caesius* (of a bluish gray, especially of the eyes): *glaucus* (of the color of the eyes of cats or of the sea): *quite gray*, *incanus*: *gray before the time*, *præcanus*: *gray* = *gray color*, *color canus*; *canities*: *gray hair*, *capilli cani*; also *cani only* (poetical, *canities*): *one who has gray hair*, *canus*: to be *gray*, *canere* (also = to have gray hair): to become or turn gray, *canescere* (also = to get gray hair): to grow gray (= to old) in any thing, *consenesce*; in or sub ali-

quâ re (e. g., in the camps, in ferro or sub armis); also, *senem fieri in aliqua re* (e. g., in acie et in castris: [Vid.] *in senescere* *isidem negotiis*, as *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 4, 6, 4, is poetical): rather *gray* or *grayish*, *albidus*; *albens*: a *gray horse*, *equus coloris cani* (*Pallad.*, 4, 13, 4): that has a gray beard, or with a gray beard, *barbâ cani*. [Vid.] *Dark*, like the opening or close of the day, *subobscurus* (rather dark); *sublustris* (rather light); *sublucanus* (toward daylight). Vid., also, *DARK*, *DUSK*.

GRAY-EYED. Vid. DARK.

GRAY-HAIRED. Vid. GRAY-HEADED.

GRAY-HEADED, *canus*. A gray-headed old man, *canus senex*: an old gray-headed lecher, *canus culex* (*Plaut.*, *Cas.*, 4, 3, 12).

GRAYISH, *albidus*: *albens* (a whitish gray). Vid. GRAY.

GRAYLING, **thymallus*.

GRAZE. [To feed, depascere herbas [vid., also, TO FEED]. [To touch slightly, stringere. The ball grazed his side, **glans laus ejus strinxit*: to graze the hand, *manum leviter vulnerare*: a shot or ball that only grazes a part of the body, **ictus stringens* (with accusative; e. g., the head, *ictus stringens caput*): to be grazed by a ball, **ictu* or *telo stringi*: the same sword may either graze or pierce, *gladius idem et stringit et transforsat* (*Sen.*).

GREASE, s., *unguen* (general term): *pingue* (oily fat): *arvina* (= "durum pingue inter cutem et viscus", *Ser.*, used for brightening shields, &c., *Virg.*, *Æn.*, 7, 627): *axungia* (for a carriage, wagon, &c., post-Augustan). Vid. FAT.

GREASE, v., *linere*: *oblincere*: *perlinere*: *illinere* *aliquid aliqâ re*: *ungere*: *perungere* *aliquid aliqâ re* (to rub with any thing fat): *illinere* *aliquid alieui rei* (to rub into).

GREASILY, *pinguiter* (e. g., *lentos*, *Plin.*, 12, 25, 55): *sordide*: *obscene* (improperly). Vid., also, GREASY.

GREASINESS, *pinguedo*. Vid., also, FATNESS.

GREASY, *pinguis*: *pinguiter lentus* (of the color of fat, *Plin.*, 12, 25, 55): *oleatus* (oily, late): *unguinosus* (*Plin.*): *unctus* (greased; hence *greasy*. Greasy hands, *unctæ manus*, *Hor.*; also of food, *dishes*, &c. = "rich," or, in a bad sense, "greasy": [Vid.] *pinguedineus* is, after *Plin.*, 35, 15, 51, an unnecessary conjecture of *Salmasius*': a red, greasy seed, *semen colore rufum, nec sine pingui*: the greasy nature of any thing, *pinguedo*.

GREAT, adj., *magnus*: *grandis*: *amplus*: *ingens*: *immanis*: *vastus*. (1) *Magnus*, *grandis*, and *amplus* denote a becoming greatness; *ingens*, *immanis*, and *vastus* an overreaching greatness, *Sen.*, *Ir.*, 1, 16; *nec enim magnitudo ista est, sed immanitas*, *Cic.*, *Lel.*, 26. (2) *Magnus* denotes greatness without any accessory notion; opposed to *parvus*, like *πέγας*; where as *grandis*, with the accessory notion of intrinsic strength and grandeur; opposed to *exilis*, *tumidus*, *minutus*, *exiguus*; *amplus* with the accessory notion of comeliness, and of an imposing impression. (3) *Ingens* denotes excessive greatness merely as extraordinary, like *ἄκρος*; *immanis*, as exciting fear, like *πέδιλος*; *vastus*, as wanting regularity of form, like *ἀχανής*: *spatiosus* (roomy): *altus* (high; also elevated; of sentiments, and persons who exert in them): *celsius*: *excelsus* (above the usual height; they represent height on its imposing side; hence *excelsus* also of high thoughts, sentiments, and persons entertaining them): *frequens*: *celeber* (crowded, thronged; of full assemblies, &c.): *vohemens*: *gravis* (represent magnitude intensively, as violent, oppressive; e. g., *pain*, *dolor*): *clarus*: *nobilis*: *illustris*: *inclytus* (celebrated, vid.). A great blunder, *magnum peccatum*: great hope or hopes, *magna spes*: to be in great hopes, *magnâ in spe esse*: *magna me spes tenet* (with infinitive future; sometimes infinitive present; e. g., *bene mihi evenire* *quod mittit ad mortem*, *Cic.*): [Vid.] (1) *When "great" refers to degree, it is often translated by a superlative adjective; a great statesman, superlative gerendæ scientissimus; a great friend to the aristoc*

racy, nobilitatis studiosissimus. (2) *There are particular substantives to express persons who have any member of unusual size; e. g., one who has a great head, nose, cheeks, &c., capito, naso, bucco; also adjectives; having great ears, auritus; a great nose, nasutus. Very great, permagnus; pergrandis; unusually great, ingens, prægrandis, vastus, immanis (cf. SYN. above): too great, nimius (e. g., spes); nimia magnitudo (of too great size); immodicus (immoderate); e. g., gaudium, clamor). The greatest, maximus (with reference to contents, quantity, rank, merit): summus: supremus (summus, apex; opposed to imus: the highest indifferently, and with mere local relation; also improperly, with reference to rank, merits, degree, perfection, &c.; absolutely, or with reference to what is still higher; e. g., spes, fides, constantia, gloria: amicus; turpitudinis, scelus; also of persons, summi homines, &c.; supremus, ultimus, perhaps opposed to infimus, implies elevation; a more poetical and solemn word; e. g., Jupiter; trinitas 1, &c.). The greatest pains of mind and body that a man can undergo, tanti animi corporalisque dolores, quantum in hominem maxime cadere possunt. There is no greater friend to any thing than I am, tam sum alicui rei amicus, quam qui maxime (e. g., republicæ, Cic.). So great, tantus, as, quantus: however great, quantuscunque (of any magnitude, be it as great or as small as you please); quantivis, quantulibet (of any magnitude you please, be it never so great, quantivis implying a more careful selection than quantulibet): as great as something else (vid. ÆQUAL. to); twice as great, as great again, altero tanto major; duplo major; duplus. As great as: vid. BIG.*

A great letter, littera grandis; town, urbs magna or ampla: a great and powerful state, ampla et potens civitas; island, insula magna; or spacious: a great clamor, clamor magnus, ingens.

A great man (improperly), homo or vir magnus; vir laude insignis; magni nominis vir: vir summus [for the proper sense, vid. BIG]: a great girl, virgo grandis or (= grown up) adultæ: a great scholar, homo or vir doctissimus; homo nobiliss et clarus ex doctrina (the latter of one who not only is, but also is allowed to be very learned); a great orator, orator magnus (general term); orator amplus et grandis (with reference to fullness, elevation, &c., of style). "The great" principes, proceres, nobiles (the nobles in state); great power, potentia magna, opes magnæ (great resources); a great army, exercitus magnus, copie magnæ, vires magnæ. The great mass of mankind, multi (the many; opposed to prohi, the good); pluri: plerique (vid. the MULTITUDE). To be great in any thing, magnum esse in aliquâ re: excellere in aliquâ re or aliâ re: valere aliquâ re (to be strong in it: e. g., dicendo). A great deal of, multum (neuter adjective) or multus (in agreement; e. g., labor, sermo, aurum); multo (with comparative, e. g., carior; and verbs implying comparison, e. g., malle, anteprehere. anteire, præstare). There fell a great deal of rain that year, magnus aquæ eo anno fuerunt.

GREAT, s. By the great, aversione or per aversionem (i. e., without nice calculation, the thing being, as it were, turned off; o. g., emere, vendere, locare, conducere, Modestini, Dig., 18, 1, 62; Ulp., Dig., 18, 6, 4; Labro, Dig., 14, 2, 10; Florent., Dig., 19, 2, 36).

GREAT-COAT, penula (a garment with a cape to it, worn, as a protection against the inclemency of the weather, by people of both sexes, and of every age, station, and rank, especially on a march or journey; it also served as either upper or under bed-covering; vid. Sen. Ep., 87, 2; he who wears it, penulatus); lacerna (thick woollen cloak, consisting of a single piece of cloth, worn as a defence against cold and rain, as well in war as in time of peace; he who wears it, lacernatus): luna (xλaίva, similar to the lacerna, only occurs in poets of the Silver Age).

GREATEN. Vid. TO INCREASE.

GREAT-HEARTED, animo magno præditus; magnanimus (seldom only). Vid. also, GREAT.

GREATLY. || In a great degree, maxime: summe (in a very high degree): valde (properly powerfully, then strongly, very much; e. g., to be greatly mistaken, valde errare): sane quam (particularly, truly; e. g., to be greatly delighted, gaudere): vehementer (properly violently, then greatly; e. g., dolere, gaudere; also, less frequently, indicating a high degree, as Cic., Off., 2, 18, 64, vehementer utile est [greatly useful]; and Fam., 13, 32, extr., erit mihi vehementissime gratum; and Cic., Acad., 2, 32, 103, vehementer errare eos [are greatly mistaken], qui dicunt, &c.): graviter (properly heavily, then greatly or violently; e. g., iratus, greatly offended): probe (regularly, sadly; e. g., to detect any body greatly, aliquem probe decipere; to be greatly mistaken, probe errare, comedi; egregie: eximie (uncommonly; e. g., but egregie falli or errare, for "to be greatly mistaken," is without any ancient authority, the correct expressions for which are valde or vehementer errare; probe or longe errare; tota errare viâ; procul or diligenter errare, comedi): longe (by far; e. g., to excel greatly, longe superare, or præstare, or antecellere): multum (e. g., superare), and, with verbs implying comparison, multo (e. g., malle, anteire, præstare): greatly different, longe diversus. Also by "per" joined to the verb; e. g., I am greatly pleased with any thing, mihi perplacet or mihi perquam placet: mihi valde placet: I am greatly delighted, pergaudeo or perquam gaudeo: I feel greatly obliged to you, satis benigne; recte (in an answer); valde amo (in the epistolary style; e. g., I am greatly obliged or indebted to you for what you promised respecting the mortgage, de principis quod polliceris, valde te amo, Cic., Quint. Fr., 3, 9, 4): greatly astonished, stupens; obstupescens; admiratus: I am greatly astonished at any thing, admiror aliquid [vid. also, VERY]. || Nobly, generously, vid.

GREATNESS, magnitudo (general term, properly and figuratively): amplitudo (considerable circumference, size, extent; also figuratively = importance of any thing, and authority or influence of any body): proceritas (greatness acquired by growth or gradual augmentation; cf. adjectives in GREAT): claritas (celebrity). The highest degree of human greatness, fastigium summum; to be raised to it, in summum fastigium emergere et attolli (but not in summum fastigium humanæ magnitudinis extolli, which is spurious): greatness of name, magnitudo, or amplitudo, or claritas nominis: greatness of mind, amplitudo animi; ingenium magnum, or acre, or præstans (great understanding or genius): greatness of soul or mind, animi magnitudo: animus magnus (e. g., granditas animi and animus grandis are not Latin, or animi altitudo (Cic., Fam., 4, 13, 7; Lit., 4, 6, extr.; but used in a different sense in Cic., Off., 1, 25, 88, Beier).

GREAVES (armor for the legs), * tegumenta ferrea femorum, or * squame ferreæ, quæ lorica inodo femora tegunt.

GRECIAN. Vid. GREEK.

GRECISM, * quod Græcæ lingue proprium est.

GREEDILY, appetenter: cupido: avidus: studiosus. (SYN. IN GREEDY.) Very greedily, flagrantissime (Tac., Ann., 1, 3, 1): to eat greedily, vorare (i. e., to swallow without chewing); also, devorare (to devour).

GREEDINESS, aviditas. || Gluttony, aviditas cibi: edacitas: ingulvis: gula: intemperantia or intemperies gulæ. SYN. IN GLUTTONOUS.

GREEDY. || Ravenous, hungry, citi avidus: cibi plurimi (whose appetite is difficult to satisfy): gulosus (who thinks of nothing but gratifying his palate): vorax (ravenous). || Avaricious, habendi cupidus (general term, to have or possess): aliquidum avidior ad rem: avarus (who tries to enrich himself any how at the expense of others): pecunie cupidus or vi-

cus (of him who hoards treasures). From the context, cupidus only, and avidus (as Cic., De Or., 2, 43, 183, and [opposed to liberalis, Cic., Rosc., Com., 7, extr.] = longing or greedy after possession, money). || IMPROPER, ad aliquid intentus (intent on): appetens (longing, striving after any thing): studiosus (very much bent on any thing): very greedy, avidissimus or cupidissimus alicuius rei; to be greedy of, aliquid cupide appetere: concupiscere aliquid (to be vehemently desirous after); also, cupidum, avidum, studiosum esse alicuius rei; versari in alicuius rei cupiditate: to be very greedy of any thing, cupiditate alicuius rei ardere: desiderio alicuius rei magno teneri; sitire, sitienter expetere aliquid (to thirst after): not to be greedy of, a cupiditate alicuius rei longe abhorre: to make any body greedy of any thing, alicui cupiditatem dare, or (stronger term) injicere; aliquid in cupiditatem impellere.

GREEK, Græcus (subst. and adj.); Græus is antiquated, and seldom used in the Golden Age; vid. commentarius on Nep. præf., 4). || All combinations coming under this head may be easily formed after those in the article LATIN. A good Greek scholar, Græcis literis doctus, &c.

GREEN. || Having a color compounded of blue and yellow, viridis (general term): frondens (having leaves, or being out; e. g., of trees): subviridis: e viridi pallens (light green): a reddish green, e viridi rubens (Plin.): acriter viridis: perviridis: * e viridi nigricans (a dark-shaded green): hyalinus (of the color of glass, later only): herbæus: herbaceus (of the color of grass, 1): prasinus (garlic, or yellowish-colored): glaucus (of the color of the sea, poetical, thinlissous): pascitans (of the color of a parrot): reccens: vivus (fresh, e. g., turp.): graminis: vestitus: herbis convestitus (clothed with grass). To become green, virescere: frondescere (to put forth its leaves; cf. trees): to become green again, revirescere: to be green, virere: frondere (to be in leaf). || Green, opposed to dry (of wood), viridis: humidus (full of sap, moisture; e. g., materiam). JN. viridis atque humidus (e. g., ligna, Cæs.). || Green (opposed to ripe), crudus: immaturus: acerbus (vid. UNRIPE). || Recent; e. g., a green wood, crudum (adhuc) vulnus (Cels., Ox.). || Inexperienced, homo novus: novitius: novellus (that has only just arrived; vid. Lit., 41, 5): tiro, or rudis, or JN. tiro et rudis in aliquâ re (a beginner only): peregrinus or hospes, or peregrinus atque hospes in aliquâ re (inexperienced; vid. Cic., De Or., 1, 50, extr.; fateor . . . et nullâ in re fironem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere).

GREEN, s. || Green color, viride (e. g., e viridi pallens: color viridis. Bright green, color perviridis). || A grassy plain, locus or campus herbidus: terrenum herbidum (Lit.); of a green before the walls of a city. || Green vegetables, viridia, ium, n.; olus, or plural, olera * brassica viridis (cabbage, Linn.).

GREEN-FINCH, * fringilla (Linn.). GREEN-GROVER, qui, quæ olera (agrestia) vendit or venditat (vid. Gell., 15, 20; Val. Max., 3, 4, extr. 2).

GREEN-HOUSE, plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia, or quibus objecte sunt vitæ (after Mart., 8, 14).

GREENISH, subviridis: e viridi pallens (of a palish green).

GREENNESS, viriditas (the quality of being green; e. g., pratorum: color viridis (green color): color perviridis (of a lively green); immaturitas (unripeness). || Freshness, vid.

GREET, salutare aliquid: salutem alicui dicere (by words); also, salutem alicui impertire or saluto aliquid impertire (vid. Zumpt, § 418): salutem alicui nunciare (by a third person). To greet any body (in a letter), salutem alicui scribere; alicui plurimum salutem ascribere (stronger): all the members of my family greet you, tota nostra domus te salutât: to greet any body in the name of any body, nuncia re alicui alicuius salutem; nunciare all

cul salutem alicujus verbis (*but not alicujus nomine*; *vid. commentators on Nep. Them.*, 4, 3): *to greet one another, salutem dare reddereque, or salutem accipere reddereque*; *inter se consalutare*.

GREETING, salutatio (*as act*): *salus (as wish or compliment)*; *to greet or send greetings*; *vid. to GREET*.

GRENADE, ||pila rebus, quæ sunt ad GRENADO, || incendia, completa *Jes. B. G.*, 3, 101): *pila pulvere nitro completa: *to fire grenades*, *pilas, &c., mittere.

GRENADIER, miles procerior or ex procerioribus (*after veteranus ex procerioribus*, *Inscript. ap. Mur.*, 800, 2).

GREYHOUND, vertagus (*Mart.*): *canis Graius (*Linna.*).

GRIDIRON, crates ferrea: craticula: a steel gridiron, crates argentea (*Petron.*, 31, extr.). *To do on a gridiron*, in craticula subassare.

GRIEF, ægritudo (*the most general expression for any disturbance of a person's peace of mind*): dolor (*δύος*, the inward feeling of pain or sorrow; *opposed to gaudium*): moror (*inward grief, as outwardly manifesting itself by involuntary signs*; *grief to which one surrenders one's self, especially grief for the loss of a beloved object*; *as adding the outward manifestation to the inward feeling, it may be stronger than dolor*; *e. g.*, magno in dolore sum vel in morore potius, *Plin.*; *it may, however, be contrasted with it*; *mororem minui*; *dolorem nec potui, nec si possem vellem*, *Cic.*): luctus (*grief manifesting itself by the conventional signs of mourning, ἔλβος*): tristitia (*sadness, on its gloomy, forbidding side*): mœstitia (*on its melancholy, interesting side*). *Grief of mind*, dolor animi. *To be suffering grief*, in morore esse, morerè: *to be oppressed with grief*, in morore jacere; morore affici or urgeri: *to cause any body grief*, sollicitudine or morore afficere aliquem (*the former of the grief of anxiety*; *e. g.*, the grief caused by a profligate son; ægritudinem or mororem afficere alicui: *to give one's self up to grief*, mororì animam dare; ægritudinem se dedere; *for grief*, præ ægritudine or morore: *since I have caused you grief*, quoniam ex me doluisti (*Cic.*). *A son who never caused his father grief but by his death*, ex quo nihil unquam doluit [pater], nisi quum is non fuit (*Inscript.*).

GRIEVANCE, molestia (*annoying circumstance*): onus (*burden*): incommodum (*circumstance that threatens one, &c.*): malum (*evil*): injuria (*injury inflicted, felt*): querimonia (*complaint, as utterance of pain or annoyance, on account of injury really suffered*): querela (*complaint, respecting either a real or an imaginary injury*). *To allege a number of grievances on either side*, multas querimoniae ultro citroque jactare: *the grievance of paying tithes, decuramur imperia or injurie*: *to relieve any body from a grievance*, onere aliquem liberare: *to have many grievances to complain of*, multis incommodis premi: *an angry letter full of grievances*, epistola plena stomachi et querelarum; *statement of the grievances they had to allege against you*, querimoniae de injuriis tuis (*Cic.*): *they had so many grievances to complain of*, that, &c., tanta vis erat injuriarum, ut, &c.

GRIEVE, TRANS. ||To cause grief, sollicitare: sollicitum habere: sollicitudine or ægritudine afficere: sollicitudinem or ægritudinem alicui afferre. *To grieve much*, excruciare alicujus animum et sollicitare: *to grieve any body*, sollicitudine or morore afficere aliquem: ægritudinem or mororem afficere alicui: *to be grieved*, morore affici, urgeri. *It grieves me that*, &c. [*vid.* "I GRIEVE that"]. *I am grieved at any thing*; *vid. to GRIEVE for any thing* (*TRANS.*).

GRIEVE, INTRANS. dolere; morerè: lugere (*SYN. of substantives in GRIEVE*): in morore esse: in morore jacere (*stronger term*): also, sollicitudinem habere; in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem suscipere, ægritudine affici; se afficere, afficari: *to grieve at, for, any body or any thing*, ægre fero aliquid; poenitet aliquem

alicujus rei, or with quod; doleo aliquid, or aliqua re, or de aliqua re, or aliquo; sometimes ex aliquo or aliqua re (*of the source from which the grief proceeds*, ex me doluisti, *Cic.*; ex commutatione rerum dolere, *Cæs.*); ægre, or graviter, or moleste fero aliquid (*stronger terms*): any thing grieves me much, valde doleo aliquid; æcere fero aliquid; et acerbè fero aliquid: I grieve that, &c., doleo or ægre (graviter or moleste) fero, with accusative and infinitive: I grieve that, &c., (hoc) mihi dolet, with accusative and infinitive, or with quod (sometimes quis), the dolere often taking id (si id dolemus, quod, &c., *Cic.*). I am grieved when or if, &c., doleo, si, &c.: I am grieved exceedingly, if, &c., doleo et acerbè fero, si, &c.; ægritudinem suscipere ex re or propter aliquem; morerè aliquid or aliqua re: to grieve one's self to death, morerè se conficere; morerè conficì: ægritudine, cruci confici. *To grieve at being conquered by any body*, dolere se ab aliquo superari.

GRIEVOUS, gravis (*heavy, oppressive, and hence painful*; *e. g.*, illness, wound): atrox (*atrocious*; *e. g.*, crime, bloodshed): fœdus (*horrible*): molestus (*hard to be borne*): magnus (*great*): durus (*hard*): iniquus (*not just, pressing, heavy*): acerbus (*bitter, harsh, painful*; *e. g.*, death): very grievous, peracerbis: *to utter grievous complaints*, graviter or invidiose queri aliquid; *against any body*, graviter accusare aliquem: it is a grievous thing (that), valde dolendum est: nothing more grievous could have happened to me, nihil acerbius, or nihil ad dolorem acerbius mihi accidere potuit: *to inflict grievous pain on any body*, quam acerbissimum dolorem inungere alicui: grievous times (or state of things), res misera; tempora misera or dura; iniquitas temporum: a grievous taxation, or grievous taxes, tributa acerba: the injustices or iniquities became so grievous, that, &c., tanta erat vis injuriarum, ut, &c.: that is very grievous to me, hoc valde me urit, pungit, mordet. GRIEVOUSLY, graviter; vehementer: acerbè: acriter: atrociter: fœde or fœdum in modum: dolenter (*SYN. in GRIEVOUS*): terribilè or horrendum in modum (terribly). *To be grievously ill*, graviter ægrotare: *to be grievously mistaken*, valde or vehementer errare (||not toto celo errare; *vid.* "to be GREATLY mistaken").

GRIEVOUSNESS, gravitas (*oppressively burdensome, or painful nature, severity*): enormitas (*excess, greatness, post-Augustan, Sen.*): pressus, us (*pressure*; *e. g.*, ponderum, Cicero, speaking of the mind): vis: vexatio (*strength, exaltation*). *VID. CALAMITY*.

GRIFFIN, ||gryps: gryphus (a fabu-GRIFON, || lus animal).

GRILL, || craticula subassare.

GRIM, trux: truculentus (*both mostly in poetry, but also Ciceronian, quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu*, *Sest.*, 8, 19): torvus (*poetical and post-Augustan prose*): ferrox. A grim look, vultus torvus, trux; oculi truces; truculentus oculi (*Plaut.*, *Asin.*, 2, 3, 21); aspectus trux (*Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.*). *To put on as grim a look as possible against any body*, quam truculentissime aliquem aspiciere: *from this grim tribune*, ab hoc horrido ac truce tribuno plebis (*Cic.*): *to look grim* (= sour), vultus acerbus or tristes surmisse.

GRIM-FACED, torvus: trux: truculentus [*vid. GRIM*]: horridus ac trux (*Cic.*). This grim-faced tribune, hic horridus ac trux tribunus (*Cic.*).

GRIMACE, os distortum. *To make grimaces*, os ducere, or distorquere: most extraordinary grimaces, os exquisitis modis ducere: one who makes grimaces, os exquisitis modis ducens: that looks like grimaces, vultuosus (*vid. Cic.*, *Or.*, 13, 60, in quo [vultu] quum effecis, ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit).

GRIMALKIN, *VID. CAT.*

GRIME, *VID. TO DIRTY*.

GRIMLY, truculentus (*not found in positive*), aspectu truci (*Pacuv.*).

GRIN, v., ringi (*vid. Ruhnck., Ter.,*

Phorm., 2, 2, 27), or restringere dentes (*Plaut., Cnpt.*, 3, 1, 26): ridendum ringi (*with laughter*, *Pompon. ap. Non.*).

GRIN, s., rictus. A grin of suppressed laughter, rictus quasi rehenato risu (*Varr. ap. Non.*, 456, 9). *VID. TO GRIN*.

GRIND, ||In a mill, molere (e. g., hordeum in subtilem farinam): commolere: mola comminuere, frangere: mola terere (*to reduce to small pieces, to crush in a mill*). [*VID. also, TO CRUSH*]. *To sharpen*, cote acutere or exacutere (*with a whetstone*): tornare (*with lathe or grindstone*; *e. g.*, glass, vitrum). *To harass*, vide. ||To grind the teeth, dentibus stridere (*of a sick person, Cels.*; dentibus frendere = to gnash the teeth).

GRINDER, *qui cultros et forfices cotacuit: *qui vitra tornat (*with reference to glass*). [*Instrument of grinding* *vid. GRINDING-STONE*]. ||A back tooth, dens maxillaris, molaris, genivus: dens columellaris (*grinder of a horse, Varr., R. R.*, 2, 7, 2).

GRINDING, by circumlocution with TO GRIND.

GRINDLE-STONE, } *mola ferramen-GRIND-STONE, } tis acutidus: cos (whetstone).

GRINNER, os exquisitis modis ducens. GRIPE, s. ||Grasp, vid. ||Gripes, tormina (plural): colicus dolor: colon. *To cure the gripes*, tormina discutere (*Plin.*): *to be suffering from, tormented by the gripes*, torminibus or ex intestinis laburare: torminibus affectum esse.

GRIPE, v. ||To seize with the hand, &c. [*VID. TO GRASP, TO CLUTCH*]. ||To cause pain in the bowels, *torminibus afficere aliquem. I am griped, torminibus laboro.

GRISLY, horridus (*of beards, hair, &c.*), or horridus aspectu (*Plin.*): horridus et trux (*Cic.*): trux horrendusque (*Plin.*): hirsutus (*rough, thick*; *of hair*): villosus (*shaggy*; *leo, animal*). Black and grisly, niger et hirsutus (*Col.*).

GRIST, *VID. COAR, GRAIN*.

GRISTLE, cartilago.

GRISTLY, cartilaginosis.

GRIT, ||Sand, gravel, vid. ||Coarse meal, grits, pitiana, also with addition of elota (τροχίον, barley husked and crushed): ||farina hordeacea, or farina hordei, is barley-meal. Grit gravel, pitiana cremor (*Cels.*).

GRITTY, sabulosus (*sandy*): glareosus (*like gravel*): granosus (*full of grains, grainy*).

GRIZZLE, } *VID. GRAY*.

GRIZZLY, }

GROAN, gemere: gemitus edere (*aloud*): suspirare (*to sigh with a hollow voice*): ab imo pectore suspirare, or suspiria ducere (*to groan deeply*, *1 Cic., Met.*, 2, 156; 10, 402): suspiria trahere (*1 Cic., Met.*, 2, 753): suspirium alte petere (*Plaut., Cist.*, 1, 1, 18). *To groan under the burden of any thing*, aliqua re oppressum esse. *VID. also, TO SIGH*.

GROAN, ||gemitus: suspirium (a GROANING, || deep sigh): suspiritus (a hollow groaning: al. suspiratus). *To utter groans* [*vid. TO SIGH*]: utting sighs and groans, cum crebro suspiritu et gemitu.

GROCER, condimentarius (*very late, Tertull.*): *qui condimenta or merces condimentarias vendit or venditat: qui aromata vendit or venditat (*after Gell.*) qui thus et odores vendit (*after Hor.*): a grocer's shop, *taberna aromatum or condimentaria.

GROCERY, merces aromatum (*after Plin.*, 6, 28, 32, who has "merces odorum"): condimenta: *merces condimentarie.

GROIN, inguen, inis: (plural), inguina, um.

GROOM, aguso (*who looks after the horses*): stabularius (*who does the work of the stable in general*). ||If = eque-ry, equiso (*vid. Val. Max.*, 3, 2, extr.).

GROOVE, s., canalis: stria (on pillars). A small groove, canaliculus. ||Shaft (of a pik), vid.

GROOVE, v., cavare: striare: grooved, canaliculatus (*Plin.*).

GROPE, manibus explorare aliquo

(after Tibull. 2, 1, 78). To grope one's way, huc illuc ire pedibus prætentantem iter (after Tibull. 2, 1, 77): *I am groping along, ab eo pedibus prætentans iter* (after Tibull. 2, 1, 77): *I am groping my way by the wall, ab eo explorans manu parietes* (after Tibull. 2, 1, 78).

GROSS. || *Bulky, ponderosus (ponderous): crassus (thick): vasti corporis (clumsy): vastus: amplius: immanis* (Syn. in HUGO): *gravis (heavy): tardus et pæne immobilis (slow to move; e. g., animal): corpore vastus (of clumsy structure; of living beings): iners (unfit for acting): magnus (great; of mistakes, &c., tria magna peccata): to be without gross faults, abesse ab ultimis vitiis: to tell gross lies, impudenter mentiri. || Coarse, rudis: asper (rough in manners): rusticus (clownish): impolitus: intonsus (without all cultivation or breeding). JN. intonsus et incultus: ineruditus (without breeding or education): inhumanus: inurbanus (unmannerly): to be very gross, a cultu et humanitate abesse: a gross fellow, homo rusticus: merum rus (the latter, stronger term): gross abuse, maledicta: probra. JN. probra et maledicta, gravissimæ verborum contumelias: to descend to gross abuse, ad gravissimas verborum contumelias descendere: aspere or contumeliose invelli in aliquem; probris et maledictis vexare aliquem: gross manners or conduct, mores agrestes or feri: rusticitas (the latter post-Augustan). || The gross amount [vid. the TOTAL]. || Indelicate, indecōrus (opposed to decōrus; e. g., laughter, risus; but indecens is foreign to classic prose): turpis (ugly, both in a physical and moral sense: e. g., word, manner, dress, &c.): illiberalis (not worthy of or suiting a free-born man): gross behavior, indignitas; mores turpes; turpido: gross flattery, adulationes indecōres or fœdæ: a gross jest, locus illiberalis, invidiosus. || Dull, vid.*

GROSS, s. Vid. WHOLESALE.

GROSSLY, valde, vehementer (e. g., to be mistaken, errare): indecore: illiberaliter: turpiter. SYN. in GROSS.

GROSSNESS, crassitudo. || Uncourteousness, &c., inhumanitas: inurbanitas: rusticitas (Syn. in RUSCICITY): mores inculti or rustici.

GROT. } antrum (ἀντρον, if in a GROTTO, } rock; different from specus, oris; i. e., a cave or hollow): museum (a room in the form of a grotto, in the palaces of the rich Romans; cf. Freund in voc.).

GROTESQUE, perhaps mirus: varie mixtus: monstrosus (applied by Cicero o opes).

GROUND, s. || *Earth, terra: (terræ) ground (the surface of the earth, as the solum or foundation of what is or grows on it): cunus (the lowest part of the visible world; also, and more especially, of any part dug up from the ground, χθών). On the ground, nudi: under ground, subterraneus: a walk under ground, crypta (κρυπτή): to put seed in the ground, seminare ingerere solo: under ground, sub terrâ (e. g., sub terrâ vivi demies in locum saxo conceptum. Liv., 22, 37): to fall to the ground, in terram cadere; in terram decidere: to fall down from any thing to the ground, humi procumbere (to fall on the ground): to fall to the ground (figuratively: of an argument) [vid. to FALL]: to lie or be stretched on the ground, humi jacere, stratum esse: to fell any body to the ground, sternere; humi prosternere: to run ground (of a ship), sidere (Liv., 26, 45): to level with the ground, solo æquare or adæquare. || The first coat of paint of a picture, &c., *color qui est quasi fundamentum picture, &c. || A space occupied by an army, locus (plural, loca): loci or locorum natura (the nature of the ground): loci situs (the peculiar situation): the ground was very much against him, or he fought on very unfavorable ground, alienissimò sibi loco confixit: to reconnoitre the ground, loci naturam observare. For "to lose or gain ground," vid. below || Ground-floor [vid. FLOOR]. || Depth, bottom, vid. || Grounds = sediment, sedimentum: crassamen-*

tum: fæx (e. g., cadum potare fæce tenus, Hor., Od., 3, 15, 16): subsidentia quædam (in certain sediment). || *Fundamental cause, reason, motive, causæ: ratio (reasonable ground): causa et semen (e. g., belli): sometimes principium: initium (beginning): fons (source): To have good grounds for doing any thing, non sine gravi causâ facio aliquid; graves causæ me impellunt, ut faciam aliquid: to say nothing without sufficient grounds, nihil temere dico. I don't clearly see the grounds of it (i. e., of what it is the consequence), rationem quam habet, non satis perspicio: to remove the grounds of any thing, aliquid rei causam tollere: to excuse any body on the ground of his youth, veniam dare adolescentiæ: a plan which is assuredly not adopted without some good grounds, consilium quod non est profectum de nihilo conceptum (Liv.): on good grounds, iustis de causis: not without good grounds, non sine causâ, cum causâ: there is some ground for any thing, subest aliquid alicui rei (Quint.): he seems to have some grounds for what he alleges, haud vana afferre videtur. || To gain ground: (a) to extend itself, &c., porcrescere: increbrescere (of a report): ingravescere (to become more serious; e. g., malum): longius or latius serpere (to increase gradually, res malum, &c.). (b) To make progress, proficere (with parum, aliquid, nihil, &c.); progressus (in the Golden Age not profectum) facere in re. No ground can be gained by these means, his rebus nihil profici potest: I think that some ground has been gained, profectum aliquid puto (toward any object, ad aliquid). (c) To make an enemy recede, commovere (hostem, Liv.), or commovere loco (e. g., agnien): inclinare aciem: hostes paulum summovere. || To lose ground, deminui (to be lessened): inclinari (to be turned downward; hence, figuratively, to have taken a turn for the worse, res, fortuna): languescere (to grow faint, improperly): refrigerari (to be cooled, improperly, levissimus sermo): cedere (to yield; e. g., hosti): de inferiore statu or conditione esse (to be in a worse condition): *mimus jam valere (to have now less power, influence, &c.). Not to lose ground (of troops), ordines conservare (i. e., to keep the ranks), locum tenere: our army or men lost ground, exercitus nostri cesserunt.*

GROUND, v. || To found as on a cause (e. g., to be grounded upon), aliquid fundamentum est alicuius rei: aliqua re teneri or contineri: any thing is grounded upon any thing, fundamentum alicuius rei positum est in aliqua re. || To settle in rudiments of knowledge; e. g., to be well grounded in Latin, bene (optime) Latine scire; in Latinis literis multum versatum esse (the latter with reference to literature); in any thing, aliquid penitus percipisse; aliquid perspicisse planeque cognovisse (to have a thorough knowledge of any thing): initia alicuius discipline diligenter or diligentissime percipere (after Quint., 10, 1, 13); or illa, per quæ ad aliquid pervenitur, diligentissime percipisse, Quint.).

GROUND, INTRANS. = *run around*, sidere (e. g., aliquid, in quo mea cymba non sidit. Quint., 12, 37).

GROUND-FLOOR, contigatio, quæ plano pede est (after Vit., 7, 4, 1) [vid. FLOOR]: atrium = hall. The rooms on the ground, conclavia, quæ plano pede sunt (Vit., 7, 4, 1): to live on the ground-floor, plano pede habitare (after the above passage).

GROUND-IVY, *glechoma hederacea (Linn.).

GROUND-PINE, *ajuga chamæpitys (Linn.).

GROUND-PLAN, ichnographia (Vit.).

GROUND-PLOT. Vid. FOUNDATION.

GROUND-RENT, vectigal agrorum possessionibus impositum (Liv., 4, 36): solarium (if the land belongs to the state, Ulp., Dig., 30, 1, 39, § 5; 42, 8, 2, § 17).

GROUNDLESS (not tenable; e. g., assertion), rationi adversus (i. e., against reason or good sense): vanus (empty, unsubstantial; opposed to verus): futilis

(frivolous): fictus: commenticius (vented, made up). JN. fictus (or futilis) et commenticius; also by circumlocution, qui (que, quod) sine causâ fit, &c., aliquid, cui nihil subest (which has no foundation of truth). A confidence which assuredly can not be utterly groundless, iudiciæ quæ non de nihilo profecto concepta est (Lir., 39, 29).

GROUNDLESSLY, sine causâ: temere: ex vano.

GROUNDLESSNESS, vanitas.

GROUNDSEL, || *A plant, *scenecio* GROUNDSEL. } (Linn.). || *Thresh-old, limen.*

GROUND-WORK. Vid. FOUNDATION.

GROUP, turba (general term, as well of persons as figures, especially a group of equestrian statues, as Plin., 34, 8, 19, No. 6, § 64; Cic., Att., 6, 1, 17; Vell., 1, 11, 3); symplegma, âtis (a group of figures; e. g., two combatants, &c., as Plin., 36, 5, 4, No. 6, 2, 24, and No. 10, § 35). Groups of persons speaking together, sermones inter se serentium circuli (Lir., 28, 25, p. in.): a group of mountains; vid. CHAIN.

GROUP, v., disponere (the grouping of the objects or figures in a picture, dispositio (Plin., 35, 10, 36, No. 10, § 80).

GROUSE, tetrao (Plin., *tetrao urogallus, cock of the wood; tetrao tetrax, black grouse; tetrao Scoticus, red grouse; tetrao lagopus, white grouse, ptarmigan; al Linn.).

GROVE, lucus: nemus (for pleasure). Vid. Wood.

GROVEL, PROPER. [vid. TO CREEP]

|| IMPROPR., humiliter servire, also serve only (to be ready to perform the meanest services, &c., Liv., 24, 25; Cic., Parad., 5, 2, 39). Vid. GROVELLING.

GROVELLING, humilis: humilissimus (mean-spirited, especially of things that proceed from such a spirit; e. g., prayers, speeches, &c., but also of men): infimus (of the lowest, most submissive kind; e. g., prayers): illiberalis: sordidus (unworthy of a free, liberal-minded man): abjectus (low, despicable). Grovelling character humilitas: grovelling flattery, adulationes fœdæ: blanditiæ verniles (such as house-slaves address to their masters).

GROW. || To increase, (a) PROPR. Of organic bodies, crescere: succrescere (to grow gradually). To grow in height, in altitudinem crescere (of things): adolescere (of young persons): to grow in breadth, length, in latitudinem, in longitudo minus crescere: to let one's beard, one's hair grow, barbam, capillum promittere; barbam, comam alere: to let one's nails grow, ungues non rescicare or non recidere: to be well grown, procerâ esse staturâ (to be tall); dignitate corporis placere (to be of graceful appearance). (b) IMPROPR. Of other things, crescere (general term): incrementum capere (to increase, to grow bigger, more considerable): augescere: augeri (to increase in number): ingravescere (in strength; e. g., of an illness or coil). || To be produced, &c., gigni: nasci (to come to light or forth): provenire (to come forth in a growing manner): to grow in or upon any thing, innasci in aliqua re or alicui rei: to grow on any thing, nasci in aliqua re: no wood grows in this country, hæc terra est sterilis materia: on the banks of no river does more grass grow than on this, gignendæ herbe nullus fluvius est aptior quam hic. || To become, fieri: evadere (to spring or come forth). || To "grow," with an adjective, is mostly translated by inchoative verbs in scire: to grow dry, arescere; gray, canescere; feeble, languescere; lukewarm, tepescere; green, virescere; useless by age, exolescere rich, ditescere, or (ex mendico) divitiis fieri; sweet, dulcescere; young, juvenescere; mild, mitescere; soft, mollescere; fat, pinguescere; hard, durescere; lean, macrescere; tame, mansuescere; ripe, maturescere; black, nigrescere, &c. [vid. the respective adjectives, OLD, &c.]; to grow humble, se or animum subnitere; to submise se gerere: to grow obsolete, obsolescere: grown out of use, obsoletus (e. g., verbum); to grow old, senescere; seum fieri: to grow worse, deteriores fieri

(e. g., of any body's circumstances); also, in pejorem partem verti et mutari: in pejus mutari: aggravare: ingravescere (of an illness); pejorem fieri (of an invalid, Cels.); to have grown worse, deterior statu or conditione esse: pejore loco esse (of any body's circumstances): to grow blind, lumina oculorum or lumina, aspectum amittere: to grow in favor [vid. Favos]: to grow up, adolescere. To be grown up, adultum esse: to grow together, coalescere alicui rei: to grow poor, id inopiam, or egestatem, or paupertatem redigi: to grow tired or weary of any thing, satietas alicuius rei me capiti.

GROW, *v.*, TRANS., serere (general term): arare: exarare (of corn; e. g., multum frumentum exarare): to grow vines, vinum serere or conserere: vites ponere: vitem colere: vineam instituere: vineam instituere or ponere (the latter = to plant a vineyard): the growing of potatoes, *solanorum tuberosorum cultura: the Gauls consider it disgraceful to grow their own corn, Galli turpe esse ducunt, frumentum manu querere. Vid., also, ro CULTIVARE.

GROWL, *v.*, mussitare (like a dog): fremere (of persons, as a mark of dissatisfaction).

GROWL, *s.*, mussitatio (of a dog): fremitus (of persons).

GROWTH, incrementum: accessio: suctus, *is* (increase): progressus: profectus (progress, advancement). To reach its full growth, ad maturitatem pervenire: maturitatem assequi: crescenti finem capere (Plin., S. 42, 65, § 162): *ad iustum magnitudinem pervenire: florere (to be in full bloom): to promote the growth of the herb, capillum alere: capillum naturā fertili evocare: vine of this year's growth, vinum hortum: the natural growth of the soil, quod in terrā aliquid nascitur, signitur; also, terræ fructus.

GRUB, *v.*, runcare: eruncare: inutiles herbas evellere: steriles herbas eligere: malas herbas effodere (with a hoe; e. g., hortum steriles herbas eligens repurgo): grubbing up, runcatio.

GRUB, *A* small worm, vermis: vermiculus (general term): tarmes: teredo (maggot): *larva (Linn., as general term for the grub state).

GRUDGE. *||* To envy, invidere alicui: somewhat to grudge, subinvidere alicui. To grudge any body any thing, invidere alicui aliquid (e. g., Hor., Sat., 1, 6, 49, sq., invidere alicui honorem); not to grudge any body any thing, non invidere alicui aliquid. I do not grudge him it, per me habeat: do not grudge me it, noli mihi invidere: he does not grudge others some part of his superfluities, de suo, quod ei superat, aliis gratificari vult. *||* To murmur, vid. *||* To be unwilling to do, &c., any thing, gravari aliquid facere, dare, &c.: not to grudge to do any thing, non gravari aliquid facere, or non gravate aliquid facere: to grudge any body a letter, gravari ad aliquid literas dare: not to grudge an answer, non gravare respondere: don't let him grudge me my request, quod cupiam, ne gravetur (Plaut.). I implore you not to grudge us the completion of the work you have begun, rogo, ut ne grave exadificare id opus, quod instituitis (Cic.): *||* gravari aliquid aliquid non est Ciceronian.

GRUDGE, *s.*, odium occultum or inclusum (general term for any secret hatred): simulas obscura (hidden or concealed intent between parties or persons, especially with reference to political matters: *||* "simulas" by itself does not convey the meaning of our word "grudge"): dolor (the painful feeling produced by a suffered offence; vid. Cic., Eccl., p. 88): a just grudge, dolor iustus: to bear a grudge against any body, or once any body a grudge, odium occultum gerere adversus aliquem (after Plin., S. 18, 20): they bear a grudge to each other, simulas obscura inter eos intercedit (after Cas., B. G., 2, 25).

GRUDGINGLY. *||* Unwillingly, animo iniquo or irato: stomachose: cum or non sine stomacho: invitus (adjective) or invite: gravate (as a task unwillingly

performed; e. g., respondere). *||* Scantily, vid.

GRUEL, *cremor avens: *puls ex avenā facta (of oatmeal): pīsiāne cremor (of barley).

GRUFF, *||* Surly, &c., morosus: acerbos: stomachosus. *||* Harsh, &c., durus (opposed to flexibility): asper (opposed to levity, both of the voice).

GRUFFLY. Vid. CROSSLY, HARSHLY.

GRUFFNESS, morositas: asperitas (also vocis).

GRUMBLE, murmurare: commurmurare (to murmur from dissatisfaction; the latter of several persons): fremere (of the murmurs of a multitude; against any thing, adversus aliquid): queri (to complain; aliquid, de aliquo or aliqua re; also with infinitive or quod; also absolute): congeri aliquid, de aliqua re (absolutely, with accusative and infinitive (not Cic.), and once in Tac. with *cur* and *subjunctive*). To bear any thing without grumbling, sedate or aequo animo ferre aliquid.

GRUMBLER, (homo) querulus; or diffidilis, querulus (Hor.).

GRUMBLING, murmuratio: murmur: fremitus (Syn. in GRUMBLE): questus: querela: querimonia. Vid. COMPLAINT.

GRUNOUS. Vid. CLOTTED.

GRUNT,

GRUNTING, } grunnius.

GRUNT, *v.*, grunire.

GUARANTEE. *||* Security for the due performance of stipulations, &c., satisfactio (the pledging one's self, especially by giving a sum of money as security): fidei jussio (Jurisconsulti, the giving security for any body; he was asked, id fidei tibi esse jubet? Ulp., Dig., 43, 1, 75, § 6): verbal guarantees, satisfactioes secundum mancipium (Cic., Att., 5, 1; i. e., only promises). *||* Person who gives the guarantee, cautor (general term): sponsor: vas (Syn. in SURETY): fidejussor: confirmator (only in pecuniary cases; cf. Cic., Cluent., 26, 77): to be any body's guarantee for a large amount, intercedere pro aliquo magnam pecuniam (Cic.).

GUARANTY, sponsionem, vadimonium facere; sponsione se obstringere; satisfactio (to give one's guarantee): sponsore, praedem esse pro aliquo (to be a guarantee for any body): intercedere (that any thing is to be performed, absolutely): prestare aliquem, or aliquid, or de re (to make one's self responsible for any body or any thing): praedem fieri pro aliquo and aliquid rei; obidem aliquid rei fieri [Syn. of praes and obes, in SURETY]: aliquid in se recipere (to take any thing upon one's self): pro or de aliqua re cavere (to give bail; also, cautionem, or satis, or satisfactioem offerre, in money transactions: vid. GUARANTEE).

GUARD, *v.*, custodire (the proper word, from or against any thing, ab aliqua re or contra aliquid; also, improperly = observare): servare: asservere (to take care of, to watch): nōnīre (to protect against any thing, ab aliqua re, contra or adversus aliquid): tegere: protegere (ab aliqua re or contra aliquid; vid., also, TO DEFEND). To guard the defiles by a strong redoubt, fauces regionis valido munimento seipere: to guard any thing against fire, aliquid contra ignem firmare; against frost and the weather, a frigore et tempestate munire; contra frigus aestusque injuriam tueri (e. g., the head): to guard against any thing (vid. *||* To be on one's GUARD," s.): to guard against the cold, a frigore se defendere: to guard the house, domum servare or custodire: to be guarded, custodiri: in custodia esse: to have any thing guarded, custodem (custodes) imponere alicui rei, seldom in re: any body, alicui (neer in aliquo: vid. Bremi, Nep., Cim., 4, 1): custodias alicui circumdare: to have a place guarded, locum custodias munire.

GUARD, *s.* *||* The act of keeping or preserving, conservatio: custodia (a watching). *||* Man or men posted to guard a place, custos (general term); vigil (nocturnus, by night): excubitor (vigil plural, below). Guards, custodias: custodes (general terms); excubitores: excubis (for the security of a place, as

well by day as by night; also the right term for sentinels before a palace): vigilis: vigiles (at night; patrola); statio: stationes (outposts; pickets; especially in the day). To post guards, custodias, or vigilas, or stationes disponere. *||* The office or state of being a guard, vigilas: statio [Syn. above]. To be going to mount guard, excubis in stationem procedunt, milites in stationes succedunt; *in stationum vices succedere (the last of the soldiers that relieve the posts): to come off guard, de statione decedere: to be on guard (of a soldier), excubare or excubias agere (general term); vigilas agere (at night); stationem agere: in statione esse: stationem habere (to be on duty, to be posted as sentinels); stationem regere or stationi praesse (of the officer): the officer on guard, *stationi praefectus or praepositus. *||* A soldier belonging to the life-guards, miles praetorianus (Silius Italicus). *||* State of readiness to ward off an attack, cautio. To be on one's guard against any thing or any body, cavere aliquid or aliquem; (sibi) cavere ab aliqua re or ab aliquo; also with *nē*, ut: one must be on one's guard, cauto or praecauto opus est: to be on one's guard against treachery, cavere insidias or praecavere ab insidiis: to be on one's guard, cavere: cavere sibi: animum attendere ad cavendum. *||* In fencing, ictus propulsio. *||* Part of the hilt of a sword, *scutellum capulare.

GUARDEDLY, caute: provide: considerate: circumspecte. Syn. in CAUTIONS.

GUARDER, custos. Vid., also, GUARD.

GUARDIAN. *||* That is intrusted with the care of any thing, custos. *||* That has the care of one under age, tutor: curator (of persons of age; vid. Heinec. Antiq. Rom. Syst., 1, 23, 6, p. 236, sq.). To make any body a guardian, aliquem tutorem (or curatorem) constituere or instituere: to make any body the guardian of one's children, aliquem tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati; tutelam filiorum alicui committere; alicui aliquem tutorem (or curatorem) dare; aliquem alicui tutorem scribere (if appointed by will): to be any body's guardian, alicui tutorem esse: alicuius tutorem agere: alicuius tutelam administrare (of one under age): aliquem curare (of one who is of age): to have any body for one's guardian, aliquem tutorem habere or in tutelā alicuius esse (of one under age): ab aliquo curari (if of age).

GUARDIANSHIP, cura: curatio: procuratio (care, management, &c.): custodia (custody). *||* With reference to minors, tutela (of one under age): to have the guardianship, tutelam gerere or administrare: to undertake the guardianship, tutelam alicuius accipere: to intrust any body with the guardianship of one's sons, alicui tutelam filiorum committere: aliquem tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati: to be under any body's guardianship, in tutelā alicuius esse; ab aliquo curari (of one who is of age): under any body's guardianship, aliquo tutore; aliquo curante (of one of age): cause relating to guardianship, causa tutelarī (later only).

GUARDSHIP, custodia. Vid. CARE.

GUARD-SHIP, navis speculatoria: navigium speculatorium.

GUDGEON, gobius or gobio: *cyprius gobio (Linn.).

GUERDON, praemium or pretium: honos: fructus: praemium: beneficium: *viaticum honestum [Syn. in REWARD]. To receive, give a guerdon [vid. TO REWARD]. To expect a guerdon from any body for a service rendered, pretium meriti ab aliquo desiderare.

GUESS, coniectare: conjectare: conjecturā assequi or consequi: praecipere (to anticipate any thing before it is carried into effect; e. g., any body's plans): solvere: explicare (to solve, e. g., a riddle, &c.): divinare (to divine; to guess the future, divinare futurum: divinare quid... consulti vult obvenisse, Lie): opinari (to guess that any thing is so from perceiving its possibility, probability, &c. *||* Not autumare). To guess any body's feeling

or *sentiments*, ad sensum opinionemque aliquid penetrare (Cic., *Partit.*, 36, 123): *that is difficult to guess*, horum difficilis est conjectura: *as far as I can guess*, quantum opinio auguror; quantum ego conjecturâ assessorum et augurari possum; quantum ego animi mei conjecturâ colligere possum; quantum conjectare licet: *to guess wrong*, conjecturâ aberrare (Cic., *Att.*, 14, 22): *if there are any means of guessing any thing*, si qua conjectura sit aliquid rei (Liv.): *to guess from any thing*, conjecturam facere et capere ex re. *VID.*, also, to CONJECTURE.

GUESS, *s.*, conjectura (based on the ground of the probability of a fact): opinio (the opinion), as the result of imagination, without regard to the correctness or incorrectness of the grounds on which it is formed).

GUESS-WORK, conjectura, or by circumlocution. Any thing is mere guess-work, aliquid conjecturale est; aliquid conjecturâ nittitur or continetur; aliquid quaritur per conjecturam.

GUEST, conviva (at a party); umbra = an uninvited guest brought by one who is invited; hospes: adventor (hospes in the guest who visits his friend; adventor, the person who puts up at his host's, Sen., *Benef.*, 1, 14: Nemo se stabularii aut cauponis hospitum iudicat, Dôd.). *To receive any body as one's guest*, aliquem hospitio excipere; aliquem invitare tecto ac domo: aliquem cœnare in convivium adhibere (at a party).

GUEST-CHAMBER, hospitium (in a private house, Suet., *Nor.*, 47): *conclave deversorii (in a public house).

GUGGLE, singulare (e. g., of a bottle).

GUGGLING, singulus (ampulla crebris singulis sists, quod effundit, Plin., *Ep.*, 4, 30, 6).

GUIDANCE, ductio: ductus (the former as act, the latter as state, and also in the sense of command): administratio (administration, management of public business; e. g., matters of war): cura (care, management). Under any body's guidance, aliquo ducere; aliquis ductu: to be under any body's guidance, aliquo ducere or auctore uti; aliquis consilio regi (of persons); ab aliquo regi, gubernari (of things): to place one's self under the guidance of any body, ad aliquis auctoritatem se conferre; aliquis consiliis parere; dux mihi et magister aliquis est (e. g., ad aliquid): to be under the guidance of another, alieni arbitrio esse: to do any thing under any body's guidance, aliquo auctore facere aliquid: to have the guidance of any thing, regere, moderari, &c. *VID.* to GUIDE.

GUIDE, *v.*, ducere (general term, to give a certain direction; properly only): ducem esse aliquid or aliquis rei (to be the guide of any body or any thing, properly and improperly): regere: moderari: moderatorem esse aliquis rei: gubernare. J.N. regere et moderari: regere et gubernare: gubernare et moderari (to rule or direct any thing): administrare (to have the management of any thing, to administer). To guide the hand (of a person learning to write), scribentis manum manu superimpositâ regere (Quint., 1, 1, 27): to guide the pen, *pennam regere: to guide any body, aliquem consiliis gubernare: to guide any body as one pleases, ex voluntate uti aliquo: to give one's hand or any body, to guide him, aliquid manus dare: to suffer one's self to be guided, se regi pati; also, regi posse; by any body, aliquis consilio regi; aliquem or aliquis auctoritatem sequi; aliquid parere, aliquid or aliquis auctoritati: obtemperare [*vid.* to OBEY]: to be guided by any thing, aliquid sequi; aliquid re moveri (e. g., by what is morally good, bonesto): aliquam rem ducem sequi: to be guided by circumstances, ex re consulere (i. e., to act according to the circumstances of the case, without being tied down to any particular measures).

GUIDE, *s.*, dux (general term for leader): rector: moderator: gubernator (especially of the state, republics): princeps aliquid rei (that is at the head of any thing): qui præest aliquid rei (e. g., studia

aliquid, who directs the studies of any body; also, qui præfector est, &c.; pædagogos [*vid.* GOVERNOR]: dux vie or itineris (guide in travelling; also, viarum atque itinerum dux, as Cas., B. G., 6, 17, of Mercury). To have any body for a guide, uti aliquo ducere itineris: to offer one's services to any body as guide, polliceri se itineris ducem. Any thing serves me for a guide, aliquid sequor: *liber, quem quasi ducem sequor (a guide in the shape of a book): to take Bredow for one's guide in lecturing upon history, *historiam Bredovio ducere discipulis tradere: to take any thing for or as a guide, aliquam rem ducem sequi: in all things take prudence for a guide, omnia gubernare ac moderare prudentiâ tuâ.

GUIDE-POST, *pila itineris index. If they did not set up roads to serve them for guide-posts, nisi calami defixi regant (cf. *Plin.*, 6, 29, 33).

GUILD, collegium; of carpenters, collegium fabrorum tignariorum (Inscr.).

GUILD-HALL, perhaps *curia.

GUILF. *VID.* CUNNING, FRAUD.

GUILFUL. *VID.* CUNNING, FRAUDULENT.

GUILFULLY. *VID.* CUNNINGLY, FRAUDULENTLY.

GUILFULNESS. *VID.* CUNNING, FRAUD.

GUILELESS, bonus: probus (honest): innocens: integer (on whose life there is no blemish): simplex (in which no other sense is concealed, not open to different interpretations, e. g., words; *vid.* Bremi, Suet., *Tib.*, 61; also of persons): sine fraude (without deception).

GUILELESSLY, sine fraude. *VID.*, also, HONESTLY.

GUILLOTINE, *s.*, *securis illa mensa laniantia præcidere securi. They were guillotined, *sævis illis Francogallorum securibus percussi sunt.

GUILLOTINE, *v.*, *alicui caput mensâ laniantâ præcidere securi. They were guillotined, *sævis illis Francogallorum securibus percussi sunt.

GUILT, culpa (denotes guilt as the state of one who has to answer, by suffering punishment or making compensation, for any injury or crime; hence it supposes the power of calculating consequences, and therefore a rational being; opposed to casus or necessitas): noxia (denotes the state of one who has caused any injury or damage; it can therefore be applied to whatever is capable of producing an effect; opposed to innocentia): noxa (according to Festus, after Sulp. Rufus, noxia = damnum, but, in poets and orators = culpa; noxa = peccatum or pro peccato poena. Cicero does not use noxa, but has noxia: "wrong", "injuries"): scelus (wickedness; a malicious violation of the rights of others, the peace of society, &c.; often opposed to the more general and lighter culpa, as "guilt" to "fault"; *vid.* examples below): causa: causa maleficii (the cause of the crime): meritum (desert, whether of good or evil; in the latter sense, Cic., *Fam.*, 5, 9, non meo merito; so Cas., B. G., 1, 14; *Ob.*, *Met.*, 8, 503, nunc meriti to meritorie tuo). To be free from guilt, extra noxiam esse (not to have caused the injury); extra culpam esse (not to deserve blame or punishment): liberum esse a delicto (or -is); scelere liberatum esse (Cic.); though we are not indeed without fault, yet we stand acquitted of guilt, etsi aliqua culpa teneamur erroris humani, a scelere certe liberati sumus (Cic.): the guilt is mine, mea culpa est; is all my own, mea propria culpa est. His guilt is not greater than that of, &c., non isto majus scelus commisit, quam qui, &c. All imaginable guilt is summed up and comprehended in this crime, in hoc uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videntur (Cic.). To be without guilt [*vid.* GUILTLESS]. *VID.* CRIME, GUILTY.

GUILTINESS, culpa.

GUILTLESS, innocens: insons: culpa vacuum or carens: integer [*SYN.* in INNOCENT]. To be guiltless, extra culpam esse: culpa vacuum esse: culpa carere. *VID.* INNOCENT.

GUILTLESSLY, innocent (post-Au-

gustan, Quint.): integre: pudice: casto. J.N. pure et caste; caste integreque.

GUILTLESSNESS. *VID.* INNOCENCE.

GUILTY, nocens (denotes guilt, in a specified case, with regard to a single action): noxius (in the poets, noxius relates to the nature and character in general. Of a guilty person, it only represents him as the author and cause of some hurt, like *ῥαυπέος*): sons (morally guilty; condemned, or worthy of condemnation, like *Σῶος*, Dôd.). To be guilty of a crime, culpam or facinus in se admittere; scelus (in sense) concipere [*vid.* more under "commit a CRIME"]. To be guilty of so dreadful a sin, tantum scelus or (stranger) flagitii admittere (Cic.). What crime can be imagined of which this man has not been guilty? quid mali aut scelus fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? (Cic.). To declare or pronounce any body guilty, aliquem noxiū judicare [*vid.* to CONDEMN]. To consider any body guilty, aliquem nocentem habere: to punish the guilty, punire soutes.

GUINEA, perhaps *aureus Anglicus.

GUINEA-FOWL, melægris (μυλαγρίς, *ibos*, ῥ); *Numida meleagris (Linn.): avis Numidica: gallina Numidica or Africana (a species of ibis; *vid.* Schneid., *Varr.*, R. R., 3, 19, 18).

GUINEA-HEN. *VID.* GUINEA-FOWL.

GUINEA-PIG, *mus porcellus (Linn.): *cavia cobyra (Pall.).

GUINEA-PEPPER, *capsicum.

GUISE, *VID.* MANNER.

GUITAR, *cithara Hispanica: a guitar player, citharista: citharedus (if he accompanies his play with a song). Feminine, citharistria (Inscr.): citharœda.

GULF. || A bay, sinus maris or maritimus; from the context sinus only. || A whirlpool, vortex. || Abyss, vorago: gurgis: profundum, with or without maria [*SYN.* in ABYSS]. || Barathrum is to be avoided in prose, since only Virgilius [10, 6 (22), 11] uses it, in speaking of a pit dug by the hands of men. In the midst of the forum there appeared a yawning gulf, forum medium specu vasto collapsum est in immensam altitudinem.

GULFY, voraginosis (Hirt.).

GULL, *v.* *VID.* to CHEAT.

GULL, *s.*, || A cheat, *vid.* || A person easily imposed upon, homo stultus: stipēs: credulus. || A sea-bird *larus: *larus marinus (Linn.).

GULLERY, *VID.* FRAUD.

GULLET, fauces: gula. *SYNON.* in THROAT.

GULLY-HOLE, perhaps receptaculum purgamentorum (as definition given by Lio., 1, 56, of "cloaca").

GULOSTY, edacitas: aviditas cibi: voracitas (later only). *SYN.* in GLUTTON.

GULP, vorare: devorare: haurire (to devour with avidity): absorbere (to drench, *vid.*, and to DEVOUR). || IMPROPR., de vorare (e. g., paucorum dierum moles tiam, Cic.): exsorbere (e. g., multorum difficultatem, i. e., awkward tempers).

GUM, || A vegetable substance, gummi (indeclinable) or gummis. || Of the teeth, gingiva.

GUM, *v.*, conglutinare (general term; to stick or glue together): agglutinare aliquid aliquid rei (to gum one thing to another).

GUMMY, gummosus (Plin.).

GUN, *sclopetum. He was so good a shot with a gun, that he could hit any bird flying, however wild it might be, *in hoc recentioris ætatis missili, sclopeto, seu tubo ignivomo, tractando tantâ dexteritate valebat, ut avem quamvis vage variegate volitantem feriret (Wyttenb.). the barrel of a gun, *sclopeti tubus: the stock of a gun, *sclopeti lignum: the lock of a gun, *sclopeti igniarium: to fire a gun at any body, *ictum sclopeto mittere in aliquem: to be mortally wounded by his companion, who was holding his gun carelessly, *comite, sclopetum incaute tractante, mortifierâ emissionem vulnerari (Wyttenb.). To load a gun, *pulverem pyrium sclopeto infundere; with ball, *glanidem plumbæ sclopeto immittere. A gun-shot, *ictus sclopeti.

HABI

GUN-BARREL, *sclopeti tubus.
GUNNER, *miles tormentarius.
GUNPOWDER, *pulvis pyrius.
GUNSMITH, *sclopetorum faber.
GUN-STOCK, *sclopeti lignum.
GUNWALE, *perhas labra (plural), na-
vis.

GURGE, Vid. GULF.

GURGULE, surrare (of water): cum murmurabi (to glide on with a gurgling noise): murmurare (to murmur): leuiter sonare (of brooks): a gurgling fountain, fons leuiter sonantis aque, f. Gurguling (in poetry), also garrulus (e. g., riuus, *Oc.*, Fast., 2, 316): loquax (e. g., lymphæ, *Hor.*).

GUSH, *v.*, exundare aliqd re: profuere ex aliqd re (general term): scaturire: manare: alte or in altum emicare: exsillire (to spring up): erumpere: prorumpere (of water, tears, blood, &c., to flow or rush forth with some degree of violence): ex eodem desillire (e. g., from a height): proillire or emicare (of blood): profundus: se profundere (of tears, &c.): *cum fremitu delabi (to rush down with a noise). Tears gush from the eyes, in lacrimas effundi.

GUSH, *s.* [vid. STREAM]: with a gush of tears (e. g., to implore any body), multis cum lacrimis: a gush of tears. Vid. "Flood of tears."

GUSSET, *cuneus (if in the form of a wedge): *conus (if in the form of a cone): or perhaps *pannus cuneatus or formâ cuneatâ.

GUST, *v.* Taste, vid. *A sudden blast of wind, impetus ventis: flamen: status (poetical).*

GUSTY, turbulentus: procellosus: turbidus. *SYN. in STORMY.*

GUT, *s.*, intestinum (general term): intestinum rectum (the colon): *intestinum illud (the ileum): intestinum jejunum (the jejunum). || *FIG. = stomach (as term of contempt).* Vid. BELLY.

GUT, *v.*, exenterare (e. g., a hare, leporum: *U.* not eviscerare in this sense). || To empty (a house of its contents), exinanire (to empty; e. g., domos, Cic.): euertere et extergere (to sweep it clean of its contents; e. g., domum, urbem, fanum, Cic.). To gut a house, domum exinanire: domum eueram atque extersam relinquere (*Cic.*, *Verr.*, 2, 21, *fin.*): *domum ita exinanire, ut parietes domo stent et maneat (*cf. Cic.*, *Off.*, 2, 8, 29).

GUTTER, *s.*, canalis or (if a small one) canaliculus (general term): canalis, quæ excipit e tegulis aquam colestem (pipe of a roof, *Vitr.*, 3, 5, 15): tegulæ collocatæ (the tiles in which the rain-water runs down, *Cato, R. R.*, 14, 4): collicæ (for draining fields, as well as on a roof).

GUTTER, *v.*, TRANS, strigare.

GUTTLER, ganeo (the proper word): heluo: nepos (if he spends wastefully): homo non profundè modo, sed interpeustivæ quoque ac sordidæ gulæ (in a worse sense).

GUTTURAL; e. g., a letter, *litera palati.

GUZZLE, heluari: luxuriose vivere.

GUZZLER, Vid. GUTTLER.

GYMNASTIC, gymnicus: gymnasticus (rather obsolete). Gymnastic exercises, artes gymnicae (as art); exercitatio in gymnasiis (the exercises of young men in higher schools, juvenutis).

GYMNASTICS, ars gymnica.

GYPSUM, gypsum (γύψος).

GYRE, Vid. CIRCLE.

GYVE, Vid. TO FETTER.

GYVES, Vid. FETTERS.

H.

H! ah! (expressing pain, anger, or reproach; impatience and astonishment; also consolation [Quid? ah! volet! Ter.], and sometimes joy): ha! ha! ha! (cheerful laughter) ha! ha! ha!-aha! (*Plaut.*).

HABERDASHER, tabernarius (general term for shop-keeper): qui pannos vendit or vendit (seller of cloth, stuffs, &c.).

HABILIMENT. Vid. DRESS.

HABI

HABIT. || *Dress, vid. || State of things, habitus (also of constitutional temperament; e. g., habitus... ut facile et cito irascatur, Cic. Top., 16, 62); also, natura ipsius habitus: a habit of body, corporis affectio, constitutio [vid. CONDITION, CONSTITUTION]. || Custom, consuetudo: *U.* assuetudo not Cic., but *Varr.* [amor assuetudinis] *Or.*, *Lic.* [assuetudo mali], *Tac.* [natura sine assuetudine], &c., mos: institutum [*SYN. in CUSTOM*]. || *U.* habitus, "the state in which any thing, se habet," often approaches very near to the meaning of "habit"; e. g., *Justitia est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata, &c., Cic.*; hominem ad rationis habitum perducere, *Cic.*; et suoque potius habitu vitam degere (*Phædr.*). The habit of sinning, consuetudo peccandi; of speaking, loquendi: after my (his, &c.) habit, as my (his, &c.) habit is, (ex) consuetudine; (ex) more; pro meâ consuetudine; (ex) instituto meo; ut or quemadmodum consuevi: against my, &c.) usual habit, præter consuetudinem; contra morem consuetudinemque: the Greeks are in the habit of, &c., est consuetudo or mos Græcorum, followed by infinitive, or ut, &c.; est Græci consuetudinis or moris Græci, ut, &c.; apud Græcos ea consuetudo est, ut (*Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 1, 50): it is the habit here (= of this country), est usu receptum; est institutum: to retain a habit, consuetudinem (meam, &c.) tenere, retinere, servare. I have always retained this habit, or been in the habit of acting thus in political matters, eam (hanc, &c.) consuetudinem in republica semper habui (*Cic.*, *Phil.*, 1, 11, 27): to retain the good old habit of any thing, retinere veterem illum aliquid rei morem (e. g., officii, *Cic.*, *Planc.*, 6, 23): to have a habit, consuetudinem habere (as *Cic.*, *Phil.*, 1, 11, 27, sin consuetudinem meam, quam in republica semper habui, tenero): to have the habit of, &c., assuevisse, consuevisse (to have accustomed one's self), or solere (to be in the habit), with infinitive (e. g., qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit): to adopt a habit, consuetudinem accipere (e. g., lubenter, *Cic.*, *Bru.*, 57, *fin.*): to induce any body to adopt the same habit as one's self, induco aliquem in meam consuetudinem: to train any body to the habit of any thing, assuefacere aliquem aliquid re (e. g., disciplina): any thing grows into a habit, in consuetudinem or morem venire: any thing grows a habit with me, in consuetudinem alicujus rei venio or me adduco. To get the habit of any thing, alicujus rei sibi naturam facere (*Quint.*, 2, 2, 17): any body gets into the habit of, &c., aliquis in eam consuetudinem venit or in eam se consuetudinem adducit, ut, &c.; this is becoming a habit, consuetudo inveterascit: to introduce a habit, consuetudinem introducere: to keep to one's old habit or habits, institutum suum tenere; nihil mutare de consuetudine sua: to give up or depart from a habit, consuetudinem recedere: to give up or depart from one's usual habit, a pristina consuetudine deflectere; gradually, consuetudinem minuire: to be the slave of habit, consuetudini servire: to endeavor to bring any body back to his old habits, revocare ad pristinam consuetudinem: to reintroduce an old habit, veterem consuetudinem referre. *Demosthenes* was in the habit of reciting aloud several verses without taking breath, *Demosthenes* summâ voce versus multos uno spiritu pronunciaré consuebat (*Cic.*; i. e., accustomed himself to do it by practice). *Prov.* Habit grows into a second nature, consuetudine quasi altera quedam natura efficitur (*Cic.*, *De Fin.*, 5, 25, 74), or vetus consuetudo obtinet vim naturæ (*Cic.*, *De Invent.*, 1, 2, 3): the habit of acting right has become a second nature to me, mihi bene facere ex consuetudine in naturam vertit (*Sall.*, *Jug.*, 85, 4): a bad, long, barbarous, &c., habit, consuetudo mala (*Hor.*), longa, vetus (*Quint.*); immania ac barbara (*Cic.*): it was very important that the habit of discipline should be formed in our troops, ad disciplinam militiæ plurimum intererat insuescere militem nostrum: my father had established in his family the habit of speaking cor-*

HAFT

rectly, patrio fuit instituto puro sermone assuefactus domus (*Cic.*). Vid. CUSTOM.

HABIT, *v.* Vid. TO DRESS.

HABITABLE, habitabilis.

HABITATION, Vid. DWELLING.

HABITUAL, assuetus (accustomed; e. g., ars, fons: in the sense of "accustomed to," it does not belong here); consuetus (customary; e. g., lubido, &c.); solitus (accustomed; of things to which one is accustomed, or that happens customarily; not *Cic.* or *Cæs.*, but *Sall.*, *Fragm.* [Vid. CUSTOMARY]. Any body is an habitual liar, aliquis solet or insolet mentiri: an habitual liar, homo assuetus mendaciis; or cui mentiri ex consuetudine in naturam vertit (after *Sall.*, *Jug.*, 85, 41): an habitual and practiced controversialist, male assuetus ad omnes vias controversiarum (*Sall.*, *Frag.*): an habitual deceiver, totus ex fraude et fallaciis factus: an habitual adulter, homo stuprum exercitatione assuefactus (*Cic.*, *Catil.*, 2, 5). The notion of "habitual" is sometimes implied by the termination of an adjective, as, ebrius, iracundus, anxius, &c.

HABITUALLY, by circumlocution, ut solet: ut assolet: ut consuetudo fert (i. e., as he habitually does or is in the habit of doing, or as habit or custom requires). || Mostly by circumlocution with solere (of animate and inanimate beings), or consuevisse, or assuevisse, or insolet (of rational beings only, with infinitive: a road by which merchants habitually travel, iter, quo mercatores ire consuevit. Sometimes consuevisse is used as a newer of things; as is habitually done in any thing, ut in aliqua re fieri consuevit (*Sall.*, *Cat.*, 22, 2): insolesco not *Cic.* or *Cæs.*, but *Lic.*, &c.): usitato more: tralicio more (from old hereditary custom): more suo: moribus suis (according to one's custom); (ex) consuetudine (from custom or habit). [*SYN. in CUSTOM OR HABIT*]: habitually in subordinate and licentious, assuetus immoderata licentiâ militari (Troj., 31, 1, 8): it was very important that our troops should be rendered habitually obedient to discipline, ad disciplinam militiæ plurimum intererat insuescere militem nostrum (*Liv.*). Vid. HABITUAL.

HABITUATE, Vid. TO ACCUSTOM.

HACK, || To cut irregularly, cedere: concidere (to cut up into small pieces). [Vid. TO CUT, TO CHOP.] || To speak with stops or catches (*Shakspeare*), verba refringere (*Stat.*, *Syl.*, 2, 1, 123).

HACK, || Horse for common use, caballus, or (general term) equus. || A hired horse, equus conductus (with reference to the horse itself): equus conductus (with reference to him who hires it; compare with HIRE): *equus meritorius: equus vectigalis (with reference to him who lets it out; the latter, *Cic.*, *Phil.*, 2, 25, 62, after the definition of *Manilius*). || As adjective, conductus: (mercede) conductus (the former with reference to the thing; the latter to the hirer): mercenarius (giving one's services for pay; also of things; opposed to gratuitus). || A ny thing let out for hire [vid. compounds of HACKNEY]. || Much used, common, contritus. *Jx.* communis et contritus (e. g., omnium communia et contrita præcepta): tritus: jam tritus sermone (e. g., of proverbs).

HACKING, *s.*, by circumlocution with cedere, concidere; for concilio is only with reference to sentences, as rhetorical technical term; intercalio (*Varr.* ap. *Aug.*) is "the cutting through," e. g., with an axe, securis.

HACKLE (flax), hamis ferreis linum pectere.

HACKNEY, *s.* [Vid. HACK]. Also as adjective; vid. HACK, *s.*

HACKNEY-COACH, vehiculum meritorium: rheda meritoria.

HACKNEY-COACHMAN, *rhedarius mercenarius.

HACKNEYED, contritus: communis et contritus (e. g., præcepta): quod in omnium ore est or versatur.

HADDOCK, *gadus æglestinus (*Linna.*); perhaps the Roman assellus (*Plin.*).

HAFT, *s.*, manubrium. Vid. HANDLE.

HAFT, *v.*, *alici rei manubrium aptare.

HAGGARD. || *Wild*, vid. || *Lean*, macer: fame maceratus (from starvation): vegrandi macie torridus (e. g., homo; Cic. Agr., 2, 34, extr.). *A pale face, haggard eyes, and a mad look, colos exsangui, fœdi oculi, prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat (Sall.).

HAGGLE, TRANS. || *To cut, to chop*, vid. || INTRANS., valde illiberaliter liceri (to bid a meanly low price): *de pretio (alicuius rei) com aliquo rixari (to quarrel about the price).

HAH! Vid. HAI!

HAIL, *s.*, grando (also, figuratively, in Latin = shower, tanta vis lapidum creberrimæ grandinis modo, &c.; Curt., 7, 8, 9): like hail, *specie grandinis. A violent hail storm, with thunder and lightning, tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus cœlo dejecta.

HAIL, *v.* It hails, grandinat; grando cadit: it gives over hailing, degradinat.

HAIL. || *To salute*, vid. Your arrival will be hailed by every body, carus omnibus expectatusque venies. Hail! salve, plurimum to salvere iubeo. || *Summon, call to*, vid.

HAILSHOT. Vid. GRAFESHOT.

HAILSTONE, grando.

HAIL STORM, vis creberrimæ grandinis. A violent hail storm, with thunder and lightning, tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus cœlo dejecta: a violent hail storm occurred, nimbus cum grandine exortus est ingens: a season in which many hail storms occur, tempestas calamitosa (with reference to the injury done to the crops): if any injury has been done by hailstones, ai grando quippiam nocuit (Cic.). The damage done by a hail storm, calamitas.

HAIR. || *A single hair*, pilus (general term, on the body of men and animals, whether short or long, bristly or smooth; vid. Plin., 11, 32, 47, and 39, 94; Hor. Ep., 2, 1, 45, horse-hair, of the tail, Varr., R. R., 2, 11, 11, goat's hair; opposed to lana; Plin., 8, 48, 73, wool. The singular also stands collectively for the hair of the whole body, like crinis and capillus; vid. Plin., 11, 32, 47, and 39, 94): seta (the strong, bristly hair of animals, as horse hair, hog's bristle, &c.): crinis (the smooth hair of the human head; vid. Mart., 12, 32, 4, uxor rufa crinibus septem; the singular also, collectively = crines: i. e., head of hair): villus: villi (only collectively = the thick, woolly or hoary hair of animals. That villus refers, as just mentioned, rather to the thickness and closeness than to the length of the hair, may be seen from Columella, 7, 3, 7, "ovis prolixi villi;" and Plin., 11, 39, 94, "villosissimus animalium lepus"). Fine or thin hair, pilus tenuis: thick hair, pilus crassus: hair grows thick, pilus crassescit: bristly hair, pilus hirtus: a person covered all over with hair, hirtus: thin hair, pilus rari: having only a few straggling hairs, raripilus (especially of animals): the hair a child is born with, pilus congeniti or simul geniti (e. g., of the head): hair that grows after the birth, pilus agnati or post geniti (e. g., of the beard): the hair in the nose, vibrissæ (Fest.): the hair of the beard, barba: hair from the beard, capilli ex barbâ detonsi (shorn from the beard, Sen. Ep., 92, 31): the downy hair on the face, especially on the chin, of young people, lanugo; lanuginos oris (of several persons): the long hair hanging down on the temples or cheeks, capronæ or capronæ; upon the forehead, antiæ: the hair of the eyelids, cilia, orum: of the eyebrows, supercilia, orum: the hair under the armpit (as liable to smell offensively), hircus: the hair on the neck of a horse or lion (= mane), juba; comæ cervicium (Gell., 5, 14, of those of a lion): to have no hair, pilo carere; calvère (to be bald, e. g., naturally, naturaliter): from which the hair has been plucked (e. g., a part of the body), decapillatus: hair is falling off, pilus cadunt or defluunt: hair is growing, pilus crescit; is gradually growing again, pilus subnascuntur: to cut off the hair, pilos recidere, tondere: to pull any body's hair out, alicui pilos evellere: one who has had all his

hair pulled out, glaber (vid. Sen. Ep., 47, 5): thinner or finer than a hair, *pilo tenuior; tenuissimus.

Prov. Not to injure a hair of any body's head, ne inlinie quidem ledere alicuique: to be within a hair's breadth of any thing, nihil (or nec quicquam) propius est factum, quam ut, &c.: he was within a hair's breadth of being slain, propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur (Cic.). Not to depart a hair's breadth from any thing, ab aliqua re transversum (or transversum) unguem non discedere (Cic.); ab aliqua re (transversum) digitum non abscedere (Cic.): not by a single hair's breadth, ne pilo quidem uno (e. g., minus se amare, Cic.): to a hair = exactly, vid.: there is not a hair's difference between them, nihil omnino or ne minimum quidem interest (e. g., inter eos); nihil differt; plane idem est (it is identical). || Hair (collectively = growth or head of hair), crines (vid. above, "crinis" for SYN): capillus (from "capitis" and "billus"; i. e., a tuft of hair; hence, collectively = head of hair (instead of which sometimes the plural, capilli, is used), especially if opposed to "hair of the beard"; thus often JN. capillus barbaque, barba capillusque: coma (related to or derived from κομη, the hair hanging down from the head, especially of women and savages; vid. Plin., 11, 32, 47, "gentes intonsæ," in that passage: he who wears his hair in that fashion, comatus): cæcæria (the bushy hair of men, either short or long, which surrounds the head, without being artificially arranged, and gives to the person an imposing and martial look; hence mostly of the hair of a warrior; vid. Plaut., Mil. Glor., 3, 1, 170; Liv., 28, 35, 6: he who has such a head of hair, cæcæriatus): villus: villi (shaggy, thick hair; vid. above). Long hair, capillus longus or promissus; cæcæries promissa: to have long hair, esse comatum (κομᾶν): thick, strong hair, capillus densus: he who has strong hair, capillosus; bene capillatus: thin hair, capillus rarus: bristly hair, capillus hirtus or horrens: straight hair, capillus rectus or directus: curly hair, capillus crispus: he who has curly hair, cirratus: woolly hair, capillus lane propior (after Plin., 8, 48, 73): loose or dishevelled hair, capillus passus: crines passi (especially of persons in mourning, or of supplicants): capillus sparatus: crines sparsi (of raging persons, savages, or a diviner in ecstasy): capillus effusus (hair that is undone, hanging down on the shoulders, not done or tied up; opposed to capillus nodo vinctus; vid. Sen. Ep., 124, 22): the gray hair of old men, cani (canities is poetical): he who has gray hair, canus: to have gray hair, canere; canum esse: to get gray hair, canescere: to lose hair, capillamentum; cf. "Wig": to wear false hair, capillamento uti: to wear one's own hair, suum capillum or suam comam gestare: I am losing my hair, calvesco: I have lost all my hair, calveo (vid. BALD). To let one's hair grow, capillum alere; long, capillum or cæcæriem promittere or submittere: to dress the hair, comere capillos or crines (general terms); crines calamistro ornare; capillum crispare; comam calamistrare (to curl it with the irons); frangere comam in gradus (to arrange it in plaits): to dress the hair in ringlets, comere caput in annulos; in plaits and ringlets, comere caput in gradus et annulos: to wear the hair in a knot, capillos in nodum colligere; capillum nodo vincire; crines in nodum cogere or torquere; crinici obliquare nodoque substringere: to be good for the hair (of ointments, oils, &c.), capillum nutrire or alere; capillum naturâ licet evocare (to promote the growth of the hair). A dye for the hair, wash for the hair, *fucus crinalis. The Roman ladies used a sort of soap, spuma caustica (Mart., 14, 26), or balls named from the countries where they were made, pila Batavia, Mattica, &c. (Mart., 8, 33, 14, 27): the root of a hair, radix pilli: roots of the hair, radices pilorum. To drag any body by his hair, alicui capillis trahere: like hair, specie crinium, &c. In species crinium (e. g., factus); modo comarum (crinium, &c., Plin., 2, 25, 22): a tuft of hair,

cirrus: as fine as a hair, tenuissimus (i. e., very thin). The Roman modes of dressing the hair were comtus (general term); coma suggestus (Stat., Silv., 1, 2, 114); nodus (if fixed with a pin); corymbium (plaited in a spiral form, and fastened with a pin on one of the temples, κόρυμβος, κορυμβός); testudo (in the shape of a gnat or shell, Ov. A. A., 3, 147); tutulus (a tie formed of the plaited hair itself, which was crossed over the forehead and fixed together; after Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 131 and 151).

HAIRBELL. Vid. HAREBELL.

HAIR'S BREADTH, transversus unguis or digitus (e. g., ab aliqua re ne transversum quidem unguem, or digitum, discedere). To be within a hair's breadth of any thing; vid. in HAIR (Prov.).

HAIR-BROOM, *scopæ et setis factæ, also, perhaps, setis only.

HAIR-CLOTH, cilicium (κίλικιον; i. e., a cloth of goat's hair): pannus e pilis factus or textus.

HAIR-DRESSER, capitem et capillorum concinnator (Col., 1, pref. 5): tonsor (barber, who dressed the hair of men): ornatrix (a female slave, whose office was to dress the hair). A wealthy Roman lady would keep a separate "ornatrix" for each peculiar fashion of head-dress; vid. Böttiger's Sabina, p. 151: cinifio or cinerarius was the slave who heated the curling-irons, calamistra, at his mistress's door; vid. Heind., Hor., Sat., 1, 2, 98, p. 49.

HAIRLESS, (a) From old age or by nature, calvus (opposed to capillatus, comatus); sine pilo or sine pillis: pilo carens (from nature); pilis defectus (from old age, Phædr., 5, 7, 2); calvatus (from the hair falling off); imberbis (without beard): to be hairless, pilo carere (from nature); calvère (also from age); from nature, naturaliter: a hairless spot on the head, calvitium (bald spot, not calvities = baldness): to become hairless, calvescere. (β) By artificial means, depilatus (general term, especially of parts of the body); rarus: tonsus (by means of scissors or razors; opposed to intonsus; vid. TO SHAVE): glaber (properly, hairless from nature, without hair, like the belly of some animals; opposed to pilosus; then also by shaving or pulling out the hair; also as epithet of favorite slaves of Roman debauches, who endeavored to give the latter a girl-like look by it; vid. Sen. Ep., 47, 5).

HAIR-OINTMENT, capillare (general term, Mart.); adipes contra capilli defluvium tenaces (to prevent the falling off of the hair, Plin.): psilothron (ψιλοθρόν) was for the purpose of removing the hair.

HAIR-PIN, *acus crinalis (in our sense): acus discriminalis (the great pin for fastening the hair up in a knot; vid. Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 147).

HAIR-POWDER, *pulvis crinalis.

HAIR-ROPE, *pili in funem contorti.

HAIR-SIEVE, cribrum e setis equorum factum (after Plin., 18, 11, 28).

HAIR-SPLITTING, *s.*, minuta subtilitas (minute exactness, as a property): argutie: disserendi spinæ, or spinæ partendi et definiendi (thorny distinctions, &c.): dumetia (opposed to liber campus, free, flowing discussion): verborum angustie et omnes literarum anguli (Cic., petty verbal distinctions; arguments founded on words, not things): verborum aucupium or captatio (the seizing of an opponent's words, &c.).

HAIRY, pilo or pili vestitus: crinitus: capillatus: comatus (covered with hair; opposed to calvus): crinitus mostly of objects covered with any thing resembling hair; e. g., stella crinita, &c.): intonsus (unshorn); of him whose hair is not cut; hence = capillatus): pilosus: setosus: capillosus comosus (overgrown with hair; opposed to raripilus; cf. SYN. in HAIR). A man that is hairy all over, hirtus: to be hairy, pilos habere: naturally hairy, pilo, or pili intègri, or vestiri (e. g., of animals, &c.; opposed to pilo carère). || Of the nature of hair, capillaceus: rather hairy than woolly, pilo propior quam lane (Plin., 8, 48, 73).

HALBERD, bipennis.

HALBERDIER, perhaps hastatus (a *Virg.*; instead of which, *Cicero*, in one instance [*Brut.*, 86, 296], uses doryphorus [*doryphoros*] as technical term for the celebrated statue of Polyctetus); sarissaphorus (a Macedonian lance-bearer; *vid. LANCE*).

HALCYON, s., alcôdo (poetical, alcyon); *alcôdo aspidia (*Linna.*).

HALCYON, adj. || *Peaceful, quiet*, *vid.*

HALE, *adj.*, integer: valens: validus: firmus: robustus. *J.N.* robustus et valens: firmus et valens [*SYN. in HEALTHY*]. A hale old age, ætas viridis: viridis senectus (*Virg.*).

HALE, {, trahere (general term).
HAUL, { [*vid. TO DRAG*]. To haul down the sails, vela subducere: to haul any thing up with ropes, funibus aliquid subducere (*Cæs.*).

HALF, s., dimidium: dimidia pars: semissis (six parts of a whole divided into twelve equal parts; e.g., of a foot, an acre, &c.). An heir that comes in for half the property, heres ex dimidia parte: by one half [*vid. HALF, adj.*]. || "Half" is also expressed in Latin by dimidiatus, a, um; e.g., to read half a book = half through, dimidiatum librum legere (*Virg. Gell.*, 3, 14); the (or one) half of a quart measure, hemina: this is the one half, hoc est semis. "Half" is, besides, rendered in Latin by semi, or the Greek hemi, joined to substantives and adjectives, if it conceals the sense of "not entirely or wholly existing," or "not quite what it ought to be;" in which latter case, a "sub" (= to some degree) is used in certain cases instead of "semi;" e.g., to limit the time of defence to half an hour, spatium defensiois in semihore curriculum cogere (*Cic. pr. Rab. Perd.*, 2, 6); to accomplish any thing within the space of half an hour, dimidio horæ conficere aliquid (*Lucil. Gell.*, 3, 14); half a month, semestrum: half a year, spatium semestris; menses sex (six months): lasting half a year, semestris: half a quart, hemina: half way, medio itinere: half a finger's breadth, digitum dimidiatum (accusative): of half a finger's breadth, semidigitalis: half a foot, semipes: half a foot broad, long, &c., semipedalis: half an ell long, semicubitalls: only half the size, dimidio minus: half as dear again, dimidio carius: to be half as dear again, dimidio plus constare: boiled down to a half, ad dimidias decoctus: half a pound, semilibra: weighing, &c., or half a pound's weight, semilibram pondus (sc. valens, after *Liv.*, 3, 29). *vid. HALF, adj.*

HALF, *adj.*, dimidius: dimidiatus (divided into two; halved). Half as big only, dimidio minus: half as dear again, dimidio carius: to be, &c., dimidio plus constare: half covered, semitectus: half dressed, semiamictus: half equipped or armed, semiermis: half a German, semi-Germanus: half dressed or done (of meat), semicoctus: half dead, semimortuus: seminec or seminecis (= half slain in battle): semianims or semianims (with one's breath half gone): semivivus (but half alive): half dead with hunger, enecus fame: half done, semificatus: semipfectus: semiperactus (half accomplished, *Paulin. Nod. Carm.*, 20, 299, 305): half open, semiapertus: half shut, semiclausus: half shorn or shaven, semisatus: half washed, semilavatus: half eaten, semiseditus: half cooked, semicoctus: half roasted, semiasius: in a half whisper, voce tenui et admodum diminuta (*cf. Appul.*, *Met.*, 3, p. 135, ed. Elm.): in half mourning, semiatratus: semipallatus: half seas over, diluvio (e.g., *redia, Ter.*): half Greek, semi-Grecus: semi-Grace (*adr.*): half-yearly, semestris (i.e., lasting half a year): *quot semestribus factus (similar to "quot annis, quot calendis," &c.): half alive, semivivus: half empty, seminanis: half naked, seminudus: semiamictus (only half clad): half ripe, semimaturus: half raw, semicrudus: subcrudus: half asleep, semisomnus: in a half sleep, semisomno sopore: half drunk, semigravis: half burned, semistutus: semistulatus (singled); semicrematus (half consumed by flames): half mad, vesanus: half awake,

semisomnus: half withered, semivivus: half wild or savage, semifer (of animals and men): half learned, semidoctus: half torn, semilaceratus (after semelacer, which is poetical; *vid. Ov., Met.*, 7, 344): half angry, semi-ratus: in half relief, *ex parte eminus: calatus (in bass-relief). To sail with a half wind, pedem facere (*Virg.*), or pedes proferre (*Plin.*): ventum obliquum captare (*Eumen., Paneg. Const.*, 14): obliquare sinus velorum in ventum (*Virg.*).

HALF BOOT, *calcesamentum, quod pedes suris tenus tegit: || not caliga.

HALF BROTHER, frater germanus (general term, a brother really, by blood; it may be used of one who has only the same father, but could not distinguish a half brother from a full brother): frater eodem patre natus (of one father, after *Nep., Cim.*, 1, 2): frater eadem matre natus: frater uterinus (of one mother; the first after *Nep., Cim.*, 1, 2; the second, *Cod. Just.*, 5, 61, 21). Half brothers, fratres nati altero tantum parente, or non isdem parentibus (general terms); ex eodem patre tantum nati: eodem patre nati: qui eundem patrem habent (by the father's side); eadem matre nati, uterini (by the mother's side, the last, *Cod. Just.*, 5, 61, 21).

HALF DEAD. *vid. in HALF.*

HALF HOLIDAY, perhaps *pomeridiana cessatio (*cf. pueri delicati nihil cessatione melius existimant, Cic.*). To give a half holiday, *pueris cessationem pomeridianam largiri or indulgere. Half holidays, dies intericii (in Roman sense = "per quos mane et vesperi esset nefas; medio tempore, inter hostiam cæsam et extra porrecta, fas," *Ter.*).

HALF-LEARNED, semidoctus: mediocriter doctus: semipaganus (*Pers., Prolog.*, 6 = half a poet). || In the time of Suetonius, some persons were in the habit of applying the term of "literator" to one superficially initiated in arts or sciences, in contradistinction to "literator;" *vid. De Illust. Gr.*, 4. Nothing more contemptible than your half-learned men, who fancy they know every thing, nihil peris est iis, qui paulum aliquid ultra primas litteras progressi falsam sibi scientiam persuasionem indurunt.

HALF MOON, luna dimidia (properly, the moon when not quite full, or when no longer full): luna dimidiata (properly, the moon halved, of which only the half is visible, &c.): luna (any object that has the shape of a crescent; e.g., the Turkish crescent): in the shape of a half moon, lunatus.

HALF PIKE, perhaps veru or verutum, properly, *spiz: the short spear of the Roman light infantry, shaft 34 feet long.

HALF SEAS OVER, diluvio (e.g., *redia, Ter.*): paulo hilarior et diluvio (*Juson.*): semigravis (*Liv.*).

HALF SISTER, soror eodem patre nata (of the same father): soror eadem matre nata: soror uterina (of one mother). Half sisters, sorores natos altero tantum parente, &c.; and so through the phrases for HALF BROTHER, replacing fratres (nati) by sorores (nate), where necessary.

HALF SPHERE, hemisphærum (*hemi-sphæra*), or, pure Latin, sector pile pars.

HALF WAY. *vid. HALF.*

HALF-WITTED, stupidus: *mentis or rationis hand compos.

For the other compounds, *vid. HALF (adj.)*.

HALIBUT, rhombus: *pleuronectes hippoglossus, *Linna.*

HALL, s., atrium (originally the sitting-room of a Roman house; afterward, in wealthy houses, it was distinct from the private apartments, and used as a great reception room, where the patron received his clients, and the great the morning visits of their friends and dependents; it was also, like our "hall," the name of certain large public buildings, from the similarity of their construction to that of the atrium of a house. || The vestibulum was an open space or court before the door, surrounded on three sides by the house: exedra, ἔκδρα, was a room for the reception of company, the two extremities of which terminated in a semicircle, with a circular

bench; it was uncovered; *vid. Vir.*, 7, 2, and 7, 9, 2). A small hall, atrium.

HALLOO! heus!

HALLOO, v. *vid. TO CALL.*

HALLOW. || To consecrate, *vid.* || To reverence as holy, pie sancteque colere (a deity, God): religiose agere or celebrare (to keep or observe with religious rites; e.g., dies festos). Hallowed, sacer.

HALLUCINATION, alucinatio (*Sens.*, sic vestras alucinaciones ferro, ut, &c.; but *Nonius* says it was used by the "veteres"; ineptia [*Jolly*]). [*vid. BLUNDER, ERROR*]. || In medicine, *dysæsthesia (technical term).

HALM, culmus (of the grasses; of corn, from the root to the ear; also with the ear included): calamus (properly, a thin, slender reed; then also of corn, a straw): stipula (the remainder of the halm when the corn is cut; the stubble).

HALO, corona or area lunæ (as attempt to translate the Greek ἅλως by *Sens.*, *N. Qu.*, 1, 2, 1, and 3, who, however, seems himself to prefer the expression "corona" for it).

HALT. || Of an army, (a) TRANS; to halt his army, milites, &c., consistere jubere (to give the command to halt): agmen constituere (*Sall. and Liv.*); signa constituere (*Liv.*). (b) INTRANS. (or absolutely), subsistere: consistere (especially on a march): sistere iter (to stop one's march any where, ad aliquem locum). Halt! (as command), consistite (consistite!); mane (manete!). || To hesitate, *vid.* || To limp; e.g., any thing halts, claudicat or claudii aliquid (i.e., does not stand well, does not get on as it should; also improperly, aliquid claudicat in oratione; claudicat hic versus; cf. "a halting sonnet," *Shaks.*); vacillat aliquid (i.e., does not stand firm; e.g., justice). *J.N.* aliquid vacillat et claudicat: claudum esse (to be halting).

HALT, s.; e.g., to make a halt [*vid. HALT, v.*]. || The act of limping, claudication.

HALTER. || A rope, restis: funis (a rope): laqueus (a snare or noose made of a rope, either for catching or strangling). Take a halter and hang yourself, eune restim et suspende te: to put an end to one's disgrace with a halter, laqueo infamiam finire. || Of a horse, capistrum: to put it on, capistrare.

HALTER, v. *vid. HALTER, s.*

HALVE, v., bipartire (to divide into two): in duas partes dissecare (to cut into two parts). Halved, bipartitus (in two parts); dimidiatus (cut up into two parts).

HALVES! (interj.) in commune!

HAM. || The hinder part of the knee, poples (cf. poplites alternis genibus imponi, *Plin.*, 28, 6, 17). || The thigh of a hog, perna (ἔρπνα, the hinder part): petāsio (πετάσιο, the forepart: compare *Schneid.*, *Cato, R.R.*, 102). A slice of ham, frustum perne.

HAMLET, viculus (*Cic., Rep.*, 1, 2, and *Lit.*, 21, 35): parvus vicus.

HAMMER, s., malleus: malleolus (a small hammer): || Tudes is unusual: porticulus was an instrument in the shape of a hammer, with which the time was beaten in a gallery, for the rowers to pull their oars.

HAMMER, v., malleo tundere or contundere (general term): malleolo ferire aliquid (*Cæsar.*); ducere (to lengthen, by beating with a hammer): eudere (to beat flat).

|| To forge, procurere (e.g., enses) [*vid. FORGE*]. || IMPROPE. To be always hammering at the same point, uno opere eandem in eandem diem noctemque tundere (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 93, 102): verberibus inculcare (to hammer any thing into any body). || To work in the mind, procurere (e.g., dolos, *Plaut., Pseud.*, 2, 2, 90): to hammer out a scheme, &c., comminisci (e.g., dolum, mendacium): coquerere: concoquerere (e.g., consilia).

HAMMERER, malleator (*Mart.*).

HAMMOCK, lectus suspensus (*Cels.*, 3, 13, p. 159, Bip.).

HAMPER, corbis: fascina. [*SYN. in BASKET*]. || Virga or scirpea = the wicker-work of a sieve.

HAMPER, v., coartare, in angustias compellere [*vid. TO CONFINE*]: imph

care (to entangle): impeditere (to hinder, ab aliquā re, or aliquā rei; not in aliquā re): impedimentum esse alicui: impedimentum afferre alicui rei faciende: retardare aliquem (ad aliquid faciendum; ab aliquā re faciendā; in aliquā rei). To hamper one's self, implicari aliquā re; se impeditere aliquā re. To be hampered by any thing, implicari or se impeditere aliquā re: se illaqueare aliquā re; by some troublesome business, molestis negotiis implicari; by a war, bello illigatum esse; by a suit at law, lite implicari; in causam deduci. † To clog, to catch with allurements; vid. to ALLURE.

HAMSTER, * mus cricetus.

HAMSTRING, * poplitus nervus (to committit term).

HAMSTRING, v. poplitus succidere, or femina poplitusque succidere (Liv.).

HAMSTRUNG, succisis feminibus poplitibusque.

HAND, manus (as general as the English word, both properly and improperly, as "hand" = might, handicraft, &c.).

(A) PHRASES, with HAND, HANDS, in nominative or accusative without preposition. The right hand, (manus) dextra: the left hand, (manus) sinistra or laeva: the hollow of the hand, manus cava or concava (whichever any body makes; e. g., a beggar; opposed to manus plana; vid. Suet., Oct., 91): the flat hand, plana manus (whichever any body makes); palma (from nature): to tie any body's hands, alicui manus constringere: hands and feet, to bind any body hand and foot, quadrupedem alicui constringere (Ter., Andr., 5, 2, 24): to use one's hands and feet, in aliquā re uti pugnīs et calcibus (vid. Cic., Tusc., 5, 27, 77): to hold one's hands before one's eyes, inman ad oculos opponere: to kiss one's hand to any body, manum labris amovere; dextram ad osculum referre (as a mark of respect with the ancients): to lay one's hand on one's mouth, manum ad os apponere (Cic. ap. Cic., Ep., 8, 1, 4, in whispering a secret to any body): to shake hands with any body, dextram jungere cum aliquo: to shake hands, dextram dextrae jungere; dextram jungere: to give or offer any body one's hand, alicui dextram porrigere (to shake hands with, as act of saluting or in promising any thing; vid. Cic., Deiot., 3, 8); manus alicui dare (to support him in walking); manu alicui allevare (to lift him up); dextram alicui tendere (to assist; general term, for extending the hand to help any body; also, figuratively = to offer a helping hand = one's assistance; vid. Cic., Phil., 10, 4, 9); juvare or adjuvare alicui (figuratively, for the sake of supporting him); manus dare (as a mark of reconciliation): to give one's hand upon any thing, fidem de re dextrae dore or dextram fidemque dare, with infinitive (as a mark of good faith, or the fulfilment of any thing; a promise): to shake hands upon it (in bargaining, &c.), dextram dextrae iungentes fidem obstringere, ut, &c. (reciprocally of two persons): to hold or stretch out one's hand to receive an alms, cavam manum asse porrigent prebere: to lift up one's hands (e. g., to heaven), manus tollere (as a mark of gratitude toward the gods, or astonishment); manus (supplices) ad cœlum tendere (as supplicant; vid. Herz., Sall., Cat., 31, 3, where it is proved that the phrase was in common use): to stretch out one's hands to any body, tendere manus (supplices) alicui, or alicui simply (as supplicant, vobis supplex tendit manus patria communis): to attempt to lay hands on any thing, manus tendere ad aliquid, or porrigere in, or ad aliquid (e. g., in alienas possessiones, ad pecora); on another's property, manus porrigere or adhibere alienis bonis; manus porrigere in alienas possessiones (opposed to manus abstinere alieno, ab alieno abstinere cupiditatem aut manus). To guide any body's hand (in writing), scribens manum manu superimpositā regere (Quint., 1, 1, 27): to hold any body's hand (to prevent him from writing), scribenti manum injicere (vid. Vell., 2, 41, 1): to lay or place one's hand before or on any thing, manum apponere or apponere ad (e. g., apponere ad os;

opposed to ad oculos): to lay hand to any thing, manus admovere alicui rei (e. g., Suet., Vesp., 8, rudibus purgandis primum manum admovit); aggredi aliquid or ad aliquid faciendum: to put the last or finishing hand to any thing, extremam or summam manum imponere alicui rei or in aliquā re (Virg., Æn., 7, 573; Sen., Ep., 12, 4; Quint., 1, proem., 4); manus extrema accedit operi (Cic.): to lay hands on any body, alicui manus afferre, admovere, injicere; alicui vim afferre; alicui vim et manus injicere: to threaten to lay hands on any body, manus alicui intente or in alicuium: to lay violent hands on one's self, manus sibi afferre (vid. "to commit suicide"). To have one's hands free in any thing, liberis mihi est de aliquā re (Cic. ap. Cic., Fam., 8, 6, 1); mihi integrum est; to do this . . . or that, aut . . . aut (Cic., Att., 4, 2, 6): to leave one's hands free, omnia sibi relinquere reliqua. The work requires many hands, opus manus multas poscit: works in which many hands are concerned, opera in quibus plurimum conatus conspirat: the clinched hand [vid. First]: to clap the hands [vid. to CLAP]: to lend a hand [vid. to HELP]: from a sure hand (e. g., to have or know any thing), certo or hand incerto auctore: to put one's hand to a writing, nomen suum notare alicui rei (general term, to sign one's name; e. g., epistole, Flor., 2, 12, 10), or nomen subscribere, also subscribere only; nomen subnotare; chirographum exhibere (vid. Gell., 14, 2): to have a hand in any thing, interesse alicui rei (by personal presence); attingere aliquid (of a business): to have no hand in any thing, alicuius rei expertem esse; partem alicuius rei non habere; non contulisse ad aliquid (not to have contributed to any thing): hand to hand, cominus (e. g., pugnare): any body is any body's right-hand man, alicuius alicuius est dextera (Cic., playfully): to try one's hand at any thing, tento or experiri, quid possim: to get the upper hand, superiorem esse: to be hand and glove with any body, familiaritate artā, maxime or intimā cum aliquo conjunctum esse; in alicuius intimam amicitiam pervenisse; vivere cum aliquo; in familiaritate alicuius versari: a steady hand (of a surgeon), manus strenua, stabilis (Cels., not firm). Folded hands, digitū pectusque inter se implexi.

(B) PHRASES with HAND, HANDS, governed by a PREPOS. To escape from any body's hands, alicuius manus effugere (not to allow one's self to be caught); elabi de or e alicuius manibus (to escape, after being caught): to lead any body by the hand, alicuium manu tendens perducere aliquo (e. g., into the Senate, in senatum): to carry in one's hand, manu gerere: to hold in one's hand, (in) manu tenere: to have in one's hands, in manibus habere (also figuratively, e. g., the victory, victoriam); in manibus gestare (properly, to carry in one's hand): to carry any body in one's hands, in manibus gestare alicuium (properly); alicuium habere in manibus (also figuratively, as Cic. ad Div., 1, 9, 10). To sit with one's hands folded (Prova), compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedere: a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, multum differ in arcem positum sit argenti, an in tabulis debeatur (Cic.): to take any body by the hand, prensare alicuium (as a suppliant). To eat out of any body's hand (of animals), e alicuius manu vesci: to let an animal eat out of one's hand, de manu alicuius prebere cibum et equum: to put out of one's hands, de manibus ponere or deponere: to fall, drop, or slip out of or from one's hands, excidere e manibus; delabi de manibus: [†] elabi de or e manibus is incorrect in this sense. To let any thing fall out of one's hands, emittere de or de manibus, or manibus only; dimittere de or e manibus: not to let any thing go out of one's hands, aliquid non dimittere e manibus; from one hand to the other, de manu in manum; e manibus in manus; per manus (from hand to hand): to be at hand, sub manibus esse (to be near; of persons; vid. Planc., Cic. Ep., 10, 23, 2); ad ma-

num or præ manibus esse (of things, Gell., 19, 8, si Caesaris liber præ manibus est); ad manum or præ manu esse (to be in store; e. g., of money; vid. Ruhnck., Ter., Ad., 5, 9, 23): to have at hand, ad manum habere (e. g., servum); præ manu habere (of things; e. g., of money, Ulp., Dig., 13, 7, 27): to be always in hand, multum in manibus esse (e. g., of a newspaper, book); by a third hand, per alium: to carry away in one's hands, inter manus proferre (e. g., earth for a mound, aggerem): with something in one's hand, aliquid manu gerens (i. e., carrying in one's hand, e. g., a stick, baculum), or cum aliquid re only (with any thing; i. e., provided or furnished with it, if it is obvious that any body carries the thing he is said to have in his hand; e. g., to stand by with a stick in one's hand, cum baculo astare: I saw a silver Cupid with a lamp in his hand, vidi argentum Cupidinem cum lampade). Hand in hand, amplexi: to go hand in hand, amplexos ire (e. g., ad temple: the Graces hand in hand with the Nymphs, junctæ Nymphis Gratiæ (h): to conquer any body sword in hand, alicuium manu superare (opposed to incendium conficere; vid. Nep., Alcibi., 10, 4): to take in one's hand, in manum (manus) sumere; in manum capere (vid. to TAKE, for SYN. of sumere and capere): no one takes this book in his hand, hunc librum nemo in manus sumit: to see the victory already in any body's hands, jam in manibus videre victoriam: to see any thing in any body's hands, aliquid in alicuius manu conspiciere (e. g., librum in manu amici): to get any thing into one's hand, aliquid in manum accipere (e. g., puerum): to get or fall into any body's hands, in alicuius manum venire, pervenire (properly and improperly); in alicuius manus incidere (figuratively, if unexpectedly): to fall into the wrong hands, in alienum incidere (e. g., of a letter, Cic., Att., 2, 20, 5): to give any body a trifle in hand (to go on with, or to defray his expenses), dare alicui aliquid paulum præ manu, unde utatur (Ter., Ad., 5, 9, 23): to seem to be in any body's hands (= power), in alicuius manibus esse videri: the state is in the hands of the great people or the aristocracy, respublica apud optimates est: any thing is in my hands, or I have any thing in my hands, aliquid in mea manu, or in mea potestate est, or postum est: the decision of the matter is entirely in your own hands, hujus rei potestas omnis in vobis posita est: to feed an animal with one's own hand, alicuium cibare manu suā (Suet., Tib., 72): with hands and feet, manibus et calcibus (properly; e. g., alicuium considere): hold your fortune fast with both hands, fortunam tuam pressis manibus tene: with a liberal hand, plenā manu (e. g., to distribute any thing, projicere aliquid): to die in any body's hands, inter manus alicuius expirare (general term); inter manus sublevantis existimari (i. e., of one who is raising his head): in alicuius complexu emori (in any body's arms): on the right, left hand, ad dextram, ad sinistram: (at) right and left (hand), dextra levayque: from hand to hand, per manus (e. g., tradere): the matter now in hand is, res, de qua agitur (i. e., any thing is the principal point of any question; less commonly, agitur aliquid): to die or fall by any body's hands, ab aliquo occisum esse, &c.: to receive any thing at the hands of any body, ab aliquo aliquid accipere, &c.: to live by one's hands, operas (fabriles, &c.) prebendo vitam tenere; [†] sometimes, also, with "manus" the tradesmen (mechanics) and the peasantry live entirely by their hands, opificum agrestiumque res fidesque in manibus sitae sunt: I am living by my hands, operā mihi vita est (Ter., Phorm., 2, 3, 16, which Bentley, without necessity, has changed into "in opere"): to live by the work of one's hands, manuum mercede inopiam tolerare: underhand [vid. CLANDESTINE, &c.]. Off-hand, subito: ex tempore (e. g., to speak; opposed to parate, cogitate dicere); inconsiderate; inconsiderate or parum considerate (in an off-hand = inconsiderate way): sine ulla dubitatione: sine du-

bitatione (without hesitation): extemplo: e vestigio (immediately, vid.). On the other hand, rursus: rursus (ab, abis; cf. *Klotz*, and *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 1, 17, 40, p. 50, sq.; cf. *Ex* altera parte not good): contra (when what is stated is the opposite of a preceding statement); e. g., ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati, &c.). As on the one hand... so on the other, &c., ut... ita. On the one hand... on the other hand, &c... et (as well... as): pars... alii (the one part or parts... the others): partim... partim (partly... partly, but only in case of a real division). || *Hand* of a watch, gnomon (γνώμων, of a dial): virgula horarum index (after *Plin.*, 18, 37, 67).

|| *Power* (vid. under *HAND*, above). || *Manner of writing*, manus (hand): littera, commonly plural, litterae (writing): a clear hand, litterulae clarae et compositae (very clear, clarissimae et compositissimae): a neat hand, litterae lepidae: to write a good hand, bene scribere (general term); lepida manu litteras facere (after *Plaut.*, *Pseud.*, 1, 1, 28): to write a plain hand, litterate scribere: letters written with a trembling hand, vacillantes litterulae: to imitate any body's hand, alicujus chirographum imitari: to know any body's hand and seal, alicujus signum et manum cognoscere: the letter is in any body's hand, epistola est alicujus manu (e. g., *librarii*, *Cic.*): I was glad to see A's hand, since it was so much like my own. Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tue litterae: a writing in one's own hand, chirographum; litterae autographae (post-Augustan).

HAND, v. || To give with the hand, in manus dare: porrigere (to reach; vid. also, the *SYN.* in "TO GIVE over, up"). || To lead by the hand, alicujus manu tenens perducere; or ducere only. || To hand round, circumferre (to carry round); distribuere (to give out); circummittere (to send round). || To hand over (vid. to GIVE). || To hand down; e. g., a custom is handed down by any body, tradita est consuetudo ab aliquo: to hand down to posterity, posteris tradere or proderere (general term); litteris custodire (if in writings).

HAND-BARROW, ferculum.

HAND-BASKET, VID. BASKET.

HAND-BELL, tintinnabulum (general term).

HAND-BILL, scheda: schedula (general term for slip of paper): positus pro palam libellus (if posted up): tabulae auctionarias (with reference to public sale): titulus (bill posted on a house for sale). To post hand-bills, libellum proponere; (of an auction), auctionem proponere or prescribere.

HAND-BOOK, perhaps enchiridion.

HAND-BOW, VID. BOW.

HAND-BREADTH, palma: as adjective, palmaris.

HANDCUFF, s., mănica.

HANDCUFF, v., mănicae alicui inficere or connectere (both *Plaut.*); manus mănicae restringere (*Appul.*).

HANDED (e. g., right, left). || To be left-handed, sinistrâ manu esse agiliore ac validiore (*Suet.*, *Tib.*, 68): one who is left-handed, scœvôla: both right- and left-handed, manu non minus sinistrâ quam dextrâ promptus (*Cels.*, 7, pref., p. 409, Bip.).

HANDFUL, pugnus: pugillus (as much as the hand can hold; e. g., a handful of salt, pugnus salis; of corn, pugillus farris; but manipulus = fasciculus manualis = a bundle which may be grasped round with the hand; e. g., fœni, of hay; lini, of flax): a handful of people, parvus or exiguus numerus; exigua manus (a small troop): a handful of persons or soldiers which any body has with him to join the undertaking, paucitas (vid. *Nep.*, *Dat.*, 7, 3; *Pelop.*, 2, 3).

HAND-GALLOP, by circumlocution; e. g., to be going at a hand-gallop, *habenas paulum remississe; *luxurius habenis equitare, &c.

HAND-GRENADE, VID. GRENADE.

HANDICRAFT, opera (opposed to ars; vid. *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 42, 130; *Lit.*, 1, 56).

It may also, in certain cases, be turned by "manus," e. g., manuum mercede

Inopiam tolerare (to get a living by a handicraft).

HANDICRAFTSMAN, VID. ARTIFICER, MANUFACTURER.

HANDILY, VID. DEXTEROSLY.

HANDINESS, VID. DEXTERITY.

HANDIWORK, VID. HANDY-WORK.

HANDKERCHIEF, sudarium (properly, for wiping off perspiration, but used for all the purposes of our pocket-handkerchief; orarium and mucunium belong to the Middle Ages): lintecolium (small linen cloth, *Plaut.*). To hold a handkerchief before one's eyes, sudarium ante faciem obdendere: to put a handkerchief to one's face, sudarium ad os applicare. || *Neck-handkerchief*, focale.

HANDLE, v., tractare (in all the meanings of the English verb; e. g., (1) with reference to the sense of touch; opposed to gustare, olfacere, audire: (2) to manage or wield weapons, instruments, &c., arma, tela, fila lyrae, &c.: (3) to deal with or behave to a person, aliquem injuriosus tractare, to handle him roughly: (4) to treat a subject, poposcit, ut hæc ipsa quæstio diligentius tractaretur, should be more carefully handled): attractare: constrictare: pertractare (to touch); also with manibus: tangere, tentare, both with and without digitis: tactu explorare (to feel, for the sake of finding out). || To treat, tractare (vid. "TO BEHAVE"). || To handle any body roughly, injuriosus aliquem tractare (*Cic.*); asperere or contumeliose invehi in aliquem (of abuse); asperere aliquem habere or tractare; asperum esse in aliquem; aliquem acerbè atque dure tractare; durum esse in aliquo: how I handled the Rhodian! quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim! (*Ter.*, *Eun.*, 3, 1, 30).

HANDLE, s., manubrium (of an instrument; e. g., of a knife, a hatchet, &c.): capulus (of a sword, a sickle, &c.): ansa (of a cup, or of vessels in general; also of a door, ostii, &c.): chelonium (broad, curved handle for drawing or turning various machines, *Vitr.*, 10, 1, 2). With a handle to it, manubriatus; ansatus. || *IMPROPER*, ansa. To give a handle to any thing, occasionem præbere, or ansam dare or præbere (alicujus rei or ad aliquid faciendum).

HANDMAID, VID. MAID.

HAND-MILL, mola versatilis or trusitilis (*Plin.*, 36, 18, 29; *Cato*, *R. R.*, 10, 4, and 11, 4): fistula serrata: fistula ferraria (a sort of mill with indented wheels, similar to our coffee-mills, *Plin.*, 18, 10, 23; *Cato*, *R. R.*, 10, 3). To turn a hand-mill, mola trusitilem circumagere.

HAND-SAW, lupus (defined by *Pallad.*, 1, 43, 2, by serrula manubriata).

HANSEL, VID. FARENST, s.

HANSEL, v., perhaps auspiciari aliquid (after *Roman* notions).

HANDSOME, pulcher (general term, whether of ideal or material beauty; opposed to turpis, of persons or things; e. g., boy, town, dress, face, deed): formosus (well-shaped, relates to the external form of a person, less commonly of things, as used by *Sen. Ep.*, 87, 5, domus formosa; opposed to deformis): speciosus (good-looking; it denotes a higher degree of beauty than formosus; opposed to turpis): venustus (charming, either from natural or artificial grace or beauty; e. g., girl, face, garden): bellus (pretty; of persons and things; e. g., girl, story, place, &c.): amœnus (pleasant, cheerful; in sober prose, of scenery only): elegans (tasteful, elegant; e. g., form, tone, poet, &c.): egregius: eximius (distinguished; e. g., deed, face): very handsome, perpulcher: perelegans. || *Generous*, considerabile, vid.

HANDSOMELY, pulchre: venuste: belle: eleganter: suaviter: bene: egregie: eximie: præclare. (*SYN.* in *HANDSOME*). || *Generously*, liberaliter, vid.

HANDSOMENESS, VID. BEAUTY.

HANDWRITING, VID. HAND = hand-writing.

HANDY, VID. CLEVER, DEXTEROUS, CONVENIENT, FIT.

HANDY-BLOWS, VID. BLOW.

HANDY-WORK, opera (opposed to ars; vid. *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 42, 150; *Lit.*, 1, 56).

HANG, v. || *TRANS*, anything on any thing, suspendere aliquid alicui rei or (de,

a, ex) aliquâ re: to hang down one's head one's ears, demittere labra, aures or aurículas (also, figuratively, for "to be low-spirited"). || *IMPROPER*, To hang with wreaths and roses, sertis redimire et rosâ: to hang the walls of a room with pictures, tabulis cubiuli parietes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturarum adornare: to hang a room with tapestry, *conclavis parietes tapetibus ornare. || To execute by hanging, to hang a malefactor, affigere aliquem patibulo; arbori infelici suspendere aliquem (by a rope, reste): to be hanging, suspensio interitum: to hang one's self, se suspendere; suspensio vitam finire or amittere; suspensio perire: to hang one's self on a fig-tree, se suspendere de ore ficu: to drive any body to hang himself, ad suspensum adigere, ad laqueum compellere aliquem. Go and hang yourself! sume restem et suspende te! abi in malam rem! or i tu hinc, quo dignus es! (comedy).

HANG, INTRANS, pendere (properly and figuratively, on or from any thing, a (de, ex, in) aliquâ re: dependere (properly, to hang down; both pendere and dependere denote the hanging loose from a fixed point, without a support under the thing); from any thing, (de, ex) aliquâ re: to hang from the ceiling of a room, dependere de laqueariis, de camerâ (e. g., a lamp, &c.): to hang by a rope, laqueo dependere: to hang over, &c., imminere (e. g., urbi, &c.); of a mountain, &c.: for figurative meaning, VID. IMPEND. To hang down over the shoulders, humeros tegere (to cover them; of the hair, &c.): to hang upon any body's mouth (= drink in his words), pendere ab ore alicujus: to hang upon any thing (= cling to it), adhaerescere alicui rei or ad aliquid (vid. *Lat. Dict.*); upon any body, pendere de aliquo (Hor. f.). || *PROV.* To hang by a thread, (tenui) filo pendere (*Enn.*, *Or.*).

HANG BACK, gravari (to hesitate): tergiversari (to make excuses in order to evade a request). JN. cunctari et tergiversari. To hang back in doubt; vid. "to be in SUSPENSE."

HANG FORWARD or OVER, propendere: prominerè (to be prominent): projectum esse (of rocks, promontories, &c.).

HANG FROM, HANG DOWN, dependere. VID. HANG (intrans.), above.

HANG LOOSE (of garments), disinctum esse (of the person whose garments hang loose): laxum esse (of the garment itself).

HANG ON, VID. IN HANG.

HANG OUT, TRANS, demittere ex aliquâ re (a flag; vid. FLAG). || *INTRANS*, e. g., his curls were all hanging out, intestina ejus prolapsa atque evoluta sunt.

HANG OVER, VID. TO IMPEND.

HANGER, machæra (præ- and post-classical): culter venatorius (hunter's knife; vid. SWORD).

HANGER-ON, assœcla: canis alicujus. Any body's hangers-on, canes alicujus, quos circa se habet (*Cic.*, *Verr.*, 2, 1, 48, his hungry dependents).

HANGING, s. || *Suspension*, suspensum. For "to deserve hanging" (vid. GALLOW). || *Hangings*, tapes, étis, m. (τάπης), or Latinized, tapetum: "tapestries" of the ancients were generally shaggy, with figures worked in them, with which both the walls and the floor were covered.

HANGING, adj., pensilis: pendulus (e. g., horti pensilis: naucius (e. g., aures); dependens (hanging down). Hanging ears, flaccidæ prægravescentes aures.

HANGMAN, carnifex: exactor supplicii: vid. EXECUTIONER.

HANK, *glomus serici.

HANKER (after). VID. TO LONG FOR.

HAP, s. VID. CHANCE, FOR.

HAP-HAZARD, s. TUNE.

HAP, VID. HAPPEN.

HAPLESS, VID. UNFORTUNATE

HAPPLY, VID. PERHAPP.

HAPPEN, cadere: accidere (to come to pass; of that which occurs by chance, mostly of unlucky events, but also of happy ones; accidere sometimes with the addition of casu): contingere (of occurrences that are wished for, and happy events); evenire (to come forth, happen, result; of cause and effect): usu venire (of facts

woman any body experiences. [Not usu evenire; vid. Gernhard, Cic., Cat. Maj., 3, 7; Bremi, Nep., Hannib., 12, 3; fieri (to be done). Cases or events will happen, incident cause, tempora (contingunt casus not Latin). It happened that, &c., forte evenit or casu accidit, ut, &c.: to happen to mention any thing, in mentionem alicuius rei incidere: as it generally happens, ut fit.

HAPPILY. [VID. FORTUNATELY.] To live happily, felicitate or beate vivere: virtuously and happily, beate beuque vivere.

HAPPINESS, felicitas (success in one's undertakings, &c.): as an abstract term, always rendered in Cicero by "vita beata," or by circumlocution, "beate vivere;" e. g., the happiness of life consists in virtue only, beate vivere est unum positum in virtute, or omnia, quae ad beatam pertinent, in una virtute sunt posita; compare Cic., De Fin., 2, 27, where we find several similar periphrases. The words "beatitas" and "beatitudo," although formed by Cicero himself, N. D., 1, 34, 95, are pronounced by him to be rather harsh, and have not been used by him elsewhere, or by any other writer, and are admissible only in the absence of a more appropriate word, or in a strictly philosophical style. To enjoy everlasting happiness, beatum semperiterno vivo frui (Cic., Somn. Scip., 3, in.). I had the happiness to, &c., contigit mihi ut, &c.

HAPPY, beatus (possessing felt happiness, the highest term with reference to the mind; also of the happy state of any body; e. g., vita beata): felix (with reference to success, prosperity, &c., of persons or the things themselves): fortunatus (of persons only who seem the favorites of fortune): prosper (fulfilling a man's hopes and wishes): faustus (implying Divine favor, &c.; of things felt as a blessing: these two only in a transitive sense of what makes happy). Cf. synonyms and explanations in FORTUNATE. To be happy, beatum, felicem, fortunatum esse: to be or feel happy (= rejoice), gaudere: letari; in any thing (i. e., to be glad), gaudere, letari aliquid re, de aliquid re, in aliquid re: very happy, gaudere vehementerque letari [vid. GLAD]. I am happy to see you, gratus acceptusque mihi venis: opportune venis (you come in right time): I am happy to hear it, hoc lubenter audio.

HARANGUE, or, concilio (in an assembly): allocutium (the words themselves in which one addresses any body). He who makes an harangue, concionans or concionabundus.

HARANGUE, or, concionari (e. g., apud milites, ad populum, adversus aliquem, and absolutely).

HARANGUER, concionans or concionabundus.

HARASS, fatigare: defatigare (to weary): vexare (to tease): lacerare (to provoke by attacks: often as military term, hostes, &c.). To harass any body by importunity, aliquem rogitando obtundere or enecare; aliquem precibus fatigare; by one's complaints, aliquem querellis angere: to harass one's self by any thing, se irangere aliqua re (e. g., laboribus).

HARASSER, vexator: lacerator (very late, Isid., Orig.).

HARBINGER. Vid. FORERUNNER.

HARBOR, s., portus (properly and figuratively): refugium: perflugium (figuratively, asylum). JS. portus et refugium; portus et perflugium. To be in harbor, in portu esse or navigare (also, figuratively, "to be in safety"): to reach a harbor, in portum venire, or pervenire, or perveni; portum capere (of ships and navigators; the latter, if with trouble; also, figuratively, for "portus est rest," capere portum otii); in portum invahi: portum or in portum intrare (of navigators; the latter also with hostile intent); in portum et perflugium perveni (figuratively): to drive a vessel into harbor, naven in portum conficere or compellere: to enter the harbor from the open sea, ex alto in portum invahi: to steer toward the harbor, portum petere: ex alto portum tenere: to be driven to some harbor, in portum deferri (of vessels and sailors): to take refuge in some harbor, confugere in portum (also figura-

tively; e. g., in portum otii): to sail out of a harbor, e portu solvere, or proficisci, or exire: to make a harbor, portum facere or constituere: an island that has two harbors, cincta duobus portibus insula: a place where many harbors are met with, portuosus (general term); portubus distinctus (well furnished with ports; e. g., a country, regio): without harbors, importuosus: the mouth of a harbor, portus ostium; portus ostium et aditus; portus aditus atque os; fauces portus.

HARBOR, v., hospitiu accipere or excipere aliquem: hospitiu domum ad se recipere aliquem: hospitium alicui praebere (to receive into one's house): in domum suam recipere aliquem: tecto accipere or recipere aliquem: tectum praebere alicui (to receive under one's roof); accipere, as a friend; excipere and recipere, as protector, &c.). To be harbored by any body, esse in hospitio apud aliquem; hospitio alicuius uti. || To sojourn; vid. TO DWELL, TO SOJOURN.

HARBORAGE. Vid. HARBOR.

HARBORLESS, importuosus.

HARBOR-MASTER, linnenarches (Λιμεναρχος, Paul., Dig., 11, 4, 4; Arcad., Charis., Dig., 50, 4, 18, § 10): [magister portus = receiver of the harbor duties or fees (vid. Cic., ad Att., 5, 15, etc.).

HARD, || PROPRIUM, not soft, durus (general term; e. g., stone, skin, water): solidus (firm, solid; e. g., wood, iron): rigidus (that does not bend, brittle): crudus (still unripe; of fruit, vides): callousus (as skin, hand, &c.): asper (rough to the taste and touch): acerbus (rough to the taste): rather hard, durusculus: very hard, perdurus: hard wood, also robur (properly, wood of the ever-green oak): a hard cushion, culcita, quae corpori resistit: hard-boiled eggs, ova dura (opposed to mollia): to make any thing hard, durare; indurare. || IMPROPER, unpleasant, against good taste, durus: asper: ferreus: horridus [vid. HARSH]: rather hard, durusculus (e. g., verse). || Yielding with difficulty; hence oppressive, durus: molestus (troublesome): gravis (pressing, heavy): acer (violent, &c.): acerbus (harsh): iniquus (not according to the laws of equity; hence oppressive, hard). Very hard, atrox (fearful): aevus (furious): a hard-fought battle [vid. HARD-FOUGHT]: hard work, labor gravis or molestus: a hard winter, hinc gravis or peris: very hard, hinc atrox or aeva: hard times, tempora dura, gravis, acerbis, iniqua, aspera, luctuosa: temporum acerbitas, or iniquitas, or atrocitas: temporum calamitates: a hard rule, imperium grave, or iniquum, or acerbum; imperii acerbitas. || SEVERE, unmerciful, durus: asper: asperi animi (rough): immitis (not mild): severus (severe): acerbus (without indulgence): atrox (fearful, very hard, inhuman; rather poetical): a hard man, homo durus: vir severitatis durus (inexorable): homo asper (rough to ward those about him). || Difficult, vid. Hard to please, difficilis: hard of hearing, surdaster (Cic., Tusc., 3, 40, 116): to be, &c., graviter audire or gravitate auditu laborare; aures bectiores habere.

HARD, ade, dure: duriter: aspere: acerbē [SYN. in HARD, atq]. || Work hard at any thing, multo sudore et labore facere aliquid; desudare et laborare in re; animo toto et studio omni in aliquid incumbere: too hard, laboribus se frangere; laboribus confici: it rains hard [vid. TO RAIN]: to drink hard, potare: vino deditum esse.

HARD BY, adj. } Vid. CLOSE.

HARD BY, prep. }

HARD-BOUND. Vid. COSTIVE.

HARDEN, durare or indurare aliquid (e. g., ferrum): dure-scere: indure-scere: obdure-scere (to become or to get hard). To harden the body by work, corpus labore durare: my mind is hardened against pain, obduruit animus ad dolorem novum; by any thing, aliqua re (Cic., ad Div., 2, 16, 1): to harden one's self by work, exercise, se laboribus durare: to have hardened one's self from one's youth, a parvulo (of several, parvulis) labori et duritiae studere: hardened, duratus; patiens

laboris: hardened by work in the fields, rusticis laboribus duratus: hardened by military exercises, ab usu armorum duratus.

HARD-FAVORED, *crassioris ductu oris: or *cui crassiora sunt oris lineamenta.

HARD-FISTED. Vid. AVARICIOUS.

HARD FIGHT, proelium durum (Liv., 40, 16); certamen acre; pugna or proelium atrox (a very hard-fought struggle): it was a hard contest, acriter or acerrimo concursu pugnabatur.

HARD-HEARTED, durus: animi duri: ferreus (who has a heart like steel or flint): immitis (unmerciful): inhumanus (without feeling, inhuman): asper: asperi animi (rough in behavior, without indulgence): inexorabilis: durus atque inexorabilis (inexorable, hard): immanis: immani acerbica natura (cruel, of cruel character): [durus, in this sense, is poetical only. To be hard-hearted, duro esse animo or ingenio.

HARD-HEARTEDNESS, animus durus: animi duritas: ingenium durum: animi rigor (relentlessness): animi atrocitas (opposed to humanitas et misericordia).

HARDHOOD. Vid. COURAGE.

HARDILY. To bring any body up hardily, in labore patientiaque corporis exercere aliquem.

HARDINESS. || Hardihood, vid. Effrontery, vid. Firmness of body, &c., robur: corpus laboribus duratum.

HARDISH. Vid. "rather HARD."

HARDLY. || With difficulty, aegre (opposed to secure and facile): vix (scarcely): vix refers to the action that was hardly accomplished: aegre to the person who, with weariness and misgivings, rears, after all, near being unsuccessful). JR. vix aegreque: non facile (not easily): inale (of what is but imperfectly done, if at all; e. g., male coherere; male se continere; male sustinere arma, &c.; according to Ruhnck. ad Vell., 2, 47, 2, stronger than aegre and non facile). Hardly, if at all, vix vixque; vix aut ne vix quidem; vix aut omnino non: to be hardly able to restrain one's self, vix se continere posse; aegre se tenere. || Scarcely, vix: fere (after negatives). Hardly any body, vix quisquam; nemo fere: hardly any thing, nihil fere; vix quidquam. Hardly ever, nunquam fere. || If there is an infinitive and a finite verb, the vix should precede the finite verb; thus, dici vix potest, or vix potest dici (not vix dici potest). (a) Hardly = only just now, vixdum: vix tandem (not vix alone): tantum quod (not tantum alone): modo (b) Hardly = when, vix or vixdum . . . quum: commodum or commodum . . . quum: tantum quod . . . quum. I had hardly read your letter when Curtius came to me, vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, quum ad me Curtius venit. Hirtius was hardly gone when the courier arrived, commodum discesserat Hirtius, quum tabularum venit. (c) Not only not . . . but hardly, non solum or modo (for non solum or modo non) . . . sed vix (e. g., hinc . . . non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix jam in libris reperitur). (d) Hardly . . . not to say, vix . . . nedum: vixdum . . . nedum. (e) Hardly, with numerals: vix (e. g., vix ad quingentos). || In such a sentence as, "I hardly restrained myself, but I did restrain myself," vix is followed by et tamen; vix me tenui, et tamen tamen. || Harshly, dure: durus: duriter: aspere: acerbē. To treat any body harshly, aspere aliquem tractare or habere; severius adhibere aliquem: to bring any body up hardily, dure atque aspere educare aliquem.

HARD-MOUTHED, duri oris (instead of which, in Oc. Am., 2, 9, 30, poet, duri or oris equus): tenax contra vincula (fi, mostly tenax only (not obeying the bridle).

HARDNESS, duritia: durities (properly and improperly, in all relations of the adjective durus; compare with HARD): rigor: rigiditas (want or absence of pliability, brittleness: e. g., of iron, wood, &c.); rior: also, improperly, of the stiffness of statues, pictures): asperitas (asperity, roughness, in all the relations of asper; vid. HARD).

acerbitas (*bitterness; harsh, oppressive quality, in all the relations of acerbus; vid. HARD*); iniquitas (*oppressiveness, trouble, e. g., of the times; then unreasonable severity of persons*); animus durus: animi duritas: ingenium durum (*hard-heartedness*); severitas dura (*incororable severity*); animi atrocitas (*inhumanity, with reference to the mind; opposed to humanitas et misericordia*).

HARDS, stupa.

HARDSHIP, labor (*great exertion*); gravis molestia (*great trouble*); ærumna (*tribulation*); miseria (*need and misery*). To endure all the hardships of life, labores exanclare. Vid. TROUBLE.

HARDWARE, feramenta, orum.

HARDWAREMAN, negotiator ferrarius (*Inscr.*); ferramentarius (*later only*).

HARDY. || *Inured to fatigue*, durus: laboribus duratus: laborum patiens. || *Brave*, vid.

HARE, lepus (*also as constellation, *lepus timidus, Linn.*). A young hare, lepusculus: belonging to a hare, leporinus: a place where hares are kept, leporarium. Feminine, lepus femina; or lepus only, if the gender is denoted by another word; e. g., lepus prægnans (*poetical, lepus gravidæ*). To hunt hares, canis leporibus venari.

HAREBELL, *scilla nutans (*Linn.*).

HARE-BRAINED. Vid. INCONSIDERATE, RASH.

HAREM, gynæconitis: gynæceum (γυναικίσις, γυναικίον, as the women's apartments): pellices regias (*the royal concubines*).

HARESKIN, pellex leporina.

HARK! and! (*hear!*)—tace modo! (*do hold your tongue!*) silete et taceo (*addressed to more than one*): cum silentio animadvertite (*listen without speaking*).

HARLEQUIN, mæcus (*in the Ætalian games or farces of the Romans; after Diom.*, 488, P.); sannio (*any clown or jester*).

HARLOT, meretrix: scortum: meritorium scortum (*the meretrices and their sort belong to a sort of trade, and live by their earnings, from which meretrices derive their name [from mereri]*): the scorta are a lower sort of meretrices, like trāipai, filles de joie. The meretrices are common: the scorta, lascivious and dissolute (*Dod.*). A common harlot, prostibulum: mulier omnibus proposita: scortum vulgare: meretrix vulgatissima: to be a harlot, vitā institutio esse meretricis. Vid. PROSTITUTE.

HARM, s. [*Vid. DAMAGE, HURT*]. There will be no harm in doing any thing, (de aliquo re) nihil nocuerit, si, &c. (e. g., si aliquid cum Balbo eris locutus, Cic. = it will be well to do so): non inutile erit aliquid facere. To have done more harm than good, plura detrimenta alicui rei quam adjuvamenta per alium sunt importata (*Cic.*, De Or., 1, 9, 38).

HARM, v. Vid. TO HURT.

HARMFUL, mœroria plenus (*of a thing; after Cic.*, Mur., 9, in.). Vid. HURTFUL.

HARMLESS. || *Infllicting no harm, innocuus (incapable of hurting; any body, alicui): innoxius (not doing harm to or hurting any body): innocens (not injuring or hurting, not guilty; all three of persons or things)*. To be harmless, non or nihil nocere: who does not know that it is not harmless? quis non intelligit rem nocere or noxiam esse? || *Unharmed, illæsus (post-Augustan): inviolatus (not harmed by violence or wrong): integer (without hurt or prejudice to his former state): salvus: incolumis (safe): sine damno (without loss)*. || *With reference to character, simplex: candidus: simulationem nescius*.

HARMLESSLY, innocue (*Innocently; e. g., vivere, Oe.*): innocuo (*without doing harm; of a thing; post-Augustan, Suet.*, Dom., 19): innocenter (*innocently; without guilt*).

HARMLESSNESS, innocentia (*post-Augustan, &c.*: e. g., ferorum animalium, Plin., 37, 13, extr.); or by circumlocution with adjectives under *HARMLESS*. || *With reference to character, simplicitas, &c.*

HARMONIC, } Vid. HARMONIOUS.

HARMONIOUS, concinens: concors: congruens. JN. concors et congruens: concōnus (*harmonizing, being in harmony; opposed to absōnus, absurdus*): modulatus (*scientifically divided, modulated; e. g., tone, song, a speech, &c.*). || *Symmetrical*, vid.

HARMONIOUSLY, concorditer: congruenter: modulate.

HARMONIZE, concinere: concentum servare: consentire (*properly*): concinere or consentire inter se (*figuratively, of persons*).

HARMONY. || *PROPR.*, harmonia (ἀρμονία), or, pure Latin, concentus, consensus: sonorum concentus, or concentus concors et congruus: vocum concordia (*in singing*). || *IMPROPR.*, concordia: consensus: conspiatio et consensus (*agreement in manner of thinking, &c.*): unanimitas (e. g., unanimitas fraterna, Liv.; *opposed to discordia fraterna*). To be in harmony, concinere: concordare: consentire (*inter se*): consensire atque concinere: conspire: with any thing, convenire alicui rei (e. g., sententiæ): to restore the harmony that had been interrupted, aliquos rursus in pristinum concordiam reducere. For other phrases, vid. CONCORD.

HARNESS. || *Armor*, vid. || *Of a horse*, helcium (ἔλκιοι, probably "collar," *Apul.*, Met., 9, p. 222, 30, and p. 227, 23): habenæ (reins).

HARNESS, v. || *Arm*, vid. || *To put on harness*. To harness a horse, perhaps *equum instruere; if for draught, jumentis jugum imponere.

HARP, psalterium (ψαλτήριον, an ancient instrument resembling a harp, and adopted by the Christian writers to express that instrument). To accompany one's self on the harp, cantare et psallere: canere voce et psallere. Vid. LYRE.

HARP, v., *psalterio canere; or the general term psallere; or fidibus canere (*on any stringed instrument*). || *To dwell long and often on a subject*, cantilenam eandem canere (*Ter.*). You are always harping on the same string, cantilenam eandem canis (*Ter.*, Phorm., 3, 2, 10); nihil nisi idem, quod sæpe, scribis (*in a letter*); semper ista eademque audio (*you always tell me the same tale*); uno opere eandem incidem die nocteque tundit (*he is always hammering at one subject*, Cic., De Or., 2, 39, in.).

HARPER, psalles (ψαλτήριον).

HARPOON, s., perhaps jaculum hamatum.

HARPOON, v., *cetos (or cetē) jaculo venari.

HARPSICHOORD, *clavichordium. To play on the harpsichord, *clavichordio canere.

HARPY, harpyia.

HARRIDAN, scortum exoletum (*Plaut.*, Pan. Prol., 17): *anus impudens; or vetula only (*contemptuously*).

HARRIER, canis venaticus (*general term*): *canis levararius (*Linn.*). To keep harriers, canes alere ad venandum.

HARROW, s., irpeæ (al. birpeæ or urpeæ, with iron teeth, and drawn by oxen; it is still called "irpeæ" in Italy): crates (*a scaled harrow, to level the ground with; if with teeth for breaking the clods, crates dentata; called, in Italy, "strascino"*): || *occa only in Istodorus, where it is explained by rastrum. The Roman farmers also used a malleus for breaking the clods*.

HARROW, v., occare (*both for levelling the ground and breaking the clods*): crate (for levelling the ground). To sow and harrow, semen inicere: cratesque dentatas supertrahere: to level the ground by harrowing, gleba crate inducta coquare. || *IMPROPR.* To harrow a man's feelings, alicujus pectus effodere (*Cic.*); cruciare, excruciare: conscinere or torquere aliquem (*Cic.*); excruciare aliquem animi (*Plaut.*): *acerbissimo dolore afficere alicujus animum. || *Pillage*, &c., vid.

HARROWER, occator.

HARROWING, occatio (*called by the*

rustics pulveratio, Col.). The adjective is occaturus.

HARRY, v. || *Strip, pillage*, vid. || *See, tease*, vid.

HARSH. || *Rough, durus (general term, not soft; hence not pleasing to the ear, the eye; of a voice, tone, painting, &c., also of poets, painters, &c., who are guilty of such harshness)*: asper (*rough; that wants the proper smoothness and elegance to the hearing and the sight*): ferreus (*of writers whose expression is harsh*): horridus, diminutive, horridulus (*a higher degree of asper*): inconditus (*harsh from want of smoothing them off; opposed to levis*): salebrosus: confragosus (*both, figuratively, of rugged style*): somewhat harsh, durusculus (e. g., a verse): the expressions of Cato were somewhat harsh, horridiora erant Catonis verba. || *Rough to the taste*, asperus (ἀσπερός, that makes the tongue dry and rough, not pleasant, sour; opposed to dulcis; also fig., e. g., not pleasant; e. g., labor): acerbus (*that draws the mouth together, disagreeably harsh; opposed to suavis; especially like ὀψαρά, of unripe fruits, in respect of the taste; then fig., e. g., that occasions painful sensation*): amarus (*bitter, πικρός; opposed to dulcis; also figuratively, e. g., disagreeable, unpleasant; e. g., leges*): asper (*properly, rough, and of flavor—pungent, biting; then, figuratively, of persons, e. g., who act harshly, and of things, e. g., that cause sensible pain; opposed to lenis*). Somewhat harsh, subausterus; austulus: a harsh flavor asper amarus, austerus, acerbus (*in this order, Plin.*, 15, 27, 32). || *Harsh in sound*, absōnus (*having a wrong sound*): absurdus (*sounding painfully or disagreeably*): vox admodum absōna et absurda (*Cic.*, as cause and effect). || *Harsh* = i. e., severe, durus: asper: asperi animi (*rough*): immitis (*not mild*): severus (*severe, strict*): acerbus (*without compassion, not compassionate*): atrox (*fearful, inhuman, very severe; rather poetical*): a harsh person, homo durus; vir severitatis durus (*of incororable severity*): homo asper (*rough to those about him*): a harsh reply, *responsum asperum: to give a harsh reply, *asperius respondere or (*in writing*) rescribere: to write in harsh terms, asperius or asperioribus verbis scribere: to speak of any body in very harsh terms, asperime loqui de aliquo: to apply a harsher expression to any thing, durus appellare aliquid: not to use a harsher term, ne duriori verbo utar: a harsh punishment, poena gravis or iniqua; supplicium acerbum or acre: to inflict a harsh punishment on any body, to punish any body harshly, graviter statuere or vindicare in aliquem: harsh in censuring and punishing, in animadversione penâque durus (*of a man*): in a harsh manner; vid. HARSHLY.

HARSHLY, dure: duriter: aspere: acerbe: graviter (e. g., statuere de aliquo).

HARSHNESS, asperitas (*roughness*): acerbitas (*bitterness, sour, oppressive nature or quality*): iniquitas (*oppressiveness, oppressing nature or quality; e. g., improper severity of a person*). Harshness of character, animus durus, animi duritas, ingenium durum (*incororable of heart*): severitas dura (*incororable severity*): animi atrocitas (*inhumanity of disposition; opposed to humanitas et misericordia*): austeritas (perhaps not pre-Augustan): of harshness to the taste, vini, &c.; also, austeritas nimia, Col.; also, figuratively, with reference to colors unpleasantly dark, and to stern strictness of conduct; opposed to comitas, Quint.). You find no harshness of expression in Herodotus, Herodotus sine ullis salebris fuit.

HART, cervus. Vid. STAG.

HARTSHORN, cervinum cornu (*used by the ancients for medicines and fumigations*): cf. Cels., 5, 5; 8, 5, 18): cervinum cornu comucosus (*as burned*). To prepare hartshorn, cervinum cornu incendere or urere.

HARVEST, messis (*properly, the time of harvest, and the crops gathered in*): questus: fructus (*improperly, profit, gain*). An abundant harvest, messis opti-

ma; ubertas in fructibus percipiendis (abundance of crops). To be engaged in harvest, messum facere: harvest-work, opera messoria: to reap the harvest, messum facere (general term); metere, demetere (of reaping the corn): no harvest was reaped, messia nulla fuerat: to reap a harvest of any thing (improperly), fructum ex aliquâ re capere, percipere; fructum alicujus rei ferre: of applause, gratitude, &c., laudem, gratiam ferre.

HARVEST, *v.* *Vir.* "to reap a HARVEST."

HARVEST-HOME, ferie messium (with the ancients, the time after the harvest, when the husbandman rested from his labors and performed sacred rites): ambarvalia was the consecration of fields, when an animal was brought and offered for the fruits of the field.

HARVEST-MAN, messor.

HASH, *s.*, perhaps mineral (*Juv.*, 14, 12).

HASH, *v.*, minutum (or minutatim) incidere (general term, to cut up very small, *Ca.*, *R.*, 123).

HASP, fibula: retinaculum (general term).

HASSOCK, scirpea matta (*Oc.*, *Fest.*, 6, 679).

HASTE, *s.*, festinatio: properatio: properantia (properare denotes the haste which from energy sets out rapidly to reach a certain point; opposed to cessare: festinare denotes the haste which springs from impatience, and borders on precipitation, *Did.*: festinantia is late). *JN.* celeritas festinatioque: maturatio (the getting forward with a thing, so as to be ready with it in time). Sometimes cupiditas (rash haste, prompted by desire; e. g., temeritatem cupiditatemque militem reprehendit, their haste to begin the battle, *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 7, 52). To make all possible haste, omni festinatione properare (*Cic.*): anxious haste, trepidatio: in haste, propterant, propero: all possible haste, quanta potest adhiberi festinatio: he returned with all possible haste to Ephesus, quantum accelerare potuit, Ephesum rediit (*Cic.*): a letter written in haste, epistola festinationis plena: to write in haste, properantem, or festinantem, or raptim scribere: what happens is produced, &c., in haste (and therefore in an irregular manner), tumultuarius (e. g., exercitus: troops levied in haste, exercitus repentinus, or raptim conscriptus, or tumultuarius; milites subitarii: to fortify a place in haste, tumultuario opere locum communire: to march out of the city in haste, ex urbe præcipiti agmine agere: excuse haste, ignoscere velim festinationi meæ (in a letter). Make haste, move to oculus! hortare pedes! fer pedem! confer pedes! (all comedy = off with you! run quickly!) Ita fac venias! (as a request in a letter; pray come soon): there is need of haste, maturato or properato opus est: there is no need of haste, nihil urget (*Cic.*): with all possible haste, quam ocissime, ventis remis, remis velisque, remigio veloque (with full wind and full sail, proverbially, in comedy; also in *Cic.*, in epistolary style, when the subject is of coming or going, or travelling).

The notion of haste is often implied in Latin by an intensive verb; as, to come in haste, adventare: to pursue in haste, insecrari. To come in haste, citato studio cursuque venire: to go to a place in haste, citato cursu locum petere; cursu effuso ad locum ferri (*cf. Liv.*, 7, 15): to flee in haste, præcipitem fugam se mandare: remigio veloque, quantum poteris, festinare et fugere (*Plaut.*, *Asin.*, 1, 3, 5): with too great haste, præproperare (*Liv.*, 22, 9): nimis festinare. To make haste [*vid. HASTE*, *v.*]. *Prov.* The more haste the less speed, omnis festinatio tarda est (*Cur.*): sat celeriter fit, quidquid fit satis bene (*Cic.*): *festina lento (after the Greek *εὐρίδης*, *Suet.*, *Aug.*, 25): in festinationibus cavendum est, ne nimis celeritatem auspicium (*Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 36, 131): moram rebus adject festinatio (after *Quint.*, incredible est, quantum moræ lectioni festinatione adjecturatur).

HASTE, *v.* *Vid. HASTEN*, *INTRANS*.

HASTEN, *INTRANS*. (1) To go in

haste to a place, aliquo venire or redire proprio (to hasten, to reach or return to a place): aliquo ire contendere; aliquo tendere or contendere (to make a place the limit or goal of one's march): aliquo ferri (to go to a place at full speed; as, *Liv.*, 7, 15, cursu effuso ad castra ferebantur): accurrere, advolare ad or in locum (to run, to fly to a place; advolare also of ships): contento cursu petere locum (to steer in full speed toward a place; of ships). To hasten back to the town, oppidum repetere: to hasten back to Rome, Romam redire proprio: to hasten home, aëo festinans domum (from a place); domum venire proprio (general term): to hasten back as quickly as possible to one's native land (to one's home, &c.); ventis remis in patriam omni festinatione properare (*Cic.*, *ad Fam.*, 12, 25, 3): the people hasten to a place from all sides, undique fit concursus; plebis fit concursus ad or in locum: to hasten to arms, ad arma concurrere (in all directions). (2) To be quick (in or at any thing), accelerare (*sc. iter*, to hasten one's march); properare (to endeavor to proceed forward with haste, to come nearer to an intended or fixed limit): festinare (not to be able to wait till the proper time, to be in a hurry). *JN.* festinare et properare; properare et festinare: maturare (to take pains not to miss the right moment of time; then, also, to be too hastily): festinationem or celeritatem adhibere (to use haste, general term): nullam moram interponere (to make no delay; in order to do any thing, &c., either followed by quoniam, or with gerund in *do*; *vid. Cic.*, *Phil.*, 10, 1, 1, and 6, 1, 2): to haste as much as possible, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui facere: he believed that he ought to hasten, maturandum sibi existimavit; maturandum ratus: viximur hasten, properato or maturato opus est: hasten! [*vid. "make HASTE"*]: ita fac venias (come quickly, as a request to an absent person)!

HASTEN, *TRANS*, accelerare aliquid (to endeavor to accomplish a thing quickly): maturare aliquid, or with infinitive (not to delay any thing for which the right time is come; but adimaturare is only to bring completely to maturity, in *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 7, 54): properare (followed by infinitive; to hasten, in order to attain an object in the shortest possible time; poetically, followed by accusative; so also poetically, with accusative, festinare, to accomplish with haste); prope or festinanter agere aliquid (to do any thing in haste): representare aliquid (to execute or accomplish any thing without delay, even before the time; *vid. Her.*, *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 1, 40). To hasten any thing too much, præcipitare aliquid (e. g., viudemiam): to hasten one's journey, maturare or accelerare iter; maturare or properare proficisci (i. e., I am in haste to be gone); mature proficisci (to set off early): to hasten one's arrival, mature venire: to hasten one's destruction, maturare sibi exitum: to hasten the destruction of any body, præcipitantem impellere.

HASTILY. || *Hastily*, festinanter (with the haste of impatience, precipitation): propero: properantius (with the haste of energy): maturate (early, quickly): raptim (in a hurried manner). Sometimes arrogant, confidenter (of deciding a point hastily from over-confidence in one's own judgment): cupidus or cupidius (with haste prompted by desire; e. g., cupidius credere. *Liv.*): subito (evidently). Too hastily, præpropero: inconsumus: nimis festinanter: to act too hastily in any thing, præcipitem ferri in aliqua re: to fling out a remark too hastily, inconsumulus erectus projicio aliquid (*Liv.*, 35, 31). To decide any thing hastily, aliquid prius iudico, quam quid rei sit sciam (*Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 2, 2, 8). With reference to the person, the adjectives festinus, properans, matrans are often used; as, to write hastily, properantem or raptim scribere: to come hastily, maturatum venire.

HASTINESS. || *PROPR.* [*vid. HASTE*]. || *PRECIPITATION*, festinatio præpropa, or præmatura, or nimia, also festinatio only. || *Hastiness of temper*, cupiditas: impetus (vehemence): ingenium præ-

ceps (rashness and want of consideration): iracundia (irascibility).

HASTY, fititans (in haste; of persons): properans (in the Golden Age properus only poetically; quick, speedy, hasty; of persons): citus (quick; opposed to tardus): citatus (hastened): præceps (headlong; all of persons and things): festinationis plenus (full of haste; of things). || *Hasty* = over-hasty, rash, inconsiderate, &c., præproperus (done or acting too soon, and so at an unfit time; e. g., gratulatio; ingenium): præceps (headlong; hence rashly adopted, undertaken, &c.; e. g., consilium, cogitatio): immaturus (unripe; hence premature, &c.). *JN.* præceps et immaturus (e. g., plan, consilium): subitus (sudden). *JN.* subitus ac repentinus (e. g., plans, consilia, *Cæs.*): calidus (struck off as it were, at a heat; of plans, consilia; opposed to cogitatus, *Cæs.*): raptim præcipitatus (hurried through, as it were; e. g., consilia, *Liv.*). Sometimes temerarius: inconsultus: inconsideratus. *JN.* temerarius atque inconsideratus [*SYN.* INCONSIDERATE]: præceps ingenio (of a temper always apt to rush hastily into action). A person of hasty temper, homo in omnibus consiliis præceps; rapidus in consiliis suis (with reference to the formation and adoption of plans); iracundus (passionate); qui prius iudicabit, quam quid rei sit sciât (in judgment, decisions, &c., *Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 2, 2, 8). Hasty words or declarations, *inconsulte dicta. To take a hasty view of any thing, præteritis aliquid strictim aspicio (properly, *Cic.*, *De Or.*, 2, 35). To throw out a hasty remark, inconsumulus evectum projicere aliquid (*Liv.*).

HAT, capitis tegimen or tegumentum (general term, a covering for the head): petasus: causia (πέτασος, καυσία, a hat worn as a protection against the sun, with a stiff brim, called causia when made with a high crown, as the Macedonians wore it, hence, also, causia would come nearest to our "hat." Both the petasus and the causia were mostly made of felt; but, for the sake of lightness and cheapness, also of straw or rushes; cf. *Böttiger's Eurienmaske*, p. 123, sq.). The petasus was a kind of covering for the head, made of felt, and without a brim, fitting close to the temples after the manner of our night-caps, and coming to a point at the top; hence called by *Cicero*, apex; *vid. Cic.*, *De Legg.*, 1, 1, 4; *cf. Liv.*, 1, 34, 8. It was worn on journeys and during the "Saturnalia." Hence it is very incorrect to translate "hat" by pileus. Wearing a hat, petasatus: to put a hat on any body, petasum or causiam capiti alicuius aptare (after *Lamprid.*, *Anton. Diad.*, 5): to put on one's hat, petasum (or causiam) sibi ad caput aptare or accommodare (after *Lamprid.*, *Anton. Diad.*, 5, and *Cic.*, *De Or.*, 2, 61, 250): to put one's hat on again, tegimen (petasum, &c.) capiti reddere (after *Liv.*, 1, 34, 10): to take off any body's hat, levare capiti tegimen or petasum (after *Liv.*, 1, 34): to put a person's hat on properly again, petasum capiti apte reponeere (after *Liv.*, 1, 34, 8): to take off the hat, tegimen capiti detrachere (general term): detegere caput (*Suet.*): to take off one's hat to any body, aspectu alicuius caput nudare venerationis causa (after *Plin.*, 28, 6, 13): aliquid caput nudare (after *Sall.*, 2, *N.*, 236, 80; a salutation by taking off the hat, as with us, was expressed by the ancients by caput aperire or adaperire, to uncover the head before any body; i. e., to remove the end of the toga, which was thrown over the head as a protection against wind and heat, as soon as a magistrate met one; *vid. Plin.* and *Sall.*, *loc. cit.*, and especially, *Sen. Ep.*, 64, 9, si consulem video non prætorem, omnia, quibus honor haberi solet, faciam; equo desiliam, caput adaperiam, semitâ cedam): *capite apto salutem aliquem. The lining of a hat, *munimentum petasi or causii interioris. The brim of a hat, *margo petasi or causii. *Hat manufactory*, *officina petasorum or causiarum.

HAT-BAND, *fascia petasi or causii

[*SYN.* IN *HAT*].

HAT MANUFACTORY, *officina petasorum or causiarum.

HATCH. || *PROPR.*, ova excludere (to hatch, so that the young bird is produced): pullos ex ovis excludere; also, excludere only. The cock bird helps to hatch the eggs, adjuvat mas incubare. *PROV.* Any body is reckoning on his chickens before they are hatched, dibāphum aliquis cogitat, sed iustitior erit amor moratur (Cic.). || *IM-PROPR.*, coquere; conquire (to brood over, as it were; to prepare any thing; e. g., plans; coquere consilia secreto, Lic.); conquire clandestina consilia, Lic.; moliri; machinari (to endeavor to effect; moliri implying exertion, machinari craft); comminisci (to devise); concipere (to resolve upon any thing; e. g., on a crime); eementiri (to invent or contrive in a lying manner). To hatch any plot against a person, excoquere, moliri alicui aliquid.

HATCHEL, s., hamis ferreus.

HATCHEL, v., hamis ferreis pectere (e. g., stupam, pinn.).

HATCHER. Vid. CONTRIVER (of plots, &c.).

HATCHET, securis (with single edge): bipennis (with a blade or edge on each side of the haft. The hatchet was used in war by the Asiatic nations). Vid. AXE.

HATE, v., odisse (both absolutely and with accusative of the person hated; also, improperly, to hate [= vehemently dislike] a thing, illud res, Ter.; Persicus apparatus, Hor.); odium in aliquem habere or gerere: odio in aliquem ferri: odium in aliquem concepsisse or erga aliquem suscipisse (to harbor or entertain hatred against any body). A person hates any thing, tenet aliquem odium alicuius rei; aliquis alicuius rei odium habet; any body hates another very much, acerbissimum est alicuius odium in aliquem: a person hates any thing very much, magnum aliquem cepit alicuius rei odium: he hates himself, ipse se fugit (vid. Cic., Rep., 3, 22, 33; De Fin., 5, 12, 35): to hate intensely, odium intendere; odisse aliquem acerbè et penitus (Cic.): to be hated by any body, odio alicui esse; in odio apud aliquem esse: to be hated very much by any body, magno odio esse alicui or apud aliquem: odium alicuius ardet in me: he is generally (very much) hated; all men hate him (very much), omnium odia in eum conversa sunt or in eum ardent; magno est apud omnes odio: neither to hate nor to love, neque iri neque gratia teneri. The Romans and I mutually hate each other, odi odique sum Romanis.

HATE, s., Vid. HATRED.

HATEFUL, odio dignus: dignus, quem odio habes. We justly consider them hateful, cos justo odio dignos decimus.

HATER, qui odit: inimicus, insensus alicui (an enemy to). Osor unclassical.

HATRED, odium (opposed to amor; also, when several are spoken of, plural, odia; e. g., hominum, civium): invidia (the feeling of envy, both that which we feel at the power, authority, fortune, &c., of others, and that which we excite in others by our power, &c.); whereas odium always proceeds from a real or supposed injury, &c.): simultas (a quarrel between two persons or parties; Döderlein says, "a political hatred proceeding from rivalry;" but Nepos says of Atticus, se nunquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate): ira (anger, may be a manifestation of odium, which Cicero defines as ira Invetrata): offensus, indignation, offence taken at any body, says less than our "hatred;" although it is frequently connected with odium, or found standing with it; as, Nep., Dion, 8, 2, propter offensumque populi et odium militum; and Cic. 2 Verr., 1, 12, 35, in odium offensumque alicuius irruere. To entertain hatred against any body, aliquem odisse; odium in aliquem habere or gerere; odio in aliquem ferri; alicui invidere; in similitate esse cum aliquo (Nep.): any body entertains the bitterest hatred against another, acerbissimum est alicuius odium in aliquem; aliquem aliquis male odit: all entertain the bitterest hatred against him, omnium in eum odia ardent: to conceive hatred against any body, odium in aliquem concipere or erga aliquem suscipere: to bring hatred upon one's self, odium (invid-

iam) subire: to bring upon one's self the hatred of any body, in odium (invidiam) alicuius venire; odium alicuius suscipere or in se convertere; in odium alicuius incurrere or irruere: to become an object of general hatred, omnium odia in se convertere: to make any body an object of hatred, aliquem in odium (invidiam) vocare; alicui odium conciliare or invidiam conciliare; aliquem in invidiam adducere or trahere: to make any body the object of general hatred, aliquem omnium odio subijcere: to declare one's hatred of any body, profiteri et prae se ferre odium in aliquem; to betray one's hatred of any body, odium in aliquem indicare: to give vent to one's hatred, odium in aliquem expromere or effundere (opposed to odium susceptum continere).

HATTER, qui officinam promercalium petasorum or causiarum exercet (after Suet., Gramm., 22).

HAUBERK, lorica sarta or (?) hamis conserpta.

HAUGHTILY, arrogant; insolenter: superbe. To behave haughtily, elatus se gerere: insolentius se efferre. Vid. PROUDLY.

HAUGHTINESS, superbia or superbia inanis (vain arrogance): jactatio (boasting): fastidium (disgust, pride, joined with contemptuous disregard of others): fastus (pride, arising from an over-valuing of one's self, so far as it is shown by looks and deportment, and by contempt and indifference toward others, especially among the female sex; a species of the common superbia): vanitas (vain boasting): antini sublines (Oss. Met., 4, 421): arrogantia (arrogance): the will to take from another an acknowledgment of one's claims, merits, &c.): superbia (general term, pride): insolentia (insolence). Tumor occurs first in Justin, 11, 11, 12, and in poets of the Silver Age.

HAUGHTY, arrogans: superbus: insolens: fastidiosus: fastosus very rare, and post-Augustan [SYN. IN ARROGANT]. To act in a haughty manner, superbiere: to grow or become haughty, magnos sibi meritos spiritus; magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere; elatus se gerere: to become intolerably haughty, haud tolerandam sibi sumere arrogantiam: to become so haughty that, &c., eo insolentius procedere ut, &c.: to make or render any body haughty, inflare alicuius animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (of fortune, Lic., 45, 31): in a haughty manner; vid. HAUGHTILY.

HAUL, v., Vid. TO DRAG.

HAUL, s., || Pull, vid. || Draught (of fishes), vid.

HAUM, Vid. HALM.

HAUNCH, coxa: coxendix: femur (the thigh).

HAUNT, v., || Visit frequently: linger about, &c., frequenter or (Suet.) assidue frequenter (e. g., locum, domum, &c.): visit frequently: in aliquo loco versari, or (Plaut.) crebro versari (to be frequently there): circumvolitare (to flutter about; improperly, of persons; e. g., limina potentiorum, Col.): colere (mostly poetical, flumen, nemus, &c.): amare (poetical, nemus). || Of evil spirits, &c. A place is haunted, aliquo loco obvia hominibus fit species mortui (after Appul., Apol., 315, 23); aliquo loco homines umbris iniquitantes (after Suet., Cal., 59).

HAUNT, s., latibulum (the hiding-place, lair, &c., of a beast): lustrum (the place where a wild beast lives; lair, den, &c.); also of the dark haunts or dens of wicked, unclean men): cubile (general term for sleeping-place; hence, also, of "lair" of wild beasts in a forest, &c.).

HAUTBOY, *lituus Gallicus.

HAVE, (1) To possess (in a wide sense), habere aliquid (to be in actual possession of a property, whether material or intellectual, outward or inward; e. g., auctoritatem, potestatem. Vid. below, on tenere): est mihi aliquid (est mihi res, for which, if the subject be of the possession of any mental quality, we may say sum aliqua re or alicuius rei, but only when the property has an attributive [adjective] with

it; vid. examples in Possess): aliquid posse (to possess, also a mental property, &c., ingenium, magnam vim, &c.): tenere (to contain within itself physically; e. g., to have so many countries, districts [= contain]; then, also, of rulers, generals, or other possessors; tenere aliquem locum: to have the supreme command, tenere summum imperii. Also—"I have you;" i. e., have caught you tripping; vid. end of article): aliqua re praeditum, instructum or ornatum esse (to be endowed, furnished with any thing; the latter especially with an agreeable and honorable thing): inesse alicui or in aliquo: esse in aliquo (to dwell in any body, as a property; inesse, with dative in historians, Sall., Cat., 58, 2, &c.; Nep. Ep., 5, 2; with in and ablative, Ter., Eun., 1, 1, 14; Cic., Off., 1, 37, 134, &c.): affectum esse aliqua re (to be affected with any thing, especially with an evil; to be in a certain state or condition): uti aliquo or aliqua re (to have a person who is employed, or thing that is used, to enjoy the use of any thing, can be used only when "to have" has these meanings; hence it is not Latin to say "he had a barber for his father" patre usus est tonsore [= he employed his father as his barber], for natus est patre tonsore or patrem habebat tonsorem; nor patriatus usus est insula N. N. for patriam habebat insulam N. N.: ignotis iudicibus quam notis uti malle [to prefer having judges who were strangers to him, &c.] is right, he having an object in this; i. e., that of escaping through their ignorance of his character: he had a frugal man for his father, usus est patre diligenti; vid. examples with uti, below): valere aliqua re (to be strong by means of any thing, or in any thing; e. g., natus power, popularity, &c.): penes aliquem est aliquid (any thing is lodged with, or put in the hands of any body; e. g., T. Quinctius had the command, summa imperii penes T. Quinctium erat). To have money, troops, ornatum esse pecunia, copiosus: to have great wealth, divitis or opibus et copiis affluere: to have children, liberis auctum esse: to have a great many children, beatissimum esse liberis: to have children by a woman, liberos ex aliqua (not ab aliqua) sustulisse or suscepisse: to have a woman for one's wife, habere aliquam in matrimonio: to have any body for one's husband, nuptum esse alicui: to have any body for or as a friend, habere aliquem amicum; uti aliquo amico: to have a most intimate friend in any body, uti aliquo familiariter or intime (to have intimate intercourse with any body): to have any body for an enemy, infestus est mihi aliquis: to have a good (true) friend in any body, habere aliquem bonum amicum: to have a stout friend or enemy in any body, fortem amicum or inimicum expertum esse aliquem (both Nep., Them., 9, 4): to have equal rights (with any body), eodem jure or isdem legibus uti: to have a favorable wind, success in war, uti ventis secundis, uti proclis secundis: those whom I had with me, qui erant mecum (general term, as companions): quos habebam mihi ad manum (as helpers, for support): I had few (attendants) with me, pauci circum me erant: to have persons with him, homines circum pedes habere: to have a person always about one, aliquem sibi affixum habere: to have any body for colleague, partner, &c., aliquis socius mihi adjunctus est: to have a person over one, alicui subijunctum or subiectum esse: to have any body under one, alicui praesse or praepositum esse: to have the enemy before one, e regione hostis (hostium) esse or stare: to long to have any thing, egere aliqua re: to have a disease, morbo correptum esse: but, to have a fever, febrem, or febrim, or (diminutive) febriculum habere (Cic.): to have no fever, febrim non habere; febrim care: a fever liberari (if the person has had it). To have, with substantives, especially with abstract substantives, is often expressed in Latin by verbs containing the notion of such substantives; as, to have pleasure or delight in any thing, gaudere or delectari aliqua re: to have leisure for any thing, vacare alicui rei (vid. the par-

ticular substantives with which "have" is used). Not to have, carere, aliqui re: to have enough, nihil ultra flagitare; no longer to have a parent, parentibus orbum, or orbatum, or privatum esse; he has enough to lie upon, habet qui or unde utatur; any thing has something in it, non temere fit; est aliquid in re momenti; aliquid rei subest aliquid (e. g., a report has something in it).

Hence, "to have," in a wider acceptation, (a) e. g., to have received: now you have my plans, habes consilia nostra: you have it now, hem tibi qui have this for your time-serving, hunc fructum refert ex isto tuo utrisque partis studio. (b) To have heard, to know; e. g., to have anything on good authority, aliquid certo auctore, or certis auctoribus cognovisse: I have the information from your brother, hoc accipio a fratre tuo; hoc audivi de fratre tuo. (c) To get, to take, to receive, accipere (of what you deliver over): there you have the book, accipe librum (as Hor. Sat., 1, 4, 14, accipe tabulas): here you have two hundred quires (of paper), tu vero aufer ducentos scapos (Cic., Att., 5, 4, 4): there! you have it! utere, accipe! (as Plaut., Mil., 3, 1, 176): new bread may always be had here, semper hic recentis panis est copia: that can easily be had, parabilis. (d) To wish or desire to have; i. e., to demand, request, order, wish, desire; e. g., what would you have? quid vis? quid postulas? what would you have with me? quid est, quod me velis? I would have you do so and so, tu velim facias, &c.

(2) To hold in the hand, to carry or near on one's self, habere; tenere (to hold): gestare (to carry, bear, wear): to have in one's hands, (in) manibus habere, or tenere: to have in the hand (to lead), manu ducere: to have about, secum habere, or portare, or gestare; esse cum aliquo re (e. g., cum solo) to have something perpetually in one's mouth (to be continually mentioning it), aliquid semper in ore habere.

(3) In connection with the infinitive, in various relations. (a) The infinitive after "I have" is often equivalent to a relative clause; e. g., "I have nothing to accuse old age of" = "I have nothing of which I may accuse old age" nihil (or non) habeo, quod incusare senectutem; nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam: I have nothing to write, non habeo, quod scribam (but in non habeo, quid scribam, habeo would = scio, cognovim, or perspexim habeo, I do not know what to write; vid. Beter, Cic., Off., 2, 2, 7; Krüger, 615, Oss. 6): this is what I had to say, hoc habui, quod dicere (I had not say, hoc habui dicere, which is a Grecism): he has nothing to accuse us of, non est, cur nos incuset. (b) The infinitive after "to have" is sometimes equivalent to an expression of duty, or, rather, denotes a task. Here it must be rendered by the participle of the future passive; as, every one has to employ his own judgment, suo cuique iudicio utendum est: I have many letters to write, multae litterae mihi scribendae sunt. In this construction, in the consequence of a conditional proposition, "I would have," &c., fuit is more common than fuisset; e. g., if you had lived, you would have had to undergo anything, si vixisses, aliquid tibi subeundum fuit. || To have a thing done = to get it done, is to be translated by curare, but, with participle in dus. I had him honorably buried, funus ei satis amplum faciendum curavi. But *to have* a person is, in English, often said to do what he really gets done for him; I will have you put to death, interficiam te; wishing to have a ring made, quum vellet anulum sibi facere. || Have = have caught (colloquial): I have you (here) I teneo te! or hic te teneo! (colloquial); e. g., teneo te, inquam, nam, &c., Cic., Acad., 2, 48, 148; hic te, inquit, teneo; non est istud iudicium puti, Cic., Quint., 10, 63). || In answers, "I have" is really equivalent to the perfect definition of the verb asking the question: "thus have you conquered?" "I have" = "I have conquered," vici. If the question is, "have you got it?" = "do you possess it?" the answer will be in the pres-

ent: have you got it? teneasne? I have, teneo.

HAVEN. Vid. Port.
HAVOC, s. Vid. DESTRUCTION, DEVASTATION.
HAVOC, v. Vid. TO DESTROY; to lay WASTE.

HAW. || *Perry of the hawthorn*, *baca (or bacca) crataegi oxycanthae (Linn.). || *Excrescence in a horse's eyes, perhaps pterygium* (Cels.).

HAW, v. Vid. TO STAMMER.

HAWK, s., accipiter: *falco palumbarius (Linn.).

HAWK, v. || *To endeavor to force up phlegm with noise, scraere* (general term): ab imo pulmone pituitum trochileis adducere (Quint., 11, 3, 56). || *To sell goods as a hawk*, *merces ostiati venditorum. || *To hunt with hawks*, *falconibus venari: *venationem falconum ope instituire.

HAWKBIT, *apargia (Linn.).

HAWK-EYED, Lyncus. || *To be hawk-eyed*, lyncus esse. Vid. EAGLE-EYED.

HAWKER. [Vid. PEDLAR.] A hawk-er's license, portorium circumvectionis (Cic., Att., 2, 10).

HAWKING, ars falconaria: *venatio falconum ope instituta.

HAWK-WEED, *hircracium (Linn.).

HAWK'S BEARD, *crepis (Linn.).

HAWTHORN, *crataegus oxycantha (Linn.).

HAY, fenum. To make or cut hay, fenum facere, caedere, succidere; fenum demetere, to carry hay, fenum percipere; fenum sub lectum congerere or tectore inferre (if put in a hay-loft or under cover): to bind hay in bundles, feni manipulos facere, vincire: fenum in manipulos colligare: to cock hay, fenum in metas extruere (Col.): to carry and stack hay, fenum succum tractare et condere: to turn hay, fenum movere or convertere (Col.): to dry hay, siccare: if the hay is stacked when too green, it will take fire, fenum si nimium succum retinuerit, saepe, quum conculcit, ignem creat et incendium (i. e., sets the barn, tabulatium, on fire): it's no use turning the hay when it is wet, (fenum) si permacuit, inutile est eundem movere (Col.): to throw the hay carelessly together, fenum temere congerere (opposed to making a regular stack, componere).

HAY-COCK, feni meta (if conical): feni acervus. To make hay-cocks, fenum in metas extruere.

HAY-FORK, *furca fœnaria.

HAY-HARVEST, fœniscia: fœniscium.

HAY-LOFT, fœnile: tabulatium (Col.). HAY-MAKER, fœniscia: fœnisoex (the mover): *qui (quae) fœnum movet, convertit (Col.) or siccat.

HAY-MARKET, *forum fœnarium.

HAY-RICK. Vid. HAY-STACK.

HAY-STACK, feni meta, or meta major (if conical): feni acervus, a very conical hay-stack, feni meta, quum in angustissimum verticem conculcitur (in Col.).

HAZARD, s. Vid. DANGER, RISK.

HAZARD, v., aliquid in aleam dare: ire in aleam alijus rei (cf. Lie, 42, 59, extr.; 1, 23, 9): in dubium devocare aliquid (e. g., suas exercitibus fortunas, Cæs.): aliquid in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, or adducere; aliquid discrimini committere. Also, dimico de aliqua re (e. g., de vitâ, de fumâ dimico); agitur aliquid (any thing is at stake: e. g., caput, one's life: *terro* seldom agitur de aliqua re, in this sense); versatur aliquid (e. g., salus mea). To hazard so many years of prosperity on the event of a single hour, tot annorum felicitatem in unius horae dare discrimen. Some are hazarding their lives, others their glory, alii de vitâ, alii de gloriâ in discrimen vocantur. To hazard one's life, committere se periculo mortis: the loss of any thing, venio in dubium de aliqua re (Ter., Ad., 2, 2, 35); periclitari aliquid perdere (Plin., 7, 44, 55): to hazard it, aleam subire or adire; se in aleam dare: to hazard any thing unnecessarily, dare aliquid in aleam non necessariam (e. g., summam rerum, Liv.): to hazard a battle, belli fortunam tentare (Cæs.).

HAZARDABLE, by circumlocution.

HAZARDER, by circumlocution.

HAZARDOUS. Vid. DANGEROUS.

HAZARDOUSLY. Vid. DANGEROUSLY.

HAZE. Vid. Fog, Mist.

HAZEL, corylus (κόρυλος), or, pure Latin, nuc. avellana. || As adjective, cornutus (made of hazel).

HAZEL-NUT. Vid. HAZEL.

HAZEL-WOOD, coryleum.

HE, is implied in Latin by the form of the verb, and in most cases sufficiently so. But if a particular emphasis is to be laid on it, it is usual to employ the demonstrative pronoun ille, or, with reference to a third party, iste; and if he is = he himself, the master, &c., it is rendered by ipse (vid. Junks., Ter., Andr., 2, 2, 23); e. g., they say that the Pythagoreans used to answer, "he hath said it," Pythagoraeos ferunt respondere solitos, ipse dixit. The pronoun is also expressed when two actions of the same person are contrasted. Is is used (1) of a person spoken of by name before (e. g., Polemarchus est Murgentinus, vir bonus atque honestus. Is quum, &c.; and (2) as the simple, unemphatic antecedent to qui; he who, is qui (often qui only; and in general propositions, si quis). || *What has been just said refers only to "he" in the nominative; for the other cases a demonstrative pronoun must be used, except where it is sufficiently implied by the context. Also for "he," "him," &c., when = "a person," the Latin use homo; as, do you know him? tuos hominem? I love him very much, valde hominem diligo. In the accusative with infinitive "who" must be translated by se ("that" being omitted). In oblique narration (to which the construction of accusative with infinitive belongs, when the principal verb and the infinitive have the same subject), "him," &c., is translated by sui, sibi, se, when the person so designated is the nominative of the principal sentence; by ipse for the nominative, and where the use of the reflexive would occasion an ambiguity; e. g., putat hoc sibi nocere: Gaius contumebat divitiis, quod se felicem reddere non possent. Sometimes there are also persons spoken of, and others spoken to. These must be denoted by is, hic, ille. Legationi Ariovistus respondit; si quid ipsi a Caesare opus esset, sese ad eum ventum fuisse; aliquid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere (here the speaker, Ariovistus, uses ipse and sui of himself; and having first named Caesar, the person spoken of, he afterward designates him by is, and ille). So, too, if he had spoken to Caesar, the direct si quid mihi a te opus esset would become si quid sibi (or ipsi) a Caesare (or ab eo, ab illo) opus esset, &c. But even of the speaker himself, the demonstrative "is" is sometimes found; Socrates respondit, sese inveniisse; ut ei victus quotidianus in Prytaneo publice praeberetur (Cic., Or., 1, 54). Vid. His.*

HEAD, v., primum locum obtinere (general term, to stand at the head of any thing); in primâ acie versari; primam aciem obtinere (to be placed in the first rank of an army); exercitui praesse (to command an army); principum alijus rei esse: principatum alijus rei tenere: principum alijus rei locum obtinere (to be the first in it); caput alijus rei esse (to be the head of it). To head an embassy, principem legationum esse; principem legationis locum obtinere; a party, principum factionis esse; principatum factionis tenere; a conspiracy, principem or caput conjunctionis esse: to offer to head any thing, duces se offerre or se addere: to head a party or cause, causam alijus ducem et quasi signiferum esse.

HEAD, caput (general term; also for any upper part, whether round or not; and, by metonymy, the whole person or animal itself, especially in enumerations and in divisions; lastly, also, so far as the head is considered the seat of life, for life itself): enclimen (the highest point of a thing); bulla (a thick upper part of a thing; e. g., of a nail, clavus). The front of the head, back of the head, capitis pars prior, pars aversa; the back also occipitum. One

who has a large head, capito: from head to foot, a capillo usque ad ungues; a vestigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos (poetical); a vertice, ut aiunt, ad extremum ungueum; ab unguiculo ad capillum summum; ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum or ad capillum summum (all proverbially); [?] for which no Latin ever said a capite ad pedes or ad calcem): to contemplate or survey any body from head to foot, aliquem totum oculis perstrare: the wine gets into my head, vino incalesco: my head is full, multa simul cogito (I have many thoughts at the same time in my head); multa me sollicitant or sollicitum habent (there are many things which trouble me); multa negotia per caput salubrit (many kinds of business claim my attention, Hor., Sat., 2, 6, 33): to shave any body's head close, caput ad eutem tendere (Cels.): it will also be well to have his head shaved close, neque inutile erit caput attonsum (Cels.): to carry any thing on one's head, aliquid repositum in capite sustinere (Cic.; of the Canephora). A congestion of blood in the head, implemētum capitis (Gal., Tard., 1, 5). Any body is placed with his head leaning back on any body's lap, aliquis collocatur sic aversus, ut in gremium alicujus caput resupinus effundat (Cels.). To be over head and ears in debt, are alieno obratum or demersum esse; plane perditum esse are alieno (Cic.); animam debere (comedy): twenty-five head of cattle, grex xv. caputū of oxen; but of sheep, ovium must be used): to pay for any thing with one's head, capite luere aliquid: to lose one's head, supplicio capitis or summo supplicio affici, securi percussu or ferri (to be executed; the former general term, the latter with the axe); [?] capite minui, caput perdere are not Latin). To get any thing out of one's head, cogitationem de re abscicere; non amplius cogitare de re: I wish you could get this out of your head, abducas velim animum ab his cogitationibus: write whatever comes into your head, quicquid tibi in mentem veniet, scribas velim. In order that the odium of the unsuccessful treatment might not fall on his head, ne in ipsius caput parum prosperae curationis eventus recideret: the blood of the slain is upon your head. *Manes caesorum poenas a te repetunt: may that be upon their heads, quod illorum capiti sit. I don't know whether I am standing on my head or my heels, non, edepol, nuuc, ubi terrarum sim, scio (Plaut.). To carry one's head high [vid. "to be PAUCO"]. Memory, memoria: a good head, memoria tenax: a bad head, immemor ingenium (with reference to studies): to retain any thing in one's head, aliquid memoriā tenere. Mental talents, ingenium: mens [vid. INTELECT]. [?] necer caput). He has a good head for his studies, aliquis ingenio est docilis: a bad head, immemor ingenium (Cic.): any body has a good head, ingenium alicui non deest; ingenium alicujus non absurdum est. The most important person, the chief, caput (general term): princeps (the principal, most dignified, whom the others take as a pattern): coryphaeus (one who gives the tone, κορυφαῖος; only Cic., N. D., 1, 21, 59, as an expression of Philo's, who used to call Zeno coryphaeus Epicureorum) dux (a leader). JN. dux et princeps: auctor [by whose advice any thing is undertaken]. JN. dux et auctor: caput: signifier: fax (the head of a party or conspiracy, leader in a tumult). The head in a civil war (he who gave the signal for rising), tuba belli civilis (Cic., Fam., 6, 12, 3). The head of a conspiracy, caput conjuratorum: princeps conjurationis: the heads of the town, of the state, capita rerum or rei publicae: principes civitatis: the heads of the people, capita, or principes, or primores plebis. [?] Heads or tails, capita aut navim (a gold coin was thrown up, and it was then seen whether the "head of Janus" or the "ship's head" fell uppermost, Macrobb., Sat., 1, 7; Atr. Vici., Orig., 3). Neither head nor tail, nec caput nec pedes (i. e., without beginning or end; of a tale, &c.; Cic., Fam., 7, 31; cf. Plaut., Atr., 3, 3, 139; Cat. ap. L. Epit., lib. 53).

HEADACHE, dolor capitis: gravitas capitis (Plin., 27, 12, 105). Continual headaches, longi or assidui capitis dolores: I have headaches, capitis dolores habeo; capitis doloribus laboro; caput mihi dolet: to get a headache, *capitis dolore or doloribus affici: to be afflicted with headaches, capitis doloribus condiciari: to be troubled with violent and continued headaches, vehementibus et assiduis capitis doloribus premi: the sun causes headaches, sol capitis dolorem facit; sol capiti dolorem affert. HEAD-BAND. Vid. FILLET. HEAD-DRESS, capitis ornatus (after Oc., A. A., 3, 135): come ornatus (ib.). HEADINESS. [?] Rashness, &c., vid. [?] Obstinacy, vid. HEADLAND. Vid. CAPE, PROMONTORY. HEADLESS, PROPRIETATE, capite carens: sine capite. The Blemys are headless, Blemys capite absunt. [?] IMPROPR. Vid. INCONSIDERATE, RASH. HEADLONG, adj., praeceps (also in the sense of rash, precipitate; e. g., consilium, mens. In this sense, JN. praeceps et effrenatus [e. g., mens]: praeceps et immaturus [e. g., consilium]). To fall headlong, praecipitem ferri (improperly, Cic.). A man of headlong courses, homo in consiliis praeceps et devius (Cic.): to rush headlong to one's destruction, in praecipites ruere; ad pestem ante oculos positam proficisci. HEADLONG, adv. Mostly by adjective, praeceps: raptim (in a hurried manner). To fly away headlong, praecipitem abire or praecipitem se fugam mandare: to fall headlong in the mud, ire praecipitem in lutum (per caput pedesque, Catull., 17, 9). HEAD-MONEY. Vid. "CAPITATION tax." HEAD-PIECE. Vid. HELMET. [?] Intellect, vid. HEADQUARTERS, principia castrorum (among the Romans a large open space in the camp, where stood the general's tent, praetorium, and that of the tribunes): *praetoris castra. HEADSHIP, principatus: princeps locus. Vid. HEAD. HEADSMAN. Vid. EXECUTIONER. HEADSTALL, perhaps frontalia (plural; ornament for a horse's forehead, Liv., 37, 40, 4). HEADSTONE (of the corner), lapis angularis. [?] Grave-stone, vid. HEADSTRONG. Vid. OBSTINATE. HEADY. [?] Rash, violent, demens: inconsideratus: temerarius: in consiliis praeceps et devius. [?] Rash. [?] Apt to get in the head (of wine). To be heady, caput tentare (Plaut.). HEAL. [?] PROPRIETATE. [?] Vid. TO CURE. [?] IMPROPR. To heal a fallen state, sanare egra rempublicam or aegras reipublicae partes; mederi afflictis reipublicae: any body is employed to heal the diseases of the state, aliquis ad reipublicae curationem adhibetur (by any body, ab aliquo, after Liv., 5, 3): to heal any thing by any application, alicui rei or saluti alicujus rei remedium aliquo subvenire: to heal any thing by one's advice and words, alicui rei medicinam consilii et orationis suae afferre (Cic.). HEALER, medicus, or by circumlocution, qui sanat, &c., or qui medicinam alicui rei attulit (improperly): [?] sanator (Paul., Nol.). HEALING, adj., medicatus: medicamentosus (endowed with healing powers): salutaris: salubris, &c. The healing art, ars medendi, ars medicina: mostly medicine only: salutaris ars or professio (these two objectively): scientia medendi or medicina (subjectively, as theoretical knowledge). To profess the healing art, medicinam exercere, facere, facitare, profiteri. Healing powers, vis medendi (after Tac., Ann., 15, 34, extr.). Healing springs, aquae medicatae or medicae salubritatis. The healing virtues of a spring, salubritas medicae fontis. HEALING, s., sanatio: curatio (treatment, without reference to its success): vis medendi. The art of healing [vid. "the HEALING art"]. To be employed for the healing of a disease, ad curationem alicujus morbi adhiberi.

HEALTH, sanitas (state of freedom from disease): valetudo (if by itself, it is mostly, from context = good health, which is bona, prospera, firma valetudo). To take care, or some care, of one's health, valetudini parcere; valetudinem curare; valetudini tribuere aliquid; habere rationem valetudinis; dare operam valetudini. To take great care of one's health, valetudini suae servire; magnam curam in valetudine tuenda adhibere: for your health's sake, corporis tuendi causa: to neglect or take no care of one's health, valetudinem neglegere; valetudini parum parcere. Bad health, adversa, aegra, infirma valetudo: your weak health, or weak state of health, ista infirmitas valetudinis tuae [?] after curatio, excusatio, excusare, &c., valetudo = "bad health," just as in "to excuse himself on the ground of his health," "his health will not suffer him," &c., it is implied that bad health is meant). To be in good health, bona (prospera, integra, or firma) valetudine esse or uti; prosperitate valetudinis uti; sanitate esse incorrupta; valetudine esse firmum; valere (also with bene, commodum, recte): belle se habere: to be in excellent health, optima valetudine uti or affectum esse; optime valere; plane belle se habere: not to be in good health, minus commodum or minus bona valetudine uti; aegrotare (to be sick). In the days of one's health, bona or integra valetudine: quum valetum. To injure one's health by the neglect of one's usual exercise, valetudinem intermissis exercitationibus amittere: I am recovering my health, melior fio valetudine. Health is re-established, valetudo confirmatur: to be in good health, recte valere; bona or integra valetudine esse; prosperitate valetudinis uti: in better health, melius valere (Hor.). To drink any body's good health, salutem alicui propinare (Plaut.): *amicum nominatum vocare in bibendo: your good health! bene te! bene tibi! vid. Zumpt, § 739: let all drink to the health of Messala: bene Messalam! sua quisque ad pocula dicat (Tib., 2, 1, 33): to wish good health (at sneezing), sternutamento salutare: to any body, salutem alicui imprecare; salvere aliquem jubere: your health! (as a wish at sneezing), bene vertat! or salvere te jubeo! or salutem tibi! (sc. improcor, after Appul., Met., 2, p. 228, 27: [?] salutem tuam is wrong; it ought, at all events, to be saluti tibi, sc. sit or vertat). He lived to an extreme old age in the enjoyment of excellent health, vixit ad summam senectutem valetudine optima. Robust health, firma valetudo. HEALTHFUL, Vid. HEALTHY, WHOLESOME. HEALTHFULLY, salubriter: salutariter: utiliter. HEALTHFULNESS. Vid. HEALTHINESS. HEALTHILY, belle: bona or prospera valetudine. HEALTHINESS, sanitas: bona, prospera, or commodum valetudo (good state of health; [?] valetudo alone = "state of health" and can not be used for "good health" without bona, &c., unless the context sufficiently implies it): salus: integritas (SYN. in HEALTH, vid.): salubritas: salubris natura (health of a place, climate, &c.; opposed to pestilens natura loci). HEALTHSOME. Vid. HEALTHY. HEALTHY, sanus (the proper word both of bodily health and of a sound state of mind): salvus (of the good state of the body and its parts): integer (still undiminished, fresh, in possession of full power; also with reference to intellect, ratio integer): valens: validus (healthy, and therefore vigorous, able to act): firmus (of firm, lasting health): robustus (strong, robust, able to endure). JN. robustus et valens, firmus et valens (i. e., strong and healthy): saluber or salubris, salutaris (that brings or affords health, healthsome, wholesome: the former, also, of places and countries; opposed to pestilens; [?] saluber for sanus occurs nowhere in Cicero or Caesar, and is to be avoided as unusual). JN. sanus et salvus: salvus et sanus. A healthy person, homo sanus, or sanus only: integer: a healthy climate, aer salubris (the healthy

as a place; opposed to pestilens, Vitr.; *caelum salubre (healthy climate); a healthy year, annus salubris: a healthy residence, habitatio salubris; aedes salubres. A healthy intellect, mens sana; ratio integra. To have a healthy look, valetudinem ore prodero. To be healthy [vid. "to be in good Health"]. Prov. Early to bed, &c.; vid. BED.*

HEAP, *h.*, *acervus* (a heap of things brought together and laid on one another, usually of the same kind; also of a heap of dead bodies); *congeries* (a number of things of different kinds brought together and laid one on another without respect to the height; *congestus* *prae-* and *post-* classical); *strages* (a number of things hurled upon the ground, especially of corpses, arms, &c.); *likewise without respect of height*; *strues* (a heap of things piled in layers, so far as they may be placed or are placed over each other in a certain order); *culmus* (properly, a heap that comes up to the full measure. With *acervus*, the difference lies in the quantity; with *congeries*, in the disorderly lying on each other; with *strages*, in the lying on the ground; with *strues*, in the lying in layers; in *culmus*, the arched form and the superabundance, as *Lin.*, 3, 34, 6, in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo); *multitudo*: *vis*: *copia* (general term, multitude, great number, with this difference, multitudo denotes any multitude, without any other idea; vis brings the great quantity prominently forward; and copia the multitude in respect of the use to be made; hence it can not be used of persons unless they are to be considered as an instrument or means, as *armatorum, virorum, fortium copia*). A confused heap, *turbia* (properly of men, but also of animals, and things, *arborum, negotiorum, inanum verborum*, &c.).

HEAP, *v.*, *acervare*: *coacervare* (to make a heap of any thing, to heap together or upon one another); *aggerare*: *exaggerare* (to heap up, to heap up high; in prose, *post-Augustan*); *culmulari*: *culmulare* (the former, to heap up to the full measure; the latter, to be always adding to a heap; *culmulare*, also, *figuratim* = constantly to increase); *augere* (to increase): *addere* (aliquid alicui rei (to be constantly adding to any thing); *congerere* (*figuratim*, to bring together or utter as in heaps; e. g., reproaches upon any body, *maledicta in aliquid*). To heap crime upon crime, *scelus accleri addere*: to heap benefit upon benefit, *beneficia priora posterioribus culmulare*: to heap victory upon victory, *victriorum victorie addere* (after *Lin.*, 1, 3): to heap any thing upon any body, *congerere aliquid in aliquid* (general term, good and bad things); *onerare aliquid aliqua re* (with something unpleasant); *to load with any thing*; *ornare aliquid aliqua re* (with something pleasant and honorable; to adorn, honor, &c., with any thing; e. g., posts of honor, &c.). || To heap up, *culmulare*: *acervare* (to heap): *acculmulare*: *coacervare*: *construere* (to heap up, heap together, accumulate; e. g., money, treasures: one who does this, *accumulator opum*, Tac., Ann., 3, 30, 1; *acculmulator*, mostly 1; once only in Cic., *augere, addit, accumulatus*, in Pliny, often of heaping up earth round the roots of trees); *aggerare* (to form into a heap, bones, ossa). To heap up money, *pecunias coacervare*; *acervos numorum construere*: to heap up riches, *opes exaggerare* (Phadr., 3, prol. 25); to heap up earth round the roots of trees, *accumulare terram* (Plin.); to heap up earth about a tree, *aggerare arbore* (Col.); *adaggerare* (Col.): to be heaped up, *culmulari, accumulari*; *crelescere* (to increase).

HEARER, *accumulator* (e. g., opum; Tac., Ann., 3, 30). By circumlocution.

HEAR, *v.* || (1) To have the sense of hearing; *audire*. To hear well, *acutely, acuti auditus esse*; *acutis auditus esse* (of a for); *not to hear well, auribus non satis competere*: *to hear with difficulty, tarde audire*; *tardis esse auribus* (to hear slowly); *surdastrum esse* (to be somewhat deaf, Cic., Tuscul., 5, 40, 116; *gravior* and *male auditus*, in this signification, are

wrong). Not to hear at all, *sensu audiendi carere*; *auditus aliquid negatus est*: *not to hear from fear, timor auribus officit*: *not to be able to see or hear at all from fear, pro metu neque oculis neque auribus satis competere*. || (2) To direct the sense of hearing to any thing, to listen to, *audire*: *auscultare* (to listen to; very rare in the Golden Age); *to hear any thing, aliquid audire*: *not to hear any thing, aliquid non curare* (not to attend to); *alicujus rei rationem non habere* (not to regard); *to hear any body, alicui aures dare* (to listen attentively to any body); *audire aliquid, auscultare alicui* or *audire* (but not in Cicero) *aliquid* (to listen to any body, or to hear and follow any body's advice or warning). Hear! *audi! heus tu! eho! do you hear? audiri? hocine ayes annui?* (are you attending to what I say? vid. Rukhn., Ter., Andr., 1, 2, 15). [Vid. TO LISTEN TO; TO OBEY.] (3) To apprehend by hearing, *audire* (general term, also = to attend to: *only poets and later writers use exaudire*): *exaudire* (to hear from a distance and distinctly); *in-* *audire* (to hear a whisper, hint, &c., of any thing, quiddam, numquid, &c.); *auscultare aliquid* or *alicui rei* (to listen, hearken to any thing openly or secretly); *percipere* (to apprehend accurately; to hear clearly, of the hearing itself; to observe, perceive, receive information of any thing, orally or by tradition); *excipere*, with or without *auribus* (properly, to catch up what one properly ought not to hear; but then, also = to hear or perceive with peculiar interest; vid. Plin., Ep., 4, 19, 3; 10, 1, 86, Frotscher); *cognoscere aliquid* or *de aliqua re* (to hear or perceive any thing, to attain to the knowledge of any thing); *compertire* (to obtain exact information of or respecting any thing, to hear or perceive with certainty or exactly, especially by oral information). I often hear people say, or I hear it commonly said, *audio vulgo dici*. (When the persons are indefinite, the passive should be used; when a definite person or persons are mentioned, either the active participle, when this person is represented as acting, or the passive participle, when the person is represented as passive; e. g., I hear you coming, *audio te venientem*. I rejoice to hear you praised, *audio te libenter laudatum*: *audivi te canentem* = "I heard you sing," *audivi te canere* = "I heard [from somebody] that you sang," or "I heard that you sang [a particular song]," e. g., *excidium Troiae*; Z. 636; but *audio libenter te laudari*; the intelligence that you are praised rejoices me. "I hear any body say" is also *aliquid* or *ex* or *ab* *aliquo audio* quum dicat, the *ex* or *ab*, when the person from whom the speaker heard it was himself the reporter; I often hear Roscius say, *auspe soleo audire Roscium*, quum dicat, &c.; I often heard him say that he, &c., *auspe ex eo audiebam*, quum se ... diceret, Krüger, 628, Obs. 2; Zumpt, 636, 749). As far as I hear, *quantum audio*: as far as I have heard, *quod nos quidem audierimus*: *let me never hear that again* (from you, cave posthac unquam istuc verbum ex te audiam: I have already heard more than a thousand times, plus mille jam audii: I can hear nothing for the noise, fremitus or strepitus aurium usum intercipit: I have heard it all from the door, omnia ego istuc auscultavi ab ostio: to hear (receive information) of any thing, *venit* or *pervenit aliquid ad aures meas*: *inaudire aliquid* (privately): *not to hear a word of any thing, ne tenuissimum quidem audicionem accipere de re*: to hear any thing from any body, *aliquid ab* or *ex* *aliquo audire*, accipere, cognoscere: to hear any thing of any body, *aliquid de* *aliquo audire*, accipere: to hear of any body with pleasure, *volenti animo de aliquo accipere* (Sall., Jug., 73, 1): to let nothing be heard of him, *silentium est de aliquo*: *no one hears any thing of him, literis ejus rontescunt* (he does not write): to refuse to hear any thing on any subject (i. e., to listen to any proposal), *aliquid auribus non admittere* (as *Lin.*, 23, 19, qui nullam auto pactionem auribus admiscrat; i. e., who would not hear of any compact). In a wider sense, to hear any body is, (a) = to list-

en or hearken to, *auscultare alicui* (general term, to listen or hearken to, very rare in the Golden Age); *audire aliquid*: *aliquid operam dare* (to be a hearer, scholar of any body): *I hear him very gladly, equissimam meis auribus nitur*: *I hear him only too gladly, nimis libens ausculto ei*. (b) To consent to listen to any body's defence, &c., *causa probanda veniam alicui dare*: *not to be heard, causam probanda veniam non impetrare* (cf. Cic., Sull., 1, extr.): *to condemn any body without hearing him, aliquid causam indicit condemnare*. || To hear a cause (of a judge), *cognoscere* (either absolutely, as *Verres cognoscere*, *Verres judicabat*, or with causam, *Quint.*, 4, 1, 3; after hearing the cause, *causa cognita*, Sall., Cat., 42, fin.): *sedere iudicem in aliquid*: *esse iudicem de aliqua re* (these two especially of a jurymen). The judges who heard the cause, *iudices*, *apud quos causa agebatur*: *to hear a cause before the time it was set down for, representare iudicium* (Quint., 10, 1, 1). || To hear favorably (i. e., to listen to, to grant), *audire* (*exaudire* poetical and post-classical); *obedire*: *parere* (to obey; e. g., *alicujus dictis*): *to hear any body, or the prayers of any body, audire aliquid* or *alicujus preces*; *aliquid precibus locum relinquere*; *aliquid petenti satisfacere* or *non desce*; *preces alicujus admittire*: *to hear any body's advice, aliquid monentem audire*: *to hear a prayer, precationem admittere* (of the gods): *God hears his wish, Deus ejus voto adesse*: *not to hear any body or his prayers, preces alicujus spernere* (poetical) or *aversari*; *preces alicujus repudiare*.

HEARER, qui (que) audit: audlens: auditor.

HEARING. || (1) A hearing, *auditio* [vid. HEARSAY]. || (2) The sense or power of hearing, *auditus*: *sensus audiendi* (the sense of hearing); *auditus membra*, -orum (the organs of hearing); *aurium iudicium* or *meusum* (so far as a person judges by it; vid. Cic., N. D., 2, 58, 146; De Or., 3, 47, extr): *an imperfect hearing, auditus imbecillitas*: *hardness of hearing, auditus*, or *aurium*, or *audiendi gravitas*; *aurium* or *audientis tarditas* (so far as any body hears very slowly): *to be hard of hearing, auribus tardis esse*: *to be tardy, tardus auditus*: *surdastrum esse* (general term, to be somewhat deaf, Cic., Tuscul., 5, 40, 116). || Neither graver auditus, i. e., to hear with indignation, nor male auditus, i. e., to be evil spoken of, belongs here): a fine hearing, *auditus scelleris* (properly, e. g., of the fox); *to lose the sense of hearing, &c.* [vid. "to be, to become Deaf"]. || (3) The listening to what another says, *audientia* (attention to a person speaking, especially so far as it is procured for a spectacle in a public assembly by means of the herald or crier; vid. *Lin.*, 43, 16): *to obtain or procure a hearing for any body, aliquid aures impetrare* (general term, to secure attention to any body); *aliquid audientiam facere* (especially of a speaker in a public assembly; of the herald): *to obtain a hearing, audiri*: *to find a favorable hearing, benigni audiri* (of persons): *not to obtain a hearing, non audiri* (general term, of persons): *causa probanda veniam non impetrare* (for one's defence; cf. Cic., Sull., 1, extr.): *non admitti* (not to be admitted; of persons). I receive a favorable hearing, *ab aliquo audior*; *aliquid ab aliquo audiri* (e. g., a request): *to give or grant a hearing, audire aliquid* (general term, to hear or listen to any body; then to hear or listen to him in order to follow him); *aures praebere alicui* and *alicui rei* (to lend an ear to a person or thing, also aures alicui dare or dedere; *audientiam alicui praeare* is not Latin); *aliquid admittire* (to allow any body to come before one to plead his cause); *causa probanda veniam alicui dare* (to allow him to prove his statement, &c.). To give an attentive, very attentive hearing to any body, *attente, perattente audire aliquid*; *aliquid diligenter attendere*; *ab ore alicujus pendere* (Virg., Aen., 4, 79): *silentio audiri aliquis* (is listened to in silence): *to give a willing hearing to, faciles habere aures*: *to obtain a hearing, facere tibi or*

orationi audientiam: *to give an impartial hearing to, equo animo* or *aquis auribus accipere aliquid*; *equus animo aliquid (Lio, 5, 6): not to obtain a favorable hearing, minus equis auribus audiri: the king has no time to grant him a hearing, non vacat sermoni suo rex.* || *Reach of the ear, extent to which a sound can be heard: to be within hearing, audiri posse: in my hearing, me audire.* || *Judicial hearing, cognitio (alicujus or alicujus rei).*

HEARKEN. || *To listen, vid. To hear favorably, grant; vid. To hear favorably.*

HEARKENER, auditor: auscultator (Cic.): dicto audient (obediens).

HEARSAY, auditio: levis auditio (e. g., to act upon hearsay; levem audicionem pro re competita habere, to believe any unauthenticated report): fama (a report). JN. fama et auditio. It is, however, better, in most cases, to use circumlocution with audire: I know this from hearsay, hæc auditu comperta habeo; hæc audicionem et fama accipi: I know it only from hearsay, nihil præter auditum habeo: I state this, not from hearsay, but from my own experience, hæc non auditum, sed cognitum prædicamus.

HEARSE, plaustrum, quo corpora mortua ad sepulchra locum devehuntur: vehiculum, quo corpora mortua exportantur. [Vid. BIER.] Hearse-cloth: vid. PALL.

HEART. (A) In a physical sense, properly and figuratively, cor (the heart in the animal body): pectus (the breast, under which the heart is concealed): formella cordis (the shape of the heart, as a kitchen utensil; after Apic., 9, 11, where formella piscis). The heart beats, cor palpat; cor saltit: to press any body to one's heart, aliquem premere ad pectus, or ad corpus suum (!); aliquem artius complecti, aliquem amplexari. With one's heart's blood, de visceribus suis (Cic.). || *Interior, the heart of a country (= its interior), interior: alicujus terræ regio; interiora alicujus terræ; e. g., to penetrate into the heart of India, interiorem India regionem or interiora India penetra: the heart of the republic, viscera republicæ. Heart of a tree (e.g.), os arboris, lignum firmissimum.*

(B) In a moral sense: (!) the internal power of feeling, soul, mind, &c., animus: mens (mind, disposition, intelligence, spirit); *tenet, together, animus et mens: i. e., heart and spirit*: voluntas (inclination) natura (human nature, the mode of thinking or disposition implanted by nature in men; e. g., the human heart is too weak to despise power, imbecilla natura est ad commendandam potentiam; a man of an honest and good heart, natura justus vir ac bonus): pectus (the breast, as the seat of the feelings; cor is used in good prose only in certain forms of expression; vid. below). A good heart, bonitas (general term, good-heartedness, as a property of any body); animus benignus, benignitas (a beneficent disposition); animus mitis (a gentle mind): a bad or evil heart, animus malus (a naturally corrupt one); animus improbus, improbitas (a wicked, ungodly disposition): a depraved, corrupt heart, voluntas depravata: from the heart, animo or ex animo (opposite to simulatione, simulate): to love any body from my heart, aliquem ex animo amare; aliquem ex animo verèque diligere, to love any body with one's whole heart, toto pectore aliquem amare: to speak from the heart, ex animo verèque dicere: oh! that this expression came from your heart! utinam istud verbum ex animo diceretis: to all appearance ... but in heart, simulatione ... sed animo (e. g., to all appearance he was against Caesar, but in heart he favored him, simulatione contra Caesarem, sed animo pro Cæsare stetit): any thing or any body is near to my heart, aliquod or aliquis mihi curæ or cordi est (I do not curæ cordi que est); mihi curæ est de aliquâ re (I do) but only in epistolary style, and unusual: an object is near to my heart, aliquod mihi summæ curæ est (I interest myself about it); aliquod mihi in medullis est (it is very dear to me); my heart prompts me to do any thing, est mihi cordi aliquod

facere: nothing lies nearer my heart, nihil est mihi aliqua re antiquius: any thing is nearer to my heart than another, amici or alicui rei quam ... sum (Nep., Mil., 3, 6). There is nobody to whose heart any thing is nearer than it is to mine, tam amicus sum alicui rei, quam qui maxime: no object is nearer to my heart than to, &c., nihil mihi potius est, quam ut, &c. (Vid. Cic., Somn. Scip., 1): any body takes any thing more to heart than another, propior dolor alicui alicujus rei est (cf. Lic., 7, 21, 3): to take any thing to heart, aliquid sibi curæ habere: curâ alicujus rei in animum alicujus descendit (Lio., 3, 52); aliquid re moveri or commoveri (to be moved, touched with any thing); de aliquâ re laborare, aliquid ægre terre (to vex one's self about any thing); aliquid in pectus or in pectus animique (of several, in pectora animoque) demittere (to impress any thing deeply upon one's self): not to take any thing to heart, non laborare de aliquâ re, negligere aliquid (both: e. g., the death of any body): any thing lies upon my heart, aliquid animum meum pungit, aliquid me or animum meum sollicitum habet: a thing goes to my heart, tangit aliquid animum meum; aliquid animum meum percutit: to go to the heart, animum alicujus movere, commovere: in animum alicujus penetrare; alte in alicujus pectus descendere (to make a deep impression; of lessons, &c., Sall., Jug., 11, 7): a thing makes a deep impression upon my heart, aliquid alte in pectus meum descendit (Sall., Jug., 11, 7): is of the impression on the mind. I shall not take it much to heart if, levissime feram, si, &c. Prov. To have one's heart in one's mouth: *nec aliud sentire; nec aliud loqui; nec aliud clansum; pectore, nec aliud prout in lingua habere (after Sall., Cat., 10, 5). When I converse with any body, be it who it may, I always speak from my heart, quicum ego colloquar, nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegum (Cic., Att., 1, 18, in.): to be able to see into any body's heart, apertum alicujus pectus videri: the searcher of hearts, qui in omnium mentes introspicit (vid. Cic., De Fin., 2, 33, 118); qui hominum voluntates introspicit (vid. Tac., Ann., 1, 7, 3): if we could look into the hearts of tyrants, mentes, posse, &c. (Tac., Ann., 6, 6, 2). Oh! that you could see into my heart! utinam oculus in pectora mea posset inserere! (I Or., Mar., 2, 33): to sink into any body's heart, inducere in alicujus animum (e. g., of sounds); (se) insinuare alicujus animo (e. g., of a suspicion): to be able to bring one's heart to, &c., (in) animum inducere posse, followed by infinitive or ut: not to have the heart to, &c., not to find it in one's heart to, a se or ab animo suo impetere non posse, with ut, &c.: to speak in all sincerity of heart, vere et ex animi sententia loqui: what comes from the heart finds its way to the heart, oratio, quæ habet sensus, facit in sensus et mentes hominum nrat (after Cic., De Or., 3, 23, in., and 2, 23, extr.). Do not make my heart sad, & noli me angere; & noli me or animum meum sollicitare. To open one's heart to any body, alicui sensus suos aperire; totum se patefacere alicui: aliquid cordi meo patefacere (to tell one's sorrow to any body, Appul., Met., 9, p. 236, 28): cum aliquo conuerti fortunam adversam (to complain bitterly to a person of one's misfortune): cum aliquo conqueri de aliqua re: to give one's heart to any body, animum suum alicui dare or dedere (Vid. Liv., 1, 9, Ter. Hec., 3, 1, 14): to surrender one's heart to a woman, animum adijcere ad puellam (comedy): a person's heart is still free, aliquis nondum (amore) captus est: his heart is no longer free, aliquis alibi animi amori deditum habet (Ter., Hec., 3, 1, 14). To be of one heart and of one mind with any body, familiariter or intime uti aliquem: they are of one heart and of one mind, intime juncti sunt. || As a term of endearment: my sweet heart! meum cor! anime mi! mi amule! meum corculum! (comedy).

(2) Courage [vid. COURAGE], animus.

To give heart to any body, to put in heart, animum alicui facere or addere; alicui virtutem addere; animum alicujus confirmare, incendere (to strengthen, confirm one's courage). A man of good heart, vir fortis (a brave man); vir metu vacuus (that knows no fear). To take heart, (in) animum inducere, followed by infinitive (general term, to endeavor to prevail upon one's self): andere, followed by an infinitive (to venture, dare). || The shape of a heart, cordis species (Plin., 37, 10, 52, cordis speciem representare): cordis formella (as a kitchen utensil, after Apic., 9, 11). || By heart (i. e., in the memory), memoriter, ex memoria: to know by heart, memoria tenere; complecti; in memoria habere: to learn by heart, edicere; memorie mandare, tradere, committere, ingere: to know every word of a writing by heart, ad verbum libellum edicere. || Heart's blood, de visceribus suis satisfacere alicui (Cic., Quint. Fr., 1, 3, 7).

HEARTACHE, cordilium (Plaut., Cist., 1, 1, 67, and Pen., 1, 2, 89; Appul., Met., 9, p. 236, 28): animi angere: ægritudo: sollicitudo: dolor: mœror. Any body gives me the heartache, aliquis mihi ægritudinem or dolorem, or mœrorem afficit; aliquis me sollicitudine or mœrore afficit (the first, e. g., of a degenerate son).

HEART-BREAKING, miserabilis: debilis: animum exedens: quod magnam (maximam) miserationem habet (Cic.): acerbissimum.

HEART-BURN, *cordis dolor: cardi-algia (technical term): ardor stomachi: astus ventriculi.

HEART-BURNINGS. Vid. DISCONTENT.

HEART-FELT, ardens (e. g., love): vehementes. Heart-felt prayers, *creatio ex animo facta: *preces ex animo fusæ: to offer any body one's heartfelt congratulations on any event, in aliquâ re alicui gratulari vehementer or totâ mente. Heart felt joy, animi lætitia; summa lætitia.

HEART-RENDING. Vid. HEART-BREAKING.

HEART-SHAPED, quod cordis speciem representat.

HEART-SICK, æger animo: miser ex animo (Plaut., Trin., 2, 3, 6).

HEART WHOLE, integer (not affected by passion, e. g., by love). || Not dispirited, metu vacuus.

HEARTEN, alicui animum facere, afferre or addere; alicujus animum incendere, erigere, augere: animum recreare or reficere.

HEARTH, focus. One's paternal hearth, focus patris: domus patria (one's paternal house): to fight for hearth and home, pro aris et focis pugnare, pro tectis omnibus dimicare (of the inhabitants of a country).

HEARTILY, ex animo (from the heart): vere (truly, really): sincere (uprightly, sincerely): valde: vehementer (very): e. g., to rejoice heartily, valde gaudere). To laugh heartily, valde vehementer ridere: it must also frequently be expressed in Latin by other terms: e. g., to greet any body heartily, alicui plurimum salutem impetere or aliquem plurimâ salute impetere: to be heartily loved by any body, hære in alicujus medullis ac visceribus: to wish any thing heartily, totâ cogitatione cupere aliquid. To congratulate any body heartily, aliquem vehementer or totâ mente gratulari: I bid you heartily welcome, plurimum te salvere jubeo: all will do come you heartily, gratus omnibus exspectatusque venies.

HEARTINESS, animus verus or sincerus.

HEARTLESS, ignavus (cowardly): inhumanus: durus (without the tender feelings of humanity). To be heartless, omnem humanitatem exuisse or abijcere.

HEARTLESSLY. Vid. FEARFULLY, TIMIDLY.

HEARTLESSNESS, ignavia (cowardliness): animus durus: inhumanitas (hard-heartedness).

HEART'S-EASE, *viola tricolor (Linnæus).

HEARTY, verus (true): sincerus (up-

right). A hearty prayer, congratulation, &c.; vid. **HEART-FELT**.

HEAT, (**A**) **PROPR.**, calor (warmth in a higher or milder degree; opposed to frigus): ardor (burning heat, the heat of a fiery or burning body; also fire itself): fervor (heat in a still higher degree, to the point when it makes itself known by hissing and roaring, as in red-hot metal, boiling liquids): aestus (the highest degree of heat, where the whole mass really, or, as it were, is agitated and roars; especially, also, of internal heat, in fevers, &c., which makes itself known by restlessness and violent motion). All these words are used by the Latins also in the plural, in order to bring forward more prominently the duration and vehemence of the heat. The heat of the sun, ardor or ardores solis; aestus solis: the heat increases, ardor or aestus increscit: the heat abates, aestus minuit; calor se frangit: the heat abates much, multum ex calore decrevit.

(**B**) **FIG.** (**A**) **Great vivacity, vehemence, impetus:** ardor: fervor (of difference, vid. above; all three, also, with animi, when the subject is of violence of disposition): youthful heat, ardor juvenilis; ardor or fervor etatis. In the first heat, e. g., of the lute, primo pugna impetu (*Liv.* 6, 13). (**b**) **Anger, &c.**, iras impetus et ira: iracundia: to kill any body in the heat of passion, impetu et ira aliquem occidere.

HEAT, *v.* **TRANS.**, calefacere (properly and figuratively): fervescere (properly, to make hot by boiling); incendere: inflammare (to excite, figuratively). To heat very much, percalefacere (properly): to heat one's self, confervescere (properly; figuratively only with the poets); caleferi (properly, e. g., by running): to be heated with wine, inculescere vino. To order the bath to be heated, balneum caleferi jubere.

INTRANS., conalescere (especially of corn, frumenta).

HEATH. || **The plant**, ericë (*Plin.*): *ericæ (*Lin.*). || **Place overgrown with heath**, loca deserta or inculta: campi deserta (general terms for wild, uncultivated tracts). Poetical, deserta et inhospita tesqua.

HEATHCOCK, tetræo.

HEATHEN, s., paganus.

HEATHEN, *adj.*, ethnicus (ἐθνικός), or, pure Latin, paganus, gentilis (ecclesiastical). The expressions are to be retained as technical terms, in theological treatises. In other terms of compositions we may use circumlocution; as, *sacrorum Christianorum expers; *veræ religionis ignarus; *qui verum Deum non agnoscit, &c.: the heathen, also gentes barbare.

HEATHENISH, ethnicus (ἐθνικός), or, pure Latin, gentilis.

HEATHENISHLY, ethnice.

HEATHENISM, gentilitas: paganitas (ecclesiastical); *religiones a Christi doctrinâ alienæ; *sæcra a Christi doctrinâ aliena (noun plural); *sacra (noun plural) gentium barbararum.

HEATHY, by circumlocution: ericæus (*Plin.*, belonging to heath).

HEATING, calefactio (post-classical): by circumlocution. For the heating of our bodies, ad corpus calefaciendum.

HEAVE, || **TRANS.** [vid. to **LIFT**, to **RAISE**]. To heave the lead, *cataprotæon jacere: to heave (up) the anchor, ancoram moliri (*Liv.*): to heave a sigh, (ab uno pectore) suspirare; suspirium accipere (|| **SP**) suspiria trahere or ducere, poetical): to heave any thing overboard, aliquid rei jacturam facere (i. e., to incur the loss of it voluntarily), aliquid in flumen (or mare) effundere (*Ulp.*). || **INTRANS.**, tumescere (to swell; e. g., maria): Intumescere (poetical and post-Augustan; e. g., fluctus, *Plin.*): fluctuare (to rise and sink alternately, as the sea, or a ship, &c., upon the sea). To heave in sight; vid. "a become **VISIBLE**."

HAVEN. THE HEAVENS, cælum (in all the relations of the English word, even for God, the gods; but in this signification first in post-Augustan poetry and prose: in pre-Augustan prose, always Deus, dii. A poetic expression for heaven is polus): Olympus (heaven, as the residence

of the gods, in the poets): piorum sedes et locus: loca cælestia, noun plural (as the seat or residence of the blessed). The whole heavens, omne cælum (|| **SP**) the plural, omnia cæla, is a Hebraism): toward heaven, in or ad cælum: to ascend to heaven, in cælum ascendere; sublime (|| **SP**) not in sublime) ferri; sublimem abire: from heaven, down from heaven, e cælo; de cælo; divinitus (by divine ordinance).

|| **AVOID**, as unclassical, cælitus): to fall from heaven, e cælo cadere: to come down, be dispatched from heaven, de cælo delabi or demitti: to move heaven and earth, cælum ac terras miscere (*Liv.* 4, 3) [vid. "to leave no stone **UNTURNED**"]: to go to heaven, in cælum venire or migrare: to be admitted into heaven (the region of the blessed), piorum sedem et locum consequi (*Cic.*, *Phil.* 14, 12, 33; or vitæ immortalitatem consequi (ib. extr.): heaven stands open for any body, aditus ad cælum alicui patet: his spirit returned to heaven, whence it came, animus ejus in cælum, ex quo erat, rediit. I feel myself in heaven (quite happy), in cælo sum (*vid. Cic.*, *Att.* 2, 19, 1; 2, 20, 4; I think myself in heaven when, &c., digito me cælum puto attingere, si, &c. (*Cic.*, *Att.* 2, 1, 6); deus sum, si, &c. (*Ter.*, *Hec.* 5, 4, 3); immortalitas mihi data or parta est, si, &c. (*Plaut.*, *Merc.*, 3, 4, 18; *Ter.*, *Andr.* 5, 5, 4, *Ruhnk.*): Heaven (i. e., God) crown your wishes! dii tibi dent (or, for us, Deus tibi det) quæ optas! (if I please Heaven, si diis (or Deo) placeat: si Deus annuit nunt nuncum sum (*after Liv.* 7, 30, extr.): Heaven be praised! diis (or Deo) gratia! for Heaven's sake (with prayers, adjurations), per Deum (per deos, e. g., oro te per deos: heavens! (as an exclamation of wonder and excited feeling) prohi Jupiter! maxime Jupiter! (*vid. Heind.*, *Hor.*, *Sat.* 1, 2, 17); per deos immortales; prohi deum fidem! prohi deum atque hominum fidem! A chart of the heavens, tabula, in qua solis et lunæ reliquarumque stellarum motus insunt (*after Cic.*, *Rep.* 1, 14, 22).

HEAVENLY, cælestis: divinus (god-like, divine). A heavenly messenger, nuntius de cælo demissus: nuntius decorum (to us, Dei). The heavenly bodies, cælestia; res cælestes; astra: the heavenly bodies in their regular courses, ordines reum cælestium; ordines astrorum.

HEAVENWARD, in cælum. To rise heavenward, sublime (post-Augustan, in sublime) ferri; sublimem abire: to raise one's thoughts heavenward, supera ac cælestia cogitare.

HEAVILY, graviter (e. g., to fall, cedere or concidere): tarde (slowly; e. g., to dance, membra tarde or minus molitur movere; *after Hor.*, *Sat.* 1, 9, 25). Any thing falls heavily upon me, or bears heavily upon me, grave mihi est aliquid; grave mihi duco (with infinitive): to complain heavily, graviter queri aliquid. Heavily laden, gravis oneribus (e. g., of a ship): to breathe heavily, vix ducere spiritum: to walk heavily, tarde ire or ingredi; tarde pede or gradu incedere; lente incedere (of men or animals): to move heavily, lente moveri (of things; e. g., machines).

HEAVINESS, gravitas (the being heavy, as a property): pondus (the measure or degree of heaviness, the weight): onus (burden; weight as oppressive to him who bears it): duritas (hardness; heaviness of expression; of a verse): tarditas (slowness, heaviness of intellect, &c.). JN. vis et gravitas alicuius rei; pondus et gravitas; nutus et pondus alicuius rei; vis nutusque alicuius rei (*Cic.*, *De Or.* 3, 45, 178). **Heaviness** (of intellect), tardum ingenium: tarditas ingeni: heaviness of spirit, ægritudo animi, maestitia: intemperies, quæ μέλη χολή dicitur (*Gell.* 18, 7, 4; of a confirmed gloom of spirit, &c.).

HEAVY, (**A**) **PROPR.**, with reference to weight, gravis (opposed to levis): ponderosus (weighty, having a considerable weight; e. g., corn, a letter, a loaf). A heavy burden, onus grave: heavy armor, armatura gravis: a heavy weight, pondus grave: pondus vulgari gravior (more than usually heavy).

(**B**) **IMPROPR.** || **Not light, with reference to its constituent parts**, gravis (opposed to levis). Heavy food, cibis gravis, firmus, valens (that has much nourishment in it): cibis difficilis ad concoquendum (indigestible): a heavy dress, amiculum grave: a heavy soil, solum pingue (rich): solum spissum (a strong soil). || **Not moving lightly**, gravis (opposed to levis): tardus (slow; opposed to velox). JN. tardus et pene immobilis (of very slow animals): vasti corporis (clumsily, heavily built): inabilis (not easily managed; e. g., a ship): durus (hard; e. g., of expressions, verses, style, &c.). "Heavy, and laden with booty" (*Bacon*), gravis prædâ. Heavy (=leaky) eyes, oculi gravis (general term); oculi vino graves (of a drunken man's): a heavy gait, incessus tardus: to have a heavy gait, tardum esse incessu; tarde ingredi. Heavy cavalry, infanteria [vid. **HEAVY-ARMED** cavalry, infanteria]. || **Depressed with cares, &c.**, sollicitus: anxius: My heart is heavy, angor animo; mo illa cura sollicitat angitque: any thing makes my heart heavy, angor (de) aliqua re; aliquid me sollicitat angitque; aliquid me sollicitum habet, or me angit et sollicitum habet: to make any body's heart heavy, aliquid sollicitum habere (of persons or things); aliquid angere or sollicitare; aliquid sollicitare angereque; aliquid angere et sollicitum habere (of things, e. g., accidents, events); aliquid curâ et sollicitudine afficere (to cause any body care and sorrow; e. g., of a reprobate son). || **Encumbered with difficulties**, difficilis; non facilis (general terms; opposed to facilis): arduus (difficult to execute): impeditus (encumbered with difficulties; complicated, intricate): magni negotii (requiring great exertion and trouble; opposed to nullius negotii). A heavy task, magnum opus et arduum [vid. **DIFFICULT**]. || **Dull or slow of intellect**, tardus: ingenio tardo (slow of comprehension; also, in reference to learning, tardus ad discendum or in discendo): lentus (slow; opposed to hasty and over-hasty, and as an epithet with blame; over-slow): segnus (opposed to promptus, &c., sluggish from a natural want of energy): piger (lazy, disinclined to stir): longinquus (seeming long; passing heavily; e. g., noctes). A heavy fall, gravis casus (*Liv.* 8, 7).

MISCELLANEOUS: Heavy rain, imber magnus or maximus; imber crassus aqua (J Mart., 12, 26): a heavy cloud, crassa nebula: heavy sleep, vehemens or artus somnus: heavy debts, magnum æs alienum: a heavy bread, panis durus (hard), *panis male coctus (ill-baked); panis sine fermento (without leaven); *panis male fermentatus (not leavened properly): the marker is heavy, pretia rerum jacent.

HEAVY-ARMED, gravis armaturæ. Heavy-armed cavalry, equites gravis armaturæ (general term): equites ferrati or cataphracti (cuirassiers). Heavy-armed infantry, pedites gravis armaturæ; graviorum pedum agmen (on the march): legiones (the Roman legions, which were always heavy-armed; opposed to levis armatura; cf. *Cic.*, *Phil.* 10, 6, 14).

HEBDOMADAL. Vid. **WEEKLY**.

HEBETATE. Vid. to **BLUNT**, to **DULL**. **HEBRAISM**, *Hebraismus: *Judaismus. A Hebraism, *lingua Hebraice proprietatis. Any thing is a Hebraism, *ali quid linguae Hebraice proprium est.

HEBRAÏST, *qui Hebraice (bene) scit. **HEBREW**, Hebræus: Hebræicus. A good Hebrew scholar, *qui Hebraice bene scit. || A Hebrew, Hebræus: Judeus.

HECATOMBE, hecatombe (ἐκατόμβη, Varr.). To offer a hecatomb, hecatombem facere (*Varr.* ap. Non., 131, 19); hecatombem litare (*Sidon.*, *Carm.* 9, 205; celebrare hecatombas, *Trebell.*, *Gallien.*, 9).

HECTIC, tabidus (general term): plithicus (consumptive); or *hecticus, as technical term. Hectic fever, tabes: plithis, or *bectica, as technical term.

HECTOR, s., homo gloriosus (empty boaster): lingua fortis (boastful cowardly bully): miles gloriosus (alluding to the comedy of *Plautus*, *Cic.* 26, 98; *Off.* 1, 38, 137).

HECTOR, *c.*, TRANS. [Vid. TO BULLY.] To *hector* any body into any thing, *terrore cogere aliquem*: any body was *hected* into doing any thing, aliquis fecit aliquid *terrore coactus*: to *hector* any body out of any thing, minis extorquere alicui aliquid. || INTRANS. *gestire et se efferre insolentius (general term, to behave in a boastful, swaggering manner)*: lingua esse fortem (to be a cowardly boaster; cf. *Liv.* 23, 45, *extr.*): de se gloriosius predicare: insolentius se jactare: imitari militem gloriosum (*Cic.* Off., 1, 35).

HECTORING, "quasi Thrasioniana quadam jactatio; or by circumlocution with imitari militem gloriosum, &c. Vid. TO HECTOR (intrans.).

HEDGE, *s.*, *sepes*: sepimentum (any kind of hedge or fence): indago (surrounding part of a forest): septum (a hedge, and the place hedged in; e. g., for the chase, venationes). A quick hedge, naturale sepimentum vivae sepes; viva seps: a hedge cut into shape, opus topiariu: to put a hedge round any thing, aliquid sepi re or conspire (general term); circumsepi re: septo circumdare aliquid (when the hedge goes all round); sepiis munimento cingere (when the leading notion is that of protection or defence).

HEDGE, *v.*, "sepe viva circumdare": "cingere munimento sepiis vivae, or the general terms, sepi re, conspire (aliquid re); circumsepi re; or verpibus et dumetis sepi re (*Cic.* 7, but speaking of what was covered with brambles, &c., from neglect).

HEDGEHOG, *erincacus* (*Plin.*); *ericius* (*Varr.* ap. Non., 43, 10, and 106, 18; cf. *Isid.*, *Orig.*, 12, 3, 7). *Sea-hedgehog*, "echinus".

HEDGEHOG-THISTLE, *c.*, *cactus*.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, "gratiola (*Lin.*)".

HEDGE-MUSTARD, "erysimum (*Lin.*)".

HEDGE-SPARROW, "motacilla".

HEED, *v.* Vid. ATTEND to, TO NOTICE, TO MIND.

HEED, *s.* || Prudential attention, care (both in order to gain a good and to avoid an evil). To take heed to any thing, rem curare: rationem alicujus rei habere: to take heed to one's self, cavere aliquid et aliquid or ab aliquo and ab aliquid re: praecavere ab aliquid re; or either expression may be followed by ne...; cautionem adhibere in aliquid re (to go cautiously to work); vitare aliquid, aliquid (to avoid); also by videre, providere, animum advertere, followed by ne.

HEEDFUL. Vid. ATTENTIVE, CAREFUL.

HEEDFULLY. Vid. ATTENTIVELY, CAREFULLY.

HEEDFULNESS. Vid. ATTENTION, CAREFULNESS.

HEEDLESS. Vid. THOUGHTLESS, INATTENTIVE.

HEEDLESSLY. Vid. CARELESSLY, INATTENTIVELY.

HEEDLESSNESS. Vid. CARELESSNESS, INATTENTION.

HEEL, *s.*, *calc.* To be at any body's heels, instans alicujus vestigiis: alicujus vestigia premere: aliquem vestigiis sequi: I shall be always at his heels, me sibi affixum habebit: to take to one's heels, in pedes se conicere; a pedibus auxilium petere; terga dare (especially of soldiers): to lay any body by the heels (vid. TO LAPSUS): to be out at heels, "laceratis tibialibus muniri: to trip up any body's heels, supplantare aliquem (properly); circumscribere aliquem (to get an advantage over him by some trick, &c.): to kick up one's heels, calcitrare (e. g., of a horse): from joy, gaudio or laetitia exultare; triumphare gaudio. Neck and heels, mostly by adjective praeceps (headlong), for which Catullus has per caput pedesque (17, 9). || Of a shoe, probably *calc.* Shoes with high heels; vid. HIGH-HEELED.

HEEL, *v.* To heel over (of ships), "in latus inclinare: labare (of the unsteadiness of a ship without ballast, *On.* Met., 2, 163).

HEFT, || Effort, vid. || Handle (of knife), &c., manubrium (e. g., bidentis, cultelli, &c.).

HEGIRA, *Hegira, or Hegira, quae vocatur or dicitur, as technical term.

HEIFER, juvenca (f): jänix (=juvénix, *Plaut.*, *Pers.*).

HEIGH-HO! vae mihi! vae mihi miserum! (vae is me!) heil! or hei mihi! (e. g., heil! non placet convivium: heil, verum, &c.): ehew!

HEIGHT, altitudo, excelitas, sublimitas (all three properly and figuratively): there is no good authority for celitas; proceritas (properly, slowness; vid. in HIGH, the difference of the adjectives). The height of a mountain, altitudo montis, excelitas montis; but if "height" be the highest point (properly and figuratively), the Latins express it either by fastigium (the highest point, culmination point), or with summus; e. g., the height of a mountain (its highest point), montis fastigium; mons summus. It is the height of madness, &c., extrema est dementia, &c.: to such a height (of madness, &c.), huc or eo, with gentile (e. g., huc arrogantius venire; eo impudentius procedere, &c., followed by ut, scire videmini quo amare progressi sitis - to what a height of madness). This is common in *Livy* and *Sallust*; not found in *Cicero*. To such a height of perfection did rhetoric attain without art, in tam sublime fastigium sine arte venit rhetoric: to attain to the height of fortune, of glory, summam fortunam, summam gloriam consequi (but altitudo fortunae, gloriae denotes the almost unattainable height of fortune, &c.). To make the towers of an equal height, turres ad libram facere. || A height, locus editus, or editor, or superior (general term, a place that lies high): clivus (a height with a gentle ascent); tumulus (moderate elevation in a plain, whether natural or artificial); despectus (from which there is a perpendicular view); agger (a heap made of earth, brush-wood, rubbish, &c.; a mound); heights on the mountain, montani colles: to occupy the heights, loca edita (editoria) occupare or capere.

HEIGHTEN, || Carry up higher (of a building), aliquid altius efferre (after *Cic.* Rep., 3, 4). || To increase any thing in extent, strength, intensity, &c., efferre: majus reddere augere: exaggerare (opposed to extenuare) augere: to represent it as great, noble, &c.; acutere (to sharpen; e. g., nobilitate). To heighten the beauties of any thing (by a description), aliquid verbis adornare or oratione exornare.

HEINOUS, nefarius; immanis; foedus; flagitiosus; atrox (e. g., facinus, *Liv.*). Heinous crimes, scelera; flagitia; nefaria (adjective); the most heinous crimes, flagitiosissima facinora (*Sall.*).

HEINOUSNESS, fœditas; immanitas; atrocitas (e. g., rei, *Cic.*; sceleris, *Sall.*; facinoris, *Suet.*).

HEIR, heres (one who enters into the rights and obligations of a dead person, according to the civil law, by the praetorian law he was called possessor bonorum; figuratively, for successor; e. g., heres artus; vid. *Plin.*, 36, 4, 6). The sole heir, heres ex asse, heres ex libella (vid. *Plin.* Ep., 8, 18, 7; *Cic.* Att., 7, 2, 3); heres omnibus bonis institutus (*Plin.* 7, 36, 36): the substituted heir (i. e., the one who, after the death of the first, or in the event of his incapacity to inherit, enters upon the inheritance), heres secundus; heres substitutus (*Quint.*, 7, 6, 10); an heir to the half, third part, &c., heres ex dimidia parte, ex tertia parte or ex tercio: an heir of eleven twelfths, heres ex deunce: to be heir to any body, alicui (not alicujus) hereditatem esse or exsistere: to make any body one's heir, aliquid heredem instituere; aliquid heredem (testamento) scribere, facere; aliquid heredem nuncupare (this the proper word, if it be done before witnesses orally; also with voce; a will so made is called nuncupatum testamentum): to substitute any body as one's heir, aliquid heredem secundum instituere or scribere; aliquid heredem subduere (*Quint.*, 7, 6, 10): to make any body an heir equally with one's sons, testamento aliquid pariter cum filiis heredem instituere: to put in as heir with others, aliquid inter heredes nuncupare: to put in as sole heir, aliquid heredem ex asse insti-

tuere; aliquid palmam facere ex libella (*Cic.* Att., 7, 2, 3); aliquid heredem omnibus bonis instituere (*Plin.*, 7, 36, 36): to leave any body one's heir, aliquid heredem relinquere testamento: to come into a good property, as heir to any body, relinquere ab aliquo in amplis opibus heredem: to settle with the other heirs, conficere cum coheredibus (of principal heirs; cf. *Cic.* Fam., 7, 2, 2): to dispossess the true heirs, movere veros heredes; veros heredes efferre (by force); to leave no heirs, sine liberis decedere; alieno herede mori: to leave or leave no male heir, virilem sexum non relinquere.

HEIR, *v.* Vid. TO INHERIT.

HEIRDOM. Vid. INHERITANCE.

HEIR-LOOM, "res hereditaria".

HEIRSHIP, hereditas.

HELIOTROPE, heliotropium (ἡλιότροπον, *Wilkins*).

HELIX (*Wilkins*), helix (ἑλὴ, a small ornament on the capital of Corinthian pillars, *Vitr.*, 4, 1).

HELL, sedes ac regio, quam sceleratos (impij) aut inferos habitant: scleratozorum (impiorum) sedes ac regio (with *Cic.* Cluent., 61, 171): loca inferna, -orum (opposed to celum, *Lact.* 6, 3, 11). Inferi defozes, general term, the region of the dead; and Tartarus (*Taparus*), as also abyssus (ἀβύσος, *Prud.*, *Ham.*, 834), are poetic: to go to hell, agi praecipium in scleratozorum sedem ac regionem (*Cic.* l. c.): a descent into hell, "descensus in sedem ac regionem scleratozorum: the torments of hell, supplicia, quae impij apud inferos perferunt (with *Cic.*, *Cluent.*, 61, 171).

HELLEBORE, helleboreus (ἡλεβορος), or, pure Latin, veratrum. The white hellebore, "veratrum album (*Lin.*): the black hellebore, melampodium (*Plin.*, μελαμπόδιον); "helleboreus orientalis".

HELLENISM, A hellenism, *Graecae linguae proprietates: *quod Graecae linguae proprium est.

HELLISH, infernus (properly, and with veluti also figuratively; e. g., veluti infernus aspectus): terribilis (figuratively, terrible); nefandus (figuratively, devilish).

HELLISHLY. Vid. DEVILISHLY.

HELM, || Helme, vid. || Rudder, gubernaculum: clavum (properly, the angular handle of the rudder; the tiller; by metonymy, for "rudder"). To sit, stand, be, &c., in the helm, ad gubernaculum sedere: gubernaculum regere: clavum tenere (properly and figuratively). || Fig. The helm of the state, i. e., gubernacula republicae, civitatis, or imperij; clavum imperij: to be at the helm of the state, ad gubernacula republicae sedere: gubernacula republicae assidere: gubernacula republicae tractare: clavum imperij tenere. Jx. clavum imperij tenere et gubernacula republicae tractare; sedere in puppi et clavum tenere; summus imperij tenere: republicae praeesse; rempublicam regere ac gubernare: to take the helm, ad gubernacula accedere: to retire from it, a gubernaculis recedere: to be driven from the helm, repelli a gubernaculis (*Cic.*).

HELMET, cassia, cassida (a helmet of metal): galea (galei; a helmet of leather, and properly of the skin of a weasel; *Tac.*, *Germ.*, 6, paucis lorice, vix uni alterive cassia aut galea): cudo (κείθω: a helmet of an unknown shape). To put on one's helmet, sumere cassidem in caput (*Plaut.*): galeam inducere (*Caes.*): with a helmet on his head, cum casside, galeatus.

HELMSMAN, gubernator: rector navis: qui clavum tenet. || Fig. The helmsman of the state, custos gubernatorque republicae: rector et gubernator civitatis (both *Cic.*).

HELP, *v.* || Assist, juvare: adjuvare: adjuvamento esse alicui: auxilium ferre alicui: auxiliari alicui: esse alicui auxilium ferre alicui: optulari alicui: succurrere alicui: alicui subsidio venire: alicui subvenire: sublevare alicuiem: with any thing, aliquid re; in any thing, in aliquid re (*Syn.* in *Aid.*, v.): subsidium or auxilium ferre alicui. To help each other, tradere mutuas operas: to help any body in (doing) any thing, aliquid operâ juvare in aliquid re; alicui optulari in aliquid

qua re faciendā; operam suam commodare sicuti ad aliquid; operam præbere alicui in aliqd re: *to help any body to look for any thing*, alicui optulari in aliqd re querendā; *to write or compose any thing*, aliquem adjuvare unaque scribere (*Ter. Ad. ProL, 6*). *So help me God!* ita me Deus adjuvet or amet! *God help you!* Deus te sospitet! *To come to help any body when it is too late*, navem mortuo applicare (*Proo. Auct. Quint. Decl. 12, 33*).

(a) *To help any body to any thing*, optulari alicui in aliqd re (e. g., *to a fortune*, in re vel querendā vel augendā) prospicere alicui aliqd (e. g., *to a husband, maritum*): querere alicui aliqd (e. g., *to a husband or wife, conditionem* = "a match"): expedire alicui aliqd (e. g., *to money, pecuniam*). *To help any body to a place or office*, *efficere, ut munus alicui deferatur; *to a thought*, alicui aliqd subijcere or suggerere (*to suggest it to him*): alicuius cogitationis initium asserere (*to put him on the right track, as it were*).

(3) *To help any body into his carriage*, tollere aliquem in currum; *upon his horse*, subijcere aliquem in equum. (γ) *To help any body out of any thing* [vid. *to EXTRICATE*]. || *To help forward* [vid. *to FORWARD, PROMOTE*]. || *Forbear, avoid*. By facere non possum (or sometimes non possum only) with quin, &c.; or fieri non potest, ut non, &c.; or non possum non, with following infinitive. *I can not help exclaiming*, non possum, quin exclamem: *I can not help thanking you*, non possum, quin tibi gratias agam: *I can not help confessing that I am excessively delighted* (*that, &c.*), non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio (quod, &c.). || *Prevent, &c.*, prohibere aliquid, ne fiat: medicinam alicuius rei invenire (*to lament for*) what you might have helped, quod potuisti prohibere, ne fieret: *it can not be helped, they (the witnesses) must be produced*, nihil potest, produciunt sunt. *I could not help*, non potui prohibere (e. g., aliquem, quin prodiceretur). || *Help to any thing* (at table), apponere (*to place before*; e. g., *panes convivia, Suet. Calig., 37*). *To help (= care) a joint, &c.*; vid. *to CARVE*.

HELP, INTR., conferre ad aliquid: vim habere, valere ad aliquid: prodesse, adjuvare ad aliquid (adfectively also with ut).

HELP, A. Vid. AID, ASSISTANCE.

HELPEL, adjutor (feminine, trix): qui opem fert alicui (e. g., furtum facientibus). Sometimes socius (companion): administrator: satelles. Jx., administrator et satelles. *He was my helper in time of trouble*, ille mihi ferociterius amicus est inventus (*Plaut. Trin., 2, 4, 53*).

HELPEFUL, Vid. USEFUL, SALUTARY.

HELPLESS, inops, alius with auxilii (who is wanting in strength and power to help himself; opposed to opulentus): auxilio orbatus or destitutus (deprived of help, forsaken by those who might help him): helpless state, inopia: *to leave any body helpless*, aliquem destituere.

HELPLESSNESS, inopia (want of power to help one's self): solitudo (want or destitution of friends).

HELTER-SKELTER, raptim atque turbate (e. g., omnia agere, Cæs.); or by adjective, præceps (headlong).

HEM, a., extremus (quædam margo vestis (after Plin. *Ed. 5, 6, 9*). Not limbus, which is an edge sown on, border; institia appears also to have been sown on; e. g., substata institia, *Hor.*).

HEM, v. || *To form a hem or border, perhaps circumscire*. || *To edge, to block*: *To hem in*, circumscdere (*to blockade*): circumvenire, with or without exorcitu (*to surround*): cingere (mostly poetical and post-Augustan prose): cingere (hostem) stationibus in modum ob-sidii (*Tac.*): locorum angustia claudere (*In difficult country, narrow passes, &c., Nep.*).

HEM, interj., hem! (as expressing astonishment, in a good or bad sense; joy, sorrow, dislike, &c.)—hem! (expresses only joyful surprise): hui!

HEMICYCLE, hemicyclus: hemicyclium. Vid. SEMICIRCLE.

HEMISPHERE, hemisphaerium (hemi-

sphaerion, *Varr., Macrob.*), or, pure Latin, secte pilæ parâ.

HEMISTICH, hemistichium (hμιστίχον, *Pseud.-Ascon. Cic. Verr., 2, 1, 18*).

HEMLOCK, cicuta: "conium (*Lin.*). As poison, succus cicute, or cicuta only (*Pers., 4, 2*). *To drink the hemlock* (i. e., at Athens), exhaurire illud mortis poculum: cicutam sorbere (cf. *Pers., 4, 2*, sorbitio cicutas): poculum veneno mixtum haurire.

HEMORRHAGE, profusum, or profusio, or fluxio sanguinis; hæmorrhagia (*this especially in the nose*).

HEMORRHOID, hæmorrhôis, fem. (αιμορροΐς, *Plin. in Cels., 6, 18, 9*, in Greek characters, and defined to be a sort of venarum tamquam capitulis quibusdam surgentia, que semper sanguinem fundunt).

HEMP, cannabis: of hemp, cannabis. *To take off the skin or bark of hemp*, cannabis decorticare.

HEMP-AGRIMONY, *eupatorium cannabis (*Lin.*).

HEMP, { cannabis. Hemp-
HEMP (as adj.), { seed, semen can-
nabis or cannabinum. A hemp rope, funis
cannabinus: e cannabi tortus funis (*after*
Vitr., 1, 1, 8).

HEMP-FIELD, *ager cannabis constitus.

HEN, gallina. A hen's egg, ovum gal-linaceum. Hen-house, gallinarium. A hen's nest, cubile galline. Hen-coop, cavea includere (Cic.). *Hens, when they have laid an egg, ruffle their feathers and shake themselves*, galline inhorrescunt, edito ovo, excitant sese (*Plin.*).

HEMP, sedile (avium, *Varr., R. R., 3, 5, 13*); per-tica gallinarum (the perch, *ibid., 3, 9, 7*).

HENBANE, hyoscyamus. The common herbane, *hyoscyamus niger (*Lin.*).

HENCE, || *Of place*, hinc, including, like the English word, the notion of a source, cause, &c.; e. g., hinc illæ lacrimæ nimirum; for which inde may be used in reference to a preceding statement; ex avaritia erumpat audacia necesse est; in dē omnia scelera ac maleficia gignuntur, (Cic.). *To go hence, abire*: decedere. *hence!* (= away with you) abi: apage te! abi hinc! amove te hinc! Hence! ye profane, procul este profani. *The road from hence to India*, via, quæ est hinc in Indiam (Cic.). || *Of time*: *in such expressions as "a few days hence"*, "a year hence," the adverb "hence" is not expressed in Latin. || *Of inference*, &c.; consequently: denoting a consequence, itaque ("and so," "accordingly") denoting the consequence or conclusion from a cause, or conformity with a preceding statement; igitur ("consequently," "therefore," denotes an inference from a reason): ergo (= igitur—a strong affirmation): hence it is used in more formal argumentation. Respecting the position, observe that itaque is placed at the beginning of the proposition, but igitur usually after one or more words; only in drawing inferences, Cicero sometimes places it first: ideo ("consequently" points to the reasons and arguments as such): proinde (= "igitur cum exhortationibus quâdam," used in animated exhortations): quare, quomobrem: quapropter: quocirca ("wherefore," "whence," refer to a preceding proposition, which contains the reason).

Adco, as an inferential particle, is not Latin. And hence, ideoque, et atque ideo: not et igitur, igiturque, *Pr. Intr. ii., 667*. Hence it happens that, &c., ita fit, ut, &c.

HENCEFORTH, posthac: dehinc or jam dehinc (but in this sense poetical and post-Augustan prose, except *Lin.*; quancumque dehinc vi possum, 1, 59).

HENPECK, marito imperare (after Cic., *Parad., 5, 2, in.*). Any body is henpecked, uxori obnoxius est: in uxoris potestate est (Cic., *Ter., Illec., 3, 1, 22; 2, 2, 8*): uxori ei imperat (Cic.). A henpecked husband, maritus cui uxori imperat; qui in uxoris potestate est, &c.

HEPTAGON, *heptagonum.

HEPTAGONAL, *septangulus: septem angulis.

HER [vid. *HER*]; and for the proper pronoun in oblique narration, vid. *HE, HIS*.

HERALD, caduceator (*in war*; so called, from the caduceus which he bore, to claim his personal security): fœtialis (at Rome) the herald who demanded satisfaction; and declared war with certain solemnities; the fœtiales were a college of priests: præco (general term for an officer who makes proclamation, &c.). The person of a herald is held sacred, caduceatori nemo homo nocet (*Cato ap. Fest.*): to send a herald, caduceatorem mittere: a herald's staff, caduceus (the fœtiales carria verbenæ).

HERALDRY, *doctrina insignium: *scientia insignium; or *heraldica (as technical term).

HERB, herba: olus (pot-herb). Her-tea, aqua (calida), in qua decoctæ herbes sunt (cf. *Cels., 4, 25*). All roots and herbs, omne herbarum radicumque genus. *To take medicinal herbs*, *valetudinis causâ herbarum succis uti. Herb-marked, forum olitorum. Herb-woman, quæ herbas, or olens vendit, or vendit.

HERBACEOUS, herbaceus (*Plin.*).

HERBAGE, herbae (plural): gramen (grass). Vid. GRASS.

HERBALIST, herbarius (*Plin.*).

HERBARIUM, *siccatae herbae or *hortus siccus, qui dicitur.

HERBET, herbulæ.

HERBID, herbulus.

HERB-TEA, aqua (calida), in qua decoctæ herbae or verbenæ sunt (with *Cels., 4, 15, p. 328, Bip.*).

HERD, s., grex (general term, a large number of cattle, both larger and smaller animals; but if any distinction is made between larger and smaller cattle, it is used only of the latter; vid. Cic., *Phil., 3, 13, cætr.*, greges armentorum reliquique pecoris *Orn., Met., 1, 513*, non hic armenta gregesque, non hic armenta, sed grex; large number of persons, a company, &c.): armenta, -orum (a herd of larger animals, especially of oxen; then, also, horses, goats, large marine animals; opposed to grex, vid. above): multitudo: caterva (both = a great number, multitude). Belonging to a herd, gregalis; gregarius: in herds, gregatim: to bring together into a herd, congregare (figuratively, also, of persons). || *Of persons*: vid. HORDE, TRIO, &c.

HERD, v. Vid. CONGREGATE.

HERDSMAN, armentarius: bubulcus.

HERE, || *At this place*, hic: hoc loco (at this place, on this spot): hac regione (in this neighborhood, hereabout). To be here, adeo: not to be here, abesse: to remain here, manere, remanere: here I am, en adsum! en ego! ecce me! here is the reason that, &c., en causa, cur, &c.; here and there, passim (in different places; here and there); nonnullâ parte (with reference to a whole body of several members, of which in several places the assertion is true; cf. Cæs., *B. C., 1, 46*, and *Herz. ad loc.*): only here and there, by rarus: e. g., here and there are a few trees, rarsæ sunt arbores. If "here" is used in connection with a pronoun demonstrative, in Latin only the pronoun demonstrative is used: as, do you see this man here? videtne hunc virum? || *In this thing*, on this point, hac in re. (1) *In dialogues*, hic or ibi are used in the sense of "upon this"; e. g., hic Laelius dixit, Cic., *Rep., 1, 30*. So in, here we may see, &c. (= in this example, &c.), hic cognosci potest, &c.: "here you demand," &c., hic tu (tabulas, &c.) desideras. (2) *In a narrative after an explanation, enumeration, &c.*, "here" must be omitted in Latin; e. g., "here you have my reasons for returning," habes revisionis causas: "here you have my opinion," habetis, quid sentiam. (3) *It is not right to translate "here and there" by hic illic*; e. g., in such sentences as hic illic invenies, hic illic legitur, for aliquoties, compluribus in locis, interdum, &c. [*Krebs*]. (4) *In English we now often use "here" after verbs of motion, for "hither"*: we must be careful, however, to translate it in such cases by huc (e. g., huc reverti: huc in urbem commigre, &c.) or hunc in locum (e. g., reverti, Cic., *Rep., 6, fin.*); so, from here, hinc. || Here below, his in terra: hac in vitâ.

HEREAFTER, posthac: in reliquum

Tempus; for the future; for the remaining time: without tempus, Planc. ap. Cic., Fam., 10, 7; Sall., Jug., 42, 4; Liv., 23, 20; 26, 32; 36, 10, extr., &c.): never hereafter, nunquam hoc quod reliquum est (sc. vitæ; e. g., I shall never laugh hereafter, Plaut.). || *An heretice, quæ post mortem futura sunt (Cic.).*

HERETAT, ob eam rem *or causam. It must be translated in various ways according to the verb, usually by some case of is, ea, id, alone, or governed by a preposition, and in agreement with a substantive: to be disturbed or pained heret, eâ re moveri, angî, cruciari; to be offended heret, rem agere *or* molestare ferre; de eâ re queri: to rejoice heret, eâ re gaudere; ex eâ re gaudium percipere.*

HEREBY, eo: eâ re: iis rebus: per eam rem: per eas res; *or at the beginning of a sentence* aliquâ re. *He underwent many dangers, yet was he not hereby terrified, multa pericula subit, sed neque hæc perperuss, &c.*

HEREDITAMENTUM, heredium. Vid. "HEREDITARY property."

HEREDITARILY, hereditate: jure hereditario.

HEREDITARY, hereditarius. *An hereditary property, heredium; diminutive, herediolum: patrimonium (if inherited from a father); prædium hereditarium: agri hereditarii: "fundus hereditarius. Hereditary disease (vid. DISEASE). Hereditary hatred, odium paternum velut hereditate relicto (Nep.). An hereditary fault, avitum vitium. An hereditary office at court, "manus aulicum hereditarium. Hereditary crown-prince, filius regis in spem imperii cognitus (Curt.); filius regis tanquam haud dubius regni heres (Liv.): heres regni.*

HEREFROM, ex eo (eâ, &c.): inde *or the relative unde (all marking the source from which an effect proceeds). To derive a benefit or advantage herefrom, ex eâ re utilitatem *or* fructum capere.*

HEREIN, in eo: hac in re: eâ in re: intus: intra (within): ibi (herein); *in this that has been mentioned. Herein he was wrong, &c., in eo peccavit.*

HEREINTO, in eum (eam, id), &c.

HEREOF, ejus rei (of this): ex eâ re: ex eo (eâ, from this): hinc (hence): inde (thence), *or the relative unde (all denoting the cause of an effect; the source from which any thing proceeds, &c.): de eo, eâ, &c. (concerning this matter). To have no knowledge hereof, ejus rei esse imperitum; eam rem non didicisse: let the citizen be assured hereof, sit hoc persuasum civibus.*

HEREON. Vid. **HEREUPON**.

HEREOUT, ex eâ re: ex eo, eâ: hinc: inde: unde (as relative). || = *Hence (from this place), vid.*

HERESIARCHA, heresiarcha (ecclesiastical, Sidon., Aug.).

HERESY, heresis (ecclesiastical technical term: it is used by Cicero himself in the sense of sect, school, &c.): "studia hæretica: "opiniones prave.

HERETIC, hæreticus: *feminine, hæretica (ecclesiastical).*

HERETICAL, hæreticus (ecclesiastical): *to adopt heretical opinions, "ad hæretica studia deferri, delabi.*

HERETICALLY, hæretice (ecclesiastical): "hæreticâ quâdam opinione privatus.

HERETO, ad id: ad hoc: ad hæc, &c. (*in addition to this*): præterea (besides); *insuper (over and above what has been already stated, done, &c.).*

HERETOFORE. Vid. **FORMERLY**.

HEREUPON (1) *In narratives, &c. (= upon this being said or done), hic *or* ibi (e. g., hic Lælius dixit, &c.): ad hæc (to this, e. g., he replied, ad hæc *or* adversus hæc respondit). (2) This being done, inde: deinde (or dein): exinde (or exin): alibi: deinde the following of one event or occurrence upon another): tum (then): quo facto (which being done). || Upon this subject, &c.; e. g., to think *or* meditare hereupon, id meditari, cogitare.*

HERewith, cum, with ablative of demonstrative pronoun, &c. *To begin herewith, ab eo *or* ab eâ re incipere, initium*

*facere *or* capere: to end herewith, in illud desinere.*

HERITAGE. Vid. **INHERITANCE**.

HERMAPHRODITE, androgynos, *or Latin (but more rarely), semina (hermaphroditus came into use in the Silver Age, according to Pliny, 7, 3, 3; or by circumlocution; e. g., ambiguo inter marem et feminam sexu (Liv., 27, 11, 4); incertus mas an femina, *or* masculinus an femina, sit (Liv., 27, 37, 5; 31, 12, 6).*

HERMENEUTICS, enarratio auctorum (Quint., 1, 9, 1).

HERMETICALLY, "tam arte (= arto) clausus, ut neque aeri sit aditus (after quo neque sit ventis aditus, Virg., Georg., 4, 13).

HERMIT, homo solitarius: eremita: anachorita (ecclesiastical). *To live the life of a hermit, vitam solitariam ago.*

HERMITAGE, secessus (general term for place of retirement): "casa hominis solitarii.

HERNIA, hernia (including the Greek ἑρμηξ and ἐπιπλοκή, Cels., 7, 13): *emex (κίρσος, Cels., ib.). One who is suffering from hernia, cui intestinum descendit: ramicosus (Plin.): herniosus (Lamprid).*

HERO, vir (bello) fortis: vir fortissimus: "heros is never used for "a valiant man," but is frequently used of one raised above his contemporaries, and idolized by a party; e. g., heros ille noster Cato; quantum in illo heros esset animi (of Milo): heroes (of Plato and Aristotle). || Demigod, heros. || Principal personage in a play, &c., persona prima.

HEROIC, heroicus (but only of what belonged to "the heroic age," ætas heroica; tempora heroica): fortis: divinus: major quam pro homine: plus quam humanus: incredibilis: magnus: invictus: fortis et invictus: animi magnitudine præstans: viro forti dignus. *An heroic action, forte, incredibile *or* divinum factum: facinus magnum. || Epic, herôus (Cic.; of the verse, and the feet): heroicus (Quint.). The heroic poets, herôici poætæ (heroi not found). Vid. **EPIC**.*

HEROICALLY, fortiter: animo forti et invicto. *To die heroically, per virtutem emori (Sall.).*

HEROINE, "femina fortis *or* fortissima: heroina only as feminine of heros. Vid. **HERO**.

HEROISM, animus fortis et invictus: virtus (summa): animi magnitudo. *An act of heroism, "res præclare gesta: facinus magnum, &c. Vid. HEROIC.*

HERON, ardea: ardeola (the usual form in Pliny).

HERKING, harenga (in the middle age): "clupea harengus (Linn.). || Alec *or* halec was not hering, but a kind of fish-sauce: a salted herring, "harenga sale condita.

HESITANCY. Vid. **HESITATION**.

HESITATE, dubitare (to be prevented by doubts from forming a decision; absolutely, *or* followed by an infinitive; rarely affirmatively; usually with a negation): cunctari (to delay; absolutely, *or* followed by an infinitive): hesitare (to doubt, hesitate; absolutely, *or* on account of any thing, ob aliquid *or* de aliquâ re cunctari, to delay from consideration, like ἡλλαν: hesitare, from want of resolution: cessare, from want of strength and energy, like ὀκνεῖν. The cunctans delays to begin an action; the cessans, to go on with an action already begun, Dod.). *Not to hesitate, non dubitare *or* non cunctari (followed by an infinitive, *or* by quin. || Non dubitare = not to hesitate, is usually construed with infinitive in Cicero; but quin is permissible; nolite dubitare, quin huic uni credatâ omnia (Mil., 23, 67): it is necessary, where dubitare is in passive, especially participate in dus. Domitius thought he ought not to hesitate to risk an engagement, Domitius non dubitandum putavit, quin proelio decertaret, Krüger, 576, 2). I did not hesitate a moment to, ego non habui ambiguum, ut, &c. (Brut. ap. Cic. ad Dio., 11, 13, 3): to make any body hesitate, dubitationem alicui afferre, inficere, dare. Why do you hesitate to confess, &c.?*

quid tergiversamur, nec fatemur, &c. (Cic.).

HESITATION, dubitatio (hesitation in deciding, the hesitation of indecision, undecidedness): hesitatio (doubt, hesitation): cunctatio (a delaying): religio: scrupulus (hesitation from a scruple, doubt of conscience). *Without hesitation, non dubitanter; nullâ interpositâ dubitatione; sine ullâ dubitatione; haud cunctanter; abstracta omni cunctatione (without delay); confidenter (with confidence); andacter (boldly); sine retractione (without any drawing back *or* shrinking; e. g., pro patris vitam profundere, Cic.; also of any flinching from the broad statement of an opinion, sine retractione libere dicere audere, &c.; also with dubitatio; conficies igitur et quidem sine ullâ dubitatione aut retractione, Cic., Att., 13, 25; in classic Latin the word is only found in this construction). || In speaking, hesitantiâ lingvæ (as natural defect): hesitatio (from confusion of mind, &c., also deformis hesitatio, Quint.). To speak without hesitation, volvere verba: to speak distinctly and without hesitation, plane et articulate loqui (Gell., 5, 9, of a dumb person who suddenly recovered the power of speech): a speech delivered without hesitation, oratio fluens *or* volubiliter fusa: an orator who speaks without hesitation, orator volubilis.*

HESITATINGLY, cunctanter: dubitanter: hesitans: hesitabundus.

HETEROCLITE, heteroclitus (Charis., Prisc.).

HETERODOX, qui novas superstitiones introducit (in the sense of the ancients); "a doctrinâ publicè receptâ alienam formam sequens (with us); aliter sentiens (general term, that thinks otherwise. Herodotus sects condemned by the Catholic Church, sectas quæ Catholicæ observantiae fides sincera condemnat (Cod. Theod., 16, 3, 12).

HETERODOXY, "a doctrinâ publicè receptâ aliena decreta: "a verâ Christi doctrinâ aliena formula (as doctrine): "studium alienam formulam tuendi.

HETEROGENEOUS, diversi *or* alieni generis: dissimilis (unlike). Things that are heterogeneous, diversissimæ res; res diversæ inter se (Sall.).

HEW, ter, (asciâ) dolare: dedolare: edolare (to hew into shape with the axe, from the roughest state; asciare = to work well with the trowel, in Virg., 7, 2, 2; exasciare only in the participle, exasciatus, figuratively, well prepared, Plaut., Astin., 2, 2, 93): asciâ polire (to make smooth with the axe): cedere (to hew down a tree; to hew out a stone): secare (to cut; to hew into a state for use; e. g., stones, lapides): to hew round about, circumdolare (with the axe): this wood can not be hewn, rescutit hæc materia secures. Hæc stone, saxum quadratum (hæc and squared). || Cut down, vid.

HEWER. Hæver of wood, qui ligna cædit: lignator (who hews it and fells it in &c., for an army). || According to Varro (L. L.), lignicida was never in use. Hewers of wood, lignarii. Hæver of stone, lapidarius (post-Augustan); quadratarius (late).

HEWING, cæsis (as act. ligni, silvæ, Plin.): cæsurâ (the manner in which the thing hewn is felled; of a tree, Col., 4, 33, 1). Hewing of wood, lignatio (the hewing and felling it in for an army).

HEXAGON, hexagonum (ἑξάγων), *or*, pure Latin, sexangulum.

HEXAGONAL, hexagonus, *or*, pure Latin, sexangulus.

HEXAMETER, versus senarius: hexameter *or* versus hexameter (Cic.). The beginning of an hexameter, initium hexametri (Quint., 9, 4, 78). To compose hexameters ætæmore, versus hexametros fundere ex tempore (Cic.).

HEY! as an interjection: (a) of joy, euge! io! (comedy, as are nearly all that follow): hey! that is fine! euge strenue! (b) of astonishment, heu! eheu! hui! at at! hey! what is this, pray? hem! quid hoc est? hey! is it that? at at, hoc illud est! (c) of rebuke *or* threatening, eia: hey! that would not be, uting, eia, haud sic decet.

HEYDAY. Vid. HEX.

HEYDAY, s. || *Heyday* of youth, dos ætatis: ætas florens: flos juventutis: ætas integra: spatium integræ ætatis (*youthful prime*): fervor adolescentiæ: fervor juvenilis: adolescentia fervida: calidus sanguis (*the hot blood of youth*): the last t, *Hor.*: robur juvenile: juvenetæ: vigor juventutis: ætatis (*youthful strength*).

HIATUS. Vid. GAF.

HICCOUGH, s., singultus.

HICCOUGH, v., singultare: singulare.

HIDE, s., pellis (*the skin as flayed off*): of men, and of animals that have a soft skin: corium (*the thick hide of animals, the bull, &c.*). [Vid. SKIN.] To dress hides, pelles conficere (*Cas.*), perficere (*Plin.*).

HIDE, v., abdere (*to put a thing away, to hide*: e. g., documents, tabulas): condere (*to deposit in a safe place*): abscondere (*to put away and preserve*): recondere (*to hide carefully and thoroughly*): occultare (*to conceal in any way*): occultare (*to conceal very carefully and anxiously*; seldom in negative propositions): celare (*to conceal the existence of any thing; facts, &c.*; *opposed to fateri*; e. g., sententiam, iram): obscurare (*to throw a shade over*; e. g., magnitudo lucri obscurabat magnitudinem periculi): abstrudere (*to thrust away*; *to bury under something*): dissimulare (*to hide by dissembling*; e. g., egritudinem animi, odium). JN. tegere et dissimulare; dissimulare et occultare. To hide any thing from any body, celare aliquem aliquid (not alicui aliquid; but in the passive celatur mihi aliquid occurs, *Hirt.*, B. *Alex.*, 7, 1). To hide any thing in a place, abdere aliquid in locum, seldom in loco; [with the past participle the ablative is used, but sometimes the accusative (in tectis silvestribus additos, *Cic.*; additi in tabernaculis, *Cas.*; in silvam Arduennam additis, *Cas.*); occultare aliquid loco or in loco (very seldom in locum, *Herz.*, *Cas.*, B. G., 7, 85, extr.); any thing under or intra aliquid (e. g., cultum veste, ferrum intra vestem); tegere aliquid aliq̃ re (figuratively; e. g., nomen tyranni humanitate sua). To hide one's self, delitescere (*to lie hid*; of persons and things); se abdere in occultum (of persons); occuli, occultari (*to be withdrawn from sight*; of things; e. g., of stars; *opposed to apparere*). To hide one's self or any body in a place, abdere se or aliquem in aliquem locum (not in aliquo loco; e. g., in terram, in intimam Macedoniam); in the country, rus; in one's house, domum; there, eo (not ibi); any where, aliquo (not alicubi); where, quo (not ubi); wheresoever, quocumque (not ubicumque). [But figuratively, se in literas, or se literis abdere, *Cic.*]. Hidden under the earth, sub terram (not terrâ) abditus (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 2, 25, 60). To hide one's self any where, is also delitescere in aliquo loco; se occultare loco or in loco (vid. above). To hide one's self from any body, se occultare alicui, or a conspectu alicuius: to be hidden, latere; abditum latere; abditum et inclum in occulto latere (*the last three of keeping one's self hidden*). More hidden, more hidden, occultari, occultissimus (not abditari, abditissimus, which are late Latin).

HIDE AND SEEK. To play at hide and seek, * per lusum latitare; * per lusum latitantes (or -em) quære.

HIDE-BOUND, cui pellis ita tergori adheret, ut apprehensa manibus deduci a costis non possit (*Col.*, 6, 13, 2), or simply cui pellis tergori adheret: * coriagie laborans (*coriag.*, *Col.* and *Veget.*). || *Nig-gardly*, vid.

HIDEOUS, insignis ad deformitatem. Vid. HORRIBLE.

HIDEOUSLY. Vid. HORRIBLY.

HIDEOUSNESS. Vid. DEFORMITY, UGLINESS.

HIDEL. || One who is hiding (intransitively), by circumlocution (*latitator, Augustin.*).

|| One who hides (transitively), occultator (*Cic.*): celator (t. *Luc.*).

HIDING-PLACE, latrâra (a retired or obscure place, where any body may conveniently remain concealed): latibulum (a

lurking-hole, into which a man must creep like a beast): receptaculum (a receptacle; e. g., of thieves). A hiding-place of thieves, furum receptaculum (*after Liv.*, 34, 21); domus prædantium et furtorum receptrix (*after Cic.*, *Verr.*, 4, 8, 17): furum latibulum. To conceal one's self in a hiding-place, latrâra se occultare: to drive any body from a hiding-place, aliquem excitare latibulo.

HIE. Vid. HASTEN, INTRAS.

HIERARCHICAL, sacerdotalis (relating to priesthood, &c.).

HIERARCHY, summi sacerdotes, or ii, qui sacerdotium amplissimum habent (*the chief priests*): collegium sacerdotum (a body of priests): amplissimi sacerdoti collegium (*Cic.*): *imperium or dominatus sacerdotum (priestcraft, as term of reproach).

HIROGLYPHIC, hieroglyphicus: hieroglyphicus (into): literis Agyptiis scriptus (*Thuc.*).

HIROGLYPHICUS, literæ Agyptiæ (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 2, 60, 3): literæ hieroglyphicæ or hierographiæ (*late writers*).

HIROPHANT, hierophanta or -tes (*Nep.*, *Pelop.*, 3; *Inscr.* *Orell.*, 2361).

HIGGLE. || To carry on a little, et alit trade, mercatum tenuem facere (*to be a small dealer*): caponum exercere (*to deal in a small way in provisions, but especially wine*): *merces ostiatim venditare (*to offer goods for sale at people's door*). || *Chaffer*, vid.

HIGGLER, insitior (*general term*): capuo (*in provisions, but especially wine*): *qui merces ostiatim venditat.

HIGH, altus (*denotes the perpendicular height of an object, or the distance of its highest point from the surface of the earth*; hence, in expressions of measure, it is only this adjective that can be used): celsus (*high in respect of others*; of things which rise above the level of the earth, or above the usual standard): excelsus (*towering high above others, remarkably high*. All those are used figuratively when high = "lofty", "elevated," but with this difference, that altus denotes loftiness absolutely; celsus and excelsus, in comparison with less elevated objects): editus: in altum editus (*raised from a level or lower country*; *opposed to planus*; only of places, hills, and mountains): elatus (*raised, lofty, especially of words, tones, elati modi, and then of ingenuum*): erectus (*upright, standing straight up*; then figuratively, e. g., high-minded): arduus: aditu arduus (*high in respect of the lateral surfaces of an object which rises more in a perpendicular than in a sloping direction*; figuratively, arduus denotes what is hardly, if at all, attainable): procerus (*stretched out in length*; grown tall, slim; *opposed to brevis*, *Greek κυνικος*, only of things which have attained to their height by growth): sublimis (*directed upward toward the sky, high in the air*; of things which float or rise high in the air; *opposed to humilis*; figuratively = raised above the ordinary standard, exceeding the ordinary powers of understanding; able to penetrate more deeply into a thing): acutus (*clear*; of tone; *opposed to gravis*, in which signification altus is not Latin, since altus sonus, alia vox relate to the fullness, body, or compass of the sound; vid. *Quint.*, 11, 3, 23; *Catull.*, 12, 18): carus (*dear, high in price*): magnus (*great, considerable, high in price, then high in its intensive strength and importance*): amplus (*high in dignity*): nobilis (*high in birth and reputation*): higher, also superior (*upper, both in situation and in rank*): very high, also præaltus: the highest, summus (*the highest, greatest, in respect of what is higher, in situation, rank, degree, &c.*; *opposed to imus, infimus*): supremus (*the highest, uppermost, in respect of a lower*; hence, also, the highest in degree or rank; *opposed to infimus*); the superlatives of the other adjectives may of course be used: the Most High (i. e., God), Deus supremus (*the Supreme God*): Deus optimus maximus (*the best and greatest*). In denoting measure, the Latins express "high" either by altus, with the accusative, or by in altitudine (rò ύψος), with the genitive of the measure; e. g., to be fifty

feet high, quinquaginta pedes altum esse, or in altitudinem quinquaginta pedum eminere.

A high mountain, mons altus, excelsus or arduus: an extremely high mountain, mons in immensum editus: a high hill, collis in altum editus; collis aditu arduus: a not very high hill, collis paullum ex planitie editus: a place whose situation is high, locus editus or in altum editus: a higher place, locus editor or superior: of persons, trees, &c. [vid. TALL]: high water, aque magne (*Liv.*, 24, 9): very high water, aque ingentes (*Liv.*, 38, 28): to fall from on high, ex alto decidere: to rise or fly high in the air, sublime (in sublime is not classical) ferri (*general term*): sublimem abire (*general term, of living creatures*); sublime se levare (*of birds*): to soar very high, altissime assurgere (*of the mind*; vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 3, 4, 3): to be high (of the weather-glass), *alte assurrexisse or ascendisse: to lie high (as a house), eminere; *in loco editiore extructum esse: high time, tempus summum; temporis discrimen (*with the idea of danger*): it is high time, tempus urget: it is high time for you to go, *jam censo, abeat: it is high time for you to come, expectatus venis: when the sun was already high, multo jam die: a high price, pretium magnum: at a high price, magni pretii (esse); magno (constare): to buy at a high price, magno emere: to become higher in price, carius fieri or venire (*general term, to become dearer, to be sold for more*); ingravescere, incendi (*to rise, get up*; of the annona; i. e., corn, or price of corn): to bid higher, *plus promittere (*general term, to be willing to give more*); contra liceri (*at auctions*): constantly to bid higher or than another (*to outbid him*), aliquo licente contra liceri: to bid too high, immoderatus liceri in aliquâ re: to attribute a high value to any thing, to place a high value on it, aliquod magni or magno æstimare; alicui rei multum tribuere: to charge any thing high to any body, aliquid alicui magni inducere (as a service): to be of higher value than any thing (figuratively), præstare alicui rei (e. g., bona existimatio præstat divitiis, *Cic.*, *De Or.*, 2, 40, 172): high and low, summi et infimi: the highest magistrates, summi magistratus: the higher sciences, studia altiora et artes: the higher mathematics, *mathematica altiora (*noun plural*): a high style of composition, sublimis dicendi genus: a thing is too high for me (exceeds my power of comprehension), aliquod mente meâ assequi or capere non possum; aliquid procul est a meâ cogitatione: a high opinion, magna opinio (e. g., men certant a high opinion of his courage, aliquis habet magnam opinionem virtutis; vid. *Cæs.*, B. G., 7, 60; cf. *Liv.*, 6, 6, 9, ut tanto de se consensus civitas opinionem, quæ maxima sit, constantem efficit: alta opinio is not classical). To have a high opinion of one's self; to carry one's head high, magnifice de se sentire: to aim high (figuratively), altiores spiritus gerere (*Tac.*, *Hist.*, 3, 66, 5): to have high thoughts, altum quiddam et sublime spirare (*Sen. Ep.*, 16, 23). || The highest bidder, plurimo licens: to sell any thing to the highest bidder, ad licitationem aliquid deducere (*Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 10, 2, 6): to be publicly sold to the highest bidder, subasta venire. || In the highest degree, maxime; multo maxime; quam potest maxime (e. g., maxime fidelis; multo maxime memorabilis; multo maxime or quam potest maxime miscrabilis; but never maximo, which occurs only with the verbs petere, orrere).

HIGH-BLOWN. Vid. INFLATED.

HIGH-BORN, generosus: generosa ab stirpe profectus: nobili or summo loco natus: splendide natalibus ortus.

HIGH-DESIGNING, altiores spiritus gerens (*Tac.*, 3, 66, 4).

HIGH-FLOWN, magnificus: ad magnificentiam compositus (*pomposus*): inflatus: tumidus (*inflated*): grandiloquus usque ad vitium (of a speaker, *Quint.*). High-flown language, sermo tumidus: oratio magnifica: a high-flown style, magnificum dicendi genus: to adopt a high

flown style, pompam adhibere in dicendo: to discard all high-flown expressions, humillas et assequipedalia verba projicere (Hor., A. P., 97).

HIGH-HEARTED, magnus et excelsus: magnitudine animi præstans.

HIGH-HEELED. *High-heeled shoes*, calcamenta altiuscula: cothurni (*bustins worn by tragic actors, and then also by others, to increase their stature*). To wear high-heeled shoes, calcamentis altiusculis uti.

HIGH-METTLED, calidus or acer (*horse, equus*).

HIGH-MINDED, superbus (*proud*): excelsus et altus: magnitudine animi præstans (*lofty-minded*). Riches make men high-minded, divitiæ animos faciunt.

HIGH-PLACED, præstans in republica.

HIGH-PRIEST, perhaps pontifex maximus. The office of high-priest, pontificatus maximus.

HIGH-SEASONED, bene conditus (*well-seasoned, Cic, but figuratively*; male conditus, Hor.): ita conditus ut nihil possit esse suavior (*admirably seasoned*): *multum conditus.

HIGH-SHOULDERED, *altia humeris.

HIGH-SPIRITED, alti spiritus plenus (Quint., 10, 1, 44).

HIGH TREASON, perduellio (*a crime by which the freedom of the citizens is endangered, or public security disturbed*): crimen maiestatis, or (*later*) læsæ maiestatis (*the crime of him who violates the dignity, or disturbs the peace and security of the Roman people*; e. g., by betraying one of its armies, by promoting sedition or uproar; and, later, by any offence against the sacred person of the prince; cf. Heinemann, Antiqu. Rom. Synt., 4, 18, 40, sqq.). In the times of the Republic, the orators, &c., called "high treason" parricidium patriæ; or used the general term scelus (*opposed to pietas*; cf. Cic., Sull., 2, 6; Off., 3, 21, 83; Cat., 2, 1, 11, and 25; vid. commentatores). To be guilty of high treason, maiestatem populi Romani minuire or ledere (*against the state of Rome*): patriæ parricidio obstringi or se obstringere: to declare any thing high treason, iudicare aliquod contra reipublicam factum esse. One who is guilty of high treason, perduellio: civium or reipublicæ parricida (Cic., Sull.); proditor (*traitor*): one who is charged with high treason, perduellionis reus: maiestatis reus.

HIGHLANDS, *regio montana.

HIGHLANDER, homo montanus (Pindolonica, poetical). Highlanders, montani (homines).

HIGHLY, alte: excelsæ (*rare*): valde (*much, greatly*): magni (*at a high price or value*; e. g., facere, estimare; also, magno estimare; the former conveying the general notion of valuing [= valuing highly], the latter laying more stress upon the large sum or price): very highly, permagni, or, with estimare, permagno; maximi. Highly to be respected, maxime colendus: valde observandus: highly delighted, lætissimus: lætitiâ elatus or exultans: highly honored, honoratissimus: to value any body highly, aliquem magni facere; aliquem admirari, aspicere (*look up to him*).

HIGHNESS. Height, vid. As title: your highness, *tu, celestissime principes!

HIGHWAY, via (lapidibus) strata (*pared road*; cf. Liv., 8, 15, 9; in later writers [e. g., Eurip.] strata only): via publica: via, quæ omnes comment.

HIGHWAYMAN, grassator: nocturnus grassator.

HILARITY. Vid. MIRTH.

HILL, collis (the proper word for "hill," any considerable and somewhat steep eminence): clivus (the sloping side of a hill, a gradual ascent): tumulus (a hillock, a natural or artificial rising of the earth, especially when it projects singly in a plain): grumus (any artificial heap of earth, still less than a tumulus): locus editor or superior (*general term, any eminence*): that is or grows upon a hill, collinus: a small hill: vid. HILLOCK.

HILLOCK, colluculus: clivulus: tumulus. Syn. in HILL.

HILLY, clivosus: tumulosus: montanus (in Cicero and Cæsar of persons; i. e., mountaineers, Varr., Liv., &c.): montosus (Cic.). A hilly district, regia aspera et montosa (Cic.); montana (*plural adjective, Liv.*).

HILT, capulus (*of a sword, the proper word*).

HIMSELF, (A) As nominative, ipse (Ipsipemet only in Plaut., Amph. Prol., 10, 2 [ipsemet abiit], and plural ipsimet, Cic., 3 Verr., 1, 3). (B) In an oblique case: (a) by sui (sibi, se, or sese) alone: I have restored my brother to himself, reddidi fratrem sibi: to hurt himself, sibi nocere: to forget himself, sui oblivisci: with himself, secum: (b) by sui and ipse: (1) If an opposition is to be indicated between the subject and some other subject, ipse will be in the nominative (or, in the case of acc. cum infin., in the accusative): Junius necem sibi ipse concepit = he himself, and no other, did the deed; so Varius Quintilius æ ipse in tabernaculo interfecit, Vell., 2, 71, 3; deformæ est æ ipseum predicare, Cic. (2) If the opposition is to the object, the ipse will be in the same case as the sui; aliquis sibi ipsi inimicus est, is an enemy to himself, not (as would be more natural) to another. (3) If, however, a strong emphasis lies on the subject, the ipse may remain in the nominative, even when the object has an implied notion opposed to it; and, in general, Cicero is partial to the retention of ipse in nominative (Zumpt, 696); thus, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur, Verr., 1, 6; but qui potest exercitum is continere imperator, qui æ ipaum (*opposed to exercitum*) non potest? Manl., 13. Of himself, ipse: sua sponte: ultro (e. g., polliceri, of his own free will). By himself, per se (ipse); per se solus; suo Marte, but always with reference to the original meaning of the expression: (C) non proprio Marte. All — without the help of any other person: solus (alone): separatim (separately; opposed to "in conjunction with others"; e. g., ludos et cum collegâ et separatim edidit: to live by myself, secum vivere: to have found any thing out by myself, per se invenisse aliquid. To learn by myself, sine magistro discere: he had done it quite of himself, sua sponte fecerat: to recover himself, ad se redire. To deceive himself, falli. To vex himself, cruciari: to avail himself of any thing, uti aliquâ re (ipse never in aliquâ re); uti similis species (Cic., Tusc., 1, 15, 34); sua imago (Plaut., Pseud., 1, 1, 55). To be always himself, or like himself, semper eum esse (e. g., in disputando, Cic., Fin., 4, 10).

HIND. The stag, cervæ. Boor, vid. Servant, vid.

HINDER, adj., aversus (*turned away*; in the back, not in the front; opposed to adversus); posticus (*what is behind any thing*; e. g., at the back of a house; opposed to anticus). Hinder part, pars posterior: pars aversa; of the head, occipitum; aversa pars capitis.

HINDER. (1) Delay; oppose the execution, &c., impedire aliquem (aliquid); in any thing, ab aliquâ re, and simply aliquâ re (ipse never in aliquâ re); impedimento esse alicui (alicui rei); in any thing, ad aliquem (never in aliquâ re); impedimento afferre alicui rei faciendæ (*general term*): obstatre or officere alicui and alicui rei alicuius (*to be opposed to any body*; obstatre, simply to stand in the way of; but officere, to be opposed to as an enemy; e. g., alicuius consiliis obstatre or officere): retardare aliquem, in any thing, ad aliquem faciendum or ab aliquâ re faciendâ, in aliquâ re (*to check any body*; e. g., aliquem a scribendo retardare; ad aliquem fruendum): interpellare aliquem, in any thing, in aliquâ re (*to disturb a person in the practice of any thing*; e. g., in suo jure): aliquem avocare, avertere, abducere ab aliquâ re (*to draw off a person from doing or attempting any thing*; to hinder him in it). "From," with the participial substantive after "to hinder," is rendered in Latin by nē or quominus (*rarely by an infinitive*), and, if a negation precede the verb,

by quin; vid. Zumpt, § 543: I do not hinder him from, &c., non moror, quominus, &c.

(2) Prevent, prohibere aliquem; from any thing, aliquâ re; more rarely, a re (vid. Mab., Cæs., B. G., 4, 11); from doing any thing, nē, quin or quominus, faciat; where observe that quin points to the result, so that if "I did not hinder his going" means "I did not make any objection to it," "I did not try to hinder it," we must say non prohibui nē, or quominus proficisceretur; for non prohibui quin proficisceretur would mean, that "though I tried to hinder him, he nevertheless went." Of the unsuccessful attempt, non posse prohibere (quin) is more common (Krüger, 575, after Haase ad Reitsig., p. 579): arcere aliquem re and a re (*to hinder by keeping off*; to guard against): debortari (*to dissuade*), after which verb the English "from," after "to hinder," is expressed by nē or quominus, or by infinitive; vid. Zumpt, § 543, sq., who says that impedire and detertere are sometimes, and prohibere often, followed by infinitive: avocare, abducere aliquem a re (*as it were, to call back, bring away any body from a thing*). To hinder an enemy from laying waste, from crossing, &c., hostem prohibere populationibus, transitu: to hinder any body from flight, fugam alicuius reprimere: to be hindered (*to be interrupted or disturbed in one's business*), interpellari: to be hindered by very important business, maximis occupationibus distineri or impediri. We are hindered from doing any thing, prohibemur aliquid facere.

HINDERANCE, impedimentum (ipse not obstackum): avocatio a re (*an occupation, to business*): mora (*delay, cause of delay*). To be a hinderance, impedimentum loco esse: to be a hinderance to a person or thing; impedimento esse alicui or alicui rei, ad aliquem (ipse never in aliquâ re); impedire aliquem or aliquid, in any thing, ab aliquâ re, or aliquâ re only (ipse never in aliquâ re); impedimentum afferre, in to or any thing, alicui rei faciendæ (*of persons and things*); obesse alicui and alicui rei (*to be against a person or thing*; opposed to prodesse) [cf. to HINDER]; it was a great hinderance to the Gauls in battle, that, &c., Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, &c.: I will be no hinderance, nulla in me est mora: I will be no hinderance to his resigning the decemvirate, non moror, quominus abest a decemviratu.

HINDERER, morator (*delayer*; e. g., publici commodi, Liv., 2, 4); or by circumlocution, qui impedimento affert alicui rei faciendæ; qui impedimento est alicui rei, ad aliquem, &c.

HINDMOST, vid. LAST.

HINGE, s., cardo (*also, improperly, of the hinge on which any thing turns*; e. g., ubi alicuius rei [litium, Quint., 12, 8, 2] cardo vertitur; so tanto cardine rerum, Virg., Æn., 1, 672). To take a door off its hinges, emovere postes cardine; postes a cardine vellere (Virg.): a hinge creaks, cardo mutit (Plaut.), stridet (Virg.). Prore. To be off the hinges, perturbari or perturbatum esse; loco et certo de statu demoveri (*of the mind, deprived of its self-possession, Cic*); de statu suo declinare (*of persons, Cic*).

HINGE, v. That on which any thing hinges, cardo alicuius rei, or ubi alicuius rei cardo vertitur (Quint.); quod maxime rem continet (Liv., 39, 43, 2).

HINT, v., indicare aliquem aliquid: docere aliquem aliquid (*to give any body private information of any thing*; ipse not indigere or innuere, Ruhnck. ad Mur., 2, 117): significare (*to give to understand*): subijcere (*to suggest*): to hint to a person what to say or do: summonere (*to give a warning or secret hint*; only Ter. and Suet.): alicui uti signum dare (*to give a sign*). To hint at any thing, significare aliquid or de aliquâ re: tangere aliquid (*to touch it*).

HINT, s., significatio (*general term, for making it understood who or what one means*): nutus (nod). To throw out sever

of plain hints, multas nec dubias significationes jaccere (Suet., Ner., 37). If I had given the slightest hint, the thing might have been easily done, si inuissimè modo, hoc facile perici posset.

HIP, coxa: coxendix.

HIPPISH. Vid. HYPOCHONDRIAC.

HIPPOGRIFF, *hippogryps (cf. hippocentaurus, &c.).

HIPPOPOTAMUS, hippopotamus (Plin.): equus fluviatilis (Plin., 8, 21, 30).

HIRE, s., merces; yearly, annua (for persons and things, as pay, wages for hire): vectigal (as the income of one who lets on hire).

HIRE, v., conducere, with or without mercede or pretio. *Hired laborers, operæ conductæ* or *mercenarii*. || To hire one's self out, se or operam suam locare (Plaut.); to any body, alicui; for any purpose, ad aliquam rem.

HIRE, conducticius (of persons and things): mercenarius (of persons): (mercede) conductus: (mercede) conductus and mercenarius are used in respect of the class to which the person or thing hired belongs; (mercede) conductus, in respect of the person or thing hired, considered individually as to its state: thus domus conducticia is a house belonging to the class of those which are let on hire, as opposed to those which are private property (vid. Porc. ap. Suet., vit. Terent., 1, extr.; domus (mercede) conducta is a house which I have hired, in which I live as tenant: miles conducticius or mercenarius is a soldier belonging to the class of those who serve for pay; miles mercede conductus is one whom I have taken into pay.

HIRELING. Vid. HIRED (of persons).

HIREK, conductor.

HIS, suus (when it relates to the principal substantive of the sentence; i. e., to the definite subject or object of the verb to which it belongs itself): ejus: illius (when it does not relate to the principal substantive of the sentence, and whenever the use of suus would create an ambiguity; thus, accipere cepit columbam in nido suo would leave it doubtful whether the hawk's nest or the dove's was meant: so Sextius... ad eum [Scipionem] filium ejus adduxit, i. e., Scipio's; suum would be ambiguous. Achai Macedonum regem suspectum habebant per ejus crudelitatem, Liv.; but suus is even here used when the sense of the passage sufficiently guards against the grammatically possible obscurity; cf. Krüger, 407). || 1. In a dependent sentence, suus is generally used when the "his" relates to the subject of the principal sentence, provided it could not be referred to the subject of the dependent sentence itself; e. g., tum ei dormienti idem ille visus est rogare, ut quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, mortem suam ne inultam esse pateretur; sometimes, however, ejus is used in this case (vid. remark on ejus: illius), and very often ipseus, which should be regularly used when suus would produce an ambiguity; e. g., Caesar milites suos incusavit—cur de sua [= militum] virtute, aut de ipsius [= Caesaris] diligentia desperarent, Cæs. || 2. In the case of the accusative with the infinitive, "is" is allowable, (a) if the accusative with the infinitive does not depend immediately on the verb to whose subject the "his" refers; e. g., Si cui me saepe pollicentem esse dicebant—commodis eorum me non defuturum; the accusative and infinitive depends immediately on pollicentem esse, non dicebant; (b) if the pronoun relates not to the subject, but to the object, aranti Q. Cincinnato nuntiatum est, eum dictatorem esse factum, Cic.; but here sui is correct and common (Krüger, 411). || 3. In dependent clauses with a finite verb: if the verb is in indicative, "is" is used; if in the subjunctive, suus: tangebatur animi dolore, quod domum ejus... reddiderunt nudam atque inanem, where it might be quod domum suam... reddidissent, if the statement were not made as a fact. These rules, however, are neither of them without exception (Krüger, 411, 412). || 2. In co-ordinate clauses (joined by "but," "and") "is" is used; thus, when two subjects are connected by "and,"

the second being referred to the first by "his," ejus is used; but if the connection is by cum, suus is used; e. g., Isocrates et discipuli ejus; Isocrates cum discipulis suis; so, too, Isocrates sine discipulis suis. || 3. "His," in Latin, is not expressed unless there is some emphasis or distinction, or the notion of possessio n is to be strongly marked; e. g., not my book, but his, non meus liber, sed illius. His own, suus proprius: ejus proprius (when possession is strongly marked: the former, when the reference is to the principal substantive; the latter, when not): suus (when possession is either not meant, or not strongly marked): suus is sometimes strengthened by the appended mei or pte, and by the addition of ipse, agreeing with the subject or other principal word to which "his" refers: Crassum suapte interfectum manu, Cic.; sevitia, quam... in sanguine ipse suo exercebat, Liv., 7, 4. Sometimes the ipse is in the genitive, but this "does not occur so often as Drakenborch [Liv., 7, 40, 9] thinks" (Z.), when the reference is to the subject; e. g., suum ipsum caput exsecratur, Liv., 30, 30, for ipsum. His party, friends, &c., sui: to render to every man his due, suum cuique tribuere. || "On his part," after a negative, nec... quidem (e. g., sed nec Jugurtha quidem interea quietus erit, Sall., Jug., 51).

HISS, v., sibilare (sibilum edere, fundere, or effundere are poetical; stridere or stridere (to hiss horribly) also of iron plunged in water, Lucr., 6, 149). To hiss and hoot [vid. HOOT]. || To hiss at, off, or down, sibilare: exsibilare: sibilis consecrari, considerare (exsibilare, to show dissatisfaction with any body by hissing; to hiss at a speaker or actor): aliquem sibilis vexare (Val. Max.): e scena sibilis explodere (to drive off the stage by hissing; to hiss an actor off the stage): ejicere, exigere (ἐκβαλεῖν, ἐκτιναῖν; general term, by hissing, whistling, or stamping; to cry down either a speaker, author, actor, or a play; vid. Ruhnk., Vell., 2, 28, 3; Ter., Andr. Prol., 27). To be hissed down or off, ejici, exigi (to fail, ἐκτιναῖν); to hiss at or down a piece or play, exigere fabulam: one who has never been hissed at, intactus a sibilis.

HISS, sibilus: sibilum (of the hissing); whistling of the wind, &c., also of serpents, On.; and especially of popular assemblies, &c.; stridor (the angry hissing of serpents, geese, &c.).

HIST! st! or st! tucto (cf. Cic., De Or., 2, 64; Fam., 16, 24, 2).

HISTORIAN, historiarius scriptor: scriptor, with or without rerum, or rerum gestarum: rerum explicator: rerum gestarum pronuntiator (so far as he arranges, writes down, or relates facts and occurrences): rerum antiquarum scriptor (as describing the affairs of times long past): auctor, with and without rerum, or rerum gestarum (so far as he is used or quoted as authority): historicus denotes rather a person who devotes himself to historical pursuits, a reader or investigator of history, who, however, may also be a writer of history; cf. Top., 20, 78; Nep., Alcibi., 11, 1: not historiographus. An historian of great name or accuracy, auctor gravissimus: an historian of no authority, of no great accuracy, auctor levis nec satis fidus: the earlier historians, priores (vid. Walch, Tac., Agric., 10, 1, p. 178): the old historians, scriptores veteres or antiqui; (from context), veteres or antiqui only [SYN. IN ANCIENT]: future historians, historiarius futuri scriptores.

HISTORIC, } historicus (opposed to HISTORICAL, } oratorius, quotidianus, &c.; e. g., genus historicum; sermo historicus). But the word is to be used cautiously; the genitives historicus, rerum, will often help. Historical books (not libri historici, but) literarum monumenta: commentarii: annales: litteræ. Historical accuracy, historicus or rerum fides (historica fides only in Ov., Am., 3, 12, 44). To describe a person's character with historical accuracy, aliquem ad historicæ fidem scribere (Cic.). An historical painter, *qui res gestas, or res ex annalibus depromtas

pingit: to illustrate a subject by historical examples, *ex annalibus deprompta referre, &c.; to pass from mythological to historical times, ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus. Historical paintings, *res gestas pingendi ars. An historical picture, pictura (or tabula picta) rerum gestarum (after Plin., 16, 33, 60, and 35, 4, 7). A dry narrator of historical facts, non exornator rerum sed tantummodo narrator (Cic.). "Historical studies;" vid. phrases under HISTORY.

HISTORICALLY, historicus. To state any thing as historically true, obligare verba sui historici fide (Or.).

HISTORIOGRAPHER, scriptor rerum (gestarum): scriptor historiarius. Vid. HISTORIAN.

HISTORY. || A narration, narratio: diminutive, narratricula: memoria alicujus rei or de re (account that is in existence, or has been circulated; e. g., de Myrone memoria duplex prodita est). || History = collected narrative of events, res or res gestæ: memoria rerum gestarum: memoria annalium: res veteres: antiquitas (i. e., ancient history): litteræ (as far as contained in books or other written documents, especially as bearing on national customs and manners, Nep., Prof., 2; Pel., 1, 1): historia or historia rerum gestarum (mostly implying a scientific or careful treatment of the subject). Enthusiasm or mythological history, historia fabularis (Suet.); fabulæ. The Roman history, res populi Romani; litteræ populi Romani; historia populi Romani. Universal history, perpetua rerum gestarum historia (Cic., Rom., 5, 12, 6). An adjective with "history" should mostly be translated by a genitive with rerum; thus, sacred, profane history, historia rerum sacrarum, profanarum, or of all events, historia, quam dicimus sacrarum, profanarum, &c. Grecian history, historia rerum Græcarum, or res Græcæ only.

To write a history, historiam scribere, componere, or instituere; rerum gestarum historiam complecti: to write the history of his own times, scribere historiam eorum rerum, quæ sunt ipsius ætate gestæ (Cic.): to write the Roman history, res Romanas, or populi Romani, historia comprehendere, perscribere; res Romanas in historiam conferre: to complete a history, historiam perficere, absolvere: to study history, historiam se dare: to be well read or versed in history, historiam plures novisse: to be very fond of history, esse magno studio rerum veterum: to have no knowledge of history, nullam memoriam antiquitatis collegisse. Well versed in ancient history, omnis antiquitatis peritissimus.

HISTRIONIC, histrionalis: scenicus. Vid. THEATRICAL.

HIT, v., icere: ferire: percutere (icere mostly by throwing; e. g., fulmine icetus: ferire, by pushing, striking; but also by missiles: percutere, stronger than icere, to strike a man such a blow as shakes him through, and through): pulsare (to knock or strike either a person or thing; of a person, to strike him with hand or stick, to wound his honor by a blow): mulcare (to beat a man soundly with fists or clubs). To hit any body with a stone, aliquem lapide percutere: to be hit by a stone from the wall, saxo de muro icti: to hit the mark, or to "hit" (absolutely), scopum ferire, or ferire only: collinquare (e. g., quis est... qui totam diem jaculans non aliquando collinquet? Cic.): not to hit the mark, non ferire (of the person); deerare (of the thing shot or hurled): to hit the bull's eye, medium ferire: you have hit the right nail on the head, rem acu tetigit (Plaut., Rud., 5, 2, 19): any body is hit hard (as remark of another person), hoc habet (gladiatorial term). || To reach completely. To hit any thing (= to discover it by a happy conjecture), aliquid (conjecturâ) assequi. You have hit it, recte! rem tenes! acu tetigisti (Plaut., Rud., 5, 2, 19). To hit (off) an exact likeness of any thing or any body, veram alicujus or alicujus rei imaginem reddere. To hit any body (by one's words), tangere (e. g., quo pacto Rhodium tetigerit, Ter., Eun., 3, 1, 30). To be hit hard

(= to be taken in to a great amount; colloquial), probro tactum esse (Plaut. = to be well taken in). INTRANS. To hit against a thing; offendere in aliquo re, or ad aliquid; impingit alicui rei; aliquid ad aliquid [Syn. in DASH against]; incurrere in aliquid (to run against; e.g., in columnas, Cic.). To hit against any body, incidere atque incurrere in aliquem. || To hit upon (= to meet or find accidentally; light upon), incidere in aliquid. To hit upon the right word, aptum vocabulum ponere (in writing).

HIT, v. || Blow, vit. That is a palpable hit! huc habet! (term of the gladiatorial shows = "he has caught it this time"). A lucky hit; vit. "LUCKY chance."

HITCH, v. || TRANS. To catch by a hook [vid. TO HOOK]. || INTRANS. To hitch along (= hobble on), propere (to creep forth or forward, Hor., Col., Suet., Plin.; not Cic.); claudicare (to limp; properly and improperly); "to hitch in rhyme" (Pope). *versu claudicare (claudicare, of lame compositions, both Cicero and Quintilian).

HITCH, s. || Hook, catch, vid. || Sudden impediment; vid. IMPEDIMENT.

HITHER, huc. Hither and thither, huc illuc (e.g., cursare, Cic.); huc atque illuc (e.g., inferre); huc et illuc (e.g., vagari, Cic.); tum huc tum illuc (e.g., volare, Cic.). So huc illucque (Plin.); huc illucve (Cels., 6, 6, 36).

HITHER, adj., ceterior.

HITHERTO, || (a) Up to this time, adhuc: adhuc usque; ad hoc tempus; ad hunc diem (up to the present point of time in which the speaker lives); (usque) ad id or illud tempus: ad id loci or ad id locorum (up to that point when past circumstances are spoken of; respecting ad id loci, vid. Fabri, Sall., Jug., 63, 6). Not... hitherto, nondum: adhuc non (the latter form opposes the present to the future emphatically; the verb will be in the present, perfect, definite, or future. If a past time is referred to, ad id tempus is used: *non adhuc* is not, as some assert, unclassical, Krebs; cf. Pr. Intr., ii, 340). And not... hitherto; nor... hitherto, necdum, neque dum: neque adhuc (the latter if there is the marked opposition between present and future, as pointed out above; *non* seldom et nondum). Nobody... hitherto, nemo adhuc or adhuc nemo: no... hitherto, nullusdum: nullus adhuc: nothing... hitherto, nihilum: nihil adhuc or adhuc nihil [vid. authorities in Krebs, adhuc]. [Yd. YET.] *Hactenus*, "up to this point," "so far," is never "up to this time" in Cicero or Caesar; but Livy uses it in this sense [e.g., 7, 26, 6]; so, also, Ovid. It is, however, classical and common in such a passage as "hitherto I have treated of," &c., with reference to the progress of a speech, &c., where, though it refers to space, the progress through that space requires time. || (b) Up to this place, (usque) ad hunc locum: huc usque. || (c) Up to this point, hactenus.

HITHERWARD, horsum (=huc versus, comedy): huc.

HIVE, s., alvus or alveus: alvearium: tectum (apium): also vasculum (small hive, Pallad., Jun., 7, 8; and, from context, domiellum: apiarium (Col.). Sometimes mellarium (according to Varr.). To put bees into a hive, apes in alvearium congerere (Cic., Fragm.): to keep the hive, alveo se continere: to make a hive, alvearium facere or (v) vimine texere: the door or mouth of a hive, foramen, quo exitus et introitus datur apibus (Col., 9, 7, 5). To place bees on raised frames, three feet high, super podia ternis alta pedibus alvearia collocare (Pallad., 1, 38).

HIVE, v., (apes) in alvearium congerere (Cic., Fragm., Econ.).

HO! eho! ehodum! (comedy, ho! you there! in questioning or scolding exclamations, commands, &c.): ho! (interjection, of astonishment).

HOARD, s., acervus, e.g., æris, auri, pecunies).

HOARD, v., concervare (to heap together; pecuniam, Cic.); the simple acervare not Ciceronian: construere (to pile up, divites, Hor.; acervos nummorum, Cic.).

JS. construere et concervare (e.g., pecuniam, Cic.): undique conquirere (to hunt for it every where; pecuniam, opes): condere (to put in a secret place for preservation; aurum): seponere (to put aside, to lay by, especially: to hoard for a particular purpose; ad or in aliquid; quod ex istis... rebus receptum est ad illud finem [sc. orandum] positum putare, Cic.; pecuniam in adificationem templi, Liv.); accumulare (to add more and more to a hoard already existing, addit, auget, accumulatio, Cic.).

HOARDEK, accumulator (e.g., opum, Tac.: not found elsewhere).

HOAR-FROST, pruina (often plural, pruina, of a thick hoar-frost). Covered with hoar-frost, pruinosus: pruinis obstitus (thickly covered).

HOARINESS, color canus: canities (f): albidus (capitis, Plaut., Trin., 4, 2, 32).

HOARSE, raucus: somewhat hoarse, sub-raucus: to cry over one's self hoarse, ad ravim usque declamare (vid. Lindem. ad Vit. Duum., p. 12): to become hoarse, raucum fieri (tr. raucecere: to have made one's self (talked one's self) hoarse, jam raucum esse factum (e.g., Fogitando): to ask any thing till one is hoarse, or to make one's self hoarse with asking, usque ad ravim poscere.

HOARSELY, *rauca voce.

HOARSENESS, rautas (Cels., Plin.): ravis (but only in accusative singular, ravim).

HOARY, canus. Hoary hairs, cani capilli, or cani only: *hoary* canities, poetical. Hoary antiquity (poetical), antiquitas ultima: prisca vetustas (alicujus rei; e.g., verborum, Cic.). Vid. GRAY.

HOAX, s., perhaps *lepulum quoddam commentum: *jocosa quedam fraus (after jocum furtum, Hor.): facinus lepulum et festivum (Plaut., Pæn., 1, 2, 95). Vid. TAICK, DECEPTION.

HOAX, v., (egregie) alicui imponere (to impose on any body; general term): ludere aliquem jocose satis (Cic.): aliquem lepide ludificari (Plaut.): *lepido quodam commento imponere alicui: ludere aliquem vafra arte (after Oo., A., 4, 3, 333). Vid. TO DECEIVE.

HOBBLE, v., claudicare (to halt; properly and improperly): to have a hobbling gait, claudicare.

HOBBLE, s., || Limping gait, by circumlocution: claudicatio (lamesse, Cic.): || Scrape, vid.

HOBBLINGLY. Vid. LAMELY.

HOBBY, || PROP., arundo.

HOBBY-HORSE. || To ride a hobby-horse, equitare in arundine longa (Hor.). || IMPROPR. A man's hobby, studium alicujus (his favorite pursuit): morbus et insania alicujus (if he pursues it recklessly, &c.; both of Verres's passion for plate, or namental furniture, &c.; venio hunc ad istum, quemadmodum ipse appellat, studium, ut amici ejus, morbum et insaniam, Cic., 4 Verr., init.). Every man has his hobby, transit sua quemque voluptas (Virg.); sua cuique sponsa, mihi mea (Atil., ap. Cic., Att., 14, 20, 3), hic in illo sibi, in hoc alius indulget. To ride one's hobby-horse, ineptis suis plaudere (Tac., Dial., 32, extr.). Vid. "FAVORITE pursuit."

HOBBY, (a sort of hawk), *falco æsalon (Linn.).

HOBBOLIN. Vid. GOBLIN.

HOBNAIL. Vid. NAIL.

HOBSON'S CHOICE. It is Hobson's choice, *potestas optioque, ut eligas, non est facta: *optio non or nulla datur: *nulla est eligendi optio.

HOCK, s., suffragio (knee-joint of the hind leg of four-footed animals): poples (general term for knee-joint; of men or animals).

HOCK, v., succidere poplites (Liv.).

HOCUS-FOCUS. Vid. "JUGGLER'S trick."

HOD, *loculus cementarii forago.

HODGE-PODGE. Vid. FARRAGO.

HOE, higo (broad, and with a long handle, longi ligones, Ov. used for cleaning the ground, breaking the clods, &c.: the iron of the blade was curved; hence fractus ligo, Col., Poet., 10, 88: it had, probably, a narrower blade, a hoe, at the

other end): marra (post-Augustin; nearly = ligo; lata marra, Col.): caprælis (a two-pronged hoe, a fork for weeding; from resemblance of its prongs to goat's horns): pastinum ("furcum bitembrum" Col., 3, 18, 1; especially for weeding vineyards): sarculum (with only one prong or blade: hence the most like our "hoe": used also for loosening the soil, breaking the clods, &c.): rastrum, or, diminutive, rastellus (with many teeth, rake; but also used for weeding, breaking the clods, &c. *Not rastellum*).

HOE, v., sarrire: pastinare (to hoe over a vineyard, &c.). *Poetical expressions* are agros andero sarrire; lignonibus domare or pulsare arva, &c.

HOG, sus (general term): porcus (also as term of abuse): majulis (constrained). Hog's (as adjective), suillus; porcinus: hog's bristle, seta suilla; hog's flesh, (caro) suilla or porcina: hog's tallow, adeps suilla. To deal in hogs, suarium facere (Inscriptions). A dealer in hogs, negotiator suarius, or suarius, porcinarius only.

HOGGISH. Vid. BRUTISH, GLUTTONOUS, FILTHY, according to meaning.

HOGGISHNESS. Vid. BRUTISHNESS, FILTHINESS.

HOGHERD, subulcus: suarius. To be a hogherd, sues pascere.

HOGSHEAD, *mensura major, quam hogshhead vocant; or cadus: dolium. Vid. CASK.

HOG-STY, hars: suille (Col., 7, 9, 14).

HOIDEN, *puella proterva or protervi-or: *puella inculta, rustica, &c.

HOIST [vid. TO RAISE, TO LIFT UP], suspendere ac tollere aliquid (Ces.). To hoist up with ropes, funibus subducere (e.g., catacactum, Liv., 27, 28, 10). To hoist sail, vela subducere: vela pandere (to spread out the sails).

HOLD, (1) TRANS. (1) To have seized hold of, tenere (in nearly all the applications of the English word): to hold any body by the cloak, pallio aliquem tenere: to hold any body by the hand, alicui manus dare (in order to lead him): aliquem manu retinere (to hold back with the hand). || To hinder the motion of a person or thing; to prevent its advancing or falling, tenere: sustinere: reunire: sublevare (to support, lest he should fall; "holding each other up," sublevantes invicem, Liv., 5, 47, 2): to hold (hold in) a horse, equum sustinere: hold me! (that I may not fall) retine me! hold the thief! tenete furem! to be scarcely able to hold their arms, arma vi sustinere posse; vi arma humeris gestare (Liv.); vi armorum tenendorum potentia est (Liv., 21, 54): to hold one's breath, animam continere or comprimere. || To hold or keep up in a certain direction, applicare or admoovere ad aliquid: to hold a bunch of flowers to one's nose, fasciculum florum ad nares admoovere: to hold a napkin before one's face or mouth, sudarium ante faciem ostendere (so that the face is concealed): sudarium ad os applicare. || To entertain, e.g., an opinion, sententiam aliquam habere: aliquid sentire. I shall continue to hold this opinion, de hac sententiâ non demovebor: to continue to hold an opinion, in opinione perstare, manere, permanere: to be better able to say what opinion I do not hold, than what I do hold, facilius, quid non sentiam, quam quid sentiam, posse dicere. I still hold my opinion, that we should do nothing except, &c., adhuc in hac sum sententiâ, nihil ut faciamus, nisi, &c. [Vid. HOLD, INTRANS. = to be of opinion.] || To hold together, continere (properly and figuratively; e.g., to hold a state together, rempublicam continere, Cic.). To be held together by any thing, aliquâ re adungi et contineri (properly); aliquâ re contineri (figuratively). || To consider, vid. || To retain a liquid without letting it run out, &c., humorem non transmittere: not to hold water, humorem, aquam, &c., transmittere; humor, aqua, &c., perdit per aliquem (e.g., per dolium, cadum). || To keep possession of, tenere, &c. [Vid. POSSESS, RETAIN, KEEP.] || To occupy, have, &c. To hold an office, munus obire, sus-

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nère, *matre* fungi; magistratum gerere: to hold the title of, appellari aliquem (r. g., regem); *aliquo nomine bonis causâ orari. || To hold lands, &c. (as tenant), conducere (opposed to locare to let); to hold lands of a (feudal) superior, prædium velut fiduciarium ab aliquo accipere. || To restrain, vid., and to HOLD IN. || To bind morally, tenere: to be held by a vow or promise, voto, promissio teneri (Cic.). [Vid. TO BIND.] || To support what one bears, lifts, &c., tenere: gestare [Vid. CARRY]. To hold a boy in one's arms, puerum in manibus gestare (Ter.): to hold any thing in one's hand, tenere aliquid in manu (Cic.) or manu (Quint., Hor., &c.). || To contain in itself, continere (to hold in itself, to contain): capere (to contain; of vessels, as a measure, &c.): an amphora holds twenty hennæ, amphora viginti-hennas continet or capit.

MISCELLANEOUS. *To hold a purpose, proposuit tenere. To hold one's tongue, continere linguam; but mostly tacere, silere [vid. 'to be SILENT']. To hold one's peace [vid. to be SILENT]. To hold any body to his promise, que pollicitus est aliquis, exigere. To hold one's course any where, cursum tenere aliquo; sometimes tenere only. Fields which hold the water for a long time, agri, qui diu aquam tenent (Pall.).*

(II.) INTRANS. (1) *To be firm or durable, contineri (to be held together), to hold firmly together*; e. g., of a dam; as *Caes. B. C. i. 25*: *firmissimum esse (to be firm, durable), to withstand external impressions*; e. g., of a door, after *Or., Am. 2. 13, 3*: *frangi non posse (not to be able to be broken to pieces)*: *effrangi non posse (not to be able to be broken open)*; of a door, &c.: *non rumpi (not to burst)*; of essels, &c.: *manere, non evanescere (to remain, not to fade)*; of colors. (2) *To hold with any person or thing*; i. e., to be on his side or party, *stare a* or *cum aliquo*; *esse* or *facere cum aliquo*; *alicuius esse studiosum*; *alicui favere (to favor a person or party)*; e. g., the nobles: *malles aliquem or aliquid (to prefer a person or any thing)*; *vid. Sen. Ep. 36, 3*: *I homo mihi those who, &c., res mihi esse eius, qui, &c.: to hold with neither party, neutrius partis esse (to be neutral)*. | *Hold = hold good (of statements, &c.)*, *aliquid de aliquo or aliquare vere (verissime) dicitur* (e. g., *I don't know that what I have said of Corinth does not hold good of Greece generally*, quod de Corintho dixi, id haud scio an licet de euneta Graecia verissime dicere, *Cic.*); *hoc in eo valet, in eum cadit, or aliquid pertinet (is applicable to any body)*. | *To be of opinion, &c.*, *tenerè aliquid (e. g., they hold that virtue is the chief good, illud tenent . . . virtutem esse summum bonum)*. *Often by negare* (e. g., *Democritus negat sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse, holds that nobody, &c.)*.

HOLD BACK. || **TRANS.** (manu) reprehendere (*both properly and figuratively*); tñere; retinere; tardare; retardare; arcere; cohibere [**SYN. IN TO KEEP BACK**]. *To hold back from any thing, arcere aliquem (ab) aliquā re; (re) trahere, homines ab injuriā pōna arcere; (re) trahere aliquem ab aliquā re (e. g., consulem a fōedere); revocare aliquem ab aliquā re (e. g., a secedere) : to hold back one's assent, retinere assensum; to uncertain points, cohibere assensionem ab incertis rebus. || *To conceal, not declare, occultare : to conceal, &c.* [**VID. CONCEAL.**] *I will hold back nothing, nihil occultabo.* || **INTRANS.** cunctari; tergiversari. JN. cunctari et tergiversari. *VID. TO LINGER.**

|| *Hold forth*. || *To hesitate*, vid.
|| *Offer, propose* [vid. *HOLD OUT*]
|| *Declaim, harangue*, vid.

RETINĒRE, *to hold in, to hold back*, *to restrain*, *to hold in*: *retinere* (to hold back); *sustinere* (to stop) to hold in the horses, *equos sustinere*, or (if in a carriage) *sustinere currum*: to hold in the reins, *frenos inhibere*; *habere* adducere; to hold in the breath, *spiritum retinere*; *animam comprimere*.

HOLD OFF. || TRANS. [Vid. TO KEEP]


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OFF.] || INTRANS., ⁴ *procul se tenere*:
fugere *or* effugere aliquem.

HOLD ON. || *To continue or proceed in.* *To hold an one's course,* *cursum tenēre*; also, *tenēre only.* || *To last,* *tenēre* (*Liv.*; *imber, incendium, &c., tenuit*): *obtinēre* (*Liv.*). *Vid.* **TO LAST.**

hold out (*any thing*). || **Extend**, **proberre**: porrigere (*e. g.*, *cavam manum; of a beggar*): ostendere (*to exhibit*; *e. g.*, *cavam manum*): offerre (*e. g.*, *jugulum, one's throat to be cut*). *To hold out one's hand (to be cased)*, *manum prebere* *ve* *heribus* (i. e.). || **Propose**, **offer** (*e. g.*, *hopes, rewards*), **proponere** (*e. g.*, *premiis, pœnis, &c.*). || **INTRANS.** *To hold out under or against any thing; or absolutely*, (*a*) *endure*, *ferre*: *perferre*: *tolerare* (*to bear with vigor and strength*): *sustinere*: *sustentare* (*to support one's self under any thing*): *exicipere* (*as it were to accept, not to yield to any thing*): *perpeti* (*to endure throughout, to the end*): *durare*: *perdurare* (*to last out, by exertion*): *perstare*: *perseverare* (*to hold out in a course of action*): *permanere* (*to hold out in a place*): *to hold out (against an attack of the enemy)*, *hostium impetum sustinere*, *exicipere*: *not to be able to hold out against the enemy, hostes or hostium impetum sustinere non posse*: *to hold out (of persons besieged)*, *urbem retinere defendereque*: *the sailors could not hold out against the fury of the storm*, *nautæ vim tempestatis subsistere non poterat*: *to hold out till night (of besieged persons)*, *sustinere oppugnationem ad noctem*. || *To last, vid.*

HOLD UP. || TRANS. *Raise*, tollere; attollere; levare; sublevare; allevare (*to help up, assist, to support*). To hold up the eyelid, palpebram manu levare; one's hands, manus tollere; to heaven, tendere manus (supplices) ad caelum: to hold up one's dress, vestem colligere: to hold up any body (*who is falling*), labentem excipere: holding each other up, sublevantes invicem (Lin). To hold up its head, exaltare caput: se erigere (*both figurative*). || CIC. *Planc.* 13, 33. || INTRANS. *To continue fair*. If the weather holds up, si erit endum (Cic.): *si aerenitas erit.

HOLD. *|| Grasp with the hand* by circumlocution (pre-hensio not used in this sense).  *"Hold" with a verb is often expressed by a simple verb: to take or lay hold of, to get hold of, prehendere, apprehendere: comprehendere: manum prehendere aliquem (by the hand); to get hold of any body (= to get him in one's power), aliquo potiri: to lay or take hold of any body's cloak, &c., prehendere aliquem pallio (Plaut.); to take hold of any body's hand, aliquid manum apprehendere (general term); dextram sibi aliquid amplecti or complecti (in a friendly way) also as one making a request, &c.); aliquem prensare (as a suppliant): to seize hold of, arripere: of any body's hair, aliquem capillo; also, involare sibi in capillum (to fly at) a dog seizes hold of any body, canis aliquem morsu occupat: to seize hold of any body's beard, aliquid barbam invadere (Suet., Cæs., 71). The infantry kept up the cavalry by laying hold of their horses' manes, pedes jubae eorum sublevati eursum adaequarent: to seize hold of an opportunity, occasione[m] or aliquid rei faciente[m] facultatem arripere; occasione[m] avidissime amplecti: opportunitate or occasione uti: to keep hold of, tenere: to keep fast hold of, pressimanius tenere aliquid (e. g., fortunam tuam): to keep hold of any body's hands, prensam aliquid dextram vi attingere (to prevent his striking, Tac., Ann., 1, 35, 3); the forceps takes fast hold of a tooth, forcipibus comprehendit dentem: to let go one's hold of any thing, omittere aliquid (e. g., arma, habenas); manu emitte (to throw away), de (ex) manibus dimittere: to let go one's hold of any thing (= one's power over him), aliquid ex potestate suâ dimittere: to take hold of any thing (i. e., to blame it, &c.), arripere aliquid ad reprehendendum (Cic., N. D., 2, 6). *|| The* of which one lays hold, supportulcrum: fultura: adminiculum (Cic., 21, 36, of what soldiers took hold of, to climb*


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rock, &c.) [Vid. SUPPORT.] || *Prison, custody*, vid. || *Hold of a ship* (with all the rooms, cupboards, &c.), *caverna* (Cic., *De Or.*, 3, 46, 141): *alveus navis* (the hull, the whole frame-work, exclusive of masts and rigging; cf. Sall., *Jug.*, 21).

HOLDER. || *Person who holds; by circumlocution with verbs under to HOLD. The holder of a bill of exchange, *creditor ex syngraphā. || Instrument that holds, retinaculum (holdfast; any thing to retain or hold fast or back; perhaps only in plural). If = "something that contains," vid. CASE. || Tenant, vid.*

HOLDFAST, *retinaculum* (*general term*; vid. **HOLDER**: *strong holdfasts, valida retinacula, Lit.*): *ansa* or *ansa ferrea* (*Vitr.*; *cramp, to hold two stones together, &c.*): *fibula* (*for holding two things together*).

HOLE, *boramen* (any larger or smaller opening bored with a round instrument tapering to a point): *cavum* (a hole hollowed out in the ground, in a wall, &c.; e. g., a mouse-hole, lion's den, &c.); *rima* (a chink); *assura* (a cleft, greater crack or chink; perhaps also for a hole in a garment, for which *Juven.*, c. 150, poetically uses *vulnus*); *lacuna* (a gap, space not filled up; c. g., in a pavement); *lumen* (the opening of a window, of a door, as opposed to the drapery); *fenestra* (the opening of a window, as opposed to a window-shutter); *vulnus* (a wound); *gurgustium* (a scratched dwelling). That has a hole, *perforatus* (bored through); *fissus* (cleft, slit up); *full of holes, laceratus* (tattered; of garments, &c.); *foraminosus* (full of bored openings; late); *rimosus* (full of chinks); *cribratus* (full of holes like a sieve); *rarus* (porous, like a sponge). || *To bore a hole, forare* (general term, to make a hole in any thing): *perforare* (to make a hole through any thing, to bore through); *tēbreare* (to bore with a gimlet or other such instrument); *to bore a hole, foramen tēbreare* or *tēbreā cavare*. || *Hole to creep out of* (improperly), *rima aliquid* (e. g., *rimam aliquam reperire*, Plaut.). *Vid.* *Excuse*.

HOLIDAY, dies feriatum (*opposed to* dies profestus, *Plin.*, 18, 6, 8, No. 1.) : *feriae*. *There are several holidays next month* sequens mensis complures dies feriatum habet (*Plin.*) : *to take a holiday from business*, otium sibi sumere a negotio; *tempus vacat ab aliquâ re* : *to be able to take a holiday*, habere otium : *to be so far able to take a holiday from business*, that, &c., tantum alicui a re sua est otii, ut, &c. : *not to be able to take a holiday*, otium non est : *vneui temporis nihil habere* : *to have a holiday*, ferias habere or agere :  *not to feriate, though feriatum = otium*, "making holiday" is classical, but rare. || IMPROB. *To be making holiday*, nihil agere : *domi desidem sedere* (*to sit at home idly*).

HOLLY, aanete : religiose : pie : caste. JN. pie sancteque (e. g., colere).

PIOLINESS, sanctitas (the relative holiness of a place that is under the protection of the gods, or rendered sacred and inviolable by some divine law; also of a person, either from his possession of any office that makes his person inviolable [e. g., royalty] or from his moral purity and worth; less strong than the English word: **PI** = sanctitudo is an old word, used by Cicero in sanctitudo sepulcræ, but probably from his purposely choosing a solemn and unusual expression): caritonia (the holiness of a god, or of a thing consecrated to a god, which obliges us to regard it with religious respect and veneration; thus, *Cæs. frag. ap. Suet., Cæs. 6*, speaks of sanctitas rerum, caritonia deorum, quorum ipsi in potestate sunt reges; so caritonia sepulcrorum, &c.): religio (the holiness of a place or thing, the violation of which is a sin against conscience: though it descends far lower than the word "religion," it sometimes, in philosophical language, ascends nearly to the [heaven] notion of it: e. g., religio est, quæ superioris ejusdem nature . . . curam caritoniæque affert, *Cic. Invent., 2*, 63, 162; so cultus deorum et pura religio, *Cic.*): pietas erga or adversus deum (**PI** =

ety; adversus, *Cic.*, *N. D.*, 2, 11): Dei cultus pius (the holy worship of God): cultus Dei et pura religio (*Cic.*, the holy worship and inward piety). *JN.* pietas et sanctitas (e. g., deos placatos efficit, *Cic.*): religio caerimoniae (of holy rites or worship): sanctitas et religio (*Cic.*): innocentia et sanctitas (*Plin.*). *Cicero* arranges the terms thus, quae potest esse pietas? quae sanctitas? quae religio? To violate the holiness of a place, aliquis loci religionem violare; also, locum religiosum violare (*Cic.*, *Rubr. perd.*, 2, 7): to violate all holiness (of sacred places and rites), omnes caerimonias pollueret (*Liv.*, 6, 41): to lose its character of holiness, religionem amittere (of a place): to take from a place its character of holiness, locum religionem liberare; locum exaugurare (of the solemn act of the augurs; opposed to inaugurare).

HOLLO! heus! *Hollo!* *Syrus*, *hollo!* *I say*, heus heus *Syre*, heus! inquam. [In addressing a person indignantly, it is better to add tu. *Hollo!* *Rufio*, hanc the goodness not to tell any lie, heus tu, *Rufio*, cave sis [= si vis] mentiaris (*Cic.*).

HOLLOW, v. *VID. HALLO.*
HOLLOW, adj., cavus (both "hollow" and "hollowed out"): concavus (concave; opposed to gibbus). *Hollow teeth*, dentes concavi (naturally, e. g., the tusks of a boar; opposed to dentes solidi); dentes exesi (decayed; opposed to integri): hollow eyes, lumina cae (f.); oculi concavi: hollow cheeks, genae concavae (f.). *Of sound*, obtusus (opposed to clarus): fuscus (opposed to candidus; also of voice). *False, unreal, falsus*: fictus: simulatus: fallax: fucatus: fucosus (opposed to sincerus, probus; e. g., friendship).

HOLLOW, a., cavum (general term): recessus cavus (hollow recess; deep hollow; e. g., of the situation of the chameleon's eyes, *Plin.*): strix: canalis (fluted hollow on a pillar, &c.). A little hollow, caverrula (*Plin.*). The hollow of the hand, vola (the natural hollow; also of the foot); manus caeva or concava (as made; opposed to manus plana; e. g., in "to scoop up water in the hollow of one's hand"): the hollow of a tree, exesus arboris truncus.

HOLLOW, v., cavare: excavare: tree exedere (to eat away; of time making a tree hollow, &c.).

HOLLOWNESS. *State of being hollow; by circumlocution.* *Hollow, vid.* *Unsubstantial nature* [vid. *EMPTINESS*]. To perceive the hollowiness of an argument, videre, nullum id quidem esse argumentum.

HOLLY, ilex (*Lin.*). Common holly, *Ilex aquifolium (*Lin.*).
*HOLM-OAK, flex = quercus ilex (*Lin.*). As adjective, iliceus, iligneus or ilignus. A grove of holm-oaks, ilicetum (*Mar.*).

HOLocaust, holocaustum (*Prudentius*): holocaustoma, uis (*Tert.*; both ecclesiastical).

HOLY, sacer (buildings, places sacred to the gods; also of temples consecrated by the augurs; opposed to profanus): sanctus (s. g., vici; placed under the protection of the gods; and, as such, guarded against profanation: of men, it either refers to the inviolability of their persons, or to moral purity and innocence; of places, sanctus is wider than sacer, extending to whatever must be respected and uninjured; e. g., walls, gates, &c., might be sanctus reus, but sacer applies only to temples, groves, &c.): homo sanctus, a pure, moral man; homo sacer would be one devoted to the infernal gods, as a punishment for his impiety: sacrosanctus (a person or thing protected from violation, &c., by a sentence of death solemnly enacted against the offender: it was the technical term of the tribunes and other magistrates, whose persons were inviolable; though sanctus was also used in this sense: hence general term for "very sacred," &c., the memory of any body or any thing, memoria; but post-Augustan in this sense): religiosus (scrupulous in the performance of duty from a regard to the Divine law of right and wrong; also applied to divine things; e. g., tombs,

oaths, ceremonies, &c.). *JN.* sacer et religiosus (of things sacred to a god): pius (observant of the duties that relate to the gods, as well as those that relate to country, parents, &c.): castus (morally pure, &c.): venerandus: venerabilis (deserving adoration or high reverence). A holy person (morally), vir (natural) sanctus et religiosus, integer et sanctus; qui pie sanctoque colit deos (Deum); pius erga Deum: a holy duty, officium sanctum (preserved in its purity, held sacred; vid. *Cic.*, *Quint.*, 6, 26); officium pium (proceeding from a pious mind). They esteemed it a holy duty and acceptable service to, &c., (aliquid sacre) et pium duxerunt, et diis immortalibus (Deo) gratissimum esse duxerunt. A holy day [vid. *HOLIDAY*]: a holy war, bellum pro religiosis susceptum: holy writ [vid. *BIBLE*]: as we are told or taught in holy writ, ut sanctas literas docent; alicui sacre literae docent; quod divinis literis proditum est. The most holy place of a temple, occulta et recondita templi; sacrum intimum; penetralia (plural): adytum (Greek). I hold his memory holy, ejus mihi memoria sacrosanta est: to look upon any thing as holy, aliquid sanctum or sanctissimum habere: very holy, aliquid summa caerimonia colere (e. g., a chapel, sacrum); to swear by all that is holy, persanctus jurare: to keep holy, religiose agere or celebrare (e. g., dies festos). *Holy Cross day*, dies, quo Christi crux constituta est, ab omnibus Christianis religione celebranda (celebratus, &c., after *Plin.* *Ep.*, 10, 103). To make or declare any thing holy; vid. TO CONSECRATE, TO DEDICATE.

HOLY GHOST, Spiritus Sacer. The Holy Ghost dwells in any body, Deus sanctus, iustus est (*Sen.*); but better to keep Spiritus Sacer in Christian theology).

HOLY WATER, aqua lustralis (f.). Court holy water, verba inuisa or mera; or verba only (e. g., verba istae sunt).

HOMAGE. *IMPROP.* (In feudal law) "necessitudo clientelae (as duty), or *homagium, quod dicitur (to make the passage intelligible); "sacramentum, quod patrono (or domino feudi) dicitur. To pay homage, "sacramentum patrono (or domino feudi) dicere or in obsequium alicuius jurare (*Just.*): to owe homage to any body, clientelae necessitudine obligatum esse alicui or "vasallum (or feudatarium) esse alicuius. *IMPROP.* As due to a sovereign; by circumlocution. To pay homage to a king [vid. "to swear FEALTY to"]; in obsequium alicuius jurare (*Just.*, 3, 14); aliquid venerantes regem consulat (of bowing the knee, &c., *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 2, 56, 3; of a single person, salutare [cf. *Cic.*, *Att.*, 14, 12, 2], and of course the singular of the participle).

More phrases in FEALTY. *IMPROP.* *Respect, veneration, &c.* (paid to a person or thing), observantia: reverentia: veneratio (*Syn.* in REVERENCE). To pay homage to any body, aliquid sanctissime or summa observantia colere; reverentiam alicui habere, praestare, or adversus aliquem adhibere; veneratione aliquid persequi (*Tac.*): to any thing, aliquid sanctum or sanctissimum habere, or summa caerimonia colere. Homage is due to any thing, aliquid habet venerationem justam, *Cic.*; also such homage, tantum venerationis; habet aliquid reverentiam, *Quint.*

HOMAGER, *vasallus, *feudatarius (both as technical term): clientelae necessitudine obligatus alicui.

HOME, a., domus (the house; hence the family, &c., but not in the full sense of our word "home"). Also home = country: patria (native land). *JN.* domus et patria; sedes et domicilium (dwelling-place, residence). At home, domi; inter suos (among one's own friends): to be at home (= country), domi or in patria esse: to leave one's home (= country), domum et propinquos relinquere: to return home, domum or in patriam redire: ad lares suum reverti: home(ward), domum: from home, domo: at home, domi (which also takes the genitive, meum, tuum, nostrum, vestrum, alienum. But if another adjective, or a genitive of the possessor, be added, it is more

usual to employ the preposition; as, tu the home of Caesar, in domo Caesaris; although *Cicero* says, also, domi Caesaris. In the same manner, domum and domo take those pronouns without a preposition, and domum is also very frequently used with a genitive, without the preposition in or ad; vid. *Zumpt*, § 410): to remain at home, domi manere, remanere (to remain in the house, at home, when the others go out): domi, or domo se tenere, or se retinere, domi attineri (to keep one's self at home): publico carere or se abstinere: in publicum non prodire (not to appear in public, or to do so very seldom): domi sedere, also with desidem (to sit inactive at home, instead of taking part in war, &c.): idum servare (not to go out of the nest; playfully for, always to stay at home, *Hor.* *Ep.*, 1, 10, 6): not to go from home, domo non excedere or non egredi: not to stir a step from home, domo pedem non efferre: one who at home goes from home, remains almost always at home, rarus egressus (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 15, 53, 1): not to be able to remain at home, durare in aedibus non posse: go home! in vestra tecta discedite! abite domum! to return home, ad lares suum reverti: my father is at home, pater meus intus est; my son in the front of the house): to be at home, domi sua esse: he is not at home, est foris: to dine from home, cenare foras: to drive, expe from home, aliquem domo expellere; aliquem foras protrudere: to be at home any where, aliquo loco sedem ac domicilium habere (properly, to have one's habitation any where): in aliquo loco habitare (properly, to dwell in a place; figuratively = to stay constantly in a place; e. g., in the forum, in foro: but figuratively, only = to be constantly occupied with any thing, to make any thing one's chief study; vid. *Cic.*, *De Or.*, 2, 58, 160; *De Legg.*, 3, 6, 15; therefore not = to be at home; i. e., well versed or conversant in a thing: nor is regnare in aliquo r applicable here; i. e., to have one's great strength in any thing, to be able to do much or all in any thing; vid. *Cic.*, *Or.*, 27, 128): in aliquo re versatum esse: aliquid cognitum habere (figuratively, to be well versed or conversant in any thing): to be at home in every thing, nulla in re rudem esse: especially as I am at home here, praesentim tam familiari in loco. To fight for one's hearth and home, pro aris et focis pugnare; pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare. (*Proc.*) Charity begins at home, proximus sum egomet mihi; ego mihi melius esse volo, quam alteri (both *Ter.*). Home is home, he is never so homely, *foci prius fumus alieno igne luculentior. *To return home*, domum se convertere; domum reverti or redire. *To fetch home*, domum ferre or referre aliquid (things); domum deducere aliquem: adversum ire alicui (to go to meet him and conduct him home). *To go home*, domum ire, or redire, or reverti (general term): domum abire (from a place): in sua tecta discedere (of a great number who disperse to their various homes): to send (or make any body go) home, dimittere (to dismiss an assembled multitude or soldiers). *To bring home*, domum referre (general term): domum deducere (to accompany or lead any body home).

HOME, adv., domum (accusative): at home, domi. [vid. *HOME*, a.] *IMPROP.* Any thing comes home to me, aliquid me multum (magni, vehementer, &c.) interest (concerns me greatly): aliquid vehementer (*Cl.* *ap. Cic.*) ad me pertinet, or me attingit ad meque pertinet (*Cic.*; relates to, touches, affects me): aliquid in me cadit or convenit (is applicable to me): a discourse, &c., comes home to me, sermo tangit: to feel that any thing said comes home to us, sibi dictum putare or sentire: to press any body home, etiam atque etiam instare atque urgere: to strike home, forum adigere (per or in aliquid; also, alicui rei; e. g., jugulo, *Suet.*, *Ner.*, 49; also, vulnus adigere, *Tac.*; vulnus alte adigere, *Virg.*, *En.*, 10, 850): ferire vitalia (*Quint.*; of teaching a student of oratory to make home thrusts): plagam incertam indigere (to inflict a mortal wound,

Cic.) : probe percutere aliquem (*to strike him severe blows*, Com., Plaut.) [vid. "*To make HOME (adj.) thrusts*." *to drive any thing home*, liquid quantum maximo possum ictu adigere (e. g., fabrilē scalprum, Liv., 27, 49) : *to drive a nail home*, clavum quanto maximo possum mallei ictu adigere (after Liv., 27, 49) or clavum adigere only (clavum pangere = *fix in a nail*).

HOME, *adj.* A *home thrust*, *plaga gravis* (*severe blow*; also in oratory); *plaga mortifera* (*mortal wound*): *vulnus ali* adactum (i. Virg., *Æn.*, 10, 850). *To make home thrusts*, petere, aliquem vehementer (*to make a vigorous attack*, Cic., Or., 68, fin., comparing a gladiator with an orator; hence may be used improperly, of attacking with words); recte petere (Quint., 9, 4, 8; of making a scientific blow or thrust in the palestra, &c.); petitionem ita concipere, ut vitari non posse videatur (*properly or improperly*, Cic., Catil., 1, 6); ferire vitalia (of an orator, Quint., 5, 12, 22); *to parry home thrusts*, tucri vitalia (Quint., ib.); petitionem ita coniecit ut vitari non posse videatur, effugere (Cic.) or vitare, declinare, &c.). *Any thing is a home thrust*, aliquid plagam gravem facit (e. g., oratio, Cic., Or., 68, fin.). *Any body has received a home thrust*, habet or hoc habet (*gladiatorial technical term*).

HOME-BAKED, panis cibarius, or plebeius (*household bread*), or *domi coctus: panis focaticus (*baked on the hearth*); i. e., in the ashes, Sid., Orig., 2, 2, 15).

HOME-BORN. || *Native, natural*, vid. || *Domestic*, vid., and HOME-BRED.

HOME-BRED, domum or patriam rediens.

HOME-BRED, domesticus (*found, existing, bred, &c., in our own country; opposed to foreign, externus, adventicius; and also of persons; opposed to alienigena; also = born in or belonging to our own family*). JN. domesticus et intestinus: vernaculus (*properly, adjective from verna [slave born in the family]; but especially = domestic, truly Roman; &c., opposed to peregrinus*). JN. domesticus ac vernaculus (e. g., crimen; *opposed to de provinciæ appartum*): *domi atque intra privatos parietes educatus (*educated at home; opposed to one sent to a public school, &c.*): nostras (*ours, as having its origin in our country; of persons or things; nostrates philosophi, our home-bred philosophers; nostrates facilius; both Cic.*). Home-bred evils, mala domestica, or domestica et intestina, or domestica et vernacula: *our genuine home-bred virtues, genuine domesticæ virtutes* (Cic.). If = rustic, unpolished, &c., vid.

HOMELESS, patria carens (*general term*): profugus (*that wanders about in flight*): extorris, with and without patria, patria et domo (*one who, being driven from his native land, has no longer a home*). To be home less, patria or domo patriæ carere.

HOMELINESS, no exact term, sometimes rusticitas or (if with praise) rusticitas antiqua (*the homely simplicity of our fathers*, Plin. Ep., 1, 14, 4); inconditum genus (e. g., diendi, without artificial arrangement, &c.): a certain homeliness, subagreste quiddam or subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum (Cic.); the latter with more of fault implied).

HOMELY, *adj.* subagrestis or subrusticus (*Frennd, subrusticus; both Cic.; of what approaches to rusticity*): tenuis (*slight; e. g., esca, cibus*). JN. tenuis et simplex (*of what is provided with little expense or trouble, &c.*): tenuis et angustus (*with reference to a scanty supply; e. g., vena inceni, Quint.*): tenuiculus (Cic.; very slight, &c. e. g., apparatus, Cic.; of a meal): vernaculus (*opposed to peregrinus, &c.*). JN. antiquus et vernaculus (*what was in old times characteristic of our country, &c.*): inconditus (*not artificially arranged; e. g., genus diendi, Cic.; carmina [milium], Liv., 40, 20; inornatus [unadorned]; of persons and of style; both Cic.*). JN. tenuis et inornatus (*of style*): rudis (*uninstructed, untaught, unpracticed*). JN. admōdum impolitus et plane ru-

dis (e. g., forma ingenii, very homely; of Catō's speeches, Cic.); incultus (*without cultivation, or the habits or polish of civilized life*): sobrius (e. g., mensa sobria, homely fare, a frugal table).

HOMELY, *adv.* incondite: rustice: inornate: inculte or inculte atque horride (e. g., dicere): subrustice (Gell.); but Cicero uses the adjective.

HOME-MADE, domesticus or vernaculus (*opposed to peregrinus, made or produced in our own country*): *domi factus (*made at home*).

HOMESICK. || *To be or become homesick*. I am homesick, miserum me desiderium tenet domus (in Cicero, urbis); domus subit, desideriumque locorum (Oros., Trist., 3, 2, 21); *capit me desiderium domus or patriæ: to be very homesick, desiderio domus or patriæ turgare; *desiderio domus or patriæ tabescere.

HOMESPUN. || *Manufactured at home*, domesticus: nostras (*having its origin in our own country; so "our homespun youths," nostrates adolescentes, after nostrates philosophi, Cic.*). || *Home-ly*, vid.

HOMESTALL, } || *Mansion*, vid.
HOMESTEAD, } || *Original residence*, sedes majorum: sedes solumque suum: incunabula (*with genitive, or mea, nostra, sua, &c.*).

HOMEWARD, domum (*toward one's house, or one's country*): in patriam (*toward one's country; e. g., revertere, redire, revocari, &c.*).

HOMICIDE, hominis cædes, or, from context, cædes only; homicidium (*post-Augustin, Quint., Plin.*): mors alicui sed non per scelus illata (after Cic., Mil., 7, 17); *to distinguish it from the crime of murder*. "To be guilty of homicide, hominis cædem facere; hominem cædere, interficere. To be only guilty of homicide (not of murder), tantum homicidium esse (Sen., though not in our sense); perhaps mortem alicui, sed non per scelus, inferre (mortem per scelus inferre, Cic., Mil., 7, 17); *to be put on his trial for homicide*, homicidii accusari (Quint.).

HOMICIDE (*the person*), homicida: qui hominem interfecit, &c. (vid. preceding word); *qui mortem alicui, sed non per scelus intulit.

HOMICIDAL, by genitive, homicida, &c.: || *homicidarius, very late, Auc. Paneg.*, ad Constant.

HOMILY, vid. FERNON.

HOMOEOPATHIC, *homœopathicus. A homœopathic doctor, *medicus homœopathicus; *medicus similia morbis adhibens remedia.

HOMOEOPATHY, *homœopathia; *eamedendi ratio, quæ similia morbis adhibet remedia.

HOMOGENEAL, } ejusdem generis
HOMOGENEOUS, } eodem genere.
HOMOGENEITY, ratio par; idem genus.

HOMONYMOUS, homonymy (Quint., 8, 2, 13; hæc quæ homonymia vocantur), or by circumlocution with eodem nomine.

HOMONYMY, by circumlocution with homonymis (*adjective*), or eodem esse nomine.

HOMOIOUSIAN, homoiōsis (ὁμοιότης), homoiōsian prædicans Trinitatem, Hieron.

HONE, *cos* (*genitive, cotis*).

HONEST. || *Upright, guileless, &c., bonus; probus; sanctus* (SYN. in HONORABLE): sincerus (*properly, without strange or foreign addition; hence pure, genuine; opposed to fœctus; verus [true; opposed to falsus, simulatus]*). JN. sincerus atque verus: incorruptus (*un-corrupted; opposed to corruptus; these three of persons and things*): candidus (*pure; of character*): simplex (*plain, straightforward, simple*): integer (*not influenced by any corrupt motive, impartial; these three of persons*): apertus (*open, not dissembling*). JN. apertus et simplex. An honest friend, ex animo amicus: amicus fidus: an honest man, vir bonus or probus: homo integer, or innocens, or religiosus: homo sine fūco et fallaciis (*straightforward and honest*): homo aper-

tus v. luntatis, simplici ingenii, veritatis amicus: homo antiqua fide; vir minime fallax: any body looks like an honest man, allicuius probitatem ex ore ac fronte ejus cognoscere potes (after Cic., *Fal.*, 5, 10): an honest, simple-minded man, homo antiquus (hence easily taken in): an honest judgment, iudicium incorruptum. || *Honorable*, &c., vid.

HONESTLY, probe: integre: sancte: recte (*with moral rectitude*): sine fraude: sine dolo et fallacia (*without pretence and trickiness*): sincere: vere: candido: simpliciter: genuine: aperte: fideliter: ex animo: ex animi sententiâ: sincerâ fide: sine dolo: sine fraude (in a guileless, upright, sincere manner): honestly? bonâ fide? (i. e., are you in earnest?) : to act honestly, sincere, ex animo, sincerâ fide agere: with any body, *sine fraude agere cum aliquo: to confess honestly, aperte et ingenuè confiteri: to judge honestly, incorrupte et ingenuè iudicare: to speak honestly, loqui sincere, sine dolo or fraude: I will tell you honestly my own opinion, quid ipse sentiam vere, ingenuè, aperte, ex animi sententiâ dicam: to speak honestly, ne mentiri; si quæris, or queritis, or quartum scire scire vis; ut ingenuè or aperte dicam.

HONESTY, probitas: integritas: sanctitas (*moral purity*): innocentia (*blameless life*): fides (*fidelity*). JN. integritas et fides: sinceritas (*candor, guilelessness*): probitas et ingenuitas: simplicitas (*plainness, straightforwardness, in behavior*): animus apertus (*open-heartedness*). || *Honestas* more than the English honesty = virtue or displaying itself in virtuous and noble sentiments, Diod. It may, however, be used for when "honesty" is used in a very strong sense.

HONEY, mel: strained honey, mel liquatum: refined honey, mel purum; mel quod nullam habet spurcitiam: impure honey, mel inquinatum: of or like honey, mellis (e. g., apur, cor): seasoned with honey, mellitus: belonging to honey, mellarius: to make or prepare honey, mel facere or conficere, mellificare: to take honey, mel eximere, mellificare: favos demetere: his speech is sweeter than honey, oratio sua mello dulcor fluit; loquenti illi mella profuunt. My honey! mea mellilla! (Plaut.); mea mellitula! (Appul.) mi mellitula = to a husband (M. A. p. Front.). Honey-bee, apis mellifica or quæ mellificat, iud. mellifera? ||

HONEY-COMB, favus. To build, make, &c., a honey-comb, favum fingere (Cic., Varr.). The cells of a honey-comb are hexagonal, (fav) singula cava sena latera habent. Bees make a honey-comb with many wazen cells, apes favum fingunt multacellatum e cerâ (Varr., R. R., 3, 16, 24).

HONEYED, mellitus: dulcedine mellosâ (*Latin*). To give honeyed words with bitterness in their hearts, in melle sitis aut linguas aliorum, lacteque; corda felle sunt lita (Plaut.).

HONEY-SUCKLE, *lonicera (Linn.). The common honey-suckle, *lonicera periclymenum.

HONEYWORT, *sison (Linn.), *sison amomum, hedge honeywort; *sison segotum, corn honeywort.

HONOR, *or*, honorare: ornare: decorare: prosequi (*by giving outward demonstrations by any thing, aliquid re*): honestare (*to confer a permanent mark of honor upon any body*): revereri aliquem: reverentiam adhibere adversus aliquem: reverentiam præstare alicui (*by showing due respect*): observare: observantia colere: officis prosequi (*general term, by external signs of respect, as by going to meet any body, by accompanying him, by waiting upon him, &c.*): magni facere: admirari: suspicere (*to value highly; admirari, with admiration*): suspicere, with a sense of our own inferiority; cf. Cic., Off., 2, 10, 36): colere: colere et observare: vereri et colere: venerari: venerationem prosequi (*in heart and with reverence*). A person or thing is honored, aliquis or aliquid in honore est; honos est or tribuitur alicui rei; justly, iustam venerationem habet aliquis or aliquid: I am honored by any body, in honore sum apud aliquem:

to honor any body with tears, aliquem lacrimis decorare (poetically) or prosequi (especially the dead): to honor and love any body above all others, aliquem præter ceteros ac colere et observare et diligere. To honor any body with any thing, honorare aliquem (to do any body an honor, absolutely, or with any thing, aliqñ re): aliquem ornare aliqñ re (to distinguish any body with any thing): aliquem colere aliqñ re (to show one's respect to any body by any thing): to honor any body with a letter, literis colere aliquem; with presents, donis aliquem honorare, colere, prosequi; with a visit, salutandi causâ ad aliquem venire; with one's presence, præsentia suâ (of one) or frequentia (of several) ornare aliquem; with one's confidence, consiliorum suorum consilium aliquem facere et participem.

HONOR, s. (1) *External pre-eminence, external dignity*, honos (in almost all the relations of the English word, whether the honor consist in pre-eminence before others, in outward dignity, in general and real esteem, or objectively in possession of honor): dignitas: auctoritas (external dignity, grounded on the estimate of our desert): decus: ornamentum (any thing which gives pre-eminence): laus: gloria: fama (praise, glory, fame; an extensive recognition of one's merits): observantia (actual respect shown). The last honors, the honors paid to the dead, honos supremus; officium supremum: to tend or conduce to honor, honori, laudi, decori or ornameto esse: it is a very great honor to me, that, &c., summo honori mihi est, quod, &c.: to be an honor to, to bring honor to, alicui honorificum esse: to be no honor to, pudori esse: to be an honor to a family, to bring honor to it, domum honestare: your son is an honor to you, does honor to you, dignus est filius: your behavior does you no honor, non te dignum facis (comically): that causes or confers honor, honestus; honorificus: to get honor, laudari; laudem merere: to consider, esteem, or hold as an honor, to place one's honor in, honori or laudi ducere; in honore ponere: do us the honor of an early call or visit, fac, ut quam primum ad nos venias; cura, ut tu quam primum videamus: I wish or hope for the honor of your presence or company, optabilis mihi erit tui præsentis facultas (vid. Planc. in Cic. Ep. 10, 4, 3): to be or stand in honor, in honore esse (of persons and things): esse in aliquo numero et honore; cum dignitate vivere (of persons): to be held in honor by any body, apud aliquem esse in honore et in pretio: in very great honor, honore or dignitate. Bore, dignitate excellere (of persons): one who is held in honor by all, in quo est magna auctoritas: to deprive any body of his honor, honorem aliquem privare: to hold in honor, in honore habere (a person and thing): colere, colere et observare, observare et colere (a person); colere also a personified thing, as urbem); any thing is held in great honor, honos est alicui rei: to hold any thing just as much in honor, alicui rei eundem honorem tribuere (vid. Cic. Fin., 3, 23, 73): to hold any body in great honor, aliquem magno in honore habere; aliquem colere maxime or summâ observantia; aliquem præcipuo semper honore habere: to undertake any thing in honor of any body, honoris alicuius causâ aliquid ansipere: a great feast is given in honor of a victory, est grande convivium in honorem victoriae: to do or show honor to any body, alicui honorem dare, habere, tribuere, deferre, deferre et dare; honore aliquem afficere, ornare, deornare, prosequi: to do or show especial honor to any body, præcipuum honorem habere alicui: to show all possible honor to any body, omni honore colere aliquem; nullum honorem prætermittere, qui alicui haberi potest: to heap honors upon any body, effundere, si ita vis, honores in aliquem (Pseudo-Cic. Ep. ad Brut., 1, 15, p. med.; the si ita vis is used, because the expression was unusual): to treat any body with all possible affection and honor, aliquem liberalissime atque honorificentissime tractare: to show just and due honor to any body, honorem iustum

ac debitum habere: the Senate conferred upon him the extraordinary honor of erecting a statue to him in the Palatium, senatus honore rarissimo statuâ in Palatio positâ prosecutus est eum: to pay divine honors to any body, deorum honores alicui tribuere (Cic. Milon., 23, 79); aliquem inter deos colere, pro deo venerari, in deorum numero venerari et colere: to cause divine honors to be paid to one's self, coelestes honores usurpare (Curt., 8, 5, 5): to enjoy divine honors, deorum honoribus coli: to pay the last honors to any body, supremo in aliquem officio fungi; supremum officium in aliquem celebrare (of or with several, Curt., 3, 12, 11 and 14); supra alicui solvere; iusta alicui facere, præstare, persolvere: to endeavor or strive after honor, famam quaerere: to try or endeavor to promote one's own honor, honori suo velificari; honoris adjumenta sibi quaerere (to look for a way to attain to honor): to strive after honors, honoribus inservire: to attain to honors, honores assequi (e. g., gradually, gradatim); ad honores ascendere, pervenire; honoribus augeri: to reach or attain to higher or greater honors, honoribus procedere longius; altiore dignitatis gradum consequi; ascendere (ad) altiore gradum; in ampliorem gradum promoveri: to attain to or reach the highest honors, ad summos honores perveniri: ad summum honorem pervenire; ascendere in celissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris: gradually to attain to or to reach the highest honors, effertur per honorem gradus ad summum imperium: to be restored to one's former honors, in antiquum honoris locum restitui: to raise any body to honor, ad dignitatem aliquem perducere: to bring or help any body to the highest honor, aliquem ad amplissimos honores or ad summam dignitatem perducere. (2) *Good name, &c.*, existimatio (good opinion which others have of us; also with bona): fama (good report, especially, also, the honor of a female; also with bona; vid. Herz., Sall., Cat., 23, 3): dignitas (good opinion acquired among the people by moral and political prudent conduct). To wound the honor of any body, alicuius existimationem offendere; alicuius dignitatem labe-factare: to injure or lessen the honor of any body, alicuius existimationem violare; de alicuius famâ detrachere: to impugn or attack the honor of any body, alicuius existimationem oppugnare: to have a regard to honor, famæ or dignitati consulere; famæ servire: not to have a regard to honor, dignitati, or modestie, or famæ non parere (the last, e. g., Tac., Ann., 13, 45, 3, of a woman): only a few looked to the honor of their country, paucis decus publicum curas (Tac., Ann., 12, 43, 1): to sully one's honor, famam suam ledere: to guard one's honor, collectam famam conservare: to suffer some loss of honor, de existimatione sua aliquid perdere or dependere; existimationis detrimentum or dignitatis jacturam facere: to forfeit one's honor, in infamiâ esse; infamiâ laborare (Ulp., Dig., 3, 2, 6): my honor is at stake in that matter, me existimatio in eâ re agitur; venio in existimationis discrimen: upon my honor, bonâ fide: to promise any thing upon one's honor, bonâ or optimâ fide polliceri; fide sua spondere (Plin., Ep., 1, 14, 10). (b) In a narrower sense — a identity in innocence, decus mulieris (Lit., 1, 43): pudicitia, pudor (chastity). To rob a woman of her honor, decus mulieris expugnare (Lit., loc. cit.); pudicitiam alicui eripere or expugnare; vitium afferre alicuius pudicitie; aliquam vitare: to lose one's honor, pudicitiam amittere: to preserve the honor of a maid, alicui pudicitiam servare. (3) *Dignity, external prosperity*, honos: with honor, in all honor, honeste (e. g., divitiis habere): I do not know how to get off with honor in any other manner, alio pacto honeste quomodo hinc abeam, nescio (Ter., Eun., 4, 4, 49): to return with disgrace to the place from which one went out with honor, unde cum honore decesseris, eodem cum ignominia reverti: as a mark of honor, honoris causâ or gratiâ (e. g., nominare aliquem). (4) *The sense,*

principle, or feeling of honor, integrity, honestas (e. g., ubi est dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? &c., virtue as exhibiting itself in virtuous and noble sentiments, Dod.); probitas: integritas: sanctitas (moral purity): innocentia (innocent course of life): animus ingenuus: ingenuitas (noble manner of thinking): fides (credit, trustworthiness). JN. integritas et fides; probitas et ingenuitas: (fama) pudor (shame); fearing the loss of one's good name). A wretch not only without honor, but who does not even pretend to it, ab omni non modo honestate, sed etiam simulatione honestatis relictus (Cic.): one who has no honor in him, homo nullo pudore: one who has a deep sense of honor, homo summo pudore: if he has even a slight sense of honor, in quo est aliqua fama pudor. (5) *A person or thing which is an honor to others*, ornamentum, decus. He was the light and the honor of our state, lumen et ornamentum reipublice fuit. || Debts of honor (according to the unjust code of the fashionable world), damna aleatoria. || Post of honor (vid. Post). To do the honors to any body, aliquem omnibus officiis prosequi (general term): hospitio aliquem accipere (to receive him as his host). Guard of honor; vid. GUARD.

HONORABLE. || *Receiving or conferring honor, &c.*, honoratus (receiving much honor; e. g., militia): honestus: honorificus (that brings much honor): decorus (respectable, decent, becoming): gloriosus (glorious). An honorable wound, vulnus adversum: an honorable peace, pax honesta: an honorable title, nominis honorabile: honorable exile, exilii honos (Tac., Hist., 1, 21, 2): to receive an honorable discharge, cum honore dimitti (Tac., Hist., 4, 46, 6): honorable terms or expressions, verborum honos: to thank any body in the most honorable terms, alicui gratias agere singularibus (or amplissimis) verbis: to make (very) honorable mention of any body, mentionem alicuius cum summo honore prosequi; multa de aliquo honorifice predicare; in one's writings, celebrare alicuius nomen in scriptis: always to make honorable mention of any body, numquam mentionem de aliquo nisi honorificum facere; numquam nisi honorificentissime appellare. || *Worthy of honor*, venerandus: venerabilis: honore dignus: very honorable, quovis honore dignus. || Upright, bonus (good): probus (honest): integer: sanctus (morally pure, blameless): an honorable man, vir bonus or probus; homo integer or innocens; homo religiosus (a conscientious man): homo sine furo et fallaciis (who has nothing counterfeited about him; who is what he appears to be): homo antiquus (a man of integrity, but deficient in necessary prudence; vid. Cic., Rosc., Am., 9, 26): to look like an honorable man, speciem boni viri præ se ferre: to lose the name of an honorable man, viri boni nomen amittere: an honorable man keeps his word, non cadit in bonum virum fallere fidem.

HONORABLY. || *In a manner that confers honor, &c.*, honeste: honorifice: cum dignitate. Most honorably, honorificentissime, summo cum honore (e. g., aliquem excipere): to salute any body honorably, aliquem honorifice salutare: to die honorably, bene mori. || Uprightly, probe: integer: sancte: recte: sine fraude: sine furo et fallaciis (without deceit): candidè (uprightly): to deal honorably with any body, sine fraude agere cum aliquo. He does not mean honorably, homini fides non habenda: to pay honorably, recte solvere.

HONORARY (e. g., member), socius (or sodalis) honorarius; honoris causâ in societatem ascriptus or receptus. Honorary title, honos; honoris nomen; titulus.

HOOD, cucullus. Having a hood, cucullatus (e. g., of articles of dress).

HOODED, cucullatus.

HOODED MILFOIL, atricularia (vulgar, the greater; intermedia, intermedia, Linn.).

HOODWINK. || *Propr.*, oculum alicuius alligare (Cic.), obliquare (Sen.). || *Id*

PROPR. *cœcare aciem animi: cœcæcare monstra: aliquem cœcum efflicere (to blind any body's mind by passion, bribery, &c.): specie alieuius rei decipere (Hor.). fallere (Quint.); e. g., recti, Hor.; boni, Quint.).* *specie alieuius rei assimulatæ tenere aliquem (Sall.); of retaining any body in one's party, &c.* Vid. "to throw dust in any body's eyes" fin.

HOOF, ungula. *A divided hoof, ungulae binae: an undivided hoof, ungula solida. The mark of a (horse's) hoof, vestigium ungulae (Cic.).*

HOOFED, ungulas habens: *ungulatus, very late, Tertull.; cornipes, poetical.*

HOOK, s., hamus (general term): *uncus (such as was fixed under the chin of condemned persons when they were dragged to the Tiber; also for surgical purposes, Cels.); fish-hook, hamus or hamus piscarius: to fish with a hook [vid. "to Fish with a rod"]:* *to throw in the hook, hamum demittere: to bite at the hook, hamum vorare: the fish swims to the hook, piscis decurrit ad hamum (Hor. Ep., 1, 4, 74).*

HOOK, v., innuere aliquid or aliquem (to attack with hooks; e. g., a lamb with claws, Appul., Flor., p. 341, 9): *uncum impingere or infingere alicui (to fix a uncum in any body's body, in order to drag him along, as was done at Rome to criminals; vid. Cic., Phil., 1, 2, 5; Id. in Ib., 166).*

HOOKED VID. CROOKED, where the SYN. terms are given, aduncus (poetical and post-Augustan prose; hamus, unguis, &c.); recurvus († and post-Augustan prose).

HOOP, s., circulus (circle; used for a cooper's hoop): trochus (ῥοχός, the iron hoop with which the young Greeks and Romans played; it was hung with little bells [garrulus annulus in orbe trochi, Mart., 14, 169]): annulus (ring, or whatever is circular like a ring): ferrum, quo aliquid vineitur or vincuntur est (iron hoop; e. g., round a wheel). To put hoops round a cask, dolum cingere circulis.

HOOP, v., circulis cingere (to hoop a cask, dolum); or (general term) vineire aliquid aliq̄ re (e. g., ferro).

HOOP, s. (shout). Vid. WHOOP.

HOOP, v. (to shout). Vid. WHOOP, v.

HOOPER.

HOOP-MAKER. Vid. COOPER.

HOOPING-COUGH, *tussis clangosa,

clamosa, or ferina (medical technical term).

HOOT, v. (1) Absolutely, clamorem or clamores tollere: obstrepere ingenti clamore (as interruption to a speaker, Quint.).

(2) To hoot (or hoot at) a person, exclamare alicui (always in Cicero of a hostile clamor): clamore or clamoribus aliquem prosequi: vociferari et alicui obstrepere (to try to hoot down a speaker): clamoribus consecrari aliquem (Cic.). To hoot and hiss any body, aliquem clamoribus (et conviciis) et sibilis consecrari aliquem (Cic., Att., 2, 18); aliquem infesto clamore et sibilis vexare (Val. Max.).

HOOTING, † clamor ingens or infestus:

HOOTS, † clamores maximi: con-tumeliosissimum atque acerbissimum acclamationum genus (Suet.).

HOP, v., salire (also of birds). To hop on one leg, singulis cruribus saltuatum currere (Gell.); *in pedem alterum or pedi alteri insistentem, sublato altero, salire: to hop upon any thing, insilire in aliquid or supra aliquid; down from any thing, desilire de aliq̄ re: to hop over any thing, transilire aliquid or trans aliquid: to hop about here and there (of a bird), circumstare modo huc modo illuc (Catull.).

HOP, s. || Jump on one leg, only the general term, saltus. || The plant, lupus: *humulus lupus (Linn.). Hop garden, ager lupis consitus: hop pole, *palus lupi.

HOPE, s., spes (the proper word, as opposed to fiducia, full confidence; as Sen. Ep., 16, 2, jam de te spem habeo, nondum fiduciam. By metonymy, also for the person on whom one has fixed his hope; e. g., spes reliqua nostra, Cicero, Cic., Fam., 14, 4, extr.): opinio (the opinion or conjecture; the hope which considers any

thing probable because it thinks it possible): expectatio (expectation; the hope that any thing will follow, the following of which one has sufficient reason to assume as likely): hope of any thing, spes alieuius rei (e. g., immortalitatis): opinio alieuius rei (e. g., auxiliorum): a disappointed hope, spes ad irritum redacta or ad irritum condens: there is hope (of a sick person), alicui spes est: I am in hopes that, &c., spe fore, ut, &c.: I entertain some, no hope, about or of any thing, spem habeo, despero de re (e. g., de republica): to have the best hopes in respect of any thing, aliquid in optimâ spe ponere: I am in great hopes that, &c., magnâ spe sum, magna spes me tenet, followed by an accusative and infinitive: I have the greatest hope, maximâ in spe sum: I entertain well-founded hope, recte sperare possum (Cic., Fam., 14, 4, 5): I have conceived a hope that, &c., spes mihi injecta est, followed by an accusative and infinitive: I am beginning to entertain a hope that, &c., spes mihi affulget, with accusative and infinitive: a person is influenced by the hope of being able, &c., aliquid spe ducitur se posse, &c.: there is hope of any thing; e. g., of peace, in spe pax est: hope still exists, spes subest (vid. Liv., 1, 41, in.); if there is or shall be hope, si est or erit spes (of any thing, alieuius rei; e. g., reditûs); if, as I fear, all hope has disappeared, si, ut ego metuo, transactum est (vid. both, Cic., Fam., 14, 4, 3): if there is no hope, si nihil spes est: very little hope of deliverance exists, spes salutis pertenuis ostenditur: to have before one the hope of, alieuius rei spem propositam habere (Cic., Rab. perd., 5, 15; cf. in Cecil., 22, 72): to begin to entertain hopes of any thing, in spem alieuius rei ingredi or venire: of obtaining any thing, spem impetrandi nancisci: to form or conceive new hope, spem redintegrare: to inspire any body with hope, aliquem in spem vocare or adducere (the latter also of things): to inspire any body with the hope of any thing, alieuius rei spem alicui afferre, or ostendere, or ostentare: spem alieuius rei alicui offerre (of things): spem alieuius rei præbere: to conceive a hope of any thing, spem alieuius rei concipere (e. g., regni): again to form or conceive hope of any thing, spem alieuius rei (e. g., consulatûs) in partem revocare: to entertain good hopes of any thing, aliquid in optimâ spe ponere: to fill any body with the greatest hope, aliquem summâ spe complere: to fill any body with hope and courage, aliquem implere spe animoque (both of an occurrence): to excite, raise, awaken hope in any body, aliquem ad spem excitare or erigere: to confirm a person in his hope, spem alieuius rei confirmare: to give or raise good hopes of one's self, dare spem bonam indolis († but bene sperare aliquem jubere, Cic. pr. Deiot., 14, 38, maxime to tell any body to hope the best): to have good hopes of any body, bene sperare de aliquo; bonam spem de aliquo capere or concipere: you look upon public affairs with hope, bonam spem de republica habere: to weaken the hopes of any body, alieuius spem infingere or debilitare: to take away hope from any body; to rob or deprive any body of hope, alicui spem adimere, or auferre, or eripere; alicui spem incidere or præcidere (to cut it away, cut it short): to be deprived or robbed of the hope of any thing, spe alieuius rei privari: opinione alieuius rei deici (vid. Cæs., B. G., 5, 48): all hope of any thing is cut off, omnis spes alieuius rei (e. g., reditûs) incisa est: hope deceives me, spes fallit, destituit me: should hope deceive me, si destituit spes: to follow an uncertain hope, spem infinitam sequi or persequi: my hope darts near to its accomplishment, venio ad exitum spei: to give up hope, spem deponere, or abjicere, or proijcere: to give up all hope of any thing, desperare de re: all the doctors give up hope of his recovery, omnes medici diffidunt: the doctors have given up all hope of his recovery, a medicis desertum est: to lose all hope of any thing, spem alieuius rei perdere: spe alieuius rei deici: to rest one's hopes upon a person or thing, spem suam ponere, reponere, con-

stituire in aliquo: spem suam ponere, reponere, defigere or ponere et defigere in aliquâ re: to place one's hopes of any thing upon a thing, spem alieuius rei ponere, or positam habere, or collocare in aliquâ re: the hope of any thing depends upon, &c., spes alieuius rei vertitur in aliquâ re (Liv., 37, 26, 2): my whole hope depends upon you, I have placed all my hopes in you, spes omnis sita est in te: I have no hope but in myself, in me omnis spes mihi est: our only hope is a rally, nulla alia nisi in eruptione spes est. A glimpse, gleam, ray of hope [vid. GLIMMER]. While there is life there is hope, negro dum anima est, spes esse dicitur: not to have the slightest hope, non (or nec) habere ne spei quidem extremum. || The forlorn hope, *qui primi jubeantur, scalis adnotis, in mœnia evadere, or *qui eo jubeantur proficisci, unde nemo se rediturum putat.

HOPE, v., sperare. To hope confidently, confidere: to hope this, shoes boldness; to effect it, courage, hoc spe concipere, audacis animi esse: ad effectum adducere, virtutis: to hope well of any body, bene sperare de aliquo: not to hope well of any body, nihil boni sperare de aliquo: to hope every thing from the victory, omnia sperare ex victoria: to cause to hope any thing, ostendere aliquid (e. g., futuros fructus; vid. Cic., Cat. Maj., 9, 17): a thing makes me hope that I shall effect something, aliq̄ re in spem adducit aliquid faciendi or conficiendi (vid. Sall., Jug., 37, 3): to bid any body be of good heart and hope for the best, jubere aliquem bene sperare bonoque esse animo: any thing makes me hope that all will turn out well, aliquid me recto sperare jubet: to have ceased to hope any thing, desperare de re: to begin to hope that any thing will take place; e. g., that peace will be concluded, in spe pacis venire or ingredi: to hope for any thing, sperare aliquid; spem habere alieuius rei: to have hopes of obtaining any thing, expectare aliquid (to look forward to it as probable): to hope for any thing from any body, aliquid ab aliquo expectare (opposed to postulare): I hope (as inserted parenthetically), spero; ut spero; id quod spero (parenthetical).

HOPEFUL, (a) That has much hope, plenus spei; spe animoque impletus (filled with hope and courage). (b) That affords much hope (as a son, daughter, pupil, &c.), bonâ spei; qui spem bonam indolis dat; de quo bene sperare possis (vid. Nep., Milt., 1, 1): very hopeful, optimâ or egregie spei. A hopeful daughter, egregia spei filia (Tac.).

HOPEFULLY, by circumlocution. To regard any thing hopefully, bonam spem de aliq̄ re habere.

HOPELESS, spe carens: spe orbatus: spe dejectus (that no longer has any hope: † expes is only poetical): desperatus (also = that is given up): my affairs are hopeless, omni spe orbatus sum; nulla spes in me reliqua est: a hopeless state or condition, desperatio rerum: in a hopeless manner [vid. HOPELESSLY]: he lies in a hopeless state, omnes medici diffidunt (all the doctors give him up).

HOPELESSLY, sine spe; desperanter: almost hopelessly, exiguâ cum spe (e. g., animum trahere).

HOPELESSNESS, omnium rerum desperatio.

HOPPER (of a mill), infundibulum.

HOPPING. Vid. HOR, or HOR.

HORAL, by genitive, hope, horarum:

† horalis very late.

HORDE, || Migratory tribe, vaga gens (Quint.): vaga multitudo (Quint.). Wandering hordes, vaga gentes (Quint.); gentes sedem subinde mutantes (Plin., 2, 108, 112; but this use of subinde is post-classical). [vid. NOMAD.] || Gang, vid.

HOREHOUND, *marrubium vulgare (Linn.): the common white horehound. The black horehound, *marrubium ballotta (Linn.). The water horehound, *lycopus Europæus (Linn.).

HORIZON, orbis finiens (Cic.): orbis, qui aspectum nostrum definit (Cic.): circulus finiens: finitor or finiens; or linea, quæ inter aperta et occulta est, or

horizon (*Sen.*, *all N. Quest.*, 5, 17): linea, quæ dicitur horizon (*Vitr.*). To cut the horizon at right angles, horizonta rectis angulis secare (*Sen.*, *N. Quest.*, 5, 17). The sun rises above the horizon; sol emergit de subterranea parte or supra terram: any thing bounds our horizon, aliquid aspectum nostrum definit.

HORIZONTAL, libratus: æquus (*Level*): directus (*going straight on*). To make any thing horizontal, ad regulam et libellam exigere: a horizontal surface, *locus ad libellam æquus: libramentum. A horizontal line, linea directa.

HORIZONTALIS, ad libram: ad libellam.

HORN. || *PROPR.*, cornu. A little horn, corniculum: to butt with the horns, cornibus ferire, petere (†); against each other, cornibus inter se luctari (†): to threaten with one's horns, cornua obvertere alicui, or tollere in alium (also, figuratively, of setting one's self to oppose him): to give any body a pair of horns, adulterare alicujus uxorem; cum alicujus uxore rem habere: to receive a pair of horns, *decipi uxoris adulterio: of horns, cornuus: to turn to horn, cornescere (*Plin.*). || By metonymy, what resembles a horn: (a) the horns of the moon, cornua lunæ; (b) a drinking-horn, cornu; (c) wind instrument, cornu: buccina [*vid. TRUMPET*]. To blow the horn, cornu or buccinam inflare.

HORNBEAM, *carpinus. The common hornbeam, *carpinus betulus.

HORN-BOOK, liber, quo pueri instituntur ad lectionem (after *Quint.*, 1, 7, 17): *libellus elementorum: *tabulae literariæ.

HORNED, cornutus: corniger (*poetical*).

HORNED CATTLE, cornuta, plural (*sc. animalia*). Herds of horned cattle, armenta cornuta: cornigera et armenta buccera are poetical.

HORNET, crabro: *vespa crabro (*Linna.*). To bring a hornet's nest about one's ears, irritare crabrones (*Prov.*, *Plautus*).

HORN LANTERN, laterna cornea (*Mart.*): cornu (*Plaut.*, *poetical*).

HORNY, cornuus: cornuelus. To become horny, cornescere.

HOROSCOPE, horoscopus (*Sid.*, *Ep.*, 4, 13; instrument for calculating natiuities: horoscopus (*Pers.*, 6, 18; *Manil.*, 3, 190, &c.; any body's nativity): genesis (the constellation under which one is born; natiuitas, *Juv.*, *Suet.*).

HOROSCOPY, γενεθολογία (*γενεθολογία*, *Vitr.*, 9, 6, 2), or by circumlocution, predictio et notatio cuiusque vitæ ex natali sidere (*Cic.*, *Divin.*, 2, 42, 87).

HORRIBLE, horribilis (to be shuddered at, &c.; e. g., spectaculum, pestis, tempestas): horrendus (mostly †): fœdus: abominandus: detestandus: detestabilis (aversabilis, *Lucr.*): nefarius. *Vid. HORRID.*

HORRIBLY, horrendum in modum: valde, vehementer (*excessively*).

HORRID. || *Abominable*, detestabile, fœdus: abominandus: detestabilis: aversabilis (the last in *Lucr.*; all of persons): nefarius (of persons, their designs and actions): immanis (*horrible*; of acts): horribilis (e. g., sonitus, spectaculum, species, pestis, tempestas): horrendus (†): horrid person, homo omni parte detestabilis: horrid man: o hominem impurum! monstrum hominis!

HORRIDNESS. *Vid. FEARFULNESS* (= terrible nature of any thing).

HORRIFIC. *Vid. DREADFUL* and *FEARFUL* = dreadful.

HORRIFY, terrere: exterrere: perterrere, &c. (*horrify*, *poetical*).

HORROR. || *Shivering, shuddering*, horror (i. e., ubi totum corpus intrinsecus, *Cels.*). || *Dread, extreme fear*, horror (*cold trembling, from fear*, *Cic.*): terror, of any thing, alicujus rei. *Horror* seizes any body, horror perfundit alicquem (*Cic.*): horror subit alicujus animus; terror mihi incidit or me invadit. || *Extreme aversion*, aversio, of any thing, alicujus rei (*Silber Age*): detestatio (of any thing, alicujus rei, in *Gelt.*; the connection does not occur in *Cicero* in this

sense): animus aversissimus ab aliquo (a very great horror of any body): to have a horror of any thing, detestari aliquid: to have a horror of any body, abhorrere aliquem; animo esse aversissimo ab aliquo. || *Horrible action*, res nefanda or infanda: res atrox or nefaria: tragœdiæ (*tragic occurrences*; cf. *Cic.*, *Mil.*, 1, 18). The horrors of war, belli vastatio: to perpetrate and suffer unutterable horrors, facere et pati infanda.

HORSE, equus (*general term*, and the usual word in the more elevated prose style): caballus (for ordinary services; a hack): mannus (a Gallic horse or pony, kept for luxury); palfrey, short, well-set, and fast-going; a virides (*light horse, hunter or courier's horse, not used for drawing*): canterius (a gelding). A wild horse, equus ferus, equiferus (in a state of nature): a spirited horse, equus ferocitate exultans. A horse rears [*vid. REAR*]: the horse reared and threw his rider, equus priusbus pedibus erectis excussit equitem (*Liv.*, 8, 7): to fall over one's horse's neck, trans cervicem equi elabi (*Liv.*, *ib.*): to wheel one's horse round, circumagere equum (*ib.*): to teach a horse to amble, equorum cursum minutis passibus frangere (*Quint.*, 9, 4, 13): to rub down a horse, equum manibus confricare or perficere (*both Veget.*): to bring a horse into good condition again, equum ad corporis firmitatem revocare (*Veget.*): a horse gets too fat, equus ultra modum saginâ provenit (*Veget.*): to mount a horse, in equum ascendere: to alight from one's horse, ex equo descendere (*Prop.*). One must not look a gift horse in the mouth, equi donati dentes non inspicitur (*Hieron.*, *Ep. ad Ephes. proœm.*). Saddle-horse, sellare jumentum.

HORSEBACK. To ride on horseback, equitare: equo vehi. To take exercise on horseback, equo gestari or vectari (to show one's self on horseback, &c.; e. g., of ladies; cf. *Plin.*, *Ep.*, 9, 36, 5; *Cur.*, 3, 3, 2). Exercise on horseback, vectatio (assidua) equi (*Suet.*, *Cal.*, 3). [*Vid. TO RIDE*]. To hold a conference on horseback, ex equis colloqui (of two or several). To fight on horseback, ex equo (or ex equis, of more than one) pugnare; also, equitem or equites pugnare (i. e., as cavalry; opposed to peditum or pedites, of their dismounting to fight on foot).

HORSE-BANE, *phellandrium aquaticum (*Linna.*, *water-hemlock*).

HORSE-BEAN, *vicia faba (*Linna.*).

HORSE-BOY, *puer equinus.

HORSE-BREAKER, domitor equorum, or, from context, domitor only.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, *æsculus hippocastanum (*Linna.*).

HORSE-CLOTH, tegumentum equi (*general term*).

HORSE-COMB, *strigilis equis comendis.

HORSE-DEALER, mango. To be a horse-dealer, negotium equarium exercere (*vid. Aurel. Vida.*, *De Vir. Ill.*).

HORSE-DEALING, questus mangonicus (*Suet.*, *Vesp.*, 4): negotio equaria (*Ulp.*).

HORSE-DOCTOR. *Vid. FARRIER.*

HORSE-DUNG, sterces equinum: fîmus equinus or caballinus. *SYN.* in *DUNC*.

HORSE-FLESH, caro equi: caballina (caro). To lie upon horse-flesh, vitam corporibus equorum tolerare (*vid. Tac.*, *Ann.*, 2, 24, 2).

HORSE-FLY, œstrus (so also *Linna.*).

HORSE-HAIR, pilus equinus (*general term*): seta equina (the stronger hair; as a collective, plural, setæ equinæ: stuffed with horse-hair, equino fartus (cf. *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 5, 11, 27).

HORSE-LAUGH, cachinnus: cincinnatio (as act): mirus risus (portentous or astounding laughter, *Cic.*). To burst into a horse-laugh, cachinnum tollere (*Cic.*), edere (*Suet.*): in cachinnos subito effundi (*Suet.*): cachinno conciti (to shake one's sides with laughter, with majore. *Juc.*: hence magno, maximo, &c.): mirum risum (mirus risus, of several) edere (*Cic.*, *Qu. Fr.*, 2, 10, 2): to burst out again into a horse-laugh, cachinnos revocare (*Suet.*, *Claud.*, 41).

HORSE-LEECH. || *Farrier*, *viu* || *Kind of leech*; *vid. LEECH*.

HORSEMAN, eques (*general term*): To be a good horseman, equo habiliter esse; equis optime uti; equitandi peritissimum esse: to aim at the reputation of being a good horseman, equitandi laudem petessere (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 2, 26, 62). || *Horsemen* = cavalry, *vid.*

HORSEMANSHIP, *equitandi ars. Good horsemanship is highly thought of among us, equitandi laus apud nos cigit (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 2, 26, 62). To take great pains to acquire skill in horsemanship, equitandi laudem petessere (*ib.*). An exhibition of horsemanship, ludicrum circense (*Liv.*, 44, 9); or spectaculum circi (both, properly, of the circus maximus at Rome); or *spectaculum desultorum (the desultores who leaped from horse to horse in the Roman circus being the nearest to exhibitors in our circuses).

HORSE-POND, locus ubi adaquari solent equi (*vid. Suet.*, *Vit.*, 7): nos fens caballinus, *Pers.*, *Pro.*, 1 = "fountain of Hippocrene."

HORSE-RACE, curriculum equorum: cursus equorum or equester: certamen equorum (as contest between the horses). || *Equiria* were horse-races in honor of Mars.

HORSERADISH, *cochlearia Armorica (*Linna.*).

HORSE-ROAD, *via, quâ equo vecti comitant.

HORSESHOE, solea ferrea: vestigium equi (*Plin.*, 28, 20, 81). The old Romans knew only the iron shoe they put on and took off at pleasure; with the country people this shoe consisted only of broom, hence called solea spartea, or spartea only; *vid. Schneid.*, *Ind. ad Script. R. R.* in v. solea, but that the later Romans, even in the time of *Vegetius*, knew of the modern horseshoe, as nailed on, is made very probable by modern scholars; *vid. Jahn's Jahrb.*, 6, 3, p. 366, &c. To put a horse's shoes on, equo soleas ferreas induere; equum calceare (in the ancient method); *equo soleas ferreas clavis sumpingere: to cast a shoe, vestigium or solem ferream ungula excutere (*vid. Plin.*, 1, c.).

HORSESHOE VETCH, hippocrepis. Tufted horseshoe vetch, *hippocrepis comosa (*Linna.*).

HORSE-STEALER, equi, or equorum, fur (in a single case): abigens, abactor (*habitually*).

HORSE-STEALING, furtum equi or equorum (in a single case): abigatus: abigendi studium (of the habit).

HORSE-TAIL (the plant), *equisetum (*Linna.*).

HORSE-TRAPPINGS. *Vid. TRAPPINGS*.

HORSEWHIP, virga, quâ ad regendum equum utitur, though this is a "cick" or "cane": *flagellum, quo ad regendum equum utor, or, from context, flagellum only. *Vid. WHIP, s.*

HORTATION. *Vid. EXHORTATION*.

HORTATORY, hortativus (*Quint.*), or by circumlocution. A hortatory address, suasio (cf. hortatorius, adhortatorius, &c., are modern Latin).

HORTICULTURE. *Vid. GARDENING*.

HOSE. || *Trowsers or breeches*, *vid.* || *Stockings*, *vid.*

HOSPITABLE, hospitalis (who gladly receives guests): liberalis: largus epulis (who gladly entertains). A hospitable house, domus, quæ hospitibus patet: in a hospitable manner, hospitaliter: liberaliter.

HOSPITALLY, hospitaliter (*Liv.*: e. g., invitare): liberaliter (with reference to the liberal entertainment given by the host). I liked my visit at Talna, nor could I have been more hospitably received, fili liberator apud Talnam, nec potui accipii liberalius (*Cic.*, *Att.*, 16, 6).

HOSPITAL, nosocomium (*vococouov*, *Cod. Just., 1, 2, 19 and 22), or, pure Latin, valetudinarium (in the time of the emperors, when hospitals were first established). Lying-in hospital, *lechochodium domus publica, ubi parturientibus opera prestat.

HOSPITALITY, hospitalitas (of one who cheerfully receives friends): liberalitas

(of one who entertains his friends bountifully).

HOSPES, hospes (who receives friends under his roof): convivator or cœnæ pater (who gives a party): caupo (publican). To reckon without one's host, spe frustrari. || *Arma, exercitus, &c.*, vid. || *Consecrated wafer, panis eucharisticus* (ecclesiastical).

HOSTAGE, obsecro. To give hostages, obsecro dare: to demand hostages, obsecro exigere ab aliquo; obsecro imperare alicui: to retain any body as a hostage, aliquem obsecro retinere.

HOTEL, vid. INN.
HOTELRY, vid. INN.

HOTNESS, (a) *From friendship*, hospita or hospes. (b) *For pay*, domina cauponæ or tabernæ [SYN. in INN]; opposed to ministræ cauponæ (bar-maid, servant at an inn).

HOSTILE, hostilis (having, showing, or, of things, indicating the feeling of an enemy; inclined to break out in open acts of hostility): inimicus (of an unfriendly disposition): infensus (incensed, enraged, embittered; denoting an excited state, it can only be used of persons or minds): infestus (whose hostile disposition threatens to show itself: denoting a quiescent state, it may also be used of things; spiculum, oculi, exercitus; and of countries). JN. inimicus atque infestus; infensus atque inimicus; infensus atque inimicus; inimicus infensusque: adversus (general term, opposed to), to any body, alicui. To be hostile to any body, inimico infensusque animo esse in aliquem: a hostile feeling, animus infestus or inimicus; infensus animus atque inimicus; animus hostilis; animus alienus (dislike, estrangement): to entertain hostile sentiments or feelings against any body, inimicum, infestum, inimicum et infestum, or infestum et inimicum esse alicui; inimico infensusque animo esse in aliquem: very hostile feelings, aversissimo animo esse ab aliquo: to make any body entertain hostile feelings against another, alicujus odium in aliquem concitare: to adopt a hostile feeling, spiritus hostiles induere (Tac., Hist., 4, 57, 3): to regard any body with the most hostile feelings, aliquem animo iniquissimo infestissimoque intueri: to inspire any body with hostile sentiments against another, odium alicujus in aliquem concitare; aliquem or alicujus voluntatem ab aliquo abalienare (to render adverse or disinclined to): to become hostile to any body, odium in aliquem concipere: in a hostile manner, hostilem in modum: a hostile country, hostium terra (an enemy's country), hostilis terra or regio (Cic.), or armis inimique infesta inimicaque (Cic.).

HOSTILELY, hostiliter: inimice: infense.

HOSTILITY, animus infensus; inimicus, or infensus atque inimicus: animus hostilis [vid. ENMITY]. Hostilities, hostilia, ium. To commence hostilities, hostilia cœptare, facere, audire: to cease hostilities, ab armis recedere.

HOTLER, servus equarius, or equarius (late; adjectively, Val. Max.; substantively, Solin., 45).

HOT, || **PROPR.**, calidus (warm, more or less; opposed to frigidus): candens (of a glowing heat, red hot): fervens: fervidus (boiling hot): æstuans (that really, or, as it were, boils up or ferments with heat): æstuosus (full of boiling or fermenting heat, sultry: e. g., a wind, a day, road, &c.): ardens: flagrans (on fire, in flames; figuratively, of the passions): red hot, rutillus: a hot day, dies calidus, fervens, æstuosus: in hot weather, and along a dusty road, I ended my journey, iter conficiamque æstuosâ et pulverulentâ viâ: to be hot, calere, candere, fervere, æstuari (with the same difference as the adjectives above): to grow or become hot, calefieri: caleescere: inclescere: fervescere: effervescere: candescere: incandescere, also with æstu (this, however, only with the poets): to make or render hot, calefacere (also figuratively) = to roast any body; to attack or set upon him with words; vid. Cic., Quint. Fr., 3, 2, in.); fervescere (properly). To be hot, candere (to grow red by the heat of fire):

ardere (to be on fire): fervere (to be boiling hot): æstuari (stronger than fervere = to be in agitation and ferment through heat). Fig., ardere (of the glow of the eyes; then, also, of the heat of the passions): flagrare (stronger than ardere, of the wild bursting forth of violent passions): to be hot with anger, irâ ardere or flagrare: to be hot after any body (i. e., to feel violent love), ardere amore alicujus (poetically, ardere aliquo or aliquem). A hot soil, solum fervens or (stronger) æstuosum (Plin., 15, 5, 6; 17, 19, 31): hot wines, vina fervida (Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 38). Hot oven, furnus calidus (Plaut.). Hot-air pipes, impressi parietibus tubi, per quos circumfunditur calor, qui ima simul et summa fovet æqualiter. Hot springs, aquæ calidæ or calentes; aquæ calidæ, or aquæ calentium fontes. || Fig. (a) Too lively, too violent, calidus: ardens: fervens or fervidus: acer (violent; then, also, very lively): a hot horse, equus calidus or acer: a hot temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum: a hot youth, a youth of hot temperament, juvenis ferventis animi: hot in one's decisions, rapidus in consiliis suis (Liv., 22, 12): a hot engagement, pugna acris; prælium acre: where the battle is at the hottest, ubi Mars est atrocissimus (Liv., 2, 46): when the contest became hotter, certamine accenso: there was some hot fighting, acriter pugmabatur; magnâ vi certabatur: acriter or accerrime præliabantur (sc. nostri et equites): hot after any thing (too eager or desirous for it), flagrans cupiditate alicujus rei; cupidissimus alicujus rei. (b) Angry, inclined to anger, iratus: iracundus: præceps ingenio in iram: pronus in iram (general terms): concitatus (roused, excited, as a mob): irâ incensus, flagrans, ardens (very angry): to be hot, irâ flagrare, ardere (figuratively, to be very angry): any body is terribly hot, alicujus furenter irascitur.

HOT-BATH, balneum calidum. Hot-baths, thermæ. [Vid. "Hot springs."] To take a hot-bath, calidâ lavari.

HOT-BED, *area stercore satiata: *area vitreis munitis (if under glass; cf. Plin., 9, 5, 23).

HOTCH-POTCH, farrâgo (with reference to the contents, Jur., 1, 86): sartago (with reference to the words, Pers., 1, 80).

HOTEL. || Inn, vid. || Town mansion of a wealthy person, insula (large private house, with no adjoining houses): turris (any towering edifice; hence = castle, &c.): but (poetically) domus (as general term) is the usual term.

HOT-HEADED, fervidioris animi: iracundus (passionate): præceps (ingenio). A hot-headed young man, juvenis ferventis animi.

HOT-HOUSE, *hypocaustum hortense; or, by circumlocution, plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt speculæ or objectæ sunt vitæ (after Mart., 8, 14); or *plantarum hiberna vitæ munita.

HOTLY, Fig. (a) Too violently, ardenter: ferventer: acriter: cupide: avidè (desirously). To pursue the enemy too hotly, cupidus or avidus hostem insequi; acriter instare hostibus: to speak hotly, ferventer loqui: to act hotly, calide agere. (b) Angry, to write too hotly, iracundus scribere.

HOTNESS, Vid. IFAT.

HOTSPUR, homo stolidè ferox: homo iracundus (passionate).

HOUGH, s., genus commissuræ poples. **HOUGH**, n., succidere poplitum or (of several animals, or of more legs than one) poplites (suscisus femiibus, poplitisque, Lin., 22, 51).

HOUND, canis venaticus. (poetically) Canis venator poetic; canis ad venandum is bad Latin without some addition, as in, a good hound, canis ad venandum nobilis, where ad venandum depends on nobilis: to keep hounds, canes alere ad venandum (where ad venandum depends upon alere). (Prov.) To hold with the hounds and run with the hare, utrique parti favere: duobus sellis sedere.

HOUND'S-TONGUE, cynoglossus (Plin.): *cynoglossus (Linn.).

HOURLY, hora (both as the twenty-fourth

part of a day and as an indefinite portion of time): hora spatium (the definite space of one hour): hora momentum (the short space of an hour, considered as the space within which something happens). Half an hour, semihora: an hour and a half, sesquihora: three quarters of an hour, dodrans horæ (Plin., 2, 14, 11): the twenty-fourth part of an hour, semuncia horæ (ib.): in an hour, in horâ: in a single hour, in horâ unâ (Plaut.): above an hour, more than an hour, horâ amplius or horam amplius (e. g., horâ or horam amplius. . . jam moliebantur, Cic., Verr., 4, 43, 95, where Zumpt reads horâ, Orell. horam; cf. Zumpt's note, who shows that both forms are allowable): an hour before, &c., horâ ante, quam, &c.: in or within three hours, intra tres horas; tribus horis: in the short space of an hour, hora momento: in a few hours, brevi horarum momento (Just., 2, 14): paucis momentis (in a short space of time; e. g., multa natura aut affligit, aut mutat, &c., Cic.): in a very few hours, paucis admodum horis: three hours (long), tres horas; per tres horas: for several hours, per aliquot horarum spatia: from hour to hour, in horas: every hour [vid. HOURLY]: from this very hour, inde ab hoc temporis momento: to have hardly four hours' start of any body, vix quatuor horarum spatio antecedere (i. e., to be four hours' march before him, Cæs.): at or to the hour (the fixed hour), ad horam: every hour, omni tempore: up to this hour, adhuc (poetically) not hucusque, which never relates to time). In dating his letters he always added the hour at which they were finished, ad omnes epistolas horarum momenta, quibus datae significanter, addabat: in the last years of his life, Mæcenas never got an hour's sleep, Mæcenas triennio supremo nullo horæ momento contigit somnus: to sleep for several hours together, plures horas et eas continuas dormire (after Suet., Oct., 78): hardly to utter a word an hour, horis decem verba novem dicere (Mart., 8, 7): day and hour, tempus et dies: the hour of any body's birth, hora natalis (Hor., Od., 2, 17, 18), or hora quâ aliquis gignitur or genitus est (after Just., 37, 2, 2; both of the hour of a child's birth); tempus pariendi (with reference to the mother): any body's last hour, hora novissima or suprema: in his last hours, eo ipso die, quo e vita excessit: leisure hours, otium: tempus otiosum (when we have no business on our hands): tempus subsecivum (the time one gets or steals, as it were, from one's business or studies): to steal an hour or two from one's studies, aliquod subsecivi temporis studiis suis subtrahere: to grant a few hours' delay, diem addere (Ter., And., 5, 2, 27): lost hours, horæ peritæ (after Plin. Ep., 3, 5, 16, poteras has horas non perdere). || The Hours (goddesses), Horæ.

HOURLY, singulis horis (in every hour): singulis interpositis horis (at the end of each hour; e. g., singulos cyathos vini dare): omnibus horis (at all hours; every hour): in horas (from hour to hour).

HOUR-PLATE, Vid. DIAL.

HOUSE, s., domus (a house or a place for living in, with all its appurtenances, as the house properly so called, the court, garden, &c. [hence = mansion, palace]; also that of animals, as, of the turtle; then, also, by metonymy = house affairs; as aly = the family inhabiting the house; and, general term, the house of a citizen): ædes, plural; ædificium (the dwelling-house, the building; opposed to other places or single parts of it; vid. Nep., Att., 13, 4, domus amœnitas non ædificio sed silvâ constabat. Ipsum enim tectum, &c.): domicilium (general term, a dwelling-place or residence, which any one occupies for a certain space of time; vid. Cæs., B. G., 6, 30, ædificium circumdatum est silvâ, ut fere sunt domicilia Gallorum, &c.): insula (a large building, separated on all sides from other buildings: the slave who had the superintendence of such was called insularius): tectum (properly a roof, frequently used by the Romans for "house, considered as a place of protection): familia (the inhabitants of a house, especially

the servants; then, also, the family from which any one is descended; genus (the family from which any one is descended): res familiaris (house affairs).

A small house, domuscula: aedicula: casa (a cottage, hut): a large town house, palatium: moles (in respect of immense extent): in the house, domi: in or at my house, domi meae; in domo meae; domi apud me (the domi meae, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, alienae; but with any other adjective, or with genitive of the possessor, the preposition is preferred; e.g., in domi Caesaris, though even Cicero says domi Caesaris; vid. HOUS); from house to house, per domos; ostium (from door to door): to search any body's house, inquire, reperi aliquem (general term, Cic., Att., 1, 16, 12): to order any body's house to be searched, immissis (licitoribus ceterisque) publicis ministris angulum sedulo cuncta perfrustrari jubere (Appul., Met., 9, p. 237, 25; cf. Petron., 38, 1): to search any body's house for stolen goods, apud aliquem rem furtivam quaerere (Just. Inst., 4, 1); furtum quaerere in domo alicujus (Fest., p. 193, Tac.). The act of searching any body's house' was scrutinium (Appul., Met., 9, p. 237, 25): to find the stolen goods in any body's house, rem furtivam in alicujus domo deprehendere: to set one's house in order, omnes res diligentissime constituere (Hirt., B. Afr., 88): sarcinas colligere, antequam proficisceretur vitā (= prepare for death, Varr., R. R., 1, 1, init.): to leave or quit a house, emigrare (e) domo (opposed to immigrare in domum, to go into a new house): to keep open house, aliquid quotidie sic cena coquitur, ut invocatis amicis una cenare liceat (after Nep., Cim., 4, 3): property in houses, uronium praedium (applying not only to property in towns, but to the possession of any buildings; cf. Ulp., Dig., 50, 16, 198). The affairs of the house; vid. "DOMESTIC AFFAIRS."

House and home, sedes (a residence): fundus (an estate, land and house): domus et fundus, or domus et possessiones (a house and estate or possession). To drive any one from house and home, exturbare aliquem e possessionibus, or bonis patriis, or laribus patriis, or fortunis omnibus: to leave house and home (in order to go into a foreign country), domum et propinquo relinquere (to leave one's home and relations): to fight for house and home, pro tectis moribusque dimicare; pro aris et focis pugnare (both of the inhabitants of a town, country, &c.).

The master, the mistress of a house, herus, hera (in respect of those under them); pater, mater familias or familiae (in respect of the family); the people (servants) of the house, domestici, familia: back of the house, postica pars or postica partes aedium, domus postica (the building or buildings behind); aversa domus pars (as opposed to the front of the house); the windows of which look into the court: to creep out through the back of the house, domo postica clam egredi; per aversam domus partem furtim degressi (from my, our house, a me, a nobis (especially in Plaut. and Ter.): to keep the house, domi or domo se tenere or retinere (general terms): publico carere or se abstinere; in publicum non prodire (to show one's self seldom in public); domo non excedere or non egredi (not to stir from the house); domo abdi (to hide one's self in one's house): necer to quit the house, domo pedem non efferre: to be in the house (vid. "to be at Home"): to drive any body from one's house, aliquem domo expellere, extrudere, or ejicere; aliquem foras trudere.

To entertain in one's house, hospitio accipere or excipere aliquem; hospitio domum ad se recipere aliquem, hospitium alicui praebere (as a guest); in domum suam recipere aliquem; tecto accipere or recipere aliquem; tectum praebere alicui (general terms, to receive into one's house, under one's roof; accipere, more as a friend; excipere and recipere, as a protector, &c.); recipere, receptare aliquem or aliquem ad se (to receive to one's self, especially of those who conceal thieves, &c.; house-named receptores): to be received into

any body's house, esse in hospitio apud aliquem; hospitio alicujus niti.

HOUSE, v. To place under shelter for protection, condere (e.g., frumentum): contegere. JN. condere et reponere (e.g., arma omnia, Cas.): in tecta contegere (e.g., troops, milites). Re-cite under one's roof, tecto recipere aliquem (Cas., B. G., 7, 66, 7). recipere aliquem in tectum (Plaut., Rud., 2, 7, 16): hospitio aliquem excipere: moribus tectisque accipere aliquem: tectis et sedibus recipere aliquem (these two of the inhabitants of a town harboring soldiers, exiles, &c.): stabulare (general term, to place animals in a stall, Varr., R. R., 1, 21). To be housed, tectum subire (of a person): stabulari (post-Augustan; of animals): or the passives of the verbs above given. INTRANS. To reside under any body's roof, habitare cum aliquo (also used improperly, as Milton, &c., use "to house"; e.g., hiems habitat in Alpini juris). Vid. RESIDE.

HOUSE-BREAKER, effractorius (S.N. Ep., 68): effractor (Jurisconsulti, Paul., Dig., 1, 15; Ulp., Dig., 47, 17, 1), or, by circumlocution, qui domos perfingit or in domibus furta facit.

HOUSE-BREAKING, effractoria (Jurisconsulti, Paul., Dig., 15, 3, 2; Scaev., ib., 38, 2, 48). Or by circumlocution with domum perfingere.

*HOUSE-DOG, canis domesticus, or *canis tecti, aedium, &c., custos (as guard; custos; of dogs, Virg., 3, 406; Col., 7, 12): ceterarius canis (as chained up, Petron., Sat., 72, 7; Sen., De Ira, 3, 37).*

HOUSE-DOOR, Vid. DOOR.

HOUSEHOLD, domus (e.g., domus tota te nostra salutet, &c.): familia (vid. FAMILY). A well-conducted household (morally), domus pudica (Quint.): the whole household, universa domus: household expenses, sumtus domestici.

HOUSEHOLD-BREAD, panis cibarius or plebeius.

HOUSEHOLD GOD, lar: household gods, lares: (dii) penates (gods of the family).

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF, Vid. FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLDER, pater familias (as father of the family): aedium or aedificii dominus (as owner of a house): qui domum habet.

HOUSEKEEPER, Householdier, res. Upper female servant, qui domos domesticas dispensat: dispensatrix (late).

*HOUSEKEEPING, *administratio or cura rei familiaris. Any body's housekeeping is very expensive, domus est sumtuosa (Ter.): expenses of housekeeping (vid. "DOMESTIC EXPENSES"). Careful or economical housekeeping, diligentia domestica; *diligentia in rei familiaris tueda: to be economical in one's housekeeping, parce or frugaliter vivere.*

*HOUSELEEK, *sempervivum tectorum (Linn.).*

HOUSELESS, qui domum non habet (who does not possess a house): quem tectum nullum accipit (after Cic., Att., 3, 16, 3; who finds no roof to shelter him). To run up temporary buildings to receive the houseless poor, subitaria aedificia extruere, quae multitudinem inopem accipiant (Tac., Ann., 15, 39).

HOUSE-MAID, ancilla (general term): cubicularia (chamber-maid; sc. ancilla or famula).

HOUSE-RENT, merces habitationis. What house-rent does he pay? quanti habitati? to pay a heavy house-rent, magni habitare: his house-rent is 30,000 ares, triginta millibus (sc. ares) habitat: not to call upon any body for his house-rent, alicui annum habitationem remittere, or annum mercedem habitationis donare.

*HOUSE-ROOM, spatium (general term): laxitas (ample size; e.g., aedium). Plenty of house-room, spatiosa et capax domus; laxior domus (Vell., 2, 81): to have plenty of house-room, bene habitare (general term); laxe (et magnifice) habitare: not to have house-room enough, *anguste habitare or parum laxe habitare. No*

house, however large, could furnish house-room for such a multitude of slaves, turba servorum quamvis magnam domum angustet (Sen., Cas. ad Hel., 11: angustare, post-Augustan). Not house-room enough; a house in which there is not house-room enough, domus angusta (Cic.).

*HOUSE-SPARROW, *passer domesticus.*

HOUSE-TAX, tributum in singulas domos impositum (after Cas., B. C., 3, 32).

HOUSE-TOP, aedium, domus, &c., culmen or summum culmen (Lir., 1, 34).

*HOUSE-WARMING. To give a house-warming, *initium in domum aliquam immigrandi epulis datis (conat data, &c.) auspiciari (after initium in scenam procedendi auspiciari, Suet., Cal., 54): conat et poculis magnis inauguratur aliquis aedium dominus (after Appul., Met., 7, 191, where it is inauguratur dux latronum).*

HOUSEWIFE, mater familias (as the mother): hera (as mistress): quae res domesticas dispensat (as managing the stores, &c.). A good housewife, mulier frugi, attenta ad rem: to be a good housewife, res domesticas or rem familiarem bene administrare; attentam esse ad rem: to be a bad housewife, rem familiarem negligere.

HOUSEWIFERY, cura rerum domesticarum. Vid. HOUSEKEEPING.

HOUSINGS, Vid. HORSE-CLOTH, TRAPPINGS.

HOVEL, tugurium or (Appul.) tugi-olium (poor cottage, covered with straw, &c.; any hut to protect against wind and weather): casa, diminutively, castella (Petron., Plin., Juv.; cottage): casa repentina (as hastily run up to protect from the rain, &c.): gurgustium (small and wretched dwelling, Cic.).

*HOVER, pendere, with or without alia (to hang, i.e., in the air; but poetic in this sense; also with in aera; in auras): *aere librari (to be balanced in the air): sometimes circumvolare (to fly round; also, improperly, mors atris circumvolat alis, Hor.). IMPROPR. (e.g., of an army hovering over a country, &c.), imminere or impendere (aliqui rei).*

HOW, (1) As interrogative particle, qui? (e.g., deum, nisi sempiternum intelligere, qui possumus? Cic. In an indirect interrogative sentence only Plaut.): quomodo? (in what way? by what means? 1. Direct: Maecenas quomodo tecum? Hor., and absolutely, ut tantum orator dare coegeret. Quomodo &c., Cic. 2. Indirect: haec negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistolā quidem narrare audeo. 3. As an exclamation of surprise: quomodo se venditant Cæsari? quemadmodum (after what manner? 1. Direct: si non reliquit quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? Cic., Rosc. Com., 13. 2. Indirect: providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus; excogitare, quemadmodum, &c., Cic.; consilia inire, quemadmodum ab Gergovia discederet, Cas., cogita, quemadmodum fortuna nobiscum egerit, quemadmodum provincia se habeat; modus est, in quo quemadmodum... factum sit, queritur; vid. Herz. ad Cas., B. G., 7, 43, fin., who, however, restricts the meaning of quomodo too absolutely to the office of inquiring after the means and instruments of accomplishing any thing): quā ratione: quibus rationibus (by what methods, &c., indirect: quid enim refert, quā me ratione cogitis, how you compel me, nec quibus rationibus sperare possent, sed quemadmodum uti victoria deberent, cogitabant, Cas.): quo pacto (inquires after the conditions and circumstances under which any thing takes place; indirect, somehow or other, necio quo pacto, Cic.). How! how say you? (implying surprise), quid! quid ais? how are you? how do you do? quomodo valet? ut valet? (how is your health?): quo loco suat res tuae? (how are your affairs?): quid agitur? quid agis? (i.e., prae-teritis; how goes it with you? &c.): how does the matter stand? quomodo res se habet? how does it happen that, &c., qui (tandem) fit, ut, &c. How now? quid porro quid vero? How so? quid ita? quid fuit? (Plaut.); qui vero (Plaut.); qui cedo (Ter.). How

say you? quid dicis? quid ais? How many? quam multi (quam multorum, &c.); quot (the former stronger). How many at... they? how many are there of them? quot sunt illi? (how many are they altogether?); quot sunt illorum? (how many are there of those who are present?) How few are there who? &c., quotusquisque est, qui (with subjunctive)? How often, quam saepe: quoties. How big, &c., quantus: how old are you? quot annos natus es? How much (or many) sooner [vid. "HOWEVER many, much"]. How much do you pay for your lodgings? quanti habitas? how much does he charge for his lessons? quanti docet? [On quanti, quanto, vid. Zumpt, 444, 445.] How long? quam diu? By how much... by so much, quanto... tanto (with comparatives); also, quo... eo. How far? vid. FAR.

(2) *As interjection, quam (with adverbs, adjectives, and sometimes verbs; quam multa; quam morosi; quam valde; quam cupiant laudari) ut (marking degree). How well you did it! quam bene fecisti! how afraid he is! &c., ut timet, nē! &c.: how he weighs all his words! ut omnia verba moderatur! (So after a sentence with quam; quod quam facis, ut ego tuum amorem... desidero! Cic.) How I wish, quam velim: quam oportere vellem (imperfectly, if the wish can not be realized). How dissatisfied he was with himself! ut sibi ipse displicebat! [The accusative only is often used. How blind I was! me caecum! (e.g., qui haec ante non viderim): how vain are the hopes of men? o fallacem hominum spem! (so, o fragilem fortunam! o inanes nostras contentiones!)] How much (with comparatives), quanto (e.g., quanto magis philosophi delectabantur, si, &c.).*

HOWBEIT. Vid. NEVERTHELESS, HOWEVER (end). HOWEVER. || In what degree, -cumque (or -cunque, appended. However great, quantuscumque: however often, quotiescumque): quamvis (how much; in however high a degree you please; e.g., quamvis callide, quamvis audacter; quamvis multi, &c.): quamlibet (in the same sense as quamvis, but mostly, quamlibet ante, Oo.; quamlibet infirmus, Oo.). How much I wished it, si maxime velim (after a negative sentence; e.g., extra quos [cancellos] egredi non possum, si, &c.). || In whatever way (as leaving it undecided which way the thing really happened, will happen, &c.), utcumque (or utcunque; e.g., utcumque se ea res habuit; utcunque casura rea est; utcunque ferent ea facta miriores, Virg.): however that may be, utcumque res est or erit. || Nevertheless, &c., sed (but); tamen (yet, however): tamen nihilominus (but nevertheless, but for all that).

*HOWITZER, *tormentum, quo pilas lapideas et ferreas mittuntur. HOWL, v., ululare (of the continued howling of dogs, wolves; also of persons, especially of rough, uncivilized men; vid. Cas., B. G., 5, 37; Liv., 38, 17, 4; also, perhaps, of the howling of the wind, although not so found; fremitus would express rather the murmuring of it [vid. NOISE on fremitus]): ejulare (to howl in a mournful manner; e.g., of the female mourners at funerals): plorare: lamentari (to weep aloud, to lament; of persons, general term): to howl and lament, ejulare atque lamentari.*

HOWL, s., ululatus: ejulatus: ejulatio: ploratus: lamentatio [vid. HOWL, v.]; the words in us denote the howl itself; the howl in the mourning women at funerals, ejulatio funebis. HOWLING. Vid. HOWL, s. HOWSOEVER. Vid. HOWEVER. HOY, navigium; navicula: navigiolum: cymba. SYN. in SHIP. HUBBUB. Vid. TUMULT. HUCKLEBACKED, gibber. HUCKLEBONE, coxa: coxendix. HUCKSTER, cocio: arillator (small retail dealer: the latter the older term, according to Gell.): instigator (peddler): propolia who buys to sell again directly, with a profit).

HUCKSTER, v., cocionari (Quint., Decl., 12, 21; but the reading doubtful): mercaturam tenuem facere (to have a small business): cauponari (with reference to provisions).

*HUDDLE, v. || TAANS, confundere: permiscere (to mix in confusion): conficere (to crowd together things or persons; into any thing, in aliquid; e.g., in arta tecta, Liv.). Several huddled together, plures simul conferti (Liv.). Huddled, as it were, together, omnes... quasi permisti et confusi, or conjuncti inter se et implicati (Cas.; if entangled): things huddled together, rerum aliarum super alias acervatarum cumulus. To huddle on one's clothes, *raptim sibi vestem or se veste inducere; *raptim se amicire: *raptim sibi et praeparare vestes injicere (the lost of clothes, togas, &c.). To huddle up a matter (improperly), rem, ut potero, expedire: to huddle up a peace, &c., *pacem raptim (repente, subito) conficere, componere, &c. || INTRANS. To huddle away, (plures) simul confertos effundi (Liv.); or abripere se, with or without subito, repente, &c. To huddle off with whatever they could snatch up at the moment, raptim quibus quisque poterat elatis exire (Liv., 1, 39).*

*HUDDLE, s., turba (of men or things; e.g., argumentorum, Quint.): confertissima turba: indigesta moles (of things, Ov.): indigesta turba (Plin.; but indigesta post-Augustan): *quasi permisti et confusum rerum cumulus or *rerum aliarum super alias acervatarum cumulus (e.g., legum, Liv., 3, 34): incondita caterva (e.g., verborum, Gell.); but caterva very rare of things).*

HUE. || Color, dye, vid. When hue is used of a shade of color with an adjective in -ish (as in "of a greenish hue"), inclinari or languescere in, with accusative of the hue; e.g., color in aurum or in luteum inclinatus (Plin.); color in luteum languescens (Plin., 27, 13, 109); but there are also separate participles for some colors: of a darkish hue, nigricans: of a greenish hue, viridans. Sometimes sentire is used with accusative: white, with somewhat of a violet hue, candidus color violam sentiens; or exire or desinere in with accusative (e.g., optimi carbunculi sunt ii, quorum extremus igniculus in amethysti violam exit, Plin.; fulgor amethysti in violam desinit: these last of a slight hue). || Hue and cry, (a) Propr. To raise a hue and cry after any body, clamare aliquem furem (Hor. Ep., 1, 16, 36). (b) Impropr. (as printed description of felons, &c.) praemadantia, -orum (cf. Cic., Planc., 13, 31, Wunder, p. 106); libellus, quo fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera (or fugitivo nomina continentur, Appul., Mel., 6, p. 176, 7). To put any body into the hue and cry, praemadantia aliquem requirere (Cic., l. c.); spargere libellos, quibus aliquis nomen continetur et cetera (Appul., l. c.).

HUFF, s. || A sudden swell of anger or arrogance, (quasi) tumor animi. To be upon the huff (L'Estrange), est in tumore animus (Cic.); ira effert: exardescere; iracundia exardescere.

HUFF, v., TAANS. || To puff up, inflare: sùllare (to puff up; properly and figuratively): inflare alieujus animum (e.g., ad superbiam). || To scold insolently, increpare: maledictis or probris increpare. || INTRANS. To swell, intumescere (e.g., superbi). || To huff at (= despise, reject, e.g., a doctrine, South), contumaciter spernere (e.g., imperia): aliquid totum ejicere (to reject; e.g., rationem Cynicorum): aliquid alicui displicere, non probatur, improbat.

HUFFER. Vid. HECTOR, BOASTER, BULLY.

HUG, v., aliquem artius complecti: aliquem amplectari: aliquem premere ad pectus or ad corpus suum (!): aliquem complexu tenere (of a long-continued embrace): invadere alieujus pectus amplexibus (violently, passionately, Petr., 91, 4). [Complecti also of wrestlers: alieujus corpus, membra, &c., lacertis may be added (Or.).] || IMPROPR. e.g., "we hug deformities," aliquem aliquid delectat (e.g.,

vitia, Hor.). To hug one's self, sibi place-re; gloriari aliqua re, de aliqua re, or (if the satisfaction is well grounded) in aliqua re: se efferre: se jactare.

HUG, s., artus complexus, or complexus only (also in a hostile sense): complexus tenax (f. Oc.).

HUGE, immanis: vastus (denote magnitude on its unfavorable, disagreeable side; vastus, as exceeding the usual size, colossal, with the accessory notion of fat; immanis, as reaching to the unnatural, monstrous, terrific; canis vasti corporis is an immense fat hound; belua immanis figura is a gigantic, unnaturally big animal, as the elephant; so immanis corporis magnitudo: immanis is also "immense," of money, booty, &c., pecunie, praeda). JN. vastus et immaus (e.g., belua): immensus (literally, immeasurable; immense, of any real or figurative extension, altitudo; sum of money, pecunia): ingens (unusually or extraordinarily great, of any extension; arbor; sum of money, pecunia: intellect, ingenium. The derivation is "in" "not" and "gen" r. of gigno; hence it = a, ovos, of things not born or produced; i. e., usually): insensu (mad; unreasonably great; e.g., pile of buildings, moles; mountains, montes). A huge mountain, mons in immensum editus. A huge mass, moles.

HUGELY, immaniter (Gell.): immane (!; not pra-Augustan; both usually not in the sense of mere magnitude, but of terrific magnitude, manner, &c.): in or ad immensum (to an immense height, distance, &c., after verbs implying motion or extension): vehementer (violently): egregie (very greatly; before and above other things; with placere): insignite or insignitor (signally; e.g., improbus, &c.): prorsus valde (e.g., hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, Cic.).

HUGENESS, immanitas (with reference either to the body or the mind; in a bad sense): vastitas (post-Augustan in this sense, part... vastitate beluas, Col.; vastitudo, Gell.). Sometimes moles (e.g., India perhibetur molibus ferarum admirabilis, Col.).

HULK, alveus navis: caverna navis (Cic., all the interior space).

HULL, folliculus (of corn, leguminous plants, or grapes): valvulus (of leguminous plants): tunica: gluma (of corn; the cerealia generally). To have hulls, folliculis tegi. || HULL, vid. To lie a-hull, armamentis spoliatum esse: exarmatum esse: fuisse esse armamentis et gubernaculo diffracto (cf. Suet., Aug., 17).

*HUM, v., murmurare: murmur edere (of a murmuring noise; of men or bees): stridorem edere (of bees): bombum facere (of bees; the best word for "hum"). || To hum a tune, *carmen (modos, &c.) secum inurmurare (secum murmurare, Plant.; magica carminibus murmurata, Appul.): carmen, cantica, &c., mecum ipse modular (cf. Quint., 2, 11, 5; al. melior). || To impose on (cant term); vid. IMPOSE (on), HOAX.*

HUM, s., fremitus (general term): murmur (the murmuring hum of men and bees): stridor (the hissing hum of bees): bombus (the deep humming of bees).

HUM! interjection, hem! HUMAN, humanus (in all the relations of the English word; by the genitive hominum (when = proper to men; e.g., human faults and errors, hominum vitia et errores): mortalis (in respect of the imperfection of men). Any thing exceeds all human comprehension, aliquid humani ingenii modum excedit: human feeling, humanitas: to lay aside, renounce all human feeling, humanitatem omnem exuere; ab humanitate desicere; hominem ex homine exuere: to have committed some fault from human frailty, aliqua culpa humani erroris teneri. || Human form, forma, species humana; humana species et figura; humana species atque forma: to have a human form, humano visu esse (of a god, as also the following expressions): to assume a human form, speciem humanam induere: in a human form, humana specie indutus: sub humana imagine (Or., Met., 1, 213). || Human life

vita hominis et hominum; vita humana. || **HUMAN** *race*, genus humanum et hominum gens humana: the whole human race, universum genus hominum; omnes et cuncti mortales. || **HUMAN** *sacrifice*, hostia et victima humana: the barbarous custom of offering human sacrifices, barbara consuetudo hominum immolandum: to offer human sacrifices, pro victimis homines immolare; homines immolare: to offer a human sacrifice, hominem immolare: to offer a human sacrifice to a god, alicui deo humanā sacrificiō facere or litare (Plin., 8, 22, 34; Tac., Germ., 9, in.).

HUMANE, misericors in alicquem or in aliquo (= in any body's case): misericors et mansuetus. [Vid. COMPASSIONATE.] || **Merciful** to his beasts, "misericors in animalia.

HUMANELY, misericordi animo: mansuete. Vid. COMPASSIONATELY.

HUMANIST (= philologist, Scot.), grammaticus: *qui humanitatis studia proficitur.

HUMANITY. || **Human imperfectio**, conditio humana et mortalitas: such is humanity, hæc conditio humana ita fert: *hæc ab homine non aliena sunt.

|| **Friendliness, kindness, humanitas**: misericordia (compassion).

HUMANIZE, ad humanitatem informare (Cic.): mansuafacere et excolere (aliquem, Cic.): expellere aliquem hominemque reddere (Cic., homines). To humanize mankind, a ferā agrestique vitā ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deducere: by these institutions he humanized the minds of men whom habits of perpetual warfare had already rendered barbarous and savage, quibus rebus institutis ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros.

HUMANLY, humano modo: humanitas (after the manner of men); *at solent homines: "quemadmodum homines loquuntur (according to human language, notions, &c.).

HUMBLE, *adj.*, submissus: demissus (lowly, meek, modest; opposed to elatus; therefore by no means as a censure; by Cic., Off., 1, 26, 130; De Or., 2, 43, 183: thus Cicero coxpete probi, demissi together; demissus, however, is indifferent): modestus: verecundus (modest, vid.): humilis (low, mean-spirited): supplex (entreating humbly); humilis et supplex (e. g., oratio). In a humble manner, demisse; submissio; suppliciter: to be humble, animo esse submissio; nihil sibi sumere: to be humble, animum contrahere: se submittere: to behave in an humble manner, submissæ se gerere. [Vid. HUMILY]. To set this forth in the humblest possible manner, hæc quam potest demississime atque submississime exponere (Cæs.): to beseech any body in no very humble terms, alicui non nimis submissæ supplicare (Cic.).

HUMBLE, *v.* || To humble any body, alicujus spiritus reprimere (the pride of any body): frangere aliquem et alicujus audaciam: comprimere aliquem audaciam (any body's boldness): frangere aliquem et comprimere. To humble one's self, se demittere; se or animum submittere; submissæ se gerere; se abijcere (beneath one's dignity, too low): to humble one's self before any body, se submittere alicui; supplicare alicui, supplicem esse alicui (with words): to humble one's self to any thing, prolati ad aliquid; se projicere aliquid (e. g., in muliebres fletus); descendere ad aliquid.

HUMBLE-BEE, *apis terrestris (Linnaeus).

HUMBLENESS. || **Humility**, vid.

|| **Lowness**, vid.

HUMBLY, humiliter (mostly in a bad sense, implying meanness of spirit; e. g., sentire, servire; ferre aliquid; opposed to animose ferre): humili animo (in the same sense as humiliter): animo demisso atque humili: demisse; submissæ (e. g., scribere, loqui): suppliciter: subjecte (Cæs.; with reference to a superior). To behave humbly, submissæ se gerere: to beseech any body humbly, supplicibus verbis orare: very humbly, multis verbis et supplicem orare: not very humbly, non nimis

submissæ supplicare alicui: to obey humbly, modeste parere.

HUMBUG, *s.*, gerræ (a worthless, despicable thing; vid. next quotation): līro (= Appol, Plaut.; mere or gross humbug; gerræ germanæ; e. g., tūe blanditiæ nihil sunt quod dici solet.... gerræ germanæ, atque adeo pluri, līre, Plaut.). Sometimes inepta, plural adjective (folly; e. g., loqui); mendacia, -orum (lies); fraudes: fallaciæ (deceitful tricks).

HUMBUG, *v.*, ludere aliquem jocose (satis, Cic.): imponere alicui: circumvenire or (comedy) circumducere aliquem: alicui fucum facere: fraudem or fallaciam alicui facere: onerare aliquem mendaciis. He has humbugged him, verta illi dedit. SYN. IN DECEIVE: vid., also, HOAX. HUMDRUM, *adj.*, iners: ignavus (in): somnolentus (sleepy; also, improperly, of things; e. g., senectus, Cic.): iners et desidiosus (lazy; e. g., otium, Cic.). A humdrum fellow, homo somnolentus: homo tardus or segnīs.

HUMECATE. Vid. TO MOISTEN.

HUMECTATION. Vid. MOISTENING.

HUMID. Vid. DAMP, MOIST (especially the latter).

HUMIDITY, humor (☞ not humiditas): humidity of the earth, uligo. Vid. MOISTURE.

HUMILIATION, castigatio (inflicted by another): humilitas (a lowering of one's self, Cic., Invent., 1, 56, 103): id est he look ed upon as a humiliation, eā re in ordine se cogi videbat: ☞ animi demissio et "dejection."

HUMILITY, animus submissus or demissus (opposed to animus elatus): modestia: verecundia (modesty, q. v.): humilitas: lowering behavior, Cic., Invent., 1, 56, 103: ☞ as a virtue, in the Christian sense, first in Lat.: to show humility, submissæ se gerere: with humility, submissæ, modeste.

HUMOR, *s.* || **Disposition, temper, ingenium**: natura (natural disposition): animi affectio (state of mind): libido (humor: i. e., ungoverned desires and wishes with which one acts toward any body, desires any thing, &c.): studia, -orum (general terms, the inclinations of any body): hilaritas (cheerfulness, good humor, as a quality; both of a person and of a writing; vid. Cic., Acad., 1, 2, 8, Goerz., p. 15): lepos, festivitas (good humor; the former, so far as it shows itself general in one's whole disposition; the latter, as it appears in striking wit both as the property of a person and of a writing). Good-humor, hilaritas: alacritas: illi humor, animus irritatus (vexed state of mind): in different humors, in variis voluptatibus: to be in a good humor, bene affectum esse; hilarem esse: in a bad humor, male affectum esse; morosum esse: to be in such a humor, that, &c., ita animi affectum esse. ut, &c.: waspish humor, cavillatio (Cic., De Or., 2, 54, 218; opposed to dicatitas, biting, laughing wit); cheerful humor in jesting, lūting, lūring in jocando. Lelius possessed much good-humor, in Lælio multa hilaritas erat: according to the humor he happens to be in, utrumque præsens movet affectio (Curt., 7, 1, 24): to comply with or yield to the humors of another person (vid. ro HUMOR). || Less poignant species of wit, festivitas: lepos: factio (Syn. in Wit). || (Cutaneous) Eruption, vid.

HUMOR, *v.*, alicujus studiis obsequi: alicui or alicujus voluntati morem gerere: alicui morigerari (general terms; to comply with any body's wishes or humors): libidini non adversari (in a single case: vid. Ter., Hec., 2, 2, 3): indulgere alicui (to indulge, treat indulgently): to humor any body in every thing, alicui in omnibus rebus obsequi (Cic.): alicui se dare; ad alicujus arbitrium (or ad alicujus voluntatem) se fingere, se accommodare; or (still stronger) totum se finire et accommodare ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad alicujus nutum et voluntatem convertere: any body was humored, gestus est alicui mos.

HUMORIST. || In a bad sense, homo difficilis, or morosus, or diffidens et morosus (ill-tempered): homo stultus et inaequalis (Sen.; fanfrel). || In a good

sense. Who has a playful fancy in speaking or writing, qui ingenio esse hilaris et ad jocandum promptus: jocularior (Cic.): homo lepidus, festivus (full of cheerful humor; with the latter with reference to cheer, intellectual wit).

HUMOROUS, lepidus: festivus: jocosus (these three of persons or things): ad jocandum promptus (vid. JOCOSE). In a certain humorous publication, in joculari quodam libello (Quint.). A humorous turn of mind, animus hilaris et promptus ad jocandum: ingenium hilare et lepidum.

HUMOROUSLY, jocosè: lepide: festivè.

HUMOROUSNESS. Vid. HUMOR.

HUMORSOME, difficilis: naturā difficilis: morosus. Jx. difficilis et morosus (for which Gell., 13, 17, in., says naturā intractabilem et morosior). Sometimes stomachosus (passionate): tristis (gloomy, sour; showing ill-temper by his looks).

HUMP, gibber (☞ gibba only in Suet., Dom., 23, and gibbus, Juven., 6, 109; 10, 294 and 303): dorsum (the back itself as the part raised).

HUMP-BACKED, gibber (☞ gibbus only in sense of "conceit"; opposed to concavus, Cels., &c.; gibbosus only Orbil. ap. Suet., Gramm. (where Sutorius himself immediately after says gibber), and Gal., Dig., 23, 1, 3, where gibbosus is a false reading; gibberus not Latin).

HUNDRED. || A hundred, centum (distributive, centeni). The number of 100, centuria: numerus centenarius (as number). || Space of 100 years, centum anni; centum annorum spatium: sæculum (a "generation" = according to Etruscan and Roman computation, 100 years): 100 times, centies: weighing 100, centenarius (e. g., pondus, containing 100 pounds; also, centum libras pondo, sc. valens): 100 thousand, centum milia: ☞ centies mille, poetical. 100 years old, centenarius: to make peace for 100 years, indutias in centum annos facere. || A division of the Roman people, centuria: by hundreds, centuriatum: to divide into hundreds, centuriare: division into hundreds, centuriatus.

HUNDRED-FOLD, centuplicatus (increased 100 times; centuplex, hundred-fold; e. g., murus, Plaut.: fructus, Prudentius): centuplus (100 times as much; Vulg., Evang. Luc., 8, 5). Adverb, centuplicato; centuplum; cum centesimo: to be sold at a hundred-fold, centuplicato venire: to bear a hundred-fold, cum centesimo redire (of seed; after Varr., R. R., 1, 44, 1): efficere, efferre cum centesimo (of land): the earth bears a hundred-fold, cum centesimā fruge agricolis fides reddit terra: the fields bear wheat a hundred-fold, campi cum centesimo fundant tritici.

HUNDREDTH, centesimus. Every hundredth, centesimus quisque: for the hundredth time, centesimo.

HUNGER, fames: inedia (abstinence from food): esuries (rare, Cal. in Cic., Fam., 8, 1; esuriit, also rare). To feel hunger, esuriere: to be suffering from hunger, fame laborare: to be dying of hunger, fame toreri: to be tormented by hunger, fame premi: or urgeri, or urri: to be dying of hunger, fame enecari: to die of hunger (literally), fame mori, perire, absumi, consumi, confici: to appease one's hunger, famem explere or expellere (propulsare, poetically): to be dying of hunger (figuratively), fame enecari. (Proc.) Hunger is the best sauce, cibi condimentum fames est (Cic.): malum panem tenerum tibi et silicupium fames reddet (Sen. Ep., 123, 2).

HUNGER-BITTEN, fame confectus: fame enectus.

HUNGRILY, esurienter (late, Appul.). **HUNGRY**, esuriens (also figuratively = desirous of): edundi appetens (having a desire to eat): fame laborans or pressus (suffering from want of food): jejunus (still fasting). To be or feel hungry, esuriere: cibi appetentem esse: fame laborare, premi (to be suffering from hunger). Augustus used to eat before the usual dinner-time, whenever and wherever he felt hungry, Octavianus vesebatur et nate eam quocumque tempore et loco

quo stomachus desiderasset. || IMPROPR. *A hungry soul, somn exilite et macrum* (Cic.): *ager macrior* (Varr.) or *macerrimus* (Col.).

HUNKS, homo tenax: homo sordidus (mean).

HUNT, s. Vid. HUNTING and (improperly) SEARCH.

HUNT, v. venari. *To hunt through a country or place, venando peragere aliquem locum: to be a hunting, in venationem esse; venari: to go a hunting, venatum ire: to be fond of hunting, multum esse in venationibus; venandi studiosum esse. The right of hunting, jus venationis or venandi. Hunting party, qui comitantur aliquem venantem* (Curt.). *To go a hunting with any body, venantem comitari*. || IMPROPR. *To hunt* (i. e., *strike after any thing*), *venari aliquem* (e. g., *laudum*); *sectari aliquem* (e. g., *praedam*); *consectari aliquem* (*properly* and *improperly*; e. g., *voluptatem*); *persequi aliquem* or *aliquid* (*properly*, *to pursue*, and *figuratively*, *to strive zealously after any thing*); *insectari aliquem* or *aliquid* (*properly*, *to pursue*); *insistere sequi aliquem* or *aliquid* (*properly*, *to pursue incessantly*; e. g., *navem*). *To hunt after prey, sectari praedam: to hunt after enjoyment, voluptate sectari* or *persequi: to hunt after a shadow* (*figuratively*), *umbram persequi*, non rem.

HUNTER, i. e., *horse for hunting*, equus venaticus (after Stat., Theb., 9, 685, where the poetical equus venator).

HUNTING, venatio: venatus, -us (*properly* and *figuratively*, the former as action): *venandi studium: venandi voluptas* (love for it; the latter of the pleasure conferred by hunting, Quint., 12, 1, 5). *Belonging or relating to hunting, venaticus*: *venatorius*. *To be fond of hunting, venandi studiosus esse: *venandi studio teneri*: *multum esse in venationibus: to go a hunting with any body, venantem comitari*. *To line by hunting, venando alii*. *To go a hunting, venatum ire: to have gone a hunting, in venatione esse; venari: to send any body out a hunting* (to get rid of him), *aliquem venatum ablegare*.

HUNTING-BOX, domus, quae est venantium receptaculum (vid. Curt., 8, 1, 12): *— villa venatica would not be good Latin*.

HUNTING-HORN, *cornu venatorium.

HUNTRESS, venatrix.

HUNTSMAN, Hunter, vid. || *The servant who manages the chase, subsector* (as far as he lies on the watch for game): *quem venatus alit* (as being by hunting as a profession); *saltarius* (*general term for forester*): **qui rei venatoria praestit*, or **qui aliquem est a re venatoria* or *a venationibus*.

HURDLE, crates. *Hurdles on which figs, grapes, &c., were dried, crates ficariae: for sheep, crates pastorales*.

HURDY-GURDY, perhaps sambuca, as being thought a poor instrument from its sharp tones, is the best name of a Roman instrument as a substitute.

HURL, jacere (*general term, to throw*): *conjicere* (*stranger than jacere; implying either numbers or rapidity, force; especially with tela, pila, &c., in hostes; also of hurling persons into prison, &c.*); *jactare* (*frequentative*): *jaculari* (*to dart or throw from the hand swung round*). *To hurl stones, lapides jacere: at any body, lapides mittere* or *conjicere* in aliquem; *inipidibus petere* or *prosequi aliquem; any thing at any body's head, in caput aliquem*; *aliquid jaculari: to hurl lightning, fulmina jaculari*; *fulminare: to hurl rocks upon persons, saxa ingerere in aliquos* (e. g., in subitantes): *to hurl one's self into any thing, se conjicere in aliquid* (*properly or improperly; e. g., in malum*): *— vibrare, torquere* or *contorquere* are poetical for *jaculari*.

HURLY-BURLY. Vid. TOMULT.

HURRICANE, tempestas foda, ingens: procella (*— turbo* is "whirlwind" and typhon "water-spout").

HURRY, v. || TRANS. *festinare*, or *praepraeprae*, or *rapitum* or *praepraeprae*, or *nimie festinantem* facere *aliquid*, *agere* *aliquid*: *praepraeprae aliquid* (*to hasten it*

too much; to do it too soon; e. g., vindicam, Col.); *also, rapitum praepraeprae aliquid* (e. g., *consilia, Lit., 31, 32*). || *For the terms that imply less blame, vid. TO HASTEN, TRANS. Your successor can not possibly hasten his departure, so as, &c., successor tuus non potest ita maturae ullo modo, ut, &c.* || *To hurry any body away, aliquem agere, or precipitem, or transvorsum* (Sall.) *agere* (*into a crime, &c.*), *in facinus, transvorsum agere, in a bad sense*; *aliquem transversum ferre* (Quint.); *agere aliquem* (Cic.); *aliquem rapere, abripere: to be hurried away by any thing, agitari aliquem*; *ro; aliquid re transversum ferri* or *agitari; rapi aliquem* *ro*. *To hurry any body into, agere aliquem, or transversum, or precipitem agere aliquem in aliquid: rapere aliquem in aliquid* (e. g., *opinibus*; *vulgi rapinam in errorem, Cic.*). || INTRANS. *festinare*. JN. *festinare* et *praepraeprae*, or *praepraeprae* et *festinare*: in festinationibus nimis auspicere celeritates (*to be in too great a hurry*); *praepraeprae festinare* (Lit., 37, 23); *in any thing, festinantius* or *praepraeprae agere aliquid*; *festinationem* or *celeritatem* adhibere. *To hurry to any body, citato studio cursuque venire; to a place, citato cursu locum petere; cursu citato ad locum ferri* (cf. Lit., 7, 15). Vid. TO HASTEN, INTRANS.

HURRY, s. nimia or praepraeprae festinatio: *festinatio only* (e. g., *festinatio est improvida et caeca*): *praepraeprae celeritas* (Lit., 31, 41, where, however, it is not in a bad sense). *To be in a hurry* [vid. TO HURRY, INTRANS.]: *to do any thing in a hurry, nimis festinare, or praepraeprae agere, or facere aliquid: to do every thing in a hurry, omnia rapitum agere. Neer be in a hurry, festina lente* (Prov.). Vid. HASTE, &c.

HURT, s. Vid. DAMAGE, DETRIMENT.

HURT, v. || INJURE, *a damage*, nocere (*general term*): *aliquid rei damno* or *detrimeto esse*; *aliquid* or *aliquid rei detrimentum afficere, inferre, or importare*: *aliquem detrimentum afficere: damnum inferre* (SNV. IN INJURE). *To hurt any body's reputation or credit, auctoritatem aliquis minuire: gloriae aliquis obturbare*. || *To inflict pain, dolorem facere* or *efficere* (*to cause bodily pain; of things*): *to hurt any body* (of persons), *dolorem aliqui facere* or *efficere* (*bodily or mental*): *to hurt one's self, corpus ledere* (*one's body*): *agere sibi lacere* (*draw some relation on one's self*). *I am hurt at any thing, doleo aliquid, or aliquid ro, or de aliquid re: dolorem nimis affert aliquid* (*any thing pains me mentally*): *pungit* or *mordet me aliquid; me* or *animum fodiunt aliquid* (*any thing cuts me to the heart, &c., vexes me extremely*): *I am hurt to think that, hoc mihi dolet quod, or with infinitive*. *I am hurt if, &c., doleo* (et acerbere ferri) *si; vehementer doleo, si, &c.: I was hurt when I saw, &c., dolebam, quum viderem*.

HURTFUL, nocens: *qui nocet: noxi-us: nociturus: alienus aliquid rei* (*not suiting its nature*): *inutilis* (*aliquid rei, not profitable; hence unprofitable*): e. g., *an example, exemplum*: *very hurtful, perniciosus: exstiosus* (*ruinous*). *To be hurtful, nocere; nocentem* or *nociturum esse*; *aliquid rei alium esse*; *contra aliquid esse*. *Hurtful things, a quae nocitura videntur* (— resnoxiosus, post-Augustan, Sn.).

HURTFULLY, nocenter (Col., Cel.); pernicioso: pestifere: inique: male: — extitallor and extiosus, very late (Aug.).

HURTFLESS, Vid. HARMLESS.

HURTFLESSLY. Vid. HARMLESSLY.

HUSBAND, s. maritus (opposed to coelebs): *conjug: vir. A newly-married husband, novus maritus* (Appul., Mit., 8, p. 201, 36): *a husband too much devoted to his wife, maritus nimis uxorius: a woman who has two husbands, quae apud duos nupta est: a woman who has already had several husbands, mulier multarum nuptiarum*.

HUSBAND, v. || *To use with frugality, diligenter* or *parce administrare aliquid* (e. g., *rem familiarem*): *parcere* (*general term, to spare*). *He husbands his*

time very carefully, magna est ejus parsimonia temporis (Plin., Ep., 3, 5, 12): *to husband one's property, rei familiaris diligentissimum esse* (Suet., Gram., 23): *to husband the corn, frumentum plice et paulatim metiri* (Cas.). || *To till, &c., vid.*

HUSBANDMAN, agricola: agricultor rusticus. Vid. FARMER.

HUSBANDRY, || *Agriculture, vid. || Frugality, economy, vid.*

HUSH! st! (Plant., Cic.).—quin taces! tace modo (of course, to one person): st! or st! tace! or st! st! tace! silete et tace! (be still and hold your tongue; addressed to two or more).

HUSH, v. || *To reduce to silence, aliquis linguam retundere* (*to silence one who has been complaining loudly*; cf. Lit., 33, 31, cetr): *comprimere* (*general term, to suppress, restrain, &c.*), *aliquem*, *Plant., Rud., 4, 4, 81, &c.*; *the voice of conscience, conscientiam, Cic., Fin., 2, 17, in.*; *also, comprimere linguam aliquid* (Plant.). || *To hush up any thing, extinguere rumorem* de aliqua re: *de aliqua re silere. Any thing is hushed up, de aliqua re siletur* (e. g., *de jurgio, Plant.*). || *To appease, allay, vid.*

HUSK, s. folliculus (Plin.); glutina (Varr., especially the husk of corn).

HUSK, v., *grana folliculis eximere: granorum spoliare folliculis (cf. Petron., 136, 5). Vid. TO SHELL.

HUSKY, asper (rough): *raucus* (*hoarse*): *subraucus* (*hoarse*): *siccus* (*dry*, e. g., *cough, tussis, Clars.*).

HUSSAR, *Husarus: *equus Hungaricus levis armatura* (*in the original sense of the word*).

HUSSITES, *Hussite: *qui Hussum sequuntur: *Hussi acetorios.

HUSTINGS, perhaps comitum (*properly, with reference to Roman elections, but also of other places of election; cf. Nep., Ages., 4, 2*): or suggested: *suggestum* (*as general term for elevated places from which speeches, &c., were delivered; comitalia or comitiale might be added by way of distinction*).

HUSTLE, premere or premere urgere: *proturbare* (*to thrust forward*).

HUT, casa (*a hut so far as it contains its inhabitant with his goods; a small, poor house*): *tugurium* (*a hut so far as it protects against wind and rain; according to Voss, Virg., Ecl., 1, 68, a shed, the roof of which, made of straw, weeds, bushes, or sods, without any wall, reached to the ground, such as herdsmen and shepherds had in the open country; mapale of which only the plural mapalia occurs, the small huts of the African nomades, which they carried about with them on wagons; a Punic word*); *umbraculum* (*an arbor, bowery; officina* (*a work-shop*)).

HUTCH, || *Corn-chest, camera frumenti* with the ancients, of wicker-work, Hor.). || *Rabbit-hutch*, doliu, ubi habes conclusos cuniculos (*after doli ubi habent conclusos glicra, Varr., R. R., 3, 12*).

HUZZA! (interj. evoc. cor. io!)

HUZZA, s., clamor et gaudium (Tac); clamor luctus (Virg.). *To receive any body with loud huzzas, *clamore et gudio* or *clamore lato* aliquem excipere.

HUZZA, v. Vid. "to receive with Huzzas."

HYACINTHI, hyacinthus (Linn.). The ancients used this word to denote another flower.

HYENA, hyæna: *canis hyæna (Linnaeus).

HYENA, SPOTTED, *canis crocuta, *hyæna crocuta (Linn.): *hyæna capensis (Desm.).

HYDRA, hydra.

HYDRAULIC, hydraulicus (as technical term, though the word properly relates to water-organs); *aquarius* (*relating to water; e. g., rota, vas*). *Hydraulic machines, machinae hydraulicae* (as technical term) or **machinae aquariae*.

HYDRAULICS, *hydraulica (technical term).

HYDROGRAPHER, *hydrographus.

HYDROGRAPHICAL, *hydrographica.

HYDROGRAPHY, *hydrographia.

HYDROMANCEL, hydromantia (Plin., 37, 11, 32).

HYDROMEL, hydromeli (Plin., Pall.).

HYDROPHOBIA, hydrophobia (Cels. Aul.; in Celsus in Greek characters); formidatæ aquæ († Ov.).

HYDROPHOBIC, hydrophobicus.

HYDROSTATIC, hydrostatica (technical term).

HYGROMETER, *hygrometrum (technical term).

HYMEN, Hymen (ȳ or ȳ); Hymeneus.

HYMENÆAL, Hymeneus. A hymeneal song, hymen: hymeneus. Vid. Nuptial.

HYMN, v., cantu alicujus laudes prosequi (after Cic., Legg., 2, 24).

HYMN, s., hymnus (Lucil., Prudent.).

HYMN-BOOK, * liber carminum, quæ Deo dicuntur (vid. Plin. Ep., 10, 96 [97], 7).

HYOSCYAMUS, hyoscyamus (henbane).

HYP, v. Vid. TO DEPRESS.

HYPALLAGE, hypallage (Sero., Æn., 3, 57).

HYPERBATON, hyperbaton (Quint.).

HYPERBOLE, hyperbolē or hyperbola (βερεβολή, in Greek characters in Cicero; in Latin characters in Quintilian, who explains it by decens veri superjectio): augendi minuendive causâ veritatis superlatio et tractio, or superlatio only (Cic., De Or., 3, 53, 203; cf. Auct. ad Herenn., 4, 33, in., where it is defined; superlatio est oratio superans veritatem alicujus augendi minuendive causâ). To use a hyperbole, aliquid dicere, quod fieri nullo modo possit, augendæ rei gratiâ aut minuendæ (Cic., Top., 10, extr.). Vid. EXAGGERATION.

HYPERBOLICAL, veritatem excedens or egrediens: superans veritatem: hyperbolæus (Vitr.) = acutissimus, of tones.

HYPERBOLICALLY, by circumlocution. To speak hyperbolically of any thing, supra quam fieri possit, ferre aliquid (Cic., Or., 40, 139) (hyperbolice, late, Hieron.): sometimes profuse may do (e. g., aliquid laudare).

HYPERBOLIZE, superare veritatem: aliquid dicere, quod fieri nullo modo possit, augendæ rei gratiâ aut minuendæ (Cic.): in speaking of any thing, supra quam fieri possit, ferre aliquid (Cic.). Vid. TO EXAGGERATE.

HYPERBOREAN, hyperboræus (†).

HYPERCRITIC, Ari-tarchæus (= severe critic, Varr., L. L., 8, 34, 119): iudex iniquus or inimicus (from hostile feeling): *non sine molestiâ diligens censor: tetricus et asper censor (Mart.).

HYPERCRITICISM, nimia contra aliquid or aliquid calumnia (cf. Quint., 10, 1, 15): *non sine molestiâ diligens or subtile judicium.

HYPHEN, *hyphen (Gramm.).

HYPOCHONDRIA, *malum hypochondriacum.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL, To be hypochondriacal, *malo hypochondriaco inborare.

HYPOCRISY, simulatio (the pretending what is not): dissimulatio (the concealing what is). JN. simulatio et dissimulatio (as Cic., Off., 3, 15, init.): ficti simulatque vultus (hypocritical face): species fictas simulationis (hypocrisy wearing the mask of religion, Cic., Cluent., 26, end): pietas erga Deum ficta or simulata: amor fictus or simulatus: amicitia ficta or simulata (according as the hypocrite pretends piety, love, or friendship). Without hypocrisy, haud simulate: ex animo.

HYPOCRITE, simulator: dissimulator (Syn. in Hypocrisy): adulator (flatterer). To be a hypocrite, simulare et dissimulare: speciem pietatis vultu præ se ferre (after Tac., Agr., 43): to play the hypocrite, simulare: dissimulare (according to the different meaning of those words): simulatore or dissimulatore esse. [†] Not hypocrite (= the actor who accompanied another with dancing, action, &c.).

HYPOCRITICAL, fictus (of men and things): simulatus (of things only). JN. fictus et simulatus. Hypocritical looks, ficti et simulati vultus: to deceive any body by a hypocritical pretence of friend-

ship, per simulationem amicitie aliquid fallere (after Cic. ad Quir. p. red., 9, 21). I am glad to see you at last stripped of those hypocritical pretences of yours, libenter te aliquando evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuæ nudatumque perspicio (Cic.).

HYPOCRITICALLY, fecte: simulate. Not hypocritically, haud simulate: ex animo.

HYPOTHESIS. || Condition, conditio. || Supposition: a supposed opinion, ground, &c., opinio (one's opinion, whether well-founded or not): sententia (opinion declared): conjectura (conjecture). Hypotheses, rationes, quæ ex conjecturâ pendent, quæ disputationibus huc illuc trahuntur (Cic., Acad., 2, 36, 116). Untenable hypotheses, sententiæ futiles commentiticiæque: to form hypotheses, conjectare: about any thing, de re: to rest on a hypothesis, conjecturâ niti: resting on hypotheses, opinabilis: full of hypotheses, opinosus.

HYPOTHETICAL. || Resting on a supposition, opinabilis: conjecturâ niti. || Conditional, conditionals (clogged with a condition: a judicial term, post-Augustan): conjuncte elatus (opposed to simpliciter elatus, categorical): hypotheticus very late. Vid. CONDITIONAL.

HYPOTHETICALLY, conjuncte (conditionally; opposed to simpliciter, categorically; e. g., conjuncte aliquid efferre et adungere alia): cum adjunctione: cum exceptione (with a reserve; a condition).

HYSSOP, hyssôpum: *hyssôpus officialis (Linn.).

HYSTERIC, hystericus (Mart.).

HYSTERICAL PASSION, suffocatio mulierum: strangulatio vulvæ: *malum hystericum.

I.

IAMBIC, iambicus (e. g., pes, versus, Dion.): iambus (e. g., trimetri, Hor.).

IAMBUS, iambus.

IBEX, ibex (Plin.): *capra ibex (Linnaeus).

IBIS, ibis (genitive, is or idis).

ICE, glacies. Thick ice, glacies durata et alte concreta: to turn to ice, congelare or congelari: congelascere (frigoribus) durascere [vid. TO FREEZE]. To break or cut through ice, dolabris glaciem perfringere: cold as ice, glacialis: gelidus: to be cold as ice (figuratively, of persons), totum frigere (Ter., Phorm., 5, 9, 5): to make any thing as cold as ice, ad nivalem rigorem reducere (Macrob., of water): a field of ice, *plantities glaciata.

ICED drink, potio nivata (Sen.); aqua nivata (iced water): *sorbitio nivata (our ice): *Ice-house, vid.

ICEBERG, *glaciata aquae moles.

ICE-HOUSE, *cella ad conservandas glaciæ moles facta.

ICICLE, stria: glacies pendens († Or.).

ICONOCLAST, qui simulacra evertit or concidit.

ICY, glaciatus: gelidus (icy-cold): adoperens gelu (frosty; of seasons, hiems, Or.).

IDEA. || Notion, intelligentia (the knowledge of any thing): notio (the notion one forms of any thing): opinio: suspicio (the opinion one holds or conjecture one forms about any thing): cogitatio (the thought): sententia (the opinion one firmly holds and expresses when there is occasion). Sometimes quod fingimus: forma or species menti objecta (as conceived by the mind). The idea of the divinity or of God, Dei opinio, suspicio (vid. Cic., N. D., 1, 12, init. and 23, init.); also, informatio Dei (Cic., N. D., 1, 17, 45). An innate idea, notio in animis informata: notio animi impressa, &c. [Vid. *innate NOTION]. The innate idea of a God, informatio Dei animo accepta: a general idea, intelligentia or notio communis. To form an idea of any thing, aliquid animi (or mente) formare or fingere: aliquid animo effingere: alicujus rei notionem mente fingere: informare in animo alicujus rei notionem: notionem alicujus rei animo concipere: aliquid cogitatione or cogitatione et mente complecti: to form an obscure or faint idea of any thing, intelligentias adumbratas concipere animo mentemque: to have an idea of any thing, habere cogitationem de re: to realize an idea in any thing or any body, efficiam expressam reddere in aliquâ re or in aliquo: to exist in idea, fingi (Cic.): to be different in idea, but identical in fact, cogitatione differre, re quidem copulata esse. || In philosophy, in the Platonic sense, ideâ (ideâ, in post-Augustan prose): species (hanc illi ideâ appellabant—nos recte speciem possumus dicere, Cic.): eorum, quæ naturâ sunt, exemplar æternum: exemplar rerum (both Sen.). To consider things in their idea, a consuetudine oculorum aciem mentis abducere: mentem ab oculis evocare: animum ad se ipsum advocare. || "Association of ideas:" Hand thinks that "association idearum must be allowed as technical term. [Vid. Ideal perfection of any thing. (Vid. IDEAL, subst.) To form to one's self an idea of any thing, singularem quandam summæ perfectionis imaginem animo et cogitatione concipere: absoluti-onis imaginem sibi perficere: singularem quandam summæ perfectionis speciem animo et mente informare: to have or conceive an idea of any thing, comprehensum animo quandam formam habere: of any thing, alicujus in mente insidit species alicujus rei: to try to realize one's idea, ad speciem similitudinem artem dirigere.

IDEAL, s., effigies (e. g., justî imperiî, Cic.): forma (e. g., formam optimi exponere, Cic.): species et forma (e. g., excellentis eloquentiæ speciem et formam adumbrare, Cic.): imago quædam concepta animo (e. g., perfecti oratoris, ex nulli parte cessantis, Quint.): speciem (Cic., Tuscul., 1, 14, 32; 3, 19, 95): undique expleta et perfecta alicujus rei forma (vî. Cic., De Fin., 2, 15, extr.; or 2, extr.): ea species, quæ semper est eadem (Sen.): species, quam cernimus animo, re ipsâ non videmus (Cic.): species: forma et notio (e. g., boni viri, Cic.): exemplar: exemplar et forma: simulacrum: cœlestis species: species eximia quædam: quod cogitatione tantum et mente complectitur: *singularis quædam summæ perfectionis species animo informata: *singularis quædam summæ perfectionis imago animo et cogitatione concepta. The "ideal" of any thing may also often be expressed by the adjectives optimus, summus, perfectissimus, pulcherrimus: *perfectus et omnibus numeris absolutus. The ideal of a state, civitas optima or perfectissima, or *imago civitatis, quam cogitatione tantum et mente complecti, nullo autem modo in vitam hominum introducere possumus: exemplar rei publicæ et forma: the ideal of eloquence, optima species et quasi figura dicendi (Cic.); eloquentiæ excellentis species et forma: my ideal of eloquence, ea quam sentio, eloquentia (Cic., Or., 6, 23): to strive after the ideal: *summam aliquam perfecti speciem sequi: to describe the ideal of a great orator, summam oratorum fingere: to describe in Cyrus the ideal of a good ruler, Cyprium ad effigiem justî imperiî scribere: Demosthenes, the ideal of a great orator, Demosthenes ille, norma oratoria et regula.

IDEAL, adj., animo comprehensus non sensibus (Cic.). Often by optimus, summus, perfectissimus: perfectus et omnibus numeris absolutus: pulcherrimus: quo nihil prestantius cogitari or fingi potest (= as perfect as can be conceived), or by circumlocution with ad cogitationem tantummodo valere (Cic.): non sensu, sed mente cerni (Cic.): quod cernimus animo, re ipsâ non videmus (after Cic.; i. e., too perfect to have been ever realized).

IDEAL beauty, pulchritudo, quæ est supra veram: decor, qui est supra verum (as abstract notion). An ideal beauty, mulier, cujus formæ decor additus est supra verum (Quint.): mulier omnibus simulacris emendatior. Ideal wisdom, sapientia, quam adhibe mortalis nemo est consecutus. That ideal notion of any thing, illa

ambra, quod vocant aliquid (e. g., quod vocant honestum non tam solidum quam splendidum nomine; of an unreal notion): the ideal perfection at which I aim, id quod volumus (Cic., Or., 6, 23).

IDEALISMI, *idealismus, qui dicitur: *corum philosophorum ratio, quibus placuit, in visis nihil extrinsecus menti obijci, sed quae objecta putantur visa, ea solâ cogitatione contineri: *eorum philosophorum ratio, quibus placuit nihil esse in rebus verum, praeter formas, quae animo teneantur (Ilgem.).

IDEALISTI, *philosophus, qui statuit praeter rerum notiones menti impressas nihil usquam esse; or, *qui negat esse extra animum solidi quiddam, concretum, expressum, eminentem (Ilgem.).

IDENTICAL, quod idem declarat, significat, or valet: quod idem intelligi potest (all rather = "synonymous," or "allied in meaning," than identical in meaning); unus atque idem (one and the same); idem (the same); idem et par: by circumlocution with nihil omnino interesse (Cic.): ipse (the thing itself); idem declarans, or significans (identical in meaning): nihil aliud, nisi cui una est subjecta notio (identical in meaning); identical with any thing, idem atque illud: things that are absolutely identical, res non solum similes, sed ita absolute et perfecte pares, ut nihil intersit (Cic.).

IDENTIFICATION, by circumlocution. **IDENTIFY**. || To ascertain or prove to be the same, agnoscere (to perceive an object to be the same as one we have been acquainted with before); suum esse declarare, dicere, or confirmare (to say that it is one's own property); as in "to identify stolen goods". || To make or consider the same, aliquid alicui rei in aequo ponere or par facere: exaequare (to equalize); absolutely, or aliquid cum aliquid rei; discerni tollere or removere (to remove all distinction, with genitive, rerum, &c.): negare quiddam interesse (aliquid ab aliquid rei).

IDENTITY, *eadem vis or ratio: *nulum omnino discerni. **PERSONAL identity**, by circumlocution with idem sum, qui tui.

IDIOM, proprietates: idiôma, -âtis (grammatical technical term, Charis.). The idioms of the Latin language, *que Latine linguae propria sunt. || **Idiom** = language spoken any where (as in "the Baccarian idiom"), lingua or sermo must be used, or genus linguae (Quint.), dialectus (Suet.). *quod alicujus linguae proprium est. In post-Augustinian prose, idiomus denoted the vulgar dialect with all its peculiarities, Sen.

IDIOMATIC, *alicujus linguae proprius: vernaculus or antiquus et vernaculus (what smacks of the true old national idiom, Cic.). An idiomatic raciness of style, nescio qui sapor vernaculus (Cic.); also by vere with adjectives of country, as vere Atticus (Quint.), Latinus, Anglicanus.

IDIOMATICALLY, *propriis verbis. Often by the adverb denoting the language of the country; e. g., Latine loqui (in correct Latin, Cic.).

IDIOSYNCRASY, *propria alicujus hominis natura or indoles: *peculiaris quaedam animi temperatio: *peculiaris quaedam sententiâ judicandique ratio.

IDIOT, excoors (of weak understanding, without the power of weighing or examining): qui suae mentis non est: mentis suae non compos (not in possession of reason): fatuus (idiotical); stronger than stultus). Who is such an idiot as to be agitated by these things? quis tam est excoors, quem ista movent? Nobody but an absolute idiot is blind to barefaced flattery, aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est excoors (Cic.); unless they are absolute idiots, nisi plane sint fatui (Cic.).

IDIOTIC, fatuus; mente captus.

IDIOTISM. Vid. **IDIOM**.

IDLE. (1) *Lazy*, &c., ignavus; piger: excoors; segniss: iners; deses. [Syn. under **IDLENESS**.] Idle in doing any thing, piger ad aliquid faciendum: idle at any thing, piger ad aliquid. (2) *Unoccupied*, otiosus: vacuus labore or negotiis: vacu-

us: deses. [Syn. in **UNOCCUPIED**.] Idle time, otium: tempus otii: tempus labore (poetically, laboris) or negotiis vacuum: tempus vacuum [vid. **LEISURE**]. To be idle, ignavus, &c., esse; laboris fugientem esse: otiosum esse: otium habere: otium est alicui (free from calls of business): vacuum esse (negotii): vacare (to have nothing to do); cessare: nihil agere (to be doing nothing); ferari: ferias agere (to be taking a holiday): to be too idle to do any thing, pigrius aliquid facere (Cic.): to be very idle, inertissimus esse segnitiae: to become idle, secedere: se atque ignavia tradere: languori se deside-are tradere: don't be too idle to send me all the news, quiddam novi scribere ne pigrescere (Cic.). Scipio used to say that he was never less idle than when he had nothing to do, Scipio dicere solitus est, se nunquam minus otiosum esse, quam quum esset otiosus. Money that lies idle, pecunia otiosa: money lies idle, pecunia otiosa jacet: to let one's money lie idle, pecuniam non occupare: to be an idle spectator of any thing, se praebere otiosum spectatorem alicujus rei: to live an idle life, otiose vivere: vitam in otio degere (a life without occupation of business): vitam desidiam degere (a life of actual laziness): to sit idle, compressis ut alunt, manibus sedere (Liv.): to sit at home idle, domi desidiam sedere. || *Vain*, empty, cassus (e. g., vota: formido): vanus (e. g., iactus: inceptum): inanis (e. g., verba: cogitatio: contentiones): irritus (preces: labor: inceptum) [Syn. in **USELESS**]. Superfluous (superfluous). To utter idle words, voces inanes fundere; mittere irritas voces (i. e., ineffectual).

IDLENESS, ignavia (denotes the love of idleness in an ideal sense, inasmuch as the impulse to action distinguishes the more noble from the ordinary man, and gives him an absolute value; opposed to industry); inertia (denotes the love of idleness in a real tangible sense, inasmuch as activity makes a man a useful member of society, and gives him a relative value. Ignavia is inherent in the disposition; a disinclination for action: inertia lies in the character and habits; a disinclination to work. A lazy slave is called iners; a person of rank, who passes his time in doing nothing, is ignavus): segnitia (less commonly segnitias): desidia: secedia: pigritia (are the faults of a too easy or indolent temperament. Segnitia wants rousing, or compulsion, and must be conquered before it resigns its ease; opposed to promptus; cf. Tac., Agr., 21. Desidia, from sedere, sits down with folded hands, and expects that things will happen of themselves; secedia is susceptible of no lively interest, and neglects its duties from thoughtless indifference; pigritia has an antipathy to all motion, and always likes best to be in a state of absolute bodily rest, like laziness, stultifolness, Diod.). In laboris (dislike of trouble, &c.). In tarditas et ignavia: secedia atque ignavia: languor et desidia. Excessive idleness, inertissima segnitia: his is always a busy idleness, multa agendo nihil agit (after Phaedr.). Idleness is the mother of all vices, nihil agendo male agere homines discunt (Col.).

IDLER, homo deses: homo desidiosus or iners et desidiosus (a person who, instead of acting, remains inactive, sits idle): cessator (one who leaves off his work): a busy idler, ardelio (Phaedr., 2, 5, 1; Mart., 2, 7): to be an idler, nihil agere; propter desidiam in otio vivere.

IDLY, ignave: pigre: segniter: secediter (Liv.). || Without occupation of business, otiose: to sit idly at home, domi desidiam sedere: to live idly, otiose vivere: vitam in otio degere (without necessary occupations): vitam desidiam degere (to lead a lazy life). || To no purpose, inutiliter: frustra: nequidquam: in cassum.

IDOL. || **PROPR.** idôlum (ecclesiastical): signum or simulacrum dei: deus fictus or comicus, or fictus et comicus. To worship idols, *deos fictos et comicos venerari, colere; *simulacra divino cultu colere. || **FIG.** Demetri-

us is their idol, Demetrius iis unus omnia est (Liv.): the son is the mother's idol, mater filium in oculis gestat: to make a person or thing one's idol, alicum, aliquid pro deo venerari; insanire amore alicujus rei: to make any body the idol of any body, facere alicum apud alicum deum (Ter.). Sometimes heros (of a political idol); the great man of a party; e. g., heros ille noster Cato).

IDOLATOR, idololâtra (ecclesiastical): idololâtriae affinis (ecclesiastical): *deorum fictorum or simulacrorum cultor.

IDOLATROUS, *cultui deorum fictorum deditus or addictus. Sometimes superstitiosus may do. Idolatrous worship; vid. **IDOLATRY**.

IDOLATRY, idololâtria (ecclesiastical): *deorum fictorum, or simulacrorum, cultus: *cultus pene divinus (improperly). To practice idolatry, deos fictos et comicos venerari, colere; simulacra divino cultu colere: to practice idolatry toward any thing, aliquid pro deo venerari; one who practices idolatry, deorum fictorum simulacrorum cultor.

IDOLIZE, alicui alicuius omnia est (is every thing to any body, Liv., 40, 11); alicum or aliquid pro deo venerari; insanire amore alicujus rei: facio alicum apud me deum (after Ter., Ad., 4, 1, 19, facio te apud illum deum; i. e., represent you as a god to him); alicum alicum in oculis gestat (e. g., mater filium); alicum ita intueri, ut divinum hominem esse putes; or *cultu pene divino alicum prosequi. To idolize a worthless object, arcem facere ex cloacâ lapideâ, que e sepulchro venerari pro deo: I admire, nay, idolize your skill in that, in e re tu mihi desce videri solus (Cic., De Or., 2, 40).

IDOLIZER, by circumlocution, qui pro deo veneratur alicum; qui insanit amore alicujus rei, &c. Vid. **IDOLIZE**.

IDYL, idyllium (title of a collection of little poems by Anthonius).

IF, si (here (1) the indicative of all tenses is used when the condition is "simply assumed." si dicit, dicebat, dixit, dixerat, dicet, dixerit [simple supposition]. (2) The subjunctive present, if it be a supposition that is assumed as one that is uncertain, indeed, now, but which will be determined by the event to be or not to be. Here "if it is" = "if it should be found to be;" "should prove to be;" si quid habebat, dabit, I don't know whether he has any thing or not: if it should prove that he has, I assert confidently that he will give it. Here the consequence is usually in the future indicative. The English indicative must not mislead us. [Uncertainty with the prospect of decision.] (3) If a case, whether possible or impossible, is simply conceived by the mind, the present subjunctive is used: si existat ab inferis Lycurgus, &c. The present subjunctive is also used in the consequence: dies deficiat, si enumerare velim, &c. [Uncertainty without any accessory notion.] Here the imperfect subjunctive is also used in both clauses: seldom, however, in comparison of the present; those tenses having also the office of denoting what would take place, if a certain condition were realized which has not been realized. (4) The condition may be one which is not or has not been realized. [Impossibility or belief the thing is not so.] Here the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive is used in both clauses, the imperfect subjunctive being often used in one or both clauses where we should in English use the pluperfect. (Vid. Zumpt, § 525.) si with imperfect subjunctive sometimes denotes a repeated action, the verb of the principal clause is then in imperfect, si quis prehenderetur... eripiebatur; sometimes (which holds of all the other tenses) it is an accessory clause of a sentence that is itself expressed in the subjunctive: veritus ne (si semper amonens gravitate ferretur natural) nihil nobis liberum esset. In Latin the conditional relation is often expressed by a participial construction; e. g., non mihi, nisi admonito, in mentem venisset, if I had not been told

maximas virtutes jacere necesse est, voluptate dominante, *if pleasure be our mistress. But if, sin; sin autem; si vero* (i.e., very rarely *si autem*); *but if not, si non; si minus; si aliter* (Zumpt, 343): *if not, nisi, ui* (when whole clauses are opposed); *si non* (merely introduces a negative supposition, the non belonging to the verb, Zumpt, 342); *if indeed, si quidem; si modo* (i.e., only); *if by any chance, si forte* (i.e., not *si fortasse*); *if ever, si quando, si aliquando; si unquam* (after negative clauses, &c. = "if ever once"); *if any body, si quis* (unemphatic); *si aliquis* or *quispiam* (if any, be it who or what it may); *si quisquam* or *ullus* (if there be any, which is very improbable: also when the meaning is that the statement is true, if there be but any of the thing in question, whereas there is much or are many, &c., Pr. Intr. App. p. 193). As if, as though, quasi; tanquam *si*; ac *si*; velut *si* (with the subjunctive); and *quasi* (the English must not mislead us: pugnat quasi contendat, he fights as if he contended, or were contending, pugnavit, quasi contenderet, &c.; *quasi* not *quasi* in classical writers): *as carefully, as if, sic, quasi* (Cic., *Verr.*, 4, 54). After many words, especially those denoting "appearance, pretence, suspicion," or the like, "as if" is represented in Latin by accusative and infinitive; e.g., *moveo nonnullis suspicionem velle me navigare; simulat se agrotare; also, videtur scire. If only* [vid. PROVIDE THAT]. [In comparison, *si*, e.g., *si quid generis istiusmodi me delectat, pictura delectat, if any thing, it is painting; i. e., painting pleases me as much as any thing.*] [In asserations or entreaties, *si*, e.g., *moriar, si quidquam fieri potest elegantius.*]

IGNEOUS. Vid. FIERY, FIRE.

IGNIS FATUUS, "ignis fatuus."

IGNITE. [Trans. [Vid. "to SET FIRE TO."]] [Intrans.; vid. "to take FIRE."]

IGNITIBLE, concipiendo igni aptus; concipiendis ignibus idoneus. Very ignitable, ignis capaxissimus.

IGNIVOMOUS, ignivomus (late, Lactant.).

IGNOBLE, ignobilis (in all the meanings of the English word: homo, magister, familia, &c.); inglorius (without glory). Jn. inglorius atque ignobilis (of a man, Cic.); inhonoratus atque inglorius (e.g., vita, Cic.); inhonestas (e.g., homo, Hor.); cupiditas, Cic.; mors, Property; turpia (base); vid. BASE.

IGNOBLY, sine laude; turpiter. Ignobly born, ex (aliqua) ignobili familia (Cic.).

IGNOMINIOUS, ignominiosus (selvum of persons marked with disgrace, Quint.; dominatio, Cic.; fuga, Liv.). An injury that is not ignominious, injuria sine ignominia. [Vid. INFAMOUS, DISGRACEFUL.] To be transferred to the city tribes is ignominious, in urbanas tribus transferri ignominiae est (Plin.); condemnation by the censor is only ignominious, censoris iudicium nihil fore damnato nisi ruborem affert (Cic.).

IGNOMINIOUSLY, per ignominiam: cum ignominia. His soldiers were discharged, and that almost ignominiously, milites . . . prope cum ignominia dimissi (Liv.). To treat ignominiously, ignominia afficere.

IGNOMINY, ignominia. Vid. DISGRACE.

IGNORAMUS, omnium rerum inscius et rudis.

IGNORANCE, ignorantia: ignorantia (Cicero uses ignorantia once absolutely with temeritas, opinatio, &c., Acad. 1, 11; and as a blamable ignorance, Cic., *Placc.*, 20, 46, ignorantia literarum [stronger than ignorance, Reisig] is considered by Klotz: an interpolation: Caesar has ignorantia loci [for which Cicero ignorantia locorum] and Caesar, in another place, inscientia locorum); ignorantia is very common in Cicero, but only with genitive of the object; inscientia: inscientia (inscitus, from inscius, is rather the want of skill, dexterity, &c., arising from want of practical knowledge: Reisig held that it could not be followed by the objective genitive of a substantive, but

naturally might with genitive of gerund. He excepts Horace, who could not get inscientia into his verse: he is also forced to alter inscitus rerum, *De Orat.*, 1, 22, 99; and inscitia temporis, *De Off.*, 1, 40, 144. Liry has both temeritas atque inscientia ducum and temeritas atque inscitia: Vellius Paterculus, inscitia nostrorum ducum. Against Reisig is inscitia belli, though this may = belli gerendi, and inscitia temporis, which can not well be explained temporis legendi or observandi. Tacitus has inscitia legionum, reipublicae, &c.; Suetonius, inscitia artis, where, however, it may denote want of skill; Pliny, temporum; Quintilian, rerum verborumque; vid. Hase ad Reisig, p. 115. Ignorance of the truth, ignorantia veritatis (Cic.). To confess one's ignorance, fateri nescire, quod nescias: to confess one's ignorance on many subjects, confiteri multas esse ignorare: through ignorance, ignorantia (but only with genitive of the thing) [vid. IGNORANTLY]. Any body has not even the excuse of ignorance, aliquid ne excusatio quidem est ignorantia.

IGNORANT, inscius (who is not acquainted, either by instruction or experience, with the principles and practice of an art; aliquid rei): ignarus (without any knowledge how a thing is to be carried on; aliquid rei): imperitus (wholly without experience in any thing; aliquid rei): rudis (raw; without instruction; aliquid rei or in aliqua re). Jn. aliquid rei inscius et rudis: indoctus (general term, without any learned or scientific knowledge): illiteratus (illiterate); nescius (having accidentally not heard of or experienced something; inscius implies blame, nescius is indifferent, Dod.; aliquid rei; e.g., impenditis mali, Plin.). It may be followed by accusative with infinitive, non sum nescius . . . ista dici, Cic.; but nescius with infinitive only, as nescius fallere, is poetical: integer (on whose mind no impression has been made by previous instruction; with reference to a particular subject, and to a teacher who may therefore mould such a pupil as he pleases). Jn. rudis et integer (Cic.). I am not ignorant that, &c., non sum inscius (with accusative and infinitive). To be ignorant of any thing, aliquid nescire (with reference to the understanding, thought, &c.); aliquid ignorare (with reference to circumstances of external perception, experience, &c.); aliquid non callere (not to have acquired a practical knowledge by industrious study and experience). To be shamefully ignorant of any thing, aliquid turpiter ignorare: to be utterly ignorant on all subjects, omnium rerum inscius et rudem esse. Take me for your pupil, and give me the instruction I require, for I am at present quite ignorant of the subject, rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe, et ea, quae requiro, doce (Cic., *N. D.*, 3, 3, 7).

IGNORANTLY, per imprudenter; imprudenter; imprudenter (inadvertently; through a mistake); inscienter (without knowledge; also, unskillfully); inscite (in an unskillful manner); indocte (so as to betray want of learning); impertite (unskillfully). Sometimes by inscius; imprudens. I did it ignorantly, inscius feci (Ter.) (not "not ignorant, which is late").

ILEUS (= "the twisting of the guts"), ileum (technical term, αἰλός), or *ileus volutus.

ILEX, flex (Plin.).

ILIAC PASSION, *iliaca passio (medical term).

ILIAD, Ilias (Ov.).

ILL, adj. [Vid. Bad]. [Having ill health, aeger: agrotus: morbidus (aeger, general term for every sort of illness and uneasiness, whether mental or physical; agrotus and morbidus indicate bodily illness; agrotus is applied particularly to men; morbidus, to brutes: the aeger feels himself ill; the agrotus and morbidus actually are so, Dod.). Jn. aeger atque invalidus: very ill, gravi et periculoso morbo aeger: to be ill, agrotare (opposed to valere); agrotum esse, in morbo esse: morbo laborare or affectum esse; valetudine affectum esse: morbo vari or conflictari; iniqua valetudine confli-

tari: to be very ill, graviter or gravi morbo aegrum esse. [Vid. DISEASED, SICK.] [Ill-will, vid.]

ILL, s. Vid. EVIL, s.

ILL, ad., male: prave: nequiter (wickedly); tenuliter (but poorly; as to a man's circumstances, Ter., *Phorm.*, 1, 2, 23); misere (wretchedly); secus (otherwise; i. e., than as one could wish). To think ill of male cogitare de aliquo: male opinari de aliquo (cf. *Bremi, Suet.*, Oct., 51); malum opinionem de aliquo habere: not to think ill of any body in any respect, nihil de aliquo secus existimare (Cic.); not to speak ill of any body in any respect, nihil secus dicere de aliquo (e.g., Quintus . . . affirmat nihil a se cuiquam secus esse dictum, Cic.); to speak ill of any body, male loqui alicui: male dicere alicui (the latter = to abuse him, rail at him). I am getting on ill, male me habeo (general term, I am in no pleasant condition); any thing is going on ill, aliquid male, or secus cedit, or procedit (Sall.), cadit (Tac.): if it should end ill, si secus acciderit: to treat any body ill, male aliquem habere (general term): to wish ill to any body, alicui male velle: alicui nolle (opposed to alicui cupere or amicum esse, Cic. ad *Dir.*, 1, 1, 8): to take any thing ill, aere or moleste ferre (general term, to be displeased or vexed at it); in malam partem accipere: in aliam partem accipere ac dictum esse (put a bad construction on it). Pray don't take it ill, deus veniam, oro! To be getting on ill in any thing, male proficere in re: to manage one's affairs ill, male rem gerere: to fear he shall come off ill, metui, ne malum habeat: you would not have come off ill, discussisses non male (Plaut.). Ill-gotten wealth, male parva (e.g., male parva male dilabuntur, Cic.; of male parva male dispartit, Plaut.): to disgorge his ill-gotten wealth, pecuniam devoratum evomere (Cic., *Plac.*, 37): to be ill-provided with any thing, aliquid re anguste uti (e.g., frumento).

ILL-CONDITIONED, male moratus (rude; of persons); figuratively and playfully; of things: inurbanus (unmannerly; of persons and things): rusticus: inhumanus (of manners and conduct).

ILL-DISPOSED. Vid. EVIL-DISPOSED.

ILL-FATED, *fato nescio quo misero funestoque compulsus (after Cic. pro *Maec.*, 13). Vid. ILL-STARRED.

ILL-FAVORED, horridus aspectu (Plin.); horrendus aspectu (Hor.): teter or horridus ac teter (e.g., vultus naturae horridus ac teter, Suet.); teter (rimus, Juv.) vultu. Vid. UGLY.

ILL-NATURE, malevolentia (ill-will against another): malignitas (selfish feeling that grudges any thing good to any but one's self): malitia (= "versuta et fallax nocendi ratio," Cic., *kakia*): malevolens ingenium (Plaut.): malefici moris (Id.): acerbitas morum (with immanitas naturae, Cic.): acerbitas naturae (Cic.: sourness, &c., of temper).

ILL-NATURED, malevolens: malevolens (Syn. in ILL-NATURE: also of things, malevolentissime obtractions, Cic.): difficilis: difficilis naturae (hard to please, cross-grained, &c.): jurgiosus (quarrelsome, Gell.): natura improbus (of a naturally wicked disposition).

ILL-NATUREDLY, malitiose (e.g., agere alicui, Cic.): maligne (e.g., loqui, Liv.): acerbis (sowly).

ILL-SHAPED. Vid. MISSEAPEN.

ILL-STARRED, *infausto sidere editus (after dextro sidere editus, Stat.): grave sidus habens (Ov.); or by the general terms for UNLUCKY, vid.]

ILL-TEMPERED, difficilis: difficilis naturae (of a temper difficult to deal with): morosus (involuntary of any thing that does not agree with his own notions of right and wrong). Jn. difficilis et morosus (for which Gellius has natura intractabilis or et morosus): iracundus: stomachosus (passionate). A very ill-tempered person, difficilissimus naturae.

ILL-WILL, malignitas (the ill-will which grudges good to another, and wishes u only to itself, from pure selfishness): malevolentia (the ill-will which wishes evil to another rather than good, from personal

aversion: malignitas is a despicable disposition, which implies the want of philanthropy; malevolentia, a hateful quality, as connected with deriving pleasure from the misfortunes of others, *Vid.*: odium occultum or inelusum (secret hatred or grudge): simulas obscura (secret dislike, bringing persons into collision, &c., especially caused by political rivalry): inimicus alienus or aversus (antipathy, dislike of). To bear ill-will against any body, aliquid or in aliquem malevolum esse (*Cic.*): lodium occultum gerere adversus aliquem (after *Plin.*, 8, 18, 26): ab aliquo animo esse averso or alieno: they bear each other ill-will, simulas obscura inter eos intercedit (after *Cas.*, B. C., 2, 25). *Vid.* HATRED.

ILLAPSE, s., illapsus (opposed to exitus): e. g., humoris, *Col.*

ILLAEQUATE, illaequare († *Hor.*). *Vid.* ENTANGLE.

ILLATION. *Vid.* CONCLUSION = inference.

ILLATIVE, illativus (e. g., particulae, *Plin. ap. Diom.*), or by circumlocution with concludere, egere, colligere.

ILLAUDABLE, laude indignus or non dignus: non laudabilis: *illaudabilis* (*Sat.*) and illaudatus (*Virg.*, *Georg.*, 3, 5) are poetical.

ILLLEGAL, non legitimus († avoid illegitimus): legi repugnans or contrarius: legibus vetitus († *Hor.*): quod lex vetat or prohibet. It is illegal to condemn a Roman citizen to death except in the *Comitia Curiata*, lex de capite civis Romani nisi Comitibus Centuriatis statui vetat. It is illegal to elect two magistrates of the same family, leges duo ex una familia magistratus creari vetant or prohibent (*Cas.*).

ILLEGALLY, contra legem or leges: praeter leges or iura (in violation of them): contra jus fasque: contra fas et ius (against Divine and human laws): injuria: per injuriam (wrongfully): e. g., possidere aliquid, non legitime.

ILLEGIBLY, *parum clarus, or by circumlocution with quod legi non potest.

ILLEGIBLY, *parum clare or ita (e. g., scribere literas), ut legi non or vix possint (possent, &c.).

ILLEGITIMACY, by circumlocution. To establish the illegitimacy of any body or any thing, *aliquem incerto patre natum esse probare; aliquid adulterinum (fictitium, non legitimum, &c.) esse probare (after *Quint.*, 2, 17).

ILLEGITIMATE, † *Bastard*, *vid.* Add hybrida (properly; "mongrel") also of a person born, e. g., of a Roman citizen and foreign woman or slave). † *Not legitimate, correct*, &c., non legitimus († not illegitimus): *legi repugnans or contrarius. An illegitimate word, verbum insolens, durum, inusitatum, barbarum et obsoletum, &c.: an illegitimate inference, *vitiosa conclusio (after vitiose concludere, *Cic.*): *rationis parum apta conclusio (after *Cic. ap. Quint.*, 9, 1, 28, rationis apta conclusio): *non or parum certa argumenti conclusio (after *Quint.*, 5, 10, 2): to draw an illegitimate inference, vitiose concludere (opposed to recte concludere, *Cic.*): To make an illegitimate use of any thing, aliqua re perverse abuti. *Vid.* ILLOGICAL.

ILLEGITIMATELY, nullo or incerto patre (e. g., natus): adulterino sanguine (so, natus; *SYN.* in *BASTARD*): non legitime (not by lawful authority): praeter leges or iura (in violation of the laws): vitiose (fautively); e. g., of drawing an inference illegitimately.

ILLIBERAL, illiberalis (not suiting the condition or character of a gentleman): sordidus (mean). *JN.* illiberalis et sordidus (e. g., questus): abjectus: humilis (low; e. g., nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare, *Cic.*): angustus et parvus: pusillus et contractus (narrow; of the mind, animus). † *Not magnificent*, malignus: restrictus (e. g., in our offers of assistance, &c.).

ILLIBERALITY, illiberalitas (meanness of behavior, &c.; also of meanness in money matters). *JN.* illiberalitas avaritiae.

ILLIBERALLY, illiberaliter (e. g., in-

stitutus, brought up): sordide (meanly): parce: maligne: restricte (sparingly).

ILLICIT, non concessus: inconcessus (*Quint.* and *Virg.*, inconcessi hymenaei): non or minime licitus: vetitus. *Illicit* intercourse, consuetudo stupri; *non concessa Venus (after *Hor.*, concessa Veneri uti). *Obs.*, illicitus used to stand *Cic.*, *Cluent.*, 47; but for multitudinem illicitum esse, the best MSS. have multitudini; nemini licitum est: it is found in *Tacitus* and the younger *Pliny*.

ILLIMITABLE, nullis finibus terminatus, &c.

ILLITERATE, indoctus: ineruditus: illiteratus (illiteratus is one who has received no literary instruction, especially one who can not either read or write, *Krebs*). To be illiterate, nescire literas: literarum expertem (*Cic.*) or ignarum esse (*Col.*): To be quite illiterate, omnis eruditionis expertem atque ignarum esse (*Cic.*); plane expertem esse doctrinae (*Cic.*).

ILNESS, *Vid.* DISEASE.

ILLOGICAL, vitiose conclusus, or *minus or parum necessaria consecutione confectus (after *Cic.*, *Invent.*, 1, 29, 44). To draw an illogical inference, vitiose concludere (*Cic.*). This is most illogical arguing, haec diuiter inconstantissime (*Cic.*, *Fin.*, 2, 27, 88). What can be more illogical than? &c., quid autem est incitius, quam? &c. (*Cic.*, *N. D.*, 2, 13, 36): that is an illogical conclusion, illud minime consecutarium (*Cic.*).

ILLOGICALLY, vitiose (fautively); e. g., concludere; opposed to recte concludere, *Cic.*: inconstanter (not consistently); e. g., loqui, *Cic.*, *Ac.*, 2, 17): inscite (in a bungling way; *vid.* *Cic.*, *N. D.*, 2, 13, 36).

ILLUDE, illudere. *Vid.* TO DECEIVE, Mock.

ILLUMINATE, collustrare: illustrare: illuminare (not elucidare. *SYN.* in *EXLIGHTEN*, *vid.*). † To illuminate a city as a mark of rejoicing, lumina suspendere funalibus ordine ductis (by lights suspended in rows on cords, &c., *Claud.*, *De Nupt. Honor. et Mar.*, 306): accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere (*Schol. Pers.*, *Sat.*, 5, 180): to be illuminated, collucere crebris luminibus (cf. turris collucet per noctem crebris luminibus, *Tac.*, *Hist.*, 3, 38, 1). † To illuminate, as a mode of painting, is never illuminare, but tabulam or imaginem pingere; tabule vivos colores inducere; tabulam, imaginem... coloribus distinguere (*Krebs*).

ILLUMINATION (festal), lumina festa (after *Plin.*, *Ep.*, 2, 17, 24). † *Figuratively*, of the mind, intelligentia.

ILLUSION, error: praestigiae: fallacia: simulatio et fallacia: forma, quae reapse nulla est, speciem autem offert (*Cic.*, *Div.*, 1, 37, 81): ludibrium oculorum (*Livy.*, of an optical illusion): ludibria oculorum auriumque credita pro veris (*Livy.*, 24, 44; *Curt.*, 4, 15). An alarming optical illusion, ludibrium oculorum specie terribile.

ILLUSIVE, † fallax: qui (quae, quod) ILLUSORY, } reapse nullus est, speciem autem offert (e. g., formae, plural, *Cic.*).

ILLUSTRATE, illustrare (to throw light upon, to explain; e. g., obscura veritatem; and also figuratively, to glorify, to set off, populi Romani nomen, laudem meam; aliquid eloquentiam; aliquid laudibus): lucem or lumen aliquid rei afferre (not effundere): dare aliquid rei lumen (set in the proper light; elucidate): explanare aliquid: aperire: explicare: interpretari (explain). *JN.* patefacere et illustrare (e. g., obscura, veritatem, *Cic.*). To illustrate dark passages, &c., occultata quasi involuta aperire: to illustrate obscure passages, illustrare obscuros locos. *Vid.* EXPLAIN.

ILLUSTRATION, explicatio: † illustratio is only another term for lively representation, *Cic. ap. Quint.*, 6, 23, 32. Often circumlocution by lucem or lumen aliquid rei afferre, dare aliquid rei lumen.

ILLUSTRATIVE, by circumlocution.

ILLUSTRATOR. *Vid.* EXPOSITOR.

ILLUSTRIOUS. *Vid.* CELEBRATED.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, insigniter: egregie: eximie: † insignite is only found of what is bad; e. g., improbus.

IMAGE, v., sibi imaginem aliquid proponere (atque a person; in *Cicero*, memori am sibi imaginem); speciem aliquid rei coisitare (*Cic.*): aliquid rei speciem et formam adumbrare (form an ideal notion of it, *Cic.*): aliquid sibi depingere (e. g., in illa republica, quam sibi *Socrates*... depinxerit, *Cic. Rep.*, 2, 29): aliquid cogitatione depingere (*Cic. N. D.*, 1, 15, 39).

IMAGE, s., imago: simulacrum: effigies: statua: signum: tabula: pictura (simulacrum, imago, and effigies denote an image as the copy of some reality, which is, therefore, expressed by a general case or some adjective, unless it is implied by the context. Simulacrum and imago are the more general terms, denoting the likeness of any thing, whether in painting or sculpture, or only in the imagination; effigies, statua, and signum relate only to plastic images; tabula and pictura to painted ones. Imago = εἰκών, is more a natural image, with reference to its likeness; simulacrum = εἰδωλον, an artificial image, with reference to its deceptive ness; effigies, with reference to its artistic execution. Imagines may be half-length portraits, and effigies, busts; whereas simulacra are generally, and a statua always images of the whole figure. Signum is a general expression for a plastic image, whether a bust or a whole length; but signum, like simulacrum, is used by the best authors of statues of a god especially; statua being exclusively that of a man, *Schult.*. To this should be added, that effigies may also be a mental image, as far as this stands, as it were, before us). *JN.* effigies simulacrum: effigies et imago († effigies, simulacrum hominis, his more likeness; opposed to ipse homo, *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 2, 2, 55): imago picta: imago facta (distinguisheo in *Cic.*, *Fam.*, 1, 32, 7; the former painted, the latter modelled or cast; also, figura fictilis, *Cic.*): clipeus (a likeness of the bust only, executed in silver or gold on a shield-like plate, scutum; mostly as a votive offering; *vid.* *Suet.*, *Brem.*, *Cal.*, 16). To make images, signa fabricari: to make images of war, fingere e cerâ (*Cic.*). A brazen image, simulacrum aeneum are factum (or imago... facta); signum aeneum: an image of clay, plaster of Paris, &c., imago fictilis (also, similitudo ex argilla, in clay, *Plin.*): a little image, imagnucula (general term, *Suet.*); sigillum, icuncula (modelled in wax, &c.). An image in alto-relievo, ectypum; in half-relief, protypum: a full-sized image, simulacrum iconicum; effigies iconica: an image of colossal size, statua colossaea (so *Nero* jussit colosseum se fingi): an exact image, effigies solida et expressa: effigies eminentes (opposed to umbra et imago, or imago adumbrata, sketched in a light manner; all improperly, *Cic.*, *Off.*, 17, 69). To make man in the image of the gods, fingere hominem in effigiem deorum (*Or.*; *Cicero* has deus... effigies hominis et imago). To make an aliquid of any body or any thing, imaginem aliquid or aliquid rei exprimere (with graving-tool, pen, or spoken words): to convey an image of any body or any thing (in words), dicendo effingere aliquid rei imaginem; depingere (verbis), or describere aliquid or aliquid: to sketch an image of any thing, aliquid adumbrare; speciem et formam aliquid rei adumbrare (properly, with the graving-tool; or improperly, with words). To sketch an image after the life, *imaginem aliquid ad verum († not ad vivum) describere. † As representation of any thing in the mind, imago: species: forma. *JN.* species et forma: informatio. A faint or indistinct image, imago adumbrata: adumbratio (*vid.* above). To picture to one's self the image of any thing, fingere cogitatione aliquid rei imaginem; rem cogitatione depingere; cogitatione et mente complecti aliquid; animo effingere aliquid; aliquid in animo informare. The image of any thing appears to me, imago aliquid rei ad animum meum refertur, or in animum meum recurrit or in me incidit (*Cic.*, *N. D.*, 2, 38). † *Figure* of speech, *vid.* † *Used* for exact resemblance; by circumlocution. He is the exact image of his father, insignem patris simili-

inducuntur prae se fert; mirā similitudine totum patrem excipit: to be the image of any body in any respect, ex aliqua re similitudinem speciemque alicujus gerere.

IMAGERY, perhaps plural images; sometimes species.

IMAGINABLE, quod cogitari or excogitari potest. To show one all imaginable honor, * nihil relinquere, quod ad alicujus honorem excogitari potest; * nullum praeferre honorem, qui alicui haberi potest: to take all imaginable pains about any thing, * maximo, quo fieri potest, studio in rem incumbere: with all imaginable haste, omni, quā fieri potest, celeritate: the greatest imaginable difference, quanta maxima potest esse distantia. Sometimes the neuter of the pronoun quisquis may be used in expressions, such as "all imaginable wickedness," quidquid malefieri est; quidquid mali aut sceleris fieri atque excogitari potest; scelera omnia: "every imaginable consolation," quidquid solati afferi potest; or a double negative is employed, as "every imaginable kind," nullum non genus.

IMAGINARY, imaginarius (happening in form or notion only; e.g., neque se imaginariis fascibus cessorus esse, Lic. 3, 41: not met with before Livy): opinatus (supposed only; e.g., a good or evil; opposed to verus): opinabilis (e.g., omnes animi perturbationes sunt opinabiles, Cic.): adumbratus (sketched in appearance only; opposed to verus): inanis (unfounded; e.g., metus). Sometimes fictus: simulatus (pretended). Imaginary difficulties, * difficultates, quas sibi aliquis ipse fingit (Wytenb.). Any thing is imaginary, not real, aliquid est opinio, non naturae. Imaginary forms, formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem tamen offerunt (Cic., Dic., 1, 37, 81). To entertain an imaginary fear of any thing, opinione timere aliquid (Cic.). It may often be translated by, (a) id quod videtur esse, neque est; e.g., "an imaginary expediency," ea quae videtur utilis, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est; (b) species, with genitive. An imaginary advantage, species utilitatis. Vid. APPARENT.

IMAGINATION, cogitatio; but the post-classical imaginatio (Plin., Tac.) or vis imaginandi may be necessary in a philosophical treatise, Krebs, Weber, Uebungssch., p. 264. A mere imagination, species inanis: a creature of the imagination, species or forma menti objecta. To exist in imagination only, in opinione esse (opiniatus in past participle is classical). || CONTRIVANCE, device, vid.

IMAGINATIVE. The nearest terms are, perhaps, ingeniosus: facilis et copiosus (e.g., ingenium, Quint.): velox et mobilis (e.g., ingenium, Quint.); but as none of these come up to the meaning, perhaps * qui facile sibi omnia cogitatione fugit, effingit, depingit, &c.; * qui ad res cogitatione dependens ubi fecundusque est (uber et fecundusque Hor.); * qui divite esse venā invenit (after Hor.); cui ingenii esse beatissima ubertas (Quint., 10, 1, 108); * qui et ad excogitandum acutus, et ad ordinandum esse uberissimus (after Cic.). The imaginative faculty, ingenium (opposed to judicium, Quint., 10, 1, 130).

IMAGINE, || Form a representation in the mind, animo cogitare, concipere, complecti; also, cogitare only: animo fingere, effingere: cogitatione fingere or depingere (to form an image of any thing in the mind): proponere sibi ante oculos animumque (to place clearly before one's mind and eyes). || Conjecture, conjectura Informare; also, conjecture only (to conjecture): imaginari belongs to the Silver Age. || To entertain an unfounded notion, opinari: in opinione esse (to be of opinion): putare (to think; without going deeply into the question): induisse sibi falsam alicujus rei persuasionem (Quint., 1, 1, 8); somnare (to dream): sibi persuadere (persuade one's self). No one has imagined that, &c., nemo in opinione venit, fore ut, &c.: no one imagined that, &c., nemo in opinione veniebat, with accusative and infinitive (e.g., Antonium rerum potiturum, Nep.). I imagine, opinio mea

est or fert; videtur mihi, with nominative and infinitive (e.g., a principio amens fuisse), or with infinitive. I just now imagined that I heard the soldier's voice, audivi vocem viam sum modo militis (Ter.). || "I imagine," inserted parenthetically; opinor: ut opinor: credo (credo, like *ex boue*, implies irony, the proposition it is applied to being absurd or self-evident; puto or ut puto, inserted so that the clause is not made dependent, is classical but rare; vid. Cic., 12, 49, 1; Cat., Cic., Fam., 8, 3, 3; Vatin., Cic., Fam., 5, 1, 9, Krebs). To cause any body to imagine, adducere aliquem in opinionem: opinione aliquem imbui: opinione alicui inserere.

|| Think, putare: arbitrari: veri. || THINK, || CONTRIVE (devices, &c.), excogitare: fingere: comminisci: machinari: coquere: concoccare. To imagine deceit, dolos noctere, procudere (comedy).

IMBECILE, imbecillus (weak, of body, and, figuratively, of the mind; with or without animus). JN. (of the mind), imbecillus atque anilis. || Vid. FEBLE, FEBELIMINDED. || Imbecillus is the reading of the best MSS. of Cicero and other authors; and imbecillissimus (Cels.) has the best authority; vid. Krebs: it is better, therefore, quite to reject imbecillis, imbecillimus.

IMBECILITY, imbecillitas (feebleness of mind and body); imbecillitas animi (Cels.: mental imbecility).

IMBIBE, imbibere (to drink in, properly and figuratively). To imbibe a color, colorem bibere, imbibere: to imbibe errors with our nurse's (or, as we may say, mother's) milk, errores cum lacte nutricis sugere: to imbibe an opinion or notion, opinionem animo imbibere: to imbibe a doctrine from any body, verba alicujus adbibere.

IMBITTER, exacerbare (very rare: recent aliquid irā exacerbati animi, Lic. 2, 35). To imbitter any body's life, vitam alicujus insuavem reddere: to imbitter joy, gaudium aegritudine contaminare (Ter., Eun., 3, 5, 4): any body's pleasure is imbittered, corruptum alicujus voluptas dolore (Hor., Sat., 1, 2, 39).

IMBODY,

IMBOLDEN, || Vid. EMBODY, &c.

IMBOSOM,

IMBRUE (only used with reference to blood), cruentare (e.g., gladium, Cic.; se alicujus sanguine, Tac.: mensam alicujus sanguine, Cic.; dextrās, Or.): imbuiere (e.g., imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madafacti potius, Cic., Phil., 14, 3, 6; and imbuiere gladium scelere, figuratively, Phil., 5, 7, 30): madafacere (to make dripping wet; stronger than imbuiere; vid. last quotation: Graciam madafactum iri sanguine, Cic.). To imbrue one's hands in the blood of any body, cruentare manus alicujus sanguine (Nep.); manus caede alicujus imbuiere (Tac., Ann., 1, 18, 2); manus imbuiere morte alicujus (Att. ap. Non., 521, 8); manus imbuiere sanguine alicujus (Vell., 2, 20, 1). Imbrued in any body's blood, cruentus sanguine alicujus (Cic., of persons or things, vestis, gladius); respersus caede alicujus (Catull., 64, 181); madens alicujus caede (Or.). To be imbrued, madere (e.g., sanguine, Virg.), or the passives.

IMBROWN, Vid. TO DARKEN.

IMBUE, imbuiere (in all the senses of the Latinized English word: e.g., properly, lanam coloribus; animum opinionibus, studiis; pectora pietate, Lic.; imbutus superstitione, aliqua humanitate, &c.).

IMITABILITY, by circumlocution with quod aliquis potest imitari.

IMITABLE, imitabilis: quod imitari possumus: || Imitandus = what we ought to imitate, tu mihi maxime imitabilis, minime imitandus videbaris (Plin.).

IMITATE, imitari (general term): imitando or imitatione exprimere: imitando effingere: imitando effingere et exprimere: imitari et exprimere; or, from context, exprimere or effingere only (to form any thing in imitation of something else): assimilare aliquid (to make an imitation that may pass, without being detected as a counterfeit; e.g., hyænas assimilant ser-

monem humanum): æmulari (to imitate from a spirit of emulation. || Up to the time of Quintilian it took the accusative in the sense of emulate, rival (without bad meaning), imitare; but in the bad sense of "rivaling," "emulating," a dative [its æmulamur, qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, Cic.]; once in Lit., cum aliquo, 28, 43): alicujus vestigia sequi or persequi: alicujus vestigiis insequi (to tread in any body's footsteps, to take him as a pattern): adumbrare (to imitate by a pictorial sketch with suitable, but not fully finished lights and shades, &c.; also, of the orator; vid. Cic., De Or., 3, 4; Quint., 7, 10, 9). JN. imitari atque adumbrare: mentiri (i. e., to substitute a counterfeit, a lie for the truth; post-classical, mentiri juvenem, Mart.; color, qui Chrysocollem mentitur, Plin.). To imitate any thing successfully, aliquid imitando consequi: not to imitate any thing, imitationem alicujus (rei) omittere (to give over imitating it): nullam alicujus rei significationem dare (not to show any signs of having imitated it; e.g., rerum Graecarum, Cic., De Or., 2, 36, 153). To inspire any body with the desire of imitating it, imitandi cupiditate incitare aliquem. Imitated, imitatione expressus. || Imitatus is, in a few instances, used passively for "imitated," Cic., Tim., 5; Quint., 11, 3, 61; n. c. abest imitatione voluptas, Or., Met., 9, 421. Krebs rejects this usage; but vid. Freund. Every letter and every erasure were imitated, littere litteraque omnes assimilatae.

IMITATION, || As an action or state, imitatio (general term): æmulatione (an emulating; vid. TO IMITATE, on imitari and æmulare): cacozelia (an aping, Quint.). Excessive imitation, nimia imitatio: servile imitatio, * imitatio servilis (opposed to liberalis; i. e., a rational one); also by circumlocution with imitari: e.g., ad imitationem alicujus se conferre, or ad aliquem imitandum se conferre. To propose any thing for imitation, aliquid ad imitandum proponere: by imitation, imitatione: imitando. || Thing imitated, res imitatioe or imitando expressa: res imitando effecta (|| Imitamentum does not belong to classical prose). To be an imitator of any thing, imitatione ex aliquid re expressum esse.

IMITATIVE, qui (quæ, quod) imitatur, with proper accusative. To be imitative of any thing, imitari aliquid: imitatio jmi, adumbrata lætitia (Tac., Ann., 4, 31): imitatio sagacitæ, mentis sagacitas (Plin., Pan., 81). The imitative arts, artes, quæ in effecta positæ sunt; artes effectivæ (Quint., 2, 12, 2 and 5); but the meaning is far wider; all the arts that produce some visible thing by their operation = *τεχνικæ*.

IMITATOR, imitator: æmulator: æmulator (SYN. in IMITATE: cacozelus (in a bad sense, an ape). A servile imitator, * imitator servilis: the slavish imitators, imitatores serviles; servum pecus imitatorum (said contemptuously, Hor. Ep., 1, 19, 19).

IMMACULATE, integer: incorruptus: involutus (|| Immaculatus, poetical, Lucan).

IMMANENT. Vid. INHERENT.

IMMANITY, immanitas: feritas.

IMMARCESCIBLE. Vid. ENFADING.

IMMASK. Vid. TO MASK.

IMMATERIAL, || Without matter and substance [vid. INCORPOREAL]. To prove or maintain that any being is immaterial [vid. IMMATERIALITY]. An immaterial being, mens simplex nulla re adjuncta, quæ sentire possit. || Unimportant, vid.

IMMATERIALITY, by circumlocution. To prove the immateriality of any thing, aliquid sine corpore esse probare (after Quint., 2, 17, 17). Plato maintains the immateriality of God. Plato sine corpore ullo Deum esse vult (Cic., N. D., 1, 12, 13).

IMMATURE, immaturus (properly, not ripe, Col., &c.; and improperly, too early, premature, mors, interitus: consilium, Lit., 22, 58).

IMMATURELY, immature (Col., 11, 2, 3; Vell., 2, 116). Vid. PREMATURELY.

IMMATURETY, immaturitas (e.g., sponsus, Suet.); hæc immaturitas tan-

ta (Cic. of premature haste, &c.). Vid. *IMPERITUS*, *PNEUMATIS*.

IMMEASURABLE. Vid. *IMMENSE*.

IMMEASURABLY. Vid. *IMMENSELY*.

IMMEDIATE. ¶ *Without the intervention of any thing else, ipse (per se): proximus (the next): nullo interveniente. An immediate cause, causa efficiens: absoluta et perfecta per se (the immediate efficient cause); causa proxima or adjuvans et proxima (i. e., the nearest cause, but itself depending on a remoter cause, the causa perfecta et principalis).*

IMMEDIATELY. *confestim: continuo (opposed to ex intervallo, morā aliquā interpositā: confestim denotes haste, and therefore presupposes an agent; continuo denotes the absence of any interval or break between the two actions): extemplo: e vestigio (opposed to delay of any kind; extemplo = ex tempore [tempulum, templum, a short space of time], on the instant, this instant; the best word for doing any thing on the moment, in circumstances of difficulty, when there is no time for deliberation; e vestigio, on the spot); illico (= in loco; opposed to slowness; Dideric thinks that it is confined to actions done on one and the same spot; e vestigio, of actions that are preceded by a change of place; Schmalzfeld thinks that extemplo is used of nearly continuous, illico, of absolutely continuous actions): statim: protinus (opposed to a future time, postea, alio tempore, &c. In this sense protinus is found in Livy, Nepos, and later writers; but not in Cicero or earlier writers, except in one passage, oratio perspicue et protinus efficiens auditorem benevolam, Lucr. 2, 15, 20. In other passages of Cicero and Caesar, it is found with a verb expressed, denoting or implying progress, what was done further, &c., hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen Anximum contulerunt, Ces., B. G., 2, 9; tantus repente inuasit terror, ut . . . protinus aperto sanctore arario ex urbe profugeret, B. C., 1, 14; ex hac fugā protinus que undique convenerat auxilia discesserunt, Hand, vol. 4, p. 622: actutum (abrupta, but rare; quam . . . actutum in Italiā fore nuntiaverat, Liv.; only once in Cic., Phil., 12, 11, 26: it comes from actu, as actutum from actu, and is therefore a participial adverb from an obsolete verb actu, Hand, 1, 73, 74): jam jamque (e. g., Caesar nimis adventare, jam jamque et adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Ces., B. C., 1, 14; it always implies emotion, Hert., ad loc.): dictum factum; dictum ne factum (no sooner said than done; a colloquial expression = ἀπα λόγος ἀπα ἔργον): sine morā (without any delay on the part of the agent). Immediately . . . then . . . and at last, extemplo . . . mox . . . postremo (e. g., extemplo fusi, fugati, mox intra vallum paventes, compulsi; postremo exuuntur castris, Liv.). When followed by another clause, "that" being omitted, it is as soon as [vid. As (1.), extr.]. ¶ *Without intervention, &c., nullo interveniente.**

IMMEDIABLE. *immediabilis (On.): insensibilis.*

IMMEMORABLE. *immemorabilis (Plant): memoratu or memoria non dignus or indigne: relatu indignus (Virg., for which Ovid has indignus referri). Sallust has non indignum videtur. . . facinus . . . memorare.*

IMMEMORIAL. *From time immemorial, ex omni memoria ætatum or temporum (Cic., De Or., 1, 4, 10); post hominum memoriam: inde ab antiquissimis temporibus: tempore immenso (e. g., observata sunt hæc, Cic.). Immemorial usage, &c., *mos, qui semper prevaluit; or (though, of course, less strong) longa consuetudo (e. g., fecerat legem). The immemorial practice of this state, *mos, qui jam inde a principio hujus regni (imperiū, &c.) prevaluit (die mos prævalēt, Plin., 17, 22, 35): *consuetudo, quæ in republica sæpissime est habita.*

IMMENSE. *immensus (that can not be measured; of every kind of extension, property and improperly): infinitus (unconfined by any limit, unbounded). JN. Immensus et infinitus, ingens immensusque: im-*

mensus et interminatus in omnes partes: immanis (huge; e. g., pecunie, præda): ingens (greater than what is usually produced; beyond the usual size of the thing in question; from in and genus, gens, or rather the root "gen": pecunia, arbor, ingenium, &c.). An immense difference, quanta maxima esse potest distantia: this was of immense use, hoc mirum quantum profuit (ad aliquid; e. g., concordiam civitatis, Liv., 2, 1). He is of immense use to me, mirabiles utilitates mihi præbet: there is an immense difference between A. and B., differt inter A. et B. nimum quantum (in Horace, immane quantum discretis res rei).

IMMENSELY. *immensum (post-Augustan; creverat, Oe.; attolli, Tac.): in immensum (mons . . . editus, Sall., Jug., 92, 5, 10, Oe.): ad immensum (e. g., multitudinis speciem augere, Liv., 29, 25, 3). For an immensely high price, immenso mercari aliquid (Plin., 9, 40, 64).*

IMMENSEITY. *immensum (as substantiae; e. g., loci, Liv.): immensitas, and plural, immensitates (Cic.): immanitas (huge or terrific size).*

IMMERGE. Vid. *IMMERSE*.

IMMERSE. ¶ *PROPR., immergere (e. g., immersus in flumen, Cic.): mergere (in aliquid; aliqua re): demergere (in aliquid; [in] aliqua re; e. g., in palude demersus; in fossas . . . demersus): submergere (aliquā re; submersus voraginis). To be immersed, mergi: immergi. ¶ IMPROPR., demergere (e. g., in debt, are alieno demersus): mergere (e. g., aliquem malis, Virg.; se in voluptates, Liv.): immergere (e. g., studiis, Sen.). ¶ It is better to say alicui rei se totum dedere than alicui rei se immergere, after se studiis immergere (Sen.): ¶ submergere, improperly, is very rare and post-classical, virtus submersa tenebris (Claud.). Immersed in debt, are alieno demersus (Liv.) or obrutus [vid. DEBT]: to be immersed in pleasures, mergi in voluptates (Curt.); avide in voluptates se mersisse (Liv., 23, 18); in a train of thought, se totum in aliquid rei cognitione collocare: immersed in business, occupationibus or negotiis implicatus, or negotia, occupationes, &c., multis officiis implicatum et constrietum tenent aliquid: to be immersed in literary pursuits, in literas or literis (ablative) se abdere (abdisse).*

IMMERSION. *demersio (late, Solin.): immersio (late, Arnob.).*

IMMETHODICAL. *imcompositus (not well arranged; of things; e. g., oratio): inordinatus (e. g., jus civile, without arrangement). Sometimes temerarius (without previous consideration, &c.); of men or things): qui omnia raptim agit et turbate (who does every thing in a hurried, perplexed way; after Ces., B. C., 1, 5): *qui temere omnia et fortuito agit: *qui nullam habet certam viam atque rationem (of things).*

IMMETHODICALLY. *non viā nec arte: incompositus: negligent et incompotus: raptim et turbate: temere et fortuito (e. g., agere): indigeste et incondite (Gell., præf., 3). Before that time, all used to speak, immethodically indeed, but, &c., antea neminem solitum viā nec arte, sed . . . tamen . . . dicere (Cic., Brut., 12, 46).*

IMMINENCE. *by circumlocution: imminetia (Niz. ap. Gell.): instantia (Gril.).*

IMMINENT. *impendens (e. g., impendens evitare tempestatem, Nep.). Imminent danger, præsens periculum; or (when vaguely used) summum or maximum periculum. To be imminent, impendere (to be hanging over one; t. r. ror, terrores, belli timor, &c.); instare (to be at hand; bellum, periculum, eludes): ¶ imminere is used by Cicero of enemies, nations, countries, &c., that seem, as it were, to be hanging over an object in a threatening manner, and ready to pounce upon it; and also of death, and generally ea que imminent: not with abstract notions, such as war, danger, &c., but imminente bello (Quint.); periculum, quod immineo ipsi portenderetur (Suet.).*

IMMINGLE. ¶ Vid. to MIX.

IMMIX.

IMMOBILITY. *immobilis (Just.).*

IMMODERATE. *immodicus (exceeding*

the proper mean or measure; e. g., frigus also, improperly, libido possidendi): immoderatus (not kept within due bounds, e. g., potus; then, improperly, removed from all due moral restraint; of men and things, e. g., cupiditates, luxuria): intemperans (not using any restraint: not regulating one's desires and actions by the law of reason; mostly of persons, but also of things, licentia; in any thing, in aliqua re): incontinentis (without self-government, as showing itself in command over sensual desires; of persons): impotens (powerless to restrain a strong feeling; hence, also, of the feeling itself which masters us, or any product of such feeling, læstia, postulat; also, in any thing, alieus rei): immodestus (going beyond the limits of propriety, &c.; of persons and things; e. g., laus): effrenatus (unbridled; of persons and things, audacia, furor, cupiditas, libido): effusus: profusus (of what is copiously poured forth, as it were; allowed to run on without a check, læstia, sumtus): immanis (immoderately large; magnitudo, pecunie, præda): nimius (too great; arrogantia; celeritates): iniquus (unfair; e. g., pretium). Immoderate in eating, edax; vorax; in drinking, in vino immodestus (Ter. Heaut., 3, 3, 7): in eating and drinking, profunda et intempestiva gula. To be immoderate in one's eating, largius se invitare: to be immoderate in one's demands, immodeste postulare: immoderate in friendship, wrath, love, &c., impotens læstia, ire, amoris.

IMMODERATELY. *immoderate: intemperanter: incontinenter: immodeste: effuse (SYN. in adjective): nimio plus or minus nimio (e. g., diligere aliquem): nimium (e. g., nimium longum tempus, Cicero). To drink immoderately, vino se obnucere. To praise any body immoderately, nimium eade in aliquo laudando; ultra modum laudare aliquem (Plin. Ep., 7, 28): immenso plus laudare aliquid (Plin., 20, 9, 36).*

IMMODERATION. *intemperantia: incontinentia (SYN. in IMMODESTIE): immodestia (post-Augustan, Tac.).*

IMMODEST. *impudicus (without bashfulness; without the chaste sentiment of which bashfulness is an index; of persons; e. g., mulier): parum verecundus (not regarding decency or modesty; also of things, e. g., words; also without a natural feeling of shame): inverecundus (e. g., ingenium, Cic.; frons, Quint.): impurus (impure; of persons, thoughts, morals, &c.): incestus (unchaste, with reference to religion and morality; of persons or things; e. g., sermo, voces, flagitium, amor): obscenus (obscene, &c.); of words, jests, mottoes, paintings, &c.): libidinosus (lustful): non nimis verecundus (improperly, cool in one's requests, admonitions, &c.; admonitor, Cic.). An immodest life, vita parum verecunda: Immodest love, amor impudicus: impudicia (especially of the male sex): amor libidinosus: libidines (of the female, commentators or Suet., Oct., 71). ¶ Not immodest.*

IMMODESTLY. *impudice (late): parum caste (e. g., vivere). ¶ Not immodest.*

IMMODESTY. *impudicitia (especially of the impure love of the male sex): libidines (especially of the impure love of the female sex). Vid. Commentators on Suet., Oct., 71): impurities (impurity). ¶ Not immodest.*

IMMOLATE. *victimam, hostiam, &c., immolare or sacrificare, mactare, cedere (SYN. in TO SACRIFICE). ¶ IMPROPR. Vid. TO SACRIFICE.*

IMMOLATION. *immolatio (Cic.).*

IMMORAL. *male moratus: malis or corruptis moribus. Also, inhonestus, turpis, &c. Immoral conduct, mores turpes; mores corrupti.*

IMMORALITY. *mores corrupti or perdit (corrupt morals): vita vitis flagitiis que omnibus dedita (grossly immoral life). Immorality is gaining ground every day, mores magis magisque labantur.*

IMMORALLY. *inhoneste: turpiter.*

IMMORTAL. *immortalis (not subject*

to the law of death; also, improperly, of things; e. g., laus; eternus: sempiternus [SYN. in ETERNAL]. To be immortal, immortalis or sempiternus esse: non interire (general term, not to die; e. g., of the soul): vivere sempiternū frui (to live forever); memoria omnium seculorum vigere (to be fresh in the recollection of all ages; both of persons). Immortal glory, immortalis or sempiterna gloria: to render immortal or be rendered immortal. Vid. TO IMMORTALIZE.

IMMORTALITY, immortalitas: eternitas [SYN. in ETERNAL]. JN. eternitas immortalitasque. An immortality of glory, immortalis or sempiterna gloria: the immortality of the soul, immortalitas or eternitas animi, or animorum (C) in this sense immortalitas must not be used alone, unless animi or animorum is implied by the context. Vid. Cíc., Cat., Maj., 21, 78; Tusc., 1, 22, 50, and 33, 80). Plato's book on the immortality of the soul, Platonis liber, qui immortalitatem animæ docet: to maintain the immortality of the soul, dicere animos hominum esse immortales or sempiternos: to wish to establish or prove the immortality of the soul, hoc velle persuadere, non interire animas: to win immortality, immortalitatem consequi, or adipisci, or sibi parere (general term); immortalis or sempiternam gloriam consequi (an immortality of glory).

IMMORTALIZE, reddere aliquem immortalē (general term, of a person): ad immortalis gloriæ commendare aliquem: ad immortalitatis memoriam consecrare aliquem (of a person; with reference to immortal glory, reputation): immortalē memoriam aliquis reddere: eternitatem immortalitatemque donare alicui (improperly): aliquid immortalitati tradere or commendare (of a thing). To immortalize one's self, immortalitatem sibi parere: to be immortalized, immortalatē adipisci or consequi (general term); immortalis or sempiternam gloriam consequi (to obtain an undying reputation, &c.); immortalitatem commendare (of things; e. g., historia): to have been immortalized, immortalē factum esse, by any thing, aliquā re (Sall.); non whose memory is immortalized, homines, quorum vivit immortalis memoria et gloria.

IMMORTALLY. To live immortally, vitā sempiternā frui, &c. [Vid. under IMMORTAL, IMMORTALIZE.] IMP. Immortaliter only in the figurative phrase of immortaliter gaudere (Cic.).

IMMOVABLE, immobilis (properly and figuratively): immotus (not moved, figuratively = unchangeable). Immovable goods, property, res or bona, quae moveri non possunt: res immobiles (Tabol., Dig., 41, 3, 23). To be immovable, loco suo non moveri (properly): immobilis esse ostendere (post-Ciceronian: Tac.; e. g., precibus aliquis): non moveri or commoveri. An immovable resolution, consilium certum.

IMMOVABLY, firmiter (e. g., fixed, stabilis): constanter (e. g., manēre in suo statu, Cíc., Univ., 13). Immovably fixed, stabilis certusque (e. g., sententia), or stabilis only (e. g., opinio).

IMMUNITY, immunitas (from an onerous duty, immunitas magni muneris): vacatio (e. g., munus, sumtus, laboris, &c.; also, a re; a causis, Cíc.: ab belli administratione, Liv.; also, with quominus: vacationem augures, quominus iudiciis operam darent, non habere, Cíc., Brut., 31, 117). JN. vacatio et immunitas (Cæs.). To confer upon any body an immunity from any thing, dare alicui immunitatem aliquis rei (or Suet., &c.) a re: to offer an immunity from any thing, offerre alicui immunitatem (are, Suet.): to enjoy an immunity from, vacationem aliquis rei habere (Cíc., Cæs.: said, also, of the thing which constitutes the claim to any immunity, Cíc.).

IMMURE, includere or concludere (general terms for to shut up; e. g., in carcerem, in custodiam; also, carcere includere, Liv.): inclusum parietibus continere (to confine within the walls of a house, Cíc., Rep., 3, 9): aliquem seorsum concludere (in aliquem locum; e. g., in

ædiculam, Plaut.): aliquem conclusum habere (Ter.). To immerse one's self any where, includere se (e. g., in Heraclea, Heraclea, Heracleam); concludere se (e. g., in cellam cum aliquo, Ter.); abdere se in aliquem locum (improperly; e. g., in bibliothecam, in a library). To be immersed, inclusum atque additum latere in aliquo loco: abdisse se in aliquem locum (improperly). In the sense of IMPRISON, vid. IMMUTABILITY. Vid. UNCHANGE- ABLENESS.

IMMUTABLE. Vid. UNCHANGEABLE. IMMUTABLY. Vid. UNCHANGEABLY.

IMP. || Son, progeny, vid. || Little or subordinate devil, demonium (little devil, Tert., Apoll., 32). You little imp! (improperly) Acherontis pabulum (Plaut.).

IMPAIR. Vid. INJURE, DIMINISH.

IMPAIRING. Vid. INJURY, DIMINUT- ION. The impairing of one's health, con- fectio valetudinis.

IMPAIRMENT. Vid. IMPAIRING.

IMPALPABILITY, intactus, -tis (Lucr., 1, 455).

IMPALPABLE, intactilis (Lucr., 1, 438), or, by circumlocution, quod tactu non sentimus, &c., or by minutissimum, tenuis- simus.

IMPARITY, inæqualitas: dissimilitudo (unlikeness).

IMPARK, circumsepire: septo includere or circumdare. To have imparked so many acres, circiter . . . jugerum locum inclusum habere (Varr., R. R., 3, 12).

IMPART, impertire: tribuere (denote giving a portion, without reference to any part that the giver is to retain for himself: impertire, as an act of free-will and of kindness; tribuere, as an act of justice, or of judicious policy): participare communicare (the giving a share of what one retains a share of one's self: participare has generally the receiver for its object, who is to share a possession; communicare, generally the thing shared, in the use of which the receiver is to have a share, Dód.). Vid. TO COMMUNICATE, for phrases and construction.

IMPARTIAL, medius (not attached to either party; neutral). JN. medius et neutrius partis: tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinat (Liv.; both these of persons): integer (allowing no external influence to affect one's judgment; unbiased, &c.; e. g., integrum se servare: incorruptus (unbribed). JN. incorruptus atque integer: æquis (fair; listening to the arguments on both sides; giving both parties what is due to them: of persons or things; e. g., prætor, lex, &c.): studio et irâ vacuus (free from party, favor or enmity; especially of persons): obtrectatione et malevolentiâ liberatus (free from envy and ill-will; of persons and things; e. g., judicium). The impartial administration of justice, juris et iudiciorum æquitas: an impartial judgment, iudicium obtrectati- onis et malevolentiâ liberatum; iudicium æquum et integrum, incorruptum (Cic.): iudicium sine irâ et studio latum (after Tac.): to be or show one's self impartial, neutri parti favere: neque irâ neque gratiâ teneri: incorruptum se gerere (Liv.).

IMPARTIALLY, *animus ab omni partium studio alienus: animus studio et irâ vacuus: æquitas: animus incorruptus, integer in iudicando: animus æquus (without heat or affection): let no private feeling destroy your impartiality, cave quicquam momenti habent gratia (Cic.). With impartiality, vid. IMPARTIALLY.

IMPARTIALLY, incorrupte: integre: sine irâ et studio (Tac.; e. z., narrare aliquid): sine amore et cupiditate: sine odio et sine invidia (Cic.; e. g., iudicare).

IMPASSABLE, inivus: impeditus: inexplicabilis (difficult to pass through). Roads rendered impassable by the contin- ued rain, inexplicabilis continuus imbris- uis vine (Liv., 40, 33, 2): a place which is almost impassable, locus, quo ægre transi- ri potest.

IMPASSIBILITY, natura non patibilis (after Cic., N. D., 3, 12). Sen. ep., 9, ob- serves that, as a translation of the Greek ἀσπίδην, impatentia would be ambiguous: he attempts invulnerable animus: animus extra omnem patientiam positus (both

which must, of course, relate to a mind): corpus or animus omni sensu carens.

IMPASSIBLE, qui patibilis naturam non habet (after patibilis naturam habet, Cíc., N. D., 3, 12). Seneca attempts various expressions for "impassible" in Ep., 9, impatiens: invulnerabilis: extra omnem patientiam positus: qui incom- modum ne sentit quidem: impassibilis (Lact., as technical term of the Deity: also, insensibilis): sensu carens.

IMPATIENCE, impatentia moræ (or morarum) or spei (inability to endure delay, hope deferred, &c., after Sil. Ital., 8, 4; Ammian., 28, 1, 9; Tac., Hist., 2, 40, extr. || Impatentia alone has not this mean- ing: festinatio (undue haste: hurry). Impatience of (= inability to endure) any thing, impatentia aliquis rei (e. g., moræ): not to be able to restrain one's impa- tience, rumpo or abruptum patientiam (C) but not patientia mihi rumpitur, Suet., Tib., 25; Tac., Ann., 12, 50, 5): to expect any thing with impatience, accerrime aliquod expectare. || In the sense of "inability to endure," intolerantia is post-classical. In Cicero, &c., it has a passive sense, intolerantia regis.

IMPATIENT, impatiens moræ (or morarum) or spei (Sil. Ital., 8, 4; Ammian., 28, 1; Tac., Hist., 2, 40, extr. Impatiens alone has not this meaning: festinans (hastening). To be impatient for any body's arrival, aliquis adventum non mediocriter capere. || Unable to en- dure, intolerans aliquis rei (Liv.): im- patiens aliquis rei (post-classical, Vell., Plin., Col.): qui aliquid pati, ferre, sustinere non potest.

IMPATIENTLY, festinanter (over-hastily). || Pliny has impatienter (e. g., desiderare aliquem), but this is "so as not to bear the loss in a tranquil manner," &c.: non patienter: intoleranter: ægre: moleste (especially with ferre: all referring to want of patience in bearing any thing). To expect any body's arrival impatiently, aliquis adventum non mediocriter capere. Vid. "WITH IMPATIENCE."

IMPAWN. Vid. PAWN.

IMPEACH. Vid. ACCUSE.

IMPEACHABLE. Vid. ACCUSABLE.

IMPEACHER. Vid. ACCUSER.

IMPEACHMENT. Vid. ACCUSATION.

IMPECCABILITY, by circumlocution.

|| Hieronymus used impeccantia.

IMPECCABLE, by circumlocution; e. g., saying that nobody is impeccable, di- cens neminem non aliquando copiose peccare (Quint.) or "neminem non aliquando or interdum peccare. No one is impeccable," nemo tam bonus est, ut nunquam peccet.

IMPEDE. Vid. HINDER.

IMPEDEMENT. [Vid. HINDERANCE.]

|| In one's speech, hesitans lingua. To have an impediment in one's speech, lingua hesitare.

IMPEL, impellere (the proper word, to drive or urge on, properly and figuratively): navem remis: aliquem: aliquem ad aliquid (e. g., ad facinus; ad injuriam faciendum; ad credendum); also with ut; impulit, ut ei credere: also with loca adverb, quo velit; with infinitive; incitare: excitare (to incite, excite): stimulare aliquem: stimulos aliqui admovere (to spur on, all properly and figuratively): hortari: exhortari (to encourage, exhort): accendere: inflammare (to inflame, kin- dle; all figuratively). JN. impellere atque incendere: impellere atque hortari: any body to any thing, all aliquem ad aliquid. Impelled by any body, any thing, impulsus ab aliquo, aliquâ re; by nobody, nullo impellente.

IMPEND, impendere alicui or alicui rei (to hang over in a threatening manner; properly and improperly, alicui or alicui rei; properly, as saxum Tantalō; gladius alicuius cervicibus; and improperly, terrores, pericula, bellum, &c.; improperly, also, impendere in aliquem; e. g., terrores in me): instare (to be at hand; also absolutely, instare jam plane, to be close at hand): immoerere (properly, e. g., collis urbi; tumulus ipsis monibus, and im- properly; principally of enemies, notions, &c., that seem to hang over an object in a

threatening way; also of death, and, generally, an esse imminent; but not of danger, war, &c., in prose writers, till Quintilian and Suetonius.

IMPENDING, impendens: imminens: instans: plane jam instans. *Sometimes futurus. To avoid the impending storm, evitare impendens tempestatem (Nep); to foresee the impending storm, prospicere tempestatem futuram (Cic).*

IMPENETRABILITY, by circumlocution.

IMPENETRABLE, impenetrabilis (properly, Lit.; and improperly, blanditiis, Sen.); impervius (by any thing, aliquid rei, post-Augustinus; e.g., lapis ignibus, Tac); spissus (thick; caligo, tenebrae); obstinatus adversus aliquid (impenetrable by motives and by attacks, by which one's constancy is assailed; adversus lacrimas muliebres, Lic.). *Impenetrable woods, densissimae silvae (Ces). Impenetrable darkness, densissimae tenebrae (for which Suet., Ner., 46, has artificum tenebrae).*

IMPETENCE, obstinatio: animus obstinatus or affirmatus: *animus contra veritatem obstinatus (after Quint., 13, 1, 10): *mores non mutati. *Impetentia, Hier. and Aug.*

IMPETENT, quem non vite antea-te or peccatorum suorum poenitet: contra veritatem obstinatus (Quint.; general term for one who is hardened against the truth).

IMPETATIVE, imperiosus (in the manner of authoritative command): imperiose precipiens (directing in the tone of a master, Gell); necessitate quadam delegatus (e.g., officium, an imperative duty laid upon any body, Cic); cui repugnari minime potest (e.g., vis, Quint., 6, 3, 8). *An imperative command, mandatum. In grammar. The imperative mood, modus imperativus.*

IMPERCEPTIBLE, quod vix sentiri or sensibus percipi potest. *To make a progress in literature that is almost imperceptible, paene nihil proficere in literis.*

IMPERCEPTIBLY, sensim.

IMPERFECT, mancus: non integer (no longer or not yet complete): non perfectus (not completed): imperfectus (Quint.; especially in the poets = "not completed," in Seneca = "imperfect"): inchoatus (begin only, and not carried on to a more perfect state). *Jn. mancus quodammodo et inchoatus (Cic., Off., 1, 43, 173): suis numeris non absolutus (not perfect in all its parts and proportions): non commodus (not good of its kind): vitiosus (faulty): adumbratus (but lightly sketched): not having received full body or substance: opinio, intelligentia): in quo multa desiderantur. To leave any thing imperfect, inchoatum relinquere aliquid. An imperfect book, *liber, in quo plagaulae quaedam desunt: imperfect manner [vid. IMPERFECTLY]. The imperfect (in grammar), tempus imperfectum.*

IMPERFECTION, imbecillitas: vitiositas: *conditio vitiosa or manca: vitium (defect).

IMPERFECTLY, imperfecte: haud commode: vitiose.

IMPERIAL, imperatorius: Caesaris (post-Augustinus; the times of the emperors; seldom Augustalis and imperialis): often, by genitive, imperatoris, or Caesaris, or Augusti; principalis, or genitive, principis (belonging to the prince or emperor; time of the emperors). *His imperial majesty, *majestas imperatoria (as a dignity or title): magnitudo imperatoria (as a title, of the later times of the emperors): your imperial majesty, majestas or magnitudo tua: the imperial territories, *terrae imperatoria. The imperial title, nomen Augusti or imperatoris (times of the emperors): nomen imperatorum (with Cic. ad Fam., 11, 4, 1): appellatio imperatoria (with Vell., 2, 125, 5; but in both places = title of general). To assume the imperial title (and throne), nomen Augusti arripere.*

IMPERIALISTS, Caesariani.

IMPERIOUS, imperiosus: arrogans (arrogant, assuming): superbus (haughty).

IMPERIOUSLY, imperiose (Gell); pro imperio (e.g., aliquid discedere jubere): mso. enter: arroganter.

IMPERIOUSNESS, *imperiosa et superba alicujus natura: alicujus regia (in aliquid) dominatio (e.g., in judicio, Cic); the overbearing and despotic behavior of one who rules in any thing, allowing no rival, &c.); or by insolentia, arrogantia, &c. *That imperiousness of yours, illa tua singularis insolentia.*

IMPERISHABLE, immortalis: sempiternus. *SYN. in ETERNAL.*

IMPERSONAL, impersonalis (in grammar, verbum, Charis., 2 and 3; Diom., 1, &c.).

IMPERSONALLY, impersonaliter (grammatical technical term).

IMPERTINENCE, || Irrelevancy, vid. || Impudent rudeness, &c., importunitas (troublesome character or behavior): contumelia sibi ab aliquo imposita (the insult, by deed or word, offered to one by any body): procacitas: petulantia, or *inurbana alicujus procacitas or petulantia. || Foolishness of words, deeds, &c., absurditas († Cloud, Mam., 3, 11): insolentia (insipidity; bad taste): res incepta (as things). *Impertinences, ineptiae, nugae.*

IMPERTINENT, || Not relating to the matter in hand, ncm nihil pertinens: alienus or alieni rei (maxime) alienus (e.g., hic non alienum est admo- nent, non alienum fuerit exigere, &c., Quint.). || Meddling, troublesome, importunus (troublesome, &c.). *Jn. importunus atque incommodus (Plaut); levis et futilis et importunus (e.g., locutor, Gell); impolitus: inurbanus (moevit). Sometimes petulans, procax, protervus may do.*

IMPERTINENTLY, || Irrelevantly, vid. || Rudely, &c., vid. || Foolishly, absurde: inepte: insulte: inscite.

IMPETURBED, non perturbatus: non conturbatus: imperturbatus (Ov. and Sen., rare).

IMPERVIOUS, impervius (Ov., Quint.; also improperly, Tac.; e.g., lapis ignibus).

IMPETRABLE, impetrabilis (Liv., Prop.; not Cic. or Cas.).

IMPETRATE, impetrare.

IMPETRATION, impetratio (Cic.; once only; not found elsewhere).

IMPETUOSITY, violentia: violentum ingenium (impetuous character): praecipua et effrenata mens (rash, unrestrained impetuosity, Cic); acris vehementia (Plin.). *With great impetuosity, magno impetu (e.g., ferri ad aliquid).*

IMPETUOUS, violentus (violent; e.g., ingenium, impetus, homo): violentus incitus: vehemens. *Jn. vehemens et violentus: ferox. Jn. vehemens feroxque: importunus (e.g., libidines, that will not be shaken off, restrained, &c.): praefervidus (too hot; e.g., ira, Liv.); praeferox (opposed to mitis, Liv., Tac); praecipus: in omnibus consiliis praecipus (rash in adopting plans without consideration). You are too impetuous (in character), nimis es vehemens feroxque natura: (†) "impetuosus, only the elder Pliny," Krebs; Freund does not give such a word.*

IMPETUOUSLY, magno impetu (e.g., hostem aggredi): violentiter (poscere: aliquid persequi, increpare): vehementer (e.g., flagitare): importune (e.g., insistere).

IMPETUS, impetus: impulsio: impulsus.

IMPIETY, impietas (want of reverence and love for God, &c.; also for one's country, parents, &c.): Dei (or, according to Roman notions, deum) negligentia: divini cultus negligentia (neglect of God and religious worship). *An impiety, nefas: seculus: res seclata or nefaria.*

IMPINGE, impingi alicui rei or ad aliquid: allicui ad aliquid. *VID. "DASH against."*

IMPIOUS, impius (without love or reverence for God, one's parents, country, &c.; the object (e.g., erga Deum, erga patriam, erga parentes) must always be added, unless sufficiently implied by the context): nefarius (breaking the laws of God, of natural equity, &c.; of men, their actions and dispositions): nefandus (refers to the abominable wickedness of an action): seclatus: aeceleratus (checked: the former with refer-

ence to the mind; the latter to actions). *To have committed many impious actions both against the gods and against men, multa et in deos et in homines imple nefarieque commississe.*

IMPIOUSLY, impie: nefarie. *Jn. imple nefarieque: nefande: seclate: aecelerate.*

IMPLACABILITY, odium implacabile or inexorable: animus implacabilis (†) implacabilis very late, Ammian.).

IMPLACABLE, implacabilis (against any body, alicui or in aliquem): inexplicabilis (not to be satisfied by any atonement). *Jn. implacabilis inexplicabilis: inexcors or abilis (not to be softened by entreaties, all three of persons and things; hatred, anger); against any body, in or adversus aliquem: to pursue any body with implacable hatred, implacabili odio perssequi aliquem: to be or show one's self implacable against any body, esse alicui implacabilem inexpiablemque praebere (Cic): to entertain implacable hatred against any body, implacabile odium suscipere in aliquem (Nep).*

IMPLACABLY, implacabiliter (e.g., irasci alicui, Tac.).

IMPLANT, || PROP., inserere, ponere (in aliquid re). || IMPROPR., ingenerare: ingignere (at birth): inserere: in animo ingignere (at any time). *To be implanted, innatum esse: natura insitum esse: a natura proficisci. Nature has implanted this in us, &c., hoc natura ingenuit nobis; hoc natura inest animis; hoc in animis nostris insitum est; hoc (a natura) nobis tributum est; hoc in ipsa natura positum est atque infixum; hoc innatum est, et in animo quasi insculptum.*

IMPLEAD, Vid. "to bring an Action against."

IMPLEMMENT, [VID. INSTRUMENT.] || Implements of war, instrumentum et apparatus belli; arma, tela, cetera, quae ad bellum gerendum pertinent (after Cic., Phil., 11, 12, 30).

IMPLICATE, || PROP., implicare, &c. [VID. ENTANGLE; INVOLVE.] || IMPROPR., in culpa aliquem et suspicione ponere (Cic); aliquem suspectum reddere: aliquem in suspicionem vocare or adducere: suspicionem in aliquem conferre (to render any body suspected). *To be implicated in any thing, alicui rei affluere esse; alicujus rei participem or socium esse: to be supposed to be implicated in any thing, suspectum esse de aliquo re; a suspicione non remotum esse.*

IMPLICATION, || Entanglement, implicatio (e.g., nervorum). || An implied consequence; a tacit inference, &c., by circumlocution. By implication, implicite et abscondite (opposed to patentius et expeditius, Cic); but this implies the necessity of disentangling, as it were, the implied fact or consequence: quodammodo tacite (silently, as it were; not by an explicit statement). *The law itself, by implication, gives him the right of defending, &c., quodammodo tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi (Cic., Md., 4, 11).*

IMPLICIT, || The original and correct meaning of the word is that of "implied" opposed to "explicit;" but it is now more commonly used in the sense of "absolute," "unconditional" reliance, trust, &c. || Implied, tacitus (silently assumed, not expressly stated, Cic. and Jurisconsulti): quod in aliqua re implicite et abscondite continetur (Cic., Invent., 2, 23, 60; of what is really but not evidently contained in any thing; opposed to patentius et expeditius continere). || Absolute, unconditional, &c. [VID. UNCONDITIONAL]. To pay any body implicit obedience, alicui sine ulla exceptione parere, obedire: to place implicit trust or confidence in any body, se totum alicui committere: to put implicit faith in any body, maximam fidem alicui adhibere.

IMPLICITLY, || Opposed to explicitly. [VID. "BY IMPLICATION."] || Unconditionally, vid. To believe, trust, &c., implicitly; vid. "put implicit faith in."

IMPLORE, implorare aliquem or aliquid (to pray for help with tears and supplication): supplicare alicui: se alicui supplicem abicere (to implore passionate-

ly; falling, as it were, at his knees, wringing one's hands, &c., humbly before any one with the consciousness of his great dignity and power, and of one's own great need): obsecrare aliquem (to implore any body urgently; beseeching him in the name of God, by every thing that is sacred): obtestari aliquem (to implore any body suppliantly, calling upon God as witness; to implore by every thing that is dear to him). To implore any body for any thing, voce supplicis postulare aliquem; orare multis et supplicibus verbis ut, &c.: exposcere aliq(u)id ab aliquo (of earnest, vehement appeal): to implore help from any body, aliquem ad or in auxilium implorare; auxilium implorare ab aliquo: to implore the gods for victory, exposcere ab diis victoriam: to implore an end of the pestilence, finem pestilentiae exposcere: to implore the mercy of the gods, exposcere pacem deorum (Justin., 18, 6): to implore gods and men, deum atque hominum fidem implorare: to implore assistance from a judge, opem petere a iudice: humbly to implore any body, submisce supplicare alicui: to prostrate one's self at any body's feet, and implore him in the humblest terms, prosternere se, et fracto atque humili animo supplicare alicui: the gods were implored, precibus a diis petum est.

IMPLORE, imploratio: obsecratio: obtestatio. [Vid. the verbs under TO IM-PLORE.] **IMPLY** = a god appointed, or solemn prayer to the gods.

IMPLY. Any thing implies any thing, or any thing is implied by any thing, aliquid subest alicui rei, or aliquid subest re latens (cf. Quint., 3, 5, 9): subest alicui rei tacita vis (ib.): in aliquid re inest aliquid. He maintains that a general report mostly implies some foundation of truth, negat famam temere nasci solere, quin subest aliquid (Cic. Auct. ad Hor.). Superstition, which implies a groundless fear of the gods, suspicio, in aliqua inest inanis timor deorum (Cic.). Every special question implies a general one that precedes it, in omni speciali [questione] inest generalis, ut quæ sit prior. What is really, but not obviously implied, quod in aliqua re implicite et abscondite continetur (Cic.). What is necessarily implied by a statement, quod ex verbis intelligi potest (opposed to verba, that which the words actually express). To discuss whether one should obey what the laws imply, or merely what they express, tractare, verba legum standum sit an voluntate (Quint.): the "decorum" necessarily implies the "honestum," quidquid est, quod debeat, id tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas.

IMPOLITE, inurbanus: rusticus (clownish). To be impolite, ab humanitate abhorre.

IMPOLITELY, inurbane: rustice.

IMPOLITENESS, inurbanitas: rusticitas (clownish, rough behavior).

IMPOLITIC. *alienus or abhorrens a prudentia civili (opposed to political wisdom): non callidus (not skillful, able, &c.).

IMPOLITICLY. *prudentiæ civili non conuenienter: non callidus: non callidâ sed demeritatione.

IMPORT, v. [To bring goods into a country, invehire: importare (vehere by wagons or ships).] **Mean, vid.** [It imports, what imports it? interest: reſert. Vid. under IMPORTANCE.]

IMPORT, s. [Meaning, vid. IMPORTANCE, vid.] **Imports** (opposed to exports), merces importata: merces importatiæ (e. g. frumentum importaticium, Hirt., B. Afr., 30): merces aduenticiæ (foræni; opposed to domesticæ): merces mari suppeditatæ (if imported from over sea).

IMPORTANCE, gravitas (literally, weight; then importance; e. g., civitatis): auctoritas (authority and influence in a state): momentum: discrimen (the point, circumstance, &c., on which all hinges; that makes all the difference). A person of importance, vir gravis (from weight of character); vir potens (from power). An affair of importance, res gravissima, summa, or maxima (general terms); res magni momenti or discriminis (of great importance to the success of any thing). To

be of great importance, magni momenti esse; magni reſerre: to be of importance, auctoritate valere or posse (of persons who have influence, power, &c.); vim habere or exercere (to exercise influence; of persons and things): to be a person of importance, esse aliquem or aliquid (to be somebody). To make any thing of great importance, alicui rei vim tribuere; alicui rei pondus afferre (to add weight to it): to represent any thing as of great importance, verbis or oratione exaggerare aliquid (of giving it undue importance): any thing makes the question one of more importance in my eyes, aliquid mihi augeſt questionem: this is the point of most importance, hoc caput, or maximum, or primum est: he considered this of more importance, hoc ei antequam fuit: he thought nothing of more importance than to, &c., nihil (or neque quicquam) habuit antiquius, quam ut, &c. (Cic. Vell.): thinking it a point of the utmost importance to, &c., longe antiquissimum ratus, &c., with infinitive (Lir., 1, 32): he thought the difficulty of sufficient importance to demand the appointment of a dictator, res digna visa est, propter quam dictator crearetur. It is of importance to any body that, &c., aliquid alicuius interest or reſert; but mea, tua, sua, instead of genuine of personal pronoun.

(1) Interest, with genitive of person, denotes more the interest a person has in any thing; reſert, the advantage he actually expects from it, the importance he attaches to it. In the Golden Age, reſert is found with the ablatives mea, &c., but not with the genitive of a substantive; both verbs, however, occur absolutely, with the mention of the degree of importance. (2) The thing that is of importance can not be expressed, as in English, by a substantive, but must be introduced by accusative and infinitive; or, if no new subject is mentioned, by infinitive only, or by a clause with ut, nē, or an interrogative pronoun or particle. (3) The degree of importance is described by adverbs (magis, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil, &c.), or by a genitive of price (as magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti, &c.); thus, it is of the utmost importance to me that you should be with me, maxime nostrâ interest, to esse nobiscum; he was perpetually thinking of what importance his death would be to P. Clodius, semper, quantum interesset P. Clodii se perire, cogitabat; it is of great importance to me that I should see you, illud meâ magni interest, te ut videam; of what importance is that to you? quid tuâ id reſert? [Ans. magni.]

IMPORTANT. (a) Of persons, gravis, (from weight of character, and consequent authority, influence, &c.; also of witnesses, testes): potens: pollens: qui multum potest (powerful). An important person, vir magnus, gravis, or auctoritate gravis, auctoritate or dignitate præditus, opibus or gratia florens (influential). To think himself an important personage, sese aliquem or aliquid esse credere. (b) Of things, gravis (opposed to levis, trifling, unimportant): magni or maximi momenti (having important consequences): magnus: gravis: luculentus (great, considerable). In comparative and superlative also by antiquior, antiquissimus (what should, from its importance, be taken earlier or first into consideration; e. g., he considered this more important, id ei antiquius fuit: the most important point or object, antiquissima cura). An important city, urbs magna, opulenta, florens: an important state, civitas ampla et florens or gravis et opulenta (opposed to civitas exigua et infirma): to play an important part, gravem personam sustinere. The most important point is, hoc caput est: hoc maximum or primum est. For other phrases, vid. IMPORTANCE ("of great importance" &c.).

IMPORTATION, vectio (Cic.; opposed to exportatio). Often by circumlocution with importare. To forbid the importation of wine, vinum omnino ad se importari non sinere: to forbid the importation of provisions from Amantia, comestus Amantia importari in oppidum prohibere (Cæs.).

IMPORTED (of goods, &c.), importatus (e. g., ere untuntur importato, Cæs.); invecutus: adventicius (opposed to domestici); mari suppeditatus (Cic., if from over seas).

IMPORTER, qui (merces, &c.) hvehit or importat.

IMPORTUNE, molestus (troublesome, e. g., in demanding any thing): assiduus et acer (constant and eager in demanding any thing; e. g., flagitator, C. C.); importunus (e. g., "importunate passions," importunæ libidines, Cic.: not applied to requests, &c.): in rogando molestus.

IMPOTUNE, impense petere aliquid ab aliquo, or followed by ut (to pray earnestly): flagitare, or ellagitare ab aliquo, or aliquid aliquo (to demand). To importune any body constantly, alicuius aures obsidere (to lay siege, as it were, to his ears, but implying that no other is listened to, Lir., 40, 30, extr.); instare alicui de aliqua re (to press him); fatigare aliquem precibus, followed by ut (to weary with prayers); auribus alicuius abuti; assiduis precibus aliquid exigere (when any thing has been promised): to importune any body unmercifully, surdas alicui orando reddere aures (Ter., Heaut., 2, 3, 89). To importune any body not to do any thing, deprecari aliquem, or deprecari aliquem insistere, ne quid faciat.

IMPOTUNER, flagitator molestus (if the importunity is annoying): assiduus et acer flagitator (if the importunity is not annoying; both Cic.).

IMPOTUNITY, ellagitatio (Cic.): ellagitatus, -us (e. g., coactu atque ellagitatu meo, Cic. Terr., 2, 5, 22; nowhere else): preces assiduas: precum constantia (Tac., Germ., 8, 1). **Not**, of course, importunitas; vid. Dict. To use importunity, fatigare aliquem precibus: to tire any body out by his importunity, fatigare sepe idem petendo aliquem (Lir., 40, 18). Vid. TO IMPORTUNE.

IMPOSE. [Lay upon (figuratively), imponere (the proper word; e. g., taxes, burdens, tasks, laws, names, a necessity, &c.): injungere (e. g., taxes, a burden): irrogare (e. g., multam [vid. FINE]; penam; also a tax, tributum, Plin.); aliquid alicui. To impose duties on any body, alicui officia injungere: to impose upon the states the necessity of carrying corn (into the camp), vecturas frumenti civitatibus describere (according to a written scale of the amount to be delivered by each). To impose upon any body the necessity, &c., alicui necessitatem imponere (Cic. Phil., 4, 5) or afferre (Cic.): to impose a name, alicui nomen imponere or cognomen indere; cognomine appellare aliquem: to impose silence (on any subject), aliquid or de aliqua re tacere aliquem jubere; de aliqua re taceri velle: to impose laws upon a state, civitati leges (per vim) imponere. A fine was imposed on all the states, multa in singulas civitates imposita (Lir.).

IMPOSE UPON, imponere alicui. Vid. CHEAT, DECEIVE.

IMPOSER, by circumlocution, qui aliquid imponit, injungit, &c. The imposer of an oath, qui iusjurandum ab aliquo exigit (who requires him to swear); qui iusjurandi verba concepit (who drew up the form).

IMPOSING, conspicuus (attracting the eyes of people): admirationem sui culvis injiciens (exciting general admiration): speciosus (striking, remarkable in appearance; all three of persons and things): imperatorius (majestic, suited to command; e. g., forma). He had an imposing form, erat imperatoriâ formâ, ut ipso aspectu culvis inieceret admirationem sui (Nep., Iphic., 3, 1): magnam habebat corporis dignitatem (Nep., Dion., 1, 2).

IMPOSITION. [Act of laying upon, impositio (very rare; properly, Plin.; improperly, of the imposition of names, Varr., L. L., 8, 2, 104, § 5, &c.): irrogatio (the imposition of a fine or other punishment). By the imposition of hands, imposita manu.] **Cheat, imposture, vid.**

IMPOSSIBILITY, impossibilitas (late

only permissible as technical term in philosophical language). Circumlocution by fieri non posse, &c. To prove the impossibility of any thing, probare aliquid fieri non posse; I don't consider any thing an impossibility (to me), nihil non me efficere posse duco. requires impossibilities, majora concupiscit, quam quis efficere potest; don't ask impossibilities, nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest.

IMPOSSIBILE, impossibilis (Siler Age; only in a philosophical sense). But, in usual language, circumlocution by quod fieri or effici non potest. I think nothing is impossible to you, nihil tibi infectum credo: nothing is impossible to any thing, nihil est, quod aliquid (e.g., benevolentia) efficere non possit: I consider this impossible, non puto hoc fieri posse: this is impossible to me, hoc facere or efficere non possum: it is impossible that, &c., fieri non potest, ut, &c.; neque (with following infinitive): it is impossible for a king to live as a private man, necesse rex vivere privatus: I fear this is impossible, veror, ne non liceat: it is impossible for me to believe this, hoc nullo pacto credere possum: it is impossible for me to believe that, &c., non possum adduci, ut putem, &c.: this makes it impossible for me to believe, hoc, credere prohibet, &c.

IMPOST. || Tax, vid. *In architectura*, incubina, &c. (*Vitr.* 6, 11).

IMPOSTORUM, fraudator: homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus (a person who imposes upon others): circumscriptor (an overreacher, especially one who endeavors to derive advantage from the inexperience of young persons): quadruplator (one who, by fraud and cheating, endeavors to get for himself the property of others): prestigator (one who cheats by tricks and artifice): planus (an itinerant mountebank): falsus (of a false prophet; vid. *Sat.*, *Cic.* 81; *Tib.* 14): falsarius (one who imitates another's hand). (☞ Deceptor only in *Sen.*, *Thyest.*, 140; nebulo, a vain boaster, does not belong here). A clever impostor, homo ad fraudem actus: an old and practiced impostor, veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus (opposed to homo sine furo et fallaciis): to be a complete impostor, totum ex fraude et fallaciis constare.

IMPOSTURE, fraudatio (a cheating; opposed to fides): fallendi studium (desire or inclination to cheat or impose upon); to be condemned for imposture, falsi damnari.

IMPOTENCE, imbecillitas: infirmitas [vid. WEAKNESS]. ☞ Impotentia, once in this sense (*Ter.*, *Att.* 4, 3, 16): usually = want of self-government.

IMPOTENT, impotens: invalidus: infirmus: imbecillus [SYN. in WEAK]. || With reference to the procreation of children, spado (whether naturally or from castration; cf. *Up.*, *Dig.*, 50, 16, 28): sine viribus (*Jur.*): To be impotent, spadonem esse; *vi genitali carere: liberos procreare non posse. || Crippled, &c. Vid. CRIPPLE.

IMPOTENTLY, sine vi: infirme: languide. ☞ Impotenter, very rare in this sense, *Liv.*, 27, 48, 11.

IMPRACITABILITY. [vid. IMPOSSIBILITY.] Experience shows the impracticability of any thing, usus coarguit aliquid.

IMPRACITABLE, quod effici or fieri non potest: quite impracticable, quod nullo pacto fieri potest. Any thing is found impracticable, aliquid usus coarguit. || Of persons: rigidus: pertinax: qui regi, flocti, &c.: non potest. || Impassable: invius: difficilimus: impervius (*Iter*, *Tac.*): impeditus: inexplicabilis (hardly passable, if at all).

IMPRECATE, mala (male) precari: execrari [vid. TO CURSE]. ☞ Imprecari (probably not pre-Augustan) = to wish good or evil to any body.

IMPRECATION, ☞ Imprecatio is post-Augustan (*Sen.*): for execration: detestatio. Vid. CURSE.

IMPREGNABLE, inexpugnabilis (e.g., *ars.* *Liv.* 2, 7, 6; also improperly).

IMPRIGNATE, seminare (a field, an animal): gravidare (a person, *Var. Vict.*, *Ep.*, 29, 14; figuratively, the earth, as

Cic., *N. D.*, 2, 23, in, terra gravidata seminibus; impiere (an animal): maritare (of animals and trees, post-Augustan).

IMPRESS. a. Vid. IMPRESSION, MARK. IMPRESS. v. || PROPRI. To press any thing upon or into another, impiere aliquid in aliquid re or aliquid rei (to press into or on; also improperly, of impressing on the mind); aliquid re aptare et imprimere (to lay and press in upon any thing; e.g., os cucurbitulae corpori); signare aliquid aliquid re (e.g., cervam figuris); and improperly, signare aliquid in animo (also the proper word of impressing = stamping coins): imponere aliquid aliquid rei or in aliquid re: applicare aliquid rei (to lay or press upon; e.g., a plaster on a wound, &c.). To impress a kiss upon any body's lips, basium or suavium imprimere alicui (*Mart.*, 10, 42; *Appul.*, *Met.* 2, p. 119, 6); osculum applicare alicui (*Ter.*, *Andr.*, 4, 851); osculum alicui ingerere (suddenly, against the person's will, *Suet.*, *Gramm.*, 25). To impress a figure on wax, exprimere imaginem in cera (*Plant.*, *Pseud.*, 1, 1, 34: so item aliquid gypso, *Plin.*). || IMPROPR. Of impressing the mind, imprimere aliquid in animo, or mente, or in animo atque mente aliquid; imprimere menti aliquid, or imprimere alicui: insculpere aliquid in mente (to engrave it, as it were, on the mind; also with it; e.g., ut deos aeternos habebimus, *Cic.*): signare aliquid in animo (to stamp it on the mind).

JX. Imprimere et quasi signare aliquid in animo (*Cic.*): affigere: infigere (the former post-Augustan, to fix into, &c.); inculcare (literally, to tread it in; to fix any thing in the mind by frequent repetition; e.g., memoriae). To impress any thing on one's memory, memorias mandare, infigere, or affigere, or animo suo affigere (on any body's memory, aliquid memoriae inculcare: to be impressed upon one's memory, haerere in memoria: to have any thing impressed on one's mind, aliquid impressum est in aliquid animo atque mente; aliquid impressum est atque inustum (of a deep, permanent impression, *Cic.*): to impress upon one's heart or feelings, aliquid penitus animo suo mentique mandare; aliquid demittere in pectus or in pectus animumque. Any thing has deeply impressed me, or is impressed deeply upon me, aliquid alte descendit [vid. "to make a deep IMPRESSION"]]: to be impressed upon one's mind, in animo insculptum esse, in animo insculptum habere: to be apparently by an innate motion, and impressed equally on the minds of all, innatum et in animo quasi insculptum esse: any thing is deeply impressed upon me, aliquid penitus inhaerescit in mente; infixum haeret pectori meo; nihil in visceribus haeret (of warnings, *Cic.*, *Att.* 6, 1, 8): to impress the notion of any thing on one's mind, imprimere notionem aliquid rei in animo suo: notions that are impressed on every mind alike, notiones in animis hominum quasi consignatae: to have impressed any thing on one's mind from one's youth upward, (precepts) ab adolescentia suadere sibi.

IMPRESSIBLE, by circumlocution with in aliquid (or cui) aliquid imprimi potest, &c.; or by imprimi (of the substance receiving the impression). Do we suppose the soul to be impressible, in the same literal sense that wax is? an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 1, 25, 61).

IMPRESSION. || The act of imprinting or stamping, impressio. || An impression (i.e., a copy, a cast), exemplum: exemplar aliquid re, or in aliquid re, expressum. The impression of a seal on wax, expressa (aliquid) in cera ex annulo imago (*Plaut.*, *Pseud.*, 1, 1, 50). To make an impression, exprimere aliquid aliquid re, in aliquid re (to make an impression on any thing): imprimere aliquid in aliquid re (to make an impression in any thing). To make an impression of a seal in wax, sigillum in cera imprimere: to print or strike off impressions of a print or copper-plate, *picturam linearem per anas laminas exprimere. || On coins, signum nummi: nota nummi or nummaria (the image or mark on the die or on the coin itself): forma publica, or, from context,

forma only (the die with which the nation's coin is stamped). Coins with a clear, sharp impression, nummi asperi (*Suet.*, *Ner.*, 44): coins that bear the same impression, nummi una forma percussi (after *Sen.*, *Ep.*, 34, 23r.). || IMPROPER. Effect on the mind, pondus vis (affect): momentum (force, decisive effect, influence): impressio (the effect of a representation on the mind): sensus (a sensible impression on the mind, and the disposition thence arising): animi motus (a motion of the mind): appulsus (the effect of any thing that is brought near and acts upon us; e.g., frigoris). An external impression, pulsus externus or adventicius: an impression made by an external object, impulsio oblate extrinsecus (*Cic.*, *Acad.*, 1, 11, 40): sensible impression, or impression on the senses, pulsus externus, or quod pellit, or movet aliquid, or aliquid animi: sensus visa; also only visa. vid. *Cic.*, *N. D.*, 1, 25, p. 733, *Mos.* 4, *Creuz.*: visio adventicia (impression on the sense of sight): outward appearances make an impression upon us, visa non pellunt: strong one, visa acriter mentem sensumque pellunt (*Cic.*, *Acad.*, 2, 20, 66): to make a pleasant impression on the sense, sensus suavior efficere or suavior voluptate movere; dulcem motum sensibus afferre; sensus jucundo motu hilarare; sensus jucunditate quadam perfundere: sensible impressions excite us to action, visis ad actionem excitamur (*ib.*, 2, 35, 104): to be unable to resist external impressions, visis cedere, neque posse resistere (*ib.*, 2, 20, 66): to receive impressions like wax, imprimi quasi ceram (of the animus): impressions of sense, corporis sensus: easily to receive impressions (from without), facile moveri: to make an impression, pondus or vim habere: to make an impression on any thing, aliquid movere (upon the eyes; of beauty, &c.): to make an impression on any body, aliquid or aliquid animum movere, commovere, permovere: pellere or ferre aliquid animi: the first impression which a speech makes, prima aggressio (*Cic.*, *Or.*, 15, 50): to make an impression on the minds of the hearers, animos audientium permovere; in animos audientium penetrare: to make a strong impression on any body, aliquid animum vehementer commovere, magnopere movere, acriter percutere: a very strong impression, aliquid vehementissime permovere: to make a deep impression, alte descendere (of teachers); in any body's heart, alte descendere in aliquid pectus (of an appearance; vid. *Sall.*, *Jug.*, 11, 3): something has made a deep and lasting impression on me, haeret mihi aliquid in visceribus (of warnings; vid. *Cic.*, *Att.*, 6, 1, 8): his prohibition makes no impression on the wicked, improbus vetando non movet: your letter has made more than one impression on me, varie sum affectus literis tuis: these things make little impression on me, haec modice me tangunt: a girl makes an impression on me, commovere in aliquid (comedy). || Effect upon a line of troops, &c. To make no impression on, &c., nihil momenti facere (e.g., neque quidquam momenti facere, *Liv.*). || MARK, trace, vid. Any body's features bear an impression of sorrow, signa doloris aliquid vultus ostendit. || IMPRESSION = amount of an edition: exemplaria (the copies printed). The whole impression, *omnia exemplaria (e.g., divendita sunt, is sold).

IMPRESSIVE, gravis (weighty, &c.). vehementes (impassioned): vim or pondus habens (carrying force, weight, &c., with it): ad persuadendum accommodatus (e.g., oratio: persuasiva).

IMPRESSIVELY, graviter: vehementer: *ad persuadendum accommodato: sententias gravibus et soveris (*Cic.*).

IMPRESURE, Vid. IMPRESSION.

IMPRISIM. Vid. "in the first place," "FIRST."

IMPRINT, Vid. IMPRESS.

IMPRISON, includere (also improperly; e.g., aven in cavea): concludere: in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conicere: in custodiam (or in carcerem) dare, includere (also, inclusus in carcere, *Cic.*; carere, *Liv.*) cuto

dit or *vinculis* mandare: in carcerem conicere, detruere; in ergastulum mittere. *To imprison for life*, *vinculis æternis* mandare: *to be imprisoned*, in custodia esse or *servari*; *custodiâ teneri*: in carcere or in *vinculis* esse.

IMPRISONMENT, in custodia inclusio: *captivitas* (*captivity*). *To be suffering imprisonment*, in custodia haberi or *servari*; *custodiâ teneri* or *reduci*: *to keep any body in close imprisonment*, aliquem clauso conclavi servare; *aliquem clausum asservare*: *to release any body from imprisonment*, aliquem e custodia emittere: *to deliver from imprisonment* (by force), aliquem e custodia eripere: *not to bear imprisonment in the house* (*improperly*), durare in adibus non posse.

IMPROBABILITY, by circumlocution *vis*, *arbitræ*.

IMPROBABLE, non verisimilis: non probabilis (*not easily proved, hence not credible*).

IMPROBABLY, non probabiliter: *not improbably*, non sine quadam veritatis specie.

IMPROBITY. Vide **DISHONESTY**, **WICKEDNESS**.

IMPROMPTU, versus ex tempore fusi: *poëma* ex tempore factum. *To be ready at an impromptu*, in fingendis poematibus (or carminibus) promptè et faciliè esse ad extemporalem usque (*Sæct.*).

IMPROPER, *improprius* is *post-Augustinus*, but used as a regular grammatical technical term by Quintilian, with reference to words: *xēpos*; *opposed to proprius*, *g.*, *nomen*, *truncus*; *so cognomen*, *Plin.*, &c. *Not suitable or adapted to a use and inutility* (*unserviceable*; *general term*); *for any thing*, *aliqui rei*, *more commonly*, *ad aliquem*: *non idoneus* (*not suitable or adapted*; *for any thing*, *ad or* (*sædum*) *in aliquo*); *ad aliquem non aptus* (*not fit*); *inhabilis* (*not manageable*; *hence not proper*); *aliqui rei* or *ad aliquam* (*all four of persons or things*); *alienus* (*foreign to the purpose in hand*; *hence unsuitable*, and *so not proper*; *especially of time and place*); *for any thing*, *aliqui rei* or *ab aliquâ re*. *Not becoming*, *indecorus*: *indignus* (*unworthy*). *To be improper*, *indecorum* esse; *dedecore* or *non decere* aliquem; *indignum* esse aliquo. *It does not seem improper to mention*, &c., *non indignum videtur* ... *memorari* (*Sall.*). *Wrong*, *vid.*

IMPROPERLY, *improprie*, *post-Augustinus*; *only opposed to proprie*; *of words*, &c., e.g., *haud improprie appellatus*, *Plin.*; *perperam* (*wrongly*); e.g., *judicare*, *interpretari*, *aliquid facere* (*vitiosè* (*faultily*); *secus* (*otherwise than as it should be*; e.g., *judicare*); *male* (*ill*); *non recte* (*not rightly*); e.g., *judicare*, *facere*).

IMPROPRIATE, *improprie*. *Appropriatè*, *vid.* *Annex church property to a layman*, *bona ecclesiastica* or *fundum ecclesiasticum* laico addicere, or *fundum ecclesiasticum exaugurare*.

IMPROPRIATION, *exauguratio* (*act of unconsecrating what had been consecrated*). Or, by circumlocution, *an impropriation*, *fundus ecclesiasticus laico addictus*.

IMPROPRIETY, *indignitas* (e.g., *of any thing*, *rei*); *inceptus* (*Follies*, &c.). *To be guilty of no impropriety*, nihil quod ipso (or ipis) indignum sit, committere (*Cæs.*); *improprietas*, *only opposed to proprietates*: e.g., *verbi*, *Gell.*, 1. 92, *fin.*

IMPROSPEROUS, *improspere* (*Tac.*); *but better*, *infelix*, *miser*, *adversus*, &c.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, *improspere* (e.g., *cedere*, *Col.*); *but better*, *male*; *infelicitè*: *parum prospere*.

IMPROVABLE, by circumlocution *with melius* fieri posse.

IMPROVE, *TRANS.*, *melius* facere or *efficere* (*to make better*): *corrigerè* (*to correct or improve a whole that is defective, not right*, &c.); *emendare* (*to free any thing from faults*). *JN.* *corrigerè* et *emendare*; *emendare* et *corrigerè*. *To improve one's ways*, *more* *corrigerè* or *emendare*: *to improve one's estate or fortune*, *amplificare fortunam*; *augere opes*: *to improve and enlarge one's house*, *uides reficere in melius* et *in majus*; *any body's circumstances*, *amplificare fortunam*: *augere opes*.

His circumstances are improved, *ejus res sunt meliore loco*. **INTRANS.** *To make progress*, *progrèdi*: *procedere*: *procedere et progrèdi*: *proficere* (*all in re*); *progressus* *facere* *in re*. *To improve in virtue*, *procedere* et *progrèdi* *in virtute*; *progressionem* *facere* *ad virtutem*. *To grow better in health*, *meliozem fieri*; *ex morbo convalescere*; *ex incommòdâ valetudine emergere*; *the patient is already beginning to improve*, *inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo est*: *I am beginning to improve*, *meliuscule est mihi*. *To improve*; *of fortune*, &c. *Things are improving with me*, *meæ res sunt meliore loco*.

IMPROVEMENT. *Improvement in a sick person's health*, *convalescentia* (*Symm.*). *An improvement has already taken place*, *inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo est*; *ægrotus convalescit*. *Of circumstances*, *progreſsus* (*improvement of one's estate or income*). *Of morals*, *more emendatiores*: *vita emendatior* (*Ulp. Dig.*). *Progress*, *progreſsus*: *progreſsus*: *processus*: *to make an improvement in any thing*, *progreſsus* *facere* *in re*: *to make great improvement in any thing*, *multum* *proficere* *in re*: *but little improvement*, *parum* *proficere* *in re*: *I am satisfied with the amount of improvement I have made*, *me, quantum profecerim, non penitet*. *Alteration for the better*, *correctio*: *emendatio*. *JN.* *correctio* et *emendatio* (*correction*). *SYN.* *IN TO CORRECT*. *To introduce many improvements in military tactics*, *multa in re militari meliora facere*.

IMPROVER, *corrector*: *emendator*. *JN.* *corrector* et *emendator*. *SYN.* *IN IMPROVER*.

IMPROVIDENCE, *inconsiderantia*: *temeritas* (*rashness*): *imprudencia* (*want of circumspection*, &c.).

IMPROVIDENT, *improvidus* (*not looking forward, to provide against distant dangers*, &c.); *ineautus* (*incautions*; *opposed to prudens*). *JN.* *improvidus incautusque*; *improvidus et negligens*: *inconsideratus* (*acting without reflection, and a due examination and estimate of circumstances*). *JN.* *levis* *aut inconsideratus* (*Cic.*). *Of persons*, *temerarius* (*rash*).

IMPROVIDENTLY, *improvidè*: *ineautè*: *temerè*: *inconsideratè* (*Cic.*).

IMPRUDENCE, *imprudencia* (*want of circumspection*): *inconsiderantia* (*want of consideration*, &c.): *improvidentia* (*want of foresight*): *temeritas* (*rashness*): *dementia* (*foresight*).

IMPRUDENT, *imprudens* (*betraying in a particular instance a want of knowledge and circumspection*): *inconsideratus*: *incautus*: *improvidus*: *ineautus*: *temerarius*. *JN.* *improvidus incautusque*: *levis* *aut inconsideratus* (*SYN.* *IN IMPROVIDENT*): *demens* (*acting as beside himself*).

IMPRUDENTLY, *imprudenter*: *inconsideratè*: *ineautè*: *dementè* *ratioe*.

IMPUDENCE. *Want of modesty*, *confidentia* (e.g., *videte quò vultu, quâ confidentiâ dicunt*, *Cic.*): *impudentia*: *os impudens*, *os durum*, or *ferreum*: *a man of consummate impudence*, *homo perfectiæ frontis*.

IMPUDENT, *impudens*: *impudicus* (*without shame or modesty*): *procaax*: *protervus* (*forced*); *in a noisy, troublesome, reckless way*; *procaax*, *especially in words*, *protervus* *in actions*: *petulans* (*attacking others with railers*, &c., *without any consideration*): *lascivus* (*forward, from high animal spirits*; *also wanton*). *Impudent* (*in language*), *procaax* *linguâ*.

Impudent language, *sermo procaax* or *procacter otiosus* (*Cur.*). *Very impudent*, *summa audacia*, *singulari audaciâ*. *You are an impudent beggar*, *entis audacter petis*. *An impudent brood*, *os ferreum*: *an impudent fellow*, *homo perfectiæ frontis* (*both in a bad sense*).

IMPUDENTLY, *impudentè*: *procacter* (*comparative*, *procaacius*; *superlative*, *procaacissime*). *To behave impudently in any thing*, *procaacius* *in re* *se gerere*.

IMPUGN, *impugnare*: *oppugnare*; or *pugnare* *contra aliquid* (*to attack it*): *nego*

(*I deny it*; *opposed to aio, both absolutely*; *in controversiam vocare aliquid* (*to raise a controversy about it*; *throw doubts upon it*); *to impugn any body's opinion*, *alicujus opinioni repugnare*.

IMPULSE. *The act of impelling*: *impulsio* (*a driving on, impelling*): *incitatio* (*an exciting, inciting*): *external impulse*, *impulse from without*, *impulsus externus*. *Internal impulse*, *impetus*: *vis*. *By the impulse of one's own mind*, *suâ sponte*, or *sponte only* (*of one's own free will*); *ultra* (*with a good will*; *willingly*); *"by any body's impulse"* (e.g., *Jorè's*, *Dryden*), *aliquo impulsore* or *actore*; *alicujus impulsu*; *alicujus auctoritate*; *also*, *aliquo impellente*: *by the impulse of another*, *alieno impulsu*: *under a divine impulse* (*vid. INSPIRATION*). *Internal and instinctive desire*, *appetitio* (*desire after any thing*; e.g., *cognitionis*): *appetitus* (*a feeling of a natural want*; *instinctus* *non* *instinctus*, *in this sense*, *in classical writers*): *impetus* (*a vehement desire, involuntary motion toward any thing*). *JN.* *impetus* et *appetitus* *rerum*—*cupiditas* (*longing for any thing*): *to feel a natural impulse toward any thing*, *studio* *alicujus rei* *duci* or *impelli*: *appetere* or *concupiscere* *aliquid*.

IMPULSION, *impulsio*. *vid. IMPULSE*.

IMPULSIVE, by circumlocution. *An impulsive cause*, *consilii motus* (*Plin.*, *Ep.*, 3, 4, 9); *sometimes* *causa*.

IMPUNITY, *impunitas*. *JN.* *venia* et *impunitas*, *The hope of impunity*, *spes impunitatis*. *With impunity*, *impune*: *impunitè* (*rare*, *Cic.*). *To escape with impunity*, *impune abire* or *dimitti*: *to commit any thing with impunity*, *aliquid impune ferre*, *habere*, or *facere*: *to let any thing be committed with impunity*, *aliquid impunitum ferre*, *sinere*, or *mittere*; *also*, *omittere*, *prætermittere* or *relinquere* *aliquid* (*q. Math.* *ad Cic.*, *Monit.*, 5, 11, p. 77); *aliquid inultum impunitumque dimittere* (*Cic.*): *to let any body escape with impunity*, *aliquem impunitum* or *incaſtigatum* *dimittere*; *aliquem non punire*: *sins are committed with impunity*, *peccata impune dilabuntur*: *he shall not escape with impunity*, *inultum id nunquam a me auferet*: *hoc haud sic auferet*; *hoc ei non sic abibit* (*comedy*): *to secure impunity*, *impunitatem consequi*: *to have secured forever an impunity for all one's crimes*, *habere impunitatem et licentiam semper*.

IMPURE. *Not pure*. *Not pure, mixed with extraneous ingredients*, *non purus*: *aliquâ re* *contaminatus* (*polluted by any thing*; *opposed to integer*). *Impure air*, *aer non purus*: *impure water*, *aqua turbida* (*Cic.*); *aqua aliqâ re inquinata* (*ablative of that by which it is rendered impure*); *aqua limo turbata* (*muddy*, *Hor.*). *Of moral impurity*, *impurus* (*general term for what is opposed to moral purity*; *hectus*, *also*, *unchaste*, *of persons and things*; e.g., *more*); *not used properly in the best prose*: *incestus* (*unchaste*); *flagitiosus* *inquinatus* (*stained*; *hence morally impure*, *of persons or things*; *with or without flagitium*); *spurius* (*probably aspired to from porcus*; *hence, properly*, *"swinish"*; *hence foully impure*, &c., *of persons or things*). *To lead an impure life*, *impure* *aut flagitiose vivere*: *an impure life*, *vita*, *parum recte*; *vita libidinibus dedita*: *impure decetres*, *libidines*. *With reference to style*, *inquinatus* (e.g., *of words*, *Cic.*, *Opt.*, *Gen.*, Or., 3, 7): *"non or parum purus"* (*impure is not found in this sense, but purus is used several times by Quintilian*); *barbarus* (*barbarous*): *parum* or *minus Latinus* (*of impure Latin*).

IMPURELY. *With reference to morals*, *impure*: *impure* *aut flagitiose* (e.g., *vivere*): *impure* *aut intertemperatè*: *inceste* (*unchastely*). *With reference to style*, *inquinatè* (e.g., *loqui*, *Cic.*, *Brut.*, 37, 140); *male* (*ill*).

IMPURENESS, *vid. IMPURITY*.

IMPURITY. *With reference to morals*, *impuritas* (*only found in omnes impuritates, every kind of moral impurity*, *Cic.*, *Phil.*, 2, 36: *Plaut.*, *has impuritas*, *Pers.*, 3, 3, 7): *spuriçita* (*swinish impurity*,

not *Cic.*: *Afron.* ap. *Non.*: obscenitas (obscenity); impudicitia (shameless immodesty); especially of the lustful passion of a female); libidinos (lust; especially of a male). || With reference to style, *inquinatus sermo or inquinata oratio: *nulla castitas or sinceritas orationis: *corrupta sermonis integritas (*Krebs*).

IMPUTABLE, imputandus (e. g., an ei eadem imputanda sit, qui, &c., *Quint.*, 5, 10, 72); or by circumlocution with culpa alicuius rei in aliquem conferri, transferri, or derivari potest, or alicui assignari potest, &c., or culpa in aliquem conferenda est, &c.

IMPUTATION. || *Act of imputing*; by circumlocution with verbs under IMPUTE. || *Charge* imputed; vid. *CHARGE*, s.

IMPUTATIVE, by circumlocution with qui (quae, quod) aliqui imputatur or alicui imputari potest.

IMPUTE, dare: duocere: vertere: tribuere (all with dative of the person to whom the fault is imputed): attribuire: adscribere: assignare (ascribe or assign it to). To impute it to as a fault to any body, vitio dare, duocere, or vertere; as a crime, criminari dare: to impute it to pride, superbie duocere; to coardecare, ignavie duocere or dare. || *Imputare* is post-classical, *Sen.*, *Quint.*, *Tac.*, *Plin.*: to impute it to fear, aliquid timori assignare: you impute all this to me, hæc tibi a me eveniunt. Vid. *ASCRIBE*.

IN, (1) *In answer to where? in what? in with ablative.* || Since, however, in denotes only a part of the whole space, it is not expressed, but the ablative only used, when the space or place is not considered with reference to any one part, but as a general specification; thus, he accuses Alexander in one of his letters, epistola quamdam Alexandrum accusat (i. e., the accusation forms the general subject of the letter, *Cic.*, *Off.*, 2, 15, 53); but, he writes in one of his letters, scribit in literis (= he introduces the mention of this in one of his letters, *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 5, 49); in the book which I have entitled *Horatius*, I have done my best to recommend the study of philosophy, cohortati sumus, ut maximo potuimus, philosophiæ studium eo libro, qui est inscriptus *Horatius* (the whole book treats of philosophy, *Cic.*, *De Dio.*, 2, 1, 1); what these are [the duties of *Pueri*] has been stated in the preceding book, ea quæ essent, dictum est in libro superiore (in one chapter of it [viz., book 1, chap. vii.], *Cic.*, *Off.*, 2, 13); in Greece, in Græciâ: in the whole of Greece, totâ Græciâ. || When a writer is quoted without mention of the particular work, "in" is translated not by in, but apud [though *Quint.*, 9, 4, 18, uses "in" in this way]; e. g., is written in *Xenophon*, apud *Xenophontem* scriptum est. || "In" is also omitted before the names of towns; singular nouns of the first and second declension being placed in the genitive, others in the ablative, without any preposition. The names of small islands follow the same rule, those of larger islands take the preposition, *Z.*, 398. || If extension through a space is denoted, the Latin use per, as the Greeks *δι*: he had debts in every country, ex alicuius per omnes terras. The other instances in which "in" is answered to "where?" in "what?" is translated by a simple case, will be found under the verbs after which this occurs.

|| It may still be remarked, that "in" before a substantive is often translated by a prepositional participle; e. g., with a stick in his hand, baculum manu tenens [to stand by with a stick in his hand, cum baculo astans]; in the sight of the army, inspectante exercitu: sometimes by an adjective, as, *Davus* in the play, *Davus comicus*; or by adverbs, in earnest, serio; in truth, vere; in abundance, abundanter; or the Latin chooses some other preposition, as, in joke, per jocum; in my presence, coram me. || "To have an excellent friend in such a person," is habere aliquem bonum amicum (bonum amicum in aliquo habere would be absurd); to have found a courageous friend or foe in any body, aliquem fortem amicum or inimicum expertum esse (*Nep.*). || "In ready money," "in gold," &c., are expressed literally, at least

in post-Augustan writers, in pecuniâ, in auro; cf. *Suet.*, *Tib.*, 49; *Galb.*, 8.

(2) *In answer to "whether?" "into what?"* implying not merely rest in a place, but previous motion toward it; in with accusative. || With verbs of placing, setting, laying, &c. (ponere, locare, colloicare, statuere, constituere), the following rest is principally considered, and "in" with ablative used (*Z.*, 489): only imponere (when it has not the dative of the place where) and reponere mostly take "in" with accusative; so, also, deferre (to fix in); describere, inscribere (to write or to inscribe in); and insculpere (to engrave in) are followed by the accusative with "in" (or by the dative). || *Hoase* ad *Reisig.*, note 573, says that ponere in aliquid occurs only in the figurative sense in good authors; e. g., in historians, *Cic.*: that imponere in aliquo loco is very rare (e. g., in equaleo impositus, *Val. Max.*); whereas imponere in navem or naves (regularly), in plastrum, &c. For in ignem posita est (*Ter.*, *And.*, 1, 1, 102), *Brutley's Codicil* has imposita; but libros in ignem ponere, *Sen.*, *De Irâ*, 3, 23. The preposition may also fall away after many verbs compounded with in (e. g., ingredi urbem or in urbem). For these the verbs must be consulted.

(3) With reference to time: (a) *In answer to "when?"* in with ablative. But here, too, when the whole time is meant (as it usually is) the preposition is omitted, and the ablative only stands: in the present year, hoc anno; in our times, hæc ætate. When the circumstances of the time, its dangerous character, &c., are to be noted, it is expressed; e. g., in hoc tempore = "in this critical period," "in this time of distress;" so in illo tempore, hoc quidem in tempore: so when "in time" = "in good time," in tempore is used, "but in both cases the ablative alone also occurs," *Z.*, 475, note. In descriptions of a man's age, either the ablative only is used, or the participle agens, with the accusative of the time; in his eightieth year, octogesimo anno or octogesimo annu agens (cf. *Lic.*, 39, 40); if the date refers to his death, either natus, with accusative of time, is used, or the genitive only, if closely joined with the substantive; e. g., Alexander died in his thirty-fourth year, decessit Alexander annos tres et triginta natus; or Alexander annorum trium et triginta decessit (*Z.*, 397).

(b) *In answer to "with in what time?"* ablative alone, or with in or intra [Agamemnon . . . decem annis unum cepit urbem, *Nep.*]. S. natus decrevit, ut . . . in diebus proximis Italiâ decederent, *Sall.*]. *Tarraconem* paucis diebus pervenit, *Cæs.*, omnia commemorabo, quæ inter or intra decem annos nefarie facta sunt, in these last ten years; intra nonum diem opera absoluta sunt, before nine days had expired)—intra, inter (inter marks only the duration of the time that has elapsed while any thing was taking place, not the points from which to which, which is denoted by intra). || In so many days, years, &c., after another event, is variously translated: (I will do something) in eight days from the date of this letter, octo diebus, quibus has literas dabam; in four days from his death, quadriiduo, quo is occisus est; I hope to see him in three days from the date of this letter, aliquem triduo quum has dabam literas, expectabam: so for years; tribus annis (or tertio anno) postquam venerat; post tres annos (ar annum tertium) quum venerat; tribus annis or tertio anno, quum (or quum, or quo, quibus) venerat. (c) *During what time*, per (if the whole time is intended; e. g., the stars are visible in the night, per noctem ceruntur sidera; in these last few days, per hos dies, in a negative sentence; e. g., nulla abs te epistola venerat): inter: intra (intra; with reference to past time; qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subiscent, *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 1, 36: omnia . . . quæ inter quatuordecim annos postquam iudicia ad senatum translata sunt, nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 1, 13).

(4) *In respect of, with regard to*; ablative only (to express a particular circumstance or limitation; e. g., equare all-

quem sapientiâ, in *voladum*; mea sententiâ, iudicio, &c., in my opinion, judgment); ab (especially of that in respect of which a man is strong, well or ill prepared, &c.; e. g., firmus ab equitatâ, strong in cavalry, ab omni parte beatus, in every respect): ad (with reference to an object or purpose: ad speciem magnificus, splendid in appearance: ad consilia prudens, wise in counsel; ad labores belli impiger, unwearied in the labors of war, &c.).

(5) *Relations in which "in" is translated by other prepositions, or in some of those already mentioned in other relations.*

(a) *Ad* [vid. (4)]. (1) *In the likeness, manner, &c.*, of, ad modum; ad effigiem, similitudinem, or speciem alicuius rei: (2) = "in comparison of," nihil ad hanc rem; ad hunc hominem.

(b) *Apud*: (1) "in" an author [vid. (1)]; (2) apud locum for in loco, "very rare in *Cicero*, very common in *Tacitus*"; cf. *Zumpt*, and *Orelli* ad *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 4, 48, conam dabat apud villam in Tyndaritano; so apud forum domo e Davo audiui, *Ter.*, *And.*, 2, 1, 2.

(c) *Pene* aliquem est = "is vested in," pene regem omnium potestas est.

(d) *Per*: per jocum, in joke; per iram, in anger; per ridiculum, in a ridiculous manner.

(e) *Secundum* = (1) in accordance with, secundum naturam vivere [vid. (h)]; (2) in favor of, secundum aliquem decernere or iudicare.

(f) *Ab*: (1) ab initio, "in the beginning," not necessarily implying from that time onward; e. g., Consul non animus ab initio, non fides ad extremum defuit: ab initio huius defensionis dixi: (2) to be in our favor, a nobis facere (of a thing); a nobis stare (of miseries): (3) = in consequence of, cum misericordiâ ab recenti memoriâ perfidiæ auditus sunt; a superstitio animi (in consequence of his superstitious feelings, *Curt.*).

(g) *Cum*, before the name of a dress, majorem partem diu cum tunica pullâ sedere solebat et pallio; also, to do any thing in contempt of us, cum contentione nostri aliquid facere (*Cæs.*).

(h) *Ex*, (1) before the name of that in which anything is cooked or drunk, &c., ex aquâ, vino, &c.: coquere or bibere: (2) = "in consequence of," "in accordance with," ex senatus consulto; ex testamento, &c.; e natura vivere; vid. (e). (i) *Præ* = "in comparison of," Romam præ sua Capuâ iridebant; cf. (a).

(j) *Pro*: pro portione, in proportion; pro ratâ parte, in a proper proportion.

(k) *In*: (1) in length, breadth, &c., in longitudinem, latitudinem [vid. *LENGTH*, *BREADTH*]; (2) aliquid in manibus est, is in hand (= is commenced); aliquid in manibus habere, to have any thing in hand = to be engaged upon it. || Now and then in with accusative is found where we should have expected in with ablative, but only in a few political and legal expressions: in potestate, amicitiam, ditionem, &c., esse or manere (*Cic.*, *Dio.*, in *Cæs.*, 30; in *Verr.*, 5, 30); mihi in incertum est, comedy (*Benl.* on *Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 2, 33). (3) *As far as in me lay*, quantum in me fuit, &c.

(l) *Super* = "in addition to" super annonam bellum premit; super morbum etiam fames affliccit exercitum. || By an English idiom, an "in" at the end of a clause, after an infinitive, may = "in which," and is to be translated by in quo (quâ), quo or ubi; e. g., unless he should have a country to triumph in, nisi . . . ubi triumpharet esset habiturus. He had made choice of Piso's house to reside in, Pisonis domum, ubi habitaret, legerat (*Cic.*).

(m) || With the participial substantive; quum, with the indicative (of two statements that are virtually identical, or of two actions that are necessarily inseparable; e. g., "you do well in loving the child," i. e., your loving the child is also doing a good action, præclare facis, quum puerum diligis; so, quum in portum dico, in urbem dico, in saying 'into the port, I virtually say into the city). My object in doing any thing was, &c., quod al-

liquid feci, eo perituit ut, &c. (e.g., quod murem plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo perituit, quod, &c., Cic.).

(7) MISCELLANEOUS: *Hand in hand*; to take in hand, here in hand, come or fall in any body's hands, &c. [vid. HAND]. To die in any body's arms, inter manus aliquis expirare (general term); inter manus sublevantis extingui (of one who is raising the dying person's head); in alijus amplexu emori (in any body's embrace). To buy any thing in, licitatore apponere (to place a bidder; e.g., I will rather have it bought in than let it go for less, licitatore potius apponam, quam id minoris veneat, Cic.); to lie in the nature of the thing, ea est natura rei (Cic.); to carry any body away in one's arms, aliquem inter manus auferre; to march in square, ire quadrato agmine; to treat a subject in verse, de aliquo re versibus scribere; in the Greek language, aliquod Graeco sermone; or Graecis literis tractare; to do any thing in the hope of any thing, aliquod facere ad spem aliquis rei (e.g., urbem ad spem diuturnitatis condere). I am in hopes that, &c., in spem venio, or magna me spes tenet, &c., with infirmity, or accusative and infinitive: to wound any body in the forehead, face, &c., vulnerare aliquem in frontem, in os (not in fronte; cf. Cæs., B. G. 5, 35).

INABILITY, by circumlocution with facere aliquod non posse, &c.; or non potest esse aliquis rei or ad aliquod faciendum. [vid. INCAPABLE.] Impotentia can only be used either with a gerundive, ire, animi, &c., in the sense of "inability to restrain one's wrath, govern one's temper," &c., or absolutely, in the sense of "weakness," hinc intelligitur: . . . tacita impotentia exprobratur, Quint., 6, 2, 16. Sometimes imbecillitas, infirmitas (weakness) may serve. || Inability to pay, by circumlocution with solvendo non esse; solvere non posse, non idoneum esse. Vid. SOLVENT.

INACCESSIBLE, inaccessible (post-classical, Plin.); aditu carens (which there is no approaching; e.g., saxa) quod aere fas non est (which it is not lawful to approach). Somewhat inaccessible, difficilis aditu. Inaccessibile to any thing, impenetrabilis alicui rei (not to be penetrated by it; e.g., specus imbribus). To make any thing inaccessible, aliquod ex omni aditu claudere (to cut off all approach to it); aliquod obsepere (to block it up; e.g., viam). || IMPROPER, rari aditus (of a person who does not easily allow himself to be approached). To make one's self inaccessible, aditum potentibus conveniendi non dare; any body is inaccessible, aditus ad aliquem interclusi sunt: to be inaccessible to bribes, animum adversus dona incorruptum gerere (after Sall., Jug., 43, fin.); to be inaccessible to flattery, assentatoribus aures non patefacere: not to be inaccessible to flattery, assentatoribus aures patefacere; adulari (passively) se siuere (Cic.).

INACCURACY, indiligentia.

INACCURATE, indiligens.

INACCURATELY, indiligenter.

INACTION, by circumlocution with nihil agere. Vid. INACTIVITY.

INACTIVE, parum efficax (that accomplishes very little). Jn. tardus et parum efficax: segnis (opposed to industrius); ignavus (opposed to navus, strenuus, industrius); iners (opposed to promptus). Jn. segnis inersque or ignavus et iners: deses: desidiosus. Jn. segnis ac deses [SvN. in idle and in INACTIVITY]: deses (that is doing nothing or quietly sitting still, while others are busy or acting). Jn. deses ac segnis: lentus (one who goes slowly to work; opposed to acer): otiosus (who has nothing to do, or who does nothing; opposed to laboriosus): quietus (lying in a state of rest; opposed to actuosus): alibi agens (not doing any thing, in general; opposed to actuosus).

INACTIVELY, seguitur: ignave.

INACTIVITY, segnitudo (sleepiness in acting, from an inclination to comfort; opposed to industria): ignavia (want of anything like an inward impulse to be done); inertia (long-continued inactivity, or the consequent dislike of labor; oppos-

ed to navitas: inertia also expresses the state of inactivity to which a person may be compelled by circumstances, as Tac., Agr., 6, 4, tributus annuum quiete et otio transit, ignarus sub Nerone temporum, quibus inertia pro sapientia fuit). Jn. segnitudo et inertia, or ignavia et inertia: desidia (the sluggishness that leads a man to sit with his hands folded; sloth; opposed to industria, labor). Jn. inertia atque desidia, or desidia segnitudo: otium (leisure, rest after business, which in itself is irreproachable, but may likewise manifest itself as a consequence of "desidia;" cf. Cic., Agr., 2, 39, 103, ii, qui propter desidia in otio vivunt, tamen in sua turpi inertia capiunt voluptatem); quies (rest, repose, as the state of not being in action). To be in a state of complete inactivity, nihil plane agere: to reduce any body to a state of inactivity, aliquem transdere in otium (Ter., Phorm., prol. 2): to force any body to a state of inactivity, aliquem a rebus gerendis or a munere avocare (to prevent him from employing him in any of his public business or affairs): to sink into a state of inactivity, desidia se dedere.

INADEQUACY, by circumlocution with non sufficere: non satis idoneum esse: mancum esse, &c. Vid. INADEQUATE.

INADEQUATE, non sufficiens: non idoneus (not fit for the purpose it is wanted for; of persons, e.g., witnesses, &c.; or things, evidence, authority): mancus: mancus quodammodo et inchoatus (deficient, from not being fully carried out; e.g., contemplatio naturæ . . . nisi actio consequatur).

INADMISSIBLE, by circumlocution; quod admitti non potest; non licet.

INADVERTENCE, imprudentia (the INADVERTENCY, proper word).

From inadvertence, per imprudentiam: as often happens from inadvertence, quod sepe per imprudentiam fit (Cic.). || Mistake made from inattention, "imprudens peccatum (after stultitia peccatum, Cic.). Inadvertencies (Addison), macula, quas incuria fudit (Hor.).

INADVERTENTLY, imprudenter; per imprudentiam; imprudens (adjective); to omit the mention of any thing or any body inadvertently, aliquem or aliquid imprudens preterisse videtur aliquis.

INALIENABLE, by circumlocution with alienari non posse; alienari, or vendi atque alienari, or a se in perpetuum alienari non posse. Inalienable rights; vid. INDEFEASIBLE.

INANE, VId. EMPTY, JEJUNE.

INANIMATE, inaninus; ibaninatus.

INANIMATION, VId. EMPTINESS.

INANITY, VId. EMPTINESS.

INAPPETENCY, fastidium (e.g., cibi, a loathing of food; the word itself, of course, stronger than inappetency, which merely expresses indifference). By circumlocution with aliquod non appetere or desiderare; aliquis rei appetentem non esse; aliquod non concupiscere, &c. (general terms); alicui cibi cupiditas non est (with reference to food).

INAPPLICABLE (to any body or any thing), non cadere in, with accusative (to have no reference to); non valere in, with an ablative (not to hold good in that case; e.g., in uno servulo familiæ nomen non valet, Cic., Cæcin., 19, 35, the name is inapplicable to a single slave); ad aliquem or aliquid non pertinere (not to relate to him or it); aliquod non attingit aliquid (e.g., the name of law is as inapplicable to such decrees as it would be to the rules of a band of robbers, quæ non magis legis nomen attingunt quam silatrones aliqua sanxerunt, Cic., Leg., 2, 5).

INAPPLICATION, incuria (want of the proper care); indiligentia (want of careful attention); socordia (laziness); animus non or parum attentus.

INAPPOSITE, VId. UNSUITABLE.

INAPTITUDE, VId. UNSFITNESS.

INARTICULATE, vox non explanabilis et perturbata et verborum inefficax (Sen., De Irâ, 1, 3, 5): to produce nothing but inarticulate sounds, inexplanatæ esse linguæ (Plin., 11, 36, 67).

INARTIFICIAL, inartificialis (post-Au-

gustin; ἀρτυρος, Quint., 5, 1, 1, &c.): sine arte (with a suitable adjective; e.g., an inartificial beauty, sine arte formosus); simplex: sine affectatione (of inartificial character); nullo cultu (not set off by any added ornament); inaffectatus (post-Augustan; e.g., jucunditudo); non artificiosus; inconditus (these two with blame). An inartificial style of oratory, genus dicendi candidum (clear, pure).

INARTIFICIALLY, inartificialiter (post-Augustan, Quint.); sine arte: nullo cultu.

INASMUCH AS, quoniam (indicative); quum (subjunctive); quando: quandoquidem (indicative). Vid. SINCE.

INATTENTION, } animus non attentus.
INATTENTIVENESS, } tentus: indiligentia: negligentia (negligence, &c.; opposed to diligentia); incuria (absence of the care that ought to be bestowed on any thing); socordia (thoughtless indifference); } ocsitantia (is without ancient authority).

INATTENTIVE, non attentus (e.g., auditor, animus); indiligens (Cæs.); negligens (careless, letting things take their own course; opposed to diligens); socors (thoughtless from indifference). Jn. socors negligensque.

INATTENTIVELY, negligentiter: socordius: } incuriosus and incuriose are foreign to standard prose.

INAUDIBLE, quod audiri or auribus percipi non potest (which can not be heard); auditui non sensibilib (after vox auditui sensibilib, Vir.; but sensibilib very rare). To be inaudible, audiri non posse.

INAUGURAL, aditalis (e.g., auguralis aditalis coena, the banquet given by a person to celebrate his election into the college of augurs; hence the best word for an "inaugural discourse"; &c.; inauralis not Latin). An inaugural discourse, "oratio aditalis: the inaugural discourse of a professor, "oratio professoris adendæ causâ dicta, recitata (Ern.). To deliver an inaugural discourse, "oratione sollempni munus auspicari: on entering on the duties of a professorship, "orationem professoris adendæ causâ dicere; "professio nemi dicta oratione auspicari.

INAUGURATE, inaugurare (to consecrate a place, or install a person in a priesthood, &c., by the intercession of the augurs; inaugurare aliquem Flaminem; also, absolutely, aliquem): aliquem constituere in munere (to place in an office) Vid. INSTALL.

INAUGURATION, by circumlocution with verbis in INAUGURATE: } inauguratio very rare. Tertull.

INAUSPICIOUS, infaustus (e.g., nomen, not lucky, and therefore causing ill luck to be anticipated). Jn. infaustus et infelix: } inauspicatus is post-Augustan in this sense; nomen, Pliny: ominous (containing an omen, especially of bad luck, post-Augustan; res, Plin., Ep., 3, 14, fin.); funestus (causing grief, &c.); sinister (happening on the left hand; hence of unfavorable omen, i, and post-Augustan prose): adversus (opposed to one's wishes).

INAUSPICIOUSLY, inauspicato (without the auspices; belonging properly to the augural language of Rome): omipose (pseudo-Quintilian); malis omnibus (with bad omen).

INBORN, VId. INNATE.

INBRED, VId. INNATE.

INCANTATION, carmen: canticum (the prescribed form): cantio (the uttered form, or utterance of the form): fascinatio, effascinatio (both of fascinating by the look and by words). To repeat an incantation, incantare carmen (Cic.).

INCANTATORY, magicus.

INCAPABILITY, VId. INCAPACITY.

INCAPABLE, inociolis (not easily taught); iners (unfit for business); hebes (blunt, not acute). Incapable of any thing, inutilis ad aliquod (unfit: e.g., of carrying arms, ad arma); non potens aliquis rei or ad aliquod faciendum (not in a state to do any thing; e.g., non potens armorum tenendum; non potens ad legionem cohibendam); inhabilis (not manageable, not easily made to serve the purpose; mulierem his rebus inhabilem facere,

Cic.: *so labori inhabilis, Col.*; progredendis fetibus inhabilis, *ib.*; multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, *inhab. of being made to agree, Liv.*, 12, 16); hebes ad aliquid (*blunt, not sharp*; e. g., *incapable of understanding, hebes ad intelligendum*).

INCAPACITATE. Vid. DISQUALIFY.

INCAPACITY, inertia (*unfitness for business*); *ingenium alicui rei, *ad* or aliquid, or alicui rei faciendae inhabilis.

INCARCERATE. Vid. IMPRISON.

INCARCERATION. Vid. IMPRISONMENT.

INCARCARE, humanam speciem induens (Cic., *N. D.*, 2, 24, 63; *but this is not sufficiently precise and unambiguous*); inclusus in his compagibus corporis (Sen.); *corpore superinducto (after Quint., 5, 8, 2, *where, however, he is speaking figuratively*); *homo factus (ecclesiastically).

INCARCATION, by circumlocution with humanam speciem induere (Cic.), or corpus superinducere (Quint.), or hominem fieri, or *humanam naturam in se recipere.

INCASE, includere (*in any thing, in aliquid rei* or aliquid rei, *with any thing, aliquid rei*).

INCAUTIOUS. Vid. INCONSIDERATE.

INCAUTIOUSLY, incaute: improvide: temere.

INCENDIARY, s., incendiarius: incendi auctor (*with reference to any single case*; *Inc.* not ustor); or by circumlocution, ejus opera conflatum est incendium. *It was the work of an incendiary, incendium humana fraude factum est*: to be proved an incendiary, dolo se fecisse incendium convinci.

INCENDIARY, adj. An incendiary fire, incendium dolo factum.

INCENSE, s., tus (frankincense). To burn incense, tus accendere: (adj.) relating to incense, turcus: bearing incense, turifer. The vapor of incense, *fumus turis: censor of incense, turibulum; *Inc.* acerra was the box in which it was kept. A seller of incense, turarius (Inscript.).

INCENSE, g., incendere (e. g., iudicem, animum alicuius): accendere alicui in iram: facere alicui iratum: irritare alicui or alicuius iram: stomachum alicui facere or movere: indignationem alicui movere: bilem alicui movere or commovere: pungere alicui (to sting a man): offendere alicui (to annoy; of persons or things): uirge facere alicui (Plant., Terent.). To incense any body against any body, alicui facere alicui iratum. Incensed, ira incensus, or accensus, or incitatus, or flagrans: iracundia inflammatus (*inflamed with anger*; of high degrees of passion). To be incensed, iratum esse; with or against any body, iratum or offensum esse alicui. He is incensed against me, illum iratum habeo. They are incensed against each other, ira inter eos intercessit. To be incensed, irasci: iratum fieri: indignari: stomachari: ira incendi, or exacerbari, or exandescere: iracundia exardescere, inflammari, efflari. To make any body incensed, facere alicui iratum: irritare alicui or alicuius iram: exacerbare alicui. Vid. ARGAY.

INCENSORY, turibulum; *Inc.* acerra, the chest in which it was kept.

INCENTIVE. Vid. INCITEMENT.

INCESANT, perpetuus (without intermission, continual; e. g., laughter, risus); continens: continuus (without interruption or break; immediately following one another; e. g., accidents, incommoda; work, labor): assiduus (properly, continually present; hence of things that continue long; e. g., rains, imbres); perennis (literally, lasting through years; hence perpetual). JN. perennis atque perpetuus cursus stellarum, Cic.).

INCESANTLY, perpetuo: continenter (*continue or continuo are not classical*); sine intermissione: nullo temporis puncto interrupto (without ceasing); assidue (uninterruptedly; but assidue is not classical); usque (always, without leaving off); semper (always, at all times). I am singing incessantly, ita cano, ut nihil intermittam: to work incessantly, nul-

lum tempus ad laborem intermittere: to study incessantly, studia nunquam intermittere: tota vita assidue literis; haerere in libris (to be always poring over one's books). to entreat any body incessantly, aliquid precibus sagitare.

INCEST, incestus, ds: incestum: domesticum germanitatis stuprum (between brother and sister, Cic., Harusp. Resp., 20, 42). To commit incest, incestum facere, committere; with one's own (whole or half) sister, cum germana sorore nefarium stuprum facere; with one's daughter, incestum filium.

INCESTUOUS, incestus (*Inc.* incestus, only an unchaste person, Sen., Contr., 2, 13).

INCH, digitus (a finger's thickness); adjective, digitalis: uncia (the twelfth of a whole; as measure of length, Front., Aqnaed., 24; Plin., 6, 34, 39). Not to depart a single inch from any thing, ab aliquid rei non (transversum) digitum decedere: not an inch, ne tantulum quidem (improperly, not at all, however little). I don't see a single inch of land in Italy which, &c., pedem in Italia videmus nullum esse, qui, &c. By inches, pullatim: sensim; vid. GRADUALLY.

INCHOATE, inchoatus (begun and left unfinished).

INCHOATIVE, inchoativus (e. g., verbum, Charis., Diom. Prisc.).

INCIDENCE, Angle of incidence, *angulus, quo radii in aliquid incidunt.

INCIDENT, adj., by circumlocution. Dangers which are incident to any body, casus periculum, ad quos obiectus est alicui (Cic.); diseases incident to a climate, *morbi, qui in regione aliqua vulgo ingruunt. To be incident to any body, cadere in aliquid or aliquid (e. g., any body is liable to it): alicui rei or ad aliquid obiectus est alicui (he is exposed to it).

INCIDENT, s., casus: res. Melancholy incidents, casus miseri, calamitosi: an unexpected incident, casus improvisus, inopinatus: various incidents, rerum vicissitudines: many incidents happen, incident saepe casus, &c. The incidents of a play, argumentum fabulae (the subject generally), or res (general term).

INCIDENTAL, fortuitus (accidentally). To make incidental mention of any thing, (casu) in mentionem alicuius rei incidere. An incidental thought, cogitatio forte incidens. Vid. ACCIDENTAL.

INCIDENTALLY, quasi praeteriens: in transitu ("en passant," Cic., Dirin. in Caecil., 15, extr.; Quint., 6, 2, 2, and 7, 3, 27); strictim (only superficially): per occasionem: occasione oblata (an opportunity having presented itself). To mention any thing incidentally, (casu) in mentionem alicuius rei incidere. Vid. ACCIDENTALLY.

INCISED, incisus (e. g., leares, foliae).

INCISION, incisura (post-Augustan, Col.); *Inc.* incisio is rhetorical technical term = *topos*; or grammatical technical term = *caesura*.

INCISORES, } dentes, qui digerunt, latius autem (Plin., 11, 35, 61): dentes, qui secant (Cels., 8, 1).

INCITATION. Vid. INCITEMENT.

INCITE, incitare: instigare: irritare. Incitare, from clere, "to urge" an inactive person by merely bidding, speaking to, and calling upon him, to an action, generally of a laudable kind, synonymously with hortari: instigare, to "spur on" a reluctant person, by vehement exhortations, promises, threatenings, to an adventurous act, synonymously with stimulare: irritare, to "egg on" a quiet person, by rousing his passions, ambition, revenge, to a violent action, synonymously with exacerbare, Did.: incitare is, however, used of "exciting" any body against another, in aliquid, Liv.: contra alicui, Cic.). To incite any body to any thing, incitare alicui ad aliquid (e. g., ad arma, bellum: voluntatem, &c.), or ad aliquid faciendum (e. g., ad servandum genus hominum); by any thing, aliquid rei; also, incitare aliquid. Vid. TO EXCITE.

INCITEMENT, irritamentum: incitamentum (to any thing, alicuius rei: e. g., laborum; ad aliquid faciendum, Curt.):

invitamentum (especially in plural); Phœbra (to any thing, alicuius rei, or *generum in -li*: lenocinium (enticement); stimulus (spur, alicuius rei; ad aliquid faciendum; alicuius rei faciendae); incitatio (as *acc.* Cic.). To employ incitements, stimulos admoveere alicui; irritamenta acere alicui (alicuius iram, &c.); illecebres alicui incendere (e. g., of lusts).

INCIVILITY, inurbanitas: rusticitas. SYN. IN UNCIVIL.

INCIVILLY, inurbane: rustice.

INCLEMENCY. || Of persons, inclementia (the proper word): sometimes severitas: inhumanitas. || Of the weather, tristitia (e. g., coeli, Plin.); *asperitas (probably, but not found): inclementia coeli (Just., but too poetical).

INCLEMENT, || (Of persons) inclementes: severus: inhumanus. || (Of the weather) tristis (gloomy; e. g., coelum): asper (hard, severe, hiems).

INCLINATION. (1) As an action, an inclining, inclinatio. An inclination of the head, inclinatio capitis. (2) As a state. || (A) PROP., direction downward, fastigium (slope, descent): proclivitas: declivitas: acclivitas (steepness; the first two considered from above, the last from below): *Inc.* inclinatio is nowhere used in this signification; the inclination of the magnetic needle, *fastigium acis nauticae.

|| (B) FIG. A propension toward an object, inclinatio animi or voluntatis: to any thing, ad aliquid (the inclination of the mind or will to any thing). *Inc.* In classical prose never without the addition animi or voluntatis: proclivitas ad aliquid (conspicuous propensity to any thing): studium; to any thing or person, alicuius rei or alicuius (liking which impels one to pursue an object, or show favor to a person): voluntas ingenii (the direction of the mind to a particular object): propensio in alicuius voluntas: propensum in alicuius studium (a favorable disposition toward any body): amor (love, toward any body, in or erga alicui (in this sense affectio, which in the golden period is only a state or condition of mind, is quite unclassical): inclination to sensuality, libido: libidines: inclination to anger, iracundia: ad iram proclivitas: from inclination, (sua) voluntate (opposed to vi coactus); de sua voluntate (e. g., from favorable inclination to any body): studio (e. g., accensus); propensio animo (e. g., alicui facere); ex animo (with desire and affection): to have an inclination to any thing, inclinatum, proclivem, pronum esse ad aliquid [vid. INCLINED]; alicui rei studere; alicuius rei esse studiosum; alicuius rei studio teneri: to feel a strong inclination toward any thing, studio alicuius rei ardere or incensum esse: to feel no inclination to any thing, ab aliquid rei alienum esse, or (with the secondary idea of aversion) abhorrere; vid. "to be INCLINED to any body": to follow one's inclinations, animi impetum sequi (to yield to one's desires and passions); studiis suis obsequi (to that to which one's own impulse draws him).

INCLINE. || TRANS., PROP., inclinare (mostly poetical and post-Augustan prose; to bend downward or to one side).

|| IMPROPR., inclinare (very rare; this inclines me to believe, hinc animus inclinatur, ut credam, Liv., 29, 30, 10): inducere (e. g., ad credendum, Nep.; ad miseri-ordium, Cic.); adducere (e. g., ad credendum, Nep.); in metum, in spem, Cic.; but both inducere and adducere are stronger than inclinare).

|| INTRANS., inclinare (Lucr.).

VID. LEAN. INCLINED, propensus ad aliquid (easily moved to any thing); proclivis ad aliquid: pronus in or ad aliquid (easily falling into any thing; e. g., diseases, rage, passions, &c.). Before Tacitus, pronus only of instinctive, passionate, and therefore pernicious inclinations: studiosus alicuius rei (fond of); inclinatus or inclinatur ad aliquid or ad aliquid (e. g., inclinatus ad bellum animi; plebs inclinatur ad Pœnos). I am more inclined to believe that, &c., magis ut arbitror (with accusative or infinitive) inclinat animus (Liv., 7, 9). I am inclined to think, believe, &c.

(1) by perfect subjunctive, crediderim (usually only a modest expression of what one really believes): (2) haud scio an, nescio an, dubito an (all implying positive opinion under the expression of ignorance and doubt). ¶ In the literal translation of these forms by "I don't know whether," "I doubt whether," the "not" or other negative is to be omitted, if expressed in English, and vice versa: I am inclined to think it is so (i. e., don't know whether it is not so), haud scio an ita sit: I am inclined to place Thrasylbus first (i. e., doubt whether I should not place him first), dubito an Thrasylbus primum omnium ponam (Nep.). I am inclined to think he would have no equal (i. e., don't know whether he would have had any equal), nescio an habuisset parem neminem. To be inclined to anything, propensus esse ad aliquid: aliquid rei studere: delabi ad aliquid (to become gradually more and more inclined to it; e. g., quotidie magis magisque ad equitatem): I am the more inclined to think, eo magis adducor, ut credam, &c.: I am inclined to do anything, inclinatus animus, ut, &c.: not to be inclined to anything, ab aliquid re alienum esse, abhorere (the latter, if there is an antipathy). Favorably inclined, aliquid studiosus: aliquid amicus: propitius (mostly of the gods; seldom of men; cf. Brem. ad Nep., Dion., 9, 6): benevolus (wishing one well; of men). To be favorably inclined to anything or any body, (se) inclinare ad (or in) aliquid or aliquid: inclinatione voluntatis propendere in aliquid (to feel one's self drawn by inclination toward any body); acclinare se ad aliquid causam (to any body's cause or party, Liv., 4, 48: ¶ animum suum acclinare ad aliquid sententiam has no authority); favere aliquid. We are naturally inclined to favor those who, &c., natura fert, ut iis favemus, qui, &c.

ENCLOSE, ¶ VID. ENCLOSE, ENCLOSURE. ¶ CLOSURE.

ENCLAUDE. ¶ ENCLOSE, vid. ¶ Comprehend, vid. To include in a reckoning, enumeration, &c., ducere in ratione (to add up in an account, to reckon among; e. g., I do not here include those who, &c., non duco in hac ratione eos, qui, &c.); aliquid rei rationem habere (to have respect also to anything else, to bring into the account; as, his trouble is not included in this, opere ejus non habetur ratio). To include among, &c., accensere with dativē (to reckon in addition to, Liv., 1, 43, 7; Or., Met., 13, 546): annumerare with dativē, or with in and ablative (to reckon in addition; as, to include one's self among the examples, &c., se in exemplis annumerare): referre in numero (to place in the number of; not including you, prater te (besides you): including those who, &c., cum iis, qui, &c. (with those who, &c.): to be included under or in, subesse aliquid rei, pertinere ad rem (to belong to anything); to be included in the number, esse or haberi in eo numero.

INCLUDING, additā eā re. Frequently the preposition cum or in is sufficient; e. g., there were three hundred soldiers, including the prisoners, "milites erant trecenti cum captivis (or, captivis annumeratis): there were a thousand soldiers, including the band, milites erant milites, in his accensis cornicines tibinesque.

INCLUSIVE, mostly by cum, with ablative of the thing; e. g., from the 11th of October inclusive, ex ante diem quintum Idus Octobres cum eo die (so cum iis, qui, &c.). Vid. "to include in a reckoning" and INCLUSIVE.

INCLUSIVELY. Vid. INCLUSIVE. INCOGNITO, adj., incognitus: ignoratus (without being known; e. g., servili habitu, per tenebras ignoratus evasit, Tac. Hist., 4, 36). To travel incognito, omnibus ignotus proficiscor (after Nep., Them., 8, 6, omnibus ignotus navem ascendit); eub alieno nomine proficiscor (after Suet., Calp., 55): to come any where incognito, ignotus aliquo venio: to try to remain incognito, dissimulare nomen (after Or., Trist., 4, 9, 33): to lay aside one's incognito, palam jam, quis sim, fero; quis sim, detego; nemet ipse aperio, quis sim: ali-

cui, quis sim, aperio (if it is laid aside in favor of one individual).

INCOHERENCY, by circumlocution with words and phrases in INCOHERENCE.

INCOHERENT, dissipatus (loosely put together, &c.; of a speech): quod non cohaeret sibi (Quint., 7, proem., 3; of a speech). An incoherent speech, full of repetitions and omissions, oratio carens ordine, quae tumultuaria nec cohaeret sibi, multa repetit, multa omittit (after Quint., ib.).

INCOHERENTLY, sine ordine: * ita ut oratio tumultuetur, nec cohaeret sibi (after Quint., 7, proem., 3).

INCOMBUSTIBLE, quod ignis or flammæ non consumit: ¶ aliquid rei nihil igne deperit; e. g., auro, Plin., 33, 3, 19, is "to lose nothing of its weight by the action of fire." Incombustible (linen) cloth, aestibulum (sc. linum, Plin., 19, 1, 4).

INCOME, vectigal: vectigalia (not only of public revenue, but also of private income from rents, &c.; often used by Cicero in this sense; e. g., Off., 2, 23, 88; Parad., 6, 3): redditus (always in singular; the return that any thing makes; profit from any thing): fructus (that which any thing produces; the profit from it; e. g., of landed estates): pecunia, also redditus pecuniae (the hard cash that one receives): questus (the gain which accrues from a speculation, from capital, &c.). Professional income, muneris commoda, plural: he has a fair, a considerable income, habet unde utatur or vivat: he has a very sufficient income, * habet unde commode vivat. Income received from any thing, pecunia, quæ redit ex aliquid re; or pecuniae, quas facit ex aliquid re (e. g., from mines, ex metallis); fructus aliquid rei or quem aliquid res reddit (e. g., fructus prædiorum or quem prædia reddunt). To derive an income from any source, pecunias facere or capere ex aliquid re: to afford income, in redditu esse: to be a steady source of income; to afford so much income every year, redditum statum præstare (Plin. Ep., 3, 19, 5): after all expenses are paid, I shall have a small surplus from my little income, ex meo tenui vectigali, detractis sumptibus, aliquid tamen redundabit: I am hoarding up all my income for the purchase of, &c., omnes meas vineciolas eo reservo, ut... (parem, &c., Cic.).

INCOMMENSURABLE, alōgos (ἀλόγος; e. g., linea, Marc. Capell., 6, extr., § 720).

INCOMMODE. Vid. TO INCONVENIENCE.

INCOMMODIOUS, incommodus: gravis: molestus: importunus (Cic.).

INCOMMODIOUSLY, incommode (Cic.). Vid. INCONVENIENT.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, } incommo-
INCOMMODITY, } ditudo (Plau-
tus): incommodum (Cic.). Vid. INCONVENIENCE.

INCOMMUNICABLE, * quod cum alio communicari non potest.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, inops sermonis (after Sen., Benef., 2, 21, 1): in sociabilis (averse to intercourse with others; e. g., "an incommunicative nation" [Buchanan], in sociabilis gens, Liv.). To be very incommunicative, parce uti verbis; horis decem verba novem dicere (Mart., 3, 7).

INCOMPARABLE, omnem comparisonem amplitudine vincens (above all comparison, from its manifest superiority; of things; e. g., triumphus): sine exemplo maximus (greater than any of the kind before or after; e. g., Homer, Homerus): divinus (divine, figuratively; of persons and things; e. g., legio, virtus): celestis (heavenly [figuratively], e. g., legio, legio; voice, vox; works, opera): singularis (singular; the only one of its kind; of persons and things; e. g., daughter, filia; virtue, virtus). JN. singularis et divinus: eximius (uncommon, distinguished from the rest by peculiar advantages; of things). Cicero, that incomparable orator, Cicero, celestis hic in dicendo vir: an incomparable genius, ingenium celeste, or immortal, or eximium; singularis et divinus vis ingeni.

INCOMPARABLY, sine exemplo: supra omnia exempla (Insor.): divine: eximie.

INCOMPASSIONATE, immisericos.

INCOMPATIBILITY, repugnancia (Cicero, rerum): diversa in sociabilisque natura (of things, Plin.): ¶ inconvenientia is very late, Tertull.

INCOMPATIBLE, repugnans (aliquid rei; of several things, inter se repugnantes). JN. adversans et repugnans: in sociabilis (incapable of being united with, Liv., Plin., Tac.): alienus (foreign from), contrarius (opposite to, aliquid rei). Incompatible nature, diversæ atque inter se repugnantes nature (Cic.): diversæ in sociabilesque nature (e. g., arborum, Plin.). To be incompatible, pugnare inter se, with any thing, repugnare aliquid rei: aliquid esse or abhorreere ab aliquid re: aliquid recusat aliquid: aliquid rei contrarium esse or adversari: to be happy, and to be overchimed with grief, are incompatible notions, illud vehementer repugnat, esse beatum et multis oppressum doloribus (Cic.). Sometimes esse with genitive. It is incompatible with wisdom, sapientie non est; with the character of a wise man, sapientis non est. Persons of incompatible tempers, longe dispares moribus (Liv., 1, 46). To be yoked to a person of a temper incompatible with one's own, cum impari juncti (Liv., 1, 46).

INCOMPETENCY, by circumlocution with non idoneus: idoneum non esse (of witnesses, &c.): faciendi aliquid jus or potestatem non habere: jure aliquid facere non posse (with reference to want of legal power or qualification, where potestas non justa may sometimes serve): facere aliquid non posse (with reference to inability). Vid. INABILITY, INSUFFICIENCY.

INCOMPETENT, non satis idoneus (of witnesses, testimony, &c.): non potens aliquid rei faciendæ, or ad aliquid faciendum (e. g., non potens ad legem continendam, unable to maintain discipline in the legion): inutilis ad aliquid (not fit to serve that purpose): non justus: aliquid (with reference to permission, legal power, &c.): non sufficiens (insufficient): invalidus: infirmus (not strong enough; e. g., ad resistendum). To be incompetent to do any thing, aliquid facere non posse (not to be able to do it); faciendi jus or potestatem non habere; jure aliquid facere non posse.

INCOMPETENTLY. Vid. INSUFFICIENTLY, INADEQUATELY.

INCOMPLETE. Vid. IMPERFECT, UNFINISHED.

INCOMPLETENESS. Vid. IMPERFECTION.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, non comprehensus: non perceptus. JN. non comprehensus et non perceptus: non comprehensus neque perceptus; or, by circumlocution, quod mente or cogitatione comprehendere non potest: quod comprehendere or percipi non potest (whatever is beyond the faculty of comprehension, ἀκατάλητος. ¶ Avoid incomprehensibiles [Colwell, Plin.]. incomprehensus, and imperfectus, which are never used by Cicero; vid. Orelli and Goerenz, Cic. Acad., 2, 29, extr., where non comprehensa is the right reading): quod intelligi non potest: quod in intelligentiam non cadit: quod intelligentiæ nostræ vim atque rationem fugit (what can not be understood): quod cogitare non possumus: quod cogitari non potest: quod mens et cogitatio capere non potest (what can not be imagined): inexplicabiles (not to be explained; e. g., readiness to concede, facilitas): incredibiles (incredible; e. g., levitas animi). An incomprehensible degree of rapidity, celeritas tanta, quam tam cogitare non possumus. To be incomprehensible, cogitatione comprehendere or percipi non posse; fugit aliquid intelligentiæ nostræ vim ac notionem. ¶ No to be confined or contained by any limit, immensus: infinitus. Seneca uses (natura) incerta et incomprehensibiles.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, by circumlocution. Vid. INCOMPRESSIBLE.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, * quod in spatium angustum comprimere (or contrahi comprimere) non potest.

INCONCEALABLE, by circumlocution, quod celari non potest.

INCONCEIVABLE, quod cogitari (per

cipi, comprehendere, or mente or cogitatione comprehendere) non potest: quod cogitare non possumus: quod mens et cogitatio capere non potest. *Any thing is inconceivable, nequeo aliquid intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere: inconceivable folly, summa dementia: it seems inconceivable folly to, &c., summa dementia esse iudico (with infinitive): the notion of a soul without a body is inconceivable, animus sine corpore intelligere non possumus; qualis sit animus corpore vacans, intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere non possumus.* Vid. INCOMPREHENSIBLE for phrases.

INCONCLUSIVE, levis: infirmus (weak; argumentum). JN. levis et infirmus (Cic.) ad probandum infirmus et nugatorius (Cic., *Cecin.*, 23, 64): invalidus (late; argumentum, *Ulp. Dig.*, 48, 18, 1). *That is a very inconclusive argument, nullum verum id argumentum est.*

INCONCLUSIVENESS, levitas (want of weight, solidity; used of opinions, Cic.; hence would be correct of arguments); or by circumlocution with adjectives in INCONCLUSIVE.

INCONGRUITY. Vid. INCONSISTENCY, DISAGREEMENT.

INCONGRUOUSLY. Vid. INCONSISTENTLY.

INCONSEQUENCE, inconsequentia (post-Augustan, *Quint.*, que est inconsequentia rerum foedissima): inconstantia (inconsistency).

INCONSEQUENT, inconstans: non constans (not consistent, of things; not remaining true to his words and character, of a person): parum sibi conveniens: sibi repugnans (inconsistent, contradictory; of things): iainine consensarius or consequens (what by no means follows from any thing; philosophical technical term): inconsequens, late, *Ascon.*

INCONSIDERABLE, levis (without any particular weight or importance; of things and persons (only Cic., *Fam.*, 9, 12, *fin.*: minus levissime), work, danger, action, authority): mediocris (of an ordinary description; e. g., man, family; then generally, not particularly great, &c.; e. g., *viri, genius*): minutus (of less than common size; hence without any importance whatever): exiguus (small in comparison with others; e. g., *creta, armis, copie*; property, res familiaris): parvus (small; opposed to magnus; e. g., sum of money, pecunia; body of troops, manus; circumstance, res): infirmus (weak, not able to accomplish great things). JN. exiguus et infirmus: nullus (void, next to nothing = *manu*; vid. Cic., *Fam.*, 1, 3, 2; *Phoc.*, 1, 1). *Not inconsiderable, nonnullus* (vid. *Cas.*, B. G., 1, 13; Cic., *Invent.*, 2, 1, 1): so inconsiderable, tantulus (e. g., of things; vid. *Cas.*, B. G., 4, 22): an inconsiderable man, personage (vid. INSIGNIFICANT): an inconsiderable state, civitas exigua et infirma (opposed to civitas ampla et florens): no inconsiderable garrison, haud invalidum presidium: no inconsiderable sum of money, nummi non mediocris summi: inconsiderable causes, parvule causae: to represent any thing as inconsiderable, rem elevare or verbis extenuare: to look upon any thing as inconsiderable, aliquid parvi facere; aliquid in levi habere (*Tac.*, *Hist.*, 2, 21, 2).

INCONSIDERATE, inconsideratus (thoughtless, inadvertent): inconsultus (without reflection or premeditation): incautus (heedless, incautious): improvidus (unwary, imprudent). JN. improvidus incautusque: imprudens (imprudent without due circumspection).

INCONSIDERATELY, inconsiderate: incaute: imprudenter.

INCONSIDERATENESS, } inconsideration, } *erantia* want of reflection or premeditation, Cic., *Quint. Fr.*, 3, 9, 2; and *Suet.*, *Cal.*, 30): temeritas (rashness; inconsiderateness from want of principles, or from proceeding in too great a hurry): inscitia (want of practical understanding; vid. *Bencke, Justin.*, 4, 5, 6). JN. temeritas atque inscitia: demerita (senselessness).

INCONSISTENCY, inconstantia (want

of steadiness; want of agreement with itself; of things and persons): repugnantia (contrariety of nature between things, rerum). To be guilty of inconsistency (vid. "to act INCONSISTENTLY"). *Nothing was ever like his inconsistency, nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi (Hor.)*: no inconsistency will be detected in my method of proceeding, mea ratio constans reperitur in aliqua re.

INCONSISTENT. || *Not agreeing together, insoeciabiles (not easily uniting together, Plin.)*. JN. (res) diverse et insoeciabiles: alienus (foreign to, inconsistent with, ab aliqua re, aliqua re, alieu rei, alieujus rei): incongruus, late. To be inconsistent, pugnaré inter se (of contradictory assertions, &c.); repugnare alicui rei; alienum esse ab aliqua re (e. g., ab alieujus dignitate). To bear any thing without doing any thing inconsistent with the character of a wise man, aliquid ita ferre, ut nihil discedas a dignitate sapientis (vid. "to be INCOMPATIBLE with").

"To be inconsistent with," &c., may often be translated by genitive with esse; e. g., measures inconsistent with the mildness of our times, quæ non sunt hujus mansuetudinis. || With reference to character, inconstans: non constans (not agreeing with itself; of things and persons): parum sibi conveniens: sibi repugnans (being at variance with itself): inaequalis (1 Hor., irregular in his actions). JN. stultus et inaequalis (Sen., *Vit. Beat.*, 12): impar sibi (Hor., *Sat.*, 1, 3, 9). Inconsistent behavior, inconstantia. To be inconsistent; vid. "to act INCONSISTENTLY."

INCONSISTENTLY, inconstanter: non constanter. To act inconsistently, sibi ipsi non constare, in any thing, in aliqua re; a se (ipse) discedere (Cic.); a se desciscere; se desciscere (to desert one's principles, one's usual method of acting). To act inconsistently with one's usual firmness, discedere a constantia (so with reference to any other mental quality; a recta conscientia; a dignitate sapientis, a cautione, &c.).

INCONSOLABLE, inconsolabilis (f): alieujus dolor or luctus nulli solatio levari potest. To be inconsolable, nihil consolationis admittere: I am inconsolable in my grief, vineit omnem consolationem dolor.

INCONSTANCY, inconstantia (the proper word; of persons or things, physical or moral; e. g., venti; rerum humanarum): varietas (variety): infidelitas (want of trustworthiness). JN. varietas atque infidelitas: infirmitas: levitas (weakness, lightness, and consequent fickleness of character). JN. levitas et infirmitas: mutabilitas mentis (of mind). JN. inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis (Cic.): mobilitas (changeableness; of a person or personified thing; e. g., fortuna): volubilitas (e. g., fortuna, Cic.). Inconstancy of the weather, cœlum varians.

INCONSTANT, inconstans (of things, as the winds; and of inconsistency in persons; opposed to constans): varians: varius (the former of things; e. g., cœlum; the latter of persons): mutabilis. JN. varius et mutabilis: mobilis (of persons and things): ingenium, animus, voluntas: levis (light-minded, frivolous; of persons): infidels (unfaithful; of persons): infirmus (weak; of persons and things): fluxus (of things; e. g., fides, fortuna). To be as inconstant as a weather-rock, pluvius aut folio facilis moveri (Cic.).

INCONSTANTLY, mutabiliter (*Varr.*). INCONTESTABLE, non refutatus (compare *Walch.*, *Tac.*, *Agr.*, p. 352).

INCONTESTABLY, sine controversiâ: sine ulla controversiâ. Vid. INDISPUTABLY.

INCONTINENCE, incontinentia: intemperantia.

INCONTINENT, incontinens: intemperans.

INCONTINENTLY, incontinenter: intemperanter.

INCONVERTIBLE. Vid. INDISPUTABLY.

INCONVERTIBLY. Vid. INDISPUTABLY.

INCONVENIENCE, s., incommoditas

(as quality, e. g., of the matter, rei; of the time, temporis): incommodum (unpleasantness, inconvenient circumstance): molestia (trouble). To cause any body some inconvenience, alicui incommodare or molestum esse: if it can be done without any inconvenience to yourself, quod commodum tuo fiat: whenever it can be done without inconvenience to yourself, quum erit tuum commodum: to cause inconvenience to any body, alicui incommodum afferre, conciliare; alicui negotium exhibere, facessere (to cause them trouble; to annoy them).

INCONVENIENCE, v., incommodare alicui, or absolutely (to be inconvenient, annoying, burdensome; rare, but classical, Cic.): incommodum afferre alicui; aliquid incommodum importare; oneri esse. To be inconvenienced, alicui alicui incommodum: not to be inconvenienced, incommodi nihil capere: to be inconvenienced by any thing, aliquid alicui incommodum accidit: if it can be done without inconveniencing you, quod tuo commodum fiat.

INCONVENIENT, incommodus (literally, that has not the proper measure, or does not suit the circumstances, Cic., *Att.*, 14, 6, *in.*: Antonii colloquium cum heribus nostris pro re natâ non incommodum): alienus (not fit for a given purpose; of time and place): iniquus (properly, uneven; hence not giving a person a fair chance; of places): molestus (troublesome): impeditus (connected with difficulties that will impede; opposed to expeditus; e. g., via, way): inopportunus (very rare, but classical; sedes huic nostro non inopportuna sermoni, Cic.): impestivus (happening at an inconvenient time; malâ-propos). If it is not inconvenient to you, nisi molestum est (Cic.); quod commodum tuo fiat: whenever it is not inconvenient to you, quum erit tuum commodum.

INCONVENIENTLY, incommode. Very inconveniently, incommodissime; perinconveniently: it happened inconveniently, incommode (perincommode) accidit (that, quod, &c.).

INCONVERSABLE. Vid. INCOMMUNICATIVE.

INCORPORATE, adjungere: adiciere (with dative; to join any thing to something else): attribere (with dative); contribuere (with dative, or in and accusative, or cum and ablative; to place it to something else, as a part of it): admiscere: immiscere (with dative; to mix one thing up with another): inserere (to insert; e. g., any body into a family, a state, &c., aliquem familie, numero civium, &c.; also, any thing in a book, aliquid libro). To incorporate with any country, terræ adjungere, attribere; any country into a kingdom, terram in provinciam redigere: to be incorporated into a city, contribui in urbem; with the Oscenses, contribui cum Oscensibus: to incorporate the new recruits with the veterans, immiscere thrones veteribus militibus, the cohorts into his army, cohortes exercitui suo adjungere. || To form into a corporate body, collegium instituere or constituere: to be admitted as an incorporated member, in societatem ascribi or recipi.

INCORPORATION. || *Act of incorporating, adjectio (the act of adding; e. g., to enlarge the Roman state by the incorporation of that of Alba, adjectio populi Albani rem Romanam augere, Liv.*, 1, 30, 6): collegii constitutio. || Incorporated body, societas: collegium.

INCORPOREAL, corpore vacans or vacuus: corpore carens: quod cerni tangique non potest (immaterial): incorporealis (*Sen.*, *Quint.*: incorporeus, *Silv.* *Age*). To be incorporeal, sine corpore esse; corpore vacare; corpus non esse.

INCORPOREALLY, sine corpore (ullo).

INCORPOREITY. Vid. IMMATERIALITY.

INCORRECT, vitiosus (general term for faulty): iniquatus (impure; of language): falsus (untrue; opposed to verus). The account is incorrect, ratio non constat or convenit: incorrectus (1 Or.).

INCORRECTLY, perperam (in a man

ner the reverse of right; opposed to recte; e. g., to pronounce, pronuntiare; to interpret or explain, interpretari [scilicet male interpretari] = to put an unfavorable construction on; to judge, iudicare; vitiosus (faultily; opposed to recte; e. g., to infer or conclude, concludere); falsus (falsely, not really what its appearance would lead one to expect; opposed to vere or vero); secus (otherwise than as it should be; e. g., iudicare). To sing incorrectly, dissonum quiddam canere (out of tune); perperam canere (not according to the rules of art); to use a word incorrectly, perperam or non recte dicere verbum; to pronounce a word incorrectly, perperam pronuntiare.

INCORRECTNESS, mendosa alioquin rei natura (after Hor., Sat., 1, 6, 66): pravitas (perverse, wrongness); vitium (fault). **INCORRECTNESS** of style, vitiosus sermo (faulty style); iniquatus sermo (impure style, with reference to the expressions). **INCORRECTNESS** of fact, falsitas; it must be rendered by falsus (for falsitas has no classical authority, veritas being the reading of the best MSS. in Cic., Client., 2). To prove the incorrectness of any statement, aliquid falsum esse probare (Quint., 2, 17, 17).

INCORRIGIBLE, insanabilis (e. g., ingenium, Liv.): inemendabilis (post-Augustan).

INCORRIGIBLENESS, insanabile ingenium (Liv.): inemendabilis pravitas (post-Augustan, Quint.).

INCORRUPT, incorruptus (the proper word); integer (whole, undefiled, not adulterated, &c., morally pure; opposed to contaminatus, vitiatum); sanctus (spotless, virtuous, morally pure).

INCORRUPTIBILITY. **IMPROB.** by circumlocution with corrupti non posse. **IMPROB.** Incapacity of being bribed, animus adversus dona invictus (after Sall., Jug., 43, extr.); integritas (integritas, innocencia (unselfishness, disinterestedness); sanctitas (general term for moral purity).

INCORRUPTIBLE. **IMPROB.** Not capable of being corrupted, incorruptus (that is not corrupted) will often do; if not, circumlocution by corrupti non posse, &c. **IMPROB.** Incapable of being bribed, integer; incorruptus (opposed to pretio venalis). To be incorruptible, pecunia or largitioni resistere; animus adversus dona invictum gerere (after Sall., Jug., 43, extr.).

INCORRUPTION. **VID. INCORRUPTIBILITY** (properly).

INCORRUPTNESS, integritas (both in a moral and a physical sense; of persons and things); sanctitas (moral purity). Incorruptness of the heart, sanctimonius.

INCREASE, v. **TRANS.** [VID. TO AUGMENT, TO ENLARGE.] **INTRANS.** crescere; accrescere (to grow; to increase, whether with reference to number, extent, or intensity); incrementum capere (to receive an increase in extent or magnitude); augeri; augsere (to be enlarged); to be increased in number or strength; ingravescere (to become heavier; properly, e. g., of bodies by exercise; and improperly, malum, morbus, studium); invalescere; evalescere (to become strong, prevalent, &c.; not post-Augustan); consuetudo invalescit, Quint.; invalescentibus vitis, Sall.; evalescere rami, flagella, Plin.; affectio quietis in tumultum evolvit, Tac.; corroborari se corroborare (to strengthen itself). The number of the enemy increases, numerus hostium crescit; the pain increases every day, dolores in dies crescent; our friendship increased with our years, amicitia cum etate accrevit simul; the disease increases, malum ingravescit or corroboratur.

INCREASE, s. accretio (as act): amplificatio (act of enlarging in extent or bulk; e. g., rei familiaris; honoris; gloriae); incrementum (as state). The increase and decrease of light, accretio et diminutio luminis; I perceive an increase of strength, meas vires auctas sentio.

INCREDIBLE, incredibilis (that can hardly be believed; hence = extraordinary, uncommon, &c.); a fide abhorrens: nullum fidem habens (not deserting belief).

INCREDIBLE celerity, incredibilis celeritas: tanta celeritas, cui par ne cogitari quidem potest; incredible pain, incredibilis dolor: opinione omnium major dolor: the art has made incredible strides, supra humanam fidem erecta est ars (Plin., 34, 7, 17); it is incredible, incredibile est, also with auditu, or dictu, or memoratu: a fide abhorret. Any thing is less incredible, aliquid pronius ad fidem est (Lir., 8, 24).

INCREDIBLY, incredibiliter; incredibile in modum: incredibile quantum: supra quam credibile est.

INCREDULITY, dubitandi obstinatio, or, with circumlocution, credere non posse: non facile adduci ut credat. By his incredulity, non credendo.

INCREDULOUS, incredulus (Hor.): qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat.

INCREMENT, incrementum (Cic.).

INCRUST, crustare: incrustare (Hor., Varr.).

INCRUSTATION, incrustatio (late, Procl., Dig., 8, 2, 12, fin.; Paul., Dig., 50, 16, 79: both of the coating of walls; e. g., with marble); crusta, or, plural, crustulae (technical term for all that is used in the way of inlaying, coating, &c., whether for walls, vessels, or any other work of art).

INCUBATION, incubatio (also, incubatus, ab: incubatus, -is; all Plin.).

INCUBUS, incubo (Scrib. Larg., 100).

VID. NIGHTMARE.

INCULCATE, predicare (προκαίειν: to tell or teach beforehand to do or not do something; with ut, ne: especially of inculcating the wisdom, propriety, &c., of not doing something; predicere, ne, &c.): inculcare (literally, to tread any thing in; take great pains to impress it deeply: id, quod tractat vel etiam inculcat, Cic., De Or., 1, 28, 127; Vatin., 11, 27). Sometimes tradere: precipere: docere, &c.

INCUMBENT, adj. **IMPROB.** To be incumbent on any thing, incumbere aliquid rei or aliquid rei; inniti aliquid rei (in aliquid rei; impositum esse aliquid rei. **IMPROB.** Obligatory, by circumlocution with debere aliquid facere: oportet me facere. It is incumbent on any body, est aliquid; hoc est, me, you, &c., meum, tuum, &c. est: he believed it incumbent on him, officii esse duxit (Suet.). **IMPROB.** It is incumbent upon = munus or officium est alienum, when the meaning is that it belongs to the recognized duties of any body: est aliquid means only "it suits or is becoming, creditable, &c., to any body." It is incumbent on a ruler to resist the constancy of the multitude, principum munus est (not principum est) resistere levitati multitudinis.

INCUMBENT, s. beneficiarius.

INCUMBENCE, **VID. ENCUMBRANCE** and **BURDEN**.

INCUR, aliquid suscipere, subire: aliquid (in se) concipere: aliquid in se admittere (e. g., guilt, culpam). To incur hatred, in odium (offensionemque) aliquid irruere; in odium aliquid incurere or venire (Frid. Hatred, Guilt, Enmity, Danger, Frenzy). To incur a fine, multam committere.

INCURABLE, insanabilis (of things; e. g., illness, wound: **IMPROB.** immediate illis poetical only): desperatus (given up by the physicians, hopeless; of the illness and the patient).

INCURABLY, insanabili morbo: insanabiliter (very late, Marcell. and Faust.).

INCURIOUS, incuriosus (post-Augustan, Suet., Tac.). **VID. UNINQUISITIVE**, **INATTENTIVE**.

INCURSION, incurso (Cas., Liv.): excursio (with reference to one's own country, from which one makes an incursion into that of others). To make an incursion, incursionem (hostiliter) facere; incursionem facere (in with accusative); to prevent any hostile incursions, prohibere hostem ab incursionibus (Cas.); fines suos ab excursionibus hostium tueri (Ces.).

INDEBTED. To be indebted to any body for any thing, aliquid alicui debere (general term, to be his debtor for id): aliquid alicui acceptum referre (i. e., to set it down, as it were, in one's account-books as received from him, whether good or evil = "to have to thank him for"): alicuius

beneficio alicuius or aliquid esse (to owe one's present happy, &c., state to any body's kindness). To be indebted to any body for one's life, vitam suam alicui referre acceptam (Cic., Phil., 2, 5); alicui vitam debere (Or., Pont., 4, 3, 31); propter aliquid quem vivere (Cic., Mil., 22, 5) = to have to thank him for having saved one's life); ab aliquid natum esse; propter aliquid hanc suavitissimam lucum aspexisse (to owe one's being to any body as its author, of parents, &c.). To be indebted to any body for one's preservation, life, &c., alicuius beneficio incolamem, salvum esse: to be indebted to any body for the preservation of one's rank, property, position, &c., alicuius beneficio incolamem fortunas habere: to be indebted to any body for many kind acts, alicui multa beneficia debere: to feel indebted [= obliged] to any body for any thing, aliquid (e. g., munus alicuius) gratum acceptumque est, &c. [VID. OBLIGED.] = To be in debt; vid. DEBT or OW.

INDECENCY, indignitas (indecent behavior or treatment of others, and indecent condition of a thing); turpitude (evil, immoral manner in speaking or conducting one's self).

INDECENT. **VID. INDELICATE**, **UNBECOMING**.

INDECENTLY. **VID. INDELICATELY**, **UNBECOMINGLY**.

INDECISION, dubitatio: hesitatio (doubt, &c., with reference to a particular case, about which any body can not determine how to act); inconstans (want of firmness as manifested by unsteadiness of plans, &c.); ("crebra" mutatio consilii (change of purpose, Cic.); crebra sententiarum commutatio (frequent change of opinion, Cic., Dom., 2); incipia consilii (the being at a loss what to do); animus parum firmus, or varius incertusque (as a person's character). Slowness and indecision, dubitatio et more (e. g., senat., Sall.); a person of great indecision of character, homo parum firmus proposito (after Vell., 2, 63, fin.); all my former indecision, quicquid incerti mihi in animo fuit (Plaut.); to be in a state of indecision, pendere animi (or animi); aestuare dubitatione; dubius est aliquid, quid faciat; alicui inopia consilii: any body remained for a long time in a state of indecision, diu incertum habuit aliquid, quidnam consilii caperet (Sall.); diu hesitavit aliquid, quid facere deberet.

INDECISIVE. **IMPROB.** That does not decide the question, dubius (doubtful; e. g., proelium, victoria); incertus (uncertain; e. g., victoria, exitus); ambiguus: anceps (doubtful as to the event; e. g., belli fortuna: but **IMPROB.** proelium anceps = "a double attack," and proelium ambiguum, pugna ambigua is not found); ad probandum infirmus et negatorius (of an argument, &c.), or quod parvo ad persuadendum momento est (after Magni ad persuadendum momento esse, Cic., Invent., 2, 26). Trifling and indecisive engagements, levia et sine effectu certamina. **IMPROB.** Undecided, vid.

INDECISIVELY, sine effectu (e. g., certamina); indecisive exitu (victoriae); of an event, not yet decided; e. g., victoriae).

INDECLINABLE, aptota (arruota, Diom., Prisc.).

INDECOROUS. **VID. INDELICATE**, **UNBECOMING**.

INDECOROUSLY, indecore: indigne: inhoneste: turpiter (**IMPROB.** indecenter, post-classical).

INDECOROUSNESS. **VID. INDECENCY**.

INDEED. **IMPHATIC** = in truth, &c., profecto (it is a fact, assuredly; e. g., non est ita, iudices, non est profecto); sane (preceding or following the word it refers to: often with adjectives; opportuna sane facultas; odiosum sane genus hominum; iudicare difficile est sane). I was, indeed, exceedingly glad, sane quam gavisus. Sometimes after: haud non; I do not, indeed, understand, haud sane intelligo; vere (truly) with such, e. g., a Christian indeed, "vere Christianus"; any body is, indeed, a scholar, aliquid est plane perfectoque eruditus. **IMPHATIC** in this way it

is often used in answers, sane: etiam: vero: ita: est: sic: est: certe: recte. *Do you wish?* &c. *I do, indeed, visne...?* Sane quidem, often with repetition of the verb; *danset? &c., do sane.* [Pr. Intr., ii, 147, 148.] *As used in answers to express surprise, often with irony:* veron? itane vero? (e. g., non novi adolescentem vestrum: veron? Serio, Plaut., Truc., 2, 47): am tui? (ironical). *Restrictive (opposing a person or thing spoken of to others), quidem:* equidem (the latter as an affirmation made by a speaker about himself or things relating to himself: its use with any but the first person being exceptional, it is better to avoid such use. It is very common with *puto, arbitror, credo, scio* [Pr. Intr., ii, 552-555]). *Concessive:* indeed, ... but yet, quidem ... sed tamen (e. g., that is a poor consolation indeed, but, &c., misera est quidem illa consolatio, sed tamen, &c.): etsi ... tamen (e. g., etsi non sum doctus, tamen intelligo, I am not, indeed, a learned man, but yet I understand, &c.): non ... ille quidem ... sed (tamen): sometimes autem, verum, veruntamen (especially when of two attributes one is conceded: bellum non injustum illud quidem, suis tamen civibus exstabile: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed, &c. So with adverbs, enucleate ille quidem, et polite, ut solebat, nequaquam autem, &c. Sometimes with verbs, Joco uti quidem illo licet, sed, &c.). The ille quidem are sometimes omitted; e. g., cum S. Nævio, viro bono, veruntamen non sit instituto, ut, &c.

INDEFATIGABLE, assiduus (active without ceasing): impiger (not fearing or minding any trouble). Indefatigable industry, assiduitas: impigritas (Cic., Non., p. 125, 20).

INDEFATIGABLY, assidue (as assidue is not classical): impigre.

INDEFENSIBLE, irrevocabilis: in perpetuum ratus (valid, &c., forever).

INDEFENSIBILITY, by circumlocution with defendi non posse.

INDEFENSIBLE, by circumlocution with defendi non posse (both properly and of maintaining the propriety of any thing, &c.): teneri non posse (of a military post, &c.).

INDEFINITE, incertus (uncertain): dubius (doubtful): suspensus et obscurus (uncertain, dark, &c.; e. g., verba, Tac., Ann., 1, 10, 2): ambiguus (capable of two meanings; *cracula*). The indefinite pronoun, pronomen inñitum or indefinitum (Gramm.).

INDEFINITELY, dubie (doubtfully): in incertum (to an indefinite time).

INDELIBILITY, by circumlocution with teleri or elui non posse.

INDELIBILE, indelibilis (Or., Met., 15, 876, and Pont., 2, 8, 25), or by circumlocution, quod deleri non potest (unextinguishable, imperishable): quod elui non potest (that can not be whitewashed, or washed out, as it were, or effaced; e. g., a spot in any body's character, macula).

INDELICACY, Vid. INDECENCY.

INDELICATE, parum verecundus (violating decorum, &c.; e. g., verba): inurbanus (violating the laws of politeness; e. g., dictum): inhonestus (*dishonorable, immoral; opposed to honestus*): illiberalis (not becoming a free-born man, a gentleman; e. g., jocus), turpis (disgraceful).

INDELICATELY, parum verecunde: indecore (C. *indecenter, post-classical*): indigne: inhoneste: turpiter.

INDELICATENESS, Vid. INDELICACY.

INDEMNIFICATION, *impense pecuniæ restitutio (for money laid out): *danni restitutio (indemnification for injury suffered): compensatio (compensation; cf. Cic., Tus., 5, 33, extr.); or by circumlocution with dampnum pensare, compensare, sarcire, resarcire, restituere. For some indemnification, ut dampnum aliquo modo compensetur.

INDEMNIFY, aliquid dampnum restituere or prestare: for any thing, aliquid aliquid compensare (aliquid re): to indemnify one's self, dampnum or detrimentum sarcire, resarcire, or restituere: dampnum

compensare: by any thing, aliquid re: dampnum suum levare (to lighten one's loss): sometimes remunerari aliquid præmio (if by a present; cf. Cæs., B. G., 1, 44). To indemnify any body for the loss of one honor by conferring another upon him, aliquid pro honore honos redditus est.

INDEMNITY. *Indemnification*, vid. *Act of indemnity*. Vid. AMNESTY.

INDENT, serratim scindere (cut like a saw, Appul., Herb., 2). Vid. NOTCH, JAG.

INDENTURE, pacti et conventi formula (general term for formula in which an agreement is drawn up), or *pacti formula, quæ se aliquis alicui in disciplinam tradidit (of the indentures of an apprentice).

INDEPENDENCE, libertas (opposed to servitus): arbitrium liberum (the liberty of acting after one's own will; opposed to alius voluntas). To deprive any body of his independence, alicui libertatem eripere: to lose one's independence, libertatem perdere or amittere: to have lost one's independence, servire: servitutem pati. *An independence (= sufficient income), facultates quæ aliquem sustinent: pecunia, quæ necessarios sumtus suppediit, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales (Cic.): sui nummi (opposed to debt, æs alienum). To have an independence; vid. "to have an INDEPENDENT property."*

INDEPENDENT, sui juris (his own master): sui potens (not obliged to give an account of his actions, Lib., 26, 13): liber et solutus: solutus et liber (free, unfettered by any obligation). To be independent, sui juris or sui potestatis or in sua potestate esse: integræ ac solidæ libertatis esse (to be quite one's own master); nemini parere (to obey or care about nobody); ad suum arbitrium vivere (to live after one's own will). To be independent of external circumstances, non aliunde pendere nec extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes (Cic. ad Fam., 5, 13, 1); absolute vivere (Cic., Fin., 3, 7, 26); many states that had till then remained independent, multæ civitates, quæ in illum diem ex æquo egerant (Tac., Agr., 20, 3): to make myself independent, in libertatem se vindicare: an independent property, facultates, quæ aliquem sustinent: a man of small but independent property, modicus facultatibus (Plin., Ep., 6, 32, 2); to be a person of independent property, in bonis esse, in possessione bonorum esse (to have property); in suis nummis esse (opposed to in ære alieno esse, to be in debt); habet aliquis, qui or unde utatur; alius, pecuniam habere, quæ necessarios sumtus suppediit, or (if it will allow of a liberal expenditure) pecuniam habere, quæ perpetuos sumtus suppediit, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales (Cic.). *In independentis (as a sect),* qui singulis Christianorum cæstus sui juris esse volunt.

INDEPENDENTLY, absolute (e. g., vivere): arbitrio suo (e. g., facere aliquid), or ad arbitrium suum (e. g., vivere; both = "according to one's own will"); singillatim (singly; each by itself; not in connection with other things). Independently of any thing, *illud non spectans or respiciens (without reference to it; e. g., to say or consider anything). To live independently; vid. "to be INDEPENDENT" (of external circumstances).

INDESCRIBABLE, inenarrabilis (e. g., labor): incredibilis (incredible; e. g., lætia): singularis (peculiar in its kind, extraordinary; e. g., fides, crudelitas). Your letter has caused me indescribable pleasure, exprimere non possum, quanto gaudio me affecerit tui literæ.

INDESCRIBABLY, supra quam enarrari potest (e. g., eloquence): supra quam ut describi facile possit (e. g., eximius, handsome).

INDESTRUCTIBILITY, by circumlocution with dirui, everti, turbari, &c., non posse.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, quod dirui or everti non potest: quod turbari, perturbari non potest (that is incapable of being disturbed).

INDETERMINATE, Vid. INDEFINITE.

INDETERMINATELY. Vid. INDEFINITELY.

INDETERMINATENESS, Vid. INDEFINITENESS.

INDEX. *Of a book, index (for which catalogus is late). An alphabetical index of (e. g., rivers), annuum in literas digesta nomina (Vib., Sequ.) to enter into an index, in indicem referre: indices, indices librorum. *Hand of a watch, gnomon (on a sundial): virgula horarum in dex (general term, after Plin., 18, 37, 67). *IMPROPER, imago: index (the former as reflecting any thing; the latter as indicating or betraying its nature; e. g., imago animi vultus, indices oculi, Cic.): janua (as opening and disclosing it to view: frons, quæ est animi janua, Cic.).***

INDIAN-INK, *atramentum chinense

INDIAN-RUBBER, *gummi elasticum.

INDICATE, Vid. "to be an INDICATION."

INDICATION, indicium (mark, &c., by which any thing is disclosed, detected): vestigium (trace): nota (mark). JN, nota et vestigium, and (in plural) indicia et vestigia (e. g., of poison, veneni): significatio alicujus rei (a manifestation of some feeling, &c.; e. g., virtutis, timoris). To follow up the indications of any thing, vestigia alicujus rei persæqui: to be an indication of, &c., indicare: indicio or indicium esse.

INDICATIVE MOOD, fatendi modus: modus indicativus (Gramm.).

INDICT, properly, delationem nominis postulare in aliquem (i. e., to ask the prætor for permission to proceed against a person): *delationem nominis a iudicibus selectis postulare in aliquem. Vid. TO ACCUSE: "to bring an ACTION against."

INDICTABLE, (res) accusabilis (Okenroth, Cic., Ecl., p. 105). Sometimes poena or supplicio dignus (the latter of the severest punishment): animadvertendus (to be noticed, and visited with punishment). Any thing is indictable or not indictable, est alicujus rei (ulla) or nulla actio. A person's conduct is indictable, est actio in aliquem.

INDICTMENT, libellus (post-Augustan; *not* accusatorius libellus): nomen indicatio. To prefer an indictment against any body, *delationem nominis a iudicibus selectis postulare in aliquem: libellum de aliquo dare (Plin., Ep., 7, 27, 11): to frame or draw up an indictment, libellum formare (Paul., Dig., 48, 2, 3) or componere et formare (1 Jer.). To find an indictment (i. e., to find it a true bill), alicui delationem dare (the datee being the name of the prosecutor, whom the jury, by their finding, allow to prosecute, Cic., Din. in Cæcil., 15, 49).

INDIFFERENCE, neglectio, contemptio, despectus alicujus rei (contempt for it, utter disregard of it; always with genitive of thing): irreverentia (want of respect or proper appreciation of any thing, alicujus rei: e. g., studiorum, Plin., Ep., 6, 2, 5; cf. Tac., Ann., 3, 31, 2): æquus animus: æquitas animi (undisturbed, unagitated state of mind): securitas (the state of feeling no anxiety): dissolutus animus [vid. quotation appended to dissolutus in INDIFFERENT]: lentitudo (phlegmatic indifference; e. g., to wrangle down to one's self or one's neighbor; cf. Cic. ad Quint. Fr., 1, 1, No. 13, 53): ἀνιστορία (in Greek letters, Cic., Att., 2, 17; of indifference to political affairs): animus durus (hard-heartedness): frigus: animus alienatus ab aliquo (coldness which one manifests to any body; e. g., to a former friend). To bear any thing with indifference, æquo animo ferre or pati aliquid; lente ferre aliquid. The preëailing indifference to religion, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia deum.

INDIFFERENT. *Neutral as to good or evil; of a middling quality: nec bonus, nec malus: indifferens (neither good nor bad, both Cic., Fin., 3, 16, 53; but the last only as an attempted translation of the Greek ἀδιάφορον): medius (qui (quæ, quod) neque laudari per se neque vituperari potest (holding the mean between what deserves censure on the one hand and blame on the other, Quint., 2,*

20, 1): mediocri (*moderate*; *indifferently good*; e. g., sunt bona, sunt quaedam mediocria, sunt mala plura); neuter (*neither morally good nor bad*; *indifferent in a moral sense*; only, of course, when "good" and "bad" are mentioned; e. g., quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid aequum, and what indifferent, Cic., *Dein.*, 2, 4). || *Unconcerned, securus* (*without any anxiety on the subject*): dissolutus (*phlegmatic, lading every thing take its own course*; e. g., quia tam dissolutus animo est, qui haec quidem videt, tacere ac negligere possit? Cic., *Rosc. Am.*, 11, 32); lentus (*slow to receive impressions, to feel sympathy, to take interest in any thing*; in a bad sense; cf. *Drak.* and *Fabri*, *Lin.*, 22, 14). An indifferent look, vultus non mutatus; to put on an indifferent look, vultum non mutare; it is indifferent to me whether, nihil mea interest or refert (utrum, &c., *Vid. Zumpt*, 449): I am indifferent to any body or any thing, aliquid, or aliquem non, or nihil curo; aliquid or aliquis mihi non cordi est; aliquid ac curam meam non pertinet; aliquid or aliquem negligo; de aliquid re non laboro (*I feel no care or anxiety about any thing*; do not trouble myself about it): aliquid re non moveor (*am not affected by it*; e. g., to be indifferent to money, pecunia non moveri); aliquid or aliquem despicio or contemno (*think it or him beneath my notice*). He is indifferent to the opinions of others, negligit or nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat: I am not indifferent to any thing, aliquid mihi curae or non sine cura est; aliquid ac curam meam pertinet; aliquid a me non alienum puto: I am not indifferent to the breach of the treaty, non pro nihilo mihi est fœdus rumpi (†): I have grown indifferent to pain, obduri animus ac dolorem novum: to be indifferent, in neutram partem moveri (a philosophical technical term, Cic., *Acad.*, 2, 42, 130): I am indifferent to the attractions of a place, aliquid loci voluptates inoffensius transmitto: I am indifferent to every thing but your safety, nihil laboro nisi ut salvus sis (Cic.).

INDIFFERENTLY. || *Without distinction, sine utrimque*: promiscue: (*with reference to persons*), nullius habitū ratione; delecto omni ac discrimine remoto; omissis auctoritatibus. || *Impartially, vid.* || *Without emotion, &c., equo animo* (*with undisturbed mind*): lente (*with sluggish indifference*). || *Tolerably* (well, &c.), commodè (e. g., *Saltare, Nep.*): satis (e. g., literatus; both = "satisfactorily well," i. e., expressing considerable progress or merit): modice (e. g., locuples); mediocriter (e. g., disertus).

INDIGENCE. (†) *Not indigentia* = "need," "necessity," or "inexplicable libido." (Cic.) *Vid. POVERTY.*

INDIGENT, indigens (e. g., indigentibus benigne facere, Cic., *Off.*, 2, 15, 52). *Vid. POOR.*

INDIGESTED. *Vid. UNDIGESTED.*
INDIGESTIBLE, difficilis concoctu or ad concoquendum: valentissimus (*opposed to imbecillimus*, Cels., 2, 18, with reference to fitness for invalids): quod difficile transit sumum: reses in corpore (both *Varr.*, *R. R.*, 2, 11, 3).

INDIGATION, eruditus.

INDIGNANT, indignabundus (*full of indignation*): subratis (*a little angry*): iratus (*angry*): iniquus (*in an unfavorable humor or disposition of mind*). To be indignant (e. g., at any body's conduct), aliquid stomachari or irasci: to become indignant, irasci; with any thing, indignari aliquid (*to consider any thing unworthy*): iniquo animo ferre aliquid (*not to bear any thing with indifference*). To become indignant at, &c., indignari, quod, &c., or with accusative and infinitive.

INDIGNANTLY, indignabundus (*adjective, Lit.*; not *Cæs.* or *Cic.*): indignans (or indignatus) aliquid (*accusative of the cause being expressed*): irato animo: iracunde (*angrily*). To look indignantly at any body, *iratis oculis or truci vultu aliquid intueri.

INDIGNATION, indignatio: indignitas (*displeasure felt at any thing unworthy, unbecoming, improper*), aliquid rei: sto-

machus (*ceztation, chagrin*): bilis: ira (*a higher degree of dissatisfaction or anger at some slight wrong or injury*; it is often a consequence of "indignitas"; cf. *Lin.*, 5, 45, 6): "indignitas," atque ex ea ira animus cepit). Somewhat of indignation, indignatricula: with indignation, animo iniquo or irato; indignabundus: with bitter or vehement indignation, indignatione quādam exacerbatus (*after* *Lin.*, 2, 35, extr.): to cause or rouse indignation, indignationem movere: to rouse any body's indignation, aliquid stomachari or bilium movere: to draw upon one's self any body's indignation, aliquid indignationem in se convertere, the indignation increases, indignitas crescit; manifests itself, indignatio erumpit: to show one's indignation against any body, indignationem or indignatriculum apud aliquid effundere.

INDIGNITY, indignitas (*also in plural*). Jns. (*in plural*) indignitates contumeliasque. To submit to the trouble and indignity of any thing, aliquid rei (or aliquid faciendo) indignitatem et molestiam perferre (Cic.); to bear all manner of indignities, omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre (Cæs.): to be driven to do any thing by all manner of indignities, omnibus indignitatibus compulsus esse (ad aliquid faciendum, *Lit.*). *Vid. INSULT, s. INDIGO, indicum* (Plin.); color indicus (*as color*). The indigo plant, *indigofera (*Lin.*).

INDIRECT, quod circumtione quadam (or per ambages) fit: obliquus (e. g., orationes, *Suet.*; insinatio, *Tac.*); perplexus (e. g., sermones, *Lit.*). Indirect taxes, *vectigalia circutione quadam pendenda, solvenda; or vectigalia only (*as being ultimately paid by the consumer*; indirect discount (*in gramm.*)). *oratio non directa.

INDIRECTLY, circutione quadam or per ambages (*in an indirect manner*): oblique (e. g., perstringere aliquid): tecto: perplexus. Epicurus denies indirectly the existence of the gods, Epicurus circutione quadam deos tollit.

INDISCREET, *Vid. INVISIBLE.*

INDISCRIBIBLE, quod dirimi distrahive non potest: quod discerpi non potest: quod nec scerri, nec dividi, nec discerpi, nec distrahi potest (Cic., *Tusc.*, 1, 29, 71).

INDISCREET. *Vid. IMPUDENT.*

INDISCREETLY. *Vid. IMPUDENTLY.*

INDISCRETION. *Vid. IMPUDENCE.*

INDISCRIMINATE, promiscuus (e. g., omnium generum credes, *Tac.*), or by circumlocution with nullius rationem habere; delectum omnem ac discrimen tollere.

INDISCRIMINATELY. *Vid. INDIF-*

FERENTLY.
INDISPENSABLE, necessarius; for any thing, ad aliquid. Quae indispensable, per necessarios: maxime necessarius; aliquid est indispensabile to me, aliquid re carere non possum: to show that any thing is indispensable to us, nos aliquid re carere non posse probare.

INDISPENSABLY, necessario. Indispensably necessary, *propterea or omnino necessarius.

INDISPOSE. || To make a person disinclined, &c., abducere aliquid or aliquid animam ab aliquid re (to draw any body away from a present, object of interest, &c.); deducere aliquid re or ab aliquid re (to draw him off from it; improperly: de animi lenitate; ac acerbitate, &c.). To dispose any body to another, aliquid or aliquid voluntatem ab aliquid abalienare: aliquid ab aliquid amicitia avertere (Cæs.). To be disposed to any thing, aliquid rei (Cic.); abhorreere or aliquid esse ab aliquid re: to any body, averso or alieno ab aliquid animo esse: disposed to any body or any thing, aversus ab aliquid or ab aliquid re (e. g., a vero; a ratione; a Musis; also, aliquid rei, *Hor.*, *Quint.*); alienus ab aliquid or ab aliquid re: aliquid inimicus. Not to be disposed to believe, inclinato ad aliquid credendum animo esse: not to be disposed to do any thing, haud displicet, with infinitive.

INDISPOSED, morbo tentatus. [*Vid. POORLY.*] To be slightly indisposed, leviter egrotare: to become indisposed, leviter motuancula tentari (*Suet.*, *Vesp.*, 24).

INDISPOSITION. || *Slight disorder, in valetudo* (only *Cic.*, *Att.*, 7, 2); commotutricula: levis motutricula (Cic., *Att.*, 12, 11, extr.; *Suet.*, *Vesp.*, 24): offensa: aliquid offensae (*post-Augustan*); si quid offensae in cœna sensit, Cels., 1, 6). To have an indisposition [*vid.* "to be indisposed"], || *Disinclination*, vid.

INDISPUTABLE, non refutatus (*cf. Walch.*, *Tac.*, *Agri.*, p. 352): perspicuus (*evident*): certus (*certain*): to assume a doubtful and disputed fact as an indisputable truth, sumere pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic.); or by circumlocution: quod perspicuum est constata inter omnes or et quod constata inter omnes necesse est (Cic., *Invent.*, 1, 36, 62). It is an indisputable fact, &c., constat (inter omnes), &c.: the fact is indisputable, factum constat: if the fact is indisputable, si de facto constat (Quint.; i. e., if there is no doubt the crime, &c., was committed); insolubilis, *post-Augustan* (Quint., signum: one the adversary can not remove or get rid of).

INDISPUTABLY, sine controversia: sine ulla controversia: certo: sine dubio (*certainly, without doubt*; both denoting the subjective certainty of the individual): haud dubie: certe (*infallibly, denoting objective certainty*): videlicet (*evidently, clearly*): calls attention to an obvious truth). *Vid. CERTAINLY.*

INDISSOLUBILITY, by circumlocution with dissolvi, &c., non posse.

INDISSOLUBLE, indissolubilis (*properly*; e. g., a knot, nodus, *post-Augustan*): inexplicabilis (*properly*, of shackles, vinculum; then figuratively = inexplicable, &c.); æternus (*everlasting*, e. g., fœdera, vincula).

INDISSOLUBLY, indissolubliter: insolubliter (*both late*; the former, *Claud. Mam.*; the latter, *Macrobi.*): by circumlocution with dissolvi non posse; or indissolubili nodo (Plin.).

INDISTINCT, minus clarus (*not clear; not easily perceived by the eyes or ears*): obscurus (*dark, unintelligible*; oratio, verba, &c.); perplexus (*confused*; enigmatic; responsum, sermones); confusus (*confused*; e. g., clamor). An indistinct hand, littera minus compositae nec clarae (*after Cic.*, *Aut.*, 6, 9, 1): indistinct utterance, os confusum (*opposed to os planum or explanatum*): an indistinct voice, vox obtusa (*thick; opposed to vox clara*): vox perturbata (*inarticulate; opposed to explanabilis*).

INDISTINCTION, obscuritas (*obscurity, darkness*).

INDISTINCTLY, minus clare: obscure (e. g., dicta, Quint.; very indistinctly, obscure admodum; e. g., cernere, Cic.); perplexe (e. g., loqui). To pronounce letters or words indistinctly, litteras dicendo obscurare (*not to give them their clear, proper sound*); litteras opprimere (*not to let them be heard*, Cic., *Off.*, 1, 37, 6); verba devorare (*to slur them over; only to half-pronounce*, Quint., 11, 3, 33; *Sen.*, *De Ira*, 3, 14, end).

INDISTINGUISHABLE. || *Not distinguishable, difficilis ad distinguendum* (*hard to distinguish*): quod non distinguitur: quæ internosci non possunt (*things which can not be known, the one from the other*). Any thing is indistinguishable from any thing, aliquid ab aliquid re distingui ac separari, or dijudicari, et distingui or separari et internosci non potest; nihil interest inter (*there is no difference between*). || *Invisible*, vid.

INDIVIDUAL, adj. proprius: singularis [*vid. OWN*]: to be true to one's own individual character, naturam propriam sequi. || *Indivisible*, vid.

INDIVIDUAL, s. To be translated by persons: three individuals (*at a time*), ternæ personæ (*Suet.*, *Ner.*, 1): to have a different effect upon different individuals, in personis varie respondere. Individuals, homines singuli: res singulae, or singula, -orum (*of things*): not individuum, individua, which are only used of atoms.

INDIVIDUALITY, *singularis or propria aliquid hominis (or rei) ratio or conditio (*external individuality*): natura propria (*internal*).

INDIVIDUALLY, singulātim (one by one): per singula (opposed to turbā, "collectively") rerum repetitio . . . etiamsi per singula minus moverant, turbā valet, Quint.).

INDIVISIBILITY, *individua natura. INDIVISIBLE, indivisus: quod dividi non potest: quod secari non potest (not able to be cut into pieces). JN. quod secari et dividi non potest: quod dirimi distrasive non potest (indiscernible): bodies that are indivisible, corpuscula individa.

INDIVISIBLY, by circumlocution, *ita ut dividi non possit.

INDOCILE, } indocilis (unteachable).

INDOCILLY, ingenium indocile.

INDOLENCE, inertia: lentitudo: patientia [SYN. in INDOLENT]. Vid. LAZINESS.

INDOLENT, ignavus: iners: piger: socors (= seccors, who has no susceptibility, and so puts no heart in his work; in Cicero it is only used of a sluggish intellect, &c.): deses (Liv.; not Cic., Cas., or Sall.; nor in Augustan poets): segnīs (from sequi, one who follows, but never leads; slow, backward; opposed to promptus, forward. In Cicero and Caesar only once, and that in comparative; tardus et parum efficax (Czl. ap. Cic.) [SYN. in IDLE]: lentus (slow to receive impressions, to be stirred by wrongs done to one's self or others; not easily prevailed upon to act).

INDUBITABLE. Vid. UNDOUBTED, CERTAIN, INDISPUTABLE.

INDUBITABLY. Vid. INDISPUTABLY. INDUCE. *Persuade, move, &c., adducere ad aliquid (often with the gerund; also with ut; to lead to): inducere ad aliquid (often with gerund; also with ut; mostly to something bad or horrid): persuadere alicui, ut, &c. (to persuade him): commovere alicui ad aliquid (to move him to it): incitare or concitare alicui ad aliquid (to excite him to it): auctoritatem esse, ut; impellere alicui, ut, &c. (to urge him, &c.). You induce me to agree with you, adducis me, ut tibi assentiar (Cic.): to be induced to do any thing by the prospect of gain, induci alicui emolumento ad agendum aliquid: not to be easily induced to believe, non facile adduci ad credendum. I shall not be induced to believe this, hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam. Cf. Introduce, cause, importare: inferre; sometimes facere, afferre, commovere (e.g., dolorem). *Introduce in a dialogue, play, &c. ("he induced his personages," &c., Pope), inducere (e.g., Epicurus . . . deos induxit perflucidos et perlabiles, Cic.).

INDUCEMENT, incitamentum (that which induces any body to any thing; e.g., periculum, laborum; also, ad honeste moriendum, Curt.): irritamentum (of what excites the mind; e.g., pncis, Tac.; malorum, Oa.; cf. probably not Cicero): stimulus (god, spur, sharp inducement): illecebæ (entertainments): causa (reason): consilii motus (motives, Plin. Ep., 3, 4, 9): impulsus (impulse).

INDUCT, *sacerdotem inaugurare; or *sollemniter bene beneficium alicui demandare.

INDUCTION. *In logic, the founding a general conclusion upon a multitude of observed particulars, inductio (ἡγεσις); Quintilian uses it to describe the Socratic method of inferring a general conclusion from particular concessions made by one's opponent, 5, 11). Sometimes *observatio singulorum may help. *The putting a clergyman in possession of a benefice, inductio (Cod., Theod., p. 769, cd. Bonn.).

INDUCTIVE, *ex observatione singulorum repertus (after Quint., 2, 17, 9, medicina ex observatione salubrium . . . reperta eet).

INDUE. Vid. ENDEWE.

INDULGE, PROPRA, indulgēre (alicui or alicui rei): indulgenti tractare alicui (to treat any body with indulgence). To indulge any body very much, magnā esse in alicui indulgentiā; one's self too much, nimis sibi indulgēre; his soldiers too much,

laxiore imperio milites habēre. *To give way to (passions), indulgēre (e.g., ira, Liv.): alicui rei se dare, dedere, or tradere: dare animum alicui rei (e.g., merori, to indulge his grief): non cohēbere (not to restrain; e.g., se; efferatas suas libidines, Cic.): to indulge one's (lustful) passions, libidinibus se dare; one's sensual appetites, voluptatibus servire, se tradere; corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dedere; one's appetite, ventri obedire (to be the slave of one's belly). *Absolutely. To indulge in any thing, indulgēre alicui rei; in eating and drinking, cibō se vinoque invitare (on a particular occasion); bene curare etatem suam (to make one's self comfortable, Plaut., Pseud., 4, 7, 34); bene curare cutem (literally, to make one's self sleek by good eating and drinking, Hor. Ep., 1, 4, 15); not genio indulgēre.

INDULGENCE, indulgentia: clemētia: benignitas [SYN. in INDOLENT]; venia (pardon shown to error, or to persons in error). To show indulgence to, &c., indulgēre alicui or alicui rei (e.g., to a debtor, debitori; to any body's faults, alicuius peccatis): veniam dare alicui or alicui rei (to grant pardon; e.g., errori) [cf. TO INDULGE]: to show indulgence to any thing, connivere in aliquid re (to wink at): gratiam facere alicui rei (to concede): to treat any body with indulgence, indulgenti tractare or indulgenter habēre alicui; indulgēre alicui: to treat any body with much indulgence, magnā esse in alicui indulgentiā: to treat any body with too much indulgence, nimis or nimium alicui indulgēre; one's self, nimis sibi indulgēre. *An indulgence (ecclesiastical), venia Pontificis Romani; venia delictorum or peccatorum (cf. indulgentia, used by ecclesiastical writers, is not to be recommended): to grant an indulgence, veniam alicui et impunitatem dare (Cic., Phil., 8, 11, 32): to obtain an indulgence, veniam peccatorum impetrare: a letter of indulgence, *littera; or libellus veniarum. Sale of indulgences, veniarum nundinatio (vid. Cic., Rull., 1, 3, 9): to sell indulgences, *Pontificis Romani veniam nundinari. A seller of indulgences, *nundinator veniarum; *veniarum venditor. Money paid for indulgences, or raised by the sale of indulgences, nummi ob veniam Pontificis Romani impetrandum dati (after Cic., Verr., 5, 51, extr.).

INDULGENT, indulgens (one whose habit it is to take things in good part, and to grant even what he thinks ought to be refused; e.g., a father toward children, a prince toward favorites; opposed to severus); clemens (one who, from a spirit of forbearance and humanity, acts mercifully toward those who deserve punishment; e.g., a judge; opposed to severus, erudilis); benignus (general term; kind, good-natured; hence, also, indulgent toward those who are blamable or guilty; e.g., a judge, hearer; opposed to malignus): facilis in accipiendā satisfactione (ready to receive excuses and apologies). Very indulgent, perindulgens (opposed to acerbē severus); too indulgent, nimis indulgens; in an indulgent manner; vid. INDULGENTLY.

INDULGENTLY, indulgenter: clementer: benigne. Cf. "with INDULGENCE."

INDUATE. Vid. TO HARDEN.

INDUSTRIOUS, industrius (of a restless activity, laborious, fond of labor; opposed to iners, segnīs): navus (quick, active, that goes quickly to work without loss of time; opposed to ignavus). JN. navus et industrius; industrius et acer: assiduus (constant, assiduous; keeping up one's activity to the end): sedulus (busy, active, that employs every moment considerably to some useful purpose; opposed to piger; often = "bustling;" of a housewife, &c.); diligens (one who with care and accuracy attends to the object he is pursuing; opposed to negligens): studiosus alicui rei (of him who pursues a task, especially a mental one, with zeal, predilection, often even with passion; always with gentleness of the object; hence, "a very industrious scholar;" not discipulus studiosissimus, without adding literarum, bonarum artium, &c.); curiosus (that bestows a care bordering on anxiety on even the most tri-

ial things): impiger (that feels no weariness or disgust even in a long, oppressive labor). Very industrious, qui singulari est industria: to be industrious in any thing, diligenter esse in re (rarely diligenter esse alicui rei, which occurs more frequently in the meaning, to love or value any thing); in an industrious manner [vid. INDUSTRIOUSLY]. The Latins also frequently express "industrious" by frequentative verbs; as, "to be industrious in writing," scriptariē.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, industrie: assidue: sedulo: diligenter: studioso: industriously made or done, accuratus (used of the production of the diligens). To attend the schools industriously, circa scholas et auditoria professorum assiduum esse: to study industriously, studioso discere: to pursue one's studies industriously, studia urgere.

INDUSTRY, industria (habitual industry of an elevated kind; opposed to segnitia): navitas (habitual industry of a useful kind; e.g., in business; opposed to ignavia): labor (laborious exertion). JN. industria et labor: opera (the mental and bodily activity bestowed upon any thing); assiduitas (constancy, endurance in a business); sedulitas (activity, bustling disposition); impigritas (unwearied application, &c., Cic. ap. Non., 125, 20): diligentia (care and attention in doing one's work). JN. industria et diligentia: studium (internal impulse, inclination for an occupation). A composition shows much industry and care, together with much learning, in libro multa industria et diligentia comparēt, multa doctrina: a person shows remarkable industry in any thing, in aliquid re singulari est industria (both Nep., Cat., 3, 1 and 4): to feel the want of any body's industry and care, desiderare alicuius industriam et diligentiam: to bestow industry upon any thing, industriam locare, diligentiam adhibere, studium collocare in re; industriam ponere, exponere in re; operam in re locare, ponere, in rem conferre; operam alicui rei tribuere; operam (laborem) ad or in aliquid impendere: to show all possible industry, omnes industrie nervos intendere: to follow any pursuit or business with the greatest possible industry, omnem industriam or diligentiam ponere in re; omne studium conferre in aliquid; omni cogitatione et curā incumbere in aliquid; totum animum atque diligentiam ponere in re; totum se conferre ad studium alicui rei; totum et mente et animo insistere in aliquid: to pursue an object with great industry, multum studi adhibere ad aliquid; operæ plurimum studiue in aliquid re consumere; magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad aliquid; multum operæ laboris in re consumere; multo sudore et labore facere aliquid; desudare et laborare in re: to raise one's industry, industriam acuire: my industry shall not be wanting in it, mea industria in eā re non deest: with industry [vid. INDUSTRIOUSLY]. *A school of industry, *schola artium fovendam causā instituta.

INEBRIATE. Vid. INTOXICATE.

INEBRATION, Vid. INTOXICATION.

INEFFABLE. Vid. UNUTTERABLE.

INEFFECTUALLY, Vid. UNUTTERABLY.

INEFFECTIVE, } invalidus (invalid, INEFFECTUAL, } without power or effect; opposed to fortis, valens; e.g., medicament: cf. inefficax, not before Silver Age): inutilis (unfit; not to the purpose, opposed to utilis, salubris), alicui rei.

INEFFECTUALLY. Vid. "IN VAIN." INEFFECTUOUS, Vid. INEFFECTUAL, WEAK.

INEFFICACY, imbecillitas: infirmitas (weakness) or by circumlocution with parum valere (contra aliquid, if the measures are opposed to something); minus or nihil valere (to have too little or no strength); parvo ad aliquid (or ad aliquid faciendum) momento esse, &c. He complains of the inefficacy of the remedy, *queritur imbecillitas esse remedium, quam morbum.

INELEGANCE, *inelegans alicui rei natura: inconcinna (want of symmetry, &c., sententiarum, Suct., Oct., 86)

INELEGANT, inelegans (Cic., only with negative, non inelegans); invenustus; inconcinuus. Vid. UNADORNED.

INELEGANTLY, ineleganter (Cicero, only with negative, non ineleganter scriptus, Cic.); invenuste (with non, Quint.); inconcinne, inconcinniter, both post-classical.

INELOQUENT, indisertus; infacundus [Syn. of disertus, facundus, in Eloquent]; lingua improutus (Lir.).

INELOQUENTLY, indiserte. Not indolently, non indiserte (Cic.); infacunde not found.

INEQUALITY, inequalities (Varr., Quint., Col.; not Cicero or Caesar).
INERT, iners (also of things). Vid. IDLE, &c.

INERTIA. The "vis inertiae." vis inertia; quam vocant philosophi (for the sake of perspicuity; or perhaps contentio suae gravitatis (after Cic., N. D., tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, 2, 45, 116). By the "vis inertiae" nixu suo; * (ipsa) suae gravitatis contentione.

INERTLY. Vid. IDLY.
INESTIMABLE, inestimabilis (properly, that can not be valued; improperly, Lir.); eximius; praestans; excellens singularia (figuratively, excellent; Syn. in EXCELLENT).

INESTIMABLY, eximie; excellenter; unice.

INEVITABLE. Vid. UNAVOIDABLE.

INEVITABLY. Vid. UNAVOIDABLY.

INEXCUSABLE, quod nihil excusationis habet (e. g., vitium); cui venia nulla proponitur (e. g., erratum, Cic.); cui ignoscendum non est; qui ignosci non nullo modo potest: inexcipiabilis (of persons); cui nulla satis justa excusatio est. To be inexcusable, nihil excusationis habere; excusationem non habere; cui nulla venia proponitur (all of things). Any body was less inexcusable, magis aliqui ignoscendum fuit (Cic.). Every citizen who did not attend was held to be inexcusable, nemini civi ulla, quominus adesset, satis justa excusatio visa est (Cic.); inexcusabilis poetical (Hor., Ov.), and late (Dig.).

INEXHAUSTIBLE, inexhaustus (Virgil, Aen., 10, 174; of mines, in Cic., Fin., 3, 2, 7, it is doubtful; vid. Görenz and Orelli, ad loc.). My affection was inexhaustible, tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri non posset.

INEXORABLE, inexorabilis. To be inexcusable, severum et inexorabilem esse in aliquem; acerbè severum esse in aliquem.

INEXPEDIENT, inutilitas.

INEXPEDIENT. Vid. UNADVISABLE.

UNPROFITABLE.

INEXPERIENCE, imperitia (want of knowledge acquired by trial and practice). This word is rejected by purists, though frequently occurring in Sallust and post-Augustan prose; incientia (ignorance, subjectively; in any thing, aliquis rei; e. g., in business, negotii gerendi). Vid. IGNORANCE.

INEXPERIENCED, imperitus, in any thing, aliquis rei (opposed to peritus; e. g., in war, belli); ignarus, in any thing, aliquis rei (one who is yet ignorant; e. g., legum, artis); rudis, in any thing, in aliqua re (rare, uninstrued; e. g., in public business, in republica; in iure civili). To be inexperienced in any thing, non versatum esse in aliqua re; peregrinum, or hospitem, or peregrinum atque hospitem esse in aliqua re.

INEXPERT. Vid. UNSKILLFUL.

INEXPIABLE, inexpiables.

INEXPLICABLE, inexplicabilis.

INEXPRESSIBLE. Vid. UNUTTERABLE.

INEXPRESSIBLY. Vid. UNUTTERABLY.

INEXPRESSIVE, languens; languidus (of the voice, speech, &c.); iners (of the eye).

INEXTINGUISHABLE, inextinctus (the proper word, a fire). To burst into peals of inextinguishable laughter, in risum et in cachinnos effundi; miros risus edere.

INEXTRICABLE, indissolubilis (properly, that can not be untied, nodus; properly, post-Augustan); inextricabilis (e. g., vipula, laquei; also, res difficilis et inextricabilis); unde (or ex aliquo, aliqua, &c.) nunquam (vix, &c.) to expedire. To get into an inextricable difficulty, in magnam difficultatem incurrere.

INEXTRICABLY (e. g., of a remedy), certum remedium. To maintain the infallibility of the pope, * pontificem Romanum errare posse negare; * pontificem Romanum omni errore carere dicere.

INFALLIBLE, (a) That does not deceive, certus; non dubius (certain, not doubtful); exploratus (made or found out). (b) Incapable of being deceived, * errori non obnoxius. To be infallible, omni errore carere.

INFALLIBLY, certo (certainly, denotes certainty or persuasion with regard to the subject; i. e., subjective certainty); certe; haud dubie (positively, without doubt, denotes certainty with regard to the object; i. e., objective certainty). It will infallibly come to pass, certo fiet; certe eveniet.

INFAMOUS, famosus (of whom much is spoken, but nothing good); infamis, on account of any thing, ob aliquid (of bad report; also of things); insignis, for any thing, aliqua re (distinguished before others by a bad quality); turpis; fedus (disgraceful, foul). JN. turpis et fedus; ignominiosus (ignominious; covering a person with disgrace; of things, fuga); flagitiosus (highly wicked, criminal, &c.); of persons or things; inonestus (immoral, &c.). JN. turpis et inonestus; nefarius (unutterably wicked; of persons or things); infamia opertus (of persons); intestabilis (one who has been deprived of his civil rights; in common life, any infamous person; cf. Sall., Jug., 67, 2; Tac., Ann., 15, 55, 5). To be infamous, infamem esse; male audire; infamia laborare (Jurisconsulti); to be very infamous, infamia dagrare; to become infamous, infamia aspergi; to lead an infamous life, turpe or flagitiosè vivere; what an infamous action! indignum facinus! Infamous actions, res turpes; flagitia; nefaria (neuter adjective). Vid. also, "covered with INFAMY."

INFAMOUSLY, turpiter; inhoneste; flagitiose; nefarie; fedè.

INFAMY, infamia (the loss of honor and a good name, in consequence of dishonorable conduct); ignominia (is rather a disgrace put upon any body by one in authority; deprivation of political rights, privileges, &c., in consequence of a sentence from some military or civil magistrate = arripa). To mark or cover with infamy, aliquem infamia notare; aliquem infamiam irrogare (Jurisconsulti); aliquem ignominia notare (= to disgrace or degrade, Cas.). To bear disgrace and infamy without pain, ignominiam atque infamiam ferre sine dolore (Cic.); to expose any body to infamy, aliquem esse ignominie; infamiam habere (Cas., B. G., 6, 22); infamiam ferre aliqui (Tac., Ann., 12, 4). || Baseness, disgrace (of an action), vid.

INFANCY, prima aetas; prima aetatis tempora (general term); infantia; infantie anni (the time when the child can not, or can but just speak); pueritia; aetas puerilis (boyhood); from infancy, a prima (or ab incunte) aetate; a prima infantia (Tac., Ann., 1, 4, 3); ab initio aetatis; a prima aetate temporibus; a parvo or parvulo; a puero (and, in plural, a parvis or parvulis, a pueris, of several, or if one speaks of himself in the plural); a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis (translation of the Greek ἐκ ἀνδρῶν ὀνυχῶν, only in epistolary style of Cic., Fam., 1, 6, extr.). To die in his infancy, in cunis occidere (Cic., Tusc., 1, 39, 93). || IMPROPR. In the sense of imperfect state: e. g., of arts, &c., prima infania, plural: incunabula, or quasi or velut incunabula (the cradle: e. g., of the oratorical art, de oratoris quasi incunabulis, Cic.; ab ipsis dicendi velut incunabulis, Quint.).

INFANT*, s. infants: pupus; pupulus (of a male infant); pupa; pupula (of a female); these four also as terms of endearment; * incunula puellaris, in some recent editions of Suet., Ner., 56, is a mere

conjecture. || Minor, vid. Infant y) Spain, * filius, adja. regis Hispanie.

INFANT, affj. puerilis (e. g., aetas, tempus); that infant nation, novus (e. g., ille populus); nascens (opposed to adultus; e. g., Athenæ).

INFANTA, * filia regis Hispanie.

INFANTE, * filius regis Hispanie.

INFANTICIDE, infans or infantium caedes. From context, the general term parricidium will often do. Infanticidium very late.

INFANTICIDE. || Murderer of her infant, parricida, perhaps with infants, but from context it will do alone. Infanticida quite late.

INFANTINE, puerilis (e. g., species; blanditie).

INFANTRY, pedatus; pedites; copiae pedestres; exercitus pedester. The infantry, as opposed to "caelestis," are mostly denoted by the historians simply by exercitus, cohortes, milites; also by viri, homines; hence frequently milites equitæque, exercitus equitatusque, exercitus cum equitatu, equites virique, homines equitæque (cf. Hor., and Mæb., Cas., B. G., 5, 10, 7, 61). Light infantry, pedites levis armaturæ; heavy-armed infantry, pedites gravis armaturæ; gravior pedum agmen (on their march).

INFATUATE, infatuare (to lead one to commit a folly, a silliness); occurrere (to blind); pellicere (to make a fool of by allurements; of a youth or maiden); aliquem laturæ et falsæ spe producere (to feed any body with false hopes); decipere (to deceive) in fraudem impellere.

INFATUATION, ecceitas mentis or animi (mental blindness); furor (from passion); sometimes stultitia (folly); dementia (madness). [Vid. FOLLY.] Such was his infatuation, tantus cum furor cepit; eo recordie processerit (Sall., Jug., 5); processit in id furoris (Vell., 2, 80).

INFEASIBILITY. Vid. IMPOSSIBILITY.

INFEASIBLE. Vid. IMPOSSIBLE.

INFECT, transire in alios (properly, to pass over to others; of diseases). To infect any body, transire in aliquem (properly, of diseases); inficere aliquem (to infect, as it were; figuratively, of vices, &c.); others also were infected, contagio morbi etiam in alios vulgata est; to be infected in the same manner, eandem vi morbi reperi. || IMPROPR. figuratively. To infect any body with his vices, vitis suis inficere aliquem; vitia sua alicui allinere, afflicare (the last, Sen. Ep. 7); to be infected with vices, errors, &c., infici or imbuti vitis; imbuti erroribus; to be infected with wrong opinions, infici opinionum pravitate; to be infected with the desire of plundering, contagione quadam rapto gaudere; any body is said to be infected with any thing, contagio alicuius rei obiectatur alicui (Lir., 9, 34; improperly).

INFECTION, contactus (properly and improperly, as action); contagio (the infectious disorder itself; contagium unclassical).

INFECTIOUS, contagiosus (late, but necessary as technical term). An infectious disorder, contagio morbi; pestilentia (pestilence; pestilential epidemic).

INFECUNDITY, Vid. BARRENNESS.

INFELICITY, Vid. UNHAPPINESS.

INFER, colligere; concludere (to gather, draw a conclusion); efficere; conficere (to establish any thing as a necessary consequence); from any thing, ex aliqua re. Hence it may be inferred, ex quo effici coque potest, &c.

INFERENCE, consecutio (Cic., Inv., 1, 29, 45); consequens (Cic., Fin., 4, 24, extr. &c.); consecutarium (Cic., Fin., 3, 7, extr. &c.); conclusio (Cic., Inv., 1, 29, 45; also with addition of rationis); ratiocinatio (the inference or proof deduced from the syllogism). An acute inference, acute conclusum (Cic., Fat., 7, 14). To draw an inference [vid. CONCLUDE]. The whole inference is wrong, tota conclusio inæct: i. not this a logical inference? satisne hoc conclusum est?

INFERIOR, inferior (lower; in rank, number, &c.); in any thing, aliqua re (e. g., in rank, influence, reputation, ordine, auctoritate, existimatione); a fleet inferior.

or in numbers, pauciores navigia (Bell. Afr.): *inferior in number of ships, inferior navium numero: inferior forces, pauciores (opposed to plures, Sall., Jug., 49, 2): with inferior forces, inferior militum numero. He was not inferior to his master, non inferior quam magister fuit: inferior to none, haud ulli secundus (f; e. g., virtute, Virg.). Our inferiors, inferiores: *i, qui inferiores sunt (opposed to superiores; qui superiores sunt): men equal to or inferior to, invident homines paribus aut inferioribus: cruel to his inferiors, crudelis in inferiores (Auct. Her., 4, 40).*

INFERNAL, infernus (properly, and with velut, figuratively; as veluti infernus aspectus): *terribilis (terrible): nefandus (figuratively, detestable).*

INFERTILITY, Vid. BARRENNESS.

INFEST, infestare: infestum habere (the former mostly post-Augustan). *To infest the sea, mare infestum habere (Cic., Att., 16, 1): mare infestum latrocinii (Vell., 2, 73): to be infested by wild beasts, infestari beluis (Plin.): the wild beasts by which India is infested, beluae, quae in India gignuntur (Cic.).*

INFIDEL, Vid. UNBELIEVING, UNBELIEVER.

INFIDELITY, *Infidelity, vid. Unbelief, vid.*

INFINITE, infinitus (infinite, without terms or limit; e. g., magnitudo, odium, potestas, imperium): *interminatus (infinite, boundless; e. g., magnitudo, cupiditas): insatiabilis (insatiable; e. g., cupiditas): avaritia (crudelitas): immensus (unmeasured, immeasurable; of any enormous dimension). To feel infinite pleasure, immortaliter gaudere.*

INFINITELY, in or ad infinitum (up to an infinite degree): in or ad immensum (up to an immense height): *nimio plus (Anton. ap. Cic., amare aliquem). But "infinitely," with comparative notions, may be translated by longe, or longe longaque (cf. Cic., Fin., 2, 21; Ov., Met., 4, 325); or longe multumque (e. g., omnes superare, Cic.); or longissime (e. g., diversus): sometimes with repetition of a superlative; e. g., plurimum et longe longaque plurimum (e. g., tribuere honestati, Cic., Fin., 2, 21). An infinitely great difference, tanta, quanta maxima esse potest distantia (Cic.). Infinitely greater, omnibus partibus major (Cic., Fin., 2, 33, 108). I shall feel infinitely obliged to you if you will (i. e., grant the favor previously mentioned), tam gratum id mihi erit, quam quod gratissimum (Cic.).*

INFINITIVE (mood), infinitum verbum (Quint.); *infinitivus or infinitivus modus (later grammarians).*

INFINITY, infinitas (infinite extent): *infinitum tempus (infinite space of time).*

INFIRM, *Weak, imbecillus (deficient in strength; imbecillus is a later form): infirmus (having no firmness or duration): debilis (useless, from some defect). Unsteady in purpose, inconstans: levis in consiliis capiendis mobilis.*

INFIRMARY, valetudinarium (Sen.); *nooocomium (νοοκομιον, Cod. Just.; used by Ruhnck). The surgeon or apothecary of an infirmary, nooocômus (Cod. Just.): qui aegris praesto est (Tarrant, Die., 50, 6, 6).*

INFIRMITY, *Weakness, vid. Infirmity of purpose; vid. INCONSTANCY.*

INFIX, infigere alicui rei or in aliquid. Vid. "to Fix in."

INFLAME, inflammare (the proper word, invidiam, motus animorum): *incendere (populum, animum, &c., in aliquid). To inflame discord, sedition, accendere discordiam, seditionem: to inflame to madness, accendere aliquem in rabiem: to inflame our desires or passions, inflammare cupiditates, or aliquem ad cupiditates: inflamed with lust, libidinibus inflammatus et furens: inflamed with love, amore incensus: with hatred, odio incensus: with anger, ira incensus: to inflame the populace by bribes and promises, plebem . . . largiendo et pollicendo incendere.*

INFLAMMABILITY, *facilitas exardescendi. Vid. COMBUSTIBILITY.

INFLAMMABLE, facilis ad exardescendum: *quod celeriter accenditur: concipiendi igni (or concipiendis ignibus) idoneus.*

INFLAMMATION, inflammatio (general term). *To cause inflammation, inflammationes movere (Cels.): till the inflammation is over, donec inflammatio finitur (id.): when the inflammation is over, inflammatione finita (id.): to remove inflammation, inflammationem discutere (Plin.): to lessen inflammation, inflammationem sedare, refrigerare, or mitigare (Plin.).* || *Of the eyes, oculorum inflammationem; oculorum sicca perturbatio, arida lippitudo (the former in Scrib. Larg., 32; the latter in Cels., 6, 6, 29, who both use it as an explanation of the Greek ἡποφθαλμία, which later writers also employ as a Latin word).*

INFLAMMATORY, || *PROPR.*, by circumlocution. *Inflammatory symptoms, *inflammationis signa or notae: inflammatory action, inflammatio.* || *FIG. Intended to stir up the minds of the people, seditiosus: ad sensus animorum atque motus inflammandos admotus (e. g., oratio: after Cic., De Or., 1, 14, 60): inflammatory language, seditiosae voces (e. g., seditiosis vocibus increpare aliquem), or seditiosa (plural adjective): to use inflammatory language, seditiosa per coetus disserere (Tac., Ann., 3, 40, 3): an inflammatory address, seditiosa atque improba oratio (Ces.): inflammatory addresses or harangues, conciones turbulentae, furiosissimae (of any wild, stormy, violent addresses): conciones seditiosae et turbulentae (Cic.; violent and treasonable). A most inflammatory speech, seditiosissima oratio (Bell. Afr., 28, 2).*

INFLATE, inflare: *sufflare (both properly and improperly). To inflate with pride, inflare alicujus animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (Liv., 45, 31): to be inflated with pride, (superbiâ) intumescere; efferre se superbiâ (Sall.): efferre se insolenter (Cic.): efferti fastidio (of a disdainful pride, Cic.); tumere superbiâ (Phaedr.: Cicero has animum nunquam tumet). Inflated, (1) *PROPR.*, inflatus (e. g., tibia); (2) *IMPROPR.*, inflatus or elatus et inflatus (with any thing, aliqua re); inflatus et tumens (e. g., animus, Cic.); inflatus et tumidus (Tac.); inflatus et inanis (Quint., both of style); immodico tumore turgescens (Quint., of style).*

INFLATION, || *PROPR.*, inflatio (especially of the body; statulency): inflatus, -us (properly). || *IMPROPR.* With reference to style, tumor (immodicus, Quint., post-Augustan).

INFLECT, inflectere. Vid. "BEND in." **INFLECTION**, inflexio (Cic.): *inflexus, -us (post-Augustan, Sen., Juv.).* || *Declination, &c., flexura (Varr., L. L., 10, 2, 166).*

INFLEXIBILITY (of temper), rigor animi (unrelenting mind).

INFLEXIBLE, rigidus (properly, stiff, rigid; hence incapable of being moved; e. g., mens, censor): *perthanas (firm in one's resolutions, persevering; e. g., hatred, odium).*

INFLEXIBLY, rigide: *severe. Sometimes acriter: acerbè.*

INFLECT. *To inflict punishment on any body, poenam statuere, or constituere alicui, or in aliquid (to fix its nature and amount); afficere aliquem poena (Cic., Off., 2, 5, fin.); vindicare in aliquid (to proceed to punish him): a fine, multam imponere in aliquid; poena pecuniaria or multa et poena multare aliquem (the latter, Cic., Balb., 18):* || *To inflame, irrocare, in the Golden Age = to lay before the people a proposal (rogatio) that a fine of such an amount should be imposed upon an offender by a vote of the people assembled in "comitia." Thus Cic., Legg., 3, 3, 3, quum magistratus judicasset irrogassetque per populum multae poenae certatio esto. To inflict disgrace, alicui turpitudinem inferre or indigere: alicui probrum, infamiam inferre: ignominiam aliquem afficere or notare: alicui ignominiam injungere or contumeliam imponere. To inflict pain, dolorem facere, efflicere, afferre, commovere, excitare, incutere, on any*

body, alicui: *severe pain, magnum et acerbum dolorem commovere: dolorem quam acerbissimum alicui inurere. To inflict an injury; vid. INJURY.*

INFLECTION, irrogatio (e. g., of a fine, multe, Cic.; vid. note on irrogatio in to INFLICT), or by circumlocution with poenam constituere; *multam dicere, &c.*

INFLUENCE, s., vis: *momentum (decisive effect, potius): auctoritas (respectability, weight, &c.): these three of persons and things): amplitudo: dignitas: gratia (dignity, favor in which any body stands, amplitudo, from holding an office; dignitas, from position and personal worth; gratia, from personal properties): opes (influence derived from power and riches): tactus (influence upon any thing by approximation, touching, e. g., solis, lunae): impulsus (efficient approach; e. g., solis: impulsus solis et frigus sentire). Divine influence, afflatus deorum or divinus: through divine influence, divinitus: the influence of the stars and the moon, vis stellarum ac lunae: a beneficent, salutary influence, *vis salutaris: a prejudicial influence, vis damnosae pestilencia: a man of great influence, vir magnae auctoritatis; homo, in quo summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo: of but little influence, homo tibi auctoritate: to have influence, vis est alicui rei; in any thing, valere, conducere, vim habere ad aliquid (to conduce to any thing): pertinere (to extend to any thing). To have influence on any thing, valere in aliquid (e. g., of ill-will): to have great influence on any person or thing, magna vis est in aliquid or in aliqua re, in rem or ad aliquid (of persons and things): to have great influence with any body, multum auctoritate valere or posse; multum gratia valere apud aliquem (of persons): gratiosum esse apud aliquem (to be much in any body's favor from one's good qualities). A thing has considerable influence on me, multum moveo aliqua re (i. e., it makes a great impression on me; e. g., alicujus auctoritate; cf. Ces., B. C., 1, 44; Nep., Dion., 1, 3): a person has great influence with me, multum valet alicujus auctoritas apud me; multum tribuo alicui or alicujus auctoritati; magni ponderis est alicui apud me: to have too little influence, parum momenti habere ad aliquid: to have no influence, nihil posse, nihil valere, sine auctoritate esse (of persons); in the army, nullius esse momenti apud exercitum: to lose one's influence, infringitur auctoritas mea; to exercise in office a great influence over the citizens, vis est in aliquid imperii ingens in cives: to interpose one's influence, auctoritatem interponere (vid. Cic., Phil., 13, 7, 15): to have a beneficial influence upon any body, juvare aliquem; prodesse alicui: to have a prejudicial influence, nocere alicui (in both cases, of things): the pain I feel shall have no influence on my judgment, sensum doloris mei a sententia dicenda amovebo. To destroy your influence (in the state), exterminare auctoritatem vestram.*

INFLUENCE, v., vim habere ad aliquid or in aliqua re. *To have any body, movere, permovere, or pellere alicujus animum (to make an impression on his mind); multum valere apud aliquem (to have great weight with him; of persons or things; e. g., pudor, officium); multum posse apud aliquem; multum gratia or auctoritate valere apud aliquem (to have great influence with him). To influence any thing, magnum momentum habere or magno momento esse (to have great influence); aliquid momenti habere (to have some influence upon; both with reference to an effect they contribute to produce, ad aliquid or absolutely); multum (plus) valere (upon any thing, ad aliquid; it being, as before, an effect): magna vis est in aliqua re (ad aliquid). This patriotic feeling influenced all ranks alike, ea caritas patriae per omnes ordines pertinebat (Liv., 23, 27): to influence human affairs, res humanas curare; rebus hominum intervenire (of the Deity; the latter, Tac., Germ., 40, 3): novel undertakings are greatly influenced by public opinion, fama in novis coeptis validissima est: beware of being influenced by private feeling,*

cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia: whether they are more influenced by shame and a sense of duty or by fear, utrum apud eos pudor atque officium an timor plus valet: influenced by any body, impulsus ab aliquo: without being influenced by any body, nullo impellente: to be influenced by the sun, solis appulsus sentire. Vid. "to have (great) influence on."

INFLUENTIAL, potens. *Influential* men, homines potentes, gratiosi; viri, qui multum valent or possunt; viri potentes or opulenti. *Influential men* in their own immediate neighborhoods, homines in suis vicinitatibus gratiosi.

INFLUX, influxus (*Macrob.*): influxus, -us (*Firm.*, *Math.*); better by circumlocution with infinitive, inferri in aliquid. An influx of people (into the circus), infusus populus (i): a great influx of imported goods, -mercium crebra invection. Vid. **GLUT**, s.

INFOLD, involve (roll up, i. e., by something wrapped round; also figuratively, eā virtute se involvere, *Hor.*): obvolvere (e. g., brachium fasciis, *Suet.*); sometimes circumcludere: circumdare: cingere (to hold enclosed): complecti (to embrace): circumplicare aliquid; circumjectum esse aliquid (of lying things, turning round; e. g., serpents, si anguis circum circumjactus fuisset, *Cic.*). To infold in one's arms, aliquem complexu tenere, or by the verbs -to embrace, vid.

INFORM. || To animate, &c. (poetical), vid. || To give intelligence. To inform any body of any thing, indicium de re aliquid dare or ad aliquid afferre; aliquem certiore facere de re; rem deferre ad aliquid (before a magistrate); nunciare elici aliquid (to inform by writing or by a messenger); per nuncium declarare aliquid (to declare by a messenger); certiorare facere aliquem aliquid rei or de re, by writing, per litteras (to give any body certain information); docere aliquem aliquid or de re (to teach about any subject); deferre, perferre aliquid ad aliquid (to inform one of any thing); significare aliquid aliquid (to give one to understand any thing, to inform, to signify, especially under the seal of secrecy); to give a hint of any thing by writing, litteris or per litteras. || To inform against any body, indicare aliquem: nomen aliquid deferre (give his name to the judge): accusare aliquem: to inform against an innocent person, calumniari aliquem.

INFORMANT, auctor; or by circumlocution. My informant is one whom I can trust, id certo auctore comperi (if the thing is detected; or audiui, &c.).

INFORMATION, nunciatio, of a thing, aliquid rei (an announcing): significatio (the giving any body to understand a thing by some hint; with litterarum, when it is done by writing). || Judicial information, n. delatio (denunciation before a magistrate): indicium (general term). A written information against any body, libellus de aliquo datus (*Plin. Ep.*, 7, 27, 11). I received this information from an old woman, id indicium mihi anus fecit.

INFORMER, index (general term; also before a court of justice): accusator (general term for accuser before a court of justice): delator (an informer, especially a secret informer; such as were common under the emperors): calumniator (a slanderous informer). By means of informers, per indicium: to be a common informer, delationes facitare, or accusationes exercere (to follow the profession of an informer, *Tac.*, *Hist.*, 2, 10, 2, and 3).

INFRACTION, violatio (of existing covenants). *Infraction of peace*, rupta pacis fides; *pax turbata*: *infraction of a treaty*, violatum or ruptum fœdus: *infraction of friendship*, amicitia violata: to hold it an infraction of a treaty, unless, &c., pro rupto fœdus habere, si non, &c.

INFREQUENCY. Vid. **RARITY**.

INFREQUENT. Vid. **RARE**.

INFRINGE. (Vid. to BREAK (a law, &c.); to VIOLATE.) [E] Infringere, in this sense only, Jurisconsulti (e. g., *jus consulis*, *Paul.*, *Dig.*, 34, 9, 5, fin.). One who infringes a treaty, raptor fœderis.

INFRINGER. Vid. **BREAKER**, **VIOLATOR**.

INFUSE. || To pour in, infundere in aliquid (aliquid mostly post-classical). || To instill (principles, &c.); to inspire (with alacrity, &c.). [Vid. **INSTILL**, **INSPIRE**.] || To steep in liquor (for medicinal purposes), diluere (e. g., absinthia).

INFUSION, infusio (act of pouring in; e. g., injection of a medicine): dilutum (medical infusion; e. g., infusion of wormwood, dilutum absinthii). || **Instillation** (of principles, &c.), vid.

INFUSORIUM, immense subtilitatis animal (after *Plin.*, 10, 75, 98, extr.): "bestiola infusoria (technical term).

INGENIOUS, ingeniosus (fertile in expedients): dexter (dexterous; naturally ready and ingenious in applying knowledge or art): bonus (general term, good at any thing): naturally ingenious in or at any thing, aptus factusque ad aliquid. To be an ingenious man in one's line or profession, admirabilem esse suo genere (*Cic.*): to be ingenious at any thing, habilem esse ad aliquid; aptum esse ad aliquid: to be naturally ingenious at any thing, natum esse ad aliquid.

INGENUOUSLY, ingenuose: dextre: dexterius (*Liv.*, *Hor.*): solletter: perite (skillfully): docte (e. g., psallere).

INGENUOUSNESS. Vid. **INGENUITY**.

INGENUITY. || Inventive cleverness, ingenium (general term, which acutum, magnum, docile, &c., may be added): ingeni docilitas, scies, vis, or (*Nep.*) celeritas: dives ingenui vena (*Hor.*). To have great ingenuity in any thing, multum habere ingeni ad aliquid: there must be something of inventive ingenuity, ingeni celeris quidam motus esse debent et ad excogitandum acuti (cf. *Cic.*, *Or.*, 1, 25, 113). || *Ingenuositas*, vid.

INGENUOUS, ingenuus (the proper word). Vid. **CANDID**, **FRANK**.

INGENUOUSLY, ingenue. To confess ingenuously, aperte atque ingenue confiteri. Vid. **CANDIDLY**.
INGLORIOUS, inglorius (without glory, *Cic.*; of persons or things): inonoratus (without receiving honor). *JN.* inonoratus et inglorius (e. g., existence, vita, *Cic.*): inhonestus (*dishonorable*; e. g., vita misera atque inhonesta, *Sall.*, mors inhonesta, *Prop.*: obscurus (unknown to fame): turpis (base, vile).

INGLORIOUSLY, sine gloria: sine laude: turpiter (*disgracefully*).

INGOT, later (aureus, argenteus). Silver in ingots, argentum non signatum formâ sed rudi pondere (*Curt.*, 5, 2, 112).

INGRAFT. Vid. **GRAFT**.

INGRATE. Vid. **UNGRATEFUL** (person).

INGRATITUDE (one's self with any body), aliquid favorem, or benevolentiam sibi conciliare, or colligere: gratiam inire ab aliquo or (*Lit.*) apud aliquid: with any body by any thing, adungere sibi benevolentiam aliquid aliqua re: to wish to ingratiate one's self with any body, aliquid iucundum esse velle; apud aliquid gratiosum esse velle (e. g., apud tribales suos); aliquid benevolentiam captare; aliquid gratiam aucupari; aliquid favorem quere: the art of ingratiating one's self, artificium colligendæ gratiæ (for *SYN.* of gratia, favor, benevolentiam, vid. **FAVOR**, s.).

INGRATITUDE, animus ingratus: animus beneficiorum immemor (as character): crimen ingrati animi (as crime with which one is chargeable). [E] Not ingratia and ingratitudo. I detest ingratitude, ingrati animi crimen horreo (*Cic.*, *Att.*, 9, 2, § 2): to be guilty of ingratitude, ingrati animi crimen subire (after *Cic.*, *Att.*, 9, 2, § 2): to show ingratitude for favors received, pro beneficiis meritam debitamque gratiam non referre: I know no greater ingratitude, nihil cognovi ingratius.

INGREDIENTS, elementa aliquid rei: res, ex quibus confatur et efficitur, aliquid (*Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 4, 14): res, quibus aliquid continetur, or in quibus aliquid positum est (of which or in which any thing consists, cf. *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 9, 23, and 35, 126): but the word is mostly omitted. Some dry

ingredients, aridum aliquid (*Cels.*, 5, 17, 2): the ingredients are the same, but mixed in different proportions, isdem servatis, ponderum ratio mutatur (*Cels.*).

INGRESS. Vid. **ENTRANCE**.

INGULF, vorare: devorare (e. g., aqua devorant terras).

INHABIT. To inhabit a place, habitare (in) loco (to have one's residence any where; [E] habitare, inhabitare locum are not classical): colere, incolere locum (to be settled in a place): tenere, obtinere (to possess places, countries, &c.). To inhabit the front part of a building, primum locum aedium tenere: to be inhabited, habitari: thickly inhabited, frequens (tectis): that part of the city is very thickly inhabited, colitur ea pars urbis et habitatur frequentissime (*Cic.*); also impersonally, vicium, quibus frequenter habitatur, *Liv.*, 2, 62, 4; opposed to not at all inhabited: deserts (of countries, places).

INHABITABLE, habitabilis.

INHABITANT, incolâ (inhabitant; opposed to citizen, *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 34, pitecos, for which *Nepos* uses sessor): inquilinus (the tenant; opposed to owner of the house, dominus, *Cic.*, *Phil.*, 2, 41, girocos): colônus (farmer; opposed to land-owner, *Cic.*, *Cec.*, 32; something like *Sis*; and also inhabitant of a colony, *Aracos*; it is only in poetry that it is used for "inhabitant" generally): civis (citizen, who, as such, possesses civil rights, &c.; opposed to peregrinus): habitator (general term for one who dwells in a country, &c.): homo (especially in plural, homines, when "inhabitants" is used for "men," "persons": e. g., hæc regio multos alii homines). The inhabitant of a town, oppidi incolâ, oppidanus (especially as opposed to inhabitant of a village): inhabitant of a village, incolâ vici; vicanus: paganus (especially as opposed to "inhabitant of a city"): inhabitant of a province, provincialis: the first inhabitants of Britain, qui initio Britanniam incoluerunt.

INHALE, spiritum (spirando) ducere: spiritu haurire. To exhale and inhale, nihilum reddere ac per vices recipere: to inhale and exhale, animam attrahere ac reddere.

INHARMONIOUS. Vid. **DISSONANT**.

INHERE, inherere (aliquid rei; ad aliquid [to it], in aliquid rei): inherescere (aliquid rei or in aliquid rei). Vid. **CLEAVE** to.

INHERENT, proprius: in aliquid rei naturâ positus: cum rei ipsâ or cum rei naturâ conjunctus: ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam pertinens (belonging to the nature of any thing as an essential part of it): penitus fixus (firmly rooted in any thing; e. g., a failing or fault): innatus: in naturâ insitus (innate; inherent in our nature). Sometimes omnium, cuiusvis may serve (e. g., the liability to err is inherent in human nature, cuiusvis hominis est errare: any thing is inherent in any body, aliquid aliquid inest proprium; e. g., inest proprius quibusdam decor, *Quint.*, 6, 3, 12). An inherent right, natura jus aliquid (*Cic.*, *Legg.*, 1, 14, 4, jus naturale is the whole body or sum of natural rights).

INHERIT, hereditate accipere (also figuratively): to have inherited any thing, hereditate mihi venit aliquid, hereditate possidere aliquid (to possess by heirship, but in no other way): to inherit the whole property, heredem ex asse (or ex libellâ) esse: to inherit a large property from any body, magna mihi venit ab aliquo hereditas: to inherit a half, heredem esse ex dimidia parte: to inherit a sixth, in sextante esse: to inherit as much as all the other heirs together, capere tantundem, quam omnes heredes (*Cic.*, *De Legg.*, 2, 19, 48): to inherit a portion, in partem hereditatis vocari: in hereditate partem habere: both inherited equal shares, hereditas ad utrumque æqualiter veniebat: to inherit an empire from one's father, imperium a patre accipere: to have inherited a surname from any body, nomen hereditarium habere ab aliquo: hated, as it were, inherited, velut hereditate relictum odium: to inherit one's father's influence in paternam succedere opes.

INHERITANCE, hereditas (the right of

hereditary, and the sum of the things belonging to the inheritance. Inheritance by will hereditas ex testamento: without a will, hereditas ab intestato (this is called legitima, the lawful, necessary; the former testamentaria; all in the Jurisconsults: an inheritance not yet entered upon, hereditas jacens: a common inheritance, hereditas communis: a joint inheritance, communis hereditas, quam ad utrumque equaliter lege veniebat. To fix one's heart upon an inheritance, oculos hereditati adijcere; hereditatem persequi: to receive an inheritance, hereditatem consequi or capere; I receive an inheritance, hereditas mihi venit, obvenit; hereditas ad me venit or pervenit: to receive a rich inheritance, adipisci effertissimam hereditatem (Plaut., Copt., 4, 1, 8); magna ac luculenta hereditas alicui obtingit: something comes to me by inheritance, hereditate mihi aliquid venit or obvenit: to have part in an inheritance, habere partem in hereditate; vocari in partem hereditatis: to take possession of an inheritance, hereditatem adipisci, ecernere, adipere ecernere; cretionem capere (Plin., 2, 36, 24; figuratively): to decline, refuse an inheritance, se abstinere hereditate; hereditatem omittre, repudiare (Jurisconsulti): to claim and take possession of an inheritance, hereditati suo miscere or se immiscere (ib.); to obtain, or to endeavor to obtain, an inheritance surreptitiously, testamentum captare: to exclude any body from an inheritance, aliquid excludere hereditate.

INHERITOR. Vid. HEIR, HEIRESS.

INHERITRIX. Vid. HEIR, HEIRESS.

INHIBIT. Vid. PROHIBIT, PROHIBITION.

INHOSPITABLE, inhospitalis (only of countries): * non or parum hospitalis (of persons); * or qui valde fugit hospites (after Cic., Tusc., 3, 11); * cujus domus hospitibus rarissime patet: qui perpaucos hospites accipit. An inhospitable house, * domus que perpaucos hospites recipit.

INHOSPITABLY. * parum hospitaliter (hospitaliter, Lit., Curt.).

INHOSPITALITY, inhospitalitas (Cic., Tusc., 3, 11).

INHUMAN, inhumanus: * sometimes immanis (naturā); ferus. JN. ferus et humanus: crudelissimus (savage, cruel, &c.). An inhuman punishment, supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanum.

INHUMANITY, inhumanitas: immanitas (opposed to humanitas, Cic., Deiot., 12, 32): crudelitas. JN. crudelitas inhumanitasque. Such barbarous inhumanity, tam crudelis, tam immoderata inhumanitas (Cic.).

INHUMANLY, inhumane: contra naturae legem. JN. inhumane contraque naturae legem (e. g., facere). * inhumaniter occurs only in the sense of "unkindly," &c.: crudelissimo.

INHUME, humare: humo tegere: inhumare (Plin.).

INIMICAL, VIND. HOSTILE.

INIMITABLE, nemini imitabilis, or quod nulla ars, or nulla manus, nullus opusculi consequi potest imitando. Homer imitated nobody, and is himself imitable, neque ante Homērum, quem ille imitari posset, inventus est (Vell.). Calamis made a chariot, and pair that has hitherto remained imitable, Calamis fecit bigas cum equis semper sine aemulo expressis (Plin., 34, 8, 19).

INIMITABLY, sine aemulo; or by circumlocution with phrases in INIMITABLE. Sometimes divinitus (e. g., scribere).

INIQUITOUS. Vid. WICKED, UNJUST. **INIQUITY.** Vid. WICKEDNESS, INJUSTICE.

INITIAL, principium nominis (cf. Plautus, Trin., 4, 2, 7); or litera grandis, as capital letter.

INITIATE, initiare (e. g., Beecheis, in the mysteries of Bacchus; sacrum sollemnibus in the religious rites and usages, Just., 11, 7, 14). To be initiated in literature, science, &c., initiari literis, studiis, &c. (Plin. Ep., 5, 15, 8; Quint., 1, 2, 20); literis imbui or institui (Cic.). To initiate any body in political affairs, or in the mys-

teries of public business, aliquem ad eum reipublicae admovere.

INITIATION, initiatio (post-classical, Appul.). By circumlocution with initiare, initiari.

INJECT, infundere (medical technical term, malvas utilissime infundi; &c.): clystere aliquid infundere (of a clyster, Plin.); dare in alvum (e. g., aqua datur in alvum, Cels.). * Not injicere.

INJECTION, infusio: infusus, -us (Plin., medical technical term): * not injectio.

INJUDICIOUS, nullius consilii: inconsultus (of persons or things): imprudens (without prudence, foresight, &c.); stultus.

INJUDICIOUSLY, inconsulte: stulte: * parum sapienter: male (illy).

INJUNCTION. Vid. CHARGE, COMMAND.

INJURE, injuriam alicui facere, inferre, injungere: injuriā alicui afficere (to inflict a wrong or injury upon): offendere (to give offence, offend against property): ledere: violare (hurt, injure, grieve, vex). To injure any body without provocation, injuriā lacessere; priorem ledere: to be injured, injuriam accipere or pati: to feel one's self injured, injuriam factam putare; by any thing, aliquid in or ad contumeliam accipere. Vid. to HURT.

INJURER, violator, &c. By circumlocution, qui ledit aliquid or aliquid; qui nocet alicui; qui injuriam facit, or infert alicui, &c.

INJURIOUS, || Hurtful, damnosus, detrimētus (that occasions injury or loss, detrimentum, Cels., B. G., 7, 33): alienus: adversus (not suitable, unfavourable, contrary): iniquus (unsuitable, unfavourable, of places and their situations; then = unjust: to or for any thing; all with a dative). Food injurious to the stomach, cibi stomacho alieni (|| inimici is rather poetic). || Wrongful, insulting, injurious (injuring, damaging): contumeliosus (reviling, containing reproaches). Injurious words, voces contumeliosae; verborum contumelie (reproachful): voces mordaces or aculeatae; verborum aculei (stinging, grieving). To be injurious, habere aliquid offensivum (of a thing).

INJURIOUSLY, || Hurtfully, vid. || Wrongfully, insultingly, injuriose (wrongfully, unjustly): contumeliose (Cic., Quint., insultingly): male (il, unfavorably): inique (unjustly). To speak injuriously of any body, alicujus laudibus obstrictare; detrudere de alicujus famā.

INJURY, || Unjust act, injuria (both that which I suffer and that which I inflict); offensio (an offending any body, and the offence itself): contumelia (insulting act). To suffer many injuries, multis injuriis affici: to protect any body from injury, alicui prohibere injuriā. || "An injury inflicted by any body" is sometimes alicujus injuria, and sometimes both the objective and attributive genitives are found together, veteres Helvetiorum injurie populi Romani (= the injuries inflicted on the Roman nation by the Helvetii). The two genitives must be on different sides of the substantive: irreparable injuries, injurie insanabiles: to inflict an injury on any body, injuriam or contumeliam alicui facere; injuriam alicui inferre or injungere: to load any body with injuries and insults, injurias contumeliasque imponere alicui (Cic.): to suffer an injury at any body's hands, injuriam accipere ab aliquo: to believe one's self to have suffered an injury, * aliqua re se laesum or violatum putare (to feel one's self hurt by any thing): to pass over an injury, injuriam non insectari: to forgive an injury for any body's sake, injuriam condonare alicui (Cels., B. G., 1, 20): to receive an injury, injuriam persequi or ulcisci. || Hurt, incommodum (any contrary or prejudicial circumstance; opposed to commodum): damnum (loss, especially through fault or demerit; opposed to lucrum): detrimentum (detriment, damage; opposed to emolumentum): fraus (any thing prejudicial on the part of another). Without injury, sine incommodo; sine damno; sine fraudo: without injury to your health, commodum or sine incommodo valetudinis tuae: without injury to your honor, sine ini-

nitione dignitatis tuae: as far as can be done without injury to me, quod sine fraude mea fiat: to the injury of, cum incommodo; cum damno; cum detrimento: to my great injury, cum magno meo damno: to the great injury of the state, maximo reipublicae detrimento or incommodo (|| pessimo publico, Liv., 2, 1, is unusual): if it can be done without injury to the whole (state), commodum reipublicae facere si possint: to tend to the injury of, incommodo, or damno, or fraudi esse: to do any thing to one's own injury, aliquid incommodo suo facere: to suffer injury, incommodum, or detrimentum capere, or accipere; damnum or detrimentum facere (|| but damnum pati is not good: vid. to SUFFER): to suffer some injury, aliquid damni contrahere: to occasion injury to any body, incommodum alicui ferre or afferre; alicui damnum dare, or apportare, or afferre; detrimentum alicui afferre, or inferre, or importare; detrimento alicui afficere; fraudem alicui ferre.

INJUSTICE. (a) Unjust proceeding, injuria. (b) Unjust action, injuria: injuste factum. To commit an injustice, injurie facere; injuriam facere.

INK, v., * atramentum maculis aspergere (to spot with ink).

INK, s., atramentum librarium or scriptorium; or, from context, atramentum only. To dip one's pen in the ink, intingere calamus (Quint., 10, 3, 31). Indian ink, atramentum Indicum (Plin., 35, 6, 25). Red ink, encusum (purple ink used by the later emperors); * liquor ruber scribendo laetus.

INKLING. Vid. HINT, INTIMATION.

INK-SPOT, atramentum macula.

INK-STAND, atramentarium (* Vulg., Ezech., 9, 2).

INLAND, mediterraneus (opposed to maritimus). An inland country, terra or regio mediterranea (opposed to terra or regio maritima); mediterranea, -orum (opposed to maritima). One who dwells in an inland district, homo mediterraneus (opposed to homo maritimus); plural, homines mediterranei, and simply mediterranei: an inland lake, * lacus mediterraneus: an inland town, oppidum mediterraneum (opposed to oppidum maritimum); civitas mediterranea (the town with its territory; opposed to civitas maritima).

INLAY, distinguere (to variegate; e. g., with silver and gold, argento auroque): celare (with half-raised work; e. g., shields with gold, scuta auro): tessellare (with small pieces of different-colored marble, &c.; i. e., to inlay with mosaic work; e. g., a floor, pavementum; cf. Bremi, Suet., Cels., 46). A floor of inlaid work, pavementum tessellatum et scille; walls, parietes vermiculatis crustis. Inlaid work, opus intestinum (Plin., 16, 42, 82: one who makes such, intestinariis, Cod. Theod., 13, 4, 2).

INLAYING, opus intestinum (Plin., 16, 42, 82). Vid. MOSAIC.

INLET, aditus (to any thing, ad aliquid; also figuratively): accessus (rare): introitus (in aliquid, properly and figuratively): fauces (narrow inlet): ostium (into a harbor, &c.). JN. introitus atque ostium (e. g., portus): os (mouth; e. g., into a cave, specus).

IN LIEU OF. Vid. INSTEAD OF.

INLY, VIND. INWARDLY.

INMATE, inquilinus (the proper word, opposed to dominus, Cic.; and also = qui eundem colit focum, Fest., p. 79, Lind.).

INMOST, intimus (e. g., venter, sacrum, &c.). The inmost part, intima pars; intima, a plural.

INN. Vid. Dict. of Antiqu., 208: deversorium (any house of reception on a journey, whether one's own property, or that of one's friends, or of inn-keepers): hospitium (an inn for the reception of strangers): caupona (a tavern kept by a publican. These three afforded lodging as well as food: taberna, popina, ganca furnished food only, like restaurants: taberna, for the common people, as eating-houses; popina, for gentlefolks and gourmands, like ordinaries; ganca, for voluptuaries, Diod.). also, taberna deversoria (Plaut.); taberna caupona (Ulp.). A room at an inn, * con-

clāve deversoril. *To put up at an inn, in tabernam aliquam devertere (Cic): an inn is shut up, taberna occultidur.*

INNATE, innatus: ingeneratus: insitus: ingentus: insulatus et innatus (*inborn, originally indwelling*): naturalis: natus (*natural; opposed to assumptus, adventicius, ascitus; i. e., acquired by artificial means, &c.*): congeneratus: a parcentibus propagatus (*implanted in us by our parents*): avitus (*inherited from a grandfather*): e. g., malum, an eci): hereditarius hereditate relictus (*inherited, properly and figuratively*): innatus disposition, character, indoles: ingenium: *innate knowledge, insita et innata cognitio: innate goodness of heart, naturalis quaedam bonitas: the old and innate pride of the Claudian family, vetus atque insita Claudie familis superbia. An innate idea, notio quæ quasi naturalis atque insita in animis nostris inest (Cic). Innate ideas; vid. "innate NOTION(S)."*

INNER, interior (e. g., ædium pars, spatium, &c.). *The inner man, interior homo (i. e., his soul, life, &c.; Plaut., Asin., 3, 3, 66).*

INN-KEEPER, caupo: stabularius (*who takes in horses to bait; the lowest kind of inn-keeper*). *To be an inn-keeper, caupōnam or artem cauponiæ exercere (Ulp., Just.).*

INNOCENCE. *|| The state of being free from guilt, innocencia (the property of him who wrongs nobody): integritas (the property of him who resists all temptations to do evil; purity of life, incorruptibility, &c.). JN. integritas atque innocencia: simplicitas (simplicity of manner, sincerity). To establish one's innocence, se purgare alicui (to clear one's self from suspicion; vid. commentators on Cas., B. G., 1, 28). || Chastity, &c., integritas (integrity, purity of life, in general): pudicitia: pudor: castitas (chasteness). JN. integritas pudicitiaque: to lose one's innocence, pudicitiam amittere.*

INNOCENT. *|| Without guilt, innocens (doing no harm, general term; also of things; e. g., letter, epistola, cibus, sanguis; then of him who does not do any wrong, or has no share in a crime): insons: culpa vacuus or carens (guiltless, not deserting any blame): integer (of him who has resisted all temptations to do evil): sanctus (virtuous, moral; also of things, vita): simplex (figuratively, simple, that bears no concealed meaning; of things; e. g., verba; cf. Bremi, Suet., Tib., 61). To be innocent, extra noxiæ esse; extra culpam esse; culpa vacuum esse; culpa carere: to be innocent of any thing, inson tem esse alicujus rei (e. g., consilii publici, of a resolution taken by the people; as Liv., 34, 32). || Chaste, &c., integer (of a pure life, in general): pudens ("modest"), castus a rebus veneiis, or simply castus. JN. castus et integer.*

INNOCENT, s. vid. IDOT.

INNOCENTLY, integre: pudice: caste. JN. pure et caste; caste intertegre: innocentem (e. g., vivere, Quint., post-Augustan).

INNOCUOUS. Vid. HARMLESS (of things).

INNOCUOUSLY. Vid. HARMLESSLY.

INNOVATE, novare (*with accusative; multa, aliquid, &c.*): res novare, or novare absolutely (*to introduce political changes*): *|| Innovare late; e. g., plurima innovare, Pomp., Dig., 1, 2, 2, fin.* Vid. *"to make INNOVATIONS," and to CHANGE.*

INNOVATION, aliquid novi: res nova. *To make an innovation, aliquid novi afferre; novare aliquid; mutationem or commutationem facere; in any thing, alicujus rei: "nova institueret (of political innovations): to introduce many innovations, novare multa; multa nova afferre: to introduce innovations in the administration of justice, morem novorum iudiciorum inducere in rempublicam (Cic., Rab. Post., 419): who was the first to introduce this innovation? quis hoc primum induxit? (e. g., in our habits, in more nostros, Cic): not to make any innovations in language, ne quid nove dicamus (Auct. Her.).*

INNOVATOR, by circumlocution with

novare (e. g., in language, qui verba novat), or *qui vetera omnia atque usitata mutat, or mutare vult (velit, &c.): *|| rerum novarum cupidus, &c., refers to political innovators.*

INNOXIOUS. Vid. HARMLESS.

INNOXIOUSLY. Vid. HARMLESSLY.

INNOXIOUSNESS. Vid. HARMLESSNESS.

INNUENDO. Vid. HINT.

INNUMERABLE, innumerabilis: innumerus (*of which the latter is the poetical and choice expression, like "numberless," aviplopus; innumerabilis, a prosaic and usual expression, like innumerable, aviplopus*).

INOCULATE, inserere. *To inoculate for the small-pox, *variolas inserere.*

INOCULATION, *insitio. *Inoculation for the small-pox, *insitio variolorum.*

INODOROUS, odore carens (*|| inodorus, post-classical*): ex aliqua re odor non afflatur. *To be inodorous, nihil olere.*

INOFFENSIVE, probus (*that may be approved of; opposed to malus*): honestus (*honorable; opposed to turpis*): inoffensive conduct, mores probi; morum probitas.

INOFFENSIVELY, by circumlocution.

INORDINATE. Vid. IMMODERATE.

INORDINATELY. Vid. IMMODERATELY.

INORGANIC BODIES, corpora nulla coherendi naturā (cf. Cic., N. D., 2, 32, where the instances given are gleba, fragmentum lapidis; opposed to arbor, animal, &c.): inanima: inanimata (*plural adjective = inanimate; of wider meaning than "inorganic"*).

INQUEST, questio mortis alicujus or de morte alicujus. *To hold an inquest, questionem mortis alicujus habere (Cic., Rosc. Am., 18); questionem de morte alicujus habere (Cic., Cluent., 64); de occiso homine querere (Cic); querere de morte alicujus (Cic, Rosc. Am., 41): To proceed to hold an inquest, questionem instituire de morte alicujus (Cic, Cluent., 64). It is only in the case of a sudden death that an inquest is held, tantum subita mors in questionem venit (Quint., 1, 2, 15).*

INQUIETUDE. Vid. COMMOTION.

INQUIRE, &c. Vid. ENQUIRE.

INQUISITION, questio (*general term, a judicial trial*): *questio de fide Christiana habita (a religious inquisition, as in Spain): *questiores fidei (the inquirers themselves): to hold an inquest against any body, questionem habere de aliquo or in aliquem.

INQUISITIVE. Vid. CURIOS.

INQUISITIVENESS. Vid. CURIOSITY.

INQUISITORS, *questitores fidei.

INROAD. *|| Hostile incursion, incursio: irruptio. To make an inroad, incursionem or irruptionem facere. To make incursions, incursiones hostiliter facere: to prevent the incursions of the enemy, prohibere hostem ab incursionibus (Ces): he promised to make no incursions into their territory, eorum fines se non violaturum promisit (Ces.). || IMPROPA. Encroachment, attack (vid.), immunitio alicujus rei (a lessening of it; e. g., dignitas). To make inroads on anything, violare aliquid (e. g., jus); violare atque imminuere (e. g., officium, jus, &c.). To make an inroad on one of the people's immemorial privileges, quod populi semper proprium fuit... imminuere, or mutare (Cic).*

INSANE, vecors: insanus: mente captus: delirus (Syn. in MAD): to be insane, insanire: mente capto esse: mentis errore affectum esse: delirare: to become insane, mente capto or alienari: mentis errore affici.

INSANITY. Vid. MADNESS.

INSATABLE, insatiabilis: inexplebilis (*properly and figuratively; e. g., stomachus; cupiditas, avaritia*): insaturabilis (*properly; e. g., paunch, abdomen*). *An insatiable love of reading, legendi aviditas (vid. Cic., Fin., 1, 2, 7; also, Goerenz, and Orell, on the spurious and unnecessary addition of "inexhausta").*

INSATIABLENESS, insatiabilis or inexplebilis cupiditas (*insatiable desire*): in-

satiabilis avaritia (*insatiable acidity or avarice*): *|| insatieta and insatiabilitas are not classical.*

INSATIABLY, insatiabiliter (*post-Augustan, Plin., Tac., and Lucr.*): cum inexplibili cupiditate (Cic.; improperly).

INSCRIBE, inscribere (*on any thing, in aliquā re; || never in aliquod. In Cic. Arch., 2, 26, some MSS. have in illis libellis; some illis libellis, which Stürzenburg adopts [against Matih, Klotz, &c.], without sufficient grounds [e. g., vestris monumentis nomen sum inscriptis, Har., Resp., 27]. To inscribe any thing; e. g., one's name, in a book, is never in libro or in librum inscribere, but in librum ferre; in libro literis consignare, &c.: inscribere is also used of an inscription on statues, &c., Krebs*): insculpere (*to inscribe on a material in which the letters are cut; to carve or engrave; on any thing, alicui rei; e. g., aliquid saxo; elogium tumulo*): incidere (*"= to cut into," any thing on brass, aliquid in æs or in ære: more common than insculpere; both Cic.; in aliquā re, the more common; in columnā aeneā, in tabulā, in sepulcro, &c.*). *Inscribed in very large letters, maximis literis inclius (e. g., in basi statuarum). || IMPROPR. To inscribe on the mind, inscribere aliquid in animo (e. g., orationes, Cic): insculpere aliquid in mentibus (Cic; of a natural belief written on our hearts by God). To inscribe a book to any body; vid. "TO DEDICATE a book to any body." || To inscribe a mathematical figure in another, inscribere or includere (in aliquā re).*

INSCRIPTION, inscriptio: index (*both general terms; e. g., of a book, picture, statue*): titulus (= the former; then, especially, an inscription on a tomb-stone, with and without sepulchre: lastly, as a notice on a board suspended to any thing that is to be let or sold; as on a slave, a house; vid. Gierig, Plin. Ep., 7, 21, 7): epigramma, -atis, n. (*|| epigramma, for the pure Latin inscription, an inscription on the basis of a statue, on an offering, on a grate-stone, &c.*): elogium (*any small inscription, whether bestowing praise or blame, or indifferent*): carmen (*an inscription in verse, as at the entrance of a temple*): prescriptio (*the address or superscription of a letter*): monumentum literarum (*as preserving the recollection of any thing*). *To put an inscription on any thing, titulum inscribere alicui rei; inscribere aliquid: a doubtful inscription, titulus obscurus et ambiguus: he had this inscription carved on the statue, in statuā (so in sepulchro, &c.): inscriptis: to have an inscription cut on stone, epigramma or carmen in lapide insculpere: an inscription carved in stone, epigramma (carmen, or monumentum literarum) in lapide insculptum.*

INSCRUTABLE. Vid. UNSEARCHABLE.

INSECT, insectum: bestiola (*little animal*).

INSECURE. *|| Not to be passed without danger (e. g., road), infestus. To render insecure, infestum reddere or habere (general term): infestare latrocinis (to render unsafe by robberies; e. g., a district, &c.): infestare latrocinia ac prædationibus (by piracy; e. g., the sea): to be insecure, infestari latrocinis (of high roads, &c.). || Not well kept, inutus (e. g., town, camp). || Not standing firm, instabilis (properly; of what can not stand fast; e. g., gradus, incensus, step, walk): lubricus (properly; slippery, where people may easily fall; then, figuratively, where one may easily make a mistake; e. g., ratio defensionis): also, JN. instabilis et lubricus (e. g., step, gradus): lubricus atque instabilis (e. g., ground, solum): incertus (figuratively, uncertain, relating to cases where one does not know how one stands, or how any thing may turn out, precarious; of things; e. g., hope, spes; times, tempora; situation, res); also, JN. lubricus atque incertus (e. g., age, ætes): infidus (figuratively, that one can not trust or rely upon; e. g., friend, good faith, promise).*

INSECURITY, by circumlocution (a) with "infestus" (e. g., itinera infesta, via

infesta, the insecurity of the high roads, caused by robbers; from the insecurity of the high roads, I experience great delay in receiving parcels, &c., propter latrocinia, omnia tardissime perferuntur (Cic. Fam., 2, 9, 1): from the insecurity of the sea, latrocinia seu predationibus infestato mari: (3) with "intutus;" e. g., castra intuta (the insecurity of the camp); urbs intuta (of the town).

INSENSATE, amens: demens (suffering from the want of one's understanding or reason; the former if temporary only, the latter if lasting; and also of whatever betrays that absence of good sound sense; e. g., plan, consilium, ratio); insanus (not right in one's head, insane; e. g., homo; and also of what displays that degree of insanity; e. g., cupiditas); furiosus (raging, furious); also of abstract objects; e. g., cupiditas; ineptus (inert, absurd, silly; of persons and things). To entertain an insensate desire of any thing, ad insaniam concupiscere aliquid.

INSENSIBILITY, torpor (properly, numbness): durus animus (improperly, a mind insusceptible of gentle affections, &c.); lentitudo: lentus animus (improperly, indifference to offences, phlegmatic disposition): indolentia (insensibility to pain).

INSENSIBLE, sensu carens (properly, in Lat., 1, 11, extr., and elsewhere, insensibilis): torpidus (properly, stiff with cold, numb, without feeling); durus (improperly; hard, inkumanus); lentus (improperly, with reference to taking offence; phlegmatic). To be insensible, sensu carere; sensibus alienatum esse (properly); to be insensible to any thing, aliquid non sentire (not to feel it); aliquid non accipere or suscipere (not to receive it; e. g., consolation); non tangi aliqua re (not to be touched or affected by it); lente ferre aliquid (to bear it with sluggish indifference). I am become quite indifferent to pain, callum obdixi dolori; animus ad dolorem obdixit: to grow insensible to any evil from long acquaintance with it, assuetudine malum efflere animus; any body is insensible to the gentler feelings of our nature, nullus in aliquo sensus humanitatis.

INSENSIBLY. Vid. GRADUALLY.

INSEPARABLE, inseparabilis (post-Augustan); indissolubilis (indissoluble); indivisus (not to be divided); SYN. in DIVISIBILE. An inseparable friend, amicus fidissimus; to be inseparable from any thing, ab aliqua re separari, secerni, divelli non posse (SYN. in SEPARATE); to be inseparable, ab aliquo divelli non posse; ab aliquo latere non discedere (not to move from any body's side; both of persons): aliqui perpetuum esse (to be inseparable from any body, never leave him; e. g., frater).

INSEPARABLY, by circumlocution. Inseparably connected, res sic innoxie ut separari non possint (Cels., 5, 1).

INSERT, inserere aliqui rei or in aliquid: includere aliqui rei or in aliquid (to insert in writing as an episode; e. g., a speech in a letter, orationem epistolae or in epistolam); interponere (to cite or say between): supplere (to fill up what was wanting); indere aliqui rei or in aliquid (to put in; also, to insert in writing); ingere aliqui rei or in aliquid: deducere in aliquid or in aliquid re (to fix in; deducere, in a perpendicular direction); immittere aliqui rei or in aliquid: demittere in aliquid (to let in, sink in; demittere, in a perpendicular direction); includere in aliquid re (to lay in any thing; as, emblemata in scyphis; then to insert in a written composition; as, orationem in epistolam or aliquid orationi suae).

INSERTION, quod inseritur: insertum: interpositum (general term; that which is inserted): suppositum: supposititium: substitutum (an interpolation, something not genuine). To scold any body a work again with many insertions and alterations, mittere scriptum ad aliquid (retractatus est) crebris locis inculcatum et relectum (Cic., Att., 4, 16, 3).

INSIDE, ade, and prep., intus (within; also after verbs of motion: quo simul atque intus est itum, Cels., B. C., 3, 36): in-

tra (preposition within; e. g., intra muros): in (with ablative "in").

INSIDE, s., pars interior: partes interiores: interiora, -um (plural adj.). The inside of a house, pars interior aedium.

INSIDIOUS, insidiosus (ensnaring; lying in wait to ensnare or entrap; of persons, and also of things; e. g., verba, Cic.): dolosus (tricky): subdolus (not Cic.; animus, Sall.; oratio, Cas.; lingua, Ov.): fraudulentus (deceitful). Insidious questions, captiosae interrogationes.

INSIDIOUSLY, insidiosè, -issime (both Cic.): subdole (Cic.): dolose: fraudulentè: fallaciter. Vid. DECEITFULLY.

INSIGHT, cognitio (clear knowledge, aliquid rei). To have an insight into any thing, pruderenter intelligere aliquid (of a thorough intelligent knowledge): plane videre aliquid (to see it clearly). To give one an insight into any thing, patefacere aliquid alicui. He gave me an insight into his plans, denudavit mihi consilium suum (Liv.).

INSIGNIFICANCE, levitas.

INSIGNIFICANT, levis: mediocrius: minutus: exiguus: parvus, or parvus dictu: infirmus. JN. exiguus et infirmus: levis et infirmus (opposed to gravis et sanctus): nullus. [SYN. in INCONSIDERABLE.] An insignificant person, vir or homo mediocrius (of ordinary calibre); homo neque honore neque nomine illustris; homo ignobilis or obscurus: even an insignificant person, etiam levis persona (e. g., nomen imperii etiam in levi persona pertimescitur). Vid. INCONSIDERABLE, UNIMPORTANT.

INSINCERE, blandus (soft-spoken, &c. e. g., friend, amicus; opposed to verus amicus, Cic.): fucatus: fucosus (earnested over, as it were, to look fairer than it really is; the former of things, the latter of persons or things; vicinia non fucosa; fucosae amicitiae, Cic.). JN. fucatus et simulatus (opposed to sincerus et verus, Cic.): falsus (false; not open-hearted): infidus (that can not be trusted; e. g., amicus): fallax: fraudulentus: dolosus: subdolus [SYN. in DECEITFUL]: tectus: occultus (dark, reserved; entertaining some concealed purpose, &c.). JN. occultus et tectus (close, reserved); astutus et occultus (crafty and designing, Cic.). Insincere declarations or professions, verba sine fide jactata. How insincere you are! ut falsus es animi! (Ter.).

INSINCERELY, simulate (opposed to ex animo), or fiete et simulate: blande: dolose: mala fide: fallaciter (Cic.).

INSINCERITY, fraus (deceit; opposed to veritas, Cic., Lat., 24, 89): ambigua fides (Liv., 6, 2): incertum ambiguum (Plin., not trustworthy): infidelitas (unfaithfulness; where fidelity or truth is justly expected; friendships, quarum infidelitatem extimescebat: infidelitatis suspitionem sustinere, Cels., B. C., 2, 33): *incertum parum simplex (apertum, ingenuum, &c.). He is made up of insincerity, nihil apparet in eo ingenuum; ex fraude totus constare videtur. Vid. DECEIT, DISSIMULATION.

INSINUATE, TRANS. To insinuate one's self, irrepere in, &c. (properly and figuratively); arripere; into any thing, alicui rei or ad aliquid: subripere, obripere; with any body, alicui (properly and figuratively; with the idea of what is gradual and imperceptible): se insinuare; in or between, &c., in or inter, &c. (to penetrate any where through curves and windings, properly and figuratively; e. g., inter turmas equitum; in alicuius familiaritatem); vice insinuat itself under the name of virtue, vitia nobis obrepunt sub virtutis nomine (Sen. Ep., 45, 6): an evil insinuates itself, malum se insinuat: a vice insinuates itself, vitium subrepat. To insinuate one's self into any body's good graces, irrepere in alicuius mentem, arripere alicuius animo, influere in alicuius animum, ad alicuius amicitiam arripere (figuratively, to insinuate one's self into any body's friendship, &c.). blanditis et assentationibus alicuius amicitiam colligere or in alicuius consuetudinem se immergere; blanditis et assentationibus alicuius benevolentiam sibi adungere (after Cic.,

Muren., 20, 41); blanditis influere in aures alicuius (these, of course, with reference to deceitful methods); insinuare se in alicuius familiaritatem (by tortuous methods); gratiam sibi parere apud alicuium (general term, to make one's self liked by any body); to endeavor to insinuate one's self into any body's favor, assentationibus aucupari alicuius gratiam; locum gratie apud alicuium quaerere: insinuant, blandus. || To infuse gradually (e. g., doctrines, notions), instillare alicui aliquid (Hor. Ep., 1, 8, 16; Sen., Benéf., 6, 16; but probably quite allowable in prose Cicero uses rectillare; que [literae] mihi quiddam quasi animulae rectillarunt, Att., 9, 7, 1). || To make an insinuation; vid. TO HINT.

INSINUATING, blandus: suavis. Insinuating manners, suavitatis. In an insinuating manner, blande.

INSINUATION, significatio (i. e., que plus in suspitione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione, Auct., Hor., 4, 53, 67; desiderat illam plus quam dixeris significationem; id est εὐφραίν. Quint., 9, 3, 3). To make an insinuation against any body, oblique perstringere alicuium; sometimes designare alicuium oratione (to make it felt that he is the person meant; cf. Cas., B. G., 1, 18); no one has ever made the most covert insinuation against my honor, whom, &c., nemo unquam me tenuissimè suspitione perstrinxit, quem, &c. (Cic., Sall., 16).

INSIPID, || PROPRI. with reference to taste; nihil sapinus (having no taste, tasteless; || insipidus only very late); non conditus (unseasoned, not made palatable by seasoning; || non inconditus): voluptate carens (affording no pleasure or enjoyment). To be insipid, nihil sapere; sapore carere; voluptate carere. || Wanting raciness, &c., insulsius: infectus (having no pugnancy of wit, spirit, &c.); absurdus (that does not ring, as it were; gives no sound). JN. ineptus et absurdus: *qui nullum habet suumque neque sanguinem (offer succus ille et sanguis ... oratorum fuit, Cic., Brut., 9, 36; libet at tamen succum alicuium oportet, &c.).

INSIPIDITY, PROPRI. by circumlocution with the adjectives; e. g., insipidity of the dishes, cibi voluptate carentes. || Want of raciness, &c., insulsius: absurditas. SYN. in INSIPID.

INSIPIDLY, sine sapore (properly); insulse: absurde: inepte: inficete (with reference to wit, works of taste, &c.).

INSIST, || To insist upon a person's doing so and so, alicui instare (with infatigabile = "to insist on being allowed to do something," instat poscere recuperatores; with ut, ne; tibi instat Hortensius, ut eas in consilium, Cic.): urgere alicuium (to press any body; mostly absolutely; with ut, Asin. Poll. ap., Cic., Fam., 10, 32, 4, urist me ... ut legionem trigessimam mitterem sibi). JN. instare et urgere (absolutely = "to insist upon it"). I not only ask, but insist upon being told, what the nature of the charge is, posco atque adeo flagito crimen (i. e., demand it importunately, Cic.). Often exigere aliquid only: to insist on being told the truth, exigere veritatem; on receiving longer letters, longiores literas exigere. To insist upon any thing, instare de aliqua re: urgere aliquid: postulare aliquid (to demand it emphatically). To insist upon the payment of a debt, debitum consecrari or exigere: to insist upon one's rights, de jure suo non decedere. Sometimes passive impersonal; if it is insisted upon, si instetur (sc. ab aliquo, Liv.).

INSNARE. Vid. ENSNARE.

INSOLENT, insolentia: intemperantia: intemperies (unrestrained, insolent behavior).

INSOLENT, insolens: superbus; arrogans. [SYN. in ARROGANT.] JN. insolens et superbus. To become insolent, insolentem fieri; insolenter or insolentius se effere or gerere: intumescere (Plin.): insolescere (Sall., after Cato; Tac., Just.). To superbiere, &c.; magnos spiritus or magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere. To be insolent, insolentem esse; inani superbia tumere, &c.: to make any body insolent, alicuium superbum or insolentem facere,

alici spiritus asferre (both of things): to make any body intolerably insolent, alius animus ad intolerabilem superbiam indare. Vid. PROBN.

INSOLENTLY, insolenter: superbe: arrogant: intemperanter.

INSOLUBLE, by circumlocution with liquescere (liquari, resolvi, discuti) non posse. SYN. of verbs in MELT.

INSOLVABLE (= inexplicable), inexplicabilis or difficultis et inexplicabilis (e. g., res, Cic.); insolubilis (Quint.); or by circumlocution with solvi non posse (solvere capciosus, Cic., enigmata, Quint.).

INSOLVENCY, by circumlocution with solvendo non esse, &c.; also (of a merchant), cedere foro (Ulp.). To make oath of one's insolency, bonam copiam ejurare (Cic., Fam., 9, 16, 7).

INSOLVENT, qui non est solvendo or ad solvendum. To take an oath that he is insolvent, bonam copiam ejurare (Cic., Fam., 9, 16, 7). Vid. BANKRUPT.

INSPECT, inspicere aliquid (also, to inspect anything in order to acquire a knowledge of it; e. g., rationes suas, Sen. ad Helv., 10, 3, arma, viros, equos); cognoscere (Quayser), to acquire an insight into anything, to read any thing, in order to make one's self accurately acquainted with its contents; e. g., literas; vid. Bremi, Nep., Lys., 4, 3); recensere: recensum alicuius agere (to go through one by one, to inform one's self of the number, state, &c., an army, the curia, Senate, &c.); also, recensere et numerum ire (Ces.). To inspect the Sibylline books, libros Sibyllinos adire (to approach, in order to consult them).

INSPECTION, cura (the general management of anything; e. g., ararii, publicorum operum, viarum); custodia (the duty of keeping any thing; the charge of it). J. s. cura custodiæque. Any body receives the inspection of the treasury, cura ararii transit in aliquem.

INSPECTOR, custos; curator (to whom the keeping or preservation of anything is entrusted); praeses: praefectus (who is placed over any thing); exactor operis (who is to see that any task is performed with care). Inspector of the high-roads, curator viarum; of the streets, magister vici; vicomagister (Sext., Ruf.); the officer who attended to the cleaning of the streets, &c., in a quarter of the city). Inspector of police, denunciator (after the second century of the Christian era, Inscript., Orrell., No. 5, 2544, and 3216). To make any body inspector of any thing, praeficere aliquem curatorem alicui rei, or only praeficere or praepone alicuius alicui rei; custodem aliquem imponere alicui rei (seldom in aliquam rei; e. g., in hortis, Nep., Cim., 4, 1); in frumento publico, Cic. pro Flacc., 41). Inspector of the picture galleries, qui est a pinacotheca (Inscript.).

INSPIRATION, inflammatio animi: instinctus or inflatus divinus: instinctus inflatusque divinus: instinctus afflatusque divinus: coelestis mentis instinctus: mentis incitatio et permotio divina: mentis incitatio et motus: inflammatio animi et afflatus quidam furoris (the inspiration of a god; the last in a higher degree). To see into futurity by inspiration, furentem futura prospicere: to foretell the future by inspiration, aliquo instinctu inflatuque futura praenunciare: to compose poetry under inspiration, coelesti quodam mentis instinctu carmina fundere: poetic inspiration, inflammatio animi et quidam afflatus quasi furoris (Cic., De Or., 2, 96, 194).

INSPIRE. || PROPR., alicuius mentem divino afflatu or alicuius animum divino instinctu concitare: to be inspired, spiritu divino tangi; divino quodam spiritu inflari; divino instinctu concitari. || FIG. To render highly excited, excitare: incendere: inflammare (general terms, to raise one's mind, to inflame): laetitia or gaudio perfundere: totum ad se convertere et rapere (to gratify to the utmost, to charm, enrapture). To be inspired, mentis viribus excitari; ardore aliquo inflammari atque incitari: to be inspired with joy, totum in laetitia effusum esse; beatum esse omnibus laetitia (to be quite entranced with joy, Caecil. ap. Cic., Fin., 2, 4, 13): to speak like an inspired person, orationem

ad sensus motusque animorum inflammandos admoveere: wine inspires a man, vinum ingenium facit (Ov., Met., 7, 433). || Inspire with any thing, injicere aliquid aliquid (to instill, infuse into any body; as desire of battle, hope): implere aliquem aliquam rei (to fill; e. g., spe animoque): tenere aliquem (to restrain, fetter one): to be inspired with zeal for any thing, alius rei studio teneri: to inspire any body with eagerness for battle, aliquem alacritatem ad pugnam efflicere (of a circumstance, &c.; vid. Ces., B. G., 3, 24): to be inspired with a desire of fighting, magna alacritas studiumque pugnae magnam aliquem alacritatem et ad id ad se inspirare with fresh courage, accedit mimi animus; alacritatem fieri (Tac., Germ., 23, 3, it is ferocius reddi). Tac., Germ., 23, 3, it is ferocius reddi).

INSPIRED, divino spiritu inflatus or tactus: mente incitatus (general terms): fanaticus: furens: furibundus: lymphatus (of the supposed inspiration is of a wild, fanatic character). To be inspired, spiritum divino tangi (Lir.); divino quodam spiritu inflari (Cic.); divino instinctu concitari (Cic.); ardore aliquo incitari atque inflammari (Cic.); the predictions of inspired bards, furibundus vatum predicationes. || Inspired with any thing, impletus aliquam rei (filled with any thing; e. g., spe animoque): incensus aliquam rei (inflamed, kindled; e. g., amore, officio).

INSPIRIT, animum alicui addere or facere: aliquem or alicuius animum erigere. To feel inspired, se or animum suum erigere: any body is inspired by any thing, aliquam rei animum alicui accedit (Cic.) or augetur (Ces.).

INSTABILITY. Vid. UNSTABILITY.

INSTABLE, instabilis (classical, but not Ciceronian). Vid. UNSTABLE.

INSTALL, constituere aliquem in munere: inaugurare (properly, with solemnities performed by the augurs): *sollemni more munus alicui demandare.

INSTALLATION, perhaps introitus, with genitive of the office; in a priesthood, sacerdotii (Suet.). By circumlocution with verbs in TO INSTALL.

INSTALLMENT, pensio (a payment). To pay by installments, certis pensionibus solvere pecuniam: certis diebus solvere pecuniam: in three, in equal installments, tribus pensionibus; rebus pensionibus: to pay down the first installment at once, primam pensioem praesentem numerare.

INSTANCE, r., nominare. I instanced several persons to whom this had happened, *complures nominavi, quibus id acciderisset, or (of a happy occurrence) contigisset (Murt.).

INSTANCE, s. || Example, exemplum: specimen. [Vid. EXAMPLE.] || For instance, exempli causa or gratia: nt exemplo utar (to take an instance, when an example of the thing meant, whether it be historical or invented, is really quoted): verbi causa: verbi gratia (when a preceding expression is to be explained): ut, (Ss, when, in reference to the preceding proposition, a single case is added, to explain what was said; cf. Ces., B. C., 1, 2, in): velut: veluti. Animals which are born on land, as, for instance, crocodiles, bestiae quae gignuntur in terra, veluti crocodili: even the gods waged wars, as, for instance, with the giants, dii quoque bella gesserunt, ut cum gigantibus. Sometimes vel is used in this sense; raras tuas quidem sed suaves accipio literas: vel (as, for instance) quae proxime accipit, quam prudentes, &c. [Pract. Intr., ii, 542]: in his (among these; when one or several persons are mentioned as particular examples of a general statement).

INSTANT, adj. || Earnest, vehement, vehementes: impensus (both of entreaties). || Immediate, praesens (e. g., poena, Cic.; mors, Flor.; auxilium, Cic.). Vid. IMMEDIATE.

INSTANT, s. Vid. INSTANTANEOUSLY. INSTANTANEOUS, Vid. IMMEDIATE. INSTANTANEOUSLY, puncto or momento temporis: in vestigio temporis: e. vestigio. [Vid. IMMEDIATELY.] Acting instantaneously, praesens (of poison, medicine, &c.).

INSTANTLY. || Earnestly, vehemently, vehementer: impense, etiam atque etiam. J. s. vehementer etiam atque etiam (e. g., rogare, Cic.; Tac. nece enixe; and instanter, unclassical). To beseech any body instantly, vehementer (impense, &c.) aliquem orare; aliquem obsecrare atque obtestari; omnibus precibus aliquem petere or orare. || Immediately, vid.

INSTATE, constituere: inaugurare (of an installation into office by the augurs). To instate any body in an office, aliquem constituere in munere: to instate any body in any body's favor, apud aliquem aliquem in magna (maxima) gratia ponere; alioquin jus gratiam conciliare alicui.

INSTEAD OF, 1) Followed by a substantive; loco or in locum, with genitive (in the place of any body or any thing, the one being substituted for the other); vice or in vicem, with genitive (one being changed for the other) pro, with ablative ("for" implying a relation or proportion between the two things). To use saltpeper instead of salt, salia vice nitro uti: to send some cavalry instead of the legions, in vicem legionum equites mittere: I have been invited instead of him, in locum ejus invitatus sum: he had called them Quirites instead of soldiers, Quirites eos pro militibus appellaverat: to pay bad money instead of good, nummos adulterinos pro bonis solvere. 2) Before the participial substantive; (a) quum possit or posset, with infinitive (when the thing not done is merely one that might be done or have been done; e. g., instead of being led to execution, he was loaded with praise, quum posset ad mortem duci, omni laude cumulatus est); (b) quum debeat or deberet (when the thing not done is what ought to be done, or to have been done; quum deberet ad mortem duci, omni laude cumulatus est). (c) By ac non (e. g., as if they were deserted, instead of (as was really the case) having deserted them (the Palaeopolitani), velut destituti, ac non qui ipsi destituti essent); (d) tantum abest, ut... uti (contra) (when the thing not done or notion rejected is wholly improbable, compared with the other fact or statement; often when the notions are opposed; e. g., instead of feeling any dislike to have a work published on the opposite side of the question, I really am most anxious to see such a one, tantum abest ut scribi contra nos nolimus, ut id etiam maxime optemus: the fear of a foreign enemy, instead of putting an end to those civil broils, actually rendered the tribunes more violent, tantum abest, ut civilia certamina terror externus cohiberet, ut contra eo violentior potestas tribunica esset, Lir., 6, 31). (e) Nearly so, non modo non... sed etiam (not only not... but even); non... sed (not... but); adeo non (or nihil)... ut (e. g., instead of restraining his anger, he openly asserted, &c., adeo non tenuit iram, ut... palam diceret, Lir., 5, 5); magis quam (rather than; e. g., instead of terrifying, it had enraged him, accendit eum magis quam terruerat); (f) with ablative absolute (e. g., instead of flying, omissa fuga).

INTEP, *pes superior. INSTIGATE, instigare (classical, but rare: te instigare, Cic.; Romanos in Hannibalem, Lir.; in arma, Vell.). Vid. TO EXCITE, TO INCITE.

INSTIGATED, instigatus (spurred on by an external power, by words, commands, &c.): instinctus (impelled by an internal, and higher power, by inspiration, love, the voice of the gods): impulsus (impelled; e. g., tuis promissis). Vid. TO EXCITE, TO INCITE.

INSTIGATION, instigatio (Auct. Her., not Cic. or Ces.): impulsus: instinctus (ablative of the action); SYN. in INSTIGATE. By any body's instigation, aliquo instigante (Cic., Pis., 11); aliquo impellente: aliquo auctore or impulsore; alicuius impulsu or auctoritate; alicuius instinctu (Tac., Hist., 1, 70): by the instigation of others (or another), alieno impulsu.

INSTIGATOR, concitator (the stirrer up; belli, tumultus, seditionis): impulsor (he who impels to an action). J. s. suaser

et impulsor (e. g., protectionis meae): auctor et impulsor (e. g., sceleris illius): stimulator (*he who spurs any body on to an action*): instimulator (Cic., Dom., 5, 13). JN. instimulator et concitator (e. g., seditio, id): instinator: instigator (both Tac.). Instigator et abettor, impulsor atque adjutor.

INSTILL. || PROPRI. instillare. || IMPROPRI. instillare (doctrines, precepts, &c., Hor., Ep., 1, 8, 16; Sen., Benef., 6, 16, extr.; and, undoubtedly, permissible in prose, since Cicero has quae [literae] mihi quidam quasi animalia instillant; at, restituerunt: at all events, it may be used as Cic., Sen., 11, verba, praeccepta, &c., menti atque animo tamquam luminis oleum instillare): imbucere aliquem aliquid re.

INSTINCT, natura. By instinct, natura duce: to become, as it were, an instinct, quasi in naturam verti: animals have their particular instincts, animalia habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus (Cic., Off., 2, 3, 11). A natural instinct, conciliatio naturae (i. e., what nature makes agreeable to us, leads us to desire, &c., Cic., Ac., 2, 42, extr.). The instinct of self-preservation, ad omnia vitam tuendam appetitus (Cic.): insita corporis nostri caritas (Sen.). Nature has implanted in all creatures the instinct of self-preservation, omnibus animalibus sui conservandi custodiam naturam inuenit (after Cic., N. D., 2, 48, extr.): generi animantium omni est natura tributum, ut se, corporis vitamque tuteatur, declinetque ea, quae nocturna videantur (Cic.).


INSTINCTIVE, quod fit conciliatio naturae: these are instinctive feelings, ea sunt communibus infixa sensibus. An instinctive principle, appetitus a natura datus: animi appetitus (Cic., 5 Fin., 9, int.): the instinctive principles of our nature, naturae voluntas. Any thing is an instinctive feeling, aliquid alicui natura inuenit, or aliquid alicui est a natura tributum: instum est alicui aliquid (Sen.): an instinctive notion, quasi naturalis quaedam actus insita in animis nostris (or in animo alicujus) notio.

INSTINCTIVELY, duce naturā suā (e. g., facere aliquid). Vid. INSTINCT, INSTINCTIVE.


INSTITUTE, v. || Establish (laws, rules, &c.), instituere (e. g., magistratum, ferias, sacros ludos). || Instruct (in any thing), instituere (absolutely, or ad aliquid or ad [aliquid] faciendum). JN. instituere atque erudire. [Vid. INSTRUCT, TEACH.] || To set on foot. To institute an inquiry, questionem de aliquā re instituere (e. g., de morte alicujus, Cic.); questionem de aliquā re constituere (e. g., de furto, Cic.). To institute a suit, actionem instituere (Cic., Mur., 9); against any body, actionem or litem alicui intendere. [Vid. TO ACCUSE, "to bring an ACTION."] || To invest with the care of souls, * beneficio alicui sacerdotem instituere (cf. aliquem tutorem instituere filiorum orbati, Cic., Or., 1, 53).

INSTITUTE, s. || Book of elements or principles, praeccepta in-stitutae (e. g., philosophiae, Cic.): ars alicujus rei or aliquid faciendi conscripta (e. g., sacerdotis, Lit., 25, 2).

INSTITUTION. || Act of enacting or establishing, institutio: constitutio: descriptio (SEN. IN FOUND, ESTABLISH). || Thing founded or prescribed by authority, institutum: lex (law). Institutions, instituta (e. g., patris: laws and institutions, leges et instituta). These are admirable institutions, haec optime instituta or instructa sunt. An institution = "a society," vid. Education, instruction, vid.

INSTRUCTOR. Vid. FOUNDER. INSTRUCT. || To teach, &c., erudire: formare (denote education as an ideal good, and as a part of human improvement; erudire, generally, and as far as it frees from ignorance; formare, specially, and as far as it prepares any body in a particular sphere and for a particular purpose, and gives the mind a bent thereto): instituere (denotes education as a tangible good, in order to qualify for a particular employment):  instructore = "to furnish with what is necessary," must be used

carefully: artes, &c., quibus instrui-mur ad usum forensē, &c., Cic.: Petronius has instrui-mur juvenes praecceptis; Quint., aliquem scientiā alicujus rei. || To give directions to an agent, &c., mandare alicui (with ut, nē, &c., or relative clause): aliquem docere, quae agat. Vid. TO GIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

INSTRUCTION. || Teaching, institutio: disciplina:  instructio unclassical. To remain under instruction for twenty years, in disciplinā viginti annos manēre (Ces.). || Direction, command, praecceptum (as direction): mandatum (as charge, &c.). A secret instruction, praecceptum arcu-m et occultum. I have received instructions to, &c., mihi mandatum est, ut, &c.: to give any body's instructions, alicui mandata dare; aliquem docere, quae agat; alicui negotium dare, ut, &c.; alicui praecipere, ut, &c.: to act according to one's instructions, praeccepta alicujus sequi (i Virg.): to follow one's instructions to the letter, omnia ad praecceptum agere (Ces., explaining the different duties of a legatus) and a commander-in-chief: to receive instructions from any body, mandata accipere ab aliquo: give him exact instructions about all that you wish me to do or get done for you, omnibus et de rebus, quas agi, quas curari a me voles, mandata des velim: to give any body instructions as to what he should, &c., alicui mandare, quae illum (agere, &c.) velis.

INSTRUCTIVE, utilis (profitable), or, by circumlocution, qui (quae, quod) aliquid docet (e. g., virtutem, Quint.). Instructive books for children, libri, quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem (ad virtutem, &c.) informatur or informari solet (after Cic., Arch., 3, 4). To others practice will be found more instructive than precept, ali, quod fortasse praecceptis non credunt, usu docebuntur (Quint., 3, 8, 70). To give an instructive turn to the conversation, * sermonem ad ea, quae sunt frugi, deflectere.

INSTRUCTOR. Vid. TEACHER, TUTOR.

INSTRUMENT. || Tool, &c., instrumentum: organum (cp. aviv: especially one that contains words or some artificial construction; hence the best expression for a musical instrument; cf. Sen., Ep., 57, 11): machina (machine for facilitating the movement or management of any thing). Astronomical instruments, * suppellex sideribus observandis: surgical instruments, ferramenta chirurgorum: stringed (musical) instruments, fides: a wind instrument, cornu (horn): tibiae (double flute): tuba (trumpet). Instrument-maker, instrumentorum opifex: artifex, qui organa fabricat. || Written or printed document, literae: tabulae: instrumentum (document, &c., litis, Quint.; emtionis, Scaev., Dig., 24, 1, 58). To draw up an instrument, literis aliquid consignare.

INSTRUMENTAL. To be instrumental to any body in any thing, adjuvare aliquem or adjuverem (feminine, adjuvati-cem) esse alicui in aliquā re: commodare alicui operam suam ad aliquid (of persons): adjuvare (also of things): vim habere ad aliquid: valere ad aliquid: prodesse or adjuvare ad aliquid (to contribute; of things): to be very instrumental, magnū momentum afferre (of things). Any body was instrumental to me in any thing, alicujus operā aliquid effeci (I accomplished it by his aid): ministerio alicujus aliquid factum est (he being the agent by whom it was actually done); * hac in re usus sum ejus operā: * cum hac in re adjuvorem habui: * ejus operā consensutus sum, quod optabam. To be instrumental to any body in the execution of his plans, * inservire alicujus consiliis perficiendis.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, cantus tibiarum nervorumque or nervorum et tibiarum (Cic., N. D., 2, 58, 146; Rose, Am., 46, 134): symphonia (συμφωνία, the orchestra, Sen., Ep., 12, 8). Instrumental and vocal music, chordarum sonitus et vocis cantus: vocum nervorumque cantus.

INSUBORDINATE, imperium detrectans (of soldiers, subjects, &c.): contumax.

INSUBORDINATELY, contra morem

obsequii: contra fas disciplinae (both Tac., Ann., 1, 19, 2).

INSUBORDINATION, disciplina nulla: immodestia (Nep.): intemperantia nimiae licentia (Nep.). To be guilty of insubordination, dieto audientem imperatori suo non esse (Nep.). Insubordination was promoted by any thing, aliqua re modestia exercitus corrupta (Tac., Hist., 1, 60). He charged him with promoting sedition and insubordination, seditio-nem ei et confusum ordinem disciplinā objectabat (ib.).

INSUFFERABLE. Vid. INTOLERABLE, UNBEARABLE.

INSUFFERABLY. Vid. INTOLERABLY, UNBEARABLY.

INSUFFICIENCY, sometimes inopia (want: e. g., of provisions, frumentum or frumentaria); angustia (scanty supply; of provisions, rei frumentariae; of pay, stipendii, Tac.); imbecillitas et inopia: imbecillitas et cgestas (insufficiency of an individual to supply his own wants; e. g., propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, Cic.; amicitia ex imbecillitate atque cgestate nata, Cic.). Or by circumlocution with non sufficere or sufficientem esse; non idoneum esse (of authority, evidence, &c.); ad probandum infirmum (et nugatorium) esse (of proofs). To feel one's own weakness and insufficiency, minimum in se esse arbitrari.

INSUFFICIENT, non sufficiens (not sufficient): non satis idoneus (not quite to the purpose, inadequate; e. g., witness, testimony, or evidence). To be insufficient by itself, per se minus valere.

INSUFFICIENTLY, non satis: minus (less than could be wished; e. g., intelligere aliquid): parum (too little). To be insufficiently provided with any thing, anguste aliquid re uti.

INSULAN, insulanus (= the inhabitant of an island). By circumlocution. From our insular position, * eo ipso, quod insulam incolimus; * eo ipso, quod insulam sumus. An insular people, insulani; insule incolae.

INSULT, s., contumelia (a wrong done to one's honor): offensio (a state of mortified feeling; but also the act that causes it): injuria (an insult felt to be a wrong): opprobrium (insult conveyed by reproachful words). To look upon any thing as an insult, aliquid in or ad contumeliam accipere; ignominiae loco ferre aliquid; ignominiae or proluo habere aliquid. To put an insult upon any body, contumeliam alicui imponere; aliquem ignominia afficere; ignominiam alicui imponere or injungere: to have an insult put upon one ignominia affici; contumelia affici.

INSULT, v., contumeliam alicui imponere: aliquem contumelia insequi: contumelias insectari: maledictis vexare (to insult with insolent words): euillare (insult scornfully, contemptuously): offendere aliquem (to insult, displease, whether intentionally or not): aliquem ignominia afficere: ignominiam alicui imponere, injungere (of gross insults, causing public disgrace). To be insulted, ignominia or contumelia affici; offendi (to feel insulted). To insult with words, verbis or voce vulnerare, violare: contumeliam alicui dicere: to feel insulted, injuriam sibi factam putare; at any thing, aliquid in or ad contumeliam accipere; * aliqua re se laesum or violatum putare.

INSULTINGLY, contumeliose: per ludibrium (mockingly): ferociter (e. g., in dire aliquid, with fierce defiance).

INSUPERABLE, insuperabilis: inexpressibilis (properly): quod superari non potest (properly and improperly).

INSUPPORTABLE. Vid. INTOLERABLE, UNBEARABLE.

INSUPPORTABLY. Vid. INTOLERABLY, UNBEARABLY.

INSURANCE, * cautio de aliquā re: * fides de damno pensando interposita.

INSURE, * rei alicui cautionem adhibere (of the person who insures his property): damnum praestare (to take the loss on one's self): cavere de re (to be security, &c.; of him who insures another's property). Their ships are insured, publicum periculum est a vi tempestatis (Lit., 25,

3, 10): hence, houses, &c., are insured,
*publicum periculum est ab incendio.

*INSURGENT, rebellans (*implying a previous war and subjugation*): imperium alicujus detrectans (*refusing to obey a sovereign*).

INSURRECTION, *seditio*: motus (*disturbance*): *rebellio*: *rebellum*: *rebellatio* (implying a *precious war and subjugation*): *defectio* (*ab aliquo, the falling away from any body*): *tumultus* (the Roman name for a sudden outbreak, of the slaves, or the Gallic tribes, the peasantry, &c.). JN. (*repentinus*) *tumultus* ac *defectio* (*Caes., B. G., 5, 26, 1*): *vis repentina* (a sudden outbreak). *To persuade any body to take part in an insurrection, aliquem in societatem defectionis impellere. To excite an insurrection, or people to an insurrection, seditioem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditioem commovere, concitare: to be instrumental in making an insurrection general, ignem et materiam seditiōis subdere: to put down an insurrection, seditioem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, exstinguere: an insurrection breaks out, seditio oritur, concutitur, exarscit: an insurrection breaks out afresh, seditio recrudescit; seems likely to be put down, seditio languescit: it seems likely that an insurrection will break out among the Boii, Boiorum gens ad rebellionem spectare videtur (Liv.). An insurrection of slaves, servilis tumultus (Caes.).*

INSUSCEPTIBILITY, ingenium hebes
ad aliquid: lentitudo: lentus animus (*in-
susceptibility of any impression*). Some-
times torpor: socordia: animus durus
[**SYN. IN APATHY**]. *Insusceptibility of
pain, indolentia.*

INSUSCEPTIBLE, of any thing, by circumlocution, aliquid non sentire: aliquid non accipere or suscipere: non tangi aliquâ re. || **ABSOL.**, lentus: torpidus: durus (*sluggish*, &c.). Vid. **INSENSIBLE**.


INTAGLIO, perhaps gemma intus emi-
nens (after Sen., Ben., 3, 26, 1).

INTEGER, * numerus integer (*opposed to * numerus fractus, fraction*).

INTEGRAL. *An integral part of any thing.* * *necessaria pars alicujus rei.*

INTEGRITY. || IMPROPR. *Moral integrity*, integritas: innocentia [SYN. INNOCE^{NC}E]: sanctitas (*sanctity, holiness*): integritas or sanctitas vitæ (*irreproachable and holy life*). JN. integritas atque innocentia: sanctimonia (*with reference to thought*).

INTEGUMENT, tegumentum: tegmen-
tum (properly and figuratively, "cover-
ing," palpebrae tegmenta oculorum): in-
tegumentum (properly; rare, Liv.; figu-
ratively, Ctc.): cutis (skin, as integument
of the bones): tunica: gluma (of corn):
folliculus (of corn, legumes, grapes).

INTELLECT, intelligentia, intelligenti-
vis: intelligenti prudentia (the power
of understanding:  intellectus, post-
Augustan); ingenium (the mental powers);
mens (the mind, as endowed with intellectual
powers; then the power of thought or com-
bination itself: 6 vois). Acuteness of in-
tellect, ingeni acumen or acies; also acue-
ment only: perspicacitas; prudentia per-
spexa (penetrating insight into the nature
of a thing): ingenuum acre: subtilitas
(the acuteness that easily discerns the dif-
ferences of things); sagacitas (the acuteness
that traces out what is concealed). To be
a person of acute intellect, acuti ingenii
esse; acri ingenio esse; acriter intelli-
gere: to sharpen the intellect (of things),
ingenii acuminis inservere mentem, or in-
telligendi prudentiam, or ingenium acue-
re: to have an acute intellect, natrâ acue-
re esse: to cultivate the intellect, animum
mentemque excolere.

INTELLECTIVE. || *To be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses* (Milton), quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, cogitatione, tantum et mente complectimur. || *Intelligent*, vid.

INTELLECTUAL, circumlocution by
genitive, animi or cogitationis, &c. In-
tellectual activity, animi or cogitationis
motus: mentis agitatio or motus. The
intellectual faculties, hominis sollertia (cf.

*Cic., N. D., 2, 6, 18), animus ingenium-
que; animus mensque.*

INTELLIGENCE, intelligentia: intelligendi vis or prudentia. [Vid. INTELLECT.] || *News, information*, vid.

INTELLIGENT, mente præditus (*endowed with reason*): intelligens: sapiens: prudens [SYN. in WISE]. *To be very intelligent*, acuti ingenii esse; acri ingenio esse; acriter intelligere.

INTELLIGIBILITY, perspicuitas (clearness). By circumlocution with intelligi posse. For the greater intelligibility of the subject, quo res magis pateat.

INTELLIGIBILE, facilis ad intellegendum (easy to understand): INTELLIGIBILIS belongs to the post-Ciceronian philosophical style: comprehensibilis: quod in intelligentiā nostram cadit: quod intelligentiā nostrā capit: quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus (what our mental faculties can comprehend; opposed to quod fugit intelligentiā nostrā vim et notionem; quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest): facilis intellectu ad intellegendum accommodatus: ad intelligentiā expeditus: cogniti perfacilis (what may easily be comprehended). Sometimes perspicuus, apertus, clarus, &c. To be intelligible, cognosci ac percipi posse: any thing is not intelligible, ali- quid in sensum et in mentem intrare non potest. Generally intelligibile, ad com- mune iudicium populareque intelligenter accommodatus (and adverbially, recom- modate); ad vulgarem popularem- que sensum accommodatus.

INTELLIGIBILI, plane: perspicue:
aperte: ad commune iudicium popula-
remque intelligentiam accommodata.
That we may express ourselves intelligibly,
ut ea, quæ dicamus, intelligantur. To
speak intelligibly, plane et articulate loqui
(with reference to utterance), perspicue or
plane et aperte dicere; plane et dilucide
loqui (clearly and intelligibly): that we
may express ourselves intelligibly, ut ea,
quæ dicamus, intelligantur.

INTEMPERANCE, *intemperantia*: incontinētia [SYN. *in MODERATE*]: *intemperantia vini* [with reference to drinking, *Liv.*, 44, 30]: *Intemperantia in eating and drinking*, profunda et intempestiva gula (*habitual*): *to brutalize one's self by gross intemperance*, immoderato potu atque passu animo obtusefacere (*Cic.*, *1 Dein.*, 29, 60). *To increase his natural violence of temper by habits of intemperance*, violentiam insitam ingenio intemperantiā vini accendere (*Liv.*, 44, 30): *to be guilty of intemperance*, largiore vino uti (on a particular occasion); immoderate et intemperate vivere (*to live a life of intemperance and excess*, *Cic.*, *Unic.*, 12).

INTEMPERATE, intemperans [in-
 temens] (SYN. IN MODERATE). (*Cicero*
uses intemperans = without due control
over one's temper, &c.; also, intemperat-
us in aliquâ re; e.g., in aliquis rei cupidi-
tate): avidus et intemperans (e.g., au-
mus, Liv., unrestrained, eager for the ac-
complishment of its desires): immoderatus
(not kept within proper bounds; of persons
or things). A very intemperate person,
homo profundè atque intemperatè gu-
lulè: to assail any body with intemperate
abuses, intemperatius inveni in aliquem:
intemperate in language, immodicus ling-
ue (Liv., immodicus, not Cic. or Cæsar);
intemperans lingue (Tac.). Vid. INMOD-
ERATE and (for "intemperate zeal," &c.)
 EXCESSIVE.

EXCESSIVE. **IMTEMPERATELY**, *intemperanter*: *intemperate*: *incontinenter* (*properly*, *Cels.*, *capere cibum*: *improperly*, *Cic.*): *libidinose* (*lustfully*). [*Vid. IMMODE-
ATELY.*] *To attack any body intemperate-
ly*, *intemperantius in aliquem invēhi*: *to
live intemperately*, *immoderate atque in-
temperate vivere* (*Cic.*).


INTEND. || *Strain, distend* (vid.), intendere (opposed to remittere). || *Mean purpose*, spectare aliquid, ad aliquid || *with ut* (to have an object in view): propositum habeo || *propositum est mihi*, aliquid || *with infinitive* (to purpose): to have resolved; to have any thing before one's mind, as a thing to be done): cogitare aliquid, || *with infinitive* (to think of any

(*thing, of doing any thing*): destinare (*rare, but classical*; infectis *lis*, *que agere destinaverat*, *Cæs.*): agitare, *with or without* (in mente), (in) animo (*to be revolving in one's mind*): statuise or constituise (*to have determined*; *to do any thing*): id agere, ut (*to be taking steps to accomplish*): sometimes moliri: parare (*to be preparing*). **I**ntendere must be used very carefully; but there are some constructions in which it may be used for our "intend," i. e., where the notion is "to bend the mind in any direction," *animus aliquo intendere*, *ut to bend, as it were, one's bow at* = "aim at." I see clearly what he hopes and what he intends, quid iste speret, et quo animus intendat, perspicio (i. e., *to what point he is bending his mind, straining his faculties*): you must explain this before you proceed to what you inform us that you intend to say, quod est tibi anti-explicandum, quam illic proficiscere, quo te dicis intendere (*Cic.*; i. e., *at which you say that you are aiming*). Quod ubi secus procedit, neque, quod intenderat, efficere potest (*Sall.*, *he can not even accomplish what he intended*; i. e., *aimed at accomplishing*). Si Antonius, quod animo intenderat, efficere putasset (*Cic.*, *had been able to effect what he intended*; i. e., *had aimed at in his mind*). What was intended by all this, but, &c., *quoniam hæc omnia . . . pertinent* (e. g., *nisi ad suam perniciem*). What is intended by this speech? quid sibi vult hæc oratio? quid sibi vult verba ista? *To intend any body or any thing for any thing, destinare aliquem, or aliquid ad aliquid, or aliquid rei* (in this sense it seems to be post-Augustan). *To intend any body for the bar, destinare aliquem foro* (*Quint.*). *Nature intended any body for, &c., aliquis natus est ad ali-*quid.

INTENDANT. Vid. SUPERINTENDENT.

INTENSE. [Vid. EXCESSIVE.] *Intense desire, cupiditas magna, acris, ardens, flagrans: intense thought, acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio: by the most intense exertions, intensissimā curā (Quint.): the cold is never intense in that country, asperitas frigōrum abest: it was the middle of winter, and the cold was intense, erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida.*

INTENSELY, valde: gravior: acriter: contente. *To love intensely*, perditio et miserè amare: *to desire any thing intensely*, cupere ad ardentem; alicujus rei desiderio flagrare, excruciarì: *to dislike any thing intensely*, aliquid vehementer displicet: *to hate any body intensely*, odisse alicquem acerbè et penitus: *more intensely*, ardentiori studio (e. g., petere aliquid).

INTENSNESS, vis (*intensive strength*; for which *Pliny* is the first who uses vehemently): *gravitas* (the *heaviness, oppressive weight*; e. g., morbi) (*asperitas* (*severity*; e. g., frigus, Tac.); *rigor* (e. g., frigoris); *severitas* (e. g., frigus, hiemis). The *intensity of the cold, intolerabilis vis frigoris*:  *intento* = "strained or stretched state," can only be used with cogitation, and, c. for "intenseness of mental application;" *so* contento animi (both opposed to relaxatio): the *intensity of the storm, vis tempestatis*.

INTENSIVE. *Intensive particles, intensiva adverbia* (*Prisc.*, 15, 1022).

INTENT, ad; *intensus* (*on the stretch; upon any thing, or upon doing any thing*; *ad aliquid* [intates ad pugnam intente; *Cæs.*]; *ad aliquid faciendum* [intensus animus tuus ad fortissimum virum liberandum, *Cic.*]; *sometimes ablative* [aliqno negotio intensus, *Sall.*]; *seldom in with ablative* [in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, *Cæs.*; *B. G. 3, 32*; *intensus in eventu aliorum consilii, Liv.*, 6, 23]; *also with adverb of motion* [omnium eo curae sunt intensus, *Liv.*]; *attentus* (*upon any thing, ad aliquid; ad decoris conservationem. Cic.: on making money, ad rem. Ter.*); *deditus* (*quite given up to; e. g., ubi spectaculi tempus venit, deditaque mentes cum oculis erant, Liv.*, 1, 9). *To be intent upon any thing, intendere animum alicui rei, or ad aliquid, or in aliquid (the last often in Liv.).*

INTENT, s. *Design, purpose*, vid. *To all intents and purposes*, omnino (*altogether, quite*); *ab omni parte*; *omni ex parte*; *in omni genere*; *in omnibus rebus in every respect*. *If used* = "virtually" [*vid. "as good as"* or *VIRTUALLY*]. *To the intent that, ut, or converso, ut (with subjunctive)*; *habe mentes or hoc animo, ut*; *idecirco, ut*; *ita, ut*; *eo, ut, &c.*

INTENTION, propositum: consilium: mens: animus. *The intention (of a testator, lawyer, &c.)*, voluntas (*opposed to the words themselves, verba, &c.*). *To judge of actions by the intention of the agent*, dirigere facta ad consilium (*Vell.*). **VID. DESIGN, PURPOSE.**

INTENTIONAL, cogitatus (*premeditated, facinus, parricidium, Suet.*), or, by circumlocution, quod consulto et cogitatum fit. *An intentional injury, injuria, quae consulto et cogitata fit. An intentional crime, &c., crimen voluntatis (opposed to crimen necessitatis, Cic., Lig., 2, 5).*

INTENTIONALLY, consulto: cogitate (*after thinking the matter over*): voluntate (*from a decision of the will; opposed to casu*). *Jn. voluntate et judicio: data et dedita opera; de or (Lig.) ex industria (by exerting one's self to bring it about). To do any thing intentionally, consulto et cogitatum facere, aliquid. Not intentionally, vid. UNINTENTIONALLY.*

INTENTLY, attente: intento (*Lic. and post-Augustan*): animo intento: intento studio. *To fix one's thoughts intently upon any thing, defigere animus atque intendere in aliquid (Cic.)*. *Minds fixed intently upon any thing, mentes ad aliquid intentae*. **VID. INTENT.**

INTENTNESS, (animi) intentio (*Cic.*). **INTER, humare**: humo tegere.

INTERCALARY, intercalarius: intercalaris (e. g., mensis, dies, Cic., Lit.).

INTERCALATE, intercalare (*mostly used in the passive and impersonal; ne intercalatur; intercalatum est, &c.*); interjicere (e. g., *he intercalated two months between November and December, interjicit inter Novembrem et Decembrem duos menses alios*).

INTERCALTATION, intercalatio (*Plin., Macrob.*).

INTERCEDE. *Intervene, vid. INTERCESSION*. *To send any body to intercede for him, aliquem deprecatores sui nuntiare.*

INTERCEDER. **VID. INTERCESSOR.**

INTERCEPT, interciperi (e. g., *letters, conveys, men, literas, commentus, aliquid*): aliquem a suis interciperi et secludere (*Lit.*): excipere (*to get before, and so meet and cut off, multos ex fuga; also, as technical term in hunting, aprum, feras; the current of a river, vim fluminis*): deprehendere (*to catch on his road, in its progress; e. g., tabellarios, literas, naves*): reprimere (*check, fugari hostium, redundantem lacum*). *To intercept the light, officere luminibus (by building before any body's windows)*: *to intercept the sun, officere alicui aprianti (i. e., from a person wishing to bask in it)*.

INTERCEPTION, interceptio (*Cic.*).

INTERCESSION, deprecatio (*general term for the attempt to remove a threatening evil by one's prayers*). *To obtain pardon through any body's intercession, aliquo deprecatore veniam impetrare: to make intercession for any body, rogare pro aliquo; deprecari pro aliquo (Cic.)*. *Intercedere pro aliquo* = "to become security for him"; *on account of any thing, alicui adesse ad aliquid deprecandum; with any body, deprecari aliquem pro aliquo; deprecatores alicui adesse apud aliquem; alicui supplicare pro aliquo (the last, of an humble petition as a suppliant)*. *Intercessio* = the "veto" of tribunes, &c.

INTERCESSOR, deprecator (*feminine, deprecatrix*); *for any body, aliquid or pro aliquid periculo (Cic.)*; *for any thing, aliquid rei (e. g., salutis meae, Cic.)*. *Jn. deprecator defensorque (Lig.)*. *Intercessor, who is an intercessor on any body's behalf; vid. "to make INTERCESSOR for."*

INTERCHANGE, v., permutare (e. g., *nomina inter vos permutastis, Plaut.,*

Capt., 3, 5, 19): commutare (e. g., *inter se commutant vestem et nomina; commutare non tria verba inter vos; both, any thing with any body, aliquid cum aliquo: one thing with another, aliquid cum aliquo re; also, permutastis rem re, and [Ulp.] rem pro re*). *To interchange their prisoners, commutare captivos*. **VID. EXCHANGE.**

INTERCHANGE, s., commutatio: permutatio (*especially barter*): vicissitudo (*the giving and receiving in turn*). *An interchange of kind offices, vicissitudo studiorum officiorumque (Cic., Lel., 14, 49)*. *The regular interchange of night and day, vicissitudines dierum nocturnaque*. *An interchange of one state with another, ex alio in aliud vicissitudo et mutatio (e. g., of life with death)*.

INTERCHANGEABLE, commutabilis (*changeable*). *By circumlocution with commutari or permutari (cum aliqua re) posse.*

INTERCHANGEABLY. **VID. ALTERNATELY, RECIPROCALLY.**

INTERCOURSE, conversatio (*of social intercourse, Vill., Quint.; not Cic.*): usus (*frequent intercourse, implying that one avails one's self of the services, &c., of the other*): consuetudo (*habitual intercourse with any body, to which one has been accustomed; also the intercourse of persons in love with each other*): convictus (*intercourse of persons who live much together*). *Confidential or friendly intercourse, usus familiaris; familiaritas; usus amicitiae: to have intercourse with any body, est mihi consuetudo cum aliquo: much intercourse, aliquo multum uti: to avoid all intercourse with any body, alicuius aditum, sermonem, congressum fugere (together); aditum alicuius sermonemque defugere: to avoid all intercourse with mankind, congressus hominum fugere; fugere colloquia et cotus hominum: to break off intercourse, consuetudinem omniter.*

INTERDICT, v. **VID. FORBEAR, PROHIBIT.**

INTERDICT, s., interdictum (*general term*). *¶ Ecclesiastical ban; vid. BAN.*

INTEREST, v. (1) *¶ Attract, &c., jucundum esse: delectare: capere (to take one's fancy): sperare (to carry one away captive, as it were; fill one with astonishment)*. *To interest any body, alicui placere: aliquem delectare or delectatione allicere (to please, amuse, &c.)*: *aliquem tenere (to arrest one's attention, &c.)*; e. g., *audientium animos novitate*.

(2) *To be interested in any thing, or any thing interests (as concerns) me, aliquid me interest; with substantives the person stands in the genitive: aliquid ad me pertinet. It interests me less (hanc), or but little, minor mea res agitur*. **VID. TO CONCERN.**

(3) *To interest one's self for or about any thing, aliquid ad me pertinere puto; aliquid mihi curae or cordi est (Cic.)*. *Not eare cordique, any thing is an object I have at heart: foveo aliquid (I favour, cherish, endeavor to promote it, &c.; e. g., artes); incumbere alicui rei, in aliquid, or ad aliquid (to apply one's self vigorously to any pursuit, &c.)*: *de aliquo laborare (to be anxious about any body; e. g., vel ex hoc ipso, quod tum vehementer de Milone laboramus, Cic.)*. *To interest one's self for any body, cupio aliquid causam (vid. Cic., Fam., 13, 64, 1; Rosc. Am., 51, 149); alicui studio; alicuius sum studiosus: alicui faveo (I favour him, &c.)*: *alicui tribuo (give him active support; cf. Corte ad Cic., Fam., 13, 9, 2)*. *To induce any body to interest himself in one's service or cause, aliquem ad studium sui perducere; allicere atque excitare aliquid studium ad utilitates nostras.*

INTEREST, s. (A) *¶ Participation (properly or figuratively) in the advantage or value of any thing, studium (the interest taken in any thing). I have an interest in any thing, meum aliquid interest; ad me aliquid pertinet: I take an interest in any thing, non aliquid alicui a me puto: I have less interest in it than, &c., minor mea res agitur: since he had no longer any interest in it, quum ejus jam nihil interesset. To be brought to take an*

interest in any thing, affici aliqua re (cf. Quint., 2, 1, 16; we are brought to take an interest in their danger, eorum periculo afficimur). *¶ Attraction, &c., voluptas: jucunditas (pleasure); oblectatio: oblectamentum (amusement)*. *To be of interest to any body, jucundum esse: to have but little interest for any body, melioriter aliquem rectius: to give an interest to any thing, voluptatem dare alicui rei (Quint., 10, 5, 11)*. *¶ Advantage, profit, res, or rationes, or causa alicuius (his affairs generally): commodum (his advantage, &c.)*: *utilitas (profit, &c.; also what is expedient; opposed to what is right): emolumentum (benefit; opposed to detrimentum, "gain falling to one's share without any exertion of one's own," Diod.)*.

The public interest, res or causa communis: communis omnium utilitas: any thing is my interest, aliquid est e re mea: to consider that one shall advance one's own interests by, &c., rebus suis se consulurum sperare: what you believe to be for my interest, quod mihi intelligis esse accommodata: so my interests require it, rationes meae ita ferunt: my interest requires it, expedit mihi: meis rationibus conducit: a city in which the interests of one are the interests of all, respublica, in quam idem conducit omnibus: men have different interests, alii aliud expedit: to attach one's self to any body's interests, ad alicuius rationes se adungere: to defend any body's interests, alicuius causam defendere: to consult, forward, &c., any body's interests, alicuius rationibus consulere, or prospicere, or prospicere et consulere; alicuius commodis vivere or non desse; also, consulere alicui only: he is devoted to your interests, est tui amantissimus: to neglect any body's interests, alicuius commoda negligere. To look to (have an eye to, &c.) one's private interests, servare suo privato commodo: to act in every thing with an eye to one's private interests, omnia meum emolumentum et commodis; omnia ad utilitatem referre; omnia pecuniae causa facere: to undertake any thing against one's own interests, contra suum commodum aliquid suscipere: not to be led to the commission of an unjust act by any considerations of private interest, nullo emolumento in fraudem impelli (Cic.): to prefer one's own interests to the good of another, suae rationes alicuius saluti antepone: to sacrifice one's private interests to the public good, respublicae commoda privatis necessitatibus habere potiora: not to divide the interests of the citizens, civium commoda non divellere: to excite a zeal for one's interests in any body, allicere atque excitare alicuius studium ad utilitates nostras.

(B) *¶ Interest on money, PROP., usura, or plural, usurae (what is paid for the use of a borrowed sum; hence "interest," with reference to the borrower who pays); fenus (the profit on a sum lent; hence "interest," with reference to the lender who receives or is to receive it)*: *impendium (= usura quod in sorte accedit, Parr., L. 1, 5, 36, 54, § 183: all three, also, figuratively)*. *Interest upon interest, anatocismus (anatokismos, Cic., At., 5, 21, 11 and 22)*: *usure usurarium (Cod. Just., 4, 32, 28)*: *5 per cent. (monthly interest), centesima quinquies: one half per cent. (monthly) interest = 6 per cent. (annually), semisses usure: 12 per cent., centesima usure (= 1 per cent. per month): 12 per cent. compound interest, centesima renovata in singulos annos fenus (Cic., At., 6, 3, 5); or centesima renovata quotannis: or centesima actae cum renovatio singulorum annorum (At., 6, 1, 5): 12 per cent. at simple interest, centesima perpetuo fenus or centesima perpetua*. *¶ The Roman interest being monthly, must be multiplied by 12 to turn it into our method of calculating interest; the asses usurae or centesima usurae being 1 per cent. monthly = 12 per cent. per annum; lower rates will be expressed by the divisions of the as; thus, 11 per cent., decuntes usurae; 10, decantantes usurae; 9, dodrantales usurae; 8, beses usurae; 7, septantes usurae; 6, semisses usurae; 5, quincuntes usurae; 4, quadrantes usurae; 3, trientes usurae; 2, sex-*

notes usury; *1. unciæ usuræ, and* [for these other forms occur; e. g., *fenus ex . . . (e. g., fenus ex triente, 4 per cent.); or fenus with adjective (fenus unciarium, 1 per cent.); or the singular or plural of these substantives, factum erat besibus (8 per cent.); ut nummi, quos hic quinquante modesto (5 per cent.) nutrieras, perant avidos sudare denecia (11 per cent., Pers.).* *Georges recommends the retention of the Roman form, adding in singular annos, to show that it is not due every month, but every year: it is better, however, to reduce the yearly to the monthly value, as above. To put out money at interest, pecuniam dare fenori or fenore; ponere in fenore nummos (Hor.): to lend money to any body at interest, pecuniam alicui dare, pecuniam apud aliquem occupare, with or without fenore; to lend money at a high rate of interest, pecuniam grandi fenore occupare; money on which interest is paid, pecunia feneratoris: money on which no interest is paid, pecunia gratuita (if lent); pecunia otiosa (which is not lent, and so brings no interest to the possessor): lending money upon interest, fenerator; to offer any body money for which he is not to pay any interest, pecuniam alicui gratuitam proponere; to borrow money upon interest, pecuniam sumere or accipere fenore; to borrow money at a low rate of interest and lend it at a high one, pecunias levioribus usuris mutuari et graviore fenore collocare; to lend any body money and take no interest for it, pecuniam sine fenore alicui credere or expensum ferre; to refuse to pay either principal or interest, fenus (here = capital) atque impendium recusare (Lio): to receive interest from any body, usuram ab aliquo accipere; to pay interest, usuram pendere or solvere; to any body, alicui fenus dare; to pay down the interest in hard money, pecuniam usuris pernumerare; to pay the capital without interest, pecunias creditas sine usuris solvere; the interest mounts up, usura multiplicatur: the interest exceeds the capital, mercant usura sortem: the rate of interest falls, fenus deminuitur; rises, *fenus augetur: the profits of an estate are hardly sufficient to pay the interest with fructus prædiorum certant cum usuris: the interest is added to the capital, sors fit ex usura; to add the interest to the capital, usuram perscribere (cf. Brem., Suet., Cas., 42): a high, a moderately high, a shamefully high rate of interest, grande, tolerabile, iniquissimum fenus: to be ruined by the amount of interest one has to pay, fenore trucidari; impendii debilitari (Cic., Rep., 2, 30). || IMPROPR., usura: fenus: impendium. The earth always repays with interest whatever it has received, terra numquam sine usura reddit quod accepit (cf. ager reddit semina magno fenore, Tib.): to repay a benefit with interest, beneficium cum usuris reddere; a favor with interest, debitum alicui cumulate reddere: to repay any thing with interest, (etiam) cum impendii augere aliquid (e. g., largitatem tui muneris, Cic.); majore mensura reddere aliquid (Cic.).*

INTERFERE, se immiscere: se inessere alicui rei (to thrust one's self into it): se admiscere alicui rei: se interponere alicui rei or in aliquid: auctoritatem suam interponere or inserere alicui rei (to interpose one's authority): interesse alicui rei (to take part in it, negotiis, &c.; not, of course, implying improper interference): officere or officere et obstare alicui rei (to interfere with its execution; e. g., consiliis alicujus; meis commodis). Not to interfere in any thing, abesse or se abstinere ab aliqua re: to interfere in any thing against any body's will, aliquo invito aspirare or accedere ad aliquid (e. g., ad meam pecuniam, Cic., 2 Verr., 1, 54, 142): don't you interfere, ne te admisce: if you will, do as you like; I shall not interfere, si quod voles, facies; nihil interpono: do it and welcome, I shall not interfere, per me licet (e. g., per me vel stas licet: you may snore if you will, I shall not interfere with you). To interfere with what does not belong to one, aliena rei se immiscere (Pompon., De Verb. Sign., 36), or aliena negotia curare (Hor., to mind

other people's business). To interfere to prevent any thing, se interponere quomus, &c.: interpellare with quomus (respublica a me administrari possit, Brut.), or ne (senatusconsultum fieret, Lio), or quin (quibus vellem, uter, Mal. ap. Cic.). || To interfere to prevent any thing, is, intercedere alicui rei, in post-Augustan writers; which, in Cicero, &c., is confined to the interposition of the tribunes' veto, &c. || INTRANS. To clash, vid.

INTERFERENCE, interpellatio (interference to stop a discourse): intercessio (the interference of the tribunes to stop any public proceedings by their veto; in later writers more general in its meaning). In other cases, by circumlocution with the verbs in INTERFERE; e. g., it will be the wiser course to abstain from all interference with this matter, sapientius facies, si te in istam rem non interpones (e. g., in istam pacificationem, Cic.). To appeal to the tribunes for their interference, appellare tribunos: || interpositio has not this meaning. Vid. Dic.

INTERIM. Vid. "in the MEAN time."

INTERIOR, adj. Vid. INNER.
INTERIOR, s., pars interior: partes interiores: interiora, -um, adj. The interior of a country, interior regio; interiora, -um; terra interior; e. g., the interior of Africa, Africa interior. Vid. HEART, A, IMPROPR.

INTERJECTION, interjectio (grammatically).

INTERLARD. || PROPR., illardare (Apic.). || IMPROPR., intermiscere (aliquid alicui rei, Lit., Col.; not Cic. or Cas.). To interlard a speech with Greek words, Græca verba inculcare (Cic.).

INTERLEAVE, *libri quibusque paginis interjicere singulas chartas puras.

INTERLINE, interscribere (Plin. Ep., 7, 9): superscribere (to write above another word or line; e. g., Suet., Ner., 52).

INTERLINEAR, interscriptus (written between): superscriptus (written above).

INTERLINEATION, superscriptum (neuter participle): *interscriptum (cf. Plin. Ep., 7, 9): superductio occurs Up., Dig., 28, 4, 1; it is not given by Freund, but seems to mean "the writing over an erasure," lituras inductiones, superductiones ipse feci: interpositio (general term for what is written between, whether between two words or two lines, una interpositio difficilior est, &c.; Cic., Fam., 16, 22). There were so many, both erasures and interlineations, ita multa et deleta et inducta et superscripta inerant (Suet., Ner., 52, fin.).

INTERLOCUTION, interlocutio (as judicial term, is more general than the English word, since it denoted also a short explanatory speech of the advocate on the other side; hence it is better to add judicii): *edictum (decretum, &c.) ad tempus propositum.

INTERLOCUTOR, by circumlocution, *qui orationem interponit, &c.

INTERLOPER, qui aliena rei se immiscet (after Pompon., De Verb. Sign., 36); qui aliena negotia curat (Hor.).

INTERLUDE, exbūdium (cf. Liv., 7, 32, fin.): embūdium (ibid., 10, theatrical technical term: ballet, Cic., Sev., 14, 116): *ludus interpositus, interjunctus. To enliven any thing by some interlude, interpolare satietatem alicujus rei ludo (e. g., satietatem epularum ludis, Curt., 6, 2).

INTERMARRIAGE, by circumlocution, with connubium est; connubia sunt aliquibus. They forbade, by a cruel law, the intermarriage of plebeians and patricians, connubia ut ne plebei et patribus essent, inhumanissima lege sanxerunt (Cic.): Canuleius proposed a law to sanction the intermarriage of patricians and plebeians, de connubio patrum et plebis Canuleius rogationem promulgavit (Lio): since no neighboring states would allow of intermarriages with them, quippe quibus cum finitimis connubia non essent: they forbade intermarriages between the other states, ceteris populis connubia ademerunt. (Cf. This was the jus connubii).

INTERMARRY, by circumlocution. The patricians and plebeians may not intermarry, connubia plebi et patribus non sunt. Vid. INTERMARRIAGE.

INTERMEDDLE WITH. Vid. "to INTERFERE with."

INTERMENT. Vid. BURIAL.
INTERMINABLE. Vid. ENDLESS.
INTERMINABLY. Vid. ENDLESSLY.
INTERMINGLE, *intermiscere aliquid INTERMIX, *alicui rei (Lit., Col.; not Cic., Cas.): immiscere (aliquid alicui rei, Lucr., Lio, Virg., Hor.; not Cic., Cas.): in medium admiscere (Cic., Univ., 7). Vid. TO MIX.

INTERMISSION, intermissio (the giving up entirely for a time): omisio (the giving up entirely): cessatio (the resting; opposed to previous activity; often in a depreciating sense): intercepcio (interval during which any thing is interrupted; interruption; e. g., intercepcionem scribendi facere, Cic.): interpellatio (interruption of a speaker; hence interruption generally). Without any intermission, uno tenore, sine ulla intermissione: without any the least intermission, sine ulla minimi temporis intermissione (Cic.). || In fecers, intermissio (total; remissio being partial): decessio (opposed to accessio, Cels.): dies integri (on which the patient is without fever). After the first two days there follows an intermission of two days, finita febre biduum integrum est (Cels.): to have one day's intermission, unum diem præstare integrum: in this fever there is no intermission, but only an occasional remission, hoc genus [febris] non ex toto in remissione desistit, sed tantum levius est: the intermissions are longer, febris longiore circuitu redit (Cels.). To have intermissions, (ex toto) intermittere (Cels.): certum circuitum habere et ex toto remitti (Cels.); dies integros præstare (Cels.).

INTERMIT. || TRANS., intermittere (the proper word; studia doctrine, Cic.; curam rerum, Tac., &c.). [Vid. SUSPEND.] || INTRANS. Vid. "to have INTERMISSIONS."

INTERMITTENT. Intermittent fever, febris intermittens: intermittent fevers, febris, quarum certus est circuitus; or quæ certum habent circuitum et ex toto remittuntur (Cels.); i. e., those who have regular intermissions).

INTERMIXTURE, admistio.

INTERNAL, interior (opposed to exterior): intestinus (going on in the interior of a country; opposed to externus: [cf. internus, post-Augustan, Tac.): domesticus (happening at home, in its narrower or wider sense; opposed to abroad, foris). JN. intestinus ac domesticus: intus inchluss (enclosed within our walls; e. g., periculum, of danger from our fellow-citizens). Peace abroad is immediately followed by internal disorders, paci externis continuatur discordia domi. [Vid. CIVIL (war, &c.).] An internal malady, malum, quod hæret in visceribus (properly, of the body; or figuratively, of the body politic). Internal evils (in a state), mala intestina or intestina ac domestica: internal enemies, hostes qui intus sunt (after Cicero): the internal parts of the body, ea que sunt intus in corpore: internal tranquillity, animi tranquillitas.


INTERNALLY, intus (within): in sinu or in sinu tacto (e. g., gaudere; of internal emotions, outwardly suppressed; cf. Cic., Tusc., 3, 21, 55: Tib., 4, 13, 8).

INTERNATIONAL. International law, jus gentium. Against the first principles of international law, contra jus gentium.

INTERNUCIO, internutius (Cic.).


INTERPOLATE, corrumpere: vitare (general terms for to falsify). JN. corrumpere atque interlinere (interlinere = to rub out words from a written tablet, and insert others; hence does not suit our method of writing): interpolare (properly = "to fashion anew," "to give another form to:" in the sense of "interpolating," it implies the doing it so as to avoid detection, not to let the changes or additions betray themselves by their appearance; semper aliquid demendo, mutando, curando ne litura appareat, interpolando, Cic., Verr., 2, 1, 61): transcribere is to falsify in transcription: *verbia aliena corrumpere, vitare: *falsa or aliena verba inculcare (of added words). To interpolate documents

tabulas corrumpere or vitari; tabulas interpolare, or corrumpere epistola interlineare, or interpolare (with the distinctions above given).


INTERPOLATION, verbum aliquod inculcatum, or inculca verba quadam (Cic.; but not implying in his false additions):  interpolamentum, post-classical, Claud., Mamert.

INTERPOLATOR, by circumlocution. Vid. INTERPOLATE and FALSIFIER.

INTERPOSE. || TRANS. interponere (to place between, aliquod or aliquam alicui rei or alicui): interjicere or interjacere (to cast between; absolutely, legionariis interjunctis cohortes, Cæs.); aliquid inter aliquid atque aliquid, Cæs.; aliquid alicui rei; e. g., nasus quibus curius oculis interjunctus, Cic.). To interpose some delay, moram aliquam interponere (rei faciendæ or quin, &c.): to interpose one's authority, auctoritatem suam interponere or interserere alicui rei. || INTRANS. To come in as mediator, &c., se interponere: intercedere intercessionem suam interponere (post-Augustan, Suet. = to interfere to prevent). To interpose to prevent any thing [vid. "INTERFERE to prevent any thing"]. || To put in by way of interruption, interponere (but as transitive verb, the interposed words being the object): interpellare aliquem (to interrupt); inquam, inquit (say I, says he).

INTERPOSITION, interpositio (e. g., certum personarum interpositio, Cic., Invent., 1, 6): interpositus, -us (e. g., luna interpositio interjunctaque terræ repente deficit; Cicero only of local interposition): interventus, -us (of persons; e. g., alieuius; Caleni et Calvena; interventus Pompeii pugna sedatur; also of things; local, luna, noctis, &c.):  of persons, it denotes simply the coming in before any thing is completed, which they may or may not hinder: in the sense of mediation, &c., it is post-classical; alicui rei subvenire interventus principis; Plin. Ep., 10, 85). By the interposition of any body, alieuius beneficio (cf. Harz., Cæs., B. G., 1, 33).

INTERPRET, interpretari. Vid. TO TRANSLATE; and for "to interpret any thing favorably" vid. "to put a favorable interpretation on."

INTERPRETATION, interpretatio (properly): explanatio (e. g., of a dream, oracle, &c., Cic.). || Exposition, interpretatio: enarratio: explanatio: explicatio:  enarratio must be by word of mouth. To put a favorable interpretation on any thing, aliquid in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari.

INTERPRETER, interpretes (the proper word): explanator (one who explains another's meaning; also dreams, oracles, &c.): enarrator (who explains hermeneutically): explicator (properly, one who unfolds, and so explains what was involved). The interpreters or expounders of the will of God, scriptores, qui sunt Dei quasi interpretes internunciant (after Cic., Phil., 13, 5, 12). To speak with any body through an interpreter, per interpretem cum aliquo colloqui (Gell.; cf. Cæs., B. G., 1, 19).

INTERREGNUM, interregnum.

INTERROGATE. Vid. TO ASK, TO QUESTION.

INTERROGATION. [Vid. QUESTION.] Note of interrogation, * signum interrogationis.

INTERROGATIVE, interrogativus ('Prisc., 17, 1039). The interrogative method; e. g., to adopt the interrogative method of instruction, percunctando et interrogando elicere discipulorum (or audientium) opiniones, et ad hæc quæ hi respondent, si quid videatur, dicere (Cic., Fin., 2, 1, 2).

INTERROGATIVELY, interrogative (Erasm., Ascon. in Verr., 2, 1, 56).


INTERROGATORY, s. Vid. QUESTION.

INTERRUPT, interrumpere (to break any thing off; to make it cease before its proper time; e. g., orationem, summum): interpellare (to interrupt a speaker; to try to prevent his going on; then as general term for interrupting): interfari aliquem and absolutely (to interrupt a speaker by an asseration of one's own interposed, not im-

plying the wish to prevent him from saying any more): intermittere (to suspend any thing for a time): interciperi (to catch any thing, as it were, before it has reached its completion; to bring it to a sudden stand-still, iter, sermonem medium): intervenire alicui rei (to come in before any thing is completed, and so delay or prevent its completion; e. g., deliberationi; also with reference to persons, verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus): incidere (to cut short; e. g., sermonem): dirimere (to make any thing cease by separating the parties engaged in it, sermonem, prælium; of persons or circumstances). || Interrupted, interruptus: interceptus: intermissus. SYN. above.

INTERRUPTEDLY, interrupte: per dilaciones (e. g., gerere bellum).

INTERRUPTER, interrupter: interruptor (Gloss. Philox.).

INTERRUPTION, intercapdo (interval during which any thing is suspended or ceases; scribendi, molestia): interpolatio: interlatio (the interruption of a speech by speaking between: an interpellation wishes to prevent the speaker from going on; an interlatio wishes to make itself also heard in the midst of another's speech; interpellatio also of an interruption caused by a person): intermissio (the breaking off or suspension of any thing for a time; e. g., epistolarum, forensis opera). Without any interruption, uno tenore: sine ulla intermissione (without stopping): sine ulla interpellatione (e. g., in literis versari). A day free from interruptions, dies vacuus ab interventoribus. To enjoy one's self without danger of interruption, oblectare se sine interpellatoribus (Cic.).  Interruptio = "aposiopesis;" as "interruption" generally, it is very late, Paul., Dig., 41, 3, 2: interlatio is a judicial technical term, "interlocution."

INTERSECT, secare (properly and figuratively): persecare: intersecare (properly). To intersect any thing in the middle, medium secare; cross-wise, decussare (e. g., a line).

INTERSECTION, sectio (general term, cutting): decussatio: decussis (intersection of two lines placed crosswise to each other): intersectio (only Vitruv., hollow cut out between two elevations): incisura (place or point of intersection).

INTERSPERSE, interspergere: immiscere; in any thing, among any thing, alicui rei: permiscere aliquid aliqum rei (properly and figuratively, Cic.; tristia lætis, Sill.): intextere (in compositions, læta tristibus, Cic.). To intersperse verses among his prose, versos admiscere orationi.

INTERSTICE. Vid. INTERVAL.

INTERTWINE. Vid. INTERWEAVE.

INTERVAL, intervallum: spatium interjectum (general term): distantia seldom of interval in space): tempus interjectum (of time). To leave an interval, spatium relinquere or intermittere: after a short interval, interjecto hæd magno spatio: a lucid interval, remissio (e. g., si furiosus habet remissionem, Ulp., Dig.).

INTERVENE, intervenire: supervenire (to come upon any body unexpectedly; of persons or things; e. g., of night, ni nox prælo intervenisset, Lic.; quotiens imbres superveniant, Front., Aquad., 15): intercedere alicui rei (of time, annus, nox, Cic.): interponi (of time, spatio interposito): objici (of hindrances). Scarcely a year had intervened, before (or when), &c., vix annus intercesserat, quum, &c.

INTERVENTION. || State of coming between, interpositus, -us: interjectus (both of things). JN. interpositus atque interjectus (of the intervention of the moon between the earth and the sun, Cic.). || Mediator agency, beneficium alicuius: intercessio (for the purpose of prevention; post-Augustan, except as technical term of the tribunician veto, &c.): interpellatio (interruption). By the intervention of any body, beneficium alicuius (if it was an act of kindness); per aliquem (if through any body's agency).

INTERVIEW, colloquium: colloquium (between two persons, whether for conversation or to settle some business). A personal interview, præsens sermo; præsentis

cum præsentis colloquium. To have an interview with any body, sermonem conferre cum aliquo; cum aliquo colloqui; also, convenire aliquem: to have a secret interview with any body, arcano or secreto cum aliquo colloqui: to have an interview (of two generals, &c.), in colloquium convenire (Nep.); to refuse an interview to any body, aditum petenti conveniendi non dare (Nep., Pausan., 31, 3). Vid. AUDIENCE.

INTERWEAVE, intextere (properly, † and post-Augustan improperly, læta tristibus intextere, Cic.): intextere (post-Augustan and †; intertextus, Or., &c.).

INTESTATE, intestatus (Cic.). To die intestate, intestato or intestatum mori (Cic.).

INTESTINAL, intestinus.

INTESTINE, intestinum (properly and figuratively) intestinus. JN. intestinus ac domesticus (of evils, seditions, &c., in a country; opposed to externus: bellum intestinum ac domesticum; domesticum discordia; malum intestinum ac domesticum).

INTESTINES, viscera (general term for the inner parts of the body): exta (the inner parts of the upper part of the body; the heart, lungs, &c.): intestina or (post-Augustan) interanea: ilia (the inner parts of the lower part of the body; the entrails, guts, &c.): intestina, interanea, the digestive organs; ilia, whatever is contained in the lower part of the body, especially those parts that are serviceable, Diod.).

INTRALL. Vid. ENSLAVE.

INTRALLMENT. Vid. BONDAGE and ENSLAVEMENT.

INTIMACY, familiaritas: usus familiaritatis: consuetudo: usus. JN. consuetudo ac familiaritas; (domesticus) usus et consuetudo. An intimacy of long standing, usus vetus. To be on terms of intimacy with any body, familiariter or intime uti aliquo. Vid. "to be intimate with."

INTIMATE, v. significare (denotes the making any sign or hint by which one's intention is conveyed more or less distinctly to another; thus vultu et verbis significare; weaker, therefore, than declarare, because more indefinite; hoc ... non solum significandum sed etiam declarandum arbitror; this is the best word): declarare (to declare). To intimate any body's wish to any body by a letter, alicui voluntatem per literas deferre.

INTIMATE, adj., intimus (on terms of close intimacy; then as substantive = "intimate friend"); conjunctus (closely connected with). An intimate friendship, familiaritas intima, summa; intima or familiaris amicitia: an intimate friend, homo intimus; homo, quo intime utimur: amicus conjunctissimus: to be intimate with any body, aliquo familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate alicuius versari; cum aliquo vivere (Cic., Tusc., 1, 33, 81): to be on the most intimate terms of friendship with any body, arto or aristissimo amicitie vinculo cum aliquo conjunctum esse; aliquo familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate alicuius versari; familiarissime uti aliquo: multa (ne jucundâ) consuetudine cum aliquo conjunctum esse: the closest intimacy, artissima amicitie vincula: to become very intimate with any body, sibi conjungere aliquem familiaritatem: I am very intimate with any body, magna est mihi cum aliquo familiaritas, also familiaritate magna, or arta, or intima, or maximâ cum aliquo conjunctum esse; magno uso familiaritatis cum aliquo conjunctum esse; arta familiaritate completi aliquem: we have been intimate friends for many years, inter nos vetus usus intercedit. To have an intimate knowledge of any thing, alicuius rei peritum or gnarum esse; aliquid bene or penitus nosse: aliquid expertum esse, or alicuius rei non expertum esse (to have experienced any thing): tamquam digitos suos unguiculis nosse rem (Prop., Juv.). To have an intimate knowledge of any body, aliquem penitus, bene or optime nosse: to have an intimate knowledge of the whole affair, omnem rem or omnia nosse.

INTIMATELY, intime: familiariter (in an intimate manner or style; e. g., vivere,

scribere: coniuncte (*in a united manner*; e. g., conjuncte vivere, *Nep. Att.*, 10, 3; u. conjunctum, conjunctissime vivere, *Cic. Fam.*, 6, 9; *Lael.*, 1, 2); penitus (*thoroughly*; e. g., intelligere, perspicere, *to be intimately acquainted with a subject*); arte (= *arte, closely*). *To be intimately acquainted with any body, aliquo familiariter* or *intime uti*. Vid. **INTIMATE**.

INTIMATIO, significatio. [Vid. **TO INTIMATE**.] *If = declaration*, vid. **INTIMIDATE**. Vid. **TO FRIGHTEN**.

INTIMIDATIO, *by circumlocution with verbs in FRIGHTEN*. *From intimidation, terrore percussus* or *coactus*. *To be a powerful means of intimidation, multum valere ad terrendum aliquem: to use any thing as a means of intimidation, aliquid alicui ad timorem proponere* (*of a statement, Cic.*).

INTO, *in* (*with accusative*). But **IN** after verbs of placing, putting, setting, laying, &c. (*ponere, locare, collocare, statuerre, constituere*) in *mostly makes the ablative*; but *imponere* (*when it has not the dative after it of the place into which the thing is placed*) and *reponere* *mostly have in with accusative* (*imponere in navem, in naves, in plastrum; reponere aliquem in aërium, &c.*). *Cicero has also anulum . . . in mari abjacerat: inserere is always in aliquod or alicui rei* (*colum in laqueum inserere; aliquod alicui in os inserere*. *Zumpt*, p. 354, § 490, erroneously says *in with ablative*). *So also defigere* (*to fix* [*assertus in terrā; cultrum in corde*]). After many verbs the preposition is not expressed in Latin; e. g., *to enter into the city, ingredi urbem*. The particular constructions will be found after the verbs which "into" follows; *to come into, fall into, get into, &c.*, *vid.* **TO LOOK INTO one's own heart, *introspicere mentem suam ipsum* (*Cic.*); *percurrit ipsum se* (*Cic.*); *in sese descendere* (*Pers.*).**

INTOLERABLE, intolerabilis: intolerandus (*not to be borne, insupportable*; of persons and things; e. g., *woman, cold, pain*); odiosus (*hateful, disgusting*; of persons and things; as *Plaut.*, *Pseud.*, 1, 1, 23, odiosus mihi es); importunus (*disagreeable, disgusting*; of persons and things; e. g., *avaritia*). Intolerabile coud, intolerantia; odium (*Cic. Client.*, 39, 109, both: *there is nothing more intolerable than a rich woman, nihil intolerantius quam femina dives* [*Juv.*, 4, 439]).

INTOLERABLY, intolerabiliter: intoleranter.

INTOLERANCE, intolerantia: odium (*Cic. Client.*, 39, 109, both).

INTOLERANT, intolerans alicujus rei (*not bearing it well*, *Lio.*); *aliquid non, or male, or seors fert*: *aliorum de rebus divinis opinionibus haud leniter ferens*: *erga discentes in religione divina parum indulgens* (*in matters of religion*).

INTOLERATION (*in matters of religion*). * minus aliorum de rebus divinis opinionibus haud leniter ferens.

INTOMR. Vid. **ENTOMR**.

INTONATION, *by circumlocution with preter. ac praesentare* (*for praesentare, ed. Lion*) *modulos* (*Geil.*, 1, 11, 2).

INTONE, gravior sonare (*as Pope uses "intone"*); *perhaps ultimum syllabum sono indulgere* (*priorum syllabum*, *Quint.*, 11, 3, 33); *or insonare* (e. g., *canticum, Phaedr.*). *To in tone the service, *preces publicas cantu illo ecclesiastico insonare* or *modulari*.

INTOXICATE. Vid. *"to make DRUNK."*

INTOXICATION. Vid. **DRUNKENNESS**.

INTRACTABLE. Vid. **UNMANAGEABLE**.

INTRACTABLENESS. Vid. **UNMANAGEABLENESS**.

INTRENCH, **PROPR.**, fossa cingere: vallo et fossa circumdare (*or vallo atque fossa*, *Sall.*; *vallo fossaque, Cæs.*); *valare*: *obvallare*: *vallo seipre, cingere, circumdare* (*defend with palisades*); *or* (*general term*) *operibus et munitionibus seipre; operibus manire*. *An intrenched camp, castra vallo fossaque munita* (*after Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 2, 5). [**IMPROPR.** *To intrench upon* (*rights, &c.*), *alicui injuriam facere* or *inferre* (*to injure*): *aliquem interpellare in jure ipsius*

(*Cæs.*); *aliquid de jure alicujus deminere* (*to interfere with his rights*): *pervertere* (*to overthrow, omnia jura; amicitiam*): *violare* or *violare atque imminuere* (*to violate a law or right, jus*).

INTRENCHMENT, vallum (*with palisades*): fossa (*the trench*): agger (*the mound*). *To throw up intrenchments* (*vid.* **TO INTRENCH**, *if the foss is principally meant*), munimentum exstruere; munitionem facere; aggerem comportare, jacere, exstruere, construere; vallum ducere; *any where, alicui loco munimentum* or *munitionem imponere*; *aliquem locum munitionibus seipre*; *alicui loco munitionibus circumdare*; *aliquem locum munimento* or *aggere cingere*. [**IMPROPR.** *An intrenchment on any body's rights, injuria illata*: *jus alicujus violatum* or *imminutum*.

INTREPID. Vid. **BOLD**, **COURAGEOUS**, **FEARLESS**.

INTREPIDITY, animus impavidus, or intrepidus, or fortis [**SYN.** in **FEARLESS**].

INTREPIDLY. Vid. **FEARLESSLY**, **BOLDLY**.

INTRICACY, implicatio; *but it is mostly necessary to use circumlocution with adjectives in INTRICATE*.

INTRICATE, impeditus (*presenting many obstacles*; e. g., *iter, silva, saltus, locus, navigatio*): perplexus (*entangled, &c.*, figuratively, *iter, Virg.*; *figure, Lucr.*; *sermone, Lio.*): difficilis (*difficult*).

[**NOT** *intricatus, which is pre- and post-classical*: *inexplicabilis* (*via, Lir.*, 40, 3, in which passage, however, it means "impassable"; *res, Cic. Att.*, 8, 3, 6). *The intricate paths* (*of a labyrinth*), *itinorum ambages, occurusque et recursus inexplicabiles* (*Plin.*). *An intricate affair, res impedita, or contorta, or difficilis, or contorta et difficilis*; *res difficilis et inexplicabilis* (*Cic. Att.*, 8, 3, 6); *a difficult and intricate task, magnum et arduum opus*: *an affair is very intricate, res in magnis difficultatibus est*.

INTRIGUE, s. *Political intrigue*, ars: artificium (*artifice*): fallacia (*deceit, intrigue*): *better in plural, artes* (*male*): fallacie (*snobs, intrigues*): consilia clandestina (*hidden designs*): calumnias (*malicious slander, false accusation*). *By any body's intrigues, alicujus opera*: *the rejection of the offered peace was caused by the intrigues of those who, &c.*, *pacem ne acciperent, eorum opera effectum est, qui, &c.* [**Love intrigue**, *res amatoria*. *Intrigues, amores*: *notorious for his intrigues, multarum amoribus famosus*: *to have an intrigue, amoris operam dare*: *to be fond of intrigues, amores consecrari*. These expressions apply to any *love affairs*. *Claudianus may be added*.

INTRIGUE, a. fallacias facere, fingere; consilia clandestina concoquere; dare operam consiliis clandestinis, *with ut* (*to endeavor to effect by intrigues*); *licetisue calumnias facere*; *multa machinari*: *to intrigue against any body, fallacias in aliquem intendere*; *consiliis clandestinis oppugnare aliquem*; *alicui dolum nectere*.

INTRIGUER, doli or fallaciarum machinator; *or, by circumlocution, qui consilia clandestina* (*in aliquem*) *concoquit*: *fallaciarum componendarum artifex callidus* (*after Cic.*, *Fin.*, 2, 35, 116).

INTRINSIC. Vid. **GRUINE**, **REAL**.

INTRINSICALLY. Vid. **REALLY**, **TRULY**.

INTRODUCE. *Bring into use, jashion, inducere* (e. g., *new customs, words, &c.*): *introducere* (*a custom*): *instituire* (*to appoint*); *a festival, the census, &c.*): *To introduce a religious worship* (*from a foreign state*), *religionem advenire*; *foreign usages, peregrinos ritus asserere*. *To introduce many changes or new regulations in military discipline, in re militari multa instituire* (*Suet.*): *he introduced many new inventions, and made many improvements on what before existed, multa partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit* (*Nep.*). *To introduce a character in a dialogue, aliquem loquentem, or disputantem inducere, or facere*: *personam* (*a fictitious personage*) *introducere*: *alicui sermonem tribuere* or *orationem attribuere* (*several*) *inducere ser-*

monem hominum; fictam orationem personis inducere (*when the speeches are invented, Quint.*). *To make any body known to another, introducere aliquem apud aliquem* (*by taking him to his house, &c.*); *commendare alicui aliquem* (*by a recommendation*): **praesentem praesentem alicui commendare* (*of a personal introduction*). *Sometimes ostendere aliquem* (*to show him*; e. g., *to introduce a young prince to the armies, per omnes exercitus*): *to be introduced into the Senate by any body, per aliquem in senatu introducti*.

INTRODUCER, *by circumlocution with verbs in INTRODUCE.*

INTRODUCTION. *Act of introducing*, (1) *introductio* (*only in the literal sense*; e. g., *of introducing armed men into the circus, introductio armatorum*); *inductio* (*the introducing a character into a dialogue, ficta personae inductio*); *invectio* (*the introduction of goods into a country; importation*). (2) *For introduction of customs, &c., by circumlocution with inducere, introduce, &c.* [**VID. INTRODUCE**]. (3) *Act of making a person known to another*; *by circumlocution with verbs in INTRODUCE* (= *to make a person known to another*). *Letter of introduction, literae commendaticiae* (*Cic. Fam.*, 5, 5, *commendatoria litterae*), or *commendatio* only (*recommendation*): *to give any body a letter of introduction to any body, ad aliquem de aliquo scribere* (*diligentissime*): *any body has brought a letter of introduction to me, aliquem sibi commendatum habere* (*any body has been recommended to my notice whether by letter or orally*). [**INTRODUCTORY** *preface, aditus*: *introitus*: *ingressio*: *ingressus* (*general term, mode of entering upon or beginning one's subject*; *introduction to a speech, poem, &c.*; *introitus* only, *perhaps in introitus defensionis, Cic. pro Cel.*, 2, 3, *Krebs*): *principium* (*beginning*); *of a speech or letter*: *exordium* (*beginning of, or introduction to a speech or writing, as part of it*): *proemium* (*ὑπομνημα, literally, "prelude," also introduction to a speech, history, poem*): *prefatio* (*oral introduction to a discussion, &c.*; *not introduction to a book till Quint.*, and *Plin.*). *Perhaps prolegomena* (*ὑπὸ μνημονα*), *may be retained for a long introduction, separate from the work itself*; *so Krebs*. *If = prologue, vid.* **TO MAKE A LONG INTRODUCTION**, *multa praefari*: *after a short introduction, pauca praefatus*: *to make an introduction to one's speech* (*of an orator*), *aditum ad causam facere*. *Sometimes vestibulum* (*threshold = introduction, Cic. Or.*, 15, 50; *cf. Quint.*, 9, 4, 10, *quodam quasi vestibulo*). *To say any thing by way of introduction, dicere aliquod ante rem*: *to commence one's speeches by a graceful* (*brilliant, &c.*) *introduction, vestibula honesta atque aditus ad causam illustres facere* (*Cic.*).

INTRODUCTORY, *by circumlocution*. After a few introductory remarks, *pauca praefatus* (e. g., *de senectute*).

INTRUDE, *aliquis se ipse infert* (*not se intrudere, there being no such word*; since, in *Cic. Cecin.*, 5, we must read *se inferebat*, et *intro dabat*, *Klotz* = *came uninvited*). *To intrude upon any body, aliquid se ingerere* (*to force one's self upon*): *insolenter se offero* (*to thrust one's self in his way*): *aliquem* (*molest*) *interpellare* (*to interrupt him in a troublesome way*). *To intrude on lands, &c.*; *vid.* **TO ENCRACH**.

INTRUDER, (*molestus*) *interpellator* (*troublesome interrupter*); *or by circumlocution*.

INTRUSION, molestia interpellatio. *By circumlocution with verbs in INTRUDE*. [**THE** *seizing a property, occupation*; *or by circumlocution*.

INTRUST. Vid. **ENRUST**.

INTUITION, (*animi*) perceptio. *By intuition, *animi perceptio quadam*.

INTUITIVE, *by circumlocution*. *Intuitive knowledge, (animi) perceptio*.

INTUITIVELY, *animi perceptio quadam; *or *non argumentis sed celer quadam ipsius animi perceptione*.

INTWINE. Vid. **ENTWINE**, **INTERWEAVE**.

INUNDATE. Vid. TO DELUGE, TO FLOOD.

INUNDATION. Vid. FLOOD, DELUGE.

INURE. Vid. TO ACCUSTOM (trans.), TO HABITUATE.

INURN, in urnam condere (Suet., Cal., 15).

INUTILITY, inutilitas.

INVADE. To invade a country, terram invadere: in terram irruptionem facere (general terms): in terram infundi or influere (of a vast host, inundating, as it were, the country); with an army, terram invadere cum copiis; copias in fines hostium introducere (to march into his country) or impressionem facere in fines hostium.

INVADER, by circumlocution with verbs in INVADE.

INVALID, s., morbosus: valetudinarius: ad agrotandum proclivis (general term, of persons often attacked by sickness; on the last, cf. Cic., Tuscul., 4, 12, 47 and 28). To be a great invalid, valetudine minus prospera uti; semper infirma atque etiam agra valetudine esse. [Vid. SICK, SICKLY.] || A disabled soldier or sailor, ad munera corporis senectæ debilis: annis et senectæ debilis: mancus (cladus) ad debilis: ad arma inutilis, all with miles or nauta (as the case may be). A hospital of invalids, domus, in quâ milites (navites) manci ac debiles aluntur.

INVALID, adj., irritus (not being good in law; opposed to ratus; e. g., a will): vanus (vain, null, without effect; of things). JN. irritus et vanus (e. g., a will): parum idoneus (not fit or good enough for the purpose; e. g., bail, witness, excuse). To render any thing invalid, aliquid irritum facere (e. g., a will): aliquid rescindere et irritum facere (to annul, to cancel, e. g., a testament, an agreement; also to quash an indictment). JN. rescindere et irritum facere; or ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a will): reficere (properly, to pull down what has been posted up; hence to cancel, inasmuch as the public notice is taken down again; e. g., a law, legem). To declare any thing invalid, aliquid tollere et irritum esse jubere: to consider any thing invalid, aliquid pro irritum habere. An invalid will, irritum or inutile testamentum.

INVALIDATE, irritum facere (to take away its legal power; e. g., a will): rescindere (rescind, cancel; a will, a compact, a verdict, decree, &c.). JN. rescindere et irritum facere: ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a will): reficere (properly, to unfix; then to annul, its public proclamation being withdrawn; e. g., legem).

INVALIDITY, by circumlocution; e. g., *efficere, ut testamentum irritum fiat.

INVALUABLE. Vid. INESTIMABLE.

INVARIABLE. Vid. UNCHANGEABLE.

INVARIABLENESS. Vid. UNCHANGEABLENESS.

INVARIABLY. Vid. UNCHANGEABLY, ALWAYS.

INVASION, irruptio: incursio: incursus. To make an invasion, irruptionem or incursionem facere in, &c. Vid. TO INVADE.

INVECTIVE, invectio (only in plural, invectioes, Cic., Inv., 2, 54): convicium: maledictum: probrum [Syn. in ABUSE = railing (language)]. To break into invectives, ad verborum contumeliam descendere. To use invectives against any body, invehi in aliquem (in Nep.; also with Greek accutative, multa, nomulla, &c., invehi in aliquem); aliquem conviciis insectari or incursare; aliquem maledictis insectari. To load any body with invectives, omnibus maledictis aliquem vexare; omnia maledicta in aliquem conferre.

INVEIGH (against any body or any thing), invehi in aliquem or in aliquam rem (often with vehementer or vehementius; petulant, aspero; acerbe et contumeliose, &c.); insectari aliquem vehementer: inbe fond of inveighing against, libenter invehi in aliquem. JN. acerbius in aliquem invehi insectarique vehementius.

INVEIGHER, by circumlocution with verbs in INVEIGH.

INVEIGLE. Vid. ENSNARE.

INVENT, invenire: reperire (to find out; the former accidentally or as general term = ciperi; the latter after reflection, search, &c. = averper); excogitare (to strike out by thinking, Cic.); cogitatione assequi, invenire (to find out, to discover); fingere: comminisci (to invent, to contrive, to design); coquere: concoquere (to design, brood over or hatch, as it were); machinari (to contrive cunningly); ementiri (to invent falsely). Vid. TO DISCOVER, TO FIND OUT, TO CONTRIVE.

INVENTION. || Discovery, vid. || Fiction, vid. It's all a pure invention! fabulæ!

INVENTIVE, ingeniosus: sollers: acutus [Syn. in INGENIOUS]. An inventive mind, ingenium ad excogitandum acutum.

INVENTOR, inventor, feminine, inventrix (reporter is t, and post-Augustan): auctor (the original introducer, &c., who is therefore looked up to as an authority): architectus or quasi architectus (the original builder, as it were; hence, the inventor of something that may be considered constructive; e. g., beatæ vite, Cic.). JN. princeps et architectus (Cic.). The inventors of sculpture, fingendi conditores: an inventor of new words, inventor novorum verborum. Vid. DISCOVERER.

INVENTORY, repertorium: inventarium (the latter a common expression; repertorium . . . quod vulgo inventarium appellatur, Ulp., Dig., 26, 7, 7, in); res acceptæ et tradendæ (the articles as set down in an inventory; after Cic., Verr., 4, 63, 140). An inventory of the furniture of a tavern, instrumentum cauponum (Marc., Dig., 33, 7, 17, § 2). To take an inventory, repertorium or inventarium facere.

INVENTRESS, inventrix.

INVERSE. Inverse proportion, *ratio inversa (arithmetical technical term).

INVERSELY, retro (backward): inverso ordine.

INVERSION, inversio (but only in the sense of "irony" or allegory): inversus ordo.

INVERT, invertere (e. g., ordinem verborum; to rend them backward; opposed to dicere recte; also improperly; inversus annus = that has run its course, and turned, as it were, Hor.). [Vid. TO CHANGE.] To invert the order of words, invertere ordinem verborum: to read words in inverted order, invertere ordinem et idem quasi sursum versus retroque dicere.

INVEST. || Clothe with, (1) PROPRI. [vid. CLOTHE]. (2) With an office, munus aliquid dare, mandare, deferre; muneri aliquem praeficere: to invest any body with the chief command, summam imperii ad aliquem deferre: to be invested with an honorable office, honore affectum esse; with a priesthood, sacerdotio praeditum esse: to invest with full power, infinitam licentiam alicui dare: alicuius arbitrio rem gerendam tradere or committere (the last two of a particular affair). || To adorn, grace, &c., vid. || To place money at interest, pecuniam collocare (e. g., to invest it in land, in agris; in the purchase of estates, in emptione praediorum, Gai., Dig., 17, 1, 2; in an estate, in aliquo fundo, in solo; with any body, apud aliquem; at a high rate of interest, graviore finore, Suet.); pecuniam occupare, with or without honore: apud aliquem or in aliquâ rei; safely, pecuniam fundere aliquâ rei (Hor., Ep., 1, 15, 46). || Besiege, circumseudere: in obsidione habere or tenere: coronâ cingere, circumdare: coronâ monia aggredi. Vid. BESIEGE.

INVESTIGATE, indagare: investigare (to follow the traces of any thing till it is discovered): exquirere (to search out); perquirere (to search thoroughly); percutari (to use all the means in one's power to get at accurate information; especially with reference to the truth of news, reports, &c.); sciscitari (to be longing to know any thing): odorari (literally, to scent out; hence to hunt out sagaciously, &c.; to try to find out by inquiries; any thing, de aliquâ rei). JN. investigare et scrutari: indagare et pervestigare: indagare et odorari: percutari et interrogare. To investigate the true grounds of any thing, veram rationem alicujus rei

exsequi; the truth, quid verum sit, exquirere.

INVESTIGATION, indagatio: investigatio (the tracing out): spectatio: cognitio (the examination, trial, &c.). The investigation of truth, investigatio veri: veri inquisitio atque investigatio (where inquisitio means the examination, in each case, of what is true; investigatio, the pursuing the often obscure traces of truth, Cic., Off., 1, 4, 13): cognitio veri (the sifting of the truth). To give one's self entirely up to the investigation of any thing, totum se in aliquâ rei exquirendâ collocare.

INVESTITURE, by circumlocution with *muneri alicujus insignia sollemni ritu tradere. To receive investiture from any body, ab aliquo accipere suæ potestatis insignia (Gerhard of Reichersperg, ap. Gibbon, chapter 63, note 40).

INVESTMENT. || Act of besieging a town. [Vid. SIEGE, BLOCKADE.] || Act of laying out money in the purchase of property; by circumlocution with verbs under TO INVEST (since, though collocaio and occupatio are both classical, they are not classical in this sense). To make a profitable investment, pecuniam in aliquâ rei bene collocare.

INVERETERATE, inveteratus (grown old, and therefore not easy to change): confirmatus (having gained strength, and therefore power of resistance, &c.): penitus defixus (fixed deeply; e. g., a fault): penitus insitus (deeply implanted; e. g., an opinion): vetus (old). JN. vetus atque diuturnus. To become inveterate, inveterascere (Cic.); inveterare (e. g., malum, Cels.). An evil that has become inveterate, inveteratio (Cic., Tuscul., 4, 37).

INVIDIOUS, invidiosus (both of persons and things likely to excite envy; e. g., possessions invidiosas habere: the persons who would be likely to feel the envy are sometimes expressed by ad aliquem: triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad bonos, Cic.). To be invidious, invidiosè alius esse.

INVIDIOUSLY, invidiosè (e. g., dicere aliquid, Cic.).

INVIGORATE, corroborare: firmare: confirmare (to strengthen; e. g., corroborare aliquem assiduo opere; aliquid corroborat stomachum: corpus cito firmare; valetudinem firmare or confirmare; memoriam firmare; confirmare alicujus animum or aliquam animo): reparare: reficere, relaxare (to refresh, relax). To invigorate one's self, se corroborare: se confirmare: se reficere: se or vires reficere.

INVINCIBLE, invictus (unconquerable, of persons: ¶ insuperabilis and inexcuperabilis, in this sense, are poetical only): inexcuperabilis (inseparable; of places): quod superari non potest (figuratively, insurmountable; e. g., obstacles, impedimenta).

INVINCIBLY, by circumlocution with adjectives in INVINCIBLE.

INVIOABILITY, sanctitas (holiness; vid. INVIOABLE); alicujus rei inexpugnabilis religio (e. g., of sepulchres).

INVIOABLE, involutus (¶ inviolabilis only): sanctus (that is placed under the protection of a deity, holy, venerable; e. c., of the person of a tribune, &c.).

INVIOABLY, inviolate (without violating it; e. g., memoriam alicujus servare, Cic.; juramentum servare, Gell., 7, 18): sancte: summâ fide (conscientiously, with great fidelity; e. g., servare aliquid).

INVISIBILITY, by circumlocution with adjectives in INVISIBLE.

INVISIBLE, invisibilis, or nulli cernendus, or quod cernere et videre non possunt oculi: quem (quam, quod) non possunt oculi conspici (that one can not see: in invisibilis, found as early as Cels., prof., p. 121, ed. Bip., may be used where consciousness of expression would be injured by circumlocution; especially as Cicero makes use of adjectives in "bilis," and has even formed some new ones): quod sub oculis non cadit: quod oculorum aciem fugit: quod sensum oculorum effugit (that escapes the eye). An invisible solar eclipse, *defectus solis, quem in his terris partibus cernere et videre non possumus: the invisible world, *orbis rerum celestium

circumfusus terrestribus visusque nostros fugiens: *to behold with the mind's eye what is invisible*, in conspectu pæne animi ponere, quæ cernere et videre non possumus: *to be invisible*, cerni et videri non posse (*general term, unable to be seen*): sub oculis non cadere: oculorum aciem fugere: oculorum sensum effugere (*not to be discernible by the eye*): se non aperire (*not to rise*; of stars): non comparere (*not to appear or show itself*; of persons, and also of inanimate beings): in conspectum non venire (*not to make one's appearance*; of persons only). *To become invisible*, obscurari (*to be eclipsed*; of stars): *to make one's self invisible*, clam abire: clam se subducere.

INVISIBLE, *by circumlocution*, *ita ut sub oculos non cadat: *ita ut non compareat: *ita ut videri non possit.

INVITATION, invitatio. *By your invitation*, invitatus or vocatus a te; invitatu or vocatu tuo: *to dine with any body by his own invitation*, cenare apud aliquem vocatu ipsius: *to accompany any body to a party without an invitation*, umbram sequi aliquem: *to accept an invitation*, promittere alicui ad cenam: promittere apud aliquem (*not condicere ad cenam = invite one's self*): *to refuse an invitation*, abnuere: *a note of invitation*, literæ: libellus (*Tac. Dial. 9, 3*): *to receive a note of invitation*, per literas invitari ab aliquo: *to send out one's invitations or cards of invitation*, libellos dispergere (*Tac. Dial. 9, 3*): *to give any body a pressing invitation to stay*, familiari invitatione retinere aliquem.

INVITE, invitare aliquem ad aliquid (*of every kind of invitation given by one's self; both of persons and things*): vocare aliquem ad aliquid (*the proper word of an invitation to a party by a slave called vocator. then of inciting to a participation in any thing, ad bellum, quietem, &c.*). *To invite any body to dinner*, invitare or vocare aliquem (*with or without ad cenam*): *to invite any body to my house*, aliquem invitare domum meam: *to invite any body (who is about to go) to stay*, aliquem invitatione familiari retinere: *to invite my self to dine with any body*, condicere alicui ad cenam; condicere alicui: *to invite one to the enjoyment of a country life*, ad fruendum agrum invitare (*e. g. of old age*; *vid. Cic. Cat. 16, 57*): *to invite one to read it by his agreeable style*, jucunditate quadam ad legendum invitare. *Invite, attract*, invitare aliquem (*e. g. somnos*, *Hor.*; *luxuriam*, *Vell.*; *assuetudinem*, *Cic.*): allicere: allectare (*allure*). *Jx.* invitare et allectare: allectare et invitare (*aliquem ad aliquid*).

INVITING. Either amœnus (*of beautiful landscapes, countries, &c.*), gratus (*e. g. gratum Antium*), or *by circumlocution* with jucunditate quadam invitare aliquem ad faciendum aliquid; dulcedine quadam commovere aliquem; sensus permulcere voluptate, &c.

INVOCATION, invocatio: imploratio (*in an imploring manner*): testatio (*the calling to witness*).

INVOICE, *mercium index or libellus. **INVOKE**, invocare: implorare (*to implore*). *To invoke the Muses*, invocare Musas: *the gods*, invocare or implorare deos; invocare atque obtestari deos; comprecari deos (*especially for help*): Deum testari: Deum invocare testem (*to call God to witness*): *any body's protection or aid*, implorare fidem alicujus; invocare subsidium alicujus; auxilium alicujus implorare et flagitare: *the protection of a judge*, ad judicis opem confugere: *any body's compassion*, alicujus misericordiam implorare, or implorare et exigere.

INVOLUNTARILY, imprudenter: per imprudentiam, or adjective, imprudens (*unconsciously, inadvertently*): temere: inconsulte ac temere: temere ac fortuito: ultro: sponte (*of one's own accord*). Sometimes by conatus, &c., or by non voluntate; or by nescio quo pacto (*e. g. nescio quo pacto ab eo, quod erat a te propositum, aberravi oratio*): *he uttered that exclamation (made that remark, &c.) quite involuntarily*, excidit si nolenti dictum illud.

INVOLUNTARY, invitus et coactus (*not willingly, by compulsion; opposed to voluntate*): non voluntarius (*not done of one's own accord, or from choice, &c.*; *e. g. death*).

INVOLUTION, involutio (*once only, Virg.*, 10, 11). *By circumlocution*.

INVOLVE, involvere aliquid aliq̃uā re (*not aliq̃uā in aliq̃uā re: also used figuratively, but not in the notion of containing anything undeveloped; for which use inesse in aliq̃uā re; contineri aliq̃uā re*): implicare or impedire (*of involving in what embarrasses, &c.*; properly and figuratively: aliq̃uā re): illaqueare (*figuratively*) in aliq̃uā re. *To involve any body in dangers*, aliquem periculis illaqueare; *in war*, aliquem bello implicare: *to be involved in a war*, bello implicari or illigari; bello implicatum, illigatum, or occupatum esse: *with any body*, bellum gerere cum aliquo: *to be involved in a lawsuit*, lite implicari; *in causam* deduci; *with any body*, lites habere cum aliquo: *in disagreeable business*, molestis negotiis implicari: *to involve one's self in any thing*, implicari or se impedire aliq̃uā re (*properly and figuratively*); se illaqueare aliq̃uā re (*figuratively*); se immicere alicui rei: *to be involved in debt*, be alieno obritum, oppressum, or demersum esse: *to involve a contradiction*, inter se pugna re, repugnare, discrepare, or dissidere.

INVULNERABLE, invulnerabilis (**Sen. Benef. 5, 3, in, &c.*). *To be invulnerable*, vulnerari non posse.

INWARD. *Vis. INTERIUS*.

INWARDLY, intus (*within*): interius (*opposed to exterius*): intrinsecus (*on the inside; opposed to extrinsecus, exterius*; *e. g.*, intrinsecus et extrinsecus plicari, *Col.*; aliquod intrinsecus perungere aliq̃uā re, *Varr.*): ex interiore parte: ab interioribus partibus (*opposed to extrinsecus, ab exterioribus partibus*). Sometimes plane: omnino: penitus (*quite*): intra and intro (*unclassical in this sense. Inwardly and outwardly, intus et extra; intrinsecus et extrinsecus; intrinsecus et exterius: outwardly and inwardly, extra et intus; extrinsecus et intra; extrinsecus et intrinsecus. To rejoice inwardly, in sinu (tactu) gaudere (cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 21, 51; Tib. 4, 15, 8)*).

INWARDS, *adv.*, introrsus: introrsus INWARD, *sum. Bent inward, incurvus.*

INWRAP, involvere in aliq̃uā re. *Vis. "WRAP UP IN."*

IRASCIBLE. *Vis. IRRITABLE.*

IRE. *Vis. ANGER, WRATH.*

IRREFUL. *Vis. ANGRY, WRATHFUL.*

IRREFULLY. *Vis. ANGRILY, WRATHFULLY.*

IRIS. *The plant, hyacinthus: vacuolium (*iris germanica, *Linn.*; cf. *Voss. Virg. Ecl. 10, 39*). *In the eye*, *iris (*as technical term*).

IRK. *Any thing irks me, tædet or pertædet* esse me alicujus rei; or tædium me tenet alicujus rei; satiætas or tædium alicujus rei me cepit.

IRKSOME, fastidium creans or æfferens (*producing disgust, &c.*): quod tædium æffert: tædium æfferens (*causing weariness, &c. Lit.*): odiosus (*hateful, &c.*; of persons and things): molestus (*fit as annoying, vexatious, &c.*): operosus: laboriosus (*laborious*). *Jx.* operosus ac molestus (*e. g. labor, Cic.*); odiosus ac molestus (*Cic.*): laboriosus molestusque (*Cic.*).

IRKSOMENESS, tædium (*disgust at what one feels to be long and wearisome: in prose first in Livy; Cicero uses satiætas*): satiætas (*disgust from having had too much of any thing, from having been employed about it too long, &c.*; in physical or moral sense): fastidium (*disgust, loathing; with reference to objects of physical or moral taste*). *Jx.* fastidium quoddam et satiætas (*these are all subjective; i. e., refer to the sense of irksomeness felt by the person*): gravitas (*objectively: the oppressive nature, &c., of any thing*) or diuturnitas et gravitas alicujus rei (*its long continuance and oppressive nature; e. g. belli Lit.*).

IRON, s., ferrum: *as adjective*, ferreus

(*made of iron; properly and improperly*). An iron tool, ferramentum: a vein of iron, vena ferri: iron mine, metallum ferrarium or ferri; ferri fodina or ferraria (*these, too, as pit*): a plate of iron, lamina ferri: covered with a iron plate, lamina ferrea: iron wire, *filum ferreum: iron color, ferrago; iron-works, fabricæ ferrariæ: iron filings, ramenta ferri; scabs ferri delimitata: *as hard as iron*, ferreus, adamantinus, or perdurus (*general term for very hard*): an iron frame (*i. e., body*), corpus ferreum: a taste of iron, sapor ferrugineus: iron furnace, fornax ferraria: the dross of iron, scoria ferri: impregnated with iron (*vid. Chalcidius*). *PAVO. To strike while the iron is hot*, utendum est animis, dum spe calent (*Curt.*, 1, 22); matidia, dum libido manet (*Ter. Phorm.*, 4, 3, 14). *Iron's* (*vid. Chalcidius*). *Iron's* (*surgical, for correcting distortions, &c.*), serpestra (*the straighten the leg*, discurvata crura corrigere). *Iron's*. *Made of iron*, ferreus: *I must have been made of iron, fortis essem*: *Oh! thou iron-hearted man*, O tu ferreum!

IRON, s., *astes ferre calefacto premere. *Iron bar*, vectis (*vis. CHAIN.*).

IRON-MONGER, negotiator ferrarius (*Inscript.*, *as dealer in iron*): faber ferrarius (*as smith*; ferramentarius, *very late*).

IRON-MOULD, *macula ex rubigine concepta.

IRON-STONE, *lapis ferrarius.

IRONICAL, *ironicus.

IRONICALLY, ironice (*Ascon. ad Cic. 1 Verr.*, 15): *urbanā quadam dissimulatione: *per ironiam dissimulantemque (*both after Cic. & cf. quotations in Isocr.*).

IRONY, ironia (*ειρωνία*, borrowed from the Greek by Cicero, and retained by later writers as the most suitable expression [*Quint.*, 9, 2, 44]). *Cic. De Or.*, 2, 6, *it explains the urban a dissimulatio, quam alia dicuntur, ac sentias*. *Jx.* ironia dissimulantique (*Cic.*): *a dissimulatio, quam Græci ειρωνία vocant* (*Cic. Acad.*, 2, 5, *extr.*): *inversio (the use of a word in a meaning which is the opposite of its real meaning, Cic. De Or.*, 2, 65). *One who uses irony, simulator (= ειρων, Cic. Off.*, 1, 30, 10, of Socrates).

IRRADIANCE. *Vis. RADIANCE, RADIATION.*

IRRADIATE (*vid. TELLURINATE, to ENLIGHTEN, to DECORATE*): *est* irradiare, poetical (*Stat.*) and post-classical.

IRRATIONAL, rationis experts (*not gifted with reason*): brutus (*without the faculty or capacity of perception*): mutus (*mute, unreasoning, inasmuch as speech implies reason; all three of animals*): domens (*senseless*, and also of things that none but a senseless person would do): insanus (*mad, deprived of right reason, insane; of men, then also denoting excess; e. g. moles, montes*). An irrational animal or being, bestia (*opposed to homo*). In an irrational manner; *vid. IRRATIONALLY*.

IRRATIONALLY, nullā ratione: demensor: demensor ratione (*senselessly*): insane (*madly, comely*).

IRRECLAIMABLE. *Vis. INCURABLE.*

IRRECONCILABLE, implacabilis (*alicui or in aliquem*): inexplicabilis. *Jx.* implacabilis inexplicabilisque (*Cic.*): inexcorsibilis (*all three of persons and things; in or adversus aliquem*). *To be any body's irreconcilable foe*, implacabili odio perséqu aliquem; *vid. IMPLACABLE.*

IRRECONCILABLY, implacabili odio (*of persons entertaining irreconcilable hatred*).

IRRECOVERABLE, irreparabilis: irrevocabilis (*not to be recalled; both, e. g. tempus*). *Vis. IRREPARABLE.*

IRRECOVERABLY. *Vis. IRREPARABLY.*

IRREFRAGABLE, qui (quæ, quod) vim æffert in docendo (*e. g. ratio, Cic. Acad.*, 2, 26, 117): ad pervincendum idoneus: firmus ad probandum (*adapted for convincing, e. g. proof, argumentum*): gravis (*weighty, and thus also convincing, argumentum; cf. Cic. Rosc. Com.*, 12, 36. argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum; i. e., the most irrefragable proof). *To*

prove by irrefragable arguments, necessary demonstrate (Cic., *Invent.*, 1, 22, in.).

IRREFRAGABLY, *necessary. To prove irrefragably, necessary demonstrate* (Cic.).

IRREGULAR, *enormis* (e. g., *vicus; irregularly built, Tac., post-Augustan*): *anomalus* (*irregular in declension or conjugation*): *non constans* (*inconsistent*): *incompositus* (*not regularly or decorously arranged*): *inusuatus* (*unusual*; e. g., *species alicujus rei*): *infrequens* (*rare*; e. g., *an irregular attendant at church, after Hor.*, *infrequens cultor Dei*): *abnormis* (*only Hor., of a wise man*; *abnormis sapiens* *in prose*, qui non est ad alicujus normam, *after Cic., Amic.*, 4). *Irregular soldiers, troops, milites disciplinam militari non assuefacti* (*not accustomed to discipline, after Cæs.*, B. G., 4, 1): *milites tumultuarii*: *cobortes tumultuariæ*: *exercitus tumultuarii* (*collected in haste*).

IRREGULARITY, *enormitas* (Sen., *Const.*, 18, 1): *inconstantia* (*unsteadiness, inconsistency*; *mentis, Cic.*): *minus apti compositio* (*want of symmetrical arrangement; of the body*): *anomalia* (*in declension or conjugation*; *explained by Gellius, inæqualitas conjugationum*).

IRREGULARLY, *contra regulam* (*against the rule or rules*): *non constanter* (*in an irregular, inconsistent way*): *minus frequenter* (*not very often*): *enormiter*, Sen. and Plin.

IRRELEVANT, *alienus* (*foreign to*; *in this sense the dative is best*: *illi causæ, Cic.*; *quibus omnibus, Quint.*). *Very irrelevant, maxime alienus*: *I did not consider it irrelevant to, &c.*, *haud ab re duxi* (*referre, &c.*, Cic.).

IRRELIGION, *implescit erga*. Deum (*or deos*): *Dei or deorum negligentia*. *The irreligion of the age, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, Dei (or deorum) negligentia*.

IRRELIGIOUS, *impius erga deos* (*for Christians, erga Deum*): *negligens religionis*: *contemnens religionis*: *contemptor religionum*: *negligens deorum ac religionum* (*the first three with reference to outward worship; the last also with reference to the sentiments, belief, &c., of the person*).

IRREMEDIAL. Vid. INCURABLE.

IRREMEDIABLY. Vid. INCURABLY.

IRREMISSIBLE. Vid. UNPARDONABLE.

IRREPARABLE, *irreparabilis*: *irrevocabilis* (*not to be recalled, irrevocable*; *both, e. g., tempus*: *suunt dies et irreparabilis vix decurrit, Sen Ep.*, 123, 9). *An irreparable loss, damnum, quod nunquam resarci potest*.

IRREPARABLY, *its ut resarci non possit* (e. g., *damnum*).

IRREPREHENSIBLE, *non reprehendus*: *non vituperandus*: *probus*: *ab omni vitio vacuus*: *integer*: *sanctus*. *An irreprehensible course of life, summa morum probitas, vite sanctitas. To lead an irreprehensible life, sancte vivere*.

IRREPROACHABLE. Vid. IRREPREHENSIBLE.

IRREPROACHABLY. Vid. BLAMELESSLY. UNBLAMABLY.

IRRESISTIBLE, *cui nullâ vi resisti potest*: *invictus* (*unconquerable*; *insuperabilis* and *inexpugnabilis* *are poetical in this sense*). *Almost irresistible, cui vix ullo modo obisti potest*: *irresistible prayers or solicitations, preces, quibus resistere non possumus*: *irresistible eloquence, *eloquentia omnium animos permovens*: **incredibilis vis dicendi*: *to sway the mind in an irresistible manner, in omnium animos penetrare* (*of a speech, &c.*, *after Cic.*, *Brut.*, 38, 142): *to draw any body into any thing in an irresistible manner, aliquem rapere ad aliquid*; *aliquem præceptum agere ad aliquid*: *an irresistible necessity, inexpugnabilis necessitas* (e. g., *diomedis, Cels.*): *an irresistible argument, argumentum firmissimum*: *ratio quæ vim affert in docendo*: *to establish any thing by irresistible arguments, necessarie demonstrare*.

IRRESISTIBLY, *by circumlocution, *ita ut nullâ vi resisti possit*: **ita ut vix ullo obisti possit*. Vid. "IN AN IRRESISTIBLE MANNER."

IRRESOLUTE, *dubius*: *incertus* (*with reference to a particular time*): *mutabilis, or varius et mutabilis* (*changeable*): **in sententiâ parum firmus*: **parum firmus proposito* (*firmus proposito, Vell.*) *or infirmus, infirmior only. To be irresolute, dubitare, hesitare, incertum esse* (*at a particular time*).

IRRESOLUTELY, *dubitante* (*doubtingly*).

IRRESOLUTION, *dubitatio* (*doubt*): *inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis* (Cic., *Tusc.*, 4, 35, 76): *instabilis animus* (*† Virg.*). Vid. HESITATION.

IRRETREIVABLE. Vid. IRREFRAGABLE. IRRECOVERABLE.

IRRETRIEVABLY. Vid. IRREFRAGABLY.

IRREVERENCE, *irreverentia* (Tac.): *reverentia nulla* (*alicujus rei*), *†*: *inverecundum animi ingenium* (*as habit of mind, Cic.*). *To show irreverence, reverentiam non præstare* (*alicui*); *reverentiam non adhibere* (*adversus aliquem*).

IRREVERENT, *inverecundus*: *parum verecundus*.

IRREVERENTLY, *parum verecunde*: *† irreverenter*, Plin.

IRREVOCABLE, *irrevocabilis*: *in perpetuum ratus* (*settled or fixed forever*): *immutabilis* (*immutable*): *quod revocari non potest* (Liv., 44, 40). *Any thing is irrevocable, aliquid* (*or quod dixit or fecit aliquid*) *ut indietum or infectum sit revocari non potest* (*after Liv.*, 5, 15).

IRREVOCABLY, *in perpetuum*: *in æternum*.

IRRIGATE, *irrigare* (*the proper word*; *jugera quinquaginta prati, Cic.*): *† rigare only poetical*: *aquam ducere or derivare* (*to conduct water by artificial courses, &c.*; *the land irrigated must be expressed by the accusative with in*).

IRRIGATION, *irrigatio* (*irrigationes agrorum coupled with derivations fluminum, Cic., Off.*, 2, 4).

IRRIGUOUS, *irriguus*.

IRRIION, *irrisio* (Cic.).

IRRITABILITY, *iracundia*: *animus alicujus irritabilis*: **animus* (*ingenium, &c.*) *præcepit in iram*.

IRRITABLE, *irritabilis* (Cic., *Hor.*): *iracundus*: *ad iram proclivis*: *præcepit in iram. To be irritable, facile irritari*; *facile et cito irasci* (Cic.). *Any body is of an irritable temperament, aliquis eo est habitu, ut facile et cito irascatur* (*after Cic.*, *Top.*, 16, 62).

IRRITATE. *† To make angry, aliquem iratum reddere*: *iram, bilem, or stomachum alicui movere*: *concitare* (*to excite*; e. g., *animum injuris, Cic.*): *† irritare aliquem absolutely, in the sense of "irritating," is not classical*; *but irritare aliquem or alicujus animum ad aliquid* (e. g., *animos ad bellum, &c.*) *is. To be irritated, iratum fieri*; *irâ incendi*; (*irâ*) *exceedere*: *he employed all possible means of irritating the soldiers, quibuscunque irritamentis poterat, iras militum accebat* (Liv.). *† Improper. To irritate wounds, vulnera inflammare*; *the nerves, motum excitare in nervis* (*cf. Cic.*, *De Or.*, 1, 46, 202: *nimum or vehementior might be added*).

IRRITATION. *† As state, ira, &c.* [*Vid. Ira*]. *Its irritation is subsiding, ira discedit, defervescit, deflagat*: *in a moment of irritation, irâ victus*; *or only per iram*; *irâ*. *† As act* (1) *of making angry, irritatio animi alicujus* (*the exciting or irritating any body's mind*), *or by circumlocution with verbs under IRRAITE*. (2) *As act of physically exciting any thing* (e. g., *wounds, nerves, &c.*), *inflammatio* (*of a wound*) *it is not found in this sense, but inflammare is, and inflammatio is used by Cicero*.

IRRUPTION, *irruptio* (*of enemies, wild beasts, &c.*): *incurso* (*a sudden irruption of enemies into a territory*). *To make an irruption, irruptionem facere* (Cic.); *incursum* (*hostiliter, Liv.*) *facere* (*into a territory, in fines*).

ISINGLASS, *lethococolla*.

ISLAND, *insula*. *Small island, parva insula*: *a group of islands, insulæ complures*: *also insulæ only, if the group is*

named; e. g., *Strophades insulæ. Fœd of islands, *insularum plenas*.

ISLANDELT, *insularum* (Cic.): *insulæ incolæ*. *The islanders, also insula* (vid. Nep., *Milt.*, 7, 1).

ISLE, *insula*.

ISLET, *parva insula*.

ISSUE, *† Act of flowing out, fluxio* (*act of flowing, Cic.*): *profuvium* (*poetical and post-Augustan*): *profusio* (*post-Augustan*): *eruptio* (*medical technical term* [*as concrete term*] *for any discharge of morbid matter, Plin.*). *An issue of blood, profusio sanguinis* (Cels.); *profuvium sanguinis* (Lucr., *Col.*); *fluxio sanguinis* (Plin.). *† An artificial issue* (*chirurgical technical term*), **foniculus*. *To open an issue, *foniculum aperire, quo corruptus humor exeat*; *or *foniculo aperto evocare corruptum humorem* (*evocare corruptum humorem, Cels.*). *† The sending forth an order, &c., pronuntiatio* (Cæs., B. C., 2, 25, fin.: *of course, it must be one that is proclaimed*): *promulgatio* (*publication, &c.*). *† Event, exitus*: *eventus*. *JN. exitus eventusque*: *eventus atque exitus* [*VID. EVENT*]: *fnis* (*the end*). *† Act of issuing money, provisions, &c.* *Issue of money, erogatio pecuniæ* (*vid. erogare, in ISSUE*), *or by circumlocution*. *To diminish the issues of corn, frumentum parce et paulatim metiri* (Cæs., B. G., 7, 71). *† Offspring, vid.*

ISSUE, *v.*, *INTRANS*. *To flow forth, effluere* (*in different directions*): *prosilire*: *emicare* (*mostly poetical*; *to gush forth*; *of blood, &c.*). *† To go forth or out, exire*: *egredi*: *excedere*. *A work has issued from the press, liber emissus est* [*vid. to Go*]. *Troops issued from the town, eopie, &c., ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt* (Cæs.): *erumpere* (*to burst forth*; *of troops*; e. g., *from the camp, ex castris, Cæs.*). *† End* (*intrans.*), *vid.* *† TRANS*, *emittere* (*to send forth, e. g., a book*). *To issue orders, edere mandata* (Liv.); *an edict, edictum proponere, or simply edicere* (*with ut, nē*): *to issue the corn in smaller rations, frumentum parcius metiri* (Cæs.): *to issue circular letters, literas eircum* (*with accusative of persons to whom they are sent*) *dimittere*: *to issue money, erogare pecuniam* (*i. e., to take it from the treasury upon an application of the people, &c., and pay it away for public works, &c.*). *A coinage has been issued, and is in general circulation, pecunia in communem usum venit*.

ISTHMUS, *isthmus* (Cic., *De Fat.*, 1, 7): *fauces* (*general term for narrow pass, &c.*; e. g., *Corinthus posita in angustis atque in faucibus Græciæ, Cic.*).

IT. [*Vid. He.*] *† When "it" is used as the representative, as it were, of a coming sentence introduced by "that," or of an infinitive mood, &c., it is not translated: "it is strange," &c., mirum est*: *so in "it is long since," &c., diu est, quoniam, &c.*

ITALICS, **literæ tenuiores et paulum inclinatæ*: **literæ cursivæ*: **literæ italicæ, quæ vocantur*.

ITCH, *s.*, *prurigo*: *pruritus*: *formicatio*. [*SYN. in TO ITCH.*] *Having the itch, pruriginosus*.

ITCH, *v.*, *prurire* (*general term*): *formicare* (*as if ants were running over the part that itches*): *verminare* (**vermina = dolores corporis cum quodam minuto motu, quasi a verminibus selindatur*, *Fest.*, Mart., 14, 23). *My skin itches, cutis prurit mihi* (*also, improperly, of one who is going to be beaten*); *cutis formicat*: *my ear itches, auris verminat mihi*. *† Improper. Itching ears, *aures nova semper sistentes*: *to please itching ears, perhaps aures alicujus quasi voluptate titillare* (Cicero, *after levitate* *alicujus quasi voluptate titillare, Cicero*). *† To long, vid.*

ITCHY, *pruriginosus*: *scabiosus* (*scabidus*).

ITEM, *ara* (*plural*), *or singula ara*. *What is it your way, I would ask, to dispute the whole amount after allowing the particular items of which it is made up?* *quid tu, inquam, soles . . . si singula ara*

probat, summam, quæ ex his confecta sit, non, probare (Cic. ap. Non., 3, 18).

ITERATE. Vid. TO REPEAT.

ITERATION. Vid. REPETITION.

ITINERANT. Vid. WANDERING.

ITINERARY, itineris descriptio: itinerarium (Verg. Mû., 3, 16).

ITSELF. Vid. HIMSELF.

IVORY, ebur, as adjective, eburneus (eburnus is poetical; eboratus, post-Augustan). Inlaid or ornamented with ivory, eburatus (e. g., scella, lectica). Ivory teeth, eburnus literarum formæ (Quint.; given then as now, to children).

IWY, hederæ (*hederæ helix, Linn.): belix (the barren ivy). Of ivy, hederaceus: covered with ivy, hederosus (†); crowned, adorned, &c., with ivy, hederatus (e. g., of a cup on which ivy leaves are carved). A ivy leaf, hederaceum folium: a crown of ivy leaves, hederacea corona.

J.

JABBER, blaterare: crepare (on crepare, re. vid. Heind. ad Hor., Sat., 2, 2, 33): strepere (properly of geese, but also of men, as of a garrire (chatter)). Vid. GABBLE.

JABBERER, blatero (Gell., who says the ancients called homines in verba projectos by this name; also, lingulacæ and locutuleon).

JABBERING, strepitus: blateratus (late; cf. JABBER).

JACK, *Pike, vid. || The male animal, mas: masculus (opposed to femina). || Boot-jack, *furca exalceandis pedibus. || A support to saw wood on, machina serratia (Ammian., 23, 4, init.). || Meat-jack, ergata (æ, m.) versandis veribus. || To be a jack of all trades (proverbially), ad omnia aptum esse.

JACKAL, *canis aureus (Linn.): *jackal (Hor., Smith): *crocotha or crocota, probably the hyena, Freund.

JACK-A-LANTERN, perhaps *ignis fatuus.

JACKASS, asinus.

JACK-BOOTS, *calceamenta veredariorum or *calceamenta maxima.

JACKDAW, monedula: *corvus monedula (Linn.).

JACKET, tunica maniculata (Plaut., Pseud., 2, 4).

JACK-PUDDING, saunio.

JADE, s. || Sorry mare, equa strigosa. || Contemptuous term for woman, puella (mulier, &c.) proterva or proterrior: an old jade, vetula.

JADE, v. Vid. TO FATIGUE.

JAG, serratim scindere (Appul., Herb., 2). Jagged leaves, folia serrato ambitu; folia serratim scissa.

JAIL, Vid. PRISON.

JAILER, carceris custos (not carcerarius).

JAKES, latrina (= lavatrina; cf. Suet., Tib., 58; and Dict. Antiq., p. 137, a): *forica (Juv., 3, 38) has, probably, a different meaning; vid. Freund. Vid. PRIVY.

JALAP, jalāpa (root of the *convolvulus jalapa).

JAM, s. savillum (= savillum, a sort of fruit marmalade. Vid. Bouvier's Sabina, 1, p. 107; Freund makes it "a cheese-cake"). JAM, v. Vid. TO SQUEEZE.

JAMB, postis.

JANGLE. Vid. TO BRAWL TO QUARREL.

JANGLER. Vid. QUARRELLER.

JANISSARY, *jaussariis: *statuarii milites Turcici. The Janissaries, or corps of Janissaries, *milites Turcarum statuarii: *cohortes pretoriarum or pretorianas imperatoris Turci. The general or commander of the Janissaries, *janissariis or cohortibus pretoriis præfectus.

JANUARY, Januarius (mensis). On the first of January, Kalendis Januariis (not Januarius being an adjective).

JAPAN, s. *laccæ.

JAPAN, v. *laccæ obducere aliquid: *laccam inducere alicui rei.

JAPPANNER, by circumlocution. Vid. TO JAPAN.

JAR, v. || absonum esse: discordare:

discordare (not to harmonize). || To disagree with, &c. Vid. TO DISAGREE; "to be INCONSISTENT with."

JAR, || Earthen vessel, olla (e. g., for keeping grapes in). An earthen jar, olla fictilis: fictile, neuter adjective; e. g., balsamum novo fictili conditur, Plin.). || A jarring note, &c., vox absona or dissona (Syn. in Discordan). || Jar, semiapertus (half open; e. g., fores portarum, Liv.: semiadapertus (3 syllables); e. g., janua, Oec., is poetical).

JARGON, perhaps sermo aliquo barbarie infuscatus (after Cic., Brut., 74): quidam barbarus sermo. Some jargon or other, nescio quid inexplicable (e. g., loqui; but v. late, Mari. Capell.). A mixed jargon, quadam mixta ex variâ ratione linguarum oratio (Quint., 8, 3, 59). To speak an unintelligible jargon, barbare loqui; *pessime Latine loqui (of barbarous Latin): one who speaks an unintelligible jargon, barbarus lingua.

JARRING, s. Vid. QUARREL, STRIFE.

JARRING (partly as adjective). Vid. DISCORDANT.

JASPER, iaspis.

JAUNDICE, icterus (Ikrepus, as technical term of modern medicine; cf. Plin., 30, 11, 28); pellis Latine, morbus regius or argutus; furis autisio; suffusio bilis ludibundus; bilis suffusa. The white jaundice, *icterus albus: the black jaundice, *icterus niger.

JAUNDICED, ictericus: argutus: felle ore bile suffusus. || IMPROPER. To see any thing with a jaundiced eye, aliquid præjudicatis asserere (aliquo ore ad aliquid; to be prejudiced against it); alicui invidentem aliquid (omnia, &c.) male interpretari (to put a bad construction on what he does).

JAUNT, s., excursio (shorter or longer run into the country, &c., post-Augustan, Plin., Scen.; but excurrere classical in this sense: iter (journey)).

JAUNTINESS. The nearest words are pernicitas (quickness of gait, &c.); alacritas, &c.

JAVELIN, pilum: jaculum. [Syn. in SPEAR.] To hurl a javelin, pilum conjicere: jaculum mittere.

JAW, mala (the upper jaw): maxilla (the under jaw). || IMPROPER. fauces or os ac fauces. To snatch any body from the jaws of any body or any thing, ex aliojore or aliojus rei (ore ac) faucibus eripere aliquid (Cic.).

JAY, *corvus glaudarius (Linn.).

JEALOUSY. Vid. ENVIOUS.

JEALOUSY, Vid. ENVY.

JEER, v. To jeer at any body or any thing, ludibrio (sibi) habere: irridere (to laugh in a man's face; therefore insolently, or from love of mischief, &c.); also, per jocum irridere (e. g., deos, Cic.): deridere (to laugh down, scornfully; in a spirit of pride and contempt): cavillari (in an ironical, teasing way; all aliquem or aliquid: illudere (to jest at; e. g., bujus miseri fortunis; also, in aliquem): ludificari (in this sense it is better to use it absolutely; e. g., aperte ludificari: ludificari aliquem is rather "to put a trick on him"): irrisu insectari (to persecute with mockery, &c.; only a person): saggillare (properly, to beat black and blue; then to jeer bitterly, so as to leave the person no peace, or to attack any thing incessantly): to jeer at any body with bitter mockery, acerbis facetiis irridere: to jeer at religion, deridere res divinas. To be jeered by every body, omnium irrisu ludi: by the senators, patribus risui esse (Liv.). In a jeering manner, ab irrisu (e. g., linguam exserere, Liv.).

JEER, s., jocus: jocatio. [Vid. JEERING, s.] Amid the jeers of the auditors, comum irrisu/audientium: amid the jeers of those who had seen it with their own eyes, multum irridendibus, qui ipsi viderant (Ter.).

JEERER, irrisor (Cic.): derisor (post-Augustan): cavillator. Syn. in JEER.

JEERING, derisus (derisio late): irrisio: irrisus: cavillatio: saggillatio. Syn. in JEER.

JEERINGLY, ab irrisu (e. g., linguam exserere, Liv.): per ludibrium (e. g., pon-

tifices consilere): ad ludibrium (e. g., aliquem regem consulatari jubere, as a joke, in fun): per ridiculum (in joke; opposed to severe).

JEJUNE, jejūnus. Jn. frigidus et jejūnus: aridus: exilis: exiliter scriptus. Syn. in DRY.

JEJUNENESS, jejunitas. Jn. jejunitas et ascitas: inopia et jejunitas (both Cic.): exilitas (Cic.).

JELLY, *jus gelatum.

JEPARDY. Vid. DANGER, PERIL.

JERK, n., prolicere (general term).

JERK, s., jactus (general term). Vid. THROW, s.

JERKIN, thorax (laneus, &c.). A buff jerkin, *lorica e corio bubulo facta or connecta.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, *Helianthus tuberosus (Linn.).

JESSAMINE, *jasminum (Linn.).

JEST, v. Vid. TO JOKE.

JEST, s. Vid. JOKE.

JESTER, Vid. JOKER.

JESTING, s., jocatio. || (As adjective) Any thing is a jesting matter, aliquid jocus or ludus est: does this seem to you a joking matter? itane lepidum videtur?

JESTINGLY, joco (opposed to serio), or per jocum (e. g., dicere aliquid): jocosus: joculariter (Suet., Plin.).

JESUIT, *Jesuita; *Lolola discipulus. The order of Jesuits, *ordo Jesuitarum.

JET, s., gâgâtes, æ (yoj ârns). Jet black, coracino colore (of a raven-like blackness, Virg., 8, 3, 14): niger tamquam corvus (Petr., 13, 7; both of living things): nigermino colore (of a deep, bright black; of persons or things): nigerminus; perniger: omnium nigerminus (very black, of things); perniger, Plaut., Pœn., 5, 12, 133): piceus: picinus (pitch-black). Jet d'eau, aqua saliens: aquæ salientes.

JET, v. Vid. TO JUT.

JETSAM, jactura.

JETTY, moles (apidum, general term): *moles in mare procurrens.

JEW, Judæus; femine, Judæa, mulier Judaica. A persecutor of the Jews, *populi Judei vexator: religionis Judaicæ insectator (after Eutrop., 10, 16 [8], extr.).

JEWEL, gemma. A dealer in jewels [vid. JEWELLER]: jewel-box, perhaps dactylotibæ (δακτυλοθήκη, little case or box for rings and other ornaments; cf. Bouvier's Sabina, 2, p. 133). Jewels (collectively), *ornatus gemmatas. Jewels made of paste, facticia gemme (Plin.).

JEWELLER, gemmarius (Inscr.). To be a jeweller, *gemmas vendere or venditare.

JEWESS, Judæa; mulier Judaica.

JEWISH, Judaicus.

JIG, v. Vid. TO DANCE.

JIG, s., citatum tripodum (Catull., 63, 26).

JILT, s., *puella, quæ amantem or sponsum ludificata est; or (of the habiti) quæ amantes ludificari solet (after ludificatus est virginem, Ter., Eun., 4, 4, 50): *puella varia et mutabilis.

JILT, v., amantem or sponsum ludificari (sponsum, if betrothed).

JINGLE, v. (A) || INTRANS., tinnire (the proper word): tintinnare, præclassical: tintinnare, Catull. [vid. TO RING]. || TRANS., tintinnum ciere (†), or by circumlocution. (B) || IMPROPERLY. Jingling (poets), tumidi et corrupti et tinnuli (Quint.; of orators). I am very anxious to see whether Dolabella will let us hear his money jingle, expecto maxime, equid Dolabella tinniat (Cic.).

JINGLE, s. || PROPRIE, tinnitus (general term): sonitus (general term). || IMPROPER. Of verses, &c., tinnitus (e. g., Callimachus Mæcenatis aut tinnitus Gallianis, Tac.). A jingle (= a trifle in rhyme), nugæ canoræ (Hor.): a mere jingle of words, inanis verborum sonitus (Cic., De Or., 1, 12, 51). || Of money: any body lets us hear the jingle of his money (i. e., pays any body money due to him), aliquid aliquid tinnit (Cic.).

JINGLING, tinnitus. -as. Vid. JINGLE, s.

JOB, s. Vid. BUSINESS.

JOB, v., cocarnari (Quint., Decl., 12, 21, but the reading doubtful): pararium or nummularium esso.

JOBBER, ocio (*for which, according to Gellius, arator was the term used by the old writers, Gell., 16, 7, 12*): *numularius* (*with reference to money transactions*); *pararius* (*Sen., Benef., 2, 23*); *intercessor* (*intermediate person, through whom money was borrowed, &c.*).

JOB-HORSE, equus conducticius (*with reference to the horse itself*); *equus conductus* (*with reference to the hirer*); *equus meritorius*: *equus vectigalis* (*as a source of profit to the person who lets it out*; *vet. tialis, Cic., Phil., 2, 25, 62, according to Manilius's explanation*).

JOCKEY, s., *cursor* (*as general term for "racer," g., "racer in a car," Op., Pont., 3, 9, 26*); *agāsō* (*as groom, stable-boy*).

JOCKEY, v. *vid.* **TO CHEAT, TO DE-FRAUD.**

JOCOSE, jocosus (*of persons or things*): *jocularis*: *jocularius* (*if things*); *ridiculus* (*laughable*); *of persons or things*: *ridiculus* (*at which one must laugh*; *of things*): *ἰῶῖ* *joculator, Cic., Att., 16, 3, is a very uncertain reading*: (*hilarus* *et ad jocandum promptus* (*cheerful*); *fond of cutting jokes*; *e. g., animus*). *To be very jocosus, multi joci esse.*

JOCOSELY, jocosus: *joculariter*: *joco*: *per jocum.*

JOCUENESS, hilarus animus *et ad jocandum promptus* (*as general character*); *joci, qui admixti sunt alicui rei* (*the jocu-ness any body has indulged in, in a speech, &c.*).

JOCULAR, vid. **JOCOSE.**

JOCULARITY, vid. **JOCUENESS.**

JOCULARLY, vid. **JOCOSELY.**

JOCUND, vid. **CHEERFUL, MERRY.**

JOCUNDLY, vid. **MERRILY.**

JOG, v. *TRANS.*, *latus alieujus fodere* (*Hor. Ep., 1, 6, 51*); *fodere alieujum* (*Ter., Hec., 3, 5, 17, die jussisse te [aside]. Noli fodere; jussi*). * *digito* *o cuto* *to fodere alieujum* *alieuus latus*: *vollere alieujus latus digitis* (*i. to jog repeatedly, for the purpose of reminding any body, Op., A. A., 1, 606*). *TRANS.* *To jog on, lente gradi*: *lente ac paulatim procedere* (*Cic.*); *reperire* (*to creep*). *Then after dinner we jogged on three miles more, mille tres passus tria repimus* (*Hor.*).

JOG, s. *TRANS.*, *push, shake, pulsus*: * *culiti pulsus*; *or* * *pulsus lateris* (*i. e., on the side*); *or* *by circumlocution with verbs under* *to Jog*. *A jog-trot, lentus gradus.*

JOGGING, pulsatio.

JOHN, Johannes (*ecclesiastical*).

JOIN, v. *CONNECT* *together*, *jungere* (*absolutely*); *or inter se*; *or aliquid cum aliq. re*; *conjugere* (*to join together, absolutely*; *inter se*; *cum*; *the dative*; *and, in figurative meaning, ad*; *both jungere and conjugere, properly and improperly. The participles junctus, conjunctus are sometimes found with ablative only*; *vid. Zumpt, § 474*; *Gard., Cic., Phil., 5, 7, 20*); *conectero* *cum aliq. re* (*by a knot*; *and figuratively, of an intimate union*); *copulare* (*aliquid, inter se*; *dative*; *or cum aliq. re*; *to join as if by a cord, strap, &c.*). *JX.* (*inter se*) *jungere et copulare* (*Cic.*); *continuarē* (*to join so that there may be no break or interval*; *domos, &c.*; *absolutely or with dative*); *obstringere* (*to bind tightly together*); *devincere* (*to join indissolubly*); *committre* (*to bring into connection*; *e. g., ripas ponte*); *adungere* *aliquid alicui rei* *or ad aliquid* (*join one thing to another*; *properly and figuratively*); *comparare* (*to couple together several things in equal proportions*); *colligare* (*to tie together*); *conglutinare* (*to glue together, cement*; *properly and figuratively*); *congmentare* (*e. g., opus, Cic.*); *opposit* (*to dissolve*). *To join together with* (*= by means of*) *any thing, conjugere* *aliqua re* (*e. g., calamos cerā*); *to join battle, prelium pugnā committre*; *to join house to house, domos continuare* (*so fundus, agros, &c.*); *to join their forces, junctas copias*; *arma consolare*: *vincere* *conferre*.

JOIN, TRANS. *Unite one's self to any body, se jungere*; *se conjugere* (*general terms*); *also of two divisions of an army* *allicui* *cum aliq. Join a*

person, se comitem *or socium adjungere* *allicui*; *se comitem addere alicui* (*i. e., or a single occasion, as companion*); *se ad alieujum jungere* (*Cic.*); *to attach one's self to his party, court his acquaintance, &c.*; *se conjugere cum copis alieujus*; *arma consolare*: *cum aliq. to join any body as his ally*; *signa conferre ad alieujum* (*especially on the battle-field*). *To join in affinity with any body* (*Bible*), *affinitatem jungere cum aliq.* *TRANS.* *To be contiguous to, continuari alicui rei*; *allicui rei continuatum et junctum esse* (*Cic.*). *VID. CONTIGUOUS.*

JOINER, lignarius (*sc. faber*): *intestinaris* (*who inlays cabinets, &c.*).

JOINT, commissura (*general term for every kind of joining*; *also of the limbs of the human body*): *artus*: *articulus* (*joint by which the limbs are connected with each other, or with the rest of the body*; *artus, singular, not found till the late poets of the Silver Age. JN. commissura et artus*); *vertebra* (*joint that facilitates the motion of the limbs, especially of the joints of the spine*; *cf. Plin., 11, 46, 106*); *spondylus* (*joint of the spine and neck*); *colligatio*: *vertebra* (*joint in carpentry, architecture, machinery, &c.*); *colligatio, as simply joining*; *vertebra, as facilitating motion, turning*; *cf. Vir., 10, 1, 2*; *10, 8, 1*); *cardo* (*hinge-joint*); *nodus*: *articulus*: *geniculus* (*joint or knot in plants*).

JOINTED, vertebratus (*Plin.*); *articulatus* (*Plin., 16, 24, 36*); *ἰῶῖ* *articulatus* (*of "articulate" words*); *geniculatus*: *articulus junctus* (*Vir.*); *SYN.* *IN JOINT*: *Georges gives verticulus, which is not in Freund*: *intercardinus* (*muscles usually joined together by hinge-joints, trapes, Vir., 10, 21*).

JOINT-HEIR, vid. **CO-HEIR.**

JOINTLY, unā (*together in one place*; *hence in unum with each other*: *jointly with, unā cum*); *conjunctum* (*in common*); *together as a body*; *e. g., auxilia petere*.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANY, societas (*Cic., Fam., 13, 9, 2*; *Rosc. Com., 11, 32*).

JOINT-TOOL, * *scabellum versatile, or intercardinum, or vertebratum*: * *scella caestrensis*.

JOINTURE, s., * *annua, quæ viduæ præbentur.*

JOINTURE, v., * *viduæ redditum annuū assignare.*

JOIST, s., *lignum transversarium.*

JOIST, v. *aliquid materiæ jugumentare* (*Vir., 2, 1, 3*). *AGIST* (*local*), *alicujum pecuniæ in fundo pascere* (*after Varr., R. R., 1, 21*).

JOKE, s., *jocus* (*in plural, joca, the usual form in Cic., Sall.*; *joci in Livy and following prose writers*). *JX.* *ludus et jocus* (*ludus, relating to playful actions*); *facetia* (*facetious sallies, &c.*); *sales* (*pungent witicisms*); *logus* *or logea* (*puns, &c.*); *omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, animadvertisse* (*Cic., ap. Non., 63, 18*); *ridicule dicta*: *jocationes*. *A little joke, jocusulus*: *a dull joke, jocus frigidus*: *to cut dull jokes, in joci frigidum esse* (*Quint.*); *a rude joke, jocus illiberalis*: *a saucy joke, jocus petulanus*: *in joke, per jocum*; *per ludum et jocum*: *per ridiculum*: *joco*: *joculariter* (*e. g., obicere alicui aliquid*). *In jest or in earnest, per jocum aut severe*: *do you say this in joke or in earnest*? *jocone an serio hoc dicis*? *to say any thing in joke, joci aliquid*; *dicere aliquid per jocum*: *it was only a joke, jocular*: *to be cutting jokes, joculari* (*"Livy, 7, 10, extr.*); *joca agere*; *with any body, cum aliq.*; *to cut jokes on one another, inter se jocularia fundere* *or ridicula jactitare* (*Liv., 7, 2*); *to cut a joke, joci*: *joco uti*; *about any thing, joci in aliquid*: *not to understand a joke, jocum* (*or quod per jocum dictum est*) *in serium convertere*: *to deal in rude jokes, ** *illiberaliter joci*: *to convey truths under the form of jokes, ridicula sententiose dicere*: *the Greeks make a joke of swearing and giving false witness, Græcia jusejurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus*: *does that seem to you a good joke*? *itaue lepidum videtur?* *I now come to your jokes, nunc venio ad jocationes tuas* (*Cic.*).

JOKE, v. *jocari*: *joco uti*: *joca agere* (*with any body, cum aliq.*); *joculari*

(** Lio*); *ridicula dicere*; *at any thing, joca in aliquid*; *at any body, jocosadicta jactare* *in aliquid*. [*vid. "to cut JOKE(s)."*] *Joking apart, amoto or remoto joco*; *amio to ludo* (*?*); *omissis joci*; *extra jocum*: *but let us have done with joking, nec ridicula missa* (*sc. faciamus*).

JOKE, jocular (*Cic., Att., 4, 16*). *homo jocosus, jocularis, facetus, &c.* *To be a joker, multi joci esse.*

JOLE, vid. **CHEEK, vid.** *Head of a fish, caput piscis.*

JOLILY, vid. **GAYLY, MERRILY.**

JOLITLY, vid. **GAYETY, MERRIMENT.**

JOLLY, vid. **GAY, MERRY.**

JOLT, v. *TRANS.*, *quassare*: *concute*: *to jactare*. *INTRANS.*, *jactari* (*to be tossed about*); * *quasi saltuatum moveri*: *cum crebris offensibus* (*Lucr.*) *moveri*.

JOLT, s., *offensus* (*Lucr.*). *Jolls, jactati.*

JOLT-HEAD, vid. **BLOCK-HEAD.**

JOLTING, s., *jactatio* (*cf. Lio, 23, 32*).

JONQUILLE, * *narcissus jonquilla* (*Linn.*).

JOT, pilus (*single hair*). *Not a jot, nihil sane* (*for sane with non and nihil = valde*); *not a jot* (*the less, ne pilo quidem minus* (*Cic.*); *not a jot, ne pilum quidem* (*Cic.*).

JOURNAL, ephemēris, idis, fēminine (*ἐφημερίς*), *or, pure Latin, commentarii diurni* (*a day-book in which payments, receipts, &c., were set down, and whatever happened to or was done by any of the family*; *but Plin., 23, 1, 5, also mentions an ephemēris mathematica, a sort of astronomical calendar, in which the lucky and unlucky days were set down*); *commentarii* (*veridicly hastily drawn up*; *e. g., memorandum of remarkable subjects, comments, remarks, &c.*); *libelli* (*general term for small works published*); *acta diurna, or populi Romani* (*the minutes or reports of what took place each day in the Senate or assembly of the people at Rome*). *Hence "A political journal" may be translated by ephemēris or acta diurna*; *an amusing or instructive one by libelli*.

JOURNALIST, * *qui ephemēridem* (*or acta diurna, &c.*) *scribit.*

JOURNEY, iter. *Sometimes via* (*the way or road*); *profectio* (*the setting out on a journey*); *peregrinatio* (*the journey to or residence in a foreign country*). *To make preparations for a journey, iter parare* *or comparare*; *profectionem parare* *or præparare*; *parare proficisci*; *itineri* *se præparare*: *any body has a long journey before him, instat alicui iter longum* (*Cic.*); *to set out on a journey, iter facere* *coepisse* (*Cic.*); *proficisci*; *via* *or in viam* *so dare*; *via* *se committere*; *iter ingredi* *or intrare*: *to be on a journey, esse in itinere*; *in a foreign land, peregrinari*, *peregrinatum abesse*: *to take small journeys, minuta itinera facere* (*Suet., Oct., 82*); *to undertake long journeys, ** *longinqua itinera suscipere*: *to undertake journeys into a foreign land, peregrinationes suscipere*: *to continue one's journey, iter pergere*; *iter reliquum conficere, pergere*; *to finish one's journey, iter conficere*: *to suspend one's journey, profectionem intermittere*: *to give up* (*a proposed*) *journey, itinēris consilium*, *or* (*with reference to the setting out*) *profectionis consilium abjicere*: *had you a good journey?* *bene ambulasti?* (*Plant., Truc., 2, 4, 18*). *A good journey!* *bene ambula!* *bene rem geres!* (*together in Plant., Mil., 3, 3, 62*).

JOURNEY, v. [*VID. TO TRAVEL, and "to take a JOURNEY."*] *I am journeying to Rome, iter est Romanum*: *where are you journeying to?* *quo cogitas?* *quo tendis?* *quo iter incertas?* (*Plant., Cure., 1, 2, 28*).

JOURNEYMAN, in diem *se locans*: *mercenarius*: *operarius*; *plural, operæ mercenariæ, or simply operæ*. *To hire journeymen, operas* (*mercenariis*) *conducere*: *he was a journeyman, ci operæ vitæ erat* (*Ter., Phorm., 2, 3, 16*).

JOVIAL, vid. **GAY, MERRY.**

JOVIALLY, vid. **MERRILY, &c.**

JOVIALNESS, hilaritas.

JOY, v. *vid.* *"to DELIGHT (in)" TO REJOICE.*

JOY, s., *gaudium* (*joy as an inward state of mind*); *læticia*: *hilaritas*: *alacritas*.

tas (joy as manifesting itself outwardly; laetitia, chiefly in an unmingled forehead, and a mouth curled for smiling; hilaritas, in eyes quickly moving, shining, and radiant with joy; alacritas, in eyes that roll, sparkle, and announce spirit. The gaudens, the laetus, the hilaris, derive joy from a piece of good fortune: the alacer, at the same time, from employment or action, *Divd.*). JN. gaudium atque laetitia voluptas (mental or bodily pleasure). JN. laetitia ac voluptas: deliciae (in the sense of "joy," "delight," is poetical). To be the cause of joy to any body, gaudium or letitiam alicui afferre: your doing this has caused me a lively joy, magnum mihi gaudium attulisti, quod, &c.: any thing fills me with joy, magna laetitia, magno gaudio me afficit aliquid; aliquid summum mihi voluptati est; magnum gaudium, magnam letitiam voluptatemque capio (perceptio) ex aliquâ re, any thing has filled me with joy, aliquid me letitia extulit (*Cic.*). To heighten any body's joy, to cause it to overflow, &c., gaudium aliquid cumulare; cumulum alicui gaudii afferre (both when a circumstance before mentioned had given the person much joy, which the one now mentioned heightens). To be beside one's self with joy, effrui letitia; letitia exultare (*Cic.*); gaudium exillire, exultare; letitiam esse omnibus letitia (from the comedy of *Cecilius*, but often used by *Cicero*); nimio gaudio pæne desipere; prae gaudio, ubi sim, nescio: to sing for joy, letitia excitari ad canendum: all received him with joy, cum adventum leti omnes accepere. || Tears of joy, elictus gaudio lacrimae. To shed tears of joy, gaudio lacrimare, lacrimas effundere: I shed tears of joy, gaudio lacrimae mihi manant, or cadunt, or eliciuntur; prae letitia lacrimae presiliunt mihi (*Plant.*, *Scich.*, 3, 2, 13).

JOYFUL, hilaris or hilaris (cheerful): laetus (glad, joyful). A joyful mind, animus laetus, hilaris, bonus: a joyful look, oculi laeti or hilaris: a joyful countenance, vultus laetus (*Oct. Faust.*, 4, 343): a joyful life, vita hilaris: a joyful day, dies hilaris, laetus. To be joyful, laetum hilarum esse: to be joyful in consequence of any thing, aliqua re gaudere (to rejoice) or letari (to be glad): in a joyful manner, laete: hilaris or hilariter: animo laeto (hilar). || That causes joyfulness, renders joyful (as news, a message, occasion), laetus: jucundus (pleasant, delightful).

JOYFULLY, alacri animo: hilariter.

JOYFULNESS, Vid. JOY.

JOYLESS, tristis: maestas: abjectus or abjectior: affectus: fractus: demissus fractusque: fractus et demissus. || Of things, voluptate carens: voluptatis expertus. A joyless life, a vita sine letitia ac voluptate peracta.

JOYOUS, Vid. JOY.

JOYOUSLY, hilariter: alacriter.

JUBILANT, by circumlocution with clamore et audio: clamore leto.

JUBILATION, clamor et gaudium (*Tac.*): clamor laetus (p).

JUBILEE, sacrum seculare: sollemnitas secularis: sacra secularis. The year of jubilee, annus secularis. || To mark the fiftieth anniversary, semisecularis may be used; * sacrum semisecularis; sollemnitas semisecularis. The year of jubilee, annus semisecularis. || *Improp.*, * festi dies letissimi.

JUCUNDITY, jucunditas.

JUDAICAL, Vid. JEWISH.

JUDAISM, * Judaismus.

JUDAIZE, * a Judaicâ disciplinâ esse: Judaicam disciplinam sequi, &c. (*Jo.* judaizare, *Vulgate*, *Gell.*, 1, 13).

JUDGE, judex: qui judicat: qui judicium exercet (general terms): recuperator (judge named by the praetor, when the dispute is about the restoration of property): quaesitor (in a criminal cause): arbiter (arbitrator): summus magistratus (the highest magistrate, e. g., among the Jews). A sworn judge, judex juratus (the sworn judges at Rome for criminal causes, more nearly answering to our jury, were judices selecti or turba selectorum, chosen from senators, knights, and the tribuni aerarii). To be a judge, judicem esse, in any matter

de aliquâ re; judicem sedere; judicium exercere; judicio praesere: to appoint any body a judge, aliquem judicem constituere: to have any body for judge, aliquem judicem habere: to bring a cause, &c., before a judge, rem ad judicem deferre. || *Improp.* || Critic, one who pronounces a sound judgment on any subject, judex criticus, or criticus only, or, from context, judex: aestimator (so far as he estimates the value of a production): existimator (so far as after such valuation he pronounces his sentence: existimator est judex; aestimator qui pretium constituit, res inter se componit, ut quid praefereendum, quid posthabendum sit, intelligat, *Gronov.*). JN. aestimator et judex. A judge of poetry, judex poetarum: carminum aestimator: a judge of the arts, artium judex: an accomplished and critical judge of the arts, subtilis judex et callidus (*Hor.*, *Sat.*, 2, 7, 101).

JUDGE, v., judicare (aliquid or de aliquâ re, or de aliquo): dijudicare aliquid (to judge any thing decisively; to decide any thing): facere judicium alicujus rei, or de aliquâ re, or de aliquo (to pronounce on opinion): aestimare aliquid: existimare de aliquo or de re (the former is to value, estimate; existimare, on the other hand, after having properly weighed the value of any thing, to form and pronounce a judgment in accordance with it respecting its various relations). To judge according to equity, ex aequo judicare: to judge with impartial strictness, aequum se praebere alicujus rei judicem: to judge impartially, sine odio et sine invidia judicare: to judge of others by one's self, de aliis ex se conjecturam facere: ex se de aliis judicare (*after Nep.* Ep., 6, 2). To judge for one's self, suo judicio uti; suum judicium adhibere: let others judge for themselves, hoc alii videntur. I am not able (authorized, &c.) to judge of this, hoc non est mei judicii (because it does not become me); hoc procul est a meo judicio (I do not understand such matters). To deem; to think, vid.

JUDGMENT, s., (1.) judicium (properly, a judicial decision founded upon positive enactments; hence general term, a decision grounded upon a deliberate view or estimate): arbitrium (properly, the sentence of an umpire, founded upon a sense of right or equity; hence general term for the decision of one's judgment, free choice, &c.): decretum (the final decree of the emperor, after an appeal to him): sententia (an opinion which one forms or pronounces, either in common life or as a senator or magistrate). Often rendered by circumlocution with sentire (e. g., negligere quid quisque de se sentiat; judices quod sentiant, libere judicant): existimatio (an opinion formed upon a deliberate estimate of the value of any thing). An impartial judgment, judicium liberius: to pronounce judgment, sententiam dicere (to declare one's opinion, whether as writer, senator, or even as judge); sententiam pronunciare (of the presiding judge, after the investigation and individual votes; sententias ferre is of the individual votes of the jury-men, &c.): to form a judgment, facere judicium alicujus rei de aliquâ re, de aliquo: to give or deliver a judgment, sententiam ferre de aliquo or de aliquâ re. || *Improp.* judicia ferre, for sententias ferre, *Cic.*, *Vragm.* Or. in *Tog. Cand.*, is unusual; to give judgment against any body in a capital cause, condemnare or condemnare capitis: to reverse a judgment, rem judicatam labefactare: in my judgment, meo judicio; quantum ego judico; ex (or de) meâ sententiâ; ut mihi quidem videtur: to form one's own judgment, suo judicio uti (opposed to aliorum judicio stare).

(II.) To sit in judgment, judicium facere (to appoint a judicial investigation, in a single instance): jus dicere, agere (general terms): judicium exercere (to conduct a trial; of the presiding judge): quaerere et judicia exercere; conventum agere (of an appointed judge, like our judge of assize, at certain times and at certain places; e. g., of a governor in a province): to sit in judgment on any body, judicium facere de aliquo; on any thing, jus dicere de re;

cognoscere de re (to institute an investigation): it is not for me to sit in judgment upon any body or any thing, est aliquid non mei judicii; non mea est de aliquo aestimatio (because it does not become me); aliquid procul est a meo judicio (because I do not understand it): to form a favorable judgment of any body, bonum judicium facere de aliquo; bene existimare de aliquo; an unfavorable one, male existimare de aliquo: to form the same judgment of any thing as some one else, de aliquâ re idem sentire, quod aliquis: to form one's judgment of any thing by any thing, judicare, aestimare aliquid re or ex re; existimare ex re, de re (*Syn.* in *JUDGE*); pendere, pensare aliquid ex re; ponderare aliquid re (to weigh one thing according to the value of another); metiri aliquid re (as it were, to measure out any thing as the rule or measure of any thing, and to estimate its value accordingly): aliquid referre ad rem (to bring any thing into comparison with something else; e. g., alienos mores ad suos referre). The day of judgment, summum judicium, quod Deus faciet in hac terrâ (*after Lat.*, 2, 12, 19): extremum judicium (*Lat.*, *Div. Inst.*, 7, 26). || Discriminating intelligence, judicium (e. g., judicium habet aliquis; judicium non deest aliqui). A man of great judgment, vir acri magnoque judicio; qui habet intelligens (peracra, subtle, &c.) judicium. Vid. *PRUDENCE*, *WISDOM*.

JUDICATURE, jurisdiction or jurisdictionis potestas. A court of judicature; vid. *COURT*.

JUDICIAL, judicialis (e. g., jus, causa consuetudo, genus dicendi, &c., *Cic.*) judicarius (e. g., lex, controversia, *Cic.*) forensis (that takes place in the forum, &c.). JN. judicialis et forensis. [*Vid. FORENSIC.*] Judicial or forensic eloquence, eloquentia or rhetorice forensis: a judicial sentence, sententia. || A judicial blindness, * mens a Deo sanctorum injuriam ultore cæcata: * ea cæcitas cordis, cum non tantum peccatum est, sed et poena peccati (*after St. Augustin*).

JUDICIALLY, jure: lege (conformably to right, in law; e. g., to proceed judicially against any body, lege agere cum aliquo; jure or lege experiri cum aliquo). To declare or profess judicially, profiteri apud judicem or coram judice: to depose judicially, * apud judicem (or magistratum) deponere.

JUDICIARY, judicarius.

JUDICIOUS, prudens: prudentie plenus: sapiens: homo or vir acri judicio: qui habet intelligens judicium: intelligens.

JUDICIOUSLY, prudenter: sapienter. Very judiciously, magno consilio: how judiciously, quanto consilio: zealously rather than judiciously, majore studio quam consilio (*Sall.*). To act judiciously, prudenter facere.

JUG, s., urceus (general term): hydia, or, pure Latin, situlus, situla (water-jug) Vid. *EVER*.

JUGGLE, s., praestigia (also improperly, a juggle of words, praestigia verborum, *Cic.*).

JUGGLE, v., praestigias agere. If = cozen, &c., vid.

JUGGLER, praestigator (general term, a juggler, so far as he deceives people; vid. *Ruhnck.*, *Sen. Ep.*, 45, 7): circulator or planus (an itinerant juggler, who earns a livelihood by all kinds of sleight of hand, juggling, &c. Respecting circulator, vid. *Ruhnck.*, *Sen. Benef.*, 6, 11, 2; respecting planus, vid. *Eichstædt* ap. *Schmid*, *Hor.* Ep., 1, 17, 59. Circulator is frequently used as a charmer of serpents; vid. *Cels.*, 5, 27, No. 3; *Paul.*, *Diag.*, 47, 11, 11). Particular kinds of jugglers among the ancients were pilarius (one who practiced with cups and with balls, *Quint.*, 10, 7, 11): ventilator (a conjurer; one who caused puffs, dice, &c., to disappear from before the eyes of the spectators, or passed them from one hand into the other without being seen: Gr. *ψυφοκλήτης* or *ψυφοκλήτης*, *Quint.*, l. c.).

JUGGLING, praestigias.

JUGGLINGLY, per praestigias (*Oct.*): quasi praestigia quibusdam (*Cic.*).

JUGULAR. *The jugular vein, vena jugularis (medical technical term, Kraus, "Medic. Lex.).*

JUCE, succus (*al. sucus; general term for juice; e. g., of meat; of the juices that form the sap of trees, &c.*); virus (*the glutinous and biting juice of certain plants; of snails, &c.*); the poisonous juice of serpents); sanies (*literally, bloody matter; then, from their resemblance to this in substance or color, the juice of the spider, the purple-fish, olives, &c.*); melligo (*the juice of flowers; also the yet unripe juice of berries, grapes, &c.*); The juice of the grape, succi uvæ (*general term*); melligo uvæ (*of the unripe grape*). The juice of the purple-fish, ostreum (*ὀστρεον*), or, pure Latin, sanies purpurea: the nutritive juices secreted from food, secretis a reliquo cibo sucus is, quo alimur: to draw up the juices of the earth, succum ex terrâ trahere.

JUCELESS, *succo carens: exsuccus (*Quint.*), but improperly = "dry;" of an orator, &c.).

JUCINESS, succositas (*very late, Cael. Aur. Acut.*, 2, 29, or by circumlocution).

JUCY, succi plenus: succosus (*Cels., Col.*); succidus (*Varr., Appul., &c.*).

JUJUBE, zizyphum (*Plin.*). The jujube-tree, zizyphus (*Col.*): *zizyphus jujuba (*Lin.*).

JULEP, *julapium (*technical term, Kraus, Med. Lex.*).

JULY, Julius mensis: Quintilis mensis (*in the time of the Republic*).

JUMBLE, *v.* To jumble together, confundere (*e. g., verâ cum falsis*). This jumbling together of, &c., hæc conjunctio confusioque (*e. g., virtutum Cic.*). Vid. TO CONFUND, TO HUDDLE.

JUMBLE, *s.* confusio. Vid. HODGE-PODGE, MIXTURE.

JUMP, *s.* Vid. LEAP, *s.*

JUMP, *v.* [Vid. LEAP, *v.*] To jump down, desilire ex or de re (*in prose rarely with simple ablative; vid. Drak., Linn.*, 35, 34, 10): to jump down from a horse or carriage, desilire ex equo, de rheda.

JUMPER. Vid. LEAPER.

JUNCTION. || *Act of joining, junctio:* conjunctio (*as act*): junctura (*place of joining; joint*). To effect a junction, jungere copias: arma conjungere: vires conferre (*to join two armies; said of two generals*). To effect a junction with any body, se conjungere cum opâ alius (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 37, &c.). || *Of a river, confluent* (*e. g., Mosæ et Rheni, Cæs.; also, plural, confluentes; e. g., ubi Anienem transit ad confluentes, &c., at its junction with the Tiber, Liv.*).

JUNCTURE. || *Junction, vid. || Critical point of time, &c., tempus:* tempora. At this juncture, his rebus: quæ quum ita sint or essent (*this being so, under these circumstances*): in hoc or in tali tempore (*at this critical or perilous time: in this meaning the preposition is regularly expressed*).

JUNE, (mensis) Junius.

JUNIOR, minor natu. || *Not junior, with reference to the comparative age of persons; though juniores may, as a class, be opposed to seniores.*

JUNIPER, juniperus, feminine.

JUNK, navigium: navicula: navigiolum: scapha: cymba: linter. *SYN.* in SHIP.

JUNKET, *s.* Vid. FEAST, *s.*

JUNKET, *v.* Vid. TO BANQUET, TO FEAST.

JUNTO. Vid. COUNCIL, CABAL.

JURIDICAL, juridicus (*post-Augustan, Plin., Jurisconsulti*).

JURISDICTION, jurisdictio: jurisdictionis potestas. To be subject to any body's jurisdiction, sub aliquis jns et jurisdictionem subjunctum esse (*Cic., Agr.*, 2, 36, *iv.*): it belongs to my jurisdiction, jurisdictio mea est: this comes within my jurisdiction, hoc meum est: hujus rei potestas pene me est. A doubt as to whose the jurisdiction is, juris dubitatio (= dubitatio, pene quem sit jns).

JURISPRUDENCE, prudentia juris (*e. g., juris publici, Cic.; juris civilis, Nep.*): scientia juris (*as possessed by an individual, Cic., Brut.*, 41, 152, &c.). To have a

great knowledge of jurisprudence, juris intelligenti præstare; magam prudentiam juris (civilis) habere.

JURIST, juris (seldom jure, *Cic., Fam.*, 3, 1) consultus: juris peritus or jure peritus (*both Cic.; also -ior, -issimus, both jurs*): prudens in jure (*in plural, from context, prudentes only*): || *juris sciens is post-classical.*

JUROR, judex selectus: unus ex iudicibus selectis (*Hor.*). To challenge a juror, judicem rejicere.

JURY, perhaps iudices selecti: turba selectorum (*chosen, at Rome, from the senators, knights, and tribuni ærarii*): juratores (*sworn valuers of any thing, Plaut.*).

JUST, justus (*in all the relations of the English word; of persons and things; e. g., of judges, complaints, tears, punishments, &c.*): æquus (*equitable, fair; of persons*): legitimus (*in conformity with the laws, &c.*); of things). To prefer a just claim to any thing, jure suo or recte postulare aliquid. The just mean, modicioritas illa, quæ est inter nimium et parum. || *Exact, accurate, vid.*

JUST, *s.*, certamen equitum hastis concurrentium. Vid. TOURNAMENT.

JUST, *v.*, concurrere (eum aliquid, contra aliquem, alicui, or absolutely).

JUST, *adv.* || *Just now, jam* (*e. g., hæc, quæ jam posui*): vixidum: vix tandem (*of a wish long felt, and now at length gratified*): vix tandem legi literas dignas (Appio Claudio): tantum quod: modo. || *But just . . . when, vix or vixidum . . . quum:* commodè or commodum . . . quum; tantum quod . . . quum [*vid. examples under HARDLY*]: to be just going to do any thing, jam facturum esse aliquid. || *Only; this and no more* (*in wishes, commands, permissions, &c.*), modo: quæso (*I beg*). Just let me, sine modo. Do just stay, mane modo: do just go, abi modo. || *Exactly, plane:* prorsus: omnino (*in alt*): ipse (itself; used with numerals in exact designations of time, &c.); e. g., triginta dies erant ipsi, quum has dabam literas, per quos, &c.: just at the right moment, tempore ipso, *Ter.*) || *Just so* (*in answers*), ita est; ita, inquam; ita enim vero: sane quidem; or by repetition of the verb that makes the question; e. g., deditisne vos, &c.? Dedimus. || *Just as if, perinde ac si;* perinde quasi; less commonly proude ut or ac [*vid. Pr. Introduct.*, 11, 369]: non secus ac si; similiter, ut si or ac si; juxta ac si (*all with subjunctive*).

JUSTICE, justitia (*the proper word; in itself, or as the property of a person, where it is = love of justice*): æquitas (*equity, especially as a property of a person or thing*): jus (*right, the compass of that which is held as just*). Justice demands that, &c., æquum est (it is right), followed by an infinitive, or by an accusative and infinitive: to exercise justice, justitiam exercere or colere: to see that justice is done to any body's deserts, alicui fructum, quoniam meruit, retribuere: to give up any body to justice, *aliquem judicibus tradere.

JUSTICIARY, (summus) judex.

JUSTIFIABLE, quod excusari potest: cuius rei ratio reddi potest. Sometimes justus.

JUSTIFIABLY, excusate: excusatus (*post-Augustan, Quint.*, 2, 1, 13; *Plin. Ep.*, 9, 21, 3; *Tac., Ann.*, 3, 68): iuste: legitime: jure; iusto jure; or, by circumlocution, *ita, ut defendi or excusari possit: cum causâ (= cum iustâ causâ, *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 1, 8).

JUSTIFICATION. || *Excuse, &c., purgatio:* excusatio [*SYN.* in EXCUSE]: satisfactio (*in justification received as satisfactory by the person to whom it is addressed*). [*Vid. EXCUSE.*] || *As theological technical term, justificatio.*

JUSTIFIER, by circumlocution with verbs under JUSTIFY.

JUSTIFY. || *To clear from blame, excuse,* purgare aliquem or aliquid: excusare aliquem or aliquid [*SYN.* in TO EXCUSE]: aliquem culpâ liberare: ab aliquo culpam demovere. To justify any body in any matter, aliquem purgare de re (*in Lit.*, 27, 28, aliquis rei): culpam aliquis rei demovere ab aliquo: aliquem

defendere de aliquâ re. To justify himself, se purgare or excusare: to any body, se purgare alicui (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 28); ita any body's satisfaction, satisficere alicui: for the purpose of justifying themselves, sui purgandi causâ. || To think one's self justified in doing so and so, putare aliquid sibi licere, &c. || To pronounce just, iustum declarare aliquem (but justify as technical term, to avoid ambiguity).

JUSTLE, (inter se) collidi (*of things*): concurrere (inter se). To jussle against any body, offendere aliquem: incurere or incurere atque incidere in aliquem.

JUSTLY, jute: jure: legitime: jure et legitime: jure suo (*with full right*); e. g., repetere aliquid: recte (*properly, rightly*): merito (*descreedly*). Jn, merito ac jure (*e. g., laudari, Cic.*): recte ac merito (*e. g., commoveri, Cic.*). Very justly, justissimo: jure optimo: meritisimo.

JUSTNESS. Vid. JUSTICE.

JUT OUT, promittere: projici: projectum esse (*e. g., of a town running out into the sea, in altum*): procurere, excurrere (*ab aliquâ re—in altum; of peninsulas, &c., running out into the sea*).

JUVENILE, juvenilis: puerilis (*the best word, since juvenis = young man*).

JUVENILITY, juvenilitas (*Varr. ap. Non.*). Vid. YOUTHFULNESS.

JUXTAPosition, by circumlocution.

K.

KALE. Sea-kale, *crambe maritima (*Lin.*).

KALI, *salsola kali (*Lin.*).

KANGAROO, *halmaturus (*Illig.*).

KAW, crocote: crocitare.

KAWING, crocitus, -ûs.

KEEL. || To put a new keel to a ship, navem novâ fundere carinâ (*vid. Ov., Pont.*, 4, 3, 5): navis carinam denuo collocare (*vid. Plaut., Mil.*, 3, 3, 41).

KEEN. Vid. EAGER, ACUTE, SHARP, CUTTING.

KEENLY. Vid. EAGERLY, ACUTELY, SHARPLY, DEEPLY.

KEENNESS. Vid. EAGERNESS, ACUTENESS, SHARPNESS.

KEEP. || *Intrans. Not to spoil, dure* (to last; of fruit, poma; opposed to poma fugiunt, do not keep): vetustatem terre or pati (*of wine, &c.*): ævum pati (*of fruits, Col.*): not to keep, vetustatis impatientem esse (*of fruits, &c., Col.*): that does not keep, fugax (*of fruit*): fugiens (*of wine*). To make any thing keep well, perennitatem alicui rei afferre (*Col.*). || To keep doing any thing, non desistere aliquid facere, or sometimes quia faciam aliquid. || To keep on, tenere: durare: non remittere. It kept on raining the whole night, imber continens tenuit per totam noctem. || To keep up with, curam aliquis adequare (*Liv.*). || To keep close to, non discedere a (*e. g., ab aliquis latere*). || To keep out of any body's sight, se occultare alicui or a conspectu aliquis. || *Trans. To preserve, retain, tenere* (to hold, and not let go; also, to keep a military post, &c.): retinere (to keep back, retain): continere (to keep together; e. g., copias [in] castris; persons in their allegiance, aliquos in officio): servare: reservare (to preserve, not suffer to perish, not wear out): asservare (to watch or guard carefully, a corpse at a place, &c.): conservare (to preserve in its condition, leave uninjured): condere: recondere (to keep or pile up fruits, &c.): reponere: saponere (to lay by, lay aside for future use). Jn, condere et reponere: reponere et recondere: to keep anything for future use, servare or reponere in vetustatem (*e. g., vinum*); recondere in annos (*e. g., corn, frumenta*): to keep the town for Cæsar, urbem Cæsari servare (*Cæs.*): to keep any thing in writing, literis custodire: to have any thing kept, aliquid repositum et reconditum habere: to give any thing to any body's keeping [*vid. KEEPING*]. || To protect, guard, vid. || *Impropa. To keep one's self*

for other times, alius temporibus se reservare (Cic.). *To keep any thing in mind or memory*, aliquid memoria tenere, custodire: aliquid rei memoriam conservare, retinere (to retain the recollection of any thing): *to keep any thing secret*, celare, suppressere aliquid (to keep any thing to one's self; i. e., not to tell it abroad); tenere (to keep to one's self; i. e., not to say what one feels disposed to say, Cic. De Or., 2, 54, fin.); continere (Cic. De Or., 1, 47); opposed to proferre, enunciare: tacite habere: secum habere: tacere, reticere: integrum sibi reservare (to keep entirely to one's self, not to communicate to another): *not to keep any thing to one's self*, aliquid haud occultum tenere; aliquid proferre, enunciare, effutire (to spread abroad, blab): *to keep that to yourself* (i. e., tell it no further), hoc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi solum dictum puta. *Keep that to yourself*, tibi habe (from the form used in divorces, res tuas tibi habe; used when we surrender our right to another person; often ironically or contemptuously; e. g., quomobrem tibi habe a me istam laudationem, Cic. Verr., 4, 67: so clamare coperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem. [In this form the dative of the pronoun must not be omitted, Zumpt ad Cic. Verr., 4, 8, 18]. To keep (any) accounts, tabulas conficere (of a tradesman). I tell it to you as a secret, therefore keep it as such, secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto. I can not keep any thing to myself, plenus rimarum sum, hac alioque illuc perituro (Com., Ter., Eun., 1, 2, 25). To keep one's word, fidem servare, conservare, or praestare, not to keep one's word, fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari, frangere, violare: both parties kept their word or promise, utrique fides constitit: to call upon any body to keep his word, *postulare, ut aliquis fidem datam exsolvat or servet. To keep hounds, canes alere ad venandum. To keep a mistress, countenance, a secret, silence, a resolution; vid. the substantives. To keep one's bed, continere se in lectulo (Cic.); in lecto esse; lecto tenere; lecto affixum esse (i): to keep the house, domi manere, remanere; servare domi (Bentl., Ter., Eun., 4, 7, 10: al. domum); servare in aedibus (Plaut.); propter valetudinem domo non exire (from illness). To keep any body in prison, aliquid in custodia retinere. A kept mistress, mulier, quae cum aliquo vivere consuevit. To keep a feast, celebrare (e. g., a birth-day, &c.); of the persons who attend the celebration; diem prosequi (cf. Nep., Att., 4, extr.). || To keep back, (1) To keep secret; vid. above. (2) To hold back [vid. Hold]. || To keep down, depressum tenere (properly): comprime (improperly; e. g., any body's ambition, aliquid ambitioem): perprimere (to repress; e. g., iracundiam). || To keep from. To keep any body from any thing, prohibere aliquid aliqui re (less commonly, ab aliqui re); arcere aliquid (ab) aliqui re: dehortari (to keep him from it by exhortation). [All these are followed by ne, quominus, or infinitive, in the sense of "to keep from doing any thing"; vid. Zumpt, § 343: avocare, abducere aliquid ab aliqui re (to call or bring him back from an object he is pursuing). To keep the enemy from laying waste the country, hostem prohibere populationibus. Even fear can not keep you from the commission of the foulest crimes, ne metus quidem a foedissimis factis to potest avocare. To keep one's self from doing any thing, tenere se ab aliqui re facienda or quin aliqui faciat; or continere se a re (facienda), quin, &c. [vid. REFRAIN.] || To keep in [vid. To RESTRAIN]. To keep a horse in, equum sustinere or retinere. || To keep in repair, tueri (ecta, or sarta tecta aedium; vias). || To keep off, prohibere (to keep at a distance); defendere (to repress) ab aliquo and aliquid ab aliquo re (vid. Her., Cass., B. G., 1, 34; Zumpt, § 469): arcere aliquid re or ab aliqui re (to check, hinder from going further); propulsare aliquid ab aliquo, or aliquid aliqui re, or ab aliqui re (to keep off with all one's power); to keep off the war from the borders, defendere bellum [vid. Her., loc.

cit.): the toga keeps off the cold, toga defendit frigus: to keep off the heat of the sun, nimios defendere ardores solis. || To keep out (= not allow to come in), aliquid aditu arcere; aliquid introitu prohibere; aliquid introitu praecudere (general terms); aliquid janua prohibere; aliquid foribus arcere; aliquid excludere (not to allow to enter the door; to exclude = "to shut the door in his face"): arcere (to keep off or out what would be unpleasant or injurious; e. g., to keep out the rain, pluvias aquas arcere; the sun, solem). || To keep up, sustinere or sustentare. To keep any body up, sustinere aliquid a lapsu (who was near falling). To keep up any body's spirits, aliquid animum excitare; aliquid erigere. || To keep any body back from any thing, arcere aliquid re and a re; propulsare aliquid or aliquid a re (to drive back); defendere, prohibere aliquid and aliquid (to keep off); avertere aliquid and aliquid a re (to turn away); retardare aliquid (e. g., a scribendo). KEEP, s., arx: locus munitissimus. KEEPER, custos (general term; portae, pontis, hortorum). The keeper of the great seal, *signi reipublicae (or signi regii) custos. Keeper of a prison [vid. JAILER]. || Game-keeper, vid. KEEPER-SHIP, custodia: cura. KEEPING, conservatio (a preserving): repositio (a laying by for a fixed use; fovei, ligni, Pallad., 1, 32). To give any body any thing in keeping, aliquid aliquid ad servandum dare: deponere aliquid apud aliquid (to deposit with any body; as money, a will, &c.); to have given a person any thing in keeping, aliquid apud aliquid depositum habere: a giving in keeping, depositio: a thing given in keeping, depositum: one who gives a thing in keeping, depositor (Ulp., Dig., 16, 3, 1, § 37). KEEPSAKE, *donum memoriae causa datum or acceptum. KFG, dollolum (Lio., Col.). KEN, v. Vid. TO DESCRIBE. KEN, s. Vid. VIEW, SIGHT. KENNEL, || Dog-kennel, stabulum canum (for several; e. g., for hounds); tugiurium canis (for one; e. g., for a chained dog. h.). || Gutter, vid. KENNEL, v., condere se cavo (Phaedr., lib. 2: Fab., 4): stabulari (general term). KERCHIEF, VID. HANDKERCHIEF, NECKERCHIEF. KERNEL, nucleus (of fruits, whether large or small, eatable or not): os: lignum (the hard part of a fruit, as distinguished from the flesh or soft part): graum (little hard kernel of corn, small grapes, &c.): medulla (eatable part of the kernel, whether of fruits or corn): semen (kernel as seed). KESTREL, tinnunculus (Col., Plin.): *faleo tinnunculus (Linn.). KETTLE, ahenum (general term). Tea-kettle, *ahenum theae. KETTLE-DRUM, *tympanum equestre (if belonging to the band of a cavalry regiment): *tympanum aeneum (as made of brass). KETTLE-DRUMMER, perhaps tympanista, -ae, m. KEY, clavis. Little key, clavicula. To be under lock and key, sub clavi esse: or (according to the ancient custom) sub signo et claustris esse: [All] claves dare was to give a wife the keys as a sign of authority; hence claves adimere, to take them away, was, she was separated from her husband. False or skeleton keys, claves adulterinae (according to some, also claves Laconicae; vid. Dict. of Antiqu.). Lock-keys, claves Laconicae: to take out the key, clavem eximere or abducere: to demand the keys of a town or fortress, claves portarum poscere (with Lio., 27, 24). || Entrance to any thing: Fig. (a) Key of a country, Janna (Cic., Mur., cum eam urbem sibi Mithridates Asiae Jannam fore putasset, qua effracta et revulsata tota pateret provincia): claustra (bars and, figuratively, strong-holds). To be the key of Greece, Graeciae Jannam esse, or Graeciae claustra tenere (Cic. contr. Rull., 32, 87, Corinthus . . . posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Graeciae, sic ut terra claustra locorum teneret, &c.) (b)

To any thing else, Janna (e. g., frons, quam est animi Janna, Quint. Cic., Petil. Cons., 11). To supply the key to any thing, rem explanare or explicare: to have found the key to any thing, rem intelligere. || Wharf [vid. Quay]. || Power of the keys (ecclesiastically), clavium potestas (Augustin.). The power of the keys was bestowed upon Peter, as the representative of the Church, *claves regni colorum tradita Petro, Ecclesiae personam gestanti (after Augustin.). KEY-HOLE, clavi immitteas foramen (Appul.); *foramen clavis. KEY-STONE, medium saxum (of an arch. Sen. Ep., 90, 32). KIBES, pernio: perniunculus (from frost; both Plin.; but, according to Georges, the meaning is doubtful); ulcus, quod nix frigore hierno (general term); also, vitium frigoris. KICK, INTRANS., calcitrare: recalcitrare (to kick out backward, like a horse, t Hor.); also, calces remittere (Nep.). || TRANS., calce ferrere aliquid (Quint., Oc.): calce petere aliquid (t Hor., Sat., 2, 1, 55). To run at any body, and kick and beat him (repeatedly), verberare aliquid, incurare pugnis calcibus (Plaut.). Kicked and beaten, concisus pugnis et calcibus (Cic.). To kick any body out of doors, aliquid ejicere foras aedibus; aliquid protrudere foras. KICK, s., calcitratus (a kicking out; e. g., mules, Plin.): calcis ictus (blow with the heel). KID, s., haedus: diminutive, haedulus. Kid-leather, haedula pellicula (Cic.); pelli caprina or caprae. KID, v., parere: fetum edere (both general terms). KIDNAP, *homines (pueros, &c.) furari. KIDNAPPER, plagiaris (one who steals and sells free men); venaliciarius: venalicius (general terms for dealer in slaves). KIDNEY, ren; mostly in plural, renes. Disease of the kidneys, renium morbus (f): renium dolor (pain in the kidneys). To have a disease of the kidneys, en renibus laborare; renium dolore vexari; renes aliquid morbo tentantur (f). KIDNEY-BEAN, phaseolus or fasciolum: *phaseolus vulgaris (Linn.). KILDERKIN, dollolum. KILL, interficere: perimere (the most general expressions for putting to death, in whatever manner, and from whatever motive, fame, veno, suspensio, ferro, supplicio, dolo, like κτείνειν; but interficere, as a usual, perimere as an old, forcible, poetical expression): interimere (involves the accessory notion of privacy, as to remove out of the way, ἀναίρειν): necare (with injustice, or, at least, cruelty; to murder, φονεῖν): occidere: jugulare: trucidare: obtruncare: percutere (denote a sanguinary death-blow; occidere, by cutting down, especially of the soldier, in honorable, open battle; jugulare, by cutting the throat or neck, or, rather, by a skillfully-directed thrust into the collar-bone, especially the business of a bandit, after the pattern of the gladiator, like ἀφαιρειν; obtruncare means to butcher, massacre, and cut to pieces, after the manner of the awkward murderer; trucidare, to slaughter as one would an ox, after the manner of the blood-thirsty miscreant; percutere, to execute, as a mere mechanical act, after the manner of the headsmen, or other executioner of a sentence of condemnation, or, at least, of a death-warrant, Dod.); conficere (to make an end of; only of those who offer resistance): enecare (a strengthened necare): tollere: e medio tollere (to make away with him): vitam adimere aliquid: aliquid vitam or lucem privare (to take away his life). I know by whose contrivance, but not by whose hands he was killed, cuius consilio occisus sit inventio; cuius manu percussus sit, non invenio (Cic.); to wish to kill any body, aliquid vitam insidiari; vitam aliquid ferro atque insidiis appetere: aliquid interitum parare; aliquid or aliquid occidendi consilium finire: to conspire together to kill any body, de aliquo interficiendo conjurare: to kill one's self [vid. "to commit suicide"]. || Lx-

PROPR. To kill the time, horas or tempus perdere. || **PROV.** To shoot at the pigeon and kill the crow, ferire, quem nolueris: to kill two birds with one stone, de eadem fideiā duos parietes dealbare (= to do two things at once, *Curio ap. Cic.*, *Fam.* 7, 23, *Juv.*); una mercede duas res assequi; uno saltu duos apros capere (= to get two advantages by one stroke, *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 23, 80; *Plant.*, *Cas.* 2, 8, 40).

KILLER, interfector (e. g., tyranni): occisor (only *Plant.*): percussor alijus (he who strikes the death-blow).

KILN, fornax. Lime-kiln, fornax calcaria: brick-kiln, *fornax lateraria.

KIMBO. To set one's arms a-kimbo, alas subniti (*Plant.*, *Pers.* 2, 3, 6): with one's arms a-kimbo, insatus (as a jocular description, *Plant.*, *Pers.* 2, 5, 7); alis sub-nixis (*ib.*, 6).

KIN, s. **VID. RELATIONSHIP, RELATION.**

KIND, s. || *Class*, including several individuals which agree in certain frequently accidental properties, genus (a kind, genus): species (a single class of a kind): in logic, species: pars (opposed to genus; *vid. Cic.*, *De Invent.* 1, 28, 42): of the same kind, ejusdem generis: congener: to arrange each after its kind, singula generatim disponere: to degenerate from its kind, degenerare: Theocritus is wonderful in his kind, admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus: of this kind, ejusmodi; hujusmodi: of such a kind, talis: of that kind, illius modi: of all kinds, omnis generis.

KIND, adj., benignus (in disposition and deed): beneficus (beneficent, mild): liberalis (liberal): comis (complaisant, polite, courteous): humanus (philanthropic, affable, engaging): clemens: lenis (merciful, mild; *vid. Gracianus*): propitius (that wishes well: of the gods, and, though seldom, of superiors toward inferiors). A kind face, vultus hilaris, familiaris: a kind invitation, invitatio benigna, familiaris: to be kind to every body, erga omnes se affabilem prestare: unumquemque comiter appellare (in addressing him). That is very kind of you, facis amice! Will you be so kind as to be made). *vid. "Have the Goodness to," &c.*

KINDLE, properly, accendere: inflammare (to set on fire; both words as well for the purpose of lighting as for consuming): incendere: inflammare et incendere: succendere (to kindle, set on fire, for the purpose of consuming; succendere, to kindle below): aliquid rei ignem injicere, inferre (to set fire to any thing): aliquid rei ignem subijcere, subdere (to set fire under): incendium excitare in aliquid (all for the purpose of destroying any thing by fire). To kindle a fire, ignem accendere (*Virg.*, *Aen.* 5, 4): ignem facere (to make a fire, as *Ces.*, *B. C.* 3, 30, ignes fieri prohibuit, he allowed no fires to be made). *vid. TO LIGHT*; and for the improper sense, *TO INFLAME*.

KINDLY, benignus: liberaliter. *Jn.* benigne ac liberaliter: comiter: clementer: leniter: indulgent (with indulgence; e. g., habere aliquid) (*SYN. in KIND*, adj.): humane or humaniter: officiose: blande. To greet any one kindly, benigne aliquid salutare: to address kindly, comiter, blande appellare: to answer kindly, aliquid respondere liberaliter: to invite kindly, benigne aliquid invitare: to invite any one kindly to stay (when about to go away), familiari invitatione aliquid retinere: to receive any body kindly, vultu hilari or familiari aliquid excipere; as one's guest, aliquid comi hospitio accipere.

KINDNESS, benignitas animi: benignitas (kind disposition, which also manifests itself by actions): humanitas (philanthropic, well-wishing feeling, which shows itself in behavior toward others): comitas (compliance, courteousness, friendliness): clementia: lenitas (gentle, merciful disposition; *vid. GRACE*): indulgentia (sparing and indulgent behavior): beneficentia (goodness, beneficence, mildness): liberalitas (kindness shown in acts of liberality). To show a kindness to any body, aliquid benigne facere: to show much kindness to any body, plurimum benigni-

tatis in aliquem conferre: to have enjoyed much kindness from any body, magnā alijus liberalitate usum esse: to treat any body with kindness, benigne or comiter aliquid tractare; leni ingenio esse in aliquid: in kindness, bonā cum gratiā (as *Ter.*, *Phorm.* 4, 3, 17); cum gratiā (as *Ter.*, *Andr.* 2, 3, 11); or per bonam gratiam (as *Plant.*, *Mil.* 4, 3, 33): to admonish any body in kindness, amice admonere aliquid: to do a kindness to any body, aliquid benigne facere. Will you have the kindness? *vid. GOODNESS.*

KINDRED. **VID. RELATIONS.**

KINE, vacas: boves. *VID. COW.*

KING, rex (also, as in English, may be used for any kind of president or representative of a king; thus, in Latin, rex mensae, the president of a feast; rex sacrorum, or sacrificus, or sacrificulus, the sacrificing priest, who superintended the sacrifices precisely made by the king: *vid. TO REGULATE* but regulus never occurs in this sense): régulus (a petty king, prince). The king of kings, rex regum (thus the Greeks termed the Persian king; the Romans, the Parthian king): the king and his consort, reges: to be a king, regem esse; regnum obtinere; regiam potestatem habere: to be king more in title than in power, nomine magis quam imperio regem esse: to make one's self a king, regnum occupare; regis nomen assumere; regium ornatum nomenque sumere (of one who before was governor, &c.; *vid. Nep.*, *Num.* 13, 3): to make any body king, aliquid regnum, or regnum ac diademā deferre (the latter, *Hor.*, *Od.* 2, 2, 22); summam rerum ad aliquid deferre. If = to elect any body king, *vid. TO ELECT*: a person becomes king, aliquid rex fit; aliquid regnum adipiscitur; regnum (or imperium) ad aliquid transit; summa rerum aliquid deferitur: to be king or to act the king, ducatus et imperia ludere (*Suet.*, *Ner.* 35). I shall be as happy as a king, *if, &c.*, rex ero, si, &c. || *King's evidence*, *VID. EVIDENCE.*

KINGDOM, regnum.

KINGFISHER, alcedo (poetical, alcyon): *alcedo ispida, *Linn.*

KINGLY. **VID. ROYAL.**

KING'S BENCH, *regis tribunal.

KING'S EVIL, *scrofula (scrofulæ, *Veget.*).

KINGSHIP, dignitas regia.

KINSFOLK. **VID. RELATIONS.**

KINSMAN. || *Related by blood or marriage*, propinquus: cum aliquo propinquitate conjunctus (general term): necessarius (joined by ties of family or of office, sometimes = propinquitate, of a distant degree of relationship): agnatus (by the father's side): cognatus: eognitione conjunctus (by the mother's side): consanguineus: consanguinitate propinquus (especially of full brothers and sisters). A near kinsman, arctā propinquitate or propinquā cognatione conjunctus: cum aliquo conjunctus: affinis, affinitate or affinitatis vinculis conjunctus = connected by marriage. **VID. RELATION.**

KINSWOMAN. **VID. KINSMAN** (using the feminine).

KIRTL, amiculum agreste.

KISS, n., osculari, suaviari, basiare aliquid (*SYN. in Kiss. s.*). To kiss a person on his arrival, osculis aliquid excipere: to kiss any body repeatedly and heartily, aliquid exosculari (to kiss any body away): aliquid dissuaviari (to kiss any body's mouth, hand, cheeks, &c., as it were, to kiss to pieces). To give any body one's hand to kiss, osculandum dextram aliquid porrigere: dextram osculis aversum porrigere (after *Plin.* 11, 45, 103): to kiss any body's hand, manum aliquid ad os referre; dextram aliquid ad osculum referre: dextram aversum osculis apponere: to kiss a person's hand repeatedly, manum aliquid exosculari: dextram aliquid osculis fatigare: to introduce any body to kiss the king's hand, adnovere aliquid dextræ regis: to have an audience to kiss the king's hand, admittere ad dextram regis (after *Curt.* 6, 5, 4): to kiss the ground, terram contingere osculo: to kiss one another, osculari inter se (poetical, oscula jungere and labella cum labellis compa-

rare): kiss *Attica* for me, *Atticæ meâs verbis suavius des.*

KISS, s., osculum (general term, on the mouth, the cheek, or the hand): suavius (a tender kiss on the mouth or cheek): basium (a smacking kiss). To give any body a kiss, osculum, or suavius, or basium aliquid dare; osculum aliquid ferre or offerre; basium or suavius aliquid imprimere (*Mart.*, 10, 42, 5; *Appul.*, *Met.*, 2, p. 113, 6); osculum aliquid appicere (*Or.*, *Fast.*, 4, 851); osculum aliquid ingerere (unperceived, and against the will of any body, *Suet.*, *Gramm.*, 23): to give one kiss after another, suavia super suavia aliquid dare; spississima basia aliquid impingere: to take a kiss, osculum sumere or capere: to steal a kiss from any body, osculum aliquid rapere; suavius aliquid surripere: to blow kisses to any body, a faciem manū jactare (*Juv.*, 3, 106).

KIT. || *Large bottle*. [*VID. BOTTLE*]. || *Small fiddle*, *parva violina.

KITCHEN, culina. Kitchen-boy, culinarius or puer culinarius: kitchen-utensils, instrumentum coquinatorium (*Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 33, 2, 19, § 12); vasa coquinaria: vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti solimus or assolimus: vasa, que ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent (essels used in cooking): kitchen-cup-board, armamentarium culinae: kitchen-garden, hortus olerarius: kitchen-maid, *culinaria (sc. ancilla): kitchen-dresser, *mensa culinaria.

KITE (bird), milvus: feminine, milva.

KITEN, s. catulus felis.

KITTEN, c., parere: fetum edere (general terms).

KITTIWAKE, *larus rissa (*Linn.*).

KNACK. || *To y, vid. Dexterity*, art of doing any thing. [*VID. DEXTERITY*]. To have a knack at doing any thing, (multum) valere in aliqua re (e. g., at painting, in arte pingendi): aliquid apprine gnarum esse; aliquid rei esse artem.

KNAPSACK, sarcina, mostly plural, sarcinae: sarcinulae. To pack up one's knapsack, sarcinas or sarcinulas colligere: he produced a book out of his knapsack, ex sarcinulis suis librum protulit.

KNAPWEED, *centaurea (*Linn.*).

KNAVE, homo fraudulentus, or dolosus, or nequam: homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus: circumscriptor. A clever knave, homo ingeniosissime nequam: homo ad fraudem acutus: a thorough knave, a knave in grain, veterator: homo totus ex fraude factus: to be a thorough knave, totum ex fraude et fallacis constare.

KNAVERY. **VID. KNAVISHNESS.**

KNAVISHL, ad fallendum paratus (*Cic.*) or instructus (*Lit.*): fraudulentus: dolosus (all of persons or things). **VID. DECEITFUL.**

KNAVISHLY, dolose: fallaciter: improbe: fraudulentur (*Col.*).

KNAVISINESS, fraudatio (opposed to fides): fallendi studium: fraudulentia (*Plant.*): fraudulentia calliditas (*Gell.*): fallacie or fraudes atque fallacie (considered as an aggregate of knavish tricks): malitia (= versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, *Cic.*, *N. D.* 3, 30, 75).

KNEAD, depere: condepere: subigere (general term for working up any thing).

KNEADING-TROUGH, macis (*Macedl. Empr.* 1; *Paul.*, *Pandect.* 12, 6, 36).

KNEE, genu (proper): genuculum (improperly, any knee-like bending; e. g., joint or knot in roads, &c.). To bend the knee, genua flectere (general term): genua (flexa) subnitere (as a mark of reverence); before any body, aliquid: to fall on one's knees, in genua procumbere, aliquid procumbere: to fall on one's knees, aliquid procumbere: ad genua aliquid procumbere: ad genua aliquid, or genibus aliquid accipere, or se advolvere (*Lit.*: *Cic.* uses pedes rather than genua; e. g., aliquid ad pedes or ad aliquid pedes procumbere, accidere, se projicere, &c.); prosternere se et supplicari aliquid (all as suppliant): gen-

ua alicui ponere et eum venerari: humi procumbentem venerari alicui: *also venerari alicui only (to show him reverence): to lie at any body's knees, supplicem esse alicui; ad pedes jacere alicui (Cic., Verr., 2, 5, 49): to embrace any body's knees, alicuius genua amplecti or prehensare. To kneel upon one's knees, genu niti. || Kneec of timber, geniculus: versura (Vitr.): genu ligneum.*

KNEE-JOINT, genus commissura. *His knee joint is stiff, riget genuum junctura (Ovid).*

KNEEL, genibus niti (*when one is kneeling down*): genibus nixum esse (*when one has already knelt down*): genua flectere (*to bend the knees*). *Kneeling, genibus nixus (Liv.): kneeling before any body, ad genua alicuius procumbens: to kneel before any body, ad genua (pedes) alicuius or alicui ad genua (pedes) accidere, procumbere, se prostrare; genibus alicuius se adolvere (as a suppliant); humi procumbentem venerari alicui, or venerari alicui only (as a mode of worshipping or reverencing).*

KNEE-PAN, patella. *Poetically, orbis genium (Ov., Met., 8, 808).*

KNEE-TRIBUTE, *genium flexura.

KNEEL, *campāne funebribus sonitus.

KNICKKNACKS. Vid. TAIFLES, TOYS.

KNIFE, cultellus (*general term*): scalprum (*a shoemaker's knife*).

KNIGHT, *eques.

KNIGHT, v., *alicui in ordinem equestrem recipere.

KNIGHTHOOD, dignitas equestris: ordo equester: equites (as body). *To confer the honor of knighthood on any body (vid. TO KNIGHT). An order of knighthood; vid. ORDER, s.*

KNIT, *PROPE, *acubus texere. || *To join closely; unite, vid. || To contract. To knit the brows, frontem contrahere, adducere, or attrahere; supercilia contrahere (opposed to deducere, Quint.; but Cicero has superciliorum contractionem).*

KNITTER, *qui (quae) acubus textit.

KNITTING, by circumlocution with *acubus texere [*Krebs gives *opus reticularium*]. A knitting-needle, *acus textoria: a knitting basket, *calathus operi textorio (or *reticulario, Krebs) servando. || *Art of uniting (vid. JOINING).* || *Contraction. Knitting of the brows, superciliorum contractio (opposed to superciliorum remissio, Cic.).*

KNOB, tuber (*any projecting part, especially on the body; in modern writers, also, knobs or lumps on plants*): moles (*general term; a misshapen mass*).

KNOCK, v. || *Hit, strike, pulsare alicui (fores, ostium). To knock any thing with any thing, pulsare alicui aliquid re: (if with violence), percutere alicui aliquid re: to knock one's head violently against a stone, capite graviter offenso impingi saxo; against the door, capite illi or impingi foribus; (if voluntarily), caput illudere or impingere alicui rei: to knock to pieces, perfringere alicui. [Vid. BEAT, STRIKE]. || To knock at, digito impellere alicui (to knock at with the finger; e. g., januum); pulsare alicui (to knock violently against any thing; e. g., fores, ostium: the form pulsare occurs with januum, Plaut., ostium, fores, Ter.). Some one knocks at the door, pulsantur fores. To knock violently against the windows, quocumque fenestras (Hor., Od., 1, 25, 1). || To knock in, (pulsando) effringere, perfringere (as doors, windows). To knock in the teeth, illudere dentes labellis. (Lucr., 4, 1073); dentes elidere (to knock them out). || To knock off (the top of any thing), decutere. || To knock out, excutere (with shaking or violence): elidere (implying injury). To knock out one's eyes, oculum alicui excutere, elidere: one's teeth, *elidere alicui dentes (after Lucr., 4, 1073, where illudere dentes labellis; i. e., to strike in the teeth): malas alicui indentare: dentilegium alicuius facere (both comedy). To knock in the bottom of a cask, dulo fundum excutere.*

KNOCK, s., pulsus (*with genitive, either of the thing with which one knocks or against which one knocks: a knock at the door, pulsus ostii; also, pulsatio ostii, as*

act): percussio (*a violent striking, as action: knock on the head, percussio capitis*): ictus (*blow, thrust, &c., which injures or wounds the object*). Vid. BLOW, s.

KNOCKER (at a door), perhaps maluleus.

KNOLL, v., *campānam funebrem pulsare.

KNOLL, s., tumulus.

KNOLLING, *pulsatio campāne funebribus.

KNOT, v., nodum facere ornectere.

KNOT, s., (1) *general term, any round, especially hard, rising on a body.* (a) *On animals, nodus (general term): articulus (in a joint): tuber (a hardened swelling).* (b) *In wood, on boughs, nodus.* (c) *On a stalk, nodus: articulus: geniculum: having knots, geniculatus.* (2) *A knot that is tied, nodus (also as a star, and figuratively = hindrance, difficulty): difficultas (figuratively, difficulty): to make or tie a knot, nodum facere, nectere: to draw a knot tight, nodum astringere: to loosen, undo a knot, nodum solvere, expedire (properly and figuratively).*

KNOT-GRASS, *polygonum aviculare (Linn.).

KNOTTY, nodosus. A knotty stick, baculum cum nodo (Livy says baculum sine nodo).

KNOW, scire (*to possess full and accurate knowledge of any thing*): novisse (*to have become acquainted with, to be acquainted with; hence, also, to know persons*): alicuius rei scientiam habere: alicui cognitum habere (*to have full scientific knowledge of any thing*): non nescire: non ignorare (*not to be ignorant that*): alicuius rei non igrum esse (*not to be ignorant of any thing*): didicisse (*to have learned*): me non fugit or praterit alicuius thing does not escape me): tenere: intelligere (*to be aware; to understand*): noscere (*to make one's self acquainted with; e. g., know thyself, nosce te or animinum tuum, Cic.*): cognoscere (*to become acquainted with, by the senses or by information*): I don't know, nescio: ignoro: me fugit: me praterit: not knowing that the dictator was arrived, ignari venisse dictatore: I don't know which way to turn, nescio, quomodo convertam: I don't know what to write, non habeo, quid scribam (non habeo, quod scribam = I have nothing to say, Krüger). I don't know whether or that (= I am inclined to think; as a modestly-expressed affirmation), haud scio, an; nescio an. || If "not," or any other negative, is expressed in English, omit it in Latin; if there is no "not" or other negative in English, insert it in Latin. I don't know whether this is not the shorter way of the two, haud scio an haec brevior via sit: I don't know that you can, haud scio an non possis. [It is not quite certain whether quisquam, ullus, &c., are ever here used for nullus, &c., Zumpt, § 721; Krebs, 520; but no student should ever use them, as their use is, at all events, rare and exceptional.] They hardly know whether these should be allowed to enter or not, de his dubitatum est, admittentur in urbem necne: do you know? don't you know? scin? scisne? nostin? I well know, bene or probe scio: I know well that, non dubito, quin, &c. (Nepos here regularly uses accusative and infinitive; vid. Praef., 1, 1). I know (in an answer), scio: tenco. As far as I know, quod scio: quantum scio: quod sciam. To know for certain, certo or certe scire (certo denoting subjective certainty, the certainty of conviction; certo, objective certainty, the certainty of the event itself): pro certo scire: certum habere: exploratum or cognitum habere: certum est mihi alicuius rei de alicuius rei; exploratum or notum exploratumque est alicuius rei de alicuius rei; cognitum computumque mihi est alicuius rei: to know on good authority, certis auctoribus compertisse: not to know for certain, certum nescire. I don't know what to decide, incertum sum, quid faciam: in incerto habere, quidam consilii capitan: he said (in a court of justice) that he did not know, negavit se compertisse: know that, scias; sic habeto: habeto tantum: you must know, scire licet (with accusative and infinitive):

*this is all I know, non amplius memini (it is all I recollect); non amplius scio: to know about any thing, alicuius rei or de alicuius rei conscium esse; de alicuius rei scire: to know about any body, de alicuius rei or advidisse: to know from any body, ex or de alicuius scire; alicuius compertisse, also ex alicui; per alicuiem (if an agent of one's own); ex alicuius advidisse: no body shall know it from me, ex me nemo sciet: he does not let us know any thing about him, nihil de eo auditur; literas non scribit: let me know, fac me certiorem; fac ut sciam: I wished you to know this, id te scire volui: let me know your opinion, fac intelligam, tu quid de hac re sentias: let all the parties concerned know it, omnes sciant, quorum interest. I wish to know, volo or cupio scire: he pretends to know all about it, *simulat se omnia scire. || To know how = to be able, &c., scire: to know how to use any thing, alicui tractare et uti scire. He does not know how to be angry, irasci nescit: to know no measure and no limits, nihil pensi neque moderati habere (Sall., Cat., 12, 2). || To recognize, cognoscere: that no one might know me, ne quis me cognosceret: to know any body or any thing by any thing, cognoscere alicuius rei (e. g., by manifest signs, non dubiis signis): agnoscere ex re (e. g., any body by his works, alicuius ex operibus suis): noscitere alicuius rei (e. g., a person by his voice, by his face, alicuius voce, facie). || To be acquainted with, novisse: cognovisse: cognitum habere (general terms, novisse alicuius, both to be acquainted with a person and to see through him, to understand him; e. g., novi ego nostros, Cic.): alicuius rei notitiam habere or tenere (I know it is better, perhaps, not to use cognitionem habere, as it occurs only in insais eorum (deorum) vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic., N. D., 1, 17, 44): didicisse (to know any thing from information received; opposed to ignorare). Sometimes vidisse: tenere: intelligere alicuius rei alicui (with reference to a thing = to understand its peculiar nature; with reference to a person = to understand his character; to be able to appreciate his motives, &c.; opposite to ignorare). To know any thing thoroughly, cognitum or perspectum habere; penitus nosse alicuius; cognitum comprehensumque habere alicuius. To know each other, se inter se noscere: to know any body intimately, alicuius familiariter nosse: to know any body thoroughly, alicuius bene optime, pulchre, probe nosse (general terms); alicuius proprius nosse, non Latin); alicuius penitus innoxisse; per nosse alicuius, qualis sit; intus et in cute nosse (Pers., 3, 30): nosse tamquam ungues digitosque suos (Juv., 8, 232; to have a thorough knowledge of his character, &c.): pulchre callere alicuius sensum (is well acquainted with his sentiments, feelings, &c.): qui vir et quantus sit, altissime innoxisse (to be thoroughly acquainted with his high-minded character, &c.): to know any body thoroughly, alicuius penitus cognoscere; alicuius cognoscere et intelligere (cf. Vell., 2, 114, 5): to know any body by sight, alicuius de facie nosse: ne to know any body, alicuius non nosse; alicuius mihi est ignotus; ignorare alicuius (seldom in this sense; as Nep., Arist., 1, 4 mostly = not to understand any body's character, worth, &c.). Worth knowing, cognitione dignus: dignus, qui cognoscatur.*

KNOWING, adj. Vid. CLEVER, INTELLIGENT.

KNOWINGLY. Vid. INTENTIONALLY. **KNOWLEDGE**, cognitio (*the act of the mind by which knowledge is acquired*): scientia (*a thorough knowledge, the result of mental activity*): notitia (*the state of being acquainted with, whether the knowledge has been actively acquired or passively received*). If also find scientia rerum; also, cognitiones (but never scientie) rerum. Jx. cognitio et scientia: perceptio (apprehension of any thing). Jx. cognitio et perceptio: knowledge of any thing, scientia, or cognitio, or perceptio: alicuius rei: notitia alicuius rei: intelligentia alicuius rei. Jx. cognitio et intelligentia: notio alicuius rei (the notion one has of any

thing; e. g., *notitia* or *notio* Dei): *prudentia* alicujus rei (*the clear insight into a thing*): *explicita* rerum comprehensio (*certain knowledge*): *memoria* prae-teritorum (*knowledge of past events or things*). To have a knowledge of any thing, *notitiam* alicujus rei habere or tenere; alicujus rei scientiam or prudentiam habere; intelligere aliquid: *the objects of our knowledge*, eae res, quae sciuntur: *our knowledge* is never absolutely certain, certo scribi nihil potest: *without my knowledge*, me inscio: *without my knowledge and against my will*, me inscio et invito: *with a full knowledge of what he was about*, sciens ac prudens: *any thing comes to any body's knowledge*, notum fit alicui aliquid; *aliquis certior fit alicujus rei* or *de re*: *the limited nature of human knowledge*, angusti hominum sensus: *to attain to better knowledge*, "meliora or veriora cognoscere, perspicere: *to bring any thing to any body's knowledge*, aliquid in notitiam alicujus perferre (*in a formal or official style of writing*; vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 10, 27 and 32): *aliquem certiorum facere* alicujus rei (*to inform, apprise*): docere aliquem aliquid or de aliquo re (*to teach, to show*): *theoretical knowledge of any thing*, ratio alicujus rei (e. g., of politics, ratio civilis; of rhetoric, ratio dicendi): "general knowledge" is expressed in Latin by *cognitio*, *scientia*, *with and without rerum*; *cognitiones* (*but never scientiae*) rerum; *cognitio* et *scientia*: *general knowledge of any thing*, *scientia*, or *cognitio*, or *prudentia* alicujus rei: *practical general knowledge*, *usus* alicujus rei: *scientific or literary knowledge*, *doctrina*, *eruditio* (*learning*; vid. *LEARNING*): *disciplina* (*acquired by instruction*): *studium*, -orum (*the studies which one pursues*): *literae*: *artes* (*the sciences, fine arts with which one occupies himself*): *alio*, *literarum scientia* (*general term*): *deeper scientific or literary knowledge*, *interiores* et *reconditae* *literae*; *artes reconditae*: *to possess a knowledge of any thing*, *notitiam* alicujus rei habere or tenere: alicujus rei scientiam or prudentiam habere; intelligere aliquid (*to have an accurate knowledge of any thing*; e. g., multas linguas intelligere): scire aliquid (*to know*): *instructum* esse aliqua re and *ab aliqua re*; *doctum* or *eruditum* esse aliqua re; alicujus rei non ignarum esse (*to be instructed in any thing*): *peritum* esse alicujus rei (*to be experienced in any thing*): *to be superior to any body in one's knowledge of any thing*, *melius* scire *de* (e. g., *de legibus* insititendis): *to have exact knowledge in any thing*, aliquid *penitus* nosse (*but not habitare in aliqua re*): *to have no knowledge of or in any thing*, aliquid *nescire*; aliquid *ignorare*; alicujus rei *ignarum* esse: *to have only a superficial knowledge of or in any thing*, *primoribus* *labris* or *leviter* attigisse aliquid; *primis* *labris* *gustasse* aliquid: *to have not even a superficial knowledge of any thing*, aliqua re *ne imbutum* quidem esse: *to have not an accurate, but only a superficial knowledge of any thing*, aliqua re *se non perfuisse*, sed *infecisse* (*Sen. Ep.*, 110, 8).

KNOWN, *notus*; *cognitus* (*brought into experience, intuitus*): *apertus*: *manifestus*: ante pedes positus (*that lies clearly before the eyes, as opposed to what is hidden, concealed, ἔσθλος, ἐπιφανής*): *compertus*: *spectatus*: *perspectus* (*that one has experienced or known, ἔσθλος, ἐπιφανής*): *contestatus* (*believed, warranted, virtus, Cic. Flacc.*, 11, 25): *nobilis* (*known in the world, known among men by fame, service, knowledge*): *communis* *known*, omnibus *notus*; *vulgatus*: *pervulgatus*; *also with the addition in vulgus* or *apud omnes* (*commonly spread abroad, divulgatus*): *notus* et *apud omnes* *pervulgatus*: *tritus* (*worn out, as it were*): *to make known*; i. e., (a) *to bring into knowledge*, *palam* *facere*, in *lucem* or in *medium* *proferre*: *aperire*: *patefacere* (*to spread abroad the knowledge of a thing*): *aperire* et in *lucem* *proferre*: *denunciare* (*to declare, announce, especially war to the people on whom it is to be brought*): *prodere*: *memoria* *prodere* (*to make known to posterity*). (b) *To proclaim, declare publicly* [vid. *TO PROCLAIM, TO PUBLISH*]. (c) *To make or render sa-*

nous, nobilitate (*persons, places, &c.*): in *lucem* *famamque* *provehere*: *e* *tenebris* et *silentio* *proferre* (*of a thing, deed, &c., which makes any body known, Plin. Ep.*, 9, 14, both): *to make one's self known*; i. e., *acquire a name or reputation*, *famam colligere*; *gloriam* *acquirere*: *to make any thing known to any body*, *proponere* *alicui* *aliquid* (e. g., *alicujus voluntatem*): *perferre* *aliquid* in *alicujus notitiam* (*to bring to any body's knowledge, Plin. Ep.*, 10, 15): *certiorum* *facere* *aliquem* *de re* or *alicujus rei*; *also by writing*, *per literas* (*to inform one of any thing*); *by writing*, *per literas* *deferre* *ad alicui* *aliquid* or *ad aliquem*; *aliquid* *perscribere*: *to become known*; i. e., (a) *to come to be known*, *palam fieri* (*to become openly known*): *percrebrescere* (*to become known every where*). (b) *To be spread abroad by report, exire in turban* or in *vulgus*, &c.: *to be known*, *notum*: *cognitum* (&c., *the adjectives*) *esse*: *to be commonly known*, in *clarissima luce versari* (*of persons*): *he is commonly known to be an honest man*, *inter omnes eum virum probum esse constat*: *it is commonly known*, *omnes sciunt*: *nemo* *ignorat*: *inter omnes* *constat*. || *Tried, generally allowed, &c.*, *cognitus*: *probatus*: *spectatus* (*tried, approved*): *confessus* (*placed out of doubt, known*): *a man of known integrity*, *homo spectatus* or *probatus*: *homo virtute cognita*: *vir spectatae integritatis*. || *Well-known*, *omnibus notus* (*of persons and things*); *notus* et *apud omnes* *pervulgatus* (*of things*); *omnibus* et *lipsis* *notus* et *tonoribus* (*Facet. Hor. Sat.*, 1, 7, 3, Heind.); *omnibus* *pervulgatus* (*Prov. Cic. Fin.*, 2, 23, in.).

KNUCKLE, *s.*, *articulus* (*general term for the smaller joints*).

KNUCKLE, *v.* *Vid. TO SUBMIT.*

L.

L, *interj.* (*expressing astonishment*), *proh Jupiter!* *proh Deum* *atque hominum fidem!*

LABARUM, *labārum* (*the standard of the later, especially Christian, emperors, Prudent.*).

LABEL, *s.*, *nota*; *titulus* (*with a title*); *inscriptio* (*an inscription*): *pitacium*, a *label* on *amphora*, *only in Petronius* (*tossera* is a *tally*; *tabella*, a *small tablet*).

LABEL, *v.*, * *notam* *appondere*, or *titulum* *inscribere*, rei; * *rem* *notā* *designare*: *quorum titulus per colla pendit* (*labelled, Proper.*).

LABIAL, * *littera* *labiorum*.

LABOR, || *Work, toil*, *opera*, *opus* (*the former expresses free-will and resolution, and is mostly used of the activity of free persons, whereas opus does not include the will, and is almost always used of animals, slaves, or soldiers*): *labor* (*pains or trouble arising from exertion at the full strain of one's powers*; hence, *Liv.*, 21, 27, *operis labore fessus*; hence, also, *opera et labor* *are frequently connected*): *occupatio* (*that which takes our attention*): *pensum* (*a task, daily work, especially that of slaves spinning wool*): *a day and a half's labor*, *sesquiopera*: *literary labors*, *studia*: *sedentary labors*, *opera sedentaria*: *to undertake a labor*, *laborem* *suscipere*, *sibi* *sumere*, *capere*, *expicere* (*to take upon one's self*), *subire* or *obire* (*to engage in*): *to bestow labor upon any thing*, *operam*, or *laborem* *in*, or *ad* *aliquid* *impendere*, in *rem* *insumere* or *consumere*; *operam* *in* *re* *locare*, *ponere*, in *rem* *conferre*: *operam* *alicui* *rei* *tribuire*: *to bestow much labor upon any thing*, *multum* *operis* *laboris* *in* *re* *consumere*; *multo* *sudore* et *labore* *facere* *aliquid*; *desudare* et *labore* *in* *re*: *to undergo or endure labor*, *laborem* *ferre*, *sustinere*, *sustentare*: *to approach a labor*, *ad opus* *aggređi* (*but not se operi accingere*): *to keep any one to labor*, *intendere* *alicujus laborē*; *aliquem* in *laboribus* *exercere*: *to relieve or lighten one's labor*, *levare* *alicui* *laborem*: *to impose a labor upon any one*, *laborem* *alicui* *imponere*, *delegare*, *injungere*: *to call from labor*, *ab opere* *aliquem* *revocare*

(*in Caesar, the soldiers*): *to cease from labor*, *labore* *supersedere*: *to be in full labor*, *operi* *instare*: *to take or hire men to labor*, *conducere* *operas* (*laborers*) or *artifices* (*artisans*): *to furnish men with labor*, *homines* in *operas* *mittere*: *labor* *did not fall them for eight months*, *menses octo* *continuos* *opus* *illis* *non* *defuit*: *burdened with labor*, *laboriosus*; *negotiosus*: *free from labor*, *otiosus*: *that costs much labor*, *laboriosus*: *to be engaged in daily labor*, *operis* *diurno* *intentum* *esse*: *labor accomplished is sweet*, *acti* *laboris* *jucundi*: *not to spare one's labor in order to*, &c., *omni* *opae* *atque* *operis* or *omni* *virium* *contentione* *niti* (or *eniti*), *ut*, &c.; *contendere* et *labore*, *ut*, &c.; *eniti* et *conferre*, *ut*, &c.; *eniti* et *efficere*, *ut*, &c.: *to spend labor in vain*, *operam* *perdere*; *oleum* et *operam* *perdere*; *operam* or *laborem* *frustra* *sumere*: *it is worth the labor*, *operis* *propterea* *est*: *it is not worth the labor*, *non* *tanti* *est*: *to enter into another man's labors*, *quae* *alii* *intraverant* *exedere* (*after Ter. Phorm.*, 2, 4, 4). || *Toil*, or *force of nature in child-birth*, *laboriosus* *nixus*, *after Gell.*, 12, 1, *percutiunt* *quam* *diuturnum* *perperium* et *quam* *laboriosi* *nixus* *fuisse*nt.

LABOR, *v.* || *INTR. To work, toil*, *laborare*: *to labor at any thing*, *elaborare* in *re* (*especially in order to effect*): *operam* *dare* *alicui* *rei* (*to bestow pains upon*): *incurrere* in or *ad* *aliquid* (*to lay one's self out upon any thing*): *to labor zealously at any thing*, *animo* *toto* et *studio* *omni* in *aliquid* *incurrere*; *multo* *sudore* et *labore* *facere* *aliquid*; *desudare* et *labore* *in* *re*: *to labor too much*, *above one's strength*, *laboribus* *se* *frangere*; *laboribus* *confici*: *to labor* (*be busy*) *any day and night*, *labores* *diurnos* *nocturnosque* *consumere*: (*of literary labor*) *studere* *litteris*; *operari* *studiis* *literarum* (*Val. Max.*, 8, 7, *extr.* 4) or *studiis* *liberalibus* (*Tac. Ann.*, 3, 43, 1): *to labor at a* (*literary*) *work*, *opus* in *manibus* *habere*; *opus* in *manibus* *esse*: *to labor for the common good*, *incurrere* *ad* *salutem* *reipublicae*; *operam* *reipublicae* *tribuire*: *to labor for the destruction of any one*, *perniciem* *alicui* *moliri* or *machinari* (*imperare* *hoc* *milli* *cure* *is without good authority*). || *TRANS. To bestow labor on*, *elaborare*; *laborare* (*Cic. Hor.*); *laborem* in *rem* *insumere*, or *ad rem* *impendere*; *laborem* in *re* *consumere*; *perpolire* (*to finish with care*).

LABORATORY, * *concratio* or *locus* *concratio*, *ubi* *metallorum* *experimenta* *aguntur* (*a chemist's laboratory*); * *officina* *medicamentorum* (*an apothecary's laboratory*).

LABORER, *qui* *opus* *facit* (*general term*); *operarius*; *opera* *rare*, *usually plural*, *operis* (*handicraftsman, with reference to the mechanical nature of the work*); *if for hire*, *mercenarius* (*with reference to the terms or mores; plural, operis conductus* or *mercenarius*). || *Cicero* *mostly* *uses* *operis* *in a bad or contemptuous sense. An active or expert laborer, operarius* *nexus* (*opposed to operarius ignavus et cessator*): *an agricultural laborer*, *cultor* *agri*.

LABORIOUS, || *Using labor*, *laboriosus* (*Cic. Nep.*). || *Requiring labor*, *laboriosus*, *onerosus*, *laborum* *plenus* (*full of labor*): *magni*, or *multi*, *operis* (*that calls for much labor*): *very laborious*, *immedi* *laboris*, *operis*: *a laborious work*, *opus* *operosum*: *opus* et *labor* (*concrete*); *labor* *operosus* (*abstract*; *exertion with labor*).

LABORIOUSLY, *laboriose*; *operose*, *magno* *opere*, or *labore*.

LABORIOUSNESS, *By circumlocution with the adjective.*

LABORIOUS, *Vid. LABORIOUS.*

LABURNUM, *laburnum*, *Plin.* (*cytissus laburnum, Linn.*).

LABYRINTH, *labyrinthus* (*properly*); *difficultates* *summas*, *res* *inexplicabiles*, *turbis* (*figuratively*): *to get into a labyrinth*, in *summas* *difficultates* *incurrere* or *delabi*: *not to be able to find one's way out of a labyrinth*, *e* *turbis* *se* *expedire*, *se* *evolvere*, *non* *posse*.

LACE, *s.* || *Texture of very fine linen thread*, * *texta* *reticulata*, *orum*,

*plural: to make lace (with bobbin), *opus reticulatum et denticulatum (pistillis) texere: a lace manufactory, *officina textorum reticulatum. || A string, linea; linum. || A plated string for fastening clothes, *funiculus; or we may say ligula, which Martianus has for "the laces of a shoe." || A stripe worn for ornament, linbus.*

LACE, v. || To fasten with a lace or string, astringere; constringere. || To adorn with lace, prætexere. || Segmentata probably means set or ordered with thin plates of, &c. || To beat soundly, aliquem cadere virgis acerrime.

*LACEMAN, *textorum reticulatum opifex (maker of lace); *qui opus reticulatum vendit (seller of lace).*

LACERATE, lacerare. Vid., also, to TEAR.

LACERATION, laceratio.

LACHE. Vid. NEGLIGENT.

LACK, v. Vid. WANT.

LACK, s. Vid. WANT.

LACK-A-DAY, eheu; heu; hem.

LACK-BRAIN, hardus; stolidus (stolo, Auson).

LACKEY, pedisequus (a pedibus, with r without servus, post-Augustan. || The reading a pedibus, Cic., Att., 8, 5, is not considered genuine).

LACKEY, v., famulari alicui.

LACK-LINEN, pannosus; pannis obitus.

LACK-LUSTRE, obscurus (dark); decolor (faded, discolored); hebes, hebetior, iners (of the eye).

LACONIC, brevilocus (of persons); brevis (of sentences). || Symmachus says, laconica brevitatis.

LACONICALLY, paucis (sc. verbis); brevis; breviter.

*LACONISM, breviloquium (Cic.); per-haps *stricta brevitatis laconium.*

LACQUER, s., lacca (technical term).

*LACQUER, v., *laccâ obducere aliquid; *laccam inducere alicui rei.*

*LACRYMAL, *unde lacrymæ prorumpunt: lacrymal fount, fons lacrymarum: lacrymal gland, glandula lacrymalis or innominata (Kraus, Med. Wörterb.).*

LACTEAL, lacteus (lacteolus, Catull., Auson).

LAD, puer; adolescens: a little lad, puerulus; pusio.

LADDER, scalæ, plural (|| the singular, in this sense, is unusual): of or like a ladder, scalaris: the step or round of a ladder, gradus scalarum; or simply scala (cf. Mart., 7, 19, 20): the sides of a ladder, tignum scalaræ.

LADDE, imponere aliquid alicui rei or in rem (e. g., imponere merces in navem); conficere aliquid in aliquid (e. g., in plastrum): laden, onustus; oneratus (e. g., with gold, auro); gravis (heavy with): laden with business, negotiis obrutus, impeditus; occupationibus distentus, impeditus, implicatus: laden with debt, ære alieno obrutus, oppressus; obrutus.

*LADING, onus: a bill of lading, *litteræ mercium vehendarum (or vecturam), ac vecturæ pretii, indices.*

LADLE, trulla.

LADLEFUL, we find cochlearis mensura, and simply cochlear for a spoonful: and so we say, mensura trullæ, or simply trulla.

LADY, femina (in respect of sex); mulier (that has already attained a certain age, whether married or not): matrona (a married lady of rank and character): domina (like the English mistress or miss, and the French madame or mademoiselle; vid. Battiger's Sabina, 1, p. 37, f.): bera means, properly, the mistress of a house. Of or belonging to ladies, muliebrius: matronalis.

LADY-DAY, Annunciatio angelî ad beatam Mariam (Gregori M. Lib. Sacr.); annunciatio Domini (Anastas. Lib. Pontif.; S. Serg.); annunciatio Mariæ; festum incarnationis; festum conceptionis Christi.

LADY-LIKE, ut matronam decet: nitidus; elegans; venustus.

LAGE, v., tardare; morari; moram facere: circari. Vid. LOTTER.

LAIC, laicus (ecclesiastical).

LAIR, cubile (generally, a place for sleeping or resting on): lustrum (the place in which an animal lives): latibulum (a hiding-place): || stabulum is a stall, stable, where domestic animals are kept.

LAITY, laici, plural (ecclesiastical).

LAKE, lacus: to lie near a lake, lacum incolere.

*LAMB, || The young of sheep, agnus; agna (see lamb): a young lamb, agnellus: a sucking lamb, agnus lactens or nondum a matre depulsus (called by rustics agnus subrumus): of a lamb, agnus: as patient as a lamb, *placidior agno: my lamb: (term of endearment) mi puelle! || The flesh of a lamb, the meat, agnina (sc. caro): roast lamb, *assum agnium.*

LAMB, v., agnum edere (Varr.).

*LAMB'S WOOL, *lana agnina.*

LAMBENT, qui lambit (e. g., tactuque innoxia molli lambere flamma comas, Virg., Æn., 2, 624).

LAMBKIN, agnellus.

LAME, adj. || PROPRI., debilis (genitive, infirm, with an ablative of the part; e. g., lame in the hip, coxâ debilis; in the hands and feet, debilis manibus pedibusque): claudus (lame in one foot): mancus (especially lame in the right hand): lame in every limb, mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis: to be lame, claudum esse; claudicare. || FIG., claudicans (hobbling, limping, of a speech, &c.); vanus, ineptus (foolish, silly); non justus, non idoneus (unsuitable): to be lame, claudere (Cic.; claudere, Sall., Gell., So Freund).

LAME, v., claudicare or claudicationem afferre (to occasion lameness; of disease, and of other things); aliquem or aliquid debilitare; aliquem debilem facere; aliquem claudum, mancum facere (of persons and things; vid. the adjective).

LAMELY, By circumlocution with adjective.

LAMENESS, debilitas; clauditas (in one foot); claudicatio (Cic.; but rare).

LAMENT, v., dolere; deplorare, complorare (to lament greatly, or aloud; complorare, especially of several): to lament the death of any one, complorare alicuius mortem; de morte alicuius flere; alicuius morti illacrimari; alicuius mortem cum metu deplorare: to lament a deceased person, lacrimis justoque comploratu prosequi mortuum (of hired mourners, &c., ni a funeral, Liv., 25, 26): to lament the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes, pariter vivos mortuosque: to lament for one's self and one's country, complorare se patriamque (cf. Liv., 2, 40): to lament one's misfortunes, deplorare de suis incommotis.

LAMENTABLE, defendus; flebilis; deplorandus (much to be bewailed); luctuosus (mournful, full of sad events); miserandus; miserabilis (misérable): in a lamentable manner, flebiliter: a lamentable voice, vox flebilis (Cic.).

LAMENTABLY, miserabiliter; miserandum in modum; flebiliter.

LAMENTATION, lamentatio, lamentum; questus, querimonia, querela; plangor, planctus. JN. plangor et lamentatio queritatus; vagitus; gemitus. JN. gemitus et lamentatio (SYN. in COMPLAINT). To make lamentation, lamentari; about any thing, queri or conqueri aliquid, or de re: to any one, cum aliquo.

*LAMMAS-DAY (Aug., 1), *festum Petri ad vincula: *Petrus ad vincula: more rarely, festum catenarum Petri: ad later Lammas (i. e., veter), ad Græcæ Calendas.*

*LAMP, lucerna; lychnus (|| lampas, poetical): a little lamp, lucernula (late): a lamp-stand, lychnuchus: a lamp with two burners, lucerna bilychnis (Petr.): to put oil into a lamp, in-fillare oleum lumini (Cic.): to light a lamp, lucernam accendere (Phædr.): the wick of a lamp, lamp cotton, lychnium (Plin.): lamp oil, *oleum quod in lumen, or in usum luminis, uritur (after Virg., Æn., 1, 13; Tac., Ann., 15, 44).*

*LAMP-BLACK, *fuligo pinea.*

LAMPOON, s., carmen famosum or probrosum; carmen quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (Cic., De Rep., 4, 10, 12); carmen refertum contumeliis alicuius; di-

elogium (if affixed to a door, Plaut., Mœr., 2, 3, 74); versus in aliquis cupiditatem facti (Cic., Verr., 5, 31, 81; all three if the lampoon is in verse): libellus famosus (Tac., Ann., 1, 72, 3; Suet., Oct., 55): to publish lampoons, carmina probrosa vulgare.

LAMPOON, v., carmen probrosum facere in aliquem; libellum ad infamiam alicuius edere (Suet., Oct., 55); aliquem scriptis procacibus diffamare (Tac., Ann., 1, 72, 3); malum in aliquem carmen condere (after Hor., Sat., 2, 1, 81).

*LAMPREY, *petromyzon marinus (Linn.).*

LANCE, s., hasta (general term): lancea (Spanish; and carried by the prætorians under the Roman emperors); catæa (of the Celts); gasum (of the Gauls); framea (of the Germans); sarissa (of the Macedonians); falaria (of the Saguntines; the free last only when those nations are spoken of); sparus (a sort of bent missile of the common people). The shaft of a lance, hastile: the head of a lance, cuspis, spiculum, acies. To break a lance with any body, hasta pugnare or certare cum aliquo (properly); certare, concertare, contendere cum aliquo (figuratively).

LANCE, v., secare (to cut with a lance), sagittâ (scalpello) venam aperire (to open a vein with a lance); sagittâ venam percutere (to pierce with a lance).

LANCER, s., eques hastatus (for which Cicero uses the Greek doryphorus, doryphoros, only Brut., 56, 296, and there as a technical term for a celebrated statue of Polydorus); sarissaphorus (a Macedonian lancer; vid. LANCE). (|| Lancearius is late, and badly formed; contatus, Veget.).

LANCET, sagitta (in this sense by Vegetius only): scalpellus or scalpulum (both for cutting away proud flesh, &c., and for bleeding). To use the lancet, open a vein with a lancet, sagittâ or scalpello venam aperire; sagittâ venam percutere. || In Dic. of Antiqu. a doubt is expressed whether scalpellum was for blood-letting, or only for opening abscesses; sagittâ is the best word.

LAND, s. || As opposed to sea, terra: dry land, aridum: the main land, terra continens; contiens: by land, terrâ (generally opposed to mari, classe); terrestri itinere, pedestri itinere, pedibus (of travellers, soldiers on march, &c.); opposed to classe, navibus: by land and by water (vid. WATER): from the land (e. g., to see any thing, &c.), ex terrâ: from land, a terrâ: to gain the land, terram capere; ad terram pervenire: to put out from land, navem solvere; e portu solvere; solvere: to coast along the land, along legere: that is (or lies) on land, terrestre (opposed to maritimum). || Ground for tillage, soil, terra (soil; general term); solus (surface of the soil); ager, agellus (soil so tillage); arrum (that is sown; corn land); seges (growing corn; sometimes a corn field); novalis ager, or simply novalis, no vale (ploughed land, newly broken up), fundus (a landed estate): unbroken land, ager ferus (Fest); ager silvester (opposed to ager cultus, Col. Praef., 25): uncultivated land, ager rudis: tight land, levis terra (Varr., R. R., 2, 6, fin.): rich land, ager crassus, pinguis (opposed to ager jejunus): arable land, campus arabilis: good land, ager bene natus (opposed to ager male natus, Varr., R. R., 1, 6, 1): impoverished land, solum defatigatum et effictum: fruitful land, ager frugifer, ferrox: to till the land, agrum colere: of or relating to land, agrarius: rich in land, agrosus. || Region, district, country, terra (belonging to the citizens of a state, &c.); regio (in respect of extent and climate); provincia (a country subject to Roman power: || ditio, in this sense, is not Latin): ager (a possession of a private person, or a territory belonging to a small people): pagus (a district consisting of several villages; patria (native land). In connection with the name of the inhabitants, especially with the historians, "land" is expressed either by the simple name of the inhabitants, or by fines (i. e., boundaries): in the land of the Etrurians, in Etrusci, in Etrusco finibus, in agro Etrusco:

the enemy's land, terra, or ager, or fines hostium; terra hostilis: to drive any one out of the land, aliquem civitate pellere, expellere, eicere.

LAND, *v.* INTR. To go ashore, (e navi) exire; (in terram) exire; (e navi) egredi; ascendere, exscensionem facere: to land at a place, egredi in aliquem locum, rarely in aliquo loco: to land there, eo egredi (but sometimes ibi, as ibi egres-sus). TR. To put ashore, exponere (the proper word of persons and things): to land troops, milites, copias, exercitum exponere, without or without (e) navibus, in terram, in litore; copias e classe educere.

LAND-FIGHT, prolium terrestre or pedestre, pugna pedestris (opposed to prolium navale, pugna navalis): to engage in a land-fight, prolium pedestre facere.

LAND-FLOOD, eluvies (terrarum); inundatio.

LAND-FORCES, exercitus terrester or pedester, copiae terrestres or pedestres (all opposed to copiae navales); copiae, exercitus (opposed to classis; vid. CURT., 3, 4, 13): to possess numerous land-forces, copias pedestribus multum valere; terra multum polle.

LAND-SLIP, terrae labes or lapsus (a falling in of the ground); terrae hiatus (a cleft; Sen., Nat. Quaest., 6, 9, 3; Cic., N. D., 2, 5, 14): there was a land-slip, labes facta est: there was a great or deep land-slip, hiatus vastus apertus est (Sen., loc. cit.): in infinitum altitudinem terra desidit.

LAND SURVEYOR, mensor (general term for measurer): decompedor (one who measurs a piece of land with the decompeda, Cic.): finitor (one who determines the boundaries in dividing property, &c.): metator (one who surveys and sets down landmarks, metes; especially of one who marks out the site of a camp or city); geometres (land surveyor, who measures lands, woods, &c., to determine the square superficies): agrimensor (the agrimensores were a college of scientific land surveyors, established under the emperors).

LAND-TAX, vectigal agrorum possessionis impositum (Liv., 4, 36); solarium (land-tax laid upon houses allowed to remain on lands taken by the state for public purposes): having the land-tax redeemed, immunis liberque (e. g., ager, Cic.): ab omni onere immunis (free from all imposts, &c., Suet.).

LANDED (i. e., of or relating to land), agrarius: a man of landed property, agrosus; dives agris (Hor.); the landed interest, *res agraria, plural.

LANDHOLDER, praedii or agri possessor; dominus (in respect of those about him): praedator, according to Sal-mas, is one who purchases lands pledged to the state.

LANDING, exscensio, egressus (of persons; a disembarking); appulsus litoris (general term, a coming to shore): to effect a landing, e navi (or navibus) exire; (e navi or navibus) egredi; in terram exire; exire; egredi; ascendere; exscensionem facere: to keep back or hinder from landing, arcere aliquem appulsu litoris: aliquem navi egredi prohibere.

LANDING-PLACE. || Place where one can effect a landing, aditus (aditus portusque, Tac. Agr., 24, 2); the best landing-place is on that part of the island, ad insulae partem optimus est egressus (Cass., B. G., 5, 8). || In stairs, *statio sealarum.

LANDLADY, hospita (at an inn, Cic. and On); caupona (Lucil., Appul., at a tavern): hera (mistress of a house).

LANDLORD, || Owner of land, dominus [vid. LANDHOLDER]. || Master of an inn, hospes; caupo (of a tavern).

LANDMARK, finis (limit, generally); terminus (stone, &c., to mark a boundary); limes (properly, strip of unploughed land; hence stone, &c., marking a landmark); lapis terminalis (Ammian.); limes in agro positus. Vid. LIMIT.

LANDSCAPE. || A portion of land seen at one view, *ruris species; *rus amicum; *regio; *regiois forma. || A picture representing a country prospect, *regio (in tabula) picta or depi-cta (as a picture of a real landscape):

forma regiois picta (a fancy piece, Plin. Ep.): a beautifully-painted landscape, forma regiois ad eximiam pulchritudinem picta (ibid.): landscapes, opus topium; topia, -orum, n. (sc. opera, in Vitruv., 7, 5, 2; vid. K. O. Müller's Archæol., § 209, 6, 4): || topiarius opus is ornamental gardening.

LANDSCAPE PAINTER, *qui regiones, or regionum formas, pingit; *topi-um artifex (not pictor topiorum).

LANDSCAPE PAINTING, *ars regiones, or regionum formas, pingendi.

LANE, s. angipertus.

LANGUAGE. || Gift of speech, lingua [vid. SPEECH]. || Style of speak-ing, ratio dicendi; oratio; dictio; genus dicendi; sermo: ordinary language; the language of every-day life, sermo usitatus or quotidianus; usitatum sermonis genus; verba quotidiana, -orum, num. plural: elegant or polite language, sermo urbanus: to use haughty language, superbe loqui; superbo sermone uti. || The diction of a country, lingua; sermo; literæ (so far as it is synonymous with "literature"): to know a language, linguam scire; linguæ scientem esse: to translate into the Latin language, in sermonem Latinum, or simply in Latinum (not in linguam Latinam), convertere: to speak a language, aliqua lingua (not aliquo sermone) loqui or uti: to write a book in a certain language, aliquo sermone (not not aliqua lingua) librum conficere: the idiom of a language, proprietates; idioma, -atis (Grammat., § not idiotismus, which means, in writers of the Silver Age, "vulgar language"): the use of language, loquendi usus or consuetudo; consuetudo sermonis: a rule of language, lex dicendi: a knowledge of language or languages, lingua (linguarum) scientia: to purify a language, sermonem expurgare; sermonem usitatum emendare: consuetudinem vidiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emendare: one's native language, sermo indigena (vid. Appul., Met., I, p. 102, 30): sermo patrius (mother-tongue). In certain connections lingua is sufficient; e. g., my, your, their language, mea (nostra), tua (vestra), ipsorum lingua; e. g., the inhabitants of the third part of Gaul are called, in the language of their country, Celts; in ours, Gauls, qui tertiam Galliae partem incolunt, ipsorum lingua Celte, nostrâ Galli appellantur (Cass., B. G., I, 1): so, also, sermo nostr (Cass., 6, 9, 36).

LANGUID, languidus; languens: to grow languid, languescere (of things with or without life): to make languid, aliquem ad languorem dare (Ter.). Vid. FAINT.

LANGUIDLY, languide.

LANGUISS, languere (to be languid): languescere (to grow languid): a virilbus defici.

LANGUOR, languor.

LANK, macer; strigosus; macilentus (Plaut.).

LANKNESS, macies; macritudo (Plautus: macor, Pacuv.; al. macror).

LANTERN, laterna. A dark lantern, *laterna furtiva or surda.

LAP, s., gremium (the proper word): sinus (literally, bosom: hence folds of a garment): to be in any body's lap, esse (sedere) in gremio alicujus: to be nursed in the lap of fortune, fortune filium or aluminum esse (Hor., Sat. 2, 6, 49; Plin., 7, 7, 5); albe gallinae esse filium (Juv., 13, 141). Fortune in gremio sedere (Cic., Din., 2, 41, 85) properly: not to be used in a figurative sense.

LAP, *v.* || To in fold, in involve, in-volve or obvolve aliqua re. || To lick up, lambere (linguâ); lingere.

LAP-DOG, catellus (quem mulier in deciliis habet, Val. Max., 1, 5, 3).

LAPIDARY, sculptor marmorum (Plin.: therefore, also, gemmarum, &c.: insignitor gemmarum, lat.).

LAPIDATE. Vid. STONE.

LAPPET, inclinia.

LAPSE, s., lapsus (properly and figuratively); casus (properly). || Of time, temporis decursus. Cic. || In law, *de-volutio (technical term).

LAPSE, *v.*, latid. || Of time, abire;

transire; præterire; || not præterlabi. || In law, redire ad aliquem; obvenire alicui; alicui cedere. Lapsed, caducus (technical term).

LAPWING, vanellus (Jun.).

LARBOARD, *sinistrum navigii latus.

LARCENY, furtum. Vid. THEFT.

LARCH, larix. Of the larch-tree, larig-nus.

LARD, s., adeps suillus (Plin.): arvina (properly, fat of rams; hence any fat or grease): lardum.

LARD, *v.*, illardere (Apic.): *cardes ad ipe suillo confingere.

LARGER, cella promtuariorum or penaria.

LARGE, magnus; amplus; vastus; ingens; vastus et immensus; amplus et grandis. Vid. SYN. under BIG.

AT LARGE. || Without restraint, free, liber; solutus. JN. liber et solutus. || Copiously, at length, copiose (Cic.); plurimis verbis.

LARGELY, large; largiter.

LARGENESS, latitudo (breadth); amplitudo (extent, bulk); magnitudo (size) || largitas (Cic.) = liberality, bounty.

LARGESS, largitio (act of giving largesses; also larges): congnium (to the people and soldiers; also to artists and literary men). To give large largesses, maximas largitiones facere (Cic.): magna rei pecuniae præmia tribuere (alicui, Cai.).

LARK, alauda (galericia avis, Plin. = alauda cristata, Linn., crested lark). To catch larks, *alaudas retibus capere or venari.

LARKSPUR, *delphinium (Linn.). Field-lark, delphinium consolida (Linn.).

LARUM, Vid. ALARM, ALARUM.

LARYNX, arteria; arteria aspera (Cic.): canalis animæ (Plin.): animæ or spiritus inuentus means respiration.

LASCIVIOUS, furens in libidinem (of men or animals): salax (properly, of male animals): impudicus (immodest, of persons and things, as verses, &c.): libidinosus (lustful); intemperans (immoderate in satisfying low, sensual desire); rebus veneis deditus (devoted to low sensuality. All three of persons).

LASCIVIOUSNESS, impetus in venem; or by the adjective.

LASH, PROP., flagrum, flagellum (a heavy lash); scutica, or lora, -orum, nom. plural (a lighter lash, whip). FIG., flagellum, pestis.

LASH, *v.* || To scourge, properly flagris or flagellis cadere; flagellare (post-Augustan); loris eudere (with the knout); verberare. || To scourge, figuratively, verbis (Plaut.) or convicio (Cic.) verberare: *acerbe, or severe, reprehendere aliquem. || To bind or tie to anything, alligare.

LASS, puella; virgo. Vid. MAID.

LASSITUDE, lassitudo; languor (of body or mind; not so strong as fatigatio).

LAST, s. (of a shoemaker) forma, or diminutive, formula calcei (Gr. καλδρεος, καλοπ-διον) || tennipellum, probably the instrument with which the shoemaker stretched the leather and put it on the last. Stick to your last! ne sutor supra crepidam (cf. Plin., 35, 10, 36, no. 12, § 85): to memento in pellicula, cerdo, tenere, tuâ (Mart., 3, 36, extr.); quiesce in propria pelle (Hor., Sat., 1, 6, 22); quod sis, esse velis, nibilque malis (Mart., 10, 47, 12).

LAST, adj., ultimus (furthest on that side; opposed to citimus, nearest on this side: in respect of time, that which comes last; e. g., ultima ætas, the last summer; then, figuratively, i. q., that which is the worst, &c., or comes last under consideration); extremus (the extreme, at the end of a line, surface, row, collection, &c.: opposed to intimus; never applied to a whole, but always to a part; e. g., extrema epistola, not "the last letter," but "the last part of a letter" || hence in respect of time only, i. q., the last part; opposed to the beginning; e. g., extrema ætas, quite the last part, the last days of summer; opposed to the first; figuratively, i. q., extreme, most critical, most dangerous); postremus (hind-most; opposed to primus, princeps; figuratively, the worst: in respect of time it is very rare: postumus, also, in this sense, is late); novissimus (youngest, latest; i. e.,

last that presents itself to our view; in respect of time, recent; a word wrongly rejected by *Grællius*, 10, 21; it was used by *Cicero*, and frequently by his contemporaries; proximus (next before or after another, in respect both of place and of time); summus, supremus (uppermost, highest; opposed to infimus); the former in respect of order, the latter in respect of time; e. g., the last book [of a treatise], liber summus; the last day, dies supremus. If only two are spoken of, posterior (opposed to prior), or superior, (opposed to inferior), or hic (opposed to ille), or alter (opposed to alter). For the last time, (ad) ultimum; postremo (not postremo; i. e., at last). The last page of a letter, pagina postrema epistolæ; epistola extrema (not pagina extrema epistolæ; i. e., the last part of the page, *Cic.*, *Att.*, 5, 2, in. with *Cic.*, *Or.*, 13, 14); the last war, bellum ultimum (with which war has ceased); bellum postremo; bellum novissimum (the one most recently carried on); the last hope, spes ultima; the last will, suprema voluntas (generally); testamentum (the last will and testament); 1) lie at the last gasp, animam agere (not rarely, and poetically, extremum trahere spiritum); to pay the last honors to any one, justa (not in *Cicero* never suprema) servare eui.

AT LAST, postremo; ad extremum; denique. Vid. LASTLY.

LAST, *p.*, durare; tenere (the intransitive signification of which is frequent in Latin); the rain lasted the whole night, imber continens tenuit per totam noctem; the rain lasts, imber non remittit (vid. *Lio.*, 40, 33); the conflagration lasted two days and a night, incendium tenuit per duos dies et noctem unam; the frost lasts, frigora es non frangunt.

LASTING. Vid. DURABLE.

LASTLY, ad ultimum; ad extremum; denique; postremo (the three former, of the last and last but one; postremo, only of the last); novissime (at last, in respect of other preceding circumstances; vid. *Hort.*, B. G., 4, 43, *Hort.*); quod superest, quod reliquum est, quod restat, quod extremum est (in announcing a conclusion).

LATCH, *s.*, *passulus versatilis.

LATCH, *r.*, *passulo versatili ocludere (January).

LATCHET, corrigia (*Cic.*); habena (*Gell.*).

LATCH-KEY, clavis Laconica (*Dict. of Antiq.*, p. 262).

LATE, *adj.*, sero (after the usual or proper time; opposed to tempestivus; the comparative serior is sometimes used to give intensity to the signification when two things are compared, of which one is later, or much more too late, than the other; but there is no superlative, serissimus); tardus (long in coming, slow in approach; superlative, tardissimus, very late, which was used instead of serissimus); serotinus (happening or coming late in the season; e. g., pluvia; *uvæ*; opposed to tempestivus); posterior, inferior (following in succession or time; e. g., later writers, scriptores ætate posteriores or inferiores; scriptores posterioris temporis [not serioris temporis], non scriptores seriores or æquiores); ætate posterior or inferior; ætatis inferioris (more modern or recent; opposed to ætate prior or superior).

LATE, *adv.*, sero (not at proper time; opposed to tempestive); tarde (slowly; opposed to celeriter, sine mora, statim); vespere (late in the day, in the evening). Too late, sero; post tempus; nimis sero (far too late); late in the day, multo; sero (when the context fixes the sense) [not vespere sero diei in *Cic.* or *Cæs.*]; it was late in the day, multa jam dies erat [not iuxta serum diei erat in *Cic.* or *Cæs.*]; it is too late, serum or sero est.

LATELY, nuper, nuperrime (of time just past); modo (of the moment just past to the speaker; more than nuper, *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 4, 3, 6, nuper homines ejusmodi iudices; et quid dico nuper? imo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus); novissime (very lately); proxime (immediately before).

LATER (comparative of LATE), sub se-

quent, insequent, insecutus (following); posterior (opposed to prior or superior). The serior would here be bad Latin]. The later emperors, imperatores insecuti (who follow another, of whom one speaks at the same time); imperatores posteriores (generally, the later opposed to the earlier). In later time, at a later period, tempore insequente; tempore posteriore; temporibus posterioribus; posterius; post aliquot annos; postea; postea aliquanto (not serius, or seriore tempore).

LATER, a latere (at or on the side); lateralis, or gentilis, lateris (of or belonging to the side).

LATERALLY, a latere; ex obliquo (obliquely); ex transverso (across).

LATH, *s.*, asser; diminutive, asserculus, asserculus (Cato).

LATH, *v.*, asseres disponere.

LATH, *v.*, trusus (machina tornatorum, lat). To turn on a lathe, tornare; detornare (*Plin.*, *Gell.*); torno facere; ex torno perficere; ad tornum fabricare.

LATHER, *v.*, *spuma saponis.

LATHER, *v.*, *Te, *saponem illinere.

INTR. Vid. FOAM.

LATIN, Latinus (*adv.*, Latine; both also in a pregnant sense, of good or correct Latin; bene Latinus is quite wrong, although bene Latine loqui, as *Cic.*, *Brut.*, 64, 228, eq., was in use, where bene belongs to loqui).

AN old form is Latiniensis, and Latinus belongs to the Silver Age). Not good Latin, parum Latinus (e. g., vocabulum); good, pure Latin, Latinus; purus et Latinus.

LATIN, *s.*, Latinitas (Latinity grammatical and lexicographical); oratio Latina (the Latin language, as spoken or written); sermo Latinus, lingua Latina (the Latin language, as a dialect; sermo Latinus, also, in respect of readiness in speaking and writing).

LATINUM for sermo Latinus is barbarous; literæ Latine (knowledge of Latin literature); good Latin, sermo Latinus; pure Latin, sermo purus et Latinus; sermo emendatus; oratio emendata; incorrupta Latini sermone integritas; elegant Latin, sermo elegans; sermoneis elegantia (vid. *Ernesti*, *Lx.*, *Techn.*, p. 143, sq.); sermoneis (Latin) verborum (Latinorum) elegantia (in respect of the choice of words, &c., vid. *Ernesti*, *loc. cit.*, p. 145); bad Latin, sermo parum or minus Latinus; your Latin is good, in te est sermo Latinus (generally); bene lingua Latinæ uteris (you speak good Latin); to possess a great knowledge of Latin, *excellere literarum Latinarum cognitione (in respect of its literature); literis et sermone Romanorum valde eruditum esse (in respect of the literature and language, after *Nep.*, *Them.*, 10, 1); to translate any thing into Latin, aliquid in Latinum (sermone) vertere, convertere; aliquid Latine reddere; aliquid Latine consuetudini tradere (so that persons in general can read and use it, *Col.*, 12, pref. Tr.); to translate from Greek into Latin, ex Græco in Latinum transferre; to write or compose a book in Latin, librum Latino sermone conficere (after *Nep.*, *Hann.*, 13, 2); to understand Latin, Latine scire, linguam Latinam callere. Latine lingua scientiam habere (generally); Latine (loqui) posse (to be able to speak Latin); not to understand Latin, Latine nescire (generally); Latine loqui non posse (not to be able to speak Latin); to know, &c., Latine well, bene, optime Latine scire (generally); bene, optime lingua Latinæ uti (to speak Latin very well); to speak good Latin, bene, perbene Latine loqui; to speak pure and correct Latin, pure et Latine loqui; recte (Latine) loqui; to speak bad Latin, male, inquite (Latine) loqui; to speak Latin readily or fluently, commodè Latine loqui (after *Nep.*, *Them.*, 10, 1) a Latin scholar, Latinis literis doctus. Latine doctus (that has a knowledge of the Latin language and literature); linguae Latine peritus (that can express himself in Latin); a good Latin scholar, bene Latine doctus (vid. above); bene Latine sciens (that understands Latin well); bene Latine loquens (that speaks good Latin); bonus Latinitatis auctor (a good authority for classical Latinity); he is a good Latin

scholar, in eo est sermo Latinus; an excellent Latin scholar, vir in paucis Latine doctus; vir Latine doctissimus (vid. above); perbene Latine sciens, loquens; to be an excellent Latin scholar, *Latinarum literarum cognitione or laude excellere; *admirabilem Latine lingue scientiam habere; modern Latin scholars, *qui nunc Latine scribunt.

LATINITY, Latinitas (*Cic.*).

LATINIZE; i. e., to speak or write Lat in [vid. LATIN] (Latinizare, Latinare, *Cal.*, *Aur.*).

LATITUDE, *s.*, || Breadth, latitudo; in latitude, in latitudine; latus; figuratively, that has great latitude of meaning, (vox) late patens. || In geography, altitudo cœli; declinatio cœli.

LATTER. Vid. LATER, LAST.

LATTICE, cancelli, clathri (the cancelli consisted of laths or iron bars slanting upward, with others laid obliquely across them; clathri consisted of wooden or iron bars, perpendicular and horizontal. The openings of the cancelli were larger, and shaped thus ☒ or ☐; vid. *Varr.*, *R. R.*, 33; those of the clathri were small, and had the shape of a square #: the cancelli served for fences, &c.; the clathri for smaller lattices, e. g., in windows, and were either movable or fixed); transenna (a kind of lattice-work of wire, so small that it could scarcely be seen through; *Cic.*, *De Or.*, 1, 85, *extr.*).

LATTICED, cancellatus (furnished with a lattice); ad cancellorum, or clathrorum, speciem factus (like a lattice), clathratus.

LAUD. Vid. PRAISE, CELEBRATE.

LAUDABLE, laudabilis; laude dignus, laudandus; commendabilis (*Liv.*); mosi laudabile, collaudandus; prædicandus; to be laudable, laudi esse.

LAUDABLY, laudabiliter (*Cic.*).

LAUDATORY, in laudem alijcus (laudatorius, *Fulgent.*); to be laudatory of any body, laudem alicui tribuere; laude aliquem afficere; laudes alijcus celebrare.

LAUGH, *s.*, risus, -us. Vid. LAUGHTER.

LAUGH, *r.*, ridere (with the poets also, as in English, figuratively; e. g., to have a joyous or cheerful appearance); risum edere (only properly); to laugh broadly, ringi; to laugh violently, valde, vehementer ridere, miros edere risus, in risum effundi (generally); cachinnare, cachinum tollere (to laugh immoderately or loudly); to laugh at any one, ridere aliquem or de aliquo; irridere aliquem (to laugh in any one's face); deridere aliquem (to laugh at any one in the way of contempt); I am laughed at, rideor; to laugh at any thing, ridere aliquid or de re; any thing is laughed at, people laugh at any thing, ridetur aliquid; to laugh at or on occasion of any thing, arridere (absolutely, or with an accusative of the pronoun neuter); aliquid ridere (simply to laugh at); ridere ad aliquid is not Latin); risu aliquid excipere (to receive with laugh ter); not to laugh, non ridere; risum tenere, continere; to make any one laugh [vid. to excite LAUGHTER]; to laugh till one's sides split, risu emori; risu correre, risu rumpi; to laugh maliciously, in stomacho ridere (*Cic.*, *Ad Div.*, 2, 16); to laugh in one's sleeve, in sinu or in sinu tacito gaudere (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 3, 21, 51; *Tibull.*, 4, 13, 8); sensim atque submissim ridere (*Gell.*); furtim cachinnare (*Lucr.*): not cachinnari.

LAUGHABLE, ridiculus; ridendus; deridiculus, deridendus (that deserves to be laughed at); jocularis (droll); very laughable, perridiculus; to be laughable, risum movere; ridendum esse.

LAUGHER, ridens; risor.

LAUGHING, || PROPRI, ridens; arriens (at any thing). || FIG., amemus (of a landscape, &c.); letus (of a field of corn).

LAUGHINGLY, ridens, risu (with a laugh); jocose (*Cic.*), joculariter (*Suet.*, jestingly).

LAUGHING-STOCK, ludibrium; to be a laughing-stock, esse ludibrio, or irritum; to make a laughing-stock of, ludibrio aliquem habere.

LAUGHTER, risus; loud, rostrans laughier, cachinnatio (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 4, 31, 43).

66); cachinnus: to raise or excite laughter, risum movere, concitare, excitare; in any one, alicui: risum alicui elicere (of persons or things which make one laugh): risu alicui dare or praebere is rare: risum alicui excutere (purposely to cause one to laugh): to endeavor to raise or excite laughter, risum captare: to split, burst, or die with laughter, risu rumpi, corrumpere, emori.

LAUNCH, *v. tr.* || To hurl, jaccare; conijcere; emittere. || To move (a ship) into the water, (navem) deducere.

TO LAUNCH FORTH, *v. intr.*, ferri; proferre: longius progredi or labi (of an orator).

LAUNDRESS, * mulier lintea lavans. LAUNDRY, * edificium lintels lavandis. LAURATE, * poeta aulicus.

LAUREL, || Laurel-bush, laurus, *i.*, and *-us*: * laurus nobilis (Linn.): of the laurel, laurus, laurinus. A branch or bough of laurel, a chaplet of laurel, especially as a reward of a conqueror, laurus, laurea (generally): corona laurea (chaplet): gloria, laus, honos (figurative-ly, fame, glory): adorned with laurel, laureatus, cum laurea: to strive after the laurel, laurum cupidum esse; gloriae cupidum esse; gloriam quaerere: to acquire new laurels in war, gloriam bello augere: to return from war covered with laurels, victoriam clamorem referre ex (with the name of the conquered people).

LAURLED, laureatus (Cic.), lauricomus (of mountains), laurifer (e. g., curus, juvenia), lauriger (e. g., Phœbus, manus, faces: are all poetical; laurifer is found in Pliny).

LAVA, (a) liquid, massa ardens (after Jun., 10, 130); saxa liquefacta, nom. plural (Virg., *Sea*, 3, 576); ignis irriguus (poetical ap. *Secr.* in *Etna*, 28): a stream of lava, * massae ardentis vis; amnis vulcanius (poetical): (3) hard, perhaps, from the context, * massa sulphurea.

LAVE, *vid.* BATHE, WASH. LAVENDER, * lavendula (Linn.): oil of lavender, * oleum lavandulæ: lavender water, * decocta (sc. aqua) lavendula.

LAVIDH, *adj.*, prodigius (of persons): profusus, effusus (of persons and things): lavish of any thing, prodigius, effusus, in aliquâ re: lavish expenditure, sumtus profusus: to be lavish of, effundere; profundere: || prodigere; obsolete, revived after the Golden Age; to be avoided.

LAVIDH, *v.*, effundere; profundere; conficere, consumere. *JN.* effundere et consumere (to consume or destroy by lavishing); abluere, lacerare (e. g., patria bona): || not prodigere, *vid.* the foregoing word.

LAW, || *PROP.* A fixed positive rule, settled regulation. *FIG.* An impulse or force, or established mode of action, lex, regula, for any thing, aliquis rei or ad aliquam aliquid dirigunt (a rule or precept for any thing, never without addition of the person or thing for which it is a rule: || plural, regulæ, is not Latin): norma (a fixed rule from which one must not depart): norma et regula, for any one, aliquis: the law of nature, lex or norma naturæ: the eternal laws of nature, leges æternæ, quibus a Deo regitur aliquid: it is conformable to divine (natural) and human laws, est fas et ius; est ius fasque: it is contrary to divine (natural) laws, non fas est: the law of reason, norma rationalis: the law of our existence, lex vitæ or vivendi: the law of humanity, humanitas: to make a law to one's self, sibi legem statuere, scribere; sibi imperare. || A general definite precept, lex (of the state): edictum (an edict or ordinance published by a supreme magistrate): institutum (an institution generally considered valid, whether through compact or by tacit agreement): standing or existing laws, leges et instituta: the proposal of a law as made to the people, rogatio legis: to plan out or design a law, legem meditari: to draw up a law in writing, legem scribere: to give notice of the project of a law, legem or rogationem promulgare: to propose a law publicly in the forum, legem ferre: respecting

any thing, legem ferre, or simply ferre de re (all three of the author of a law): to support a project of law, legem eundere: to propose a law to the people, populum, legem rogare: the people accepts or adopts a law, accipit legem; rejects it, legem or rogationem antiquat: gives it force, enuncit or sciscit legem: a law passes, lex perferitur; lex valet (these phrases show the manner of proceeding at Rome in the enactment of laws; *vid.* Schütz., *Lex. Cic.*, s. r. Lex): to draw up a law, legem condere, scribere, conscribere: to subject any thing to a law, sub legis vincula conjicere aliquid: to enact a law concerning any thing, legem jubere or sciscere de re (of the people); legem or lege sancire de re (of the people and Senate): to make it a law, that or that not, &c.; to command or forbid by law, that, &c.; ferre legem, ut or ne; lege sancire, ut or ne; sciscere et jubere, ut or ne (of the people): to give law for any one, make it a law for any one that, &c.; legem alicui constituere, ut, &c.: to make laws for, give laws to, a country, leges dare, constituere, alicui civitati, especially of a plenipotentiary, &c.: || legem dare, constituere, absolutely, are not Latin; nor is legem facere (a false reading, Cic., *Phil.*, 5, 3, 7) in the sense of to enact or compose a law: to impose laws on any one, leges alicui (populo, civitati, &c.) imponere (of a tyrant): to prescribe laws to any one, leges alicui dicere or scribere: to carry a law into effect, legem exerecere (*Liv.*, 4, 51, not barbarous, as *Bremi. Nep.*, *Thras.*, 3, 3, supposes): to destroy laws, leges evertere, or pervertere, or perfringere, or perumpere: to disregard, violate a law, legem negligere, violare: to evade a law, legi fraudem facere: the law admits it so far, lege sic præsumitur est: a book of laws, leges (scriptæ); codex, corpus juris (e. g., juris Romani): to have the force of law, pro lege valere: without the sanction of law, sine legibus; legibus carens.

LAWFUL, legitimus (general term): legibus constitutus (fixed by law); justus (in conformity to or allowed by law): a lawful punishment, pœna legitima or legibus constituta: a lawful debt, debitum justum (which one is bound by law to pay): a lawful marriage, nuptiæ legitime or justæ: children of a lawful marriage, liberi legitimi, or justæ uxore nati, or matre familias orti (opposed to this, prælii orti): a lawful government, Imperium legitimum: in a lawful manner, lege (e. g., agere): to act in a lawful manner, legibus parere, leges sequi (properly); officii præcepta moribus ac vitæ exprimere (morally speaking, to obey the laws of duty).

LAWFULLY, legitime; lege. LAWFULNESS, use the adjective, or by circumlocution; e. g., ex lege factum.

LAWGIVER, *vid.* LEGISLATOR.

LAWLESS, || *ACKNOWLEDGING* no law, exlex; legibus solutus; legum vinculis exsolutus: to act in a lawless manner, leges perfringere or perumpere. || That has no laws, legibus carens (e. g., civitates); sine legibus (e. g., populus).

LAWN, || *AN OPEN SPACE* in a wood or park, * campus graminis; * plantis graminæ; some say saltus. || Fine linen, sindon; carbasus.

LAWSUIT, actio; lis. *VID.* SYN. and PHR. in ACTION.

LAWYER, juris peritus; juris consultus; juris sciens; in iure prudens; juris interpres: a great or eminent lawyer, juris peritissimus or consultissimus; juris sciens-imus: to be an eminent lawyer, juris intelligenti præstare; magnam prudentiam juris civilis habere: to be reputed or accounted an eminent lawyer, valde juris consultum videri. *VID.*, also, ADVOCATE.

LAX, || *PROP.*, laxus; remissus; || *FIG.*, laxus; remissus (not strict): dissolutus (of loose morals; also with reference to passing over faults; opposed to vehement, asper; e. g., dissolutus in prætermittendo (Cic., *Verr.*, 2, 5, 3): and of dissolute, customs, &c.): negligens: officii negligens (careless of duty); indulgens: perindulgens (of parents, &c.).

LAX, *s.* *VID.* DIARRHŒA. LAXATIVE, *adj.* || That relaxes,

laxans; laxandi vim habens. || *Purgative*, alvum solvens, resolvens, movens (|| *scilicet* laxativi v. late).

LAXATIVE, *s.*, medicamentum catharticum: to give a laxative, cathartica dare; dejectionem alvi ductione moliri; purgatione alvum sollicitare (to purge by laxatives): a laxative should be employed, dejectione a medicamento petenda est: to act as a laxative, alvum movere, ciere, solvere, ducere, subducere; alvum purgare.

LAXITY, perhaps remissio (slackness; opposed to contentio or intentio, properly and figuratively); negligencia (e. g., of our institutions, institutorum nostrorum in disciplina puerili, Cic.): remissio animi ac dissolutio (used by Cicero of a tame want of spirit, but applicable to any slowness of mind): lenitas (mildness, as preventing the due correction of offences; opposed to severitas, Cic., *Cat.*, 2, 4); or by circumlocution with adjective, || *scilicet* Laxitas in this sense, Arriob.; Cicero uses the word in the sense of spaciousness, roominess: laxity of moral conduct, animus dissolutus: laxity of sentiment, mores dissoluti.

LAY, *v.* || To put, place, set, ponere (general term); locare, collocare (to give a definite plan to any thing, with choice or purpose): to lay in or upon, ponere, collocare in aliquâ re; imponere alicui rei, in aliquam rem, or in aliquâ re; ponere super aliquâ re; e. g., wood upon the hearth (signum super focum): to lay under supponere, subjicere alicui rei or sub antiquo: to lay to, apponere, applicare, ad-movere alicui rei or ad aliquid: to lay wood on the fire, alimentum dare igni; materiam igni præbere; flammam materiæ alere: to lay the hand on the mouth, manum ad os apponere: to lay one's self down, cubare, decumbere (in order to sleep); accumbere (in order to take food; *vid.* *Bremi. Suet.*, *Cæs.*, 73): to lay one's self down on or in any thing, recumbere in aliquâ re; so abjicere in aliquid || *scilicet* not in aliquâ re; *vid.* Cic., *De Or.*, 1, 7, extr.): to lay a foundation, fundamenta agere (Cic.) or jaccare (Cic.), properly; facere fundamenta, figurative (Cic.): to lay an ambush, insidias locare, collocare, ponere (and *vid.* AMBUSH): to lay a plot, moliri aliquid [*vid.* PLOT]: to lay a siege, obsidere (inchoate): obsidere = obsessum tenere; obsidionem (urbis) inferre; operibus clingere: to lay violent hands on manus alicui afferre: on one's self, necem sibi consciscere: to lay waste, vastare; devastare; populari: to lay a shoot, &c., propagare: to lay to heart, aliquâ re moveri or commoveri; de aliqua re laborare; aliquid agere ferre; aliquid in pectus, or in pectus animumque, demittere. || To beat down, as corn or grass, sternere. || To keep down, keep from rising, sedare: to lay the dust (humum conspergendo) sedare pulverem (Phædr.). || To give or offer, as a wager, sponsonem facere (Cic.); with one, cum aliquo; pignore certare or contendere (cum aliquo, Nep., to lay a wager). || To exclude (an egg) from the body, (ovum) parere, gignere (Cic.), facere (Varr.), edere (Plin.), ponere, eniti (Colum.). || To spread (a snare), tendere (e. g., rete, plagas), properly and figuratively (avibus) pedicas ponere (Virg.).

LAY ASIDE, deponere, abjicere: to lay aside prejudice, opinionem sibi excutere radicitus. *VID.*, also, TO LAY BY.

LAY BY, reponere, sponere; condere, recondere; servare, reservare.

LAY DOWN, || *PROP.*, to put down, ponere; deponere: to lay one's self down, decumbere. || *FIG.*, to give up (an office), abdicare munus or (usually) se munere; abire magistratu or honore; abscedere munere (Liv., 9, 3); magistratum deponere (of magistrates). || *FIG.*, to advance (an opinion), sententiam dicere.

LAY HOLD OF, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere aliquid or aliquid, by any thing, aliquâ re: to lay hold of with the hands, prehendere or comprehendere aliquid manibus: to lay hold of any one by the hand, manu prehendere aliquem.

LAY IN, colligere (to get together); condere, recondere (to store).

LAY ON, impose.

LAY OPEN. || PROP. and FIG., patefacere; detegere; reterege.

LAY OUT. || To expend [vid. EXPEND]. || To plan; vid. ARRANGE, PLAN.

LAY UP. || To store, recondere; reponere; reservare. || To confine; vid. CONFIN.

LAY UPON (as a burden, duty, &c.), imponere (taxes, burdens, business); injungere (to enjoin); irrogare (to adjudge, a punishment, also a tax); imperare (to command to furnish, e. g., corn, money; all with aliquid aliquid).

LAY, adj., laicus (ecclesiastical).

LAYER. || A row, stratum; strata (laid upon any thing; e. g., of dung, earth, op. Pallad.; vid. Schneid., Ind. ad Script. R. R., s. v.); tabulatum (when several things lie one on another); ordo (general term for row; e. g., lapidum); tractum, tracta (of a cake consisting of several layers); to make a layer, stratum, tabulatum facere; to put down a layer, e. g., of gravel, aliquid glarea substruere. || A shoot or twig laid for propagation, propago (general term) tradux; viridax (with the root); maliculus (without the root, especially of the vine); surculus (a set or slip); to propagate by layers, propagare; traducere (of the vine); not immittere; i. e., to suffer to grow; opposed to amputare.

LAYMAN, laicus (ecclesiastical).

LAZZARETTO, *valetudinarium militare.

LAZILY, ignare; pigre; segniter; sordiditer (Liv.). SYN. in IDLENESS.

LAZINESS, ignavia; pigritia; inertia; segnitia; desidia; socordia. JN. tarditas et ignavia; socordia atque ignavia; languor et desidia (SYN. in IDLENESS); fuga laboris: to lead a life of laziness, vitam desidiam degere; propter desidiam in otio vivere: nihil agere.

LAZY, ignavus; piger; socors; segnis; Jeseus; iuena (SYN. in IDLENESS): a lazy fellow, homo deses; homo desidiosus, or iners et desidiosus; cessator (a lazy slave, who neglects his work): to be too lazy to do any thing, pigriari aliquid facere (Cic.): to be lazy, ignavum esse; laboris fugientem esse: to be abominably lazy, infertissimè esse segnitie: to be growing abominably lazy, socordiae se atque ignaviae tradere; languori se desidiae tradere: don't be too lazy to send me all the news, quidquid novi scribere ne pigresce (Cic.): lazy in doing any thing, piger ad aliquid faciendum (e. g., ad literas scribendas); lazy in any thing, piger ad aliquid [vid. IDLE]: to lead a lazy life, vitam desidiam degere.

LAZY-BONES. Vid. lazy fellow, in LAZY.

LEAD, s., plumbum; plumbum nigrum (opposed to plumbum album or candidum; i. e., tin); *Saturnus (with chemists); perpendiculum (a plummet); of lead, plumbus (plumbatus, post-Augustan); rich or abounding in lead, plumbosus; occupied or concerned with lead, plumbarius; to fasten with lead, plumbare (to solder); plumbo vincire (to bind or surround with lead); ferrumne plumbo (to close a hole with lead, e. g., in a cup, scyphum); to solder with lead all round, circumplumbare.

LEAD, s., ductio, ductus (guidance); administratio (management); imperium (command); under the lead of any body, ductu alieuius; duce, imperatore alioquo (as a general); duce, magistro, auctore alioquo (as a teacher or instructor); praesidium (in this sense, is without authority; but we may say, to take the lead in any thing, alieui rei praesidere, or praesce: to take the lead in society, praesce alieui exemplo; auctoritate sua valere apud alios).

LEAD, v. || To determine the course or motion of a person or thing, (A) without allusion to the place whence, &c., ducere, agere (generally, to put in motion, to drive forth); to lead by the hand, manu ducere: to lead an army, exercitum ducere (ducere is antiquated; vid. Quint., 8, 3, 44); exercitui praesce: to lead a dance, choros ducere:

to lead a procession, pompam ducere; pompam ducem esse: (B) with specification of the place whence, whither, through which, &c., ducere; abducere (to lead off or away); deducere (to lead down or away from one place to another); educere (to lead out from); from a place, country, &c., ex, &c.; to a place, in, &c., adducere ad or in (to lead or bring to a place); perducere ad or in (to lead or bring to a place appointed); inducere in, &c. (to lead into a place); producere ad or in, &c. (to look forward, look out to a place; e. g., copias in aciem, copias pro castris): to lead through a forest, traducere sylvam: to lead to prison, to execution (or, to death); ducere in carcerem (in vincula); ad mortem ducere (vid. Cic., Verr., 2, 12, extr.; Suet., Calig., 27, p. in.); to lead into the right way, ducere in viam: to lead back into the right way, reducere in viam; erranti alieui monstrare viam (both properly and figuratively). Hence, figuratively, a road leads to a place, via fert aliquid (is in the direction of it); via ducit aliquid (conducts safely to it, poetical): to lead to any thing, i. e., to cause, or occasion it, causam, fontem esse alieuius rei; e. g., avaricia leads to many vices, *avaricia causa (fons) multorum vitiorum; or *ex avaritia manant (fluunt) multa vitia. || To induce, adducere: to be easily led to believe, facile adduci (not induci); adducendum; facile ad credendum impelli: I shall not be easily led to believe that, hoc quidem non adducar ut credam: non facile adducar (not induce) ad credendum. || To rule, guide, manage, regere, moderari, moderatorem esse alieuius rei, gubernare. JN. regere et moderari, regere et gubernare, gubernare et moderari [vid. GUIDE]; administrare (to have the management of any thing); alieui rei praesce (to preside over; e. g., negotio, ludis); principem esse alieuius rei (to be the chief; e. g., conjunctionis): to lead the public counsels, publici consilii auctorem or moderatorem esse: to be led by any one, alieuius consilio regi; alieuius or alieuius auctoritatem sequi; alieui parere, obtemperare [vid. LISTEN]: to be led by any thing, aliquid sequi; aliquid moveri (e. g., by moral good, honesto). || In music, praesce voce (in singing); praesce ac praemonstrare modulos (in instrumental music).

LEADEN, plumbus (property and figuratively); plumbatus (properly, post-Augustan).

LEADER, dux (general term); auctor, princeps (that takes the lead in any thing); qui praesce alieui rei (a president); dux bellicus, imperator, praetor (a leader in war); praetor (of generals who were not Romans, especially of Greeks; e. g., optima's); doctor, magister, auctor (alieuius rei, instructor, teacher); caput, signifer, fax (head of a party, leader of a conspiracy, &c.); the leader in a civil war (who gave the signal for rising), tuba belli civilis (Cic. ad Div., 6, 12, 3).

LEADING, adj., primus (first); primarius (chief in rank, &c.); the leading point, caput; primum; maximum. VID. CHIEF.

LEADING, s., ductio, ductus (a leading, leading forth; the former of the act, the latter of the thing; also in the sense of command); deductio (a leading away to a place; e. g., domum); administratio (management; e. g., of a war); under the leading of any one, alieuius duce; alieuius ductu.

LEADING-STRINGS. *fascia, qua infantis gradus instabiles adjuvantur; *fascia, qua infantes nondum firmo poplite sustentantur.

LEAF, s. (A) PROP. Of a tree, folium: the leaves, folia, frons, frondes (foliage); to come into leaf, folia emittere; in folia exire; frondescere: to be in leaf, frondere: to have many leaves, in frondem luxuriare: full of leaves, foliosus, frondosus: like a leaf, foliaceus: to take off leaves, nudare (arborum) foliis (to deprive of leaves); detrahare folia (arboris), stringere, detringere (to strip off); pampinare vites, or vineam (of a vine): to be lighter than a leaf, folio facilius moveri (Cic., Aul., 15, 2). (B) FIG. (a) A leaf of paper, scida or (not so good) scida (properly, a strip

of papyrus, of which several were pasted or fastened together to form a sheet; then a strip, or sheet, of paper); pingula (a sheet of paper consisting of strips of papyrus fastened together, twenty of which formed a roll [scapus], Plin., 13, 12, 23); pagina (one side of a sheet, a page, which was usually the only one written on by the ancients; then, by metonymy, for the whole leaf): on the back of a leaf, in aversa charta (Mart.; charta, paper, generally); to turn over the leaves of a book, librum evolvere (folium, in this sense, is not Latin; vid. Linden., Vit. Daumen., p. 25). FIG. I shall turn over a new leaf to-day, hie dies aliam vitam deferet, alios mores postulat (Ter.); (B) of metal, &c., bractea (a thin plate of metal); lamina (a thicker leaf of metal; e. g., the blade of a saw; then, also, a thin piece of wood for veneering; vid. Plin., 9, 11, 13; 16, 43, 83); tabula (the leaf of a table); leaves of a door, januae fores, or valvae.

LEAF, v., frondescere (Cic.); folia mittere (Col.).

LEAFLESS, foliis carens (having no leaves); foliis nudatus (having the leaves stripped off).

LEAFY, frondosus (Varr. and Virg.); frondus (Virg. and Plin.); frondifer, frondicosus (poetically, Lucr., Prudent.).

LEAGUE, s. || A treaty, &c., foedus (a covenant); societas (state of being in league); concilium (assembly of persons joined in league; then those leagued together; e. g., concilium Achaicum or Achaeorum); to make or enter into a league, societatem facere, inire, coire: to join a league, enter a league, se applicare ad societatem, ad societatem accedere; there is a league between you and me, societas mihi vobiscum convent: violator of a league, foedifragus; foederis ruptor or violator; apud quem nihil societatis fides sancti habet: to violate a league, foedus violare, rumpere or frangere. JN. foedus violare frangereque. || A measure of about three hundred English miles, leuca (Amman.; J. Niebu.).

LEAGUE, v., societatem facere, inire, coire, foedus facere cum alioquo, or icere, ferre (Cic.), compungere or pangere (Virg.).

LEAGUER, obsidio; obsidium.

LEAK, s., rima: to spring a leak, rimas agere.

LEAK, v., transmittere humorem; perferre (Ter., Eun., 1, 2, 25); laxis laterum compagibus omnes (naves) accipiunt ibi-micum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt (leak, Virg.).

LEAKAGE, *liquor per rimas elapsus. LEAKY, rimosus; rimarum plenus; fissus rimosusque: to become leaky, rimos agere; to be leaky, (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere; plurimis locis laxari coispe (to open in many places); sentina trahere: a ship is leaky, alveus navis haurit aquas (poetically); leaky ships, quassae naves.

LEAN, adj., exilis (applicable to any material body, as thin, poor, weak; opposed to uber); macer (dry, lean; opposed to pinguis; especially of animal bodies). JN. macer et exilis; gracilis (thin, especially of animal bodies; opposed to opimus, obesus); tenuis (thin, applicable to bodies of any kind; opposed to crassus). OBS., exilis and macer relate to thinness with reference to poverty of internal substance; gracilis and tenuis have reference to external form, either indifferently or with praise (the last two are thin rather than lean). To grow lean, macescere, emacescere: to make lean, facere maciem: to make any body lean, facere (ut) macescat alieuius: somewhat lean, macilentus: a lean and hungry soil, solum sterile, exile, or aridum: an extremely lean man, homo vegrandi macie torridus (Cic.).

LEAN, v. || To, to cause any thing to recline against another, acclinare, applicare aliquid alieui rei or ad aliquid: to lean a ladder against a wall, scalas ad murum applicare. || INTRA, to slop, fastigium esse; acclivum or declivum esse: to lean against any thing, acclinari alieui rei, se acclinare alieui rei, ad or in aliquid, applicari, or se applicare alieui rei.

or ad aliquid: to lean upon, alicui rei, or in aliquid, or in aliquo iuncti, alicui rei or in aliquid incumbere (to support one's self on any thing); reclinari in aliquid (to lean with one's back against; or on any thing); to lean upon a staff, baculo incumbere, inniti: to lean upon the elbows, in cubitum inniti: to lean upon any body, se acclinare in aliquem (Oe., Met., 5, 73); niti aliquo, inniti in aliquem.

LEANNESS. || *Thinness, macies (as state), macritudo (as permanent condition, Plaut.); macritas (as property); gracilitas (ster-ceness).* || *Barrenness, sterilitas.*

LEAP, s., saltus: to take a leap, saltum dare (Oe.); saltu uti (Cic.).

LEAP, v., exsilire: exsultare: to leap with joy, gaudio exsilire; gaudio et lætitiæ saltare: my heart leaped (for joy), cor meum cepit in pectus emicare (Plaut., Aul., 4, 3, 4): to leap down, desilire ex or de (Cic.) rarely with a simple ablativum in rose; vid. *Drak., Lib., 35, 34, 10*): to leap to or upon, assilire ad aliquid, or alicui rei (assultare, post-Augustan).

LEAP-YEAR, annus intercalaris (Plin.).

LEARN, v., discere (general term): ediscere, in this sense, is poetical: cognoscere (to endeavor to gain an insight into): to learn by heart, ad verbum ediscere (librum, versus, &c.); memoris mandare, tradere, infigere: to learn an art, a language, &c., artem, linguam, &c., discere (Cic.) not ediscere: to learn accurately or thoroughly, perdiscere: to be still learning (in addition), addiscere (Cic.) neper = to learn: to learn quickly, celeriter arripere aliquid: to learn a thing, tarde percipere aliquid: to learn any thing from or of any one, discere aliquid ab aliquo or apud aliquem: to be quick at learning, facilem cognitionem habere; facilem esse ad discendum: to have learned any thing, aliquid didicisse, aliquid cognovimus or percipimus habere (to have attained a knowledge of); doctum esse aliquid (to have been taught any thing); I never leave you without having learned something, numquam accedo, quin ab te doctior abeam. || To learn, followed by an infinitive when employed as an explicative, is frequently omitted in Latin; as, he did this that they might learn to fear him, fecit hoc, ut eum revererentur.

LEARNED, l. [It has possesses learning; of persons, doctus, doctrinā instructus (well taught in any thing); eruditus, literis eruditus, eruditione ornatus (of scholastic or literary attainments). JN. doctus atque eruditus; literatus (especially in philosophy and history); literis tinctus (well read). Very learned, perdoctus; per eruditus; doctus atque imprimis eruditus; mire or doctissime eruditus; exquisitā doctrinā pereruditus; præclarā eruditione atque doctrinā ornatus; in quo sunt plurimæ literæ: to be very learned, multā doctrinā esse; tolerably learned, satis literatus; not very learned, mediocriter a doctrinā instructus; a learned man, vir doctus; homo eruditus, &c.; literator (originally = homo literatus; in the Silver Age, sometimes one who possessed slightly by the property of the literatus; vid. Sueton., Gram., 4: sometimes a person engaged in teaching language; vid. Gell., 16, 6): a thoroughly learned man, vir perfectā eruditione; vir perfectē planque eruditus; a generally learned man, homo omni liberali doctrinā politus; homo omni doctrinā eruditus: to be the first among learned men, doctrinæ studiū principem esse: the learned world, docti homines, or simply docti (opposed to agrestes); eruditī homines, or simply eruditī; homines studiosi literarum: the life of a learned man, vita literata (Cic.) docta is not Latin): to be learned in any thing, aliquid intelligere, callere, cognovimus or percipimus habere; multum in aliquā re versatum esse (to be conversant with); not to be learned in any thing, aliquid ignorare or nescire; in aliquā re rudem, or peregrinum, or hospitem esse; aliquid rei ignarum or imperitum esse. || That relates to learning, literatus; literarius (post-Augustan): learned materials, materia studiorum; a learned conversation, sermo qui de artium studiis atque doctrinā habetur: to propose

learned questions, *subtilius quærere de re: learned leisure, otium literatum (Cic.) doctum is not Latin): the learned languages, linguæ veterum (Cic.) linguæ doctæ, doctorum, or literarum, not Latin).

LEARNEDLY, doctē; eruditē.

LEARNER, discens; discipulus.

LEARNING, doctrina (general term, as the quality of persons; also that which persons know, the thing itself): eruditio (as the property of persons, with reference to general knowledge; whereas doctrina refers rather to accurate and scientific attainments): disciplinæ (single branches of learning, the sciences): literæ (learning, so far as it is derived from written sources): scientia literarum or honestarum artium (knowledge of books or literary documents, of the fine arts; only subjectively, of the knowledge which a person possesses). || It would not be good Latin to use scientia without these genitives of the object, nor to use scientia for disciplinæ: scientia means "knowledge," and hence can never be used without something to render it more definite. In like manner, literatura is bad Latin; it was used by the ancients only for "a writing with letter s," the signification of learning was attached to it from a false reading in Cic., Phil., 2, 45, 116; vid. Orelli, N. cr.): humanitas (liberal education, so far as it relates to literature and the sciences). Studies which presuppose varied learning, studia quæ in quādam varietate literarum versantur. Without any learning, omnis omnino eruditiois experti et ignari.

LEASE, s., conductio (in respect of the party who takes the lease, Cic., Cæcili., 32, 94): locatio (in respect of the party who grants the lease, Cic., Att., 1, 17, 9): syngrapha (as the written signed document). To grant a lease, locare; elocare: to take a lease, conducere; redimere: to have on lease, condusse; conductum habere: to make void a lease, locationem inducere.

LEASE, v. || To let on lease. Vid. LEASE, s.

LEASE, v. || To glean, epicas legere.

LEASH, s. || A thong, iorum; habena (thong by which a dog, &c., is held); copula (by which several dogs, &c., are tied together). || Several animals held together by a thong, (canes) copulā inter se juncti; (canes) copulati.

LEASH, v., *loro ducere: *copulare; *copulā inter se jungere.

LEASING, l. || Gleaning, epiclegium.

LEAST, adj., minimus (smallest): infimus (lowest); ultimus (last). Not the least doubt, ne minimā quidem dubitatio: it is not the least praise, non ultima or infima laus est: not in the least, nihil (in no respect); ne minimā quidem re (not even in a trifle); minime (by no means): least of all, omulū minime (Lin.).

AT LEAST, minimum (opposed to summum). || Not ad minimum): certe (without doubt): quidem (truly, at all events): saltem (to denote a descending from the greater to the less; it has always a diminutive force): tamen (yet); limitis a foregoing assertion or opinion).

LEATHER, corium (thick leather): aluta (soft, thin leather). To dress leather, coria perficere (Plin.): of or relating to sell-v. coriarius (Plin.): as hard as leather = auritie corio similis.

LEATHER-DRESSER, coriarius

(Plin.; coriorum confector, late).

LEATHER-SELLER, *qui coria vendit or venditor.

LEATHERN, *e corio factus; scortens (made of hides or skins; hence scorta, sc. vestis, a leathern garment, Mart., Sen.).

LEAVE, s. || Permission, concessio: permissio (concessu, permissu in ab-lative only): potestas: copia: arbitrium: licentia [SYN. IN PERMISSION]. To give any body leave, veniam, potestatem, licentiam alicui dare: to do any thing, aliquid rei or aliquid faciendi potestatem alicui facere or concedere; licentiam alicui per-mittere, ut, &c.: permittere, concedere alicui: to do any thing, aliquid: to give children leave to play, pueris ludendi licen-tiam dare: to give any body free leave, in-finitum alicui licentiam dare: to ask or ap-ply for leave, veniam petere: to obtain or

get leave, veniam accipere, impetrare dato alicui potestas, copia; fit alicui po- testas: to have obtained leave, habere po- testatem, concessam licentiam; mihi licet, permissum or concessum est: by your leave, permissu, or concessu, tuo; si per te licitum erit: by your good leave, pæc tua; pace quod fiat tuā; bonā veniā tuā licet; bonā veniā me audies (if leave to speak is the thing meant); bonā hoc veniā tuā dixerim (apologetic form for a frank declaration): without my leave, me non concedente, me non consulto: me invito (if it had been applied for): leave of ab-sence, commensus, -us (property of sol-diers, but also as a general term): to apply for leave of absence, commensus petere: to grant leave of absence, commensus dare alicui. || Farewell: to take leave (of sis-ters, &c.), salvere aliquem jubere; alicui valdeicere (Silver Age): to take a final leave, supremum valdeicere (J.): to take French leave = to go away without taking leave of any body, aliquem insolatūm re-linquire (cf. Virg., Æn., 9, 228); clam se subducere de circulo; (also) = to do any thing without permission, *veniā a nullo dato facere aliquid; veniam non petere: to take leave of the world (i. e., to die), re-nuntiare vitæ (Suet., Galb., 11).

LEAVE, v. || To quit, desert, for-sake, linquere (this word belongs, strict-ly speaking, to poetry, or a poetical style; Cicero uses it only when his style assumes a poetical or impassioned character, as in his speeches): relinquere (to leave behind, a place or person): derelinquere (to desert, abandon): cedere aliquo loco, or ex al-quo loco (to retire from a place with rea-son): decedere aliquo loco, de or ex al-quo loco (to go from a place where one's business still lies): discedere ab aliquo or loco, a or e loco (to go away, separate one's self from a person or place): excedere lo-co, or e loco (to go from the neighborhood): digredi ab aliquo, or de aliquā re (to de-part from): egredi loco, or a or ex loco (to go out of); deserre (to desert, leave improperly). JN. relinquere et deserre; deserre et relinquere; destituere (to leave in the lurch); destituere et relinquere (vid., also, ABANDON): to leave a province, e provinciā discedere (to go away for a time, with intention to return): decedere provinciā, or de provinciā (to leave entire-ly, to retire from the government of a pro- vince): decedere ex provinciā (the same, but with more immediate reference to the act of quitting the country): to leave school, scholam egredi (to go out of the school): divertere a scholā et magistris (to cease to go to school); to leave house and home, de bonis suis decedere: the soul leaves the body, animus post mortem (e) corpore excedit. || To reject [vid. REJECT]. || To bequeath, legare [vid. BEQUEATH]. || To permit, sinere, permittere (per-mitto me in mean quietum, leave me to, Apul.).

LEAVE OFF, desinere aliquid, or with infinitive; desistere aliqū re; ab or de aliqū re, or with infinitive; abstinere ali-qū re, or with infinitive (not used by Cic.); mittere, with infinitive; finem facere ali-qū faciendi, or alicuius, or alicui rei; conquiescere ab aliqū re; mittere, in-termittere aliquid; cessare, with infinitive [SYN. IN CEASE]: to leave off a garment, vestem deponere: to leave off bad habits, vitia ponere or exuere. || Sometimes the meaning is expressed by be in com-position; e. g., to leave off raining, depluere.

LEAVE OUT (i. e., to omit, pass over), omittere; prætermittere; præterire; si-lentio præterire (to pass by in silence).

LEAVE TO, permittere aliquid alicui or alicuius arbitrio; remittere, egerere, si; also by a turn with vidēre; e. g., whether pain be an evil, I leave to the Stoics, si-ne malum dolere, Stoici viderint: that is left to you, de hoc tu videris.

LEAVEN, s., fermentum.

LEAVEN, v., fermentare: leavendū bread, panis fermentatus (Cels.).

LEAVINGS, reliqua, plural; reliquus; quod superest, restat, or reliquum est.

LECHEROUS, lascivus; libidinosus.

LECTURE, s., schola, auditio (the for-mer with reference to the lecturer, a lecture

delivered; the latter with reference to the auditory, a lecture heard. [Lectio, LECTIO, lectio, collegium, in this sense, are not good words.] To enter on a course of lectures, *scholas academias instituire; scholarum initium facere: there is no lecture to-day, *hodie scholae non habentur: to deliver a lecture, scholam or praetorium habere: to attend any body's lectures, ad scholas alicujus venire, audire aliquid, alicui operam dare: to lecture on anatomy, de anatomia scholam habere.

LECTURE, v. [To deliver a lecture, acrossum facere: to lecture on a subject, legere, praeregere aliquid; scholas habere de re; scholis praecipere aliquid, or de re: to lecture on the Stoic philosophy, scholam Stoicam explicare.] To instruct insolently and dogmatically, *meliora edocere aliquem, or, from context, monere, docere, edocere only.

LECTURER, acroama, -atis, n.; praetor (one who comments on a poet, &c., Gell.). [Not analogous, which means a person who reads to others at table.]

LEDGE, ora.

LEDEGER, *codex major

LEECH. [A blood-sucker, sanguisuga (vid. Plin., 8, 10, 10); hirudo (properly and figuratively); hirudo medicinalis (Linn.); a leech sucks, hirudo sanguinem exsugit, extrahit (Plaut.); hirudo plena cruoris (Hor., A. P.; that has sucked to the full).] A physician, vid.

LEEK, porrum; allium.

LEER, s., oculi obliqui; oculi limi.

LEER, z., oculis obliquis, or limis, aspiciere, or intueri aliquid.

LEERING, pectus, pectus. [Not strabo, which means squinting.]

LEES, faex; sedimentum; crassamentum (when thick).

LEFT, participial adj., reliquus.

LEFT, adj., sinister (on or from the left side, ἀριστερός); laevus (opposed to right; hence also = awkward, unskillful, the Greek λαίς; in the prose of the golden period more rare than sinister): [scelus (κακός) in its proper signification, left, is obsolete. The left hand, sinistra manus; laeva manus; or simply, sinistra (opposed to dextra): to the left, ad sinistram; ad laevam; sinisterosus; sinisterosum (toward the left side); a sinistra parte; a sinistra; sinistra; laeva (on the left side).]

LEFT-HANDED, manu sinistra promptus: after manu non minus sinistra quam dextra promptus, Cels., 7, praef., p. 409, Bip. (scilicet, in classical writers, is only a surname). To be left-handed, sinistra manu esse agiliore ac validiore (Suet., Tib., 68).

LEG, crus (from the knee to the ankle, the skin, cruris; of which the larger bone is called tibia, the smaller sura; vid. Cels., 8, 1; femur, femes, from the hip to the knee, the thigh-bones; the former the outer one, the latter the inner one): thin legs, crura gracilia; crurum gracilitas: crooked legs, crura depravata. That stands badly on his legs, male pedatus (Suet., Oct., 12): to put one off his legs, supplantare aliquem (βροχελίζειν; also figuratively).

LEGACY, legatum: to have a legacy in any body's will, legatum habere in alicujus testamento (Petron.): to leave a legacy, legatum alicui scribere or ascribere.

LEGAL, secundum leges; legibus constitutus (according to law, fixed by law): legitimus (lawful; also, of or relating to law: e. g., a legal impediment, legitimus impedimentum, Cic.; legal authority, imperium, potestas, &c., Cic.): to institute legal proceedings against any body; vid. "to go to law with:" any thing is not legal, aliquid leges vetant (Cic.).

LEGALIZE, legibus constituere.

LEGALLY, lege; secundum leges; ex legibus.

LEGATE, legatus.

LEGATEE, legatarius (Suet.).

LEGEND. (1) Inscription on a coin, *inscriptio marginis. (2) A narrative; (a) history of a saint, *vita hominis sancti; *res ab homine sancto gestae. As a technical term, also *legenda. (b) Generally, a fabulous history, fabula.

LEGENDARY, fabulosus.

LEGERDEMAIN, praestigiae; circulatoris praestigiae (Tert.); fallacia (trickery, generally): to practice legerde-main, praestigiae agere.

LEGIBLE, *quod legi potest; clarus.

[Not legibilis.]

LEGIBLY, *ita ut commode legi possit: to write legibly, *clare scribere.

LEGION. [PROPR., legio: a small legion, legiuncula (Linn.).] FIG., numerus ingens; magna vis.

LEGIONARY, legionarius.

LEGISLATION, legis latio (the proper -ing a law by public proclamation): lego a datio (the giving of laws by a person with absolute power; e. g., a governor; vid. Cic., Rull., 2, 23, extr.); also by circumlocution with leges condere or scribere; e. g., legibus condendis operam dare.

LEGISLATIVE, qui leges scribit or condit (that prepares laws); qui civitati leges dat (that enacts laws).

LEGISLATOR, legis or legum lator (one who proposes a law to the people: the author of a law, or one who uses his influence in its favor, is called legis auctor); legum inventor, conditor, or scriptor, or qui leges condit, or scribit (one engaged in framing laws); qui disciplinam alicujus populi astringit legibus, qui civitatem legibus devinct, qui civitati leges dat or constituit (one who furnishes a code of laws). Lycurgus was the Lacedaemonian legislator, a Lycurgo est disciplina Lacedaemoniorum astricta legibus (Cic., Brut., 10, 40); Lycurgus Lacedaemonis leges scriptis (after Cic.): a wise legislator, legum scriptor peritus et callidus (Cic., Dom., 13, 17).

LEGISLATURE, qui leges condunt, or civitati dant; *magistratus legibus scribendis (after decemviri legibus scribendis Linn.).

LEGITIMATE. [Lawful (vid. LAWFUL).] Born in wedlock, certus (whose origin is certain; opposed to spurius); legitimus, justa uxore, or matre familias natus, or ortus (born in lawful wedlock; opposed to nothus, pellice ortus). Genuine, verus; sincerus; germanus.

LEGITIMATELY, secundum leges; ex legibus.

LEISURE, otium: tempus otii: tempus labore (poetical, laboris) or negotiis vacuum: tempus vacuum: *facultas vacui ac liberi temporis (the power of employing one's time as one likes). Perfect leisure from all public duties, omnium munerum vacatio: literary leisure, otium literatum: having or being at leisure, otiosus: vacuus negotiis: vacuus: to have plenty of leisure, multum otii habere: otium abundare or diffundere: to have no leisure time, temporis vacui nihil habere: to have leisure for any thing, otium habere ad aliquid: I have no leisure for a thing, aliquid faciendi otium non est: to be at leisure, vacare: vacuum esse (to have one's time free; opposed to occupation, which compels one to work); otiosi: otiosus esse: otium habere: otium est alicui (to be at leisure; opposed to negotia, which oblige one to work); feriari: ferias agere (to enjoy a holiday; opposed to working all day); cessare (to make a half-holiday, and enjoy a short cessation; opposed to previous activity); nihil agere (to be doing nothing; opposed to activity in general): when I am more at leisure, quum plus otii nactus ero: si plus otii habuero: I have not leisure enough to undertake such a task, occupata opera tanta res suscipi a me non potest: to get leisure, otium nasci: in otium venire: otium alicui contingit: when I get any labor, ubi quid otii datur: all the leisure time that is left from my public duties, quantum mihi otii republica tribuet: to spend one's leisure time in any thing, otium conferre ad aliquid; otium consumere, collocare, or conterere in aliqua re: how could I employ my present leisure better? ubi enim melius uti possumus hoc otio? leisure hours, tempus ab opere or negotiis vacuum: otium: tempora subcivica (when one is occupied with what is not his chief business: labor in such hours, opere subcivica).

AT LEISURE, negotiis vacuus (generally, free from business); otiosus (that

has time for his favorite pursuits); otia occupationibus implicatus (not conciliating in business); munus publiciorum expertus (that bears no public office); liberatus munibus (set free from office); ab omni munere solutus et liber (that has no office); qui domi sedet (that spends his time idly, without any business or labor); nihil agens (generally, that does nothing): to be at leisure, vacare negotiis; otiosus esse; otiosi; sedere.

LEMON, *citrus limon (Linn.).

LEMONADE, *aqua limonata.

LEND, mutuum (not mutuo) dare (to grant a loan, the value of which is to be returned, as a matter of business; e. g., money, corn): commodare; accommodare (to oblige with the use of any thing); aliquid alicui utendum dare or tradere (to allow him the use of it); credere alicui aliquid (to trust him with it; to give him money as a deposit, the restoration of which on demand is confidently expected). To lend money on interest, credere alicui pecuniam: dare alicui pecuniam fenori: pecuniam apud aliquem occupare (with or without fenore (vid. INTEREST): to lend money on a note of hand, per syngrapham alicui pecuniam credere.

LENDER, qui mutuum dat, &c.; fenerator (a lender of money). [Not commodator (Pand.).]

LENGTH, longitudo (extent both in space and in time); proceritas (extension in height, tallness); longuquitas, diuturnitas (long duration): the length of a field, striga (opposed to scamum, the breadth); the length of a journey, longitudo itineris; longuquitas viae (poetical); length and shortness of notes, longitudines et brevitates sonorum: in length, in longitudinem, per longitudinem (in space): [in longum is not classical]: in, with, through length of time, temporis longuquitate (e. g., occidere): in or with length of time this and that takes place, tempus discae or dies tempusque facit aliquid, &c. (e. g., with length of time we become more steady); constanter non tempus discae facit: with length of time, perhaps, anger will cool, dies tempusque forsan leniet iram: to draw out in length, tendere, extendere (of space); ducere, producere, trahere, extrahere (of time).

AT LENGTH, [At last, tandem (in speaking of things which have been long expected or wished); demum (of things which are late or behind their time); then: at length, tum demum: now at length, nunc demum: [denique, postremo mean "lastly." Copiously, diffusely, late; fuse. Jn. fuse lateque; copiose.]

LENGTHEN, [To make longer, aliquid longius facere; aliquid producere. To lengthen a syllable, syllabum producere (grammatical).] To prolong, producere; prorogare; trahere (to prolongare): to lengthen one's life, alicui vitam producere.

LENGTHWISE, in longitudinem (Cicero); in longitudine (Ces.).

LENIENCY, lenitas; animus lenis or mitis; ingenium lenle; clementia; indulgentia. SYN. IN MILDNESS.

LENIENT, lenis; mitis; mollis; clemens; indulgens. SYN. IN MILD.

LENIENTLY, leniter; molliter; clementer. To act leniently toward any body, leni ingenio esse in aliquem.

LENIFY, lenire, mitigare, mitiorem facere (to assuage); mollire, molliorem facere (to soften); levare (to lighten).

LENITY, lenitas; clementia; indulgentia.

LENS, vitreum lenticulari formâ (after Appul., Flm., 2, p. 346, 20); or, perhaps, lentacula (after Cels., 2, 17, extr.).

LENT, jejunia annua. To keep Lent, jejunia annua celebrare (Clavd. ad Christ., 45, 21: feriae esuriales, faciet, Plaut., Capt., 3, 1, 8).

LENTICULAR, lenticulari formâ (lenticulari formâ; ticularis, Appul.).

LENTIL, lens (Plin., Virg., &c.); lentacula (Cels.).

LENTISK, lentiscus.

LEONINE, leoninus.

LEOPARDUS, leopardus; *felis leo

pardus (Linn.). *Pardus* is a male panther.

LEPROSY, *lepra* (Plin.); scabies (Tac., Hist., 5, 4, 2; cf. Hor., A. P., 453, scabies mala, which some understand of the leprosy); elephantiasis (a very bad kind of leprosy); to be afflicted with leprosy, *leprā laborare*, *tentari*; to cure the leprosy, *lepram emendare* (Plin.).

LEPROUS, *leprosus*; *elephantiacus* (Firm. Math.). To become leprous, *elephantiacā contagione maculari*; *leprā infici*.

LESS, minor, neuter, minus. To make less, *minuere*; *imminuere*: to grow less, *minui*; *imminui*: much less; vid. *MUCH LESS*.

LESSEE, conductor. Vid. **LEASE**.

LESSON. *TRAXS*, *minuere*; *deminuere* partem alicui rei, or aliquid de aliquā re; *imminuere*. *ITRANS*, *minui*, or *minuere*; *imminui*. Vid. **ABATE**.

LESSON. *Instruction* of a teacher, *schola* (not lectio). *Figuratively*, to read any body a lesson, *aliquem verbis castigare*; *aliquem verberare* (Quint., Cic. in Ep., 16, 26, in.); *aliqui verberationem alicujus rei dare* (ibid., 27, in.). *Task given to a pupil for an exercise*, *disceda* or *ediscenda*, plural; or, perhaps, *pensum*.

LESSOR, locator.

LEST, *nē*: after verbs signifying to fear, to care, *ne non*, or, more rarely, *ut*; after verbs signifying to provide, or the like, *quominus*; vid. *Grotend.*, § 238, c.; *Zumpt.*, § 543; *Krebs.*, § 439; *lest any*, *ne quis*. For *ne*, *ut ne* is found with no perceptible difference of meaning, *Zumpt.*, *Grotend.* thinks that *Cicero* uses *ut ne* in the following cases: (1) When the negative does not so much belong to the whole clause as to a particular part of it; e. g., the verb, or quis, quid. (2) When a demonstrative pronoun or pronominal adverb is expressed or implied in the preceding clause. (3) When without *ut*, *ne* would stand by a word to which *ne* is often appended, as *non*, *an*. It is not found after *caveo*, *vito*, &c. He says that *ut ne* is found, though less commonly than in *Cic.*, in *Plaut.*, *Ter.*, *Or.*, &c.; but four times (and that in doubtful passages) in *Livy*, and not at all in *Cæsar* and *Tacitus*.

LET, *v.* *ut*: To occasion, or to suffer to happen, (a) generally, *facere* (followed by a subjunctive with or without *ut*; only in the poets and Silver Age with an accusative and infinitive); *dare* *alicui* (to grant to any one, especially of the gods, *δίδωμι*: followed by an accusative and infinitive, or, after the Greek manner, by a dative and infinitive). *Let the honey boil up three times*, *mel ter infervat facto*: *let me appear just and holy*, *da mihi justum sanctumque* (or, according to the other reading, *justo sanctoque*) *videri* (Hor. Ep., 1, 16, 61): *in thought*; i. e., to put or suppose a case, *facere*, *figere* (in classical prose followed by an accusative and infinitive); e. g., *let the soul not exist after death*, *fac animos non remanere post mortem*: *let a man be just turning philosopher*, *not yet have become one*, *finge aliquem nunc fieri sapientem*, *nondum esse*: (c) by charge, command, &c., *jubere* (followed by an accusative and infinitive: *relaxare*; vid. **COMMAND**); *curare* (followed by a participle of the future passive; to take care that anything is done); *alicui negotium dare* *ut*, &c. (to give to any one charge to accomplish any thing): to let a letter be forwarded to any one, *litteras ad aliquem perferendas curare*. The English term *let us*, as a request, is expressed by the first person plural of the subjunctive; e. g., *let us go*, *eamus*: *let us briefly explain*, *brevis explicemus*. It would not be Latin to prefix *age*, *agite*, when a speaker himself gives the explanation). To this belongs also to let when used elliptically, and i. q., (a) to cause that any thing go forth; e. g., to let blood, *sanguinem mittere*: (b) to let be, let alone, *give up*, *misum facere*; *mittere*; *omittere*; *aufferre*; *relinquere*; e. g., *let those things alone*: *missa istae facie* *mitte*, *omitte hanc* *let your grief go* *omitte tristitiam tuam* *let your anger go* *iram facie missam*; *noli*

iram indulgere! *let your trifles go*! *aufer ridicularis* (comedy) *let* (c) to cause a person, or thing to remain any where, *relinquere* *aliquem*, *aliquid*. *Not to hinder*, to allow, permit, *sine* (regularly followed by a subjunctive with or without *ut*; not to hinder): *pati* (with accusative and infinitive, to suffer, not to forbid): *concedere* (with accusative and infinitive, to permit, allow; then also, i. q., to concede, grant, in which sense *sine*, perhaps, does not occur; the passage in *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 5, 37, 107, is corrupt; vid. *Orelli*): *permittere* *alicui* (to permit, allow any one; followed by *ut* or an infinitive). To let any one go, *sine* absent (not to hinder his departure; different from *aliquem dimittere*; i. e., to cause any one to go away, to dismiss him): *let me come to you*, *me patiaris ad te venire* (suffer that I, &c.; different from *me ad te arcesse*, *voca*; i. e., call me to you): *only let the master come*! *sine herus adveniat* (comedy). The English term to let one's self is to be rendered in Latin, (a) by the passive of the accompanying verb, when it represents the subject as suffering, so far as this depends on his will; e. g., to let one's self be carried off: *rapi*: *patiently* to let one's self be blamed, *patientius reprehendi*; vid. *Ramsch.*, § 162, 2, Not. 2: (b) by the passive of the accompanying verb, or by posse, followed by an infinitive present passive of the accompanying verb, when it denotes possibility, feasibility; e. g., to let one's self be moved (i. e., to be able to be moved), *moveri posse*: *let not yourself cave* (followed by a subjunctive, with or without *ne*; e. g., *let not yourself desire or wish*, *cave ne cupias*: *let not yourself be persuaded*, *cave, ne tibi ille persuadat*. To this belongs also to let when used elliptically in various relations, as (a) to LET OUT, &c. (i. e., to suffer to go out, &c.), *aliquem exire pati ex loco*; *aliquem emittere ex loco*: *not to let out*, &c., *aliquem ex loco exire, egressi prohibere*: *figuratively*, to let out, i. e., to divulge, evulgarare (to make public); *enunciare* (to tell what ought to be kept secret): *not to let out anything*, or the report of any thing, *alicujus rei famam comprimere*, *supprimere*. (b) To LET THROUGH, *admittere per*, &c. (e. g., per fenestram). (c) To LET IN, *admittere in*, &c.; *aliquem inire locum pati*; *intronittere*; *recipere*; *exipere* (to receive, entertain); *infundere*, *ingerere* (to suffer to flow in); *immittere*, *demittere* (to sink in, as a beam, &c.): *not to let in* (e. g., into a town), *aliquem introitu prohibere*; *alicui introitum praeccludere*: *not to let into the house*, *aliquem janua prohibere*; *aliquem excludere*. (d) To LET (GO) OVER, *admittere aliquem ad aliquid* (e. g., aliquem ad capsas suas). (e) To LET ALONE, *sine* *aliquem* (e. g., *let me alone*) *sine me*, or *simply sine* (in conversation, comedy); also *omitte me* (let me go). To put to hire, *locare*; *elocare*.

LET. Vid. **HINDERANCE**.

LETHARGIC, *adj.*, *somniculosus*; *veternus*; *lethargicus*.

LETHARGY, *s.*, *inexpugnabilis* *pæne* *somni necessitas* (Cels.); *veternus*, *lethargia*, *lethargus* (technical term for the disease).

LETTER. *A character of the alphabet*, *littera*; *litteræ* *forma* (e. g., *eburænes*) *the letters*, *litterarum notæ* (Cic., *Tusc.*, 1, 25): *a large letter*, *littera grandis* (opposed to *littera minuta*; vid. *Plant.*, *Bacch.*, 4, 19, 69; *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 4, 24, 74): *with clear letters*, *litterate* (Cic., *Pis.*, 25, 61): *capital letter*, *principium nominis* (the initial; vid. *Plant.*, *Trin.*, 4, 2, 7. *C. est principium nominis*). *That which is written*, *scriptum* (opposed to *sententia*, as *Auct. ad Her.*, 1, 11, 19; or opposed to *voluntas scriptoris auctoritasque*, as *Cic.*, *Cecin.*, 23, 65): *according to the letter*, i. e., *literally*, *ad verbum*; *ad litteram*: *the letter of a law*, *verba ac litteræ legis*: to keep to the letter, *scriptum sequi* (opposed to *scriptum negligere*): *the letter is of most avail*, *scriptum plurimum valet*: *letter and spirit* (vid. **SPIRIT**): to write not a single letter, *ad unum litteram scribere* (as an author). *An epistle*, *litteræ* (littera; in this sense, like all other words found only in the plural, must have a dis-

tributive numeral, if any; e. g., *litteræ, littere*, *duodecim litteræ*; *not duodecim littere*, which would mean twelve letters of the alphabet. We should say *duodecim epistolæ*, but *not duodecim litteræ*, (in this sense) *epistolæ* (as directed to a person at a distance and sent by a messenger); *codicilli* (directed to a person present, or in the neighborhood, a note, presents); *tabellæ* (the leaves of a letter or note; by metonymy, for a letter or note). A letter in one's own handwriting, *litteræ alicujus manu scriptæ*; *chirographum*: *an important letter*, *litteræ full of intelligence*, *liber gravis*; *epistola gravis et rerum plena*: to write a letter, *epistolam scribere*, *exarare* (with the stilus): to write (send) a letter to any one, *dare litteras ad aliquem*; *litteras mittere alicui* or *ad aliquem* (not scribere ad aliquem): to write a very full or long letter to any one, *epistolam efficere ad aliquem*: to address a letter to any one, *alicui inscribere epistolam*: to answer a letter, *rescribere litteris* or *ad litteras* (epistolam); *litteris* or *epistolæ respondere*: to conclude a letter, *epistolam concludere*: to fold a letter with any thing, *epistolam claudere aliquā re* (e. g., *hoc mandato*): to fold a letter, *epistolam complicare*: to seal a letter, *epistolam signare*, *obsignare*, *signo suo* or *annuli sui sigillo imprimere*: to put money into a letter, **pecuniam cum epistolâ conjungere*; **pecuniam in eundem fasciculum*, in quo est *epistola*, *addere*: to receive a letter from one person to another, *epistolam accipere ab aliquo ad aliquem*; to deliver a letter to the party to whom it is addressed, *porfere litteras* (epistolam) *ad aliquem* (not dare litteras ad aliquem, which means "to write or send a letter"): to inclose one letter in another, *epistolam cum alterâ conjungere*; *epistolam alteri jungere*; *epistolam in eundem fasciculum addere* (epistolam in alteram includere): a letter inclosed, *litteræ adjectæ*, or *adjunctæ* (not inclosed): to interchange letters with any one, *cum aliquo per litteras colloqui* or *agere*; *letter-paper*, *plagula* or *charta epistolâris* (Mart., 14, 11, title): a letter-carrier, *tabellarius*; *qui litteras perfert*; *epistolârum distributor* (one who delivers letters from the post-office): *letter-box* (in a post-office), **receptaculum epistolârum*: a letter-drawer or case (for keeping letters in), *scrinium epistolârum* (Plin.).

LETTERS, *s. plural* = *learning*, *litteræ*, *humanitatis studia* (Cic.): a man unacquainted with letters, *homo litterarum et politioris humanitatis expertus* (Cic., *Or.*, 1, 60): *men of letters*, *homines periti et humani* (Cic.): *man of letters*, *litteratus* (learned, erudite); *eruditus*; *homo doctriâ, ad optatum artium studiis, eruditus* (Cic.): *the world or republic of letters*, *docti homines*, or *simply*, *docti*; *eruditi homines*, or *simply*, *eruditi* (i. e., the learned). Not civitas literata or erudita; nor respublica literaria, orbis literatus.

LETTER, *v.*, *inscribere*; *litteris* *incidere*.

LETTER-WRITING, *epistolârum commercium* (Vell., 2, 68); *epistolârum consuetudo* (Cic., *Fam.*, 4, 13, 1); *absentium amicorum colloquium* (id.); *mutui usus epistolârum usus* (Murel.); *officium epistolârum litterarum* (Hynteb.).

LETTERED. *Learned*, *litteratus*; *vid. also*, "man of letters" in **LETTERS**. *Marked with letters*; by circumlocution with *inscribere*; *litteris* *incidere*.

LETUCE, *lactuca* (Plin.); *diminutive*, *lactucula* (Sunt.).

LEVANT, oriens.

LEVEE, *salutatio matutina* (or, from the context, *salutatio nocturna*); *officium*: when the levee was over, *ubi salutatio deflexit*.

LEVEE, *adj.*, *planus*; *æquus*. *In planus et æquus*; *æquatus*; *libratus* (Vitr.).

LEVEL, *s.* *A plain surface*, *æquum*; *æquus et planus locus*. *A mechanical instrument*, *libella*, *libra* *Equality*, *æqualitas*.

LEVEL, *v.*, *æquare*: *conequare*: *exequare* (to make even with the rest of the ground); *complanare* (to make flat by digging, &c.); *sternere* (as the wind does the sea, poetically). To level mountains *non*

tes consequare; montium juga fossuris complanare; montes in planum ducere [*scilicet*] montem subvertere (*Sall. Cat.*, 13, 1) *is not to be imitated*: to level the soil, solum exaequare.

LEVELLER, librator (*Plin. Ep.*).

LEVELLING, libratio, perlibratio (*Virtruvius*).

LEVER, vectis (*Cæs.*).

LEVERET, lepisculus (*Cic.*).

LEVITE, Levita.

LEVITICUM, Leviticus

LEVITY (*of conduct*), petulantia; levitas.

LEVY, *s.*, delectus; conquisitio militum (*by force*). *A strict levy is enjoined, acer delectus denunciatur: by a very strict levy to raise as many as thirty thousand men, intensissima conquisitio, ad triginta milia peditum conficere.*

LEVY, *s.*, *||* To raise troops, &c., delectum habere; milites legere, scribere, conscribere; milites contrahere (*by force*); mercede conducere milites; milites conquirere or conquerere et comparare; militum conquisitionem habere (*for pay*). *To levy an army, copias, exercitum mercede conducere; copias, exercitum colligere, conficere, comparare (to gather, bring together): to levy corn, &c., frumentum, comestum imperare: to levy a supply of provisions, frumenti vecturas imperare, describere (in a country) alicui: to levy contributions (in the states), civitatibus pecuniarum summas imperare; tributa indicere, imperare. || To tax proportionately, in omnes civitates pro portione pecunias describere.*

LEWD, libidinosus; furens in libidinem; salax; impudicus (*of persons or things*; e. g., versus: the former only of persons).

LEWDNESS, impetus ad venerem; libido.

LEXICOGRAPHER, *lexicographus; *lexici conditor or auctor.

LEXICON, *lexicon (*λεξικόν*, list of names and words in alphabetical order); *onomasticon (a collection of words and names arranged according to their matter: *scilicet* dictionary, barbarous; of the Middle Ages). *A large, copious lexicon, *thesaurus verborum: a small lexicon, *index verborum: to undertake a Latin lexicon, lexicum Latini curam suscipere: to write or compile a lexicon, *lexicon condere, conficere: he is to me a living lexicon, mihi, quoties aliquid additum querso, ille thesaurus est (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 22, 2).*

LIABLE, obnoxius: to be liable to any thing, alicui rei obnoxium esse.

LIAR, homo mendax; mendax. *Call me liar, if, &c., mentiar, si, &c.: a liar ought to have a good memory, mendacem memorem esse oportet (*Quint.*, 4, 2, 91; *Appul.*, *Apol.*, p. 318, 32).*

LIBATION, libatio; libamen; libamentum.

LIBEL, *s.*, libellus famosus; libellus ad infamiam alicujus editus. *If it is verse, vid. LAMPSON. To publish a libel against any body; vid. to LIBEL.*

LIBEL, *v.*, libellum ad infamiam alicujus edere (*Suet.*); aliquem scriptis procacibus diffamare (*Tac.*); carmen probrosum facere in aliquem; malum carmen condere in aliquem (*Hor.*); *these two if the libel is in verse.*

LIBELLER, libelli famosi scriptor; qui libellum (or -os) ad infamiam alicujus edit or edidit (*after Suet.*); maledicus conviciator (*foul-tongued abuser*).

LIBELLOUS, *quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (*after Cic.*); *in infamiam alicujus scriptus, editus, &c., famosus; refertus contumeliis; in cupiditatem alicujus factus (*after Cic.*); maledicus; contumeliosus; probrosus; ignominiosus; injuriosus. *A libellous letter, litera in aliquem contumeliosa; epistola plena omnium in aliquem probrorum. A libellous publication, libellus famosus (*Tac. Suet.*).*

LIBERAL, *||* Bountiful, largus (*that gives largely from his own property*); largitor (*he largus, with a selfish or unworthy end in view*); liberalis (*he largus, when he gives from good motives and with a noble end in view; opposed to prodigus; vid. Cic.*

Off., 2, 16, 55); beneficus, benignus (*the former, kind in deed; the latter, kind in disposition, but frequently for beneficus; cf. Cic. Deiot.*, 9, 20); largus, beneficus, liberalis; munificus (*that makes presents to others without reckoning on a return*). Jx. largus et liberalis; liberalis et munificus; liberalissimus munificentissimusque; beneficus liberalisque; liberalissimus et beneficentissimus. *Not liberal, restrictus (*Cic. Off.*, 2, 18, 62; ad *Div.*, 3, 8, 8): too liberal, prodigus, effusus, profusus (*that knows not how to observe moderation in giving*): to be liberal toward any one, largum, liberalem, beneficum esse in aliquem: to be very liberal, magnus esse liberalitate: liberal in money, liberalis pecunie: to be liberal with any thing, largum alicujus rei copiam concedere: to be liberal from another person's property, largiri ex or de alieno: to be liberal in any thing, sumptibus non parcere in re: in a liberal manner, large; liberaliter. Jx. large liberaliterque; benigne; munifice. Jx. munifico et large: to be too liberal in praising any one, *præter modum aliquem laudare; *nimium esse in alicujus laudibus; tribuere alicui laudem immodicam (*after Pseudo-Cic. ad Brut.*, 1, 15, med.): to be too liberal in decreeing honors, in decernendis honoribus nimium esse, et tamquam prodigum. || Generous, ingenuous, ingenuus; liberalis: bonus. The liberal arts, &c., artes or doctrinae ingenuæ, liberales, bonæ. || Plentiful, amplus; largus; benignus (*Hor.*).*

LIBERALITY, *||* Bounty, largitas, largitio (*the former as property of the largus, the latter as that of the largitor; cf. Cic. De Or.*, 2, 25, 105); liberalitas; beneficentia: benignitas; munificentia (*SYN.* in LIBERAL); jactura (*connected with sacrificers; vid. Matthis, Cic. Manil.*, 23, 67). *Prodigal, profuse bounty, effusio (toward any one), in aliquem (*Cic. Att.*, 7, 3, 3, &c.; also plural, *Cic. Off.*, 2, 16, 55): to waste one's property by excessive liberality, inconsulte largiendo patrimonium effundere. || Generosity, noble disposition, liberalitas; ingenium liberale (*Ter.*); mens liberalis (*Cic.*).*

LIBERALLY, large: liberaliter. Jx. large liberaliterque; munifice; largiter; cum maxima largitate (*Cic.*). *To give liberally, munifice et large dare.*

LIBERATE, liberare re, or a re; exsolvere re; eximere re, or ex or de re; levare re; extrahere ex re; eripere ex or a re. *To liberate from slavery, servitute liberare or excipere; servitio eximere; e servitute in libertatem restituere or vindicare.*

LIBERATED, particip. adj. liberatus; liber; solutus. Jx. solutus ac liber. *A liberated slave, manumissus, manumissa (that is no longer a slave): libertus, liberta (in respect of a former master); libertinus, libertina (in respect of condition: post-Augustan writers are not careful in distinguishing between libertus and libertinus, but this is not to be imitated). The condition of a liberated person, libertinitas (*Jurisconsulti*).*

LIBERTINE, *s.* *||* A freedman, libertinus, &c. *||* A dissolute person, homo dissolutus; homo libidinosus or intemperans.

LIBERTINE, adj., dissolutus; libidinosus; intemperans. Jx. libidinosus et intemperans.

LIBERTINISM, licentia morum; vita dissolutior.

LIBERTY, libertas. Vid. FREEDOM.

LIBIDINOSUS, libidinosus; lascivus.

LIBRARIAN, bibliotheca custos or prefectus; qui bibliothecæ præest: bibliothecarius (*Aurel. op. Frontin.*, ad *M. Cæs.*, 4, 5); qui supra bibliothecam est (*Virg.*, 1, *tr.*, 5); a bibliotheca (*Inscr.*). *To be a librarian, bibliothecæ præesse; supra bibliothecam esse: to be any one's librarian, bibliothecam alicujus tractare; esse a bibliotheca alicujus (*Inscr.*): the office of a librarian, bibliothecæ cura.*

LIBRARY, bibliotheca (*the collection or the place*). *A respectable, good library, bona librorum copia (poetically): a small library, bibliotheca (*Symm. Ep.*, 4, 18): a costly library, bibliotheca multorum num-*

*morum: to form a library, bibliothecam instituire: to form a perfect library, bibliothecam supplere: to arrange a library, libros disponere; bibliothecam ordinare (*Suet. Gramm.*, 12): to be over a library, bibliothecæ præesse; bibliothecam tractare: see sat down in the library of the Lyceum, in bibliotheca, quæ in Lyceo est, as sedimus: to shut up one's self in one's library, abdere se in bibliothecam.*

LIBRATE. Vid. BALANCE, *v.*

LIBRATION. Vid. BALANCE, *s.*

LICENSE, *||* Exorbitant liberty, contempt of restraint, licentia; licentia liberior or effusa; licetia nimis (*Cic.*). *||* Permission, licentia; volia vid. LEAVE.

LICENSE, auctoritatem alicui dare or tribuere.

LICENTIATE, *licentiatius.

LICENTIOUS, intemperans; dissolutus; effrenatus (*poetically*, effrenus; lascivus; petulans; effusus.

LICENTIOUSLY, intemperanter; effrenate; effuse; præter modum (*excessively*).

LICENTIOUSNESS, immoderatio; in temperantia; effrenatio; lascivia; petulantia; licentia; animi effusio; gestientia animi elatio voluptaria (*Cic. Fin.*, 3, 10, 35).

LICK, lambere (*to touch with the tongue*): lingere (*to taste with the tongue*): lambitui detere (*to wash or clean by licking*, *Aur. Vict.*, *De Orig.*, 20, 3): figurare (*to lick slightly or daintily*): to lick before-hand (*in order to taste*), prelambere (*Hor.*, *Sat.*, 2, 6, 109): to lick out or away, lingere, delingere, elingere (*to lick up, away, out*); lingua delere (*to lick out with the tongue*; e. g., writing, *Suet. Calp.*, 20): to lick the dishes, canillare (*Plaut. Casin.*, 3, 2; *Auct. op. Non.*, 563, 7).

LICKERISH, *cupidiarius studiosus (*after Suet. Cæs.*, 46): a lickerish person, cuppes (*the proper word, Plaut.*); homo fastidii delicati (*of a nice or pampered appetite*): not to be lickerish, nihil morari cupidia.

LICKERISHNESS, {cuppidia; ligulicrerosness, } ritio; intemperantia or intemperies gula; also gula only.

LICORICE, silycyrrhiza (*Greek-Latin*); Latin, radix dulcis (liquiritia, *Veget.*, *De Re Vet.*).

LID, operculum; eyelid, palpebra.

LIE, *s.*, mendacium (*as a thing; opposed to verum*): vanitas (*falsehood, as a property or state; opposed to veritas*): a white lie (*falsely so called*), mendaciumculum (*opposed to mendacium magnum*), mendacium modestum (*opposed to mendacium impudens*), an unblushing lie, a bold lie, mendacium confidentissimum (*to forge a lie, mendacium componere (scilicet) struere is rather poetic*): to utter pure lies, mera mendacia fundere (*comedy*): to be aware of telling a lie, sibi a mendacio temperare: to come off with a lie, mendacio defangui: to catch any one in a lie, manifestum modo prehendere aliquem mendacii (*Plaut. Bacch.*, 4, 4, 45); manifestum mendacii aliquem tenere (*Plaut. Truc.*, 1, 2, 30): to stand in a lie, stare a mendacio contra veritatem (*Cic. Inv.*, 1, 3, 4): to convict any body of a lie, mendacii aliquem coarguere: to give any body the lie, falsi, or mendacii, aliquem arguere.

LIE, *v.*, *i. e.*, to utter falsehoods, mentiri (*knowingly, & ceteris*); absolutely, or followed by an accusative, or in re, or de re, properly and figuratively: mendacium dicere (*to utter a lie, ψέδος λέγειν, generally: but usually to tell an untruth unknowingly*); ementiri (*to intent or utter in a lying manner, followed by an accusative or absolutely*); falsa pro veris dicere, falsa dicere (*to say what is false as true: to offend against truth, whether knowingly or not*); falsa fateri (*to make a false confession*); fallere (*figuratively, to deceive*): to lie not even in jest, ne joco quidem mentiri: to lie as one pleases, libero mendacio uti: can an honorable man lie? num edict in bonum virum mentiri? he lies as often as he opens his mouth, totus ex mendacis factus est or constat: he lied in that, hoc or in eâ re mentitus est.

LIE, *v. i. e., to be situate, &c.* || (A) *In the narrower sense, to be laid or to have laid itself, properly and figuratively, jacere (general term, but especially as opposed to standing, standing upright; hence — to lie, with the idea of weakness);* situm esse, positum esse (of things without life; to be situate, &c. [rarely] jacere in this sense); also of persons buried); cubare (to lie resting, as opposed to moving one's self, &c., always with the idea of having stretched one's self out at ease, whether real or apparent; hence in prose only of living beings, whether they rest, sleep, take food, or are sick); recubare, recumbere (to be in a recumbent posture); accubare, accumbere (to lie at a place); or of several, to lie one with another any where, especially of reclining at table); to lie at or near a person or thing, jacere ad, &c.; adjacere alicui rei, or ad aliquem, or aliquid (of persons and things); appositum, applicatum esse alicui rei (to be laid on anything; of things); to lie upon any thing, alicui rei or in aliquo loco incubare (to be stretched one's self on anything); aliqua re inniti (to support one's self on any thing; e. g., on the thighs; of persons) situm, positum esse in aliqua re or in aliquo loco (to be laid upon any thing; of things); to lie upon, superincubare (of persons); vid. above, cubare); superimpositum esse (to be laid upon); of things); superstratum esse (to be streched upon, of things); then, to have been thrown upon, of persons); to lie under, enecubare (of persons); substratum esse (to be streched under; then, to be laid or thrown under; of things and persons); to lie in any thing, jacere in aliqua re (general term); jacere in aliqua re (of things); to lie on the ground, humi jacere; humi stratum jacere (of persons and things); humi cubare, in solo recubare (in rest or sleep; of persons); prostratum esse, dirutum jacere (to be thrown down; of things); to lie upon the face, in os prostrum jacere (general term); in faciem cubare (resting on a bed or couch; opposed to supinum cubare; i. e., to lie upon the back, *Jur.*, 3, 280); to lie in bed, in lecto jacere or esse; jacere; cubare (general term, also as sick persons); lecto teneri, affixum esse (to be obliged to keep one's bed); to lie (sick) in bed on account of any thing, cubare, &c. (e. g., ex duritie alvi); to lie (in of child-bed), puerperio cubare; to lie in the arms of any one, habere in aliojus complexu; to lie at the feet of any one, alicui ad pedes jacere, stratum esse, or stratum jacere (also as a suppliant); to let lie, sinere (general term); non aulere (not to take away, not to do away, a thing); facere, ut aliquid jacent (to cause any thing to lie; e. g., in aqua); aliquid abjicere, omittre, intermittere (figuratively, to give up, leave off); abjicere et omittre (enire); intermittere (for a time); to lie a-bed, in lecto se continere (to remain in bed; of persons); non surgere (not to rise; of any one lying down); to lie motionless or helpless, se erigere non posse; the snow still lies (nives non liquescunt); I have money lying idle, pecunia otiosa mihi jacet (not at interest, *Pandect.*); nummus numeratus habeo (I have ready money, so as to be able to make payment when due). || (N) *In a wider sense, to have a certain position on, especially of places and countries, jacere (generally, of natural or artificial localities, but especially of a situation);* situm esse, positum esse (the former both of natural localities [vid. *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 4, 48, 106, of a villosus] and of artificial; positum esse, only of artificial localities, especially of higher ones); to lie at or near a place, aliquem locum adjacere; aliquem locum tangere, attingere, contingere (general term); alicui loco applicatum, appositum esse (to be built or placed upon any thing, only of artificial localities; e. g., of a camp); to lie in a place, in aliquo loco jacere, situm esse, positum esse; to lie over against a place, e regione or ex adverso aliquis loci jacere, situm esse; to lie on this side of a place, eis locum jacere; to lie toward a place, jacere, situm esse ad locum versus (general term); prospicere locum, prospectum dare ad locum (to look toward a place; &c. &c.); to lie toward a

quarter of the heavens, vergere, spectare in or ad, &c. (e. g., toward the north); in or ad septentriones; Aquitania lies in a northwest direction, Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones; lying toward the north, toward the west, in septentrionem versus, ad occidentem versus; to lie higher, or above a place, jacere supra, &c.; to lie in a circle round a place, circa locum in orbem situm esse, a locum ambire (e. g., of islands); to lie under a place, alicui loco subjacere, subjunctum esse; jacere sub aliquo loco; to lie close under a mountain, jacere sub radicibus montis; to lie before a place, jacere, situm esse ante locum; to lie near, non procul abesse; propinquum esse; to lie far apart, magno locorum intervallo disjunctum esse; to lie at an equal distance apart, pari intervallo distare; the eyes lie deep, oculi introrsum retracti sunt. (2) To be a long time in a place or state (of persons), versari, commorari, esse (general term, to tarry in a place); in presidio esse or collocatum esse (of a garrison); jacere, coedere (to stay, abide any where, with the idea of inactive rest, as opposed to acting, like *Cic.* *Cic.* *Καίρια*); to lie before a town, ad urbem coedere (to lie inactive before it); to lie in quarters any where, stativa habere aliquo loco; to lie encamped, in castris esse. (3) *Fig.* To have a foundation in, to depend upon, consist with, situm esse in aliquo or in aliqua re (to depend upon); versari in aliqua re (to turn upon); occurrere in aliqua re (to show itself in); niti (in aliqua re (to have its chief support in)); lies still, with circumstances, situm est in nobis, in temporibus; as much as lies in me, quantum in me situm est; pro virili; ut potero; *Fig.* not pro parte virili; the faint lies with him, is est in culpa; culpe est penes eum (condly); in what lies the hindrance? quid impedit? the reason lies in this, that, &c., causam est in eo, quod, &c., the difference lies in this, that, &c., discrimen versatur, cernitur in eo, quod, &c.; it lay not in the character of the king to, &c., rex non is erat qui (with a subjunctive)

LIEGE. Vid. SOVEREIGN, SUBJECT.
LIEUTENANCY, *locus or munus legati (deputy) or subalternationis (in the army).

LIEUTENANT, legatus (deputy, assistant officer); *subenturio (in the army, after *Lic.*, 8, 8) to be any body's lieutenant, legatum esse alicui; *Fig.* not alicuius; but, e. g., Caesaris legatus, in opposition to a person's name, is correct.

LIFE. || As a state; opposed to death, vita (Greek, *βίος*, general term; opposed to mors); anima, spiritus (breath of life); salus (existence, from moment to moment; opposed to interitus, exitium); caput (the head, as seat of life); lux, lux (the light of day); *Fig.* vita lux is without good authority; vid. commentators on *Cic.*, *Cat.*, 1, 6, 15). Physical life, vita, quae corpore et spiritu continetur; in vita, quae vita mea; domo vivo; mo vivo; to have life, vivere; vitam habere; in vita esse; vita or hac lucem frui (to enjoy life); to receive life, nasci; in lucem edi; to receive new life and strength, reviviscere et recreari; to lose life, vitam amittere, perdere; interit, necari (to be killed), necari (with violence); to come to life again, reviviscere; to destroy one's own life, mortem sibi conciscere; manus sibi or vim vite suae inferre; manus sibi addere (*Fig.* the following phrases are unusual and rather poetical: manu vitam sibi exaurire; occupare diem fati; occupare manu mortem; finem vite sibi ponere, &c.); avoid se interfere; to take away the life of any one, vitam alicui auferre, adimere, eripere; aliqua vitā or hac lucem privare; alicui vitam afferre; (more rarely) aliquem vitā expellere; to seek the life of any one, aliquis vita or capiti insidiari; aliquis vitam appetere (ferro atque manibus); necem or interitum alicui parare; to despair of the life of any one, i verum saltem desperare (as a physician); agri salus, *Cic.*, *De N. D.*, 3, 38, 91); to give one his life, vitam alicui dare (general term, also of a physician; vid. *Plin.*, 2, 20, 8); vitam ali-

cui concedere, alicui mortem remittere usuram lucis alicui dare (to a person condemned to death); alicuius vite parcere, consulere (to spare the life); aliquem procreare (to begot); aliquem parere (to bring forth); your father has given me a little life again (figuratively), litera tua me sollicitum aliquid levavit (after *Cic.*, *Att.*, 4, 7, 1); but litera tua mihi quiddam quasi animulae restitulant is only conjecture in *Cic.*, *Att.*, 4, 7, 1); to call into life, signere, procreare (to begot); facere, efficere (to make, effect; of things); to preserve one's life, aliquem conservare; to owe one's life to another, natum esse aliquo (to be begotten); alicui salutem debere, alicuius beneficio vivere (to owe one's deliverance or preservation); to pray for one's life, mortem deprecari; to pray for the life of another, alicuius vitam deprecari ab aliquo; to come off with one's life, solum, incolumem evadere; my life is in danger, I run the risk of my life, in vita periculum addictus sum; caput agitur. || In respect of the manner how or where one lives, vita; victus (in respect of domestic management, so that when vita and victus occur near each other, vita refers to the public and victus to the private life; e. g., *Nep.*, *Alcibi.*, 1, 3; non minus in vita, quam in victu splendidi erat); in public life, in republica gerenda; common life, vita quotidiana; in common life, in vita consuetudina; vulgo (commonly); the language of common life, gnus sermonis usitatus; to speak the language of common life, verbis quotidianis uti; to lead a certain life, vivere (with an adverb); vitam agere (with an adjective); *Fig.* but not vitam decere; i. e., drag on life); e. g., to lead a happy life, vivere feliciter, beate; vitam feliciter agere; to lead a poor life, vitam tolerare, inopem. || In respect of the time during which one lives, vita; atas; to devote one's life to studies, omnem suam vitam consumere in studiis; to devote one's life to the investigation of a thing, atatem agere in quærenda aliqua re; to pass the rest of one's life in retirement, modum reliquum est vite in otio degere; he has often in his life destroyed an innocent citizen by false witness, sæpe in ætate sua perdidit civem innocentem falso testimonio. || In respect of time and action; to describe the life of any one, alicuius vite imaginem exprimere; to review one's life, alicuius mortem recolere; præteriti temporis spatium respicere (cf. *Cic.*, *Arch.*, 1, 1); *Fig.* *Realtà*, originem, verum; to draw — to the life, ad verum (*Fig.* not ad vivum) exprimere; alicuius similitudinem effingere, ex vero (*Plin.*, *Ep.*, 4, 28, *extr.*); to represent one to the life, effingere alicuius imaginem dicendo (*Quint.*, 6, 1, 8); to describe or paint any thing, eam rem, alicuius sic exponere quasi agatur res, loqui, quasi narretur (*Cic.*); aliquid ita ostendere, ut non clarius futurum sit spectantibus (*Quint.*, of a battle). || That which is as dear to us as our life; e. g., my life; mea vita! mea lux! you are my life, certe tu vita es mihi (comedy). || PHRASES, (a) Course of life, vita (or *Fig.*) cursus, curriculum (the period or space of life); vivendi or vite via (any of life); to choose our course of life, decere quomodo vitam vivendi ingressuri simus; to enter upon, walk in a right course of life, rectam vitam sequi; to finish or complete the course of life, vitam cursum or vivendi curriculum conficere. (b) Plan of life, vita or vivendi consilium; vite institutum; vite propositum; vite ratio et institutio; vita; to sketch out a plan of life, vivendi consilium (or, simply, vitam) constituere; to change one's plan of life, institutum mutationem facere; vite propositum mutare. (c) Rule of life, vite, vivendi, or (in respect of conduct) agendi præceptum; vite lex; lex quæ vivamus; vite ratio (plural, vite rationes); to draw up rules of life for one's self, vite rationes suscipere; to give rules of life to any one, vivendi præcepta alicui dare; to receive or learn rules of life from any one, agendi præcepta ab aliquo accipere. (d) Weariness of life, vivendi or vite satietas (a being satisfied with life); vite odium (distaste for life; opposed to

VITA amor: *I feel weariness of life, vita satietas me cepit; vita me tædet: every-day life, quotidianum vitæ consuetudo.* **||** *Mode of living, conduct, vita; mores (manners, behavior). A bad, shameful life, vita turpis: to lead a bad, disgraceful life, vitæ turpiter, improbe, vivere: a virtuous life, vita honesta, sancta; vita honesta et per virtutem acta: to lead a virtuous life, honeste, sancte, vivere: a dissolute life, vita omnibus flagitiis, et omnibus libidinibus, dedita: to lead a dissolute life, omnibus flagitiis, et omnibus libidinibus, deditum esse; luxuria diffundere.* **||** *Liveliness, sprightliness, alacritas (liveliness); spiritus (enlivening spirit): spirit and life of an orator, calor et vehementia dicentis: there is no life here, omnia hic jacent, languent.*

LIFE-GUARD, corporis custodes (*general term*); delecta manus, or juvenus quæ alijcui (e. g., principis) corpus domumque custodit (*vid. Cic., Mil., 25, 67*); evocati, qui ex cubia circa principis cubiculum vite militum agunt (*consisting of citizens, Suet., Gall., 10*); stipatores corporis, or simply stipatores (*under the later emperors, protectores*); satellites (*when considered as those who executed commands*; *vid. Cic., Rull., 2, 13, 32*, stipatores corpora constituunt eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis); cohortes prætorias (*in the time of the republic, cohorts imperatoris, quam delectam manum præsidii causâ circa se habet, Liv., 2, 30: under the emperors there were several (ten or more) cohortes prætorianæ, which formed the standing army of the emperors, like the Turkish janizaries, called also milites prætorianæ; regia cohortes, regia cohortes custodæ corporis; scholares, also scholares under the later emperors, the household troops*). To take a life-guard, stationem militum sibi assumere; corpus armatis circumspicere: to have a life-guard, delectam manum præsidii, or custodiam, causâ circa se habere: to have a life-guard of 260 cavalry, ducentos equites ad custodiam corporis habere.

LIFE-GUARDSMAN, corporis custos, or stipator, satellites; miles prætorianus. **Vid. LIFE-GUARD.**

LIFELESS. **||** *Naturally without life, inanimus, inanimatus (opposed to animalis); later forms are inanimis, inanimans, inanimalis; vitâ, or vitâ et sensu carens (without life and feeling): to be lifeless, inanimum esse; vitâ carere.* **||** *That has lost life, exanimus; exanimis; exanimatus; exsanguis (without blood, dead); mortuus, extinctus (dead); almost lifeless, extincto or mortuo similis (like a dead person, properly); exanimatus, exsanguis (rather figuratively).* **||** *Fig. Without power or vigor, exsanguis (e. g., of a speech).*

LIFETIME. **Vid. LIFE.**

LIFT, *v.*, tollere: extollere: attollere. To lift up, erigere, levare, allervare, sublevare (*to raise from the ground*); excitare (*to raise that which has sunk*; *as, the head*): to lift up one's self, se erigere; surgere; assurgere (*to stand up, rise*): to lift up any one with the hand, manu allervare aliquem: to lift up the hands, manu tollere: to lift up the hands to heaven, tendere manus, or manus supplices ad cælum: to lift up hands against any one, manus tentare in aliquem or alicui (*with hostile purpose*): to lift up the eyes, oculos erigere, tollere; to any thing, suspicere aliquod: figuratively, to lift up one's heart or soul to God, *animum convertere ad cogitationem Dei: to lift up the thoughts to things above, *animum ad cœlestia tollere: to lift up the voice, vocem intendere (*opposed to vocem remittere*).

LIFT, *s.*, use the verb; e. g., to give a lift; i. e., to lift.

LIGAMENT, **||** *Bandage, fascia; LIGATURE*, **||** *diminutively, fasciola; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum. To put on a ligature, deligare: alligare: obligare. || Any thing that binds, ligamen, vinculum.*

LIGHT, *s.* **||** *Any shining substance, and the brightness produced by it, especially and usually daylight, lumen, lux (lumen is the cause of light, that*

which gives light, a luminous body; lux, the light, brightness. To the sun we apply lumen and lux; lumen so far as it gives light to the earth, lux so far as it is a luminous or bright body. **||** *The poetic jubar denotes the pure splendor of the heavenly bodies.* The light of the sun, of the moon, lumen, lux, solis, lune: the light of day, lux diurna (*Lucr., 6, 648*); or usually, simply lux: with the light cum primâ luce; die illucescente; sub lucis ortum (*toward break of day*): the light of the eyes, lumina oculorum; lumina (*Lucr. is poetic*): to see the light of day, (e. g., to be born), in lucem edi or suscipi; nasci: to come into the light of day, exire supra terram (*properly, to come to the surface of the earth from subterraneous places*); *persons or animals; in publicum prodire (*rather figuratively, to appear in public*); in lucem proferri, protrahi (*properly and figuratively; of things*); detegi, patefieri (*figuratively, to be uncovered, made manifest*): not to come to light, lucem non aspicere, publico carere (*not to go out; of persons*); jacere, in tenebris latere (*properly, to remain hidden; of things*): to bring or draw to the light (of day), supra terram educere (*from subterraneous places; of persons or animals, properly, after Cic., N. D., 2, 37, 95*); in lucem proferre, protrahere (*properly and figuratively, to render visible or notorious; of things*); aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere (*figuratively, to make known, reveal*): to bring to light (*figuratively*) = to make known or famous, in lucem vocare = to exhibit (persons); illustrare et excitare (*things*; e. g., philosophiam): to bring things again to light, aliquid in lucem revocare (e. g., veteres scriptores): to give light to a thing, lumen immittere alicui rei (*properly, e. g., to a house*); alicui rei lucem afferre: aliquid illustrare, explanare (*figuratively, to make clear*): to give light (figuratively) to a person in any thing, docere aliquem aliquid, educere aliquem aliquid, or de re (by teaching): explicare alicui aliquid (*by explanation*): to shed light upon a thing (*figuratively*), illustrare aliquid; lumen or lumen alicui rei afferre (*not affundere*): a room has light, cubiculum illustrare est: to obstruct the light to any one, alicuius celo or luminibus officere (*not simply alicui officere*); alicuius luminibus obstruere: to stand in the light, alicui officere (*properly, to take away the light from any one by placing one's self before him; hence, figuratively*) = to oppose one; alicui obesse, obstruere (*figuratively, to be in the way, to be a hindrance to any one, without the idea of hostility*): to stand in one's own light (*figuratively*), sibi, or utilitati suæ, or commodis suis male consulere; sibi deesse: to place or set any thing in a good or advantageous light, aliquid in bono lumine collocare (*properly, e. g., a painting*; tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, Cic.; *opposed to tabulam in alieno lumine collocare, Cic., in a bad light*); alicui rei lucem afferre; rem commendare, laudare (*figuratively, to represent on the favorable side*): to place or represent in an odious light, aliquid in invidiam adducere; aliquid deformare: to set any thing in a false light, aliquid fallaci judicio videre: to look at any thing in the light, aliquid ad lucem spectare (*properly, to hold against the light and look at*); videre etiam atque etiam considerare (*figuratively, to consider accurately*): if you look at it in the right light, si vis verum rationem exsequi (*figuratively, Ter. Hec., 3, 1, 26*). **||** In painting, as opposed to shade, lumen (*opposed to umbra*; e. g., in picturâ lumen non alia res magis quam umbra commendat, Cic.): to observe light and shade, lumen et umbras custodire: light and shade set off a picture, lumen et umbra commendat picturam. **||** That which is made or used for the purpose of giving light, lumen (*general term*); lucerna (*especially of a lamp*); candelâ (*of wax or tallow*); cereus (*a wax taper*); sebaceus (*a tallow candle, Appul., Met., 4, p. 151, 18. Elm., p. 231, Oud.*): to look after a light, lumen quaerere: to bring a light, lumen afferre:

my light will go out, lucerna me deserit (e. g., in writing, Cic., Att., 7, extr.): my light is going out, candelâ consumpta exstinguitur: lights in the streets, pernoctantia urbis lumina (Amian., 14, 1).

LIGHT, *a.*, *opposed to dark, clarus (light, bright in itself); illustris (full of light); lucidus (that is full of light, and spreads light abroad); luminosus (to which the rays of light duly penetrate)*; albidus (*somewhat white; of color*); candidus (*dazzling white*).

LIGHT, *a.*, *oppose to heavy, grave, &c.* **||** (A) *PROPR.*, *not heavy, levis (opposed to gravis): a light burden, onus levis: light armor, armatura levis: a light weight, pondus levis (general term); pondus vulgari levis (lighter than usual).*

|| (B) *FIG.* (1) *not heavy, of substance or strength*: (a) *in its component parts, levis: a little wine, vinum levis: light food, cibis levis (that gives slight nourishment)*; cibis facilis ad concoquendum (*easy of digestion*): a light garment, vestis tenuis: a light soil, solum tenue. (b) *Trifling, inconsiderable, levis (opposed to gravis)*; parvus (*opposed to magnus*): to have a light complaint, leviter egrotare: light-pain, dolor levis, parvus. (c) *That has nothing heavy on it*: (a) *light-armed, levis armatus (e. g., as so also with Caesar, who never, as Livy and later writers do, uses simply levis in this sense: the light cavalry, equites levis armaturæ [only in Livy and later writers, milites leves]*; velites (*as a division of the Roman army before the time of the republic, called turarii. These troops were divided into jactulatores, javelin-men, sagittarii, archers, and funditores, sling-men, to whom belonged the turarii, armed with round pebbles or leaden balls in the form of an acorn, and furnished with a prick, and the ballistarii or triangular, armed with the hand-ballista*): milites expediti, *all soldiers when they have laid aside their baggage, whether light or heavy armed; hence Cæsar, B. G. 7, 50, expediti levis armaturæ*. (b) *Lightly clothed, lightly loaded, expeditus (not encumbered by heavy baggage; opposed to impeditus)*; nudus (*that has put off the upper garments*): a light infantry man, pedes expeditus. Hence, (c) *not unwieldy or dull; swift, fleet, velox (opposed to tardus)*; pernix (*nimble*). **||** Only poets use levis in this sense.

|| A light walk, ingressus tener, tener ac mollis: a person is light of foot, inest in aliquo præcipua pedum pernicitas: to write a light hand, *manu veloci scribere: to paint with a light pencil, manu veloci pingere. (d) *Not opposed with cares, curis vacuus; curis liber solutusque (e. g., animus): my heart becomes lighter, animum recipio: to make one's heart lighter, aliquid egritudine or curis levare.* (e) *Easy, that demands little pains or exertion, facilis (opposed to difficilis)*; solutus, expeditus (*not perplexed; opposed to impeditus*). Jn. facilis et expeditus; solutus et expeditus; solutus et facilis; nullius negotii (*opposed to magni negotii*); very light, perfacilis; perexpeditus: it is a light thing, nihil est negotii; id nihil habet negotii; id facile efficit potest. **||** Trifling, gay, playful, petulans (*of persons or things*): *procax and protervus, wanton, are too strong; levis (*light-minded; of persons*); parum verecundus (*not modest; also of things, e. g., verba*); lascivus (*full of play, especially in love: first in the Silver Age in a bad sense; of persons and things*): light jokes, joca petulantia, jocorum petulantia: in a light manner, petulanter; parum verecunde; lascive: the young woman is somewhat too light in her conduct, ingenium liberius quam virginem deceat (*Liv.*).

LIGHT, *v.*, collustrare (*to impart its own light; only properly*); illustrare (*to illumine, enlighten*; and figuratively, to set in the light); illuminare (*to give light to a thing, especially figuratively*). **||** None of these words were used by the ancients of enlightening the mind. The sun lights every thing, sol cuncta luce sua illustrat: to be lighted by the sun, sole illustrari esse: to light a town, in urbe pernoctantia lumina accendere (*of the ord-*

nary lighting of the streets; after Ammian., 14, 1): lumina suspendere funalibus ordine ductis (to make an illumination with lights hung in rows on ropes, Claudian, *De Nupt. Honor. et Mar.*, 206); accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere (to make an illumination with lights in the windows of the houses, Schol. Pers., *Sat.*, 5, 180): a tower is lighted by night, turris collicet per noctem crebris luminibus (Tac., *Hist.*, 3, 38, 1): the field of Mars lighted by torches, collicentes per campum Martis faces Tac., *Ann.*, 3, 4, 1): to light up, i. e., to kindle, accendere, incendere, succendere (properly and figuratively); inflammare (to set on fire).

LIGHT UPON, v. || To fall upon by chance, offendere aliquem or aliquid, incidere in aliquem; aliquid, or aliquid invenire, or reperire (to find). || To settle upon, insidère (e. g., srbori).

LIGHTEN, v., INTRA, fulgurare; fulgere (properly and figuratively); micare, splendere (figuratively, to sparkle, glitter). The swords lightened, micantes fulsere gladii: he seemed not to speak, but to thunder and lighten, non loqui et orare sed fulgurare ac tonare videbatur: the eyes lighten, oculi scintillant.

LIGHTEN, v., RA. || To give light [vid. LIGHT, v.]. || To make less heavy, levare sicut aliquid or aliquid rem: figuratively, to lighten grief, &c.; vid. ALLEVIATE.

LIGHTER, s., actusaria (with or without navis); actuarium (sc. navigium); actuarium.

LIGHT-FINGERED. Vid. THREVISIT.

LIGHT-FOOTED, levipes; pernix; celer.

LIGHT-HEADED. Vid. DELIRIOUS.

LIGHT-HEARTED. Vid. CHEERFUL.

MERRY.

LIGHT-HOUSE, pharus (quâpos: cf. Suet., *Calig.*, 46; turris, ex quâ, ut ex Pharo, noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emicarent): turris prælucentis navibus nocturna suggerens ministeria (Ammian., 22, 16) is an affected expression.

LIGHTLY. || Not heavily, leviter (e. g., cadere). || Fig. (1.) Slightly, leviter (e. g., lightly wounded); leviter saucius or vulneratus. || To regard any thing lightly, aliquid leve habere, aliquid in levi habere (to consider as trifling; the latter is more distinct, and although only in Tac., *Ann.*, 3, 54, 4, and *Hist.*, 2, 21, 2, certainly classical); aliquid negligere (not to regard): to esteem lightly, parvi ducere; nihil curare. || Not clumsily or awkwardly, velociter. To dance lightly, membra mollior movere (Hor., *Sat.*, 1, 9, 25).

LIGHTNESS. || In respect of weight, levitas. || In respect of motion, a gility, levitas [vid. also, AGILITY]. || In respect of conduct, &c., levity, levitas; vid., also LEVITY, FICKLENESS.

LIGHTNING, fulgur (ἀστραπή, sheet-lightning; for which we sometimes find fulgures, but never the singular fulgur. Fulgur must be distinguished from fulguretrum: fulguretra = repeated flashes of lightning); εἰς fulguretra, forked lightning; a thunder-bolt; for which we find also fulminis jactus or ictus; hence, also, figuratively, i. q., destructive power; e. g., fortunas fulmen; to hurt or cast forth lightning, fulmen emittere, jacere: to be struck with lightning, fulmine icti or percuss; de celo tangi or percuss; e celo icti: struck with lightning, fulmine ictus, &c., fulminatus (also, figuratively, as if struck by lightning, Petron., 80, 7): to be set on fire by lightning, deflagrare ictu fulminis: to be killed by lightning, fulmine exanimari: the lightning struck in the towers, turres fulmine percussæ sunt: the lightning touched his litter, lecteum ejus fulgor præstinxit: concerning lightning, fulguralis (e. g., books, &c.); belonging to lightning, fulmineus (poetically); as quick as lightning, celeritudo; cum maxima celeritate. || Fic. Of oratory, verborum fulmina; oratio fulgurans ac tonans (after Quint., 2, 16, 19).

LIGHTS; i. e., lungs of animals, pulmo, also plural, pulmones.

LIGHTSOME. Vid. LUMINOUS, GAY.

LIGNEOUS, ligneus; lignosus, Plin.

LIKE, adj. || Resembling, similis, consimilis, assimilis; opposed to dissimilis (with the genitive and dative, whether of internal or external resemblance; but with reference to internal resemblance, the genitive is most common; vid. Zumpt, § 411): geminus (extremely like, quite a match). Jx. similis et geminus: more like, propior (that comes nearer): very like, proximus (e. g., Deo proximus); exactly like, geminus et similimus (in a thing, aliqua rei); similimus et maxime geminus: not like [vid. UNLIKE]: to be like, similem esse (with a genitive or dative; vid. above); ad similitudinem alicujus rei accidere (to come near; of things; for which we find, also, prope, propius (nearer), and proxime (nearest) accedere ad aliquid (generally); facie alicujus similem esse, os vultumque alicujus referre (in features, &c.); mores alicujus referre (in character): to make or render like, ad similitudinem rei fingere, effingere aliquid; assimilare aliquid in speciem alicujus rei (Tac., *Germ.*, 9, 4): to become like a person in any respect, ex aliqua re similitudinem speciei alicujus gerere: he looks very like his father, mirâ similitudine totum patrem exscript: as like as two peas, non ovum tam simile ovo, quam hic illi est (vid. Quint., 5, 11, 30); or, ex puto similior nunquam potest esse aqua sumi, quam hic est atque iste (Plaut., *Mil.*, 2, 6, 70); or, neque aqua aque, lac est lacti usquam similis, quam hic illius est, illeque hujus (Plaut., *Men.*, 5, 9, 30): he is no longer like himself, prorsus alius factus est ac fuit antea: that is like him, hoc dignum est illo, non abhorret ab ejus ingenio, non alienum est ab ejus moribus. || Equal [vid. EQUAL]. || Likely, vid. LIKELY.

LIKE, s., par: to give like for like, pari referre; reddere, referre; exsolvere vicem or vices: one who has not his like, cui nullum invenias parem; (vir) incomparabilis (Plin.).

LIKE, adv. || In the same manner as, ut, sicut; velut [Syn. in As]. To behave like a man, se virum præbere: virum inter viros esse (Cic.): to quit themselves like men, strenue pugnare: to bear pain like a man, dolorem ferre, ut vir (like a brave man). || Probably, vid. In "he was like to have been (drowned), &c.), which Middleton says "without hesitation, turn it to 'he was nearly,' &c." Vid. NEARLY.

LIKE, v. || To have a liking for, amare: diligere, in amplexu [vid. FOND].

|| INTRA, libet or collobet alicui (one has a desire or inclination): placet alicui (it pleases, one finds it good): juvat alicui (it delights: all sometimes followed by an infinitive, placet also by ut) || Liked it, mihi libuit, eo collobuit, or placuit est: as much as one likes, quantum juvat, libet, libuerit, collobuerit: to do as any one likes, animo suo morem gerere: if you (I, he, &c.) likes, si placet, quid commodum est; quum, or quando, or dum commodum est: as you like, ut placet, libet, commodum est: if you like, quod commodum tuo fuit; nisi tibi molestum est: we may believe it or not, as we like, quam vera (res) sit, communis existimatio est (Lin.).

LIKELIHOOD, s., verisimilitudo: similitudo veri; probabilitas in all likelihood, probabiliter (verisimiliter, Appul.).

LIKELY, verisimilis; veri or (more rarely) vero, similis; probabilis. Jx. veri similis et probabilis.

LIKE-MINDED, concors (of one and the same disposition and manner of thinking; unanimitas: || In prose, only in Lin., 7, 21): consentiens (according in judgment and views): to be like-minded, concordare; consentire inter se (of several): to be like-minded with any body, consentire cum aliquo (opposed to dissentire or dissidere cum aliquo).

LIKEN, aliquid aliquid rei assimilare, or comparare.

LIKENESS, || Resemblance, similitudo: convenientia, congruentia (so far as the likeness depends on a due proportion of parts, Plin., *Ep.*, 2, 5, 11): analogia (likeness of words and ideas, translated in Cic., *De Univ.*, 4, by proportio; cf. Quint., 1, 6, 3): congruentia morum (agreement in

manners, in character, Suet., *Oth.*, 2). Likeness in name, nominis vicinitas (Plin., 21, 15, 69): to bear a likeness to any body or any thing, similitudinem habere cum aliquo (aliquâ re); similitudo mihi est cum aliquo: they bear a mutual likeness, est similitudo inter aliquos. || Image, that which resembles, imago, effigies, simulacrum [Syn. in IMAGE, properly]; vera imago or effigies (a true likeness). My likeness, mei similis species: to take a likeness of any body, effingere oris lineamenta; to take a striking likeness, veram alicujus imaginem reddere: she called him the exact likeness of his father, veram paterni oris effigiem appellabat: the daughter was, in character and appearance, the exact likeness of her father, filia non minus moribus ejus, quam os vultumque referebat, totumque patrem mirâ similitudine exscriptat.

LIKEWISE, item, item (where the same property is attributed to different subjects = even so): item, et (where different properties are attributed to one subject or object). Caesar drew up his troops in order of battle, the enemy likewise; Caesar aciem instruxit; hostes item: Caesar drew up the troops in order of battle; he likewise commanded; Caesar aciem instruxit; item jussit; or (Caesar) aciem instruxit et jussit. Vid. more under ALSO.

LIKING, libido (without rational consideration): arbitrium (judgment): voluntas (wish, will). According to liking, ad libidinem; ex libidine; ut libido fert; ut libet: after my liking, ad arbitrium nostrum libidineque; meo arbitratu: to do any thing out of mere liking, libidinosè aliquid facere: to find a liking (pleasure) in anything, libidinem habere in re (Sall., *Cat.*, 7, 4): to leave a thing to any one's liking, alicui or alicujus arbitrio permittere aliquid.

LILAC (a plant), syringa vulgaris (Lin. nœus).

LILIACEOUS (lilaceous, Pallad.); lillorum, genitive plural.

LILY, lilium. The blue lily, iris, iridis (Linn.): the white lily, lilium album; lilium candidum: the red lily, lilium purpureum, rubens; a bed of lilies, liliætum: white as a lily, candidus.

LIMB, membrum: pars corporis (any part of the body): artus (properly, a joint, or a single part of a large member; hence any member joined to the trunk; i. e., strictly speaking, a limb. || The singular is not found in good prose; it occurs first in the later poets of the Silver Age; plural, artus, the limbs). || Tremble in every limb, omnibus artubus contremisco (Cic.): a limb of the law, homo forensis (Cic.).

LIMBECK, *glembicum.

LIMBER, flexilis; flexibilis; lentus.

LIMBO, limbus patrum (ecclesiastical). Vid. PATRON.

LIME, s. (a kind of earth), calx. Quicklime, calx viva: slacked lime, calx extincta or macerata: to slack lime, calcem extinguere or macerare: to mix lime, calcem temperare: to burn lime, calcem coquere.

LIME, s. (a viscous substance), viscus: viscum.

LIME, s. (a tree), tilia. Of the wood of the lime-tree, tiliginæus (Col); tilineus (Capitolin.); tiliaris (Cæsar. Aur.).

LIME, v. (to smear with bird-lime), visco oblinere or invungere. A limed twig, virga viscata (Farr., *R. R.*, 3, 7, 7; Or., *Mart.*, 15, 474); calamus aucupatorius (Nat., 14, 218, title): to set limed twigs, virgis viscatas, or calamis fallore volucres or alites.

LIME-BURNER, calcarius (Cato).

LIME-KILN, fornax calcaria; or simply calcaria.

LIMESTONE, lapis calcarius; gleba calcais (a piece of lime).

LIMIT, s., finis (boundary as a circumscribing line, rîos): terminus (stone set up to mark a boundary, ripus): limes (ridge, to mark a boundary, êpos). Jx. fines et termini; fines et quasi termini (never in the reversed order): confinium (common boundary of two properties, &c.): modus (degree, limit not to be exceeded, figuratively); cancelli (barrier; figuratively, limit not to be exceeded). To place limits, terminare (properly and figuratively

ly: limitare (properly): terminis (or cancellis) circumscribere (figuratively): fines terminare ac constituere; to any thing, terminos, or modum, ponere alicui rei (properly and figuratively). To mark out the limits of any thing, finire or (accurately) definire alicui (properly and improperly): to establish, fix, &c., the limits of any thing, finem facere alicui rei or alicui rei; finem imponere alicui rei: to propose to one's self certain limits, certos fines terminosque sibi constituere: to exceed limits, fines transire (properly and figuratively): extra fines or caucellos egredi; modum excedere (figuratively): to keep within the limits of modesty, fines verecundie non transire: to keep any body within limits, coercere, continere, or constringere alicuique: to be confined within limits of one's own, and those narrow enough, suis finibus, exiguis sane, contineri: to burst through the limits and restraints of shame, regula pudoris et officia perfringere (Cic.).

LIMIT, *v.*, terminare; terminis (or cancellis) circumscribere, finire, definire; terminis circumscribere et definire; also, simply, circumscribere (as it were, to surround with limits or boundaries): finire, definire, includere finibus (to keep within certain limits): coercere (to keep within bounds, to hold in); circumcidere (to make less, diminish; e.g., summis impensam funeris). To limit magistrates, magistratus finire: to limit any thing within its bounds, alicuius intra terminos coercere: to be limited to one's narrow bounds, suis finibus exiguis contineri: to limit a thing within a narrow circle, in exiguum angustumque concludere (e.g., friendship, Cic. Off., 1, 17, 53, Beter): to limit a speaker, oratorem in exiguum gymum compellere (Cic. De Or., 3, 19, 70); oratorem finire or in angustias compellere (opposed to oratio exsultare potest): to be limited to the duties of a school, intra muneris scholastici angustias coactum esse: to be limited by shortness of time, temporis angustias includi: to limit one's self, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possis: to limit one's self to any thing, se continere re or in re (of things and persons): to be limited, ceterarum rerum, in cancellis circumscriptionem esse.

LIMITATIO, limitatio (Col., Vitr.): circumscription (Cic.). Use the verb, or the substantive LIMIT.

LIMITED, participial adj., circumcisus (cut short): brevis (short). JN. circumcisus et brevis: tenuis (weak); e.g., animus, ingenium: imbecillus (post-Augustan, imbecillus, naturally weak in mind): tardus (slow): hebes (dull; e.g., ingenium). A limited time, temporis angustia: what is so limited, so short, as the longest life of man? quid tam circumcisum, tam breve, quam hominis vita longissima? (Plin. Ep., 5, 7, 11).

LIMBER, VID. PAINTER.

LIMP, adj., flexibilis: lentus: mollis.

LIMP, *v.*, claudicare (Cic., properly): claudere (Cic., figuratively). Apparently, claudere, Cic. 1. ere, Sall., Gall., 1.

LIMPID, liquidus: limpidus (in poetry and later prose): lucidus (post-Augustan); amnis (Quint.): splendidus (Hor.), per lucidus (Ort.), belong to poetry.

LIMPIDNESS, limpiditas (irregularly formed from limpidus, Plin.). Use the adjective.

LIMPY, viscosus (properly, Prudent.; figuratively, Pallad.): glutinosus (Col.).

LINC-PIN, *s.*, axis (or rotæ) fibula.

LINDEN-TREE, tilia.

LINE, *s.* Extension in length, linea (general term); lineamentum (as supposed extension; also as a stroke made, Petron., 79, 4; but nowhere in Cicero, who uses it always in the sense of a geometrical line, or a lineament of the countenance). A broad line, limes (a stripe, as Plin., 37, 10, 69; nigrum materiam [gemmæ Veientanæ] distinguit limes albus, a broad white line: a straight line, linea recta: a curved line, linea curva: a parallel line, parallelus linea (Virg., 3, 6): in or after a line, ad lineam: to draw a line, lineam ducere; with any thing, aliquâ re or ex aliquâ re (e.g., with a color, colore or ex colore;

atramento or ex atramento): to divide any thing by a line, aliquâ dividere lineâ. Hence, (a) a line in the face or in the hands, incisura (Cic.) lineamenta (in later writers, lineæ) oris, not = lines on the face, but the characteristic features or lineaments.

(b) In astronomy, the equator, æquinoctialis circulus (Varr., L. L., 9, 18, § 24, Muell. Equator is not Latin). To cross the line, in regiones trans circulum æquinoctialem sitas venire. (c) A boundary, generally, finis: regio (district). Generally, directio n. linea: ordo (order, succession): in a straight line, lineâ rectâ; ad lineam (perpendicularly, upward or downward); recto itinere, rectâ viâ (in a straight direction of the road): recto ordine (in a straight row): æquâ fronte (with a straight front; of soldiers, ships; e.g., procedere): in a straight line with any thing, rectâ alicuius rei regione (directly over against, as Cæs., B. G., 6, 24; whereas e regione alicuius rei or ex adversum aliquid is = over against, generally). Hence that which forms a line, rons. (a) Verse, line in a book, versus (in poetry; not = lines: nec ab extremâ parte versus abundantes literas in alterum transfert, sed ibidem statim subijcit circumducitque, when the lines are too long, Suet., Oct., p. 263). To write a few lines to any body, aliquâ literarum ad aliquem dare: he has not written a single line, ne verbum quidem scripsit: line by line (in poetry), per singulos versus: to show in a few lines, paucis exponere: (b) (in military language), ordo (a single line of soldiers): acies (troops in battle array). The first, second, third line in battle, acies prima, media, extrema: in line, ordinatim; e.g., ire (opposed to passim ire; vid. Brut. in Cic. Ep., 11, 13, 2): in close and covered line, munito agmine; e.g., incedere (Sall., Jug., 46, 3): to place themselves in line, ordinatum consistere (of the soldiers forming themselves; vid. Nep., Iphic., 2, 2): to step out of the line, ordine egredi (of one or more): ordines deserere or relinquere (of several): to draw up the line, copias ordinare (general term): ordines or aciem instruere (for battle): a soldier of the line, miles legionarius (general term, a legionary soldier): miles gravis armaturæ (a heavy-armed soldier): troops of the line, legiones (the legions): milites gravis armaturæ; gravis armaturæ (heavy-armed soldiers): milites aciem destinati (troops appointed for the line of battle; all as opposed to light troops and to cavalry): ship of the line, *s.* navis aciem destinata. (c) In pedigrees, linea (vid. Paul., Dig., 38, 10, 9, trippara cognationum directio lineæ in duas lineas separantur, quarum altera est superior [the ascending], altera inferior [the descending]: ex superiore autem, et secundo gradu transverse lineæ [the collateral lines] pendent). By the paternal, maternal line, a patre; a matre; paternum, materum genere; ex paternâ lineâ, ex maternâ lineâ (e.g., venire, Cod. Just., 5, 9, 10): from them sprang two lines of Octavius, ab his duplex Octavioorum familia deduxit: to be related in a direct line to any one, lineâ directâ contingere alicuius domum (after Suet., Galb., 5); artissimo gradu contingere alicuique (e.g., on the maternal side, a matre, Suet., Oct., 4); per artissimos gradus ad aliquem primam sui originem perducere (in a direct line; vid. Sen., De Ben., 3, 28, 2). (d) In fortification or sieges, opus (general term, ramparts and trenches): fossa (a trench). A line of circumvallation [vid. CIRCUMVALLATIO]: to draw a line round a place, circummunire alicuius opere or operibus; aliquâ circumdare fossâ: to occupy the whole line with troops, *s.* per totum opus milites disponere. A string, cord, linea, limum.

LINE, *v.*, interiorum alicuius rei partem tenere, aliquâ re, with any thing; vid. Cic., Verr., 4, 55, 130): *s.* munire intra aliquâ re.

LINEAGE, linea. VID. ANCESTRAT.

LINEAL, ex lineâ (paternâ, maternâ). To be a lineal descendant, lineâ directâ contingere alicuius domum. VID. LINE.

LINCAMENT, lineamentum oris (a single fracture in the face; ductus oris, Cic., De Fin., 5, 17, 47, denotes the lineaments

about the mouth; opposed to vultus; i. e., the other features of the face). The lineaments of the face, os, vultus. JN. os vultusque or os et vultus (face and countenance). The mother and son had similar lineaments, lineamentorum qualitas matri ac filio similis.

LINEAR, linearis (Plin., Quint.).

LINEAR, *s.*, lineum. Pieces of linen, or linen clothes, lineæ, -orum: dressed in linen, lineatus: of linen, lineatus: lineus: linen yarn, linum retum (Ulp., Dig., 32, 70, § 11): linen manufacture, ars linearia (as an art, Insar. Grut., p. 649, n. 4): the linen trade, *s.* negotium linearium (after Aurd., Vici., De Vir. Ill., 72): negotio linearia (Ulp., Dig., 14, 4, 5, § 15).

LINEAR, adj., lineatus; lineus.

LINEAR-DIAPER, *s.* negotium lineariu exercens. To be a linen-drafter, *s.* negotium linearium exercere: *s.* lineæ venditor or venditare: a linen-drafter's shop, *s.* taberna in quâ panni ad ulnam venduntur.

LINEAR-DRAPERY, lineæ, -orum, pl. LINEN MANUFACTURER, linearius (Ulp., Dig., 14, 3, 5, § 4; Cod. Theod., 10, 20, 16): lineo (Plant., Aul., 3, 5, 58; Insar. Grut., p. 38, n. 15).

LINGER, cunctari; cessare; morari; moram facere; tardare.

LINGERER, cunctator; cessator.

LINGERING, adj., cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans. A lingering disease, morbus longus.

LINGERING, *s.*, cunctatio; cessatio; mora.

LINGUIST, multas linguas intelligens (after Cic., Tusc., 5, 40, 116): grammaticus (or Latin, literatus; vid. Suet., Gramm., 4): (Grecis et Latinis) literis docte eruditus. Lingue alicuius sciens denotes one who is able to speak a language, although not critically acquainted with it; vid. Tac., Ann., 2, 13, 2. To be a good linguist, multas linguas intelligere (after Cic., Tusc., 5, 40, 116).

LINIMENT, unguentum (ointment); fomentum (soothing application).

LINING, *s.*, pannus subustus.

LINK, *s.* A single ring or division of a chain, annulus. A ring, band, bond, vinculum; vinclum. A torch, Vid. TORCH.

LINK TOGETHER, *v.*,nectere; connectere: virtutes inter se iugatae sunt (Cic., are linked together).

LINNET, *s.* fringilla cannabina (Linn.).

LINSEED, semen lini.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, *s.*, pannus crassior ex lanâ linocque confectus.

LINTOCK, *s.*, virga incendiaria.

LINT, linamentum; linteo carpa, -orum, plural.

LINTEL, limen superum, or superius (not superliminare; vid. Gronov., Plin., 23, 4, 26); supercilium titerius, or simply supercilium (Virg., 3, 6, 5; 4, 6, 2).

LION, leo (animal, or sign in zodiac) Of or relating to a lion, leoninus: to be like a lion, specie leonina esse: a lion's den, cavum leoninum: a lion's skin, pellis leonis or leonina: a lion-heart, summa animi fortitudo: lion's-mouth, riectus leonis (h; e.g., a plant), *s.* antirrhinum (Linn.).

a young lion, catulus leonæ; scymni leonum (young lions, Lucr.): lion's tooth (a plant), *s.* leontodon tetraxacum (Linn.): lion's paw (a plant), leontice (Linn.): lion's foot (a plant), catananche (Linn.): lion's tail (a plant), phlomis leonurus (Linn.).

LIONESS, leona (leo, poetic); leo femina (Plant. in Fragm. ap. Philarg. ad V. Ecl. 2, 63).

LIONIZE (in very familiar conversation, to take round to see sights), ducere aliquem ad ea que visenda sunt, et nunquidque ostendere (Cic. Verr., 4, 59, 132).

LIP, labrum; labium. The former is the more usual and the better word; the latter is inferior, and not found in the prose of the golden period: Labium labium, in the singular, is found in Sert. ap. Non.; the plural occurs in Plautus and Terence.

The upper—under lip, labrum superius—inferius: chapped lips, fissura labrorum: that has large lips, labrosus (Cels.): labiosus (Lucr.): labeo (Plin.; not found in the best writers): to touch any thing with

the lips, labra admovēre alicui rei (*poetical*): *chaps on the lips*, labrum fissura (*singular*); *the name is on my lips*, nomen mihi versatur in primoribus labris (*Plaut.*, *Trin.*, 4, 2, 65): *to be on the lips*, intra labra atque dentes latere (*ib.*, v. 80): *thick lips*, labra turgida (*Mart.*): *to put to the lips*, rei labra admovēre; *figuratively*, primis, or primoribus, labris gustare et attingere (i. e., *to take a slight taste of*).

LIP-SALVE, *adipes, qui fissis labris medentur: *unguentum labris molliendis factum.

LIQUEFY. || *Tr.*, liquefacere. || *INTR.*, liquefieri; liquecere. *VID. MELT.*

LIQUID, adj., liquidus; fluidus.

LIQUID, s., liquor.

LIQUIDATE, solvere. *VID. PAY.*

LIQUOR, liquor.

LISP, v., alicui est os blæsum (*Mart.*, 10, 63, 10); alicui est lingua blæsa (*after Ov.*, *A. A.*, 3, 294): *one who lisps*, blæsus.

LISP, s., sonus blæsus. *An affect.*

LISPING, *ed lisp* (*of an orator, &c.*), delicia circa S litteram (*Quint.*, 1, 2, 5).

LISPING, adj., blæsus.

LIST, s. || *Roll, catalogue, index* (*not* *catalogus, late*): *numeri* (*list of soldiers*). *To put one's name on a list*, alicuius nomen in indicem, in numeros, referre: *to be upon a list*, in indicem, in numeros, relatum esse; in numeris esse: *to prepare lists of the soldiers*, milites in numeros distribuere: *to have a list of any thing*, aliquid descriptum habere: *the civil list*, *domestici sumtus principis: *list of subscribers*, *index eorum qui entores se professi sint. || *A border, bound, finis, terminus*. || *In closed ground for combats, &c.*, campus, curriculum, or hippodromus (*race-ground*). || *A strip of cloth, linbus*.

LIST, v. || *To desire*; *vid. DESIRE.*

LISTEN. || *To hearken*, subsuiculare aliquid; sermonem alicuius captare, aucupare, or sublegere (*comedy*): *to listen at the door to a conversation*, aure foribus adnotā sermonem captare (*Ter. Phorm.*, 5, 6, 27, *egg*): *he listened to all I said*, subsuiculando excepti voces meas et procul quid narrarem attendi (*Cic.*, *Or.*, 2, 36, 153): || *excipere sermonem alicuius* does not mean "to listen," but "to catch up any one's words." *See whether any one is listening*, circumspicere, num quis est, qui sermonem nostrum aucupet, or ne quis nostro hinc sermoni aucups sit (*comedy*). || *To give attention*; *vid. ATTEND.*

LISTENER, qui alicuius sermoni aucups est.

LISTLESS. || *Thoughtless, careless, socors, incuriosus, negligens*. [*VID. CARELESS.*] || *Slow, sluggish, piger, senia*.

LISTLESSLY. || *Carelessly, incuriosus, negligent, indiligent*. || *Slowly, sluggishly, pigre, signiter*. JN. *pigre* ne signiter: *to go listlessly about any thing*, invivum, or vgre ad aliquid accedere, or aliquid suscipere.

LISTLESSNESS. || *Carelessness* [*VID. CARELESSNESS.*] || *Slowness, sluggishness, pigritia, senia*.

LITANY, litania (*ecclesiastical*).

LITERAL, ad verbum, ad litteram: *the literal meaning of a word*, proprius verbi sensus; *propria verbi significatio*: *to give a literal translation*; i. e., *to translate literally*, *vid. the next word*.

LITERALLY, ad verbum, ad litteram: *to translate literally*, verbum de or e verbo exprimere; verbum pro verbo reddere; ad verbum exprimere (e. g., de Græcis, Cic.).

LITERARY, literatus; or, *by the genitive*, literarum; e. g., literarum monumenta: *a literary journal*, *commentarii literarii.

LITERATURE, literæ; literarum monumenta (*including literary documents*): literarum cognitio et ratio (*knowledge of history and antiquities, also philology*): *Latin literature*, literæ Latine; *monumenta Latium*: *skilled in Latin and Greek literature*, literis Latinis et Græcis doctus: *to promote the interests of literature*, literarum studia illustrare et excitare (*after Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 1, 3, 5): *polite or elegant literature*, humanitas studia (*Cic.*; but *not* *literæ humaniores*).

LITERATURE, humanitas studia (*Cic.*; but *not* *literæ humaniores*).

LITHARGE, lithargyrum (*Plin.*): *moluditis* (*Plin.*).

LITHÆ, flexilis, flexibilis, lentus.

LITHENESS (flexibilibus, Solia: lenticia, Plin.): *use the adjectives*.

LITHOGRAPH, *lithographicus.

LITHOGRAPHER, *lithographus.

LITHOGRAPHY, *lithographia; *ars lithographica.

LITIGANT, s., litigator (*Quint.*).

LITIGANT, adj., litigans: *the parties litigant*, litigantes.

LITIGATE. || *INTR.*, cum aliquo litigare, or lites habere; inter se litigare de aliquā re (*of several parties*); in causis litigare (*as a profession or habit*). || *Tr.*, causam agere (*to carry on*), or dicere (*to plead*).

LITIGIOUS, litigiosus; cupidus litium (*fond of going to law*); certandi, or contentationis, cupidus; cupidus rixæ; ad rixam promptus (*quarrelsome*).

LITTER, s. || *A kind of sedan bed*, lectica; sella gestatoria (*in the lectica the person was recumbent, in the sella gestatoria more in a sitting posture*). || *Straw laid under animals for a bed, &c.*, stramentum (stramen, or substramen, *poetical*). || *Straw for a covering*, stramentum: || *storen or storia*, is a covering of platted straw, a mat. || *Young produced at a birth*, fetus, fetura, subæles, progenies. || *Things in confusion*, turbæ, trices: *to make a litter*, omnia miscere, turbare, or miscere ac turbare.

LITTER, v. || *To spread straw as a bed for cattle*, (stramentum) pecori subternere (*Plin.*). || *To cover with things negligently*, miscere ac turbare. || (*Of animals*) *to bring forth young*, fetus procreare; fetus fundere, edere (*Cic.*).

LITTLE, adj., parvus (*not large or great; also, not grown up; figuratively, mean, trifling; opposed to magnus; less minor; least, minimus* (*which must be used when the least of two or more is meant*; e. g., *Little Asia, Asia Minor*); paululus (*in respect of space and time, and of number, value; opposed to magnus or multus; rarely said of little persons or animals, as Lin.*, 35, 11, 7, *equi hominesque paululi gracilesque; paulum and paululum are more frequently used substantively with a genitive; e. g., paululum lucri; paulum operæ; paululum moræ*); pusillus (*very little, diminutive, stunted in growth; figuratively, frivolous; e. g., animus*); minutus (*scarcely of perceptible size; figuratively, frivolous; e. g., animus, interrogatunculus*); brevis (*short, of small extent; of time and space; opposed to longus*); exiguus (*small; of number, quantity, and time*); humilis (*low of stature; of men, animals, and plants; also, figuratively, low, mean*); humilis staturæ, humilis staturæ (*short of stature; of men and animals*); angustus (*narrow; opposed to latus; also, figuratively, narrow-minded*); parvulus, infans (*not grown up; vid. YOUNG*). *The Latins frequently express the idea of littleness by a diminutive; e. g., little money, nummuli: a little book or writing, libellus: a little present, munusculum: a little child, infantulus, &c.* *It may sometimes be rendered by circumlocution with, aliquid and a genitive; e. g., a little pride, aliquid superbiæ: the little finger, digitus minimus: too little, curtus* (*cut short*): *very little, perparvulus; valde pusillus: perpusillus; perexiguus: how little, quantus, quantulus* (*in nature; of size*); *quotus* (*in number*): *so little, tantus, tantulus: a little, paullo, paululum: a little man, homo brevis staturæ, homo brevi staturâ* (*short of stature*); *homo corpore parvo, homo paululus* (*small in body*); *homo staturâ humili et corpore exiguo* (*of stature and size*); *homo pusillus* (*dwarfish, stunted*; *not* *homo parvus*): *to be little* (*of stature*), brevem habere staturam; *brevis esse staturâ: a little boy, puer infans: the little Romulus, infans Romulus: little ones* (*children*), parvi: *liberi* (*in respect of the parents*): *the uri are somewhat less than elephants, uri sunt magnitu-*

dine paullo infra elephants: *to cut into little bits, minute or minutum concidere: to break into little pieces, comminuire* aliquid: *a little time, tempus parvum, breve or exiguum: for a little time, parumper, paulisper: a little after, brevi, paullo post: a little number, parvus or exiguus numerus; of any thing, alicuius rei: the little number* (*which one has with him, &c.*); *paucitas* (e. g., militum); *a little sum of money, parva pecunia; paululla pecunia* (*Plaut.*); *pauillum pecuniæ: a little gain, parvum commodum; pauillum lucri; lucellum: a little disagreement, parva dissensio: there is a little difference, parvulum differt: these things are little, hæc parva sunt: from the least to the greatest, minima maxima: the greatest and the least* (i. e., *the highest and the lowest*), summi et infimi: *a little mind, animus parvus, pusillus, minutus, angustus, or JN. angustus et parvus* [*VID. LITTLE-MINDED*]; *that betrays a little mind, illud pusilli animi est: nothing so much betrays a little mind as, &c., nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam, &c.*

LITTLE, s., non multum; nonnihil; aliquantulum: *a little money, aliquantulum nummorum: by little and little, sensim; sensim ac pedetentim*. *VID. DEGREE.*

LITTLE, adv., paulum; paululum; nonnihil; aliquantulum.

LITTLE MINDED, parvi or pusilli animi; angusti animi et parvi; angusti pectoris; pusilli animi et contracti.

LITTENESS, parvitas; exiguitas.

LITURGY. || *A set of prayers and supplications*, *liturgia. || *A book containing such a form of prayers, &c.*, *liber liturgicus or ritualis.

LIVE, v. || *properly, vivus, vivens*

LIVING, s. || *opposed to mortuus: vivus, when mere existence is to be expressed; vivens, of a way and manner of existence*: spirans (*that breathes*); salvus (*safe*): animatus, animalis, animal (*endued with life; opposed to inanimis*); *nothing living, nullum animal: a living model, exemplum animale* (*Cic.*, *De Invent.*, 2, 1, 2); *Cato, a living image of virtue, Cato virtutum viva imago: a living language, *lingua, quæ etiam nunc utuntur homines; also, perhaps, lingua viva: to find any body still living, aliquem vivum reperire* (*still among the living*); *aliquem adhuc spirantem reperire* (*still breathing, not yet quite dead*). *To deliver a person living or dead into any body's hands, aliquem aut vivum aut mortuum in alicuius potestate dare.*

LIVE, v. || *To have life, continue in life, vivere* (*general term*): *esse* (*to be, exist, live; vid. Hæc, Sall.*, *Cat.*, 18, 4): *in vita esse* (*to be alive*); *spirare* (*to breathe; hence of statues, &c., which seem to breathe*); *vigere* (*to have a living appearance; of plants*). *Cicero and others, in the higher style, and for the sake of emphasis, used also sometimes the figurative, lucem aspiciere, intueri, vivere et animâ fieri* (*opposed to hæc lucem carere*); *still to live, adhuc vivere, in vivis esse* (*to be still alive*); *superesse, supervitisse* (*esse* (*to be not yet dead*); *to let any one live, vitæ alicuius parcere, consulere* (*to spare his life*); *aliciui lucis usuram dare* (*to allow to live*); *not to let one live an hour longer, unius horæ usuram alicui ad vivendum non dare: we ought to live for others as well as ourselves, non nobis solum nati sumus: not to be able to live without any thing, aliquæ re carere non posse; without any body, sine aliquo vivere non posse* (e. g., *unum diem*); *to be living too long for any body, meae longinquitas etatis alicui obest* (*Ter.*); *to have lived long enough, ætate vixisse; vitæ satisfecisse: if he had lived longer, si vita longior suppisset, si vita data esset longior* (*the bravest man who ever lived, unus post homines natos fortissimus vir: as long as I live, per omnem vitam*; *non vivo; dum vivo; dum spiro; dum vivam; dum spirare potero dum vita suppetit, quoad vita suppetit*); *quoad vivo* (*if I live, si vita suppetit*; *si vita mihi contigerit* (*Plaut.*, *in Cic.*, *Ep.*, 10, 24, 3); *as true as I live, ita vivam: to live to see, videre* (e. g., *a day, fortune, &c.*): *to live to see one's sixtieth year, per*

ous (*disgusting, hateful; of persons or things*).

LOBBY, vestibulum.

LOBE (*in anatomy*), fibra (altera fibra, *ac. jecoris*, *Plin.*: pulmo in duas fibras dividitur, *Cels.*).

LOBSTER, cammarus (*Plin.*).

LOCAL (*not localis*). *By the genitive, loci or regionis, locorum or regionum; e. g., local difficulties, locorum difficultates: local knowledge, locorum notitia: locorum, or regionum peritia, or scientia: for want of local knowledge, ignorantia or inscientia locorum (once Cas., ignorantia loci): to possess local knowledge, locorum or regionum scientia, peritum, esse.*

LOCALITY. *|| Nature of a place or places, loci or locorum natura. || Situation, lo. i., or locorum, situs: a good locality, opportunitas loci: to inspect the localities, situm (urbis) circumspicere (Lit., 9, 28, 3).*

LOCH (*a Scotch word*), lacus, -us.

LOCK. *|| An instrument for fastening, claustrum. || The ancients used a bolt or bar in the place of our lock and key; in some cases they had a contrivance, by means of a thong with a loop or hook, for removing the bolt from the outside of a door; sometimes, also, they employed a seal; e. g., Plaut., Cas., 2, 1, 1, obsignate cellas, referre anulum ad me; as if one should say, lock them up and bring the key to me. To put under lock and key, sub signo et claustris ponere. || A wear; dam, obiectaculum (Var.). || A tuft of hair, cirrus (natural); cincinnus (artificial); annulus (ringlet). || Part of a gun, *igniarium.*

LOCK, v. *|| To fasten with a lock, claustrum obijcere alicui rei: to lock up, claudere; concludere. || The ancients sometimes employed a seal instead of a lock and key; hence the classical phrases, signare: obsignare: annulo vindicare: to lock up in any thing, concludere, includere (to shut in) in re: to lock one's self up in the house, se includere domi: to lock any one up (in prison), aliquem in custodiam includere. || To trig (a wheel), (rotam) sustinere (Sen.).*

LOCKER, capsula; capsula.

LOCKET, *cypeleum pensile; * theca pensilis, or ex collo suspensa.

LOCKSMITH, labor claustrarius (*late*).

LOCOMOTION, motus: *to have the power of locomotion, suā vi moveri; cieri et agi motu suo; per se ipsum cui suā sponte moveri.*

LOCOMOTIVE; i. e., that has the power of locomotion; vid. LOCOMOTION.

LOCUST, locusta.

LODGE, v. *|| INTR. To have lodgings, deversari apud aliquem, also in aliquā domo (Cic.; and, in the sense of to be lodging any where as a stranger, Cic., De Invent., 2, 4, 15). To dwell (vid. DWELL). || TRANS. Hospites accipere.*

LODGE. *|| A small tenement, casa, casula: domuncula (Vitr.). || (Of freemasons), (a) the place of assembling: * domus (house) or porticus (hall), in quam latōni conveniunt: (b) the assembly, conventus latōrum: there is a lodge to-day, * hodie latōni in porticum suam conveniunt: (c) the society of freemasons. * sodalitas latōrum.*

LODGER, inquilinus (*Cic.*).

LODGING. *|| An inhabiting, habitatio. || A hired apartment, concubium meritorium (in respect of one who lets it): habitatio conducta; hospitium (in respect of the tenant): to let furnished lodgings, locare instructas aedes (Cic.).*

LOFT, tabulatum; cellā (store-rooms under the roofs); fōmile (a hay-loft); granarium: cella penaria (for fruit or corn).

LOFTILY, alte; elate; excelsē; sublimē; sublimiter.

LOFTINESS, altitudo, excelsitas (*properly and figuratively*): eminentia (*a high projection; also, figuratively, excellence*): elevatio (*figuratively, sublimity*): elatio (*sublimity*): loftiness of sentiment or mind, animi altitudo (*Lit., not in Cic.; vid. Brer ad Cic., Offic., 1, 25, 88*), animi excelsitas, elatio, eminentia, magnitudo: loftiness of

style, orationis elatio altitudo; orationis or verborum granditas.

LOFTY, altus, elatus, celsus, excelsum (*properly and figuratively; SYN. in HIGH*): editus (*above the level; opposed to planus*): sublimis (*properly, that soars on high, then = above the common order*): erectus (*of lofty ideas*): augustus (*high, especially of divine things*): a lofty style, oratio grandis; orationis altitudo; elatio altitudo orationis; sublime genus dicendi: a man of lofty mind, vir excelsus et altus.

LOG, caudex; stipes.

LOGARITHM, *logarithmus.

LOGGERHEAD, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus (*Ter.*): to be at loggerheads, fixari inter se, or cum aliquo.

LOGIC, *ars logica, logica, -orum, n. (*general term*); ars intelligendi (*art of understanding*): ars argumentandi (*as the art of reasoning or drawing inferences*). It was included by the ancients in dialectics.

LOGICAL, logicus; logical arrangement, dispositio (*as Quint., 10, 3, 5*).

LOGICALLY, *logice; or by recte, rectissime, acute (e. g., concludere); *rationi convenienter.

LOGICIAN, *qui artem logicam profiteatur: *qui de logicis tradit or præcipit (*teacher of logic*), artis logicæ peritus (*one versed in it*): dialecticus.

LOGOMACHY. *Dispute about words (not things), verborum disceptatio: verborum discordia, verbi controversia (Cic., Or., 2, 23, 107): to engage in a logomachy, ad verba rem deflectere (Cic., Cæcili., 18, 21); with any body, de verbo or verbis cum aliquo certare.*

LOIN, lumbus; loins, plural, lumbi: weak in the loins, delumbis: elumbis (*Festus*): pata in the loins, lumborum dolores.

LOITER, morari, commorari, (in) aliquo loco, apud aliquem.

LOITERER, cessator; desces; desidiosus; segnix; iners.

LOITERING, cessans; iners; desidiosus; segnis.

LOLL, brachia or crura porrigere: abijcere se in re (upon any thing).

LONE, solitarius: a lonely LONELY, place, solitudo: I LONESOME, never fed less lonely than when alone, nunquam minus solus sum, quam quum solus sum (*Cic.*): a lonely life, vita solitaria: lonely places, loca sola (*Cic.*).

LONELINESS, solitudo (solitas, *Acc. ap. Nov.*).

LONG, adj. *|| Of space, longus (general term): procerus (tall, equipments): promissus (hanging down far): prolixus (rare in the best prose, not simply = promissus, but longæ lateque diffusus, so that in Cn., 1, 9, 3, arator prolixior is not only a tall, but also a broad-shouldered, stout ploughman): very long, perlongus; longissimus; procerissimus: somewhat long, longulus: immoderately long, prelongus (in the silver period, cœnismis): a long garment, vestis longa (general term); vestis alaris (hanging down to the ankles): vestis proluxa, vestis longæ lateque diffusæ (long and full, Gell., 7, 12): long hair, capillus longus (general term); capillus promissus, cæsaries promissæ (that hangs down far over the neck): capillus prolixus (long and thick, Ter., Heaut., 2, 3, 49, and Virg., Ecl., 8, 34): a long tail, cauda proceræ (long and thin); cauda proluxa (long and thick or bushy): long, with a definite specification of a measure of length, is expressed by longus with an accusative (rarely in the best age with an ablative of the measure, or by in longitudine with a genitive of the measure (but only when it is said that a thing is to be made, &c., so long; therefore, in dependence on a verb); e. g., siz feet long, pedes sex: to cut off a bridge six feet long, pontem in longitudinem sex pedum rescindere. For some specifications of length the Latin has also particular adjectives: as, one foot long, pedalis: (but also, and more accurately) pedem longus (pedaneus is late): half a foot long, semipedalis: a foot and a half long, sesquipedalis, but also sesquipedem longus: two feet long, bipedalis, but also duos pedes longus: an ell long, cubitalis: half an ell*

long, semicubitalis. *|| Of time; longus (usually of the duration of time itself; e. g., tempus, hora, nox, &c., more rarely of the duration of any thing): longinquus (of the duration of time, and especially of the duration of any thing; e. g., consuetudo, obsidio, &c.): diuturnus, diutinus (of the duration of any thing; but the former denotes duration either indifferently or with commendation, as pax diuturna, whereas the latter implies that a thing is irksome or tedious. Thus bellum diuturnum, a war of long duration, especially as compared with others; bellum diutinum, a protracted and tedious war; so also morbus diutinus, a tedious complaint). The longest day, dies solstitialis; solstitium: the longest night, *nox brumalis; bruma: the days are longer than with us, diernum spatia nostra nostri mensuram (Tac., Agr., 12, 3): a long syllable, syllaba longa: to make a syllable long, syllabam producere: to pronounce a syllable long, producere dicere syllabam: the first syllable in insanus is long, "insanus" prodnetā primā literā dicimus (dictur): the first syllable in sapiens is long, in sapiente primā literā producere dictur: the time is too long for me, mora lenta me offendit or urit (the delay is tedious, after Or., Her., 3, 138); *otium moleste fero (leisure is oppressive to me): a long time before, after, any thing, multum ante, post, aliquid (e. g., ante, post mortem alicujus): a long time since or ago [vid. LONG, adv.]: after a long interval, longo intervallo. With specifications of a definite measure of time, the Latin employs either a simple accusative or (to denote that a thing lasts uninterruptedly) per with an accusative (Greek, via, with a genitive); e. g., three years long, tres annos: per tres annos. *|| Not brief or contracted, latus (opposed to contractus; of persons or things): longus (opposed to brevis; of persons or things): copiosus (with many words): verbosus (with many needless words): not prolixus): a long speech, oratio longa, lata, copiosa, or verbosa: a long work, opus diffusum: a long letter, epistola longior, or verbosa.**

LONG, adv. *|| A long time, diu; longum tempus: very long, perdiu: long before, multo (not multum) ante (rarely): longo ante: long after, multo post; long tempore post: not long after, non ita multo post (rarely): non ita longe post: non ita longo intervallo (only in later writers); also, non magno post tempore: long before, after any thing, multum ante, multum post aliquid (e. g., mortem alicujus): longer, longius (not quite so rare as is usually supposed; vid. Herz. and Held, Cas., B. G., 4, 1); diutius; ultra (further on; vid. Herz., Hirt., B. G., 8, 39): longer than; e. g., than a year, anno longius (more rarely longius anno); plus anno; amplius anno; or simply annum: it is longer than six months ago, amplius sunt sex menses; or sex menses sunt et amplius (not diutius est quam sex menses): it would be too long, longum esset (not longum esset); e. g., expectare, dum veniat, or cum exspectare: those to whom it may seem too long, quibus longus tempus videtur: it is long since, jam diu est quum or quod (rarely ut). *|| A great while since, &c., diu (opposed to paullisper); pridem (opposed to nuper); dudum (opposed to modo) (dudum can be used only when a short time appears long to the speaker; by modern writers it is often used wrongly for diu and pridem): already long, jam diu, jam pridem, jam dudum (with the difference above mentioned): it is long since I saw him, jam diu est, quum eum non vidi.**

LONG FOR or AFTER, desiderio rei tenēri; desiderare aliquid; summo petere aliquid; cupide appetere; resculdi, or cupiditate, flagrare or ardere; cupere (with passionate or vehement desire); avēre (with impatient desire).

LONGEVITY, longinqua vita: longevitas (*Minor.*).

LONGING, appetitus, appetitio, appetentia (*instinctive longing*): cupiditas; cupido (*chiefly poetical; earnest desire*): aviditas (*greedy desire*): desiderium (*de*

stare, with a sense of want): a longing for food, cibi cupiditas, aviditas or appetentia; cibi appetenditas aviditas.

LONGINGLY, cupide, appetenter.
LONGINGLY, *Longingly*, vid. **LENGTH**. *In geography*, longitudo.
LONGITUDINALLY, in or per longitudinem; (in) longitudine: *not in longum*.

LONG-SUFFERING, *adj.*, patiens: tolerantia: placidus: *patiens injuriarum: omnia toleranter ferens.

LONG-SUFFERING, *s.*, patientia: tolerantia: *with long-suffering*, patienter: toleranter.

LONGWISE, per longitudinem (*not in longum*).

LOOBY, stipes; plumbeus; caudex.

LOOK, *s.*, *Act of looking, glance, aspectus (oculorum), obtutus* (*intuitus is late*): to direct a look at or toward a place, aspectum or oculos aliquo convertere, oculos in rem conjicere (*general term*); obtutus figure in re (to fix the eyes upon); animo intueri, animo collustrare aliquod (to consider): to cast a look at any one, oculos or os in aliquem conjicere; intueri aliquem or in aliquem (*general term, to look at*): spectare in aliquem, aspicere aliquem (*as to one from whom one expects help, &c.*; vid. *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 17, 58; *Nep.*, *Chabr.*, 4, 1): to turn away a look, oculos avertere: from any one, ab aliquo (*Or.*, *Met.*, 2, 770): to avoid the looks of any one, aliquis aspectum vitare. *¶ Air of the face, expression of the countenance, vultus (the proper word)*: os (the countenance as expressive): a friendly, kind look, vultus benignus: a cheerful look, vultus hilaris, sereneus: a calm, composed look, vultus tranquillus: a composed and cheerful look, frons tranquilla et serena (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 3, 15, 31): a mournful look, vultus maestus: a sad, gloomy look, vultus tristis: a serious look, vultus severus; vultus adductus (indicating intense thought): a big look, look of importance, supercilium grande (*Juv.*, 6, 169): a bold look, os durum or ferreum (*os simply, only when the context fixes the sense*; e. g., *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 4, 29, 66, os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscite): a false look, vultus ficti, simulati: to assume a cheerful look, faciem or vultum diffundere, frontem remittere; frontem explicare or porrigere (*poetical*): to put on a sad look, vultum ad tristitiam adducere: to assume a grave or serious look, severum vultum inducere (*poetical*): adducere (indicating much thought or care): to assume an angry look, frontem contrahere: to assume a threatening look, supercilia tollere (cf. *Caull.*, 57, 46): to assume another look, vultum mutare (*poetical*, novus capere vultus): to assume a false look, vultum fingere (*vid. Cas.*, B. G., 3, 19, med.). *¶ Appearance*, (a) **PROP.**, aspectus, visus (*not visum*): species, forma, facies (*form, shape; forma, also, beautiful form*). All *fec of things with or without life*: os (with reference to the countenance): vultus (with reference to mien or air): habitus (with reference to every thing else external, carriage of the body, dress, &c.; these three of persons): a good look (in respect of beauty), venustus, pulchritudo (of women): dignitas corporis, decor (of men): (in respect of health), bona corporis habitudo: corpus validum or integrum: a bad look, deformitas corporis; pallor (of paleness); macies (of leanness); languor (of disease): a youthful look, juvenilis species: to have a healthy look, bonâ corporis habitudine esse; corporis sanitatem præ se ferre: to have a pale look, pallere: to have the looks of a gentleman, esse formâ or facie honestâ et liberali; esse dignitate honestâ: to have a rough or wild look, horridiore esse aspectu: to have the looks of a man, esse humano visu: to have an imposing or majestic look, formâ esse imperatoria or augustâ: to give a certain look to any thing, alicui rei speciem addere or præbere: (b) **FIG.**, species (opposed to res): it has the look of, videtur (followed by a nominative and infinitive).

LOOK, *v.*, **INTRANS.**, specie esse: speciem habere, præbere, reddere, præ se ferre: in look like, similem esse, videri

(to seem to be like): imitari, representare aliquod (to come near, in shape, color, &c.; *Tac.*, *Germ.*, 16, 5; *Plin.*, 37, 10, 67): facie alicujus similem esse, os vultumque alicujus referre (to be like in features, &c.): to look likely, speciem habere; speciem facere, dare, afferre, præbere (to give hope): it looks likely for, res spectat ad aliquid (e. g., for war, tumult, ad bellum, seditionem): it looks likely for rain, nubilat or nubilatur (it is cloudy, overcast): pluvia impendit (rain is at hand, *Virg.*, *Georg.*, 4, 191): to look black, white, red, pale, nigro, albo, rubro, pallido colore esse (really to have these colors): nigrere, albere, rubere, pallere (to come near to these colors): to look ugly, deformem habere aspectum (to look very ugly, insignem esse ad deformitatem): to look well, formâ or facie esse honestâ et liberali (in respect of beauty or form): sanitatem corporis præ se ferre; plenum et speciosum et coloratum esse (in respect of health): decore habitu esse (in respect of dress and manner): he looks better, plenior et speciosior et coloratior factus est (*Cels.*, 2, 2, in): to look well or ill, (figuratively) = to be in a certain condition, hold out certain prospects, esse: se habere (res bene or male se habet): to look modest, modestiam præferre or præ se ferre (of mere appearance): *ex ore alicujus modestia eminet (of the reality): to look cruel, toto ex ore alicujus crudelitas eminet: to look terrible, terribili esse facie: a sad or gloomy look, vultus maestus, turbatus: to look sad, alicui vultus tristis est in ore (*Or.*, *Her.*, 17, 13): frontem contrahere (opposed to frontem exporrescere, explicavisse, remisisse): to look cheerful, vultu speciem lætitiæ præ se ferre or lætitiâ præferre: to look grave or composed, vultum composuisse; gravitatem asseverasse: to look confused, ore confuso esse, ore confuso magnæ perturbationis notas præ se ferre: to look like a philosopher, studium philosophiæ habitu corporis præferre or præ se ferre: to look like a girl, virginis os habitumque gerere (*Virg.*, *Æn.*, 1, 315): puerili in ore vultus est virginis (of features, *Or.*, *Met.*, 10, 361): he is not so stupid as he looks, præter speciem sapit or callidus est (after *Plaut.*, *Mos.*, 4, 2, 29): he looks like a good man, speciem viri boni præ se fert: you look as if you had suffered some calamity, vultus tuus nescio quid ingens malum præfert.

LOOK AT, *ON*, *¶ PROP.*, aspicere aliquem or aliquod (the proper word): oculos in aliquod conjicere or convertere (to cast the eyes upon, &c.): spectare, aspectare (to look at with attention): contemplari, intueri, contuari aliquem or aliquod; suspicere aliquod (at any thing above one): despiciere aliquod (at any thing below): prospicere, prospectare (from a distance). *¶ These two verbs belong to the Silver Age*: to look steadfastly at, oculos non movere or non dejicere a re (at any one), or vultu aliquid; oculi habitant in re: to look at intently, obtutus figure in re; defixis oculis intueri aliquod; defigere oculos in re or in aliquod: to look angrily at, iratos oculos defigere in aliquem (*Or.*, *Am.*, 2, 8, 15): to look impudently at, impudentissimos oculos defigere in aliquem or aliquod (*Cic.*, *Phil.*, 11, 5, 10): to look at with longing eyes, ad aliquod cupiditatis oculos adjicere: to look at any thing one's self, ipse video aliquod: not to endure to look at, conjectum oculorum ferre non posse: not to endure to look at any one, oculos alicui submittere. *¶ FIG.* To consider, regard, rationem aliquis rei habere or ducere; respicere aliquod, or ad aliquod: not to look at, negligere: to look at men's persons, discrimen personarum or discrimina personarum servare. **VID. REGARD.**

LOOK AFTER. **VID. LOOK FOR**.
LOOK AWAY, removere oculos et se totum avertere (of the person): declinare (of the eyes): oculos dejicere ab or de aliquâ re; oculos avertere ab aliquâ re.
LOOK BACK, respicere (properly and figuratively) aliquod, or ad aliquod, ad aliquem; respectare (properly) aliquod: oculos referre or retorquere ad aliquod (properly): the mind looks back to the past, mens spatium præteriti temporis respicit.

LOOK DOWN (UPON). *¶ PROP.*, despiciere or despectare aliquod. *¶ FIG.* To despise, aliquem ut multum infra despectare; despiciere or contemnere aliquem. **JN.** despiciere et contemnere aliquem: to look down upon all men, hominem præ se neminem putare; præ se alios pro nihilo ducere.

LOOK FOR or AFTER, querere, perquirere (by asking): inquirere (by tracing out or investigating): anquirere (to look about diligently for): conquirere (to look after carefully): to look for a passage in a book, querere locum in aliquo libro: to look for a word in a dictionary, *vocabulum in lexico querere.

LOOK IN, INTO, intro aspicere; inspicere: to look in the glass, in speculo se intueri (after *Cic.*, *Pison.*, 20, 71); speculum consilere (*Or.*, *A. A.*, 3, 136): to look into any thing, (properly) introspicere, or inspicere aliquod, or in aliquod; figuratively, to inspect, examine, respicere aliquod, alicujus rei rationem habere: to look into the future, futura providere, prospicere.

LOOK OUT. *¶ To turn to a place in a book, locum in aliquo libro querere. ¶ To look to a distance, prospicere; prospectare.*

LOOK OUT FOR. *¶ To Look FOR*, vid. *¶ To destine, designare, destinare aliquem (or aliquod) ad aliquod or alicui rei; notare et designare oculis aliquem ad aliquod.*

LOOK ROUND, circumspicere, circumspicere, aliquod; respicere, respectare (to look back): fugere sine respectu (*Liv.*, without looking round).

LOOK THROUGH. *¶ PROP.*, perspicere; ex loco in locum prospicere. *¶ FIG.* inspicere, perspicere; cognoscere (e. g., librum, rationem); excutere (e. g., bibliothecam, commentarios criticorum); per censare, recensare (for the purpose of forming a judgment); corrigere (for the purpose of correcting): to look through again, recognoscere, retractare (in order to remove faults; e. g., a writing, a speech): to look through an account, rationem cognoscere, excutere, dispungere: to look through any one, alicujus animum or ingenium perspicere; aliquem penitus nosse.

LOOK TO, rei rationem habere or ducere; rei prospicere: to look to one's own interests, sibi or suo commodo consilere; suo commodo inservire et quicquid sibi expediat facere; commodi sui rationem ducere; commoda sua respicere; prospicere commodis suis.

LOOK UP, suspicere aliquod, oculos tollere ad aliquod.

LOOKER-ON, spectator; feminine, spectatrix (*Or.*).

LOOKING-GLASS, speculum: to look in, or consult a looking-glass, inspicere in speculum; se, or os suum, in speculo contemplari: looking-glass frame, forma in qua includitur, or inclusum est, speculum (*vid. Vir.*, 2, 8, 9).

LOOKING-GLASS MAKER, speculorum opifex; qui officium promeraculum speculorum exercet (*vid. Suet.*, *Gramm.*, 22).

LOOK-OUT, prospectus: to keep a good look-out, circumspectare omnia (*Liv.*) circumspectare esse (*Plaut.*).

LOOM, *s.*, jugum tectorium.

LOOM, *v.*, sub aspectum venire; in conspectum dari; apparere; se aperire.

LOOP, laqueus.

LOOP-HOLE. *¶ PROP.* Apertura [*vid. APERTURE*]. *¶ PROP.* Hole as a passage for missiles, fenestra ad tormenta mittenda relicta (*Ces.*, B. C., 2, 9). *¶ FIG.*, evasion; *vid. HOLE*.

LOOSE, *adj.*, (a) **PROP.** (a) not dense, &c. (of the soil), solutus (opposed to spissus): rarus (opposed to densus): mollis (opposed to crassus): tener (opposed to glebosus): facilis (easy to work; opposed to difficilis): (b) not tight or strained, laxus (opposed to arctus and strictus): to make loose, laxare; remittere: too loose, male laxus (causes, *Hor.*): (c) at liberty, free, solutus [*vid. FREE*]: the dog is loose, canis solutus est cætena (when he has been set free): canis vincula abrupt (when he has broken his chain): to let loose, solvere; liberare. *¶ (B) FIG.* (a) dissolute, dissipatus, dissolutus (of

a person's conduct): (b) *laz, slovenly, disinctus*: a loose style, orationis genus fluctuans et dissolutum (Auct. ad Herenn.). || *Not costive, fusior* (opposed to striction, Cels.): solutus (Petr.): liquidus (e. g., venter, alvus, Cels.).

LOSE, } *v.*, solvere, resolve (to un-
LOSEN, } tie): laxare, relaxare (to make loose): refrigere (to undo what has been fastened or nailed): to loosen the soil, agrum mollire (about trees), abluquicare: to loose one's hold, e. manibus emittere, or demittere: to loose (a ship), solvere terrā, or simply solvere (sc. navem); ancoram or ancoras tollere; oram solvere (sc. ancoras solvere is very rare, ancoras velare is of doubtful authority).

LOSELY, solute (properly and figuratively).

LOSENESS. || *State of being loose, use the adjective; remissio (of what has been stretched tight): Lazity of morals, licentia; vita dissolutio.* || *Diarrhœa, alvi profluviū (Cels.): solutiones ventris et stomachi (Plin., 23, 6, 6); fluor (Cels.).* || *Thinness, rarity, rarius (as a present or occasional property): raritudo (as a constant or uniform nature).*

LOP, decidere, abscidere (with a sharp instrument; *sc.* not abscindere; i. e., to tear off): præcidere (to lop off from the forcp, or in front): succidere (from below): to lop off one's hands, manus alicui præcidere (Hirt): manu præcidere gladiō (Cic.): to lop off one's ears, desecare aures (Cic.): decidere aures (Tac.): to lop trees, arbores interluare (Plin.); amputare (Cic.).

LOQUACIOUS, garrulus (that takes pleasure in talking): loquax (that uses many words to express his meaning, that is long in telling his story); verbosus (wordy, copious; usually of things, or of speeches of the loquax).

LOQUACITY, garrulitas; loquacitas.

LORD. || *A master, dominus: a sovereign lord (vid. SOVEREIGN). THE LORD (as a title of Deity), summus rerum Moderator; Dominus. || A nobleman, dynasta or dynastes (a petty prince).*

LORD'S SUPPER, *cœna Domini; cœna or mensa sacra; eucharistia: to receive the Lord's Supper, ad mensam sacram accedere; *sc.* suinere cœnam Domini; *sc.* ex sacra cœna sumere cibum.*

LORD OVER, *v.*, dominari in aliquem.

LORDLINESS, arrogantia; fastus; superbia; insolentia. SYN. IN ARROGANCE.

LORDLY, arrogans; insolens; superbus; fastuosus. SYN. IN ARROGANT.

LORDSHIP, || *Dominion (vid. DOMINION). || A seignory, acer; regio; fines; provincia: *sc.* not ditto or dominatio. || As a title, his lordship, vir egregius, or simply egregius (Inscr. and Cod. Theod., 6, 22, 1; conf. Lact., 5, 14).*

LORE. Vid. LEARNING.

LOSE, amittere (of a thing which goes from our possession, and which is missed, *sc.* ἀποβαλεῖν; opposed to retinere). Amittere is also the proper word for "to lose any one by death": perdere (so that a thing ceases to be, or to be good for any thing, *sc.* ἀεθλῶνα; opposed to servare; to lose in play, with or without an accusative of the thing lost): deperdere aliquod de, or ex (to lose a portion of): alicuius rei jacturam facere (to suffer the loss of): privati aliquā re (to be deprived of): orbi aliquod or aliquā re (especially by death; also, to lose any thing which contributes to our health or well-being): capi aliquā re (of the parts of the body, or the mental faculties; e. g., oculo, aurbus, mente): to lose leaves (of trees), folia deperdere; foliis nudari: to lose one's head, vitā privari: to lose one's senses, a mente deseri: to lose one's horse in battle, equum acrie sub feminibus amittere: to lose color, colorem mutare (general term): pellescere, expalescere (to grow pale): he loses color, color ei immutatur: to lose one's life, vitam amittere (*sc.* not animam amittere): to lose hope, spem perdere; spe orbi, exidere, or deijci: to lose patience, patientiam rumpe-re or abrumpe-re: to lose one's labor, operam perdere: to lose time, temporis jacturam facere (to employ time to no purpose): tempus perdere (to waste time, not to em-

ploy it): to have no time to lose, morandi tempus non habere: to lose one's way, decerrare thiere: to lose one's course (at sea), cursum non tenere: to lose sight of land, e conspectu terræ auferri: to lose sight of any one, aliquem e conspectu amittere; aliquis ex oculis meis abiit, or e conspectu in eo abscissit (properly): not to lose sight of any thing, aliquud nunquam dimittere (figuratively): to lose one's good opinion, apud aliquem de existimatione sua deperdere: a mountain loses itself in the plain, mons in planitiem se subducit, or in planitiem paulatim recedit; septimū Daubii os paludibus hauritur (Tac., loses itself in). To be lost, amitti; abire; decedere; perdi; perire; absumi: the art is lost, ars exolevit: to give up for lost, desperare de aliquā re: I am lost, occidi; peri: to be lost in thought, in cogitatione defixum esse.

LOSS. || *The act of losing, amissio; jactura; or by circumlocution; e. g., duo consulares exercitus amissi nunciabatur (the loss of): movere tali amico orbatus (by the loss of): salva, or integrā, aliquā re (without the loss of): without loss of time, sine morā; continuo. || Damage, damnum (opposed to lucrum): detrimentum (opposed to emolumentum). JN. damnum et detrimentum; pendium (useless expense): calamitas (misfortune bringing damage): clades (overthrow or defeat in battle): to occasion loss, damnum alicui inferre, or contrahere; detrimentum alicui afferre, inferre, or importare: to retire without loss, sine detrimento decedere: to suffer loss, damnum detrimentum, or jacturam facere; in damnum incurrere; detrimentum capere or accipere; calamitatem accipere (*sc.* damnum, or jacturam, pati is not classical): to suffer loss in battle, cladem contrahere: with the loss of many troops, multis amissis: to repair or make up a loss, damnum explere, pensare, compensare (sarcire, post-classical), restituere; detrimentum sarcire, reconcinare; quod amisi, repāre; quæ amissa sunt, reficere: to meet the loss from one's own private resources, jacturæ patrimonio succurrere. || Failure: I am at a loss, incertus or dubius sum aliquā faciā; quid agam nescio; de aliquo or de aliquā re incertus sum, quid sim facturus: never at a loss, qui armatus semper et quasi in præcinctu sat.*

LOT. || *Prop., sors (general term, also = lottery ticket): sortitio, sortitus (a drawing of lots): by lot, sorte; sortitione; sortito (after the lot has decided): to cause any thing to be decided by lot, aliquod ad sortem revocare; aliquod sortī committere or permittere; aliquod in sortem conjicere: they caused it to be decided by lot, which of them, &c., sortiti sunt, uter (with a subjunctive): without lot, extra sortem (in an election, &c.): to consult lots, sortibus consulere de aliquā re or de aliquo: I obtain any thing by lot, aliquod sorte mihi evenit; aliquod sortior: to make the lots equal, sortes æquare: to cast the lots into the urn or vessel, sortes in hydrium (or urnam) conjicere, dejicere; sortes in stellam ponere (general term): nomina in urnam conjicere (if the lots contain names; e. g., in decimation, in conscription, &c.): to draw a lot, sortem ducere: to draw lots, sortiri (general term): sortitionem facere o cause to be decided by lot: to draw lots among one another, sortiri inter se: to draw lots respecting any thing or person, sortiri aliquod or aliquem and (in the Silver Age) de (general term); aliquod ad sortem revocare, aliquod sortī committere, permittere (instead of deciding it in any other way): to draw lots again about any person or thing, subsortiri aliquod or aliquem (e. g., judicem, in the place of one previously chosen, Cic.): a lot falls or comes out, sors exit, exidit: when my lot was the first that was drawn, quum sors mea prima exisset: the lot falls to me, sors me contingit. || Etc. Position or circumstances in life, fortuna, sors; fortuna; fortune (circumstances, good or bad): a fortunate lot, fortuna florens; fortune secundæ: an unfortunate lot, fortuna misera: the common lot, sors communis: this is the common lot, huc omnibus*

accidit: to be contented with one's lot, sorte sua contentum vivere (*sc.* sorte sua gaudere is rather poetical): not to be contented with one's lot, fortunas suas accusare: I have a happy lot, bene mecum agitur: I have an unhappy lot, vitam miseram dego: to pity any body's lot, alicujus sortem miserari.

LOTE-TREE, lotos or lotus, i, f.
LOTION. || *A washing, ablutio; lo-tio (Vitr.). || A wash used for medical purposes, medicamentum.*

LOTTERY, **alea sortium. To put into a lottery, nummos in sortium aleam dare (after Lic., 42, 59, 10): to buy a share or ticket, *sortem redimere: to try one's fortune in a lottery, *sortium fortunam tentare, experire: to gain a prize in a lot-tery, *in sortium aleam lucrum facere, lucrari (after Suet., Calig., 41): to be fortunate in a lottery, prospera sortium alea uti (ib.): to lose or be unfortunate in a lottery, pecuniam in alea sortium perdere (after Cic., Phil., 23, 56): to be fond of putting into lotteries, *alea sortium indulgere (after Suet., Oct., 70): lottery directors, triumviri (&c., according to the number) quibus sortium alea commendata est (after Suet., Calig., 41); *triumviri alea sortium præpositi: a lottery director, triumvir (&c.; vid. above) alea sortium præpositus: a lottery list, sortium, quæ exierunt, index.*

LOUD, clarus (opposed to obtusus), magnus (opposed to exiguus); vox clara, magna (both of the voice): *sc.* not vox alta, Ruhnk., Dict. ad Ter., p. 14). A loud cry, clamor clarus (Plaut.): to utter a loud voice, clamare, vociferari (Cic.): to make a loud noise, fremere (especially of a multitude): to speak out loud, vocem mittere.

LOUDLY, clare; clarā voce (*sc.* vivā voce is not classical); magnā or summā voce (very loudly).

LODNESS, by circumlocution with the adjectives.

LOUIS D'OR, Ludovici aureus (as Plaut., Bacch., 2, 52, &c., Philippus aureus); *Ludovicus (as Hor. Ep., 2, 1, 234, Philippus).

LOUNGE, segne otium terere; socordia atque desidā bonum otium conterere. To lounge upon; vid. LEAN.

LOUNGE-CHAIR, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (Cæsar. Aur. Tard., 2, 1, 46); cathedra (an arm-chair used by Roman ladies).

LOUNGER, homo deses; homo languori et desidā deditus.

LOUSE, **pediculus; pedis (Plaut.). To be eaten up with lice, pediculorum multitudine corpori inascentium animam efflare (after Plin., 7, 51, 52).*

LOUSE, *v.*, liberare aliquem pediculis; *pediculos aliquid legere.

LOUSE-WORT, herba pedicularis (Columella, 6, 30, 8).

LOUSY, pediculosus.

LOUT, homo rusticus; stipes; caudex.

LOUTISH, rusticus.

LOUTISHLY, rustice.

LOVAGE (a plant), ligusticum.

LOVE, *v.*, amare (general term, out of mere impulse or passion; of persons or things; also absolutely): diligere (with esteem, as the result of reflection or moral approbation; to value or prize highly; of persons or things). JN. amare et diligere; diligere et amare; carum habere, caritate completi (almost = diligere). JN. amare (or diligere) carumque habere, alicui studere, alicuius esse studiosum, aliquem benevolentia completi (to feel an interest in any one, to show favor or goodwill). For amare the Latins use also the following circumlocutions: amorem erga aliquem habere, aliquem amore amplecti, prosequi (rather of tender affection); aliquem in amore habere, alicuius amore teneri, captum esse (rather of sexual love). To love any one very much, aliquem singulari amore habere; aliquem mirifice diligere carumque habere; aliquem in deliciis habere; aliquis mihi percarus est; aliquem in oculis gerere, gostare; aliquem in sinu gestare; summum me tenet alicuius studium: to love any one above all others, aliquem unico diligere: to love pass: n

ately, aliquis amore ardere, flagrare, insinire (in erotic poetry, also, perire aliqua, mori aliquis amorem; vid. Lackmann, *Propert.*, 2, 4, 2): to love heartily, ex animo amare: to love any one as one's own brother, aliquem amare ut alterum fratrem; aliquem in germani fratris loco diligere; ne frater quidem mihi carior est: as one's own son, aliquem haud secus amare ac filium; aliquem patriâ caritate diligere: to love one another, amare inter se, diligere inter se (L. "Nos accusative" inter nos amamus is incorrect for inter nos amamus." Krebs. *Vid.*, also, *Hand.*, iii., p. 397: invicem or invito diligere is rare, and not Ciceronian; vicissim diligere has been formed by moderns from a passage misunderstood, *Cic.*, *Lecl.*, 9, 30): to love learning, iterum iterumque esse: to love the arts, artes amare: to love one's country, patriam amare; patriam amore duci: to love liberty, libertatis amantem or studiosum esse: to love money, divitias amare; avarum or habendi cupidum esse (so be correctus). || Followed by an infinitive: to be accustomed, solere (with an infinitive; only in Græcizing poets and prose writers amare; or, in narrative, by the imperfect; e. g., after luncheon he loved to take a nap, post cibum meridianum paulum conquiescere solebat, or simply paulum conquiescebat).

LOVE, s. || Fond attachment, favor, amor (general term, and especially passionate attachment to persons or things, as distinguished from caritas): amor veneris, libido, amor libidinosus (unchaste love): caritas (love to a person who appears estimable or deserving of regard [of things, it is only applied to one's country, home, &c., patrie, republicæ (*Cic.*); sedium suarum, ipsius soli (*Liv.*)]): the love of esteem; then, generally, any tender regard, not passionate, not like amor; pietas (dutiful affection, or religious feeling): benevolentia (kind feeling): studium, voluntas (interest felt for one, inclination in his favor). Love to any one, amor in, erga or adversus aliquem; (where the context allows, also) amor aliquis; pietas, benevolentia, voluntas in or erga aliquem; studium in aliquem; studium aliquis: to declare one's love (to a female), alicui narrare amorem suum: to be inflamed with love, aliquis amore incensum esse, ardere, flagrare: to gain the love of all, ab omnibus (or omnium) amorem sibi conciliare: to return love, alicui in amore respondere (L. not redamare aliquem, an expression formed by Cicero, and used only once, *Lecl.*, 14, 49, with ut ita dicam): amor, amore respondere: to have or possess the love of any one, ab aliquo amari, diligere: out of, from, pure love, præ amore, ex amore; propter amorem or benevolentiam; amore impulsus, incitatus; amans (e. g., *Plaut.*, *Capt.*, 5, 4, 35): out of pure love to any thing, ipsâ aliqua re captus (*vid. Cic.*, *Ecl.*, p. 125): to do any thing out of love to a person, aliquis amori aliquid tribuere, dare, largiri: my love! mea lux! mea vita! meum mel! || Inclination, desire, amor, studium aliquis rei; e. g., virtutis: to have a love for any thing, aliquis rei esse amantem, studiosum; aliquis rei studio teneri: to produce a love of any thing, aliquis rei amorem excitare.

LOVE AFFAIR, res amatoria; plural, amores. To have a love affair, amori operam dare (*Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 1, 1, 58).

LOVE LETTER, epistola amatorie scripta (*Cir.*, *Phil.*, 2, 31, 77); tabellæ blandiæ, epistola blanda (*Juv.*, *Op.*).

LOVE POTION, virus amatorium, medicamentum amatorium, poculum amatorium; amatorium.

LOVE SONG, *carmen amatorium; erotopœgion (*Levius ap. Gall.*, 2, 24; *Ascon.*, *Idyll.*, 13, extr.): love songs, poesis amatoria (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 4, 33, extr.).

LOVE STORY, res amatoria; amores. || Not narratio amatoria.

LOVELINESS, amabilitas (properly in *Plautus* and later writers): suavitas (sweetness): venustus (agreeableness); amoenitas (beauty of country, and other sensible objects).

LOVELY, amabilis, amandus, amore

dignus, dignus qui ametur (properly): suavis, dulcis (sweet, pleasant): venustus (agreeable). Very lovely, amabilissimus; bellissimus; venustissimus (in respect of outward appearance).

LOVER. || One who is fond of any thing, amans, amicus, amator aliquis rei (the amans and amicus simply have an inclination for any thing; the amator shows the inclination by deeds; thus, the amans pascit delicias in peace, but the amator pacis alio endeavor to secure peace): cultor aliquis rei (one who esteems or thinks highly of any thing); studiosus aliquis rei (that shows an interest in any thing). A great lover of any thing, aliquis rei amantissimus; aliquis rei magnus amator; aliquis rei studiosissimus; consecrator aliquis rei (one who zealously pursues an object; e. g., voluptatis): a lover of building, edificator: a lover of antiquity, amator antiquitatis: a lover of learning, iterum iterumque studiosus: a lover of the chase, venandi studiosus: lovers of such things, qui sunt harum rerum studiosi: to be a lover of any thing, aliquis rei amantem, &c., esse; aliqua re delectari, gaudere (to take pleasure in any thing): to be a great lover of any thing, magnum aliquis rei esse amatorem; magno aliquis rei studio teneri. || A person in love, amans; amator (the former has only a lively affection, the latter also gives proofs of his attachment): cultor (one who pays attention, an admirer; less than amator). || Amasius = amator, is not found in classic prose: to have many lovers, a multis amari: to have an avowed or declared lover, habere palam decretum semper aliquem (*Cic.*, *Cel.*, 16, 38): lovers, amantes (L. not par amantium).

LOVING, plenus amoris (of persons and things): amans (well-disposed; toward any one, aliquis); of persons, and then always with a genitive; also of things which show a good disposition; e. g., verba): blandus (kind in manner, friendly; of persons and things). Very loving, amantissimus, peramans; toward any one, aliquis.

LOVINGLY, amantissime.

LOW, adj. || PROP., not high, humilis (opposed to altus): depressus (post-Augustan; opposed to editus): demissus (sunken). A low country, loca demissa (with palustria): low shore, ripæ demissiores (*Auct.*, *B. Alex.*): a house in a very low situation, domus depressa, cæca jacens (*Cic.*, *Fr.*): to be in a low situation, in loco demisso (depresso) situm esse: the lower tones, plana urbs (*Tac.*): low water [*vid. Ebb.*]. || FIG. (a) Of the tones of the voice, &c., (bass) gravis (*Cic.*); depressus (*Auct.*, ad *Hor.*); inferioris soni (gentle, suppressed): lenis (opposed to gravis): suppressus, summissus (opposed to magnus, contentus, clarus). To speak in a low tone, summissè, summissâ or suppressâ voce loqui, dicere; summittere vocem or verba (*vid. Cic.*, *Dein.* in *Cæcil.*, 13, 48; *Sen. Ep.*, 11, 5): sussurre (to mutter): sussurrare (to whisper): to speak in a low tone to any body, ad aurem familiariter insussurrare (*vid. Cic.*, *Il. Ferr.*, 5, 41, 107): to ask one another in a low tone, sussurrare inter se rogare (*Liv.*, 7, 25). (b) In price, vilis. A low price, pretium vile or parvum: to buy at a low price, parvo, or vili (pretio) aliquid emere; paucò alicui aliquid emere: what is the lowest you will take? quanti emi potest minimo? tell me the lowest price, indica, fac pretium minimo daturus cui sis: to be low, jacere: prices are low, jacent pretia (e. g., prædiorum, (*Cic.*)). (c) In rank or estimation, humilis; ignobilis; obscurus (*Cic.*): sordidus (*Liv.*, a stronger word): to be of low origin, natum esse obscuro, humili, or ignobili loco (*Cic.*), sordido loco (*Liv.*); parentibus humilibus natum esse (*Cic.*): of the lowest class, (homines) infimi ordinis (*Cic.*) or generis (*Liv.*): infime sortis (*Cic.*): to raise one from the lowest post to the highest rank, ex humili loco perducere aliquem ad summam dignitatem (*Cæs.*). (d) In mind or sentiment, humilis; abjectus; illiberalis; sordidus (e. g., animus). (e) In expression, humilis. A low word, verbum humile: low language,

sermo plebeius (*Cic.*, *Fam.*, 9, 21, 1, opposed to sermo politus, ornatus, elegans). (f) Badly furnished or provided, e. g., to be low in the purse, imparatum esse a pecunia.

LOW, adv. || PROP., humiliter (or in the adjective neuter). || FIG. (a) Of the voice, demissus (e. g., to begin low; demissus ordi; demittere principium (*Bau.*); (in singing), gravis ordi; demissione sonu incipere cantum.

LOW, v. (as cattle) mugire.

LOWER, v. TR. || PROP. To make lower, let down, demittere aliquid. To lower the sails, navis a mamenta demittere. || FIG. minuire, i minuire aliquis auctoritatem; elevare aliquem or aliquis auctoritatem. To lower one's self, i. e., (a) to humiliate one's self, let one's self down, se demittere, se submittere; to any thing, prolata aliquid; se projicere in aliquid (e. g., in muliebretus); descendere ad aliquid (e. g., gravissimas verborum contumelias, h) to act unworthily, se demittere, se abijcere, se abijcere et prosternere, "throw one's self away": lowering, indecorus.

LOWER, v. INTR. || PROP. To become dark, obscurari. || FIG. T. look sullen, frontem contrahere or obducere.

LOWERING. || PROP. Of the sky, nubilus. || FIG. Of a countenance, tristis.

LOWERMOST, infimus; imus.

LOWING, mugitus, -us.

LOWLANDS, loca demissa (et palustria).

LOWLINESS. *Vid. HUMILITY.*

LOWLY, *Vid. HUMBLE.*

LOWNESS. || PROP. Of situation, &c., humilitas. || FIG. (a) Of birth or rank, humilitas (*Cic.*); ignobilitas generis (*Sall.*); ignobilitas, loca humilis or obscurus (*Cic.*). (b) Of mind or sentiment, humilitas; animus humilis or abjectus. (c) Of spirits, animi demissio; animus afflictus, demissus debilitatus. (d) Of tone, gravitas (bass); vox summissa (in a whisper, &c.). (e) Of price, vilitas.

LOW-SPIRITED, afflictus; (animus) abjectus; demissus; animo demisso; jacens; agritudo afflictus et debilitatus; mærore afflictus et profligatus; tristis.

LOYAL, fidus; fidelis; officii memor, certus (that can be depended upon).

LOYALTY, fides; cum fide; fideliter.

LOYALTY, fides. To maintain one's loyalty, fidem servare, prestare.

LOZENGE. || A rhomb, rhombus; scutula. || A comfit, *pastillus dulcis.

LUBBER, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipex, caudex; asinus.

LUBBERLY, rusticus, stolidus (clownish); lævus (awkward, without dexterity).

LUCID, lucidus. A lucid interval, *lucidum, quod dictum, intervallum (*Kraft*).


LUCK, casus; fortuna. Good luck, prospera, or secunda, fortuna: bad luck, infortunium; adversus casus: good luck to you! bene verat! quod appropet dexte or appropet diti! hanc rem tibi volo bene et feliciter evenire! I do not envy you your luck, haud invidio tibi: to congratulate one on his good luck, congratulationem facere, congratulatione fungi: gratulari; on any thing, alicui aliquid or de re (e. g., alicuius adventum or alicui de adventu): to wish one good luck, optimis omnibus (L. not votis) aliquem prosequi (to fol low with good wishes): cupere ut res bene eveniat (to wish that a thing may turn out well).

LUCKILY, feliciter; fortunate; fauste; prospere.

LUCKY, felix; fortunatus; faustus; dexter; prosper; bonus. *Vid. FORTUNATE.*

LUCRATIVE, lucrosus (advantageous); questuosus, quod questui est (that affords profit; e. g., mercatura); fructuosus (that does not leave pains unrewarded; e. g., aratio; *vid. Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 5, 31, in.); quod fructum fert, in fructu est habendura; ex quo fructus capitur. A lucrative office, *munus luculentum, fructuosum: to be lucrative, fructum edere ex se; fructum ferre.

LUCRE, lucrum; quæstus, -ds.
LUCUBRATE, lucubrare.
LUCUBRATION, lucubratio (i. e., *night study*; or, *any thing composed by night*, Cic.).

LUDICROUS, ridiculus (*of persons and things*); ridicendus (*of things*);  not ludiera or ludicrum in this sense.

LUDICROUSLY, ridicule.



LUG, v., trahere (Cic.).




LUG, s., (a sort of small fish), *lumbri-cus marinus (Linn.).


LUGGAGE, sarcinae, plural: impedi-menta, plural (especially of an army, bag-gage): so also vasa, plural (of an army).

LUKEWARM, tepidus, tepens (*prop-erly and figuratively*): lukewarm in any thing, lentus et piene frigidus (Cic.) in aliqua re (facienda): qui quæ cupit. Ita frigide agit, ut nolle existimetur (Cæ-l. ap. Cic., Fam., 8, 10, 3). To become lukewarm, tepescere: to be lukewarm, tepere (*properly and figuratively*): to make lukewarm, tepescere (*properly*): lukewarm in religion, negligens dei or deorum.

LUKEWARMLY, tepide.




LUKEWARMNESS,  Prop., tepor.  Fig., tepida mens (Ov.); frigus; nulla cura; segnitia. Lukewarmness in religion, rerum divinarum pæne nulla cura; lentus animus et piene frigidus in rebus di-vinis; imminutus rerum divinarum studium.

LULL, v.  Tr. Prop. To sing to sleep, (infantem) *cantando sopire.  Fig. To calm, pacify, tranquillare; pacare; tranquillum facere.  Intr. (Of the wind), (ventus) cadit (Liv.), concidit (Hor.), remittit, intermittit (Cæs.). The wind had lulled, venti vis omnis cecidit: when the wind had lulled a little, ut lenita paulum vis venti est (Liv.): the wind had suddenly so completely lulled, that, tanta subito malicia exstitit, ut (Cæs.).

LULLABY, carmen quod adhibetur infantibus (vid. Quint., 1, 10, 22): lalli som-niferi modi (Auson., Ep., 16, 91).  There is no authority for nenia in this sense. To sing lullaby, (infantem) *can-tando sopire; lallare (Pers.).




LUMBER, scruta, orum, plural (Hor.); *suppellectilis obsoleta. A lumber room, *cella suppellectili obsoletæ servandæ.

LUMINARY, lumen.

LUMINOUS,  Prop., luminosus; luci-dus; illustris; splendens; fulgens.  Fig., lucidus (that has or gives sufficient light; also, figuratively, clear;  For which Cicero, however, always uses dilucidus): diluci-dus, perspicuus, candidus, apertus, planus (*figuratively, clear, distinct, intelligible*). JN. apertus (planus) atque dñducus (*opposed to confusus et perturbatus*); diluci-dus et perspicuus: planus et perspicuus; distinctus (*figuratively, well-arranged, perspicuous*: all of a speech, narrative, &c.): lucidus, candidus, and distinctus also of the speaker himself).

LUMINOUSLY, (*figuratively*), lucide, dilucide, clare, perspicue.

LUMP, massa (a shapeless mass): gle-ba (a clod of earth, or any thing in that shape). A little lump, massula; glebula.

LUMPISH,  } Thick, crassus (in LUMPY.  } lumps: globosus. To oe lumpy, in globulis or massulis dilabi, solvi, dissolvi.  Stupid, stolidus; stupi-dus; hebes.

LUNACY, error lunaticus; selenis-mus (technical term).

LUNAR, lunaris. Lunar year, annus ad cursum lune descriptus (vid. Liv., 1, 19); annus lunaris (late).

LUNATICUS, lunaticus (Veget.).

LUNATION, cursus lunaris; cursa lu-næ.

LUNCHEON, cibus meridianus; also prandium (i. e., a meal about 12 o'clock, Suet., Oct., 78).

LUNGS, pulmo, pulmones (*properly*): latera, -um, n. (rather figuratively, in re-spect of exertion in speaking). To have good lungs, bonis lateribus esse; in cla-mando esse bene robustum. Inflammation of the lungs, *inflammatio pulmo-nis: any thing is a sign of inflamma-tion in the lungs, aliquid pulmonem in-flammatum esse significat (after Cels., 2, p. 70, Bip.).

LUNT, funiculus incendiarius; fomes tormentarius.



LURCH. To leave in the lurch, destituere aliquem; auxilium aliquem orbare (vid. LEAVE): the ship heaves a lurch, *navis inclinatur.

LURCHER, insidiator; qui insidiatur.

LURE, s., cibus ad fraudem alieuius positus (*properly*; i. e., a bait, Liv.): esca, illecebra (*properly and figuratively*; i. e., bait, enticement).

LURE, v., PROP., inescare. FIG., alli-cere; allectare; invitare et allectare; allectare et invitare (aliquem ad aliquid); illicere or pellicere aliquem in or ad ali-quid; illecebris trahere (to lure success-fully).


LURID, obscurus (*opposed to illustris, lucidus*); caliginosus, tenebrosus, tene-bri circumfusus, ater (*stronger than obs-curus*).

LURK.  To lie concealed, delitescere in aliquo loco; occultare se in aliquo loco.  To lie concealed for a purpose, to watch from a hiding-place, insidiari; esse in insidiis; speculari; esse in specula or (of several) in speculis.

LURKING-PLACE, latebra (*especially of men*): latibulum (*especially of animals*): locus latibrosus (*convenient for lurking*). To be in a lurking-place, latebris se occultare; latibulis se tegere.

LUSCIOUS, dulcissimus, prædulcis (*very sweet*); nimis dulcis (*too sweet*).

LUSCIOUSNESS, dulcêdo; *nimia dulcêdo.

LUST, s., libido (*sensual inclination; especially in plural, libidines, lusts*): cupiditas; cupido (*desire in a good sense*; there also in a bad sense:  cupido only in poets and historians; not used by Cicero): aviditas (*greedy desire*): studi-um (*eager desire of obtaining*). JN. studi-um cupiditatisque: appetitus; appetitio; appetentia (*instinctive longing for any thing*): desiderium (*longing that feels a void till it is satisfied; often the desire of what one has been deprived of*): (cupidita-tis) ardor; impetus; sitis; indomita et cito effrenata cupiditas; cupiditas insatiabilis. The lusts of the flesh, cupiditates; libidines (as lustful desires) (corporis) voluptates (*sensual indulgences*): to be the slave of lust, libidinibus se dare, dedere; voluptationibus servire, se tradere; totum se libidinibus or corporis voluptatibus dedere: to bridle one's lusts, cupiditatibus imperare; cupiditates coercere; libidi-nes domitas habere: the lust of gain, lu-cri ar questus studium; avaritia: lust of honor, studium laudis; studium cupidi-tasque honorum.

LUST, v., *after any thing*, appetentem, cupidum, avidum, studiosum esse alieuius rei; concupiscere aliquid; appetere aliquid; alieuius rei studio tenêri; alieuius rei studio or cupiditate ardêre, fla-grare.

LUSTFUL, libidinosus (*of persons, and also of things that indicate any body's lustful propensity*): ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus or rebus veneris deditus; libidinum plenus (*of persons*): libidine accensus (*under the influence of passion*): impudicus (*shameless*): delicatus (*properly, soft, effeminate*; then wanton; e. g., sermo). A lustful life, vita libidinosa or libidinibus dedita, or in libidine effusa: to be a lustful person, libidinum plenum esse.

LUSTFULLY, libidinose; or by the verb or adjective.


LUSTILY, impigre; strenue; alacri, prompto, acri animo; alacriter (Just.).



LUSTINESS, vigor; alacritas; animus alacer.

LUSTRAL, lustralis.

LUSTRATE, lustrare; expiare (by sac-rifice).

LUSTRATION, lustrum (*made by the censor, on going out of office, on behalf of the whole people*): pisculum (*sacrifice offered for expiation*): lustratio (*purifica-tion by offerings*, Liv., 40, 6).


LUSTRE,  Brightness, splendor. PROP., splendor; nitior; fulgor; ardor; radiatio. Liry, of gold or silver, splendor or fulgor auri, argenti: lustre of a precious stone, nitor gemmæ. FIG., splendor; ni-tor; fulgor; claritas; dignitas. Livy, of

family, of rank, splendor families (Suet.), ordinis alieuius (Cic.): lustre of one's name, exploits, fulgor nominis (Liv.), re-tum (Plin.); to give lustre to, lucem afferre alicui rei; illustrare, exornare aliquid.  A scone with lights, lychnæus pensilis (Plin.) or pendens (Lucr.).  The space of five years, lustrum.



LUSTY, vegetus; validus; acer; alacer.



LUTANIST, perhaps lyricen (Stat.); lyristas (Plin. Ep.); citharista, fidicen (Cic.); citharodorus (Cic., that sings to the instrument).

LUTE, perhaps testudo, cithara, lyra. To play upon the lute, bidius canere (Cic.); pulsare testudinem; cantare lyra testudi-nâ (Krafft).

LUXATE, luxare aliquid (Plin.).  There is not sufficient authority for eluxare. To be luxated, movêri sua sede, de suo loco (Cels.); artus in prævum elapsi (Tac., Hist., 4, 81; luxated).

LUXATION, luxatura (Marc. Emp.) depravato (membrorum, Cic., Fin., 5, 12, 35).


LUXURIANCE.  Of vegetation, luxuria, or luxuries.  Of style, &c., luxuries.



LUXURIANT.  Of vegetation, luxurians, luxuriosus (Cic.); latus (Virg., Liv.).  Of style, &c., luxurians, mollis (Cic.).

LUXURIOUS, luxuriosus (*in a bad sense*): delicatus (*excellent, that has to do with refinement rather than with necessa-ries*; not necessarily in a bad sense): mol-lis (*effeminate*): sumtuosus (*that causes ex-pense*; e. g., domus). Luxurious dress, cul-tus effusior or luxuriosus: in a luxurians manner, luxuriose; delicate; mollior JN. delicate ac mollior (e. g., vivere).

LUXURY, luxus, -ds (usually subjective, denoting the habit or condition, but some-times of the objects): luxuria (always sub-jective; of the propensity or disposition): lautior victus cultusque; nimia in victu cultusque magnificentia; cultus effusior (*excessive expense in dress and furniture*): cultus delicatus, delicia (*in a better sense, of elegance in dress and furniture*). Ar-ticles of luxury, res ad luxuriam pertinen-tes (in respect of eating and drinking): instrumenta luxurie, instrumenta ad lu-xuriam (as excitements to luxury): merces delicate, delicie (in respect of dress, jew-els, &c.; vid. Ruhnk. Sen., Benef., 6, 38, 3): arts of luxury, artes quæ ad vitæ ornatum pertinent: to pass on from neces-saries to luxuries, a necessariis artibus ad elegantiora defluere (Cic., Tusc., 1, 25, 62).

LYCEUM, Lyceum (Cic.).

LYE, lix; cinis lixivius or lixivis; or simply lixivis.  Lixivium, late. To wash in lye, cinere lixivio elutriare; lin-tea lixivis perfundere: to penetrate with lye, lixivis imbure.

LYING, mendax (the proper word;  in classical prose never of things): fallax (deceitful): vnus (empty, both of persons or things). JN. vnus et mendax, vnus et fallax: vaniloquus (bragging; of per-sons): falsus, fictus (*false, pretended; of things*):  mendaciosis is comic.

LYING, s. Vid. LIE.

LYING-IN, puerperium. A lying-in woman, puerpera: a lying-in hospital, *lethodochium; *domus publica, ubi parturientibus opera præstatur.

LYMPH, lympa (Ser. Samm.).

LYRE, cithâra. To play on the lyre, citharizare (Nep., Epam., 2, 1); cithârâ canere: to accompany the lyre with a song, carmen formare cithârâ (vid. Gierig, Plin. Ep., 4, 19, 1); music of the lyre, chordarum so-nus (the sound); ars citharœdica (the art) to sing to the lute, citharizare et ad chor-darum sonum cantare (Nep., Epom., 2, 1): a player on the lyre, citharista; citharod-us (if he accompany the instrument with his voice); feminine, cithariastria; citha-rœda (Inscr.).

LYRIC, lyricus; melicus. A lyric poet, poeta lyricus, poeta melicus, melicus (*general term*): the lyric poets, lyrici, mellicæ (all of the Silver Age; in Cic., Or., 55, 183); also, by circumlocution, poetæ, qui Apollini a Græcis nominantur: a lyric poem, car-men lyricum melicum: lyrics, poësis mu-llea.

M.

MAC (*a Scotch word*), filius.
MACARONI, "macarō.
MACARON, "turundē Itale, plural.
MACE, || *A kind of spice; some say, macis, idis, f. (Plaut), or macir (Plin).*
MACE, || *An ensign of authority.*
 *virga, or fasces (apparitoris or accensis).
MACE-BEAREER, accensus; apparitor.
MACERATE, macerare; attenuare (corpus).
MACHINATE, machinari; moliri; etruere.

MACHINATION, machinatio (Cic): dolus, machina (Cic).

MACHINE, machina (Cic); machinatio (Ces., Virg.); machinamentum (with reference to its use): compages, pegma (with reference to its frame-work or construction): warlike machine, instrumentum belli; machinæ bellicæ, plural: a mere machine, qui nihil unquam arbitrio suo fecit (Cic); qui vivit ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad suum (Cic); *qui tamquam machinatione aliquā movetur; *quem aliquam machinam citius dixerim, quam hominem; or, quem non tam cito hominem dixerim, quam aliquam machinam: like a mere machine, machine modo; sine sensu or iudicio; alieno impetu; non sua sponte: to become a mere machine, nihil amplius suo consilio, sua sponte, agere: he is a mere machine, homo iste nihil suo consilio, nihil interno pulso agit, molitur (Kraff).

MACHINERY, || *Machines collectively, machine, plural; machinatio (Virg.).* || *Works of a machine, machinatio; machina.* || *Engineering, scientia machinalis (Plin): disciplina mechanica (Gell).* || *Fig., machinatio.* Vid., also, MEANS, INSTRUMENTALITY.
MACHINIST, machinator.
MACKEREL, scomber (Plin.); scomber scomber (Linn.).

MAD, || *PROP.*, insanus (not restrained by reason): vesanus (not guided by reason): amens (out of one's mind): demens (that acts irrationally): lymphatus (seized with boundless and uncontrollable enthusiasm): furiosus (raving): a sanitate alienus: mente captus; qui a mente sua discessit (Cic, not in one's right mind). A mad dog, canis rabidus, rabiosus: to be mad, insanire; furere; (of a dog), rabiosum esse: are you mad? satini sanus es! num sanus mentis es? to go or to be driven mad, in insaniam incidere (Cic); ad insaniam adigi (Ter); rabie, furoris incitari, efferrī, efferrī; (of a dog), rabiosum fieri; in rabiem agi: I am almost mad, male mihi consto; impotens animi sum; vix mentis compos sum: a mad attempt, amens conatus, ineptum: to be mad with anger, vehementissime irasci, succensere (aliqui); irā in aliquem flagrare, or incensum esse. || *FIG.*, mirus; monstrosus (very strange): stolidæ auid; ferox; temerarius (rash, inconsiderate).

MADAM, domina.
MADCAP, homo ferocior, vehementior, ingenui: a young madcap, fervidus florentē iuventū (Hor., A. P., 115).

MADDEN, || *To drive mad, ad insaniam adigere (Ter); insaniam facere, gignere (Plin).* || *To madden with anger, efferrare (Liv), irā incendere aliquem (Ter).*

MADDER (*a plant*), rubia (Virg.).
MAD-HOUSE, *domus publica, quā continentur homines insani, furiosi; mnorotrophium (helicorom term). He is fit for a mad-house, huic helieborum opus est (Plaut, Pseud., 4, 7, 89); naviget Anticyram (Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 166).

MADLY, || *PROP.*, furiose; insane. || *Fig.*, mire, inmonstro (strangely); temere, stolidē, inconsoletē (rashly, inconsiderately).

MADMAN, homo insanus, &c. Vid. MAD.

MADNESS, || *PROP.*, mens alienata (Liv); mentis alienatio (Cels, aberration of intellect): vesania (want of intellectual perception): insanīa (when reason has lost its power, insanity): vecordia (of those

whose mind is disturbed by the prevalence of some one idea or set of ideas): amentia (want of sense, intellectual blindness): affectu animi lumine carens, Cic., Tusc., 3, 5, 10): dementia (irrational conduct): deliratio (want of rational or connected ideas): of idiots, or of the enfeebled mind in extreme old age): furor: mentis ad omnia cecitas (blind and senseless impulse): rabies (of animals, rarely of men): to drive to madness, ad insaniam adigere (Ter); in furorem vertere aliquem (Curt): to be driven to madness, ad insaniam venire; in rabiem agi (Liv), in insaniam incidere (Cic). A piece of madness, insanīa; facinus insanum, monstrosum, mirum: an intolerable piece of madness, insanīa non tolerabilis (Cic). || *FIG.*, rage, furor; rabies.

MADRIGAL, *epigramma quod Madrigal vocant.

MAD-WOMAN, insana (mulier).

MAGAZINE, || *A store-house, horreum; receptaculum aliquid rei (Cic) armarium promtuarum is a closet in which victuals are kept; and cella promtuarum = a larder.* || *To build or erect magazines, horrea ponere, edificare; horrea (certis locis) constituere.* || *A literary journal, a commentarii literati; *ephemerides literariæ.* Article in a magazine, pars, caput, c. ll.: contribution to a magazine; vid. CONTRIBUTION, end.

MAGGOT, || *A kind of worm or grub, vermes; vermiculus; teredo (Plin).* || *An odd fancy, mirum or ineptum commentum; ineptiæ, plural.*

MAGGOTY, || *Full of maggots, vermosus (Plin).* || *Full of odd fancies, ineptus.*

MAGIC, ars magica (Liv); magice (Plin); magica (Appul); veneficium (Liv). || *To practice magic, artem magicam, artes magicas, exercere, colere, tractare: to do by magic, arte magica percipere aliquid: a magic lantern, *laterna magica.*

MAGICAL, magicus. A kind of magical power, vis quedam divina, plane mirabilis et singularis. A magical formula or incantation, carmen (magicum); cantio.

MAGICALLY, magicē; vi magica.

MAGICIAN, magus (Hor., Lucan.: incantator, late). A magician's wand, virgula divina (Cic); virga venenata (Ov., Met., 14, 413).

MAGISTRAL, || *Of or relating to a magistrate, by the substantive.* A magisterial office, magistratus. || *Impetuous, haughty, imperious; superbus; insolens; arrogans.*

MAGISTERIALLY, || *As a magistrate, by circumlocution with the substantive.* || *Imperiously, imperiose.*

MAGISTRACY, magistratus, -ds.

MAGISTRATE, magistratus, -ds (one bearing a civic office; qui iura reddit). The higher magistrates, magistratus maiores (in the Roman sense, those who had the imperium): the inferior magistrates, magistratus minores (in the Roman sense, those who had not the imperium, namely, aediles and quaestors under the republic, and municipal magistrates under the empire; vid. Dict. Antiq., MAGISTRATUS: officiales is late).

MAGNANIMITY, animi magnitudo, excellentia, excelstitas; animus magnus et excelsus (Cic).

MAGNANIMOUS, magnanimus; celsus; excelsus.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, magno animo; excele.

MAGNET, || *PROP.*, magnes, -ētis; magnes lapis; lapis Heraclēus (the loadstone). || *Fig.*, quod ad se attrahit, allicit.

MAGNETIC, magnēsius, magneticus (the former, Lucr., 6, 1062; the latter, Claudian, de magn., 26). Magnetic power, *attrahendi, quæ dicitur vis (properly); *mira quedam vis (figuratively).

MAGNETISM, *magnetismus (technical term). Animal magnetism, *magnetismus animalis (technical term).

MAGNETIZE, *vi magnetica aliquid imbui (properly, by the magnet): *magnetum confectione mulcere, permulcere (figuratively, by the hands).

MAGNIFICENCE, splendor, magnifi-

centia (general term): laetitia (in style of living): pompa (in processions, &c.).

MAGNIFICENT, splendidus; magnificus; lautus. Jn. splendidus et magnificus; magnificus et lautus; magnificus et præclarus; sumtuosus (opposed to sordidus).

MAGNIFICENTLY, splendide; magnifice; laute; opipare (e. g., domum instruere, Plaut).

MAGNIFIER, || *Magnifying glass* *microscopium (technical term).

MAGNIFY, || *PROP.*, To cause to appear larger, *res obiectas augere et amplificare. || *Fig.*, To exaggerate, rem exaggerare verbis, oratione; augere verbis; amplificare; multiplicare; in falsum augere aliquid (falsely); exasperare aliquid verbis (of any thing bad, Quint., 4, 2, 75). To magnify exceedingly, præter modum, supra veritatem, exornare aliquid; immodice magnitudinem aliquid rei augere. || *Fig.*, To praise, extol; vid. PRAISE, EXTOL.

MAGNITUDE, || *PROP.*, magnitudo (greatness): amplitudo, ambitus, spatium (with the idea of space or extent): modus (with the idea of a certain measure). || *FIG.*, magnitudo; amplitudo; gravitas.

MAGPIE, corvus (Cic).

MAHOMETAN, *Mahummedanus; *formulæ Muhammedanis addictus.

MAID, || s., puella; virgo (a virgin).

MAIDEN, || *A little maid, puellula; virguncula; agrotum-up-maid, puella adolta; virgo; a pretty maid, puella lepida; he looks like a maid, puerili in ore est vultus virginis (Ov., Met., 10, 631): a maid-servant, puella; famula (a waiting-maid); ancilla (a house-maid); cubicularia (a chamber-maid, Inscr.).*

MAIDEN, adj., puellaris; virginalis (of a virgin). Maiden modesty, reverencia virginæ: he has a maiden appearance, puerili in ore est vultus virginis (Ov., Met., 10, 631).

MAIDEN-HAIR (a plant), adiantum (Plin., Linn.). English or common maid-en-hair, Aspidium Trichomanes (Linn.).

MAIDENHOOD, virginitas (Cic).

MAIDENLY, virginæ; virginalis.

MAID-SERVANT, Vid. MAID.

MAIL, || *A coat of steel net-work, thorax (made of metal plates): lorica (of leather, with metal): cataphracta (for horse and rider). To put on a coat of mail, thoracem induere (Plin.); munimentum corporis surare (Curt); pectus munire thoracē, lorica.*

MAIL, || *For conveyance of letters, *cursus publicus epistolæ perferendus (formerly, *tabellarii publici, Murel): rbeda cursualis publica (he carriage, after Cod. Theod., 12, 11): celeris mutatio cursus publici (the quick change of horses, Ammian., 21, 9). A mail-bag, *folliculus epistolæ servandus.*

MAIM, mutilare (Liv.); demutiare (Cels); truncare (Liv., Tac.); detruncare (Liv.).

MAIMED, mutilus; mutilatus; truncatus; detruncatus; truncus.

MAIMING, mutilatio (Cels); detruncatio (Plin.).

MAIN, adj., præcipuus; primus; maximus. The main point, caput or summa; of any thing, aliquid rei; res omnium gravissima, summa or maxima; res magna or gravis; res magni momenti or magni discriminis: this is the main, hoc caput est; hoc maximum or primum est: to depart or digress from the main point, a proposito aberrare or declinare: to return to the main point, ad propositum reverti or redire: to make any thing a main point, omne studium in aliquā re ponere; præ ceteris aliquid agere or spectare; id agere ut, &c.

MAIN, s. Vid. SEA.

MAINLY, maxime; præcipue; potissimum; in primis; præsertim.

MAIN-MAST, malus medius.

MAINPRISE, Vid. BAIL.

MAINTAIN, || *To support, defend, tenere, obtinere (where the truth is contested): contendere; defendere (the former, to endeavor to fight against a different opinion; the latter, to defend; both against opposition): affirmare (to maintain as true,*

to assert, affirm): asseverare (to maintain earnestly: *cf.* Cicero, followed by an accusative and infinitive; in the *Silver Age*, found also with a simple accusative. *cf.* Asseverare is not classical in this sense). *efficere* (to establish by proof): disserere, disputare (to assert and discuss): ponere, proponere, placere or videtur mihi (to lay down as one's own opinion): dicere (to give as one's opinion): all followed by an accusative and infinitive): also (I say that a thing is so; opposed to nego): to maintain the contrary, negare. *Democritus* maintains that no one can be a good poet without enthusiasm, *Democritus* negat, sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse. || To supply with the necessities of life, nutrire aliquem (to nourish with food and drink): alere (in a wider sense, to furnish every thing that serves for sustenance): sustinere, sustentare aliquem, victum alicui præbere (to care for one's maintenance): to maintain one's self by any means, alere se aliquid re (e. g., se suosque latrocinis): victum querere aliquid re (e. g., lanâ ac telâ, *Ter.*, *Andr.*, 1, 1, 48; therefore, by one's needs, acu): to maintain one's self by selling cheaply, coronas venditando sustentare pauperetatem: to maintain one's self by the labor of one's hands, manum mercede tolerare inopiam.

MAINTAINABLE, i. e., tenable, qui stabilitatis aliquid habent (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 3, 30, 85, are maintainable).

MAINTAINER. Use the verbs.

MAINTENANCE. || Defence, support, defensio; tutio; propugnatio; or by the verbs: e. g., quantum esset ad rem obtinendam. || *Noishment, support of life, sustentatio* (*Ulp.*); use the verbs: e. g., sustinere, sustentare; alere (*Ter.*) nutritus, only *Plin.*, 22, 24, 53, in another sense): alimenta (*Justinian's* technical term, sum allowed for the maintenance of a wife).

MAJESTIC, augustus, sanctus (these derivatives high honor): imperatorius (commanding, imposing): splendoris, magnificus (splendid, magnificent): a majestic form or appearance, forma augusta or imperatoria; habitus augustus.

MAJESTY, majestas (exalted rank or position): nimen (great power and dignity): clothed with majesty, augustus.

MAJOR (in the army), "praefectus (vigilum).

MAJORITY. || Major pars, major pars, major numerus (in comparison with another number): multitudo (a considerable number): often by plurcs (more) or plurimi (most); e. g., the majority of historians, plures auctores. Servius took care that the majority should not prevail, Servius curavit, ne plurimum plurimi valerent: majority of votes, sententiae plures (of senators or judges), suffragia, plures, plurima (of citizens in the comitia): to have the majority, magnis suffragiis superare; pluribus suffragiis vincere: to be acquitted by a very large, immense majority, sententia ferre omnibus absolvi: the majority (in the Senate) decided for the same opinion, pars major in eandem sententiam fuit. || Full age, plena, justa et legitima, aetas. || Rank or office of a major or "munus praefecti (vigilum), praefectura. A great majority, multis partibus plures (e. g., vote with any body, in alicuius sententiam eunt, *Cic.*, *Fam.*, 1, 2).

MAJOR PART. VID. MAJORITY.

MAKE, v. || To produce, facere: conficere: efficere (to accomplish, effect): creare (to create): to make money by, pecuniam conficere de re: to make great profit from any thing, rem habere questuosisimam (*Cic.*): to make a fortune, in multis opes crescere (*Plin.*): collocupescere se (*Ter.*): made for any thing (i. e., constituted, adapted by nature), ad aliquid factus: alicui rei or ad aliquid natus factusque (opposed to ad aliquid doctus or institutus). || In arithmetic, efficere (to make up): esse, fieri (to amount; *vid.* *Col.*, 5, 2, 6, has duas summas in se multiplicari, quinquages centeni fiunt quinquem millia. Horum pars iudicium duo milia in quinquem, quae pars iudici unciam et scrupulum efficit, *Cic.*, *Turr.*, 3, 49, 116, Piosessio est agri Leontini ad iugerum xxx.

millia. Haec sunt ad tritici medimnum xc, id est tritici modium lxxiii, millia). || To cause a person or thing to become any thing. (a) To nominate, facere, instituere (to institute): constituere (to fix, appoint): creare (to choose, elect, appoint): creare (to choose, elect, appoint), followed by an accusative of that which any one is made, &c.); e. g., to make a person one's heir, heredem aliquem facere, instituere. (b) To put any one in a certain state (with adjectives expressing the nature of the state), facere, efficere, reddere aliquem, followed by an accusative of the predicate (*cf.* with this difference, that facere and efficere are, to produce a certain state or condition; reddere is, to place in a certain state or condition); e. g., to make one unserviceable, aliquem inutilem facere (as, by a wound): to make a person braver, aliquem meliorem reddere: to make tame or gentle, homines ex ferimitate reddere or homines feroces mitiores reddere (*cf.* *Hert.*, *Sall.*, *Cat.*, 14, 3): to make any thing of a person, aliquem pulchrum, erudire (to instruct well): aliquem pudicere ad dignitatem (to promote): to make much of any one, aliquem magni facere (to value highly): multum alicui tribuere (to assign much to any one): aliquem colere (to respect, reverence): to make little or nothing of one, aliquem parvi facere (to value little): aliquem contemnere (to despise): to make much of any thing, aliquem magni facere, existimare (to value highly): aliquid in honore habere (to hold in honor): vult to make much account of any thing, aliquid haud in magno pretio ponere. || To cause, efficere: facere. I did not make him do it, non facit impulsu meo (*Ter.*). || To represent, by description or otherwise, facere (by art, or by words): fingere (by art): et, by description, &c.: both take the accompanying verb, if active, in the participle present; if passive, in the infinitive present; e. g., Xenophon makes Socrates say, Xenophon facit Socratem disputantem de Deo, a Deo construatur atque adificari mundum facit. || MAKE AWAY [*vid.* DESTROY]. || MAKE HASTE [*vid.* HASTEN]. || MAKE AN OFFER [*vid.* OFFER]. || MAKE OVER, transferre; transmittre. || MAKE READY [*vid.* PREPARE]. || MAKE UP = To constitute, efficere, also esse (in contents, value); to consist of: explere, implere (to amount to the former or other): efficere: hunc modum does it make up? quae summa est? quantum est? make up a four thousand men, quatuor millia militum explere: to make up a great sum, longam summam efficere: the gold which made up an Attic talent, quod summam Attici talenti expleret, to make up a whole (of quarters), multitudinem integri aequare, et exequare (*vid.* *Aud.*, *ad Hert.*, 4, 20, 22). To compose, reconcilire [*vid.* COMPOSE, RECONCILE]. || MAKE USE, uti aliquid re (mostly with the idea of need and enjoyment, χρῆσθαι): usurpare aliquid (to use a thing as opportunity occurs; of momentary use): adhibere aliquid alicui rei (to apply a thing in a single case to a definite object, with the notion of purpose and intention): to make use of any one, uti alicuius opera (with assistance) or consilio (his advice): to make use of a saying of Solon's, uti Solonis dictum usurpare.

MAKE, s. FORM, FIGURE.

MAKE-BATE, paeliturbator or ruptor.

MAKER, fabricator; opifex; auctor; or, by circumlocution, artifex mundi Deus (Maker of the world, *Plin.*): artifex omnium natura (*Cic.*, Maker of all things).

MALACHIITE, malachitis, -e.

MALADMINISTRATION, *mala rerum administratio.

MALADY, morbus; negotatio: *cf.* agnitudo, in this sense, is not classical.

MALAPERTE, male moratus; immodestus.

MALCONTENTED, novis rebus studentes (*Ces.*); rerum mutationis cupidi (*Cic.*, *Att.*, 8, 3, 4); qui egre ferunt praesentem rerum publicarum formam, statum: *cf.* male contenti, non contenti would not be Latin. *vid.* also, DISAFFECTED.

MALE, virilis, masculus: masculinus (of men or animals): the male sex, sexus

masculinus (of men or animals); genus masculinum (*Phadr.*); sexus virilis (*Nep.*, *Tac.*, only of men).

MALEDICTION. *vid.* CURSE.

MALEFACTOR, maleficus (general term, the doer of a bad action): sons, nocens, noxius (guilty); sons, condemned, or deserved condemnation; nocens and noxius simply as the originator or cause of harm): socius reus, nocens reus, noxa reus (so far as the malefactor is in the position of an accused person): *cf.* malefactor does not occur in the best age.

MALEVOLENCE, malitia.

MALEVOLENT, malitiosus; malevolus; malevolens: *cf.* not malignus in this sense.

MALEVOLENTLY, malitiose.

MALICE, malitia (explained, *Cic.*, *N. D.*, 3, 30, 75, by verus et fallax nocendi ratio): improbitas (unjust, dishonest disposition): to do any thing out of malice, aliquid malitiose facere.

MALICIOUS, *vid.* MALEVOLENT.

MALICIOUSLY, malitiose.

MALIGNANT, malus (bad; of things and persons): malitiosus, improbus (morally bad; of persons): malignus (evil or ill disposed; of persons; opposed to benignus): gravis (oppressive, violent); e. g., ill-male, coelum): a malignant disease, morbus anceps; valetudo gravis et periculosa.

MALIGNITY, malitia; improbitas (moral depravity): malignitas (ill-will): gravitas (oppressive vehemence; e. g., coeli, morbi).

MALLEABILITY, tractabilis (*Vitr.*); flexibilis (*Solin.*); lenta or mollis natura.

MALLEABLE, tractabilis; ductilis (e. g., ferrum, *Plin.*): mollis (e. g., eorum, *Verg.*).

MALLET, malleus.

MALLOW (a plant), malva (*Plin.*) also, malanche, moloch (Col.): of or belonging to mallows, malveaceus (*Plin.*).

MALT, s., "hordeum aqua perfrustum quod sole siccatum aut igni tostum et deinde molis fractum est": hordeum totum or frictum: to make malt, "hordeum aqua perfrustum or hordeum madidum sole siccare et deinde frigare (*after Plin.* 18, 7, 14).

MALT, v. = to make malt; *vid.* the sub stantive.

MALT-HOUSE, *domus horreo frigidum.

MALTING-FLOOR, *tabulatum hordeum malefacto et tosto sicando.

MALTREAT, aliquem nimis asperè tractare (to treat hardly, general term); ledere or injuste ledere aliquem (*Cic.*, general term, to injure); alicui or in aliquem insultare; violare aliquem (to injure or damage); vim afferre alicui (to offer violence to); male aliquem mulcare, or simply mulcare aliquem (e. g., with stars and clubs, with blows). *cf.* Male habere aliquem (e. g., hostem) is only = to disturb, harass.

MALTREATMENT, vexatio (as an act): injuria, contumelia (inflicted).

MALVERSATION, *mala rei or rerum administratio (mismanagement): peculatus (peculation).

MAMMA, mamma (*Varr.* ap. *Non.*).

MAMMOCK, *vid.* TEAR to pieces.

MAMMON [*vid.* RICHES], a slave of mammon, nimis divitiarum admirator; qui nimis divitiis colligendis servit (*Kraff.*).

MAMMOTH, *elephas primigenius;

*elephas mammothus (technical term).

MAN, || A human being, homo (general term): mortalis (a mortal, man with the idea of imperfection; regularly used in prose, especially in *Salustius*, *Tacitus*, and *Livy*; rarely in *Cicero*, only in connection with multi, omnes, euncti, or the like): quiescent mortalis (any child of man; *cf.* *Hert.*, *Sall.*, *Cat.*, 2, 8): men, homines; genus humanum, hominum universum genus (the whole race): a young man, homo adolescens: quiescent a young man, (homo) adolescentulus: what man is this? quid hoc hominis? who is the man? quis hic (or iste) est homo: to lie among men, inter homines esse. "Man" is often, in expressed in Latin, especially with adjectives,

nd when, as an indefinite subject, it is im-
pli d in the verb; e. g., many men, multi:
ther: *ars men ubi, &c.*, sunt, qui &c.: *no*
man, nemo nullus (no one): *est* "of no
man," "by, &c., no man," are nullius, nullo,
neque nemini, nemine: *he is no man*
(i. e., without human feeling), homo non
est; omnis humanitas expert est: to es-
tem one as *a man and a statesman*, al-
quem tanti facere, quantum ipsius hu-
manitas ac dignitas postulat: to become a
new man, novum ingenium sibi induere
to have become quite another man, plane ali-
um factum esse: *Son of Man* (a title
assumed by our blessed Lord), mortali
matre natus. || *A person of the male*
sex, homo (in respect of the weaknesses or
excellences peculiar to the male sex, both in-
tellectual and moral): vir (a grown-up per-
son of the male sex; opposed to mulier; but
especially in respect of good masculine qual-
ities; e. g., strength, courage, perseverance,
&c.); miles (a warrior, soldier); a young
man, adolescens; juvenis (older than ad-
olescens). In this sense, also, the word is
often omitted in Latin; e. g., *fortuna* fa-
voret *brave* *man*, fortem fortuna adju-
vat: or it is denoted by another term; e.
g., to find any body an honorable man is
any thing, fidem alicujus in aliquo re per-
spicere: *common men*, vulgus (the multi-
tude): *man by man*, virum (to each man;
e. g., tribuere or dare, legere); universi,
ad unum omnes (all together, all to a man,
see cum uno). || *March three men deep*,
triplici ordine incedere (cf. *Cur.*, 3, 9, 12):
they marched thirty men deep, triginta ar-
matorum ordines ibant (*ibid.*): *an army*
of ten thousand men, exercitus decem mil-
ium. || (a) With the notion of strength,
vir: show yourself a man, virum to judi-
ca: I consider you a man, virum to judi-
ca: I entreat you to consider that you are
a man, te hortor rogoque, ut te hominem
et virum esse memineris. (b) In respect
of age; *juvenile* (younger than vir),
vir; juvenis (younger than vir).
MAN, v. To *man* ships, naves armatis
ornare (to furnish with soldiers): naves
militibus or sociis navalius complere: to
be fully manned, suum numerum habere
(of ships).

MAN-OF-WAR, navis bellica (general
term, poetical): navis longa, navis rostra-
ta, quinqueremis (particular kinds of ships
of war with the ancients; especially as op-
posed to navis rotunda, a merchant ship).

MAN-STEALER, plagiarius (Cic.).

MANACLE, manica.

MANAGE, curare, accurare, curis mihi
est aliquid, curas habere, procurare (all
= to care for any thing; the latter also
frequently = to conduct the affairs of an-
other; vid. *Held*, *Cas.*, B. C., 2, 18): tractare
(to have to do with): administrare (to
render one's services in any thing, to ad-
minister, conduct; vid. *Macb.*, *Cas.*, B. G.,
2, 22): videre, providere, subministrare;
for any one, alicui (to take care that a
thing be at hand): to give a thing to any
one to manage, aliquid curandum alicui
tradere: to manage domestic affairs, nego-
tia domestica curare, domus officia exe-
qui (of the mistress of a house): res domes-
ticas dispensare (with respect to income
and expenditure; of the master of a house):
to manage (i. e., carry on) a business, agere;
tractare (to be engaged or occupied in);
operam dare alicui rei (to bestow pains
upon): colere aliquid, alicui rei studere
(to pursue with care, zeal, and diligence).

MANAGEABLE, tractabilis; facilis (op-
posed to difficilis): mollis (opposed to du-
rus).

MANAGEMENT, cura, curatio, pro-
curatio; administratio (administration, direc-
tion): gestio (a carrying on, conducting
e. g., negotii) (to intrust the management
of any thing to any body, aliquid aliquid cu-
randum tradere; curam alicujus rei alicui
demandare).

MANAGER, curator; procurator (es-
pecially of another's business; also with
the verbs): manager of a theatre, fabula-
rum curator (after *Plaut.*, *Pan. prol.*, 3):
designator scenicus (*Inscr.*); also (in the
Roman sense), choragus (*Plaut.*, *Trin.*, 4,
2, 10); doctor scenicus (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 71);

considered as giving instruction to the ac-
tors).

MANDARIN, purpuratus: the manda-
rins, principes; proceres.

MANDATE, mandatum; imperatum;
jussus: jussum. Vid. COMMAND.

MANDIBLE, maxilla.

MANDRAKE, mandragoras (*Plin.*);
"atropa mandragoras (*Lin.*).

MANDUCATE, mandere; manducare.

MANDUCATION. By the verb: *est*
manducatio, late.

MANE, juba; comæ cervicum (of lions,
Gell.).

MANFUL, virilis; fortis. Vid. MANLY.

MANFULLY, viriliter; fortiter; animo
forti; ut deest virum fortem.

MANFULNESS, virtus; fortitudo; ani-
mus fortis.

MANE, scabies (Cels.); prurigo (Col.):
to have the mange, scabie laborare.

MANGER, præsep, præsepis (Col.).

MANGLE, s., "tormentum, or prelum,
ad lintea leviganda aptum.

MANGLE, v. || To press linen,
"lintea tormento, quod phalangis sub-
jectis movetur, premere." || To lacerate,
laniare, dilaniare aliquid; lacerare, dila-
cerare aliquid.

MANGY, scaber; scabiosus.

MANHOOD. || Human nature, hu-
mana natura; humanum ingenium: con-
ditio humana (Cic.); conditio mortal-
is (Vell.). || Virility, virilitas (in the *Silber*
Age); pubertas; ætas pubes; tempus or
anni pubertatis. || Courage, fortitudo,
virtus; fortitudo; animus fortis.

MANIA. || Vid. MADNESS, MAD.

MANIFEST, ante oculos positus (evident):
manifestus, apertus (clear, open):
proutus et apertus; evidens (apparent):
testatus (proved); præsens (close at hand):
manifest destruction, aperta pernici-
e; pestis ante oculos posita: manifest dan-
ger, præsens periculum: what is more
manifest? quid est enim evidenti-
us? to be quite manifest, luce clarius esse.

MANIFESTLY, manifeste or manifeste;
aperte (openly); dilucide (clearly); palam
(publicly); evidenter (apparently): ocu-
lorum judicio (with ocular demonstration).

MANIFOLD, multiplex (the proper
word); varius (various): multiformis (of
many forms; then = multiplex): omnis
generis (of every kind). JN. multiplex
vasque; varius et multiplex; varius
et quasi multiformis || Multifidus
(alter by *Drakenb.*, *Liv.*, 21, 8, occurs
only in later writers, as *Appulv.*, &c.):
multifarius became obsolete; not found
again before *Gellius*, 5, 6): in manifold
ways, varie, in omnes partes (e. g., fallere
aliquem): omni modo or omnibus modis
(in every manner).

MANIKIN, homunculus; homuncio
(Cic.).

MANIPLE, manipulus.

MANKIND, genus humanum or homi-
num; gens humana (Cic.); often homines,
plural: knowledge of mankind, cognitio
generis humani (Cic.); scientia ingenii
humani, or notum humanum: to im-
part a knowledge of mankind, cognitionem
humani generis afferre (Cic. *Tusc.*, 3, 23,
56): to have a knowledge of mankind,
probe bene nosse homines; cognitos
habere mores; perspecta habere ingenia
hominum.

MANLINESS, animus virilis, fortis; in-
genium virile, confirmatum: manliness of
speech, nervi orationis.

MANLY, || Proper to or concern-
ing men, (a) as to sex, virilis (only of
men); masculus, masculinus (of men, but
usually of animals); (b) as to age: virilis
(general term); pubes, æris (in a state of
puberty): manly age, ætas virilis (general
term, *Hor.*, A. P., 186): ætas adulta, con-
firmata, corroborata (strong, rigorous):
ætas pubes, anni pubertatis (adult): when
he had attained the manly age, quum is-
jam se corroboravisset et vir inter viros
nasceret (Cic. *Cat.*, 11, 6): to become manly
(of the voice), se corroborare. || That
suits or becomes a man; hence cour-
ageous, bold, strong, virilis (general
term); masculus (full of vigor): fortis
(strong, brave): gravis (serious): manly

courage, animus virilis; animus fortis: a
manly character, ingenium virile, confir-
matum: a manly speech, oratio virilis,
gravis.

MANNA, manna (indeclinable), "panis
coelestis.

MANNER, || Way, method, modus;
ratio; via. JN. ratio et via: ratio et me-
tus; ratio et consuetudo: this is my man-
ner, sic meus est mos; mea sic est ratio:
as my (your) manner is, after my (your)
manner, sicut meus est mos; ut tuus est
mos (*Hor.*, Sat., 1, 9, 1, and 1, 4, 45); also,
meo, tuo more, ex pro consuetudine
mea, tua; consuetudine mea, tua; in no-
strum modum; it is not my manner, non
est meæ consuetudinis: you know his man-
ner, nosti ejus consuetudinem: after the
manner of a person or thing, more alicujus
or alicujus rei; in morem alicujus; ritu
alicujus; modo alicujus; in modum ali-
cujus: after the manner of slaves, servilium
in modum: in this manner, hoc modo;
hac ratione; ita; sic: in like manner,
pari modo: in a different manner, varie:
in many manners, multis modis: in every
manner, omni modo or ratione; omnibus
modis or rationibus: in a good manner,
bono modo; commode; apte (suitably):
in a new manner, novo modo: manner in
singing, lexiones in cantu (Cic., *Or.*, 3,
25, 38). || Custom, mode; air or mien,
mores, plural; ingenium; vite institut-
um: manners, mores, plural (emenda-
ti, boni, optimi, amabiles, graui, suaves,
faciles, modesti; corrupti; mali; perditii):
corruption of manners, (morum) corrup-
tela: good manners, decorum, decor,
decentia (propriety): modestia (opposed
to immodestia): elegantia (elegance in
manners, or in waste of life) e: general
good manners, urbanitas; politio; huma-
nitas: to deserve good manners, decorum
sequi, servare, tenere, custodire: to neg-
lect good manners, decorem oblivisci.

MANNERLY, elegans; bellus; urba-
nus; humanus; politus.

MANŒUVRE, v., INTRANS., decurrere
(Lit.). || TRANS., milites in armis decur-
rere, jubere (Lit.).

MANŒUVRES, || (military) conversio
militum in acie; meditatio campestris
(*Plin.*, by way of preparation): decursus
(cohortium). || Artifice; vid. ARTI-
FICE.

MANOR, "sedes or prædium unius de
principibus, manor-house, "domus or
ædes unius de principibus.

MANSE (in Scotland), ædes, plural;
"domicilium sacrorum antistitis.

MANSION, ædes, plural; domicilium.

MANSLAUGHTER, hominis cædes, or
(in connection, simply) cædes; homicidi-
um (post-Augustan): to commit man-
slaughter, hominem cædere or homicidium
facere; hominem cædere; interficere.

MANSLAYER, homicida (Cic.).

MANTELET. || A small mantle,
pallium. || In fortification, testu-
do; vinea.

MAN-TLE. Vid. CLOKE or CLOAK.

MAN-TUA-MAKER, "sartor mulieribus
vestes conficiens.

MANUAL, adj. By manus (manualis,
manuarius, late): sign-manual, chiro-
graphum, chirographus: manual labor,
opera (opposed to ars; vid. Cic., *Off.*, 1, 42,
150; *Liv.*, 1, 56): 1 live by manual labor,
opera mihi vita est (*Ter.*, *Phorm.*, 2, 3, 16):
to support one's self by manual labor, op-
eras (fabriles, &c.) præbendo vitam tenere.

MANUAL, s., encirclium (lit. *vinculus*,
Pompon., *Dig.*, 1, 2, 2, title). || But
manuale, *Mart.*, 14, 84, title, a notebook):
epitome, summarium, liber in angustum
coactus (a compendium).

MANUFACTORY, "officina operum,
quæ manu efficiuntur, parantur; fabrica.

MANUFACTURE, s. || Process of
manufacturing, opificium. || A thing
made by hand, opus, quod manus effi-
cit; opus manu, arte, factum; ars opus.

MANUFACTURE, s., manu facere ali-
quid; fabricari; conficere; texere: a
manufacturing town, urbs opificiorum
studiosa: urbs opificibus, artificibus flo-
rens, celebris, frequens: urbs opificiis no-
bilis (noted for manufactories): a piece of
goods has its name from the place of manu-

picture, nomen alieui rei datum est a con-
fecture loco.

MANUFACTURER, fabricator; opifex;
textor (of cloth, &c.); a master manufac-
turer, prefectus, magister opificum.

MANUMISSION, manumissio.

MANUMIT, manumittere.

MANURE, s. latamen (any substance
which promotes the growth of corn): ster-
cus, fimus (dung).

MANURE, v. stercoreare (transitively):
stercoreationem facere (intransitively): to
manure sufficiently, stercore satiare (transi-
tively): to manure early, tempestivam
stercoreationem facere (intransitively).

MANUSCRIPT, s. || A book written
with a view to publication, chiro-
graphum (vid. Bremi, Suet., Tib. 6): idio-
graphum liber (Gell. 9, 14): autographum
(Symm. Ep. 3, 11), libellus. || Any writ-
ten (not printed) work: liber (manu)
scriptus: codex (manu) scriptus: ||
manuscriptum is not Latin.

MANUSCRIPT, adj., autographum (ab-
rūp̄p̄os, post-Augustan), or, in pure Lat.
in, mea (tuā, &c.) manu scriptus, auto-
graphus (written with one's own hand).

MANY, adj., multi; non pauci: fre-
quentes (of persons in great numbers at
any place): very many, permulti; plurimi
(a great number, either as a whole or as a
part of a whole, and then followed by a
genitive): plerique (a large number, with-
out respect to totality, and hence || in
the best writers never followed by a genitive;
e. g., Cicero would say, non plerique ves-
trorum meminerunt, but plerique memini-
eritis): the many, multitudo. || Ob-
serve that multus is never put with another
adjective without a copula; thus we must
say, multae et graves cogitationes, or multae
cogitationes eaeque graves. || Ob-
serve again, that when the Latins desire to
express, not the notion of a whole mass or
amount, but that of a large portion of a
whole, they often employ the adjective with
a genitive; i. e. g., permulti hostium.

This adjective is also often expressed by substantives;
as, copia, vis, multitudo, magnus
numerus, &c.; e. g., many men, multitu-
do, or magnus numerus, hominum; vis
hominum.

MANY-COLORED, multicolor (Plin.);
multicoloris (Gell.).

MANY TIMES. Vid. OFTEN.

MAP, s., tabula (in connection, as Cic.
ad Attic. 6, 2, 3; otherwise, perhaps, a tabula
geographica): the map of a country, re-
gio (e. g., Germaniae) in tabula or in mem-
brana (parchment), or in charta (paper)
picta, depicta (vid. Prop. 4, 3, 37; Suet.
Dom., 10, 6): a map of the world, orbis ter-
re in tabula or in membrana depictus.

MAP, v.; i. e., to draw a map or maps,
terrarum situs pingere (Flor., § 3, praef.).

MAPLE, acer: of maple, acerus.

MARAUDER, sine commatu vagus
miles (Liv., 8, 34, extr.): vagus et lascivius
per agros miles (Tac., Ann., 2, 55, 3).
Vid. also, ROBBER.

MARAUDING, adj., praedandus: to
go in marauding parties, sine commatu
vagam in paeato, in hostico, errare (Liv.,
8, 34, extr.): vagare et lascivire per agros
(after Tac., Ann., 2, 55, 3): palari per
agros praedandi causa (of several, after
Liv., 24, 51).

MARAUDING, s., praedatio.

MARBLE, s., marmor; of marble, marmo-
reus: as hard as marble, marmorosus:
to break marble, marmor cadere: to saw
marble, marmor secare: to cut marble into
slabs, marmor in crustas secare: to over-
lay with marble, marmoris crustis operire
(|| marmorare late): a block of marble,
gleba marmoris: in connection also, gleba
unius lapidei (Plin., 36, 4, 5).

MARBLE, adj., marmoreus; e marmo-
re factus.

MARBLE, v., || marmori maculoso sim-
le facere aliquid.

MARCH, s. (the month), Martius mensis
(Plin.): March wind, mense Martio epi-
lans, flans: March violet, viola odorata
(Linn.).

MARCH, s. || Military gait or
pace, gradus: quick march, gradus citus
(properly), ingressus pleno gradu (fig-
uratively). || Military movement,

journey of soldiers, iter. On the
march, iter faciens (marching; e. g., oc-
cise est): in itinere (during the march):
ex itinere (from the march, so that the
march is interrupted; vid. Held, Caes., B.
C., 1, 24): to direct a march to a place, iter
aliquo facere, conferre, convertere, inten-
dere: to change the line of march, iter mu-
tare, commutare (general term); iter or
viam flectere (to take a side route): to
give the order for a march, iter pronun-
ciare (Liv., 30, 10): to give the signal for a
march, signum perfectionis dare (of a com-
mander): classium canere (of a trumpet-
er) = to sound a march: march! (as a
word of command) procedere || plural, pro-
cedite: to continue a march, pergere in
itinere: iter conficere pergere: (rarely)
iter pergere: unfrequently, iter conficere
non intermittere: to stop the enemy's
march, prohibere itinere hostes: to hasten
a march iter maturare, pergere. || Space
to be marched over, iter; iter unus
dies; castra, orum, (a day's march); the
latter with reference to the Roman custom
of pitching their camp after each day's
march; vid. Held., Caes., B. G., 7, 36: in
three days' march, trinis castris (to on the
fifth day's march, quintis castris (e. g.,
Caesar Gorgovium pervenit): after a full
day's march, confecto justo itinere: ejus
dici: a short day's march, iter minus: to
make a double march, iter, dici duplicare:
to make forced marches, magnis itineribus
contendere (general term); diu nocteque
iter facere, die et nocte continuare
iter (to continue marching by day and by
night): to steal a march upon an enemy,
hosti iter praecurrere; praevincere hostem
brevisi via. || Departure by march-
ing, profectio. To get ready for a march,
profectionem parare: to give the signal
for a march, signum perfectionis dare.
|| Music to which soldiers march,
* modi militares.

MARCH, v. INTR., incedere (to march
on): progredi, proficisci (to march forth
or away): iter facere (to be on the march):
castra movere, promovere, also simply
movere (to break up a camp, to march for-
ward). To march three deep, triplici or-
dine incedere (cf. Curt., 3, 9, 13): they
were marching thirty men deep, triginta
armatorum ordines ibant (ib.): to march
slowly, placide progredi (general term):
iter reprimere (to slacken the pace): to
march quickly, celeriter progredi (general
term): raptim agmen agere (on the march):
to march faster, accelerare iter: to march
day and night, dies noctesque iter facere;
die nocteque continuare iter; diurnis noc-
turnisque itineribus contendere: to a
place, aliquo: to march last, agmen clau-
dere, cogere: to march toward a place,
proficisci, iter facere, intendere aliquo:
to march into a country, proficisci in, &c.:
to march by a place, praeter locum tran-
sire; with an army, praeter locum exerci-
tum transducere: to march over a mount-
ain, montem transire, superare: to march
very quickly through a country, ingenti
celeritate regionem percurrere: to march
out, proficisci (ex) loco: to march out to
battle, in aciem exire, ad dimicandum
procedere (of the soldiers): exercitum in
aciem educere (of the general): to march
out on an expedition, exercitum in expedi-
tionem educere (of the general): to march
out of a town with the troops, copias edu-
cere ex orbe urbis (opposed to sine oppido
continere): to march out of a camp, copias
pro castris producere (opposed to in castris
se tenere: exercitum or copias in castris
continere): to march out from winter-quar-
ters, ab hibernis discedere. || Tr., dedu-
cere exercitum a loco: to march out the
troops, copias ex urbe educere, extrahere:
to march out troops from their winter-quar-
ters, ex hibernis copias deducere; copias
extrahere ex hibernaculis.

MARCHES, Vid. BOUNDARY.

MARCHIONESS, * marchionissa.

MARE, equa.

MARGIN, || A brink, ora; marco; la-
brum; erepido (Sv. in Border). || Edge
of a page, l. t. blank, * margo.

MARGINAL, * margini ascriptus. A
marginal note, * verba margini ascripta.
MARGRAVE, * marchio.

MARGRAVINE, * marchionissa.

MARGOLD, caltha (Plin., Virg.).

MARINE, || adj., marinus (in or of
MARITIME, || the sea): maritimus (on
or near the sea). A maritime town, urbs
maritima (Cic.); oppidum maritimum
(Caes., Liv.): a maritime district, orae mari-
timum civitas (Caes.): a maritime power,
civitas navibus, orae classe, valens; civitas
multum mari pollens: maritime furcs,
copiae navales (opposed to copiae terres-
tres, Liv.): maritime affairs, res maritimas
or nauticas (Cic.). Vid. also, NAVAL.

MARINE, s., miles nauticus (Tac., Agr.,
25): miles ad naves (Liv.); classarius
(Nep.); classicus (Liv., Tac); epibata
(Hirt.). Marines, socii navales (opposed
to milites legionarii, Liv.): milites nautici
or classici; classarii; classici.

MARINER, nauta; nauticus (Cic.),
navigator (Quint.).

MARJORAM, amaracus, samechum
(Plin.); origanum majorana (Linn.).

MARK, s. || A sign, token, signum
(general term): significatio (abstr., intima-
tion); iudicium (which makes us acquaint-
ed with a thing otherwise unknown): nota
(whereby one thing is distinguished from
another); vestigium (a trace; sometimes
with iudicium). A brand-mark, stigma:
a mark of love, favor, signum amoris, vo-
luntatis. || In the phrase "it is the mark
of," mark is usually omitted; e. g., imbecilli
animi est superstitio, the mark of a
weak mind (Cic.). || That toward
which anything is directed, scopus
(as which a missile is aimed): meta
(toward which one goes or tends). To hit
the mark, scopum ferire: to miss the mark,
aberrare a scopo, a meta; metam non
ferire; scopum non attingere. || A cer-
tain weight, selibra. || A certain
coin, nummus qui mark dicitur.

MARK, v. || To set a mark on, no-
tare: denotare, signare: designare (in
order to distinguish or make known): notam
imponere aliquid rei: notam apponere
aliquid rei or ad aliquid: notam insignire.
To mark several passages in a letter with
red, litteras miniatulas cerâ (after the Ro-
man manner) or rubricâ (after our manner)
pluribus locis notare (vid. Cic., Att., 15,
14, extr.): to mark any thing suspicious in
a book, obelum apponere ad aliquid (Isi-
dor., 1, 20, 4): to mark out (a field, &c.),
terminare agrum alk alio, metare; metari;
dimetare (into divisions): to mark out
for destruction, notare cum signo oculis
aliquid ad excidium. || To note, not to
forget, memoria, comprehendere, com-
plecti (to charge one's memory with): me-
morius mandare, tradere; memoriam in-
figere (to commit to memory); the latter to
impress upon the memory. || In) memoria
custodire, memoriam aliquid rei retinere
(to keep in the memory): demittere in pec-
tus or in pectus animamque, or (of sever-
al) in pectora animosque; animo perci-
pere; animo infigere; percipere animo
atque memoria custodire. I have well
marked that speech, oratio in animo in-
sedit; oratio in memoria mea penitus in-
sedit. || To heed, animam attendere,
intendere, advertere; animo adesse (gen-
eral term); aures erigere animumque at-
tendere, also simply erigere or se erigere (of
hearers). Mark, adestote animis, erigite
mentes auresque vestras et me dicentem
attendite! (says Cicero when about to
speak).

MARKER, designator. Or by the verbos.

MARKET, || Time, place, or as-
sembly for selling and buying,
mercatus (assembly of buyers and sellers
in public places): nundina (a weekly mar-
ket-day); forum, also with rerum
venditum (a place where things are sold;
cf. MARKET-TOWN). To hold a market,
mercatum habere: to appoint a market,
mercatum nundinas instituire: to go to
market, ad mercatum proficisci: to go,
come to any place to market, aliquo ad mer-
catum ire, venire: to attend the markets,
go about to the markets, nundinas obire:
circa fora proficisci ibique merces vendite:
of a dealer, after Liv., 39, 18): to
take any thing to market, aliquid ad mer-
catum deferre (properly); aliquid profer-
re, in medium proferre or promere:

market-people, qui nundinas obeunt or obierunt; qui ad mercatum veniunt or venerunt: *clari*: of the market, agorânôtes (ἀγοράνοτες, with the Greeks, answers best to the English notion, *Plaut.*, *Capl.*, 4, 2, 44, &c.); *wellis plebis* (the magistrate who, at Rome, had the superintendence of the affairs of the market; it therefore very indistinctly expresses our notion): *praefectus annonae* (in respect of the sale of corn). || *Sale, vent, venditio mercium*. A good or quick market, *facilis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a good market, *facile vendi: to find no market, *repudiari: that has a good market, *vendibilis* (opposed to *invendibilis*).

MARKET-DAY, *nundinae, -arum, plur.* **MARKET-PLACE**, forum (rerum venalium).

MARKET-PRICE, *pretium quo res vulgo vendi solet (*general term*); *annona* (of provisions).

MARKET-TOWN, forum or oppidum nundinarium; forum rerum venalium; forum; conciliabulum (as a place of assembly, *Liv.*, 40, 19, 3).

MARKSMAN, jactulator (who takes an aim): a good or excellent marksman, *homo jactulandi peritus, in jactulando probe exercitatus. To be an excellent marksman, *peritissimus* esse artis jactulandi.

MARL, marga (*Plin.*). **MARL-PIT**, puteus ex quo eruitur marga (*Plin.*).

MARMALADE, *palimentum ex fructibus saccharo conditis. *Quince marmalade*, succina cydoniorum (*Pall.*, 11, 20, 2).

MARMOSET, simiolus (*Cic.*); *pithecium* (*Plaut.*, *facte*).

MARMOT, *marmota Alpina (*Blumenbach*); mus marmota (*Linn.*).

MARQUE (letter of), *litterae or tabellae quibus datur licet us naves capiendi or intercepti.

MARQUETRY, opus intestinum (*Virtruvius*).

MARQUIS, *marchio.

MARQUISATE, *marchionatus.

MARRIAGE, conjugium (*union of man and wife, general term*; also of animals): matrimonium (*relation subsisting between man and wife*): nuptiae (*lawful union of a male and female citizen of equal rank, so called because at this alone the veiling of the bride (nubere) took place*): connubium (*properly, the possibility or right of marriage; partly absolute, grounded on age, liberty, &c.; partly relative, with reference to privilege, &c.; hence, by metonymy, civil marriage itself; i. q. nuptiae*): concubinas (*union of parties whose marriage was not considered valid; as of a senator and a freed-woman. The woman who lived in such marriage was called concubina*): contubernium (*primarily, union of a male and female slave, who among the ancients could not contract marriage, strictly so called: then of a free man with a female slave or freed-woman. The slave who lived in such an estate was called contubernalis*).

Among the Romans the various forms of marriage were: (a) *coemptio*, effected by a kind of formal sale and purchase (manipatio); (b) *usus*, when a woman lived a year with a man as her husband; (c) *confarreatio*, with sacred rites, at which bread made from far was used. A lawful marriage, conjugium legitimum; matrimonium iustum or legitimum; nuptiae iustae or legitimae: an unequal marriage, *impares nuptiae*: to enter upon the marriage state, in matrimonium ire; matrimonium contrahere: to ask in marriage, *sibi aliquid* or aliquam in matrimonium petere: also simply, petere aliquem or aliquam: to give one's daughter in marriage to any one, *aliciu filiam* in matrimonium dare or nuptum dare; *aliciu filiam* collocare or nuptum locare: to ask one for his daughter, &c., in marriage, *filium, &c.*, conditionem *aliciu deferre* (*Suet.*, *Cas.*, 27): to promise marriage to any one, *aliciu polliceri matrimonium suum*; *aliciu conjugium suum promittere* (*poetical*): a second marriage, *matrimonium novum* (*cf. Liv.*, 1, 46, *extr.*), *conjugium novum* (*poetical*): to enter upon a second marriage, ad secundas nuptias transire, venire, pervenire; secundo nubere (*of a woman*): to refrain from a second marriage, abstinere a se-

cundis nuptiis: children by the first marriage, *liberi ex priore matrimonio suscepti* or procreati: by the second marriage, *liberi ex secundo matrimonio suscepti*: of or belonging to marriage, *conjugialis* (*poetical*) or *conjugalis*; *matrimonialis* (*late*): a clandestine marriage, *nuptiae clandestinae* (*Plaut.*, *Cas.*, 5, 3, 16); *nuptiae sine testibus et patre non consentiente factae* (*Appul.*, *Met.*, 6): to contract a clandestine marriage, *clam nuptias facere cum aliquo* (*vid. Plaut.*, *Cas.*, 2, 8, 53): promise of marriage, *conjugium promissum* (*after Or.*, *Her.*, 21, 139): to give a promise of marriage, *aliciu matrimonium suum polliceri*; *aliciu conjugium suum promittere* (*poetical*); *formally*, dextra datâ fidem futuri matrimonii sancire (*after Liv.*, 1, 1, *extr.*): law concerning marriage, *lex de maritandis ordinibus* (*Suet.*, *Oct.*, 34); *lex marita* (*Hor.*, *Carm.*, *Sec.*, 20: with the Romans it was lex Julia et Pappia Poppaea): a certificate of marriage, *litterae conjugii legitimi testes*.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT, pactio nuptialis: to make a marriage contract, *pactioem nuptialem facere* (*Liv.*, 4, 4).

MARRIAGE LICENSE, *litterae venian conjugii ineundi testantes.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT, tabulae nuptiales; dotis tabellae: to make a marriage settlement, dotem dare or promittere (*general term*); dotem dicere (*of the woman only*): to sign a marriage settlement, dotis tabellam consignare: to violate a marriage settlement, tabulas nuptiales rumpere.

MARRIAGEABLE, jam maturus (matura) nuptiis (*old enough to marry*): adultus or adulta (*grown up*): jam matura viro (*of age for a husband*): nubilis (*whom one can marry; only of a woman*).

MARROW, medulla (*in animals, in plants, &c.*; also, but rarely, figuratively; e. g., medulla verborum, *Gell.*, 18, 4): cerebrum (*the pith in trees*): flos (*figuratively, best of any thing*).

MARRY, TR. || To take for a husband or wife, matrimonio se jungere or conjugere cum aliquo, aliâ; in matrimonium accipere or recipere aliquem (*general term*); aliquam ducere in matrimonium, or simply aliquam ducere (*of a man*): *aliciu nubere* (*of a woman*): to marry a woman for money, dotem motus in matrimonium ducere virginem (*vid. Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 5, 1, 66): to be married, matrimonio jungi or conjugi; nuptiis inter se jungi. || To give in marriage, collocare in matrimonium; nuptum dare, locare, or collocare; also simply collocare (*a woman*). || Nuptui dare or collocare is not Latin. To marry to any one, matrimonio jungere or conjugere cum aliquo or aliâ (*general term*), *aliciu nuptum collocare, or simply aliciu collocare, aliciu (aliquam, virginem, filium) nuptum dare, in matrimonium dare, or tradere* (*of a woman*). || To unite in wedlock, *ritu sacro uxorem aliciu jungere. *ISTR.* || To enter into the conjugal state, uxorem ducere in matrimonium, uxorem assumere (*of the husband*): nubere viro (*of the wife*): to marry suitably to one's rank and condition, pari jungi (*general term, after Liv.*, 6, 34, *extr.*): connubio cum virgine coire (*of the husband*): to marry out of or under one's rank and condition, impari jungi (*Liv.*, *loc. cit.*): to marry out of one's rank, enubere ex ordine suo (*i. e., to come by marriage into another rank; of a woman*): to marry into a family, filium or virginem ex domo aliâ in matrimonium ducere (*of the husband, Liv.*, 4, 4, *p. med.*): nubere or innubere in aliquam familiam or domum (*of the woman*): to wish to marry, conditionem querere or circumspicere: not to wish to marry, abhorreâ ab uxore ducendâ or a re uxoria (*of a man*): nunquam de nuptiis cogitare (*of both sexes*). To marry again, novum matrimonium inire: to marry a second time, in secundas nuptias transire, venire, or pervenire (*in general*): secundo nubere (*of a woman*): not to marry a second time, abstinere a secundis nuptiis: to marry well, virginem bene dotatam ducere (*of a man*): in luculentam familiam collocari (*of a woman*). To be married, uxorem

duxisse (*of a man*): nuptam esse viro (*of a woman*): to have been never married, nunquam uxorem duxisse (*of a man*), or viro nupsisse (*of a woman*): to have been often married, multarum nuptiarum esse. Married people, *mariti* (the married, *Papin.*, *Dig.*, 24, 1, 52, *extr.*): conjuges (*husband and wife, Catull.*, 61, 234): young married people (*late*), *nupti*, *mariti* (*Appul.*, *Met.*, 8, p. 201, 36).

MARSIL, s., palus, -idis, f. (☞) stagnum is any piece of standing water; lacus, a lake, whether natural or artificial; lachna, a pool: a lake overflowing its borders forms marshes, lacus se stagnans facit paludes.

MARSHAL, s. (☞) (*In the army*), *ma reschallus. A marshal's staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. || A master of ceremonies in a procession, &c., *ductor pompae; *designator pompae de ducedu.

MARSHAL, v., ordinare, disponere, dirigere, in ordinem dirigere aliquid; constitutere, collocare, componere, instruere aliquid: to marshal troops, milites ordinare (*Liv.*); copias ordinare, milites disponere (*Nep.*); aciem instruere (*Cas.*); aciem ordinare (*Just.*).

MARSHY, paluster (*Cas.*); paludosus (*Or.*); uliginosus (*Col.*).

MART, forum rerum venalium; commercium (*a place where trade, especially barter or exchange, is carried on*): emporium (*a place of trade at a harbor*): oppidum (*ubi est*) forum rerum venalium (*a town in which trade is carried on*; *vid. Sall.*, *Jug.*, 71, *in.*): forum, oppidum nundinarium (*a place in which weekly markets are held*): a flourishing mart, urbs emporio florentissima: the most frequented mart of the whole kingdom, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum.

MARTAGON, ilium martagon (*Linn.*).

MARTEN. || A kind of sea-eel, meles. || A sort of swallow, hirundo apus (*generally apodis, Linn.*).

MARTIAL, bellicosus; pugnax; fortis; ferox: a martial people, gens bellicosa (☞) not populus bellator, which is *poetical*: a court-martial, *questio militaris: *judicium militare: to hold a court-martial, *militari modo, or more querere, or cognoscere de aliquo (*Bau.*). *Vid.*, also, COURT-MARTIAL.

MARTINET, *qui disciplinam in parvis rebus diligenter adeo severeque regit, or prefractus et rigidus astringit (*Val. Maz.*); *exactor asper or molestissimus (*alicius rei*).

MARTINGAL, *lorum quo caput equi retinetur.

MARTYR, martyr (*Prud.*); *qui pro bonâ causâ mortem subit (subit), oppetit (oppetit): Socrates died as a martyr to the cause of truth, Socrates pro veritate mortem occubuit.

MARTYRDOM, martyrium (*Tert.*); mors martyris.

MARTYROLOGY, *album martyrum.

MARVEL, &c. *Vid.* MIRACLE, WONDER, &c.

MASCULINE. || *PROP.*, male, virilis; masculus; masculinus: the masculine gender (*in grammar*), genus masculinum (*Quint.*): ☞ also, genus virile, *Varr.* and *Gell.*: but the former is the common term. || *PROP.* Of or proper to the male sex, virilis. || *FIG.*, bold, brave (opposed to effeminate), virilis (also, masculus, *Hor.*); fortis; constans; gravis: masculine courage, animus virilis, fortis, constans; virtus virilis (*Cic.*); audacia virilis (*Sall.*); masculine spirit, character, ingenium virile (*Sall.*); ingenium corroboratum, confirmatum (*Cic.*): a masculine style, oratio virilis (or fortis et virilis), gravis: nervi orationis (*Cic.*); sermo virilis (*Quint.*); oratio mascula (*Muret.*): masculine oratory, vera et mascula eloquentia (*Ruhnke*).

MASH, s., mixtura; farrago (*mixed contents*): (for horses), polenta mixta; to make a mash, polentam miscere

MASH, v., contundere.

MASK, persona (the whole mask, adapted for strengthening the voice; drawn over the head): larva (an ugly mask, such as the ancients used at funerals, and in pan-

comin-s; vid. *Hor., Sat.*, 1, 5, 64): homo personatus (a masked person); *†* necer persona in classical writers; figuratively, simulatio, species (pretence, false appearance): to put a mask on any one, personam alicui aptare, or alicuius capiti imponere, or alicuius capiti adicere (properly): to assume a mask, personam sibi accommodare or sibi aptare, personam induere, *larvam sibi accommodare or aptare (properly), alienam personam sibi accommodare (figuratively), to play a strange part; after *Liv.*, 3, 36): to wear a mask, alienam personam ferre (not to appear in one's true character, *Liv.*, loc. cit.): to assume the mask of any thing (figuratively), speciem or simulationem alicuius or alicuius rei inducere; simulare aliquid (to feign, pretend): to drop or lay aside a mask, personam deponere (properly and figuratively): simulationem deponere (figuratively): *Appian* non laud asside mask, ille finis Appio aliena personae ferendae (*Liv.*, 3, 36): to pull the mask off any one, alicui personam demere, alicuius capiti personam detrahere (properly and figuratively); alicui or rei personam demere et reddere faciem suam (figuratively), to show a person or thing in its true colors; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 24, 12): evolvere aliquid integritatis dissimulationis nudareque (figuratively), to make manifest one's dissimulation, *Cic. De Or.*, 2, 86, in.): alicuius animum nudare (figuratively), to discover the disposition of any one; after *Liv.*, 34, 24, extr.): to betray under the mask of friendship, aliquid per simulationem amicitiae prodere: to deceive under the mask of honor, aliquid per fidem fallere, decipere, circumvenire.

MASTK, v. || **PROPR.** To cover with a mask, personam capiti alicuius adicere (*Plin.*); personam tegere, occultare aliquid: masked, personatus (*Cic.*). || **FIG.** to conceal, tegere, occultare, abscondere aliquid (*Cic.*).

MASON, f. m. murarius; structor murorum; camentarius (late).

MASONRY, opus sateum, camenticium.

MASQUERADE, * turba personata (*Dan.*); *grex hominum personatorum (*Jan.*): a masquerade dance or ball, saltatio personata.

MASS, * Matter, massa (general term). || **Great quantity, sum, summa (contents):** vis, copia (quantity): multitudo (number): pondus (weight): moles (great quantity or size, usually with the notion of excess or unshapeliness): corpus (the total, body of things connected or found together): turba (a confused crowd): the mass of the booty, summa praeda: a great mass of money, magnum pondus argenti: the mass of the troops, moles exercitus: to heap together a mass of words, turba congregare (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 7): a mass of materials, silva rerum (*Cic. De Or.*, 3, 26, 103). || **A Roman service, *missa:** a mass-book, *missale.

MASSACRE, caedes (*†* not lanien): to make a massacre, caedem facere, edere: among the citizens, caedem civium facere; caedem inferre civibus: to make a horrible massacre, infinitam caedem facere; crudelitissimam caedem facere; of the enemy, ingenti caede hostes prosternere: massacre of St. Bartholomew (at Paris, 1572), *nuptiae ille cruentae; cruentus dies St. Bartholomaei; *caedes (*†* not laniena) Parisiensis.

MASSIVE, solidus (e.g., columna aurea solida: of massive gold; opposed to columna inaurata): totus (e.g., totus aureus, of massive gold; and perhaps non pervius (e.g., annulus, *Fab., Pict. ap. Gell.*, 10, 15, 7): the massive masonry of a temple, solida c saxo templi structura (*Turnebus*).

MAST (of a ship), malus (*†* arbor mali, or simply arbor, is poetic): to set up a mast, malum erigere (opposed to demittere): to climb the mast, in malum scandere.

MAST (fruit), glans (quercus, of the oak: faga or fagi, of the beech).

MASTER, s. || **As to power, a lord, potens** (with a gentitive): master of one's self, sui potens or compos: to be master

of any thing; properly, aliquid in sua potestate habere: to remain master of any thing, aliquid obtinere: to be master of (figuratively), imperare alicui rei; moderari alicui rei (e.g., lingua; or orationi): to be master of one's self, sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere: to be master of one's anger, iram reprimere: to allow one's self to be mastered by anger, iram tenere: not to be master of one's anger, impotentem esse irae: to be master of one's passions, cupiditatibus imperare (opposed to servire); cupiditatem continere, comprimere, coercere, frenare, domare ac frangere: master of a house, pater familias or familiae herus (the former in respect of the whole family; the latter in respect of the servants; hence, in comic writers, the usual address of slaves to their master): possessor (the possessor of any thing; frequently, however, opposed to dominus, the owner): the young master of the house, filius herilis, filius familiae (with the same difference as between herus and pater familias): master of the ceremonies, magister officiorum or aule; magister admissionum (under the emperors). || **As to skill, (a) general term, artifex:** a master in any thing, artifex (with a gentitive, especially of a genus), antistes, princeps alicuius rei; alicuius rei peritissimus (very skillful): perfectus et absolutus in aliqua re (perfect in art or science): praecipuus ad aliquid faciendum (clever in doing any thing; cf. *Herz., Quint.*, 10, 1, 94, p. 119 sq.): a master in his art, orator perfectus, dicendi artifex (of a speaker): pictor perfectus, pingendi artifex (of a painter); medicus arte insignis, medicinae (of a physician); the former of one in practice, the latter of one eminent for professional learning, *Plin.*, 11, 37, 88): to be a master in any thing, familiam ducere in aliqua re (e.g., in iure civili); (in) aliqua re excellere or maxime excellere (general term): eruditum esse artificio alicuius rei (to have learned the practice of an art): to be a master in the art of flattery, ad nimiam assentationem eruditum esse: Horace is a master in delineating human character, Horatius ad notandos hominum mores praecipuus: in this line there have been many masters, in eo genere multi perfecti existunt: practice makes master, exercitatio artem parat (*Tac., Germ.*, 24, 1): (b) especially the manager of a work-shop, tabernae magister (*Jul., Paul., Sentent. rec.*, vid. *Gess., Thes.*, s. v. Magister, extr.). Hence, general term = superintendent, teacher, magister (with reference to his proficiency or superiority of knowledge): doctor (one who imparts theory): praceptor (one who gives practical rules or instructions). (c) The author of a work of art, artifex; auctor (e.g., a statue by an unknown master, statua auctoris incerti): (d) as a title of respect, magister; vid. *Gell.*, 18, 7, in.

MASTER, v. || **To overcome, conquer, superare; vincere; domare, frangere** [*SYN. IN CONQUER.*]. || **To comprehend, comprehendere, complecti** (with and without animo or mente); asssequi. Vid. more in **COMPREHEND.**

MASTER-KEY, * clavis generalis (*Kraft*).

MASTER-PIECE, opus praecipuum artis; opus summo artificio factum; opus politissimum arte or singulari opere artificio perfectum; artificium: this is his master-piece, hoc est praestantissimum opus ejus: many hold this to be the greatest master-piece, quod opus nullum absolutum plerique iudicant.

MASTERLY, artificiosus, artifex (with or by the hand of a master; of things and persons): praecipuus artis (poetical), summus or singulari arte, summo artificio factus, callidissimo artificio fabricatus, singulari opere artificiose or politissimum arte perfectus (made with great art; of things): a masterly speech, oratio facta: a masterly delivery, oratio artis plena.

MASTERY, Vid. POWER.

MASTICATE, mandere (*Cic.*); manducare (*Vorr.*).

MASTICATION. By the verbs: *†* manducatio is not classical.

MASTICH, mastiche or mastic (*Plin.*), mastic-tree, lentiscus (*Plin.*); Pistachia lentiscus (*Linn.*).

MASTIFF, * canis mastivus (*Blumenb.*), MAT, teges (*Varr.*); stragulum (*Plin.*); storea (of straw, *Liv.*); matta (*On.*); a maw-maker, mattarum, storeorum, textor.

MAT TOGETHER, v. inter se implicare; conjungere inter se atque implicare: dracones inter se creatum modo implicare (matted together).

MATCH, s. || **One equal to another, or that suits another, par (equal): similis (like): to be a match for, alicui parem esse** (e.g., bello), non inferioriorem esse alicui: not to be a match for any one, alicui impariorem esse; inferioriorem esse alicui: aliquid sustinere non posse: to be a match for any thing, alicui rei parem esse (e.g., negotiis): rem sustinere (e.g., molem). || **Marriage (vid. MARRIAGE):** to make a good marriage [vid. TO MARRY well]. || **A contest in a game, certamen; contentio;** e.g., decuratio cum aliquo contentione currendi (after *Cic.*, in a running match). || **Any thing used for ignition, sulfuratum** (a brimstone match, *Mart.*): *fissula ignitaria (any small match in common use); *virga incendiaria; *funiculus incendiarius, or *fomes tormentarius (used in discharging cannon).

MATCH, v. jungere, conjungere; copulare [vid. MARRY]; componere; comparare; miscere. Vid. **SUIT.**

MATCHLESS, incomparabilis (*Plin.*); eximius, divinus, singularis, unicus (*Cic.*): *†* in the Silver Age, celestis was often used in this sense.

MATE, s. || **A companion, socius:** comes; sodalis; contubernalis; commilito, &c. [vid. COMPANION]. || Husband or wife, conjux.

MATE, v. copulare. Vid. **MATCH.**

MATERIAL, adj. || **Consisting of matter, corporeus, concretus** (*Cic.*): the mind is not material, mens ab omni materiali concretione segregata (*Cic. Tusc.*, 1, 27, 66); mens simplex nulla re adjuncta quae sentire possit (*Cic. N. D.*, 1, 11, 37). || **Essential, important;** vid. these words.

MATERIAL, s. || **PROP. (for building MATERIALS, s. ing), materia** (general term): copia (for building): saxa et materia et cetera adificanti utilia (for building): to furnish materials for building, materiari (*Cass., B. G.*, 7, 73): old materials worked up again, reditiva, plural. A house built of bad materials, aedes male materialata. || **FIG., materia** (of single points, to be worked up in a treatise, &c.): res (general term, things; opposed to verba): silva rerum (figuratively, a mass of notes, *Cic. De Or.*, 3, 26, 103): commentarii (memoirs, historical materials): to collect materials, silvam rerum comparare: to leave behind materials for a treatise, &c., in commentariis aliquid relinquere (*Cic.*).

MATERIALIST, *materialista, or, by circumlocution, *qui nihil nisi corpora in rerum naturâ esse statuit or dicit.

MATERIALLY, genere; toto genere; naturâ; re; universâ re; multum.

MATERNAL, maternus: maternal love, amor maternus; animus maternus; amor parentis erga natos.

MATHEMATICAL, mathematicus (general term): geometricus (geometrical): accuratus, certus (figuratively, accurate, certain): to infer with mathematical certainty, necessaria mathematicorum ratione concludere aliquid (*Cic. De Fin.*, 3, 4, 9): to prove with mathematical certainty, *geometricâ subtilitate demonstrare aliquid.

MATHEMATICIAN, mathematicorum artium peritus; mathematicus.

MATHEMATICS, mathematica, -orum, n.; artes mathematicae (rare, not classical); mathematica, -ae, f. (general term); geometrica, -orum, n. (geometria, -ae, f. (geometry): to know nothing of mathematics, nunquam pulvrem illum eruditum attingere (for the ancients made their mathematical figures in the sand, *Cic. N. D.*, 2, 18, 46); in mathematicis rudem esse (general term).

MATIN, matutinus.

MATINS, *preces matutinae

MATRICIDE, matricidium; parricidium matris; in connection, also, simply parricidium (as a crime against a sacred and inviolable person).

MATRICULATE. || Tr., *nomen alicujus referte in numerum civium academico- rum (at a university). || INTR., nomen dare ad rectorem academice; in numerum civium academico- rum referri (Herm.).

MATRICULATION. By the verb, or, nominis in album relatio (Lünem.).

MATRIMONIAL. By the genitive, conjugii, &c., conjugalis (poetical), or conjugal- is, connubialis (poetical); matrimonialis (of marriage); maritus, maritalis (of married people); matrimonial union, conjugium; marital: matrimonial rights, jura conjugalia or connubialia (poetical); matrimonial fidelity, conjugii fides; fides marita.

MATRIMONY. Vid. MARRIAGE.

MATRIX. || PROP., matrix. || FIG., i. e., mould or form, *forma or norma fundendi.

MATRON, matrona (Cic.).

MATRONLY, matronalis (Liv., Plin. Ep.).

MATTER, s. || Body, substance extended, corpus. || Materials, materia [vid. MATERIALS]. || Subject, thing created, argumentum; quæstio; locus; e. g., magnus locus philosophique proprius (Cic., Div., 2, 1, 3). || Affair, business, rea; negotium (business): causa (a suit at law, then business, general term): cura (care of any business or office): an important or weighty matter, res major: a small or trifling matter, res minuta or parva: public matter, publicæ res; res publicæ: to look after his domestic matters, res domesticas dispensare: any thing is a difficult or hard matter, aliquid difficile est: to read them is a matter of incredible trouble, in eis legendis incredibilis quædam molestia exhaurienda est: what is the matter? quid (quidnam) est? quid accidit? || Cause, occasion, causa; occasio; materia; ansa. || Substance generated in a swelling, pus (white and viscous matter, properly so called): sanies (matter mixed with blood, unripe matter): full of matter, purulent: to turn to matter, to form matter, in pus verti: to ripen matter, pus maturare: to excite or generate matter, pus movere.

MATTER, v., i. e., to import, alicujus momenti esse: it matters much, little, hoc multum, non multum (¶ non parum), magni, parvi referi or interest: that matters nothing, id nihil refert: that matters every thing, in eo omnia vertuntur; hoc caput rei est; inde omnia pendent: it matters, interest, referi (interest, with a genitive, denotes the interest which one has in any thing; refert, the importance which one attributes to a thing). ¶ Here observe the following rules: (a) the person to whom a thing matters is put in the genitive; but of the personal pronoun we find the ablatives, meâ, tuâ, nostrâ, vestrâ; e. g., it matters to me, meâ interest or refert [vid. translator's note on Zumpt, § 449]. But refert, in the Golden Age, takes only the ablative, near the genitive, of a substantive; frequently, however, interest and refert are used absolutely: (b) that which matters is expressed by an infinitive, or, by circumlocution, with an accusative and infinitive, or by an, quis, quid, ubi, quando, ut, ne, &c.; e. g., multum interest, te venire (Cic.); quid illius interest, ubi sis? (Cic.); illud meâ magni interest, te ut videam (Cic.); (c) how much? is expressed sometimes by the adverbs magnopere, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil, &c.: sometimes by a genitive of value; as, magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti, &c.

MATTOCK, higo.

MATRESS, stratum.

MATURE, adj., maturus, tempestivus (properly and figuratively): adultus (having reached the years of maturity, properly and figuratively; e. g., Athene adultæ; opposed to nascentes): a mature judgment, judicium firmum, certum, subtile, rectum, verum (Cic.): ¶ not subactum judicium. In Cic., maturum judicium is a prompt decision; judgment passed without any delay: mature age, ætas

adultæ (when the person is grown up); ætas firmata (Cic.), matura (Ulp.): of mature understanding, maturus animo: to have mature experience, magno præditi esse usu; usu et experientiâ præstantem esse (Cic.): mature consideration, bonum consilium. To become mature, maturescere (Cic.).

MATURE, v., maturare; ad maturitatem perducere aliquid (Plin.); coquere (Cic.); percoquere (especially of fruit, Plin. Ep.). To mature plans, &c., alicujus rei rationem explicatam atque exploratam habere; consilia explicare (but implying previous state of confusion, &c., Cæs., B. C., 2, 78): all my plans are matured, instructa mihi sunt corde consilia omnia (Ter.): to mature one's judgment, ad judicandam maturitatem pervenire.

MATURITY, maturitas; tempestivitas (properly and figuratively): adultæ ætas (the age of maturity): maturitas ætatis ad prudentiam (Cic.): to bring to maturity, maturare; ad maturitatem perducere (Plin.): to come to maturity, maturitatem assequi (e. g., nimis celeriter, Cic.); ad maturitatem venire, pervenire (Plin.); maturitatem adipisci (Plin.): to have arrived at maturity, adolevisse (properly and figuratively; e. g., ingenium; res Persarum, &c.); maturitatem suam habere (Cic., of years, of understanding); ætate, ingenio, corroborari, confirmari; ingenium alicujus adolevit (Sall.).

MAUDLIN. Vid. INTOXICATED.

MAUGRE. Vid. NOTWITHSTANDING.

MAUL, s., malleus.

MAUL, v. Vid. BEAT.

MAUSOLEUM, monumentum sepulcri; or simply, monumentum or sepulcrum; mausoleum (Suet.).

MAW, stomachus; ventriculus.

MAWKISH. || PROP., fastidiosus. || FIG., pudus (Cic.); tædium æfferens (Liv.); fastidiosus, fastidium creans (Plin.).

MAWKISHLY, fastidiosè.

MAWKISHNESS, fastidium.

MAXILLARY, maxillaris (Cels.).

MAXIM. || Principle, axiom, ratio; institutum; lex; regula: to make it a maxim with one's self, legem aliquam sibi imponere. || Opinion, position, opinio; consilium: good maxims, consilia recta, vera, honesta.

MAY (the month of), Maius (mensis).

MAY (perfect MIGHT); (a) of permission: licet (it is permitted, or lawful by human law, positive, customary, or traditional): fas est (with supine in u or infinitive, it is permitted by divine law, including the law of conscience; opposed to nefas est): concessum est (general term, including both the former): jus or potestatem habere aliquid faciendi: integra mihi est potestas aliquid faciendi (a thing is still open to me; vid. Cic., Acad., 2, 3, 8): integrum or liberum est mihi (with infinitive, it is free or open for me to do any thing; in the last two permission and possibility are, or may be, combined).

(1) When licet is followed by "to be" with an adjective as predicate, the adjective is usually in the dative by attraction; but sometimes in the accusative, even when the dative is expressed; e. g., licuit esse otioso Themistocli; civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Zumpt, 601, Pr. Intr., 152. (2) After "might" the English perfect infinitive is translated by the Latin present infinitive, unless the action marked by the infinitive must have preceded that marked by licuit, &c. (3) Remember that "he might" is, in a principal sentence, the indicative: "he might have been," licuit esse.

"May," "might," of permission, are also frequently translated by posse (the speaker implying that permission would be granted if it could). May I know? I possum scire (= will you not tell me? e. g., aliquo profectus veneris, Plaut.). She may say this, hoc fas est dicere: if I may say so, si fas est dictu (Cic.): if I may, si per vos licet (if you will permit me). May I licetne? if one might, si integrum ac liberum esset. You may, for any thing I care, per me licet: may I ask? licet ro- gare? (Cic.): that they may themselves sin the more easily, quo facilius ipsos peccare

liceat: (3) of possibility: posse: licet or licet mihi (of the possibility or impossibility that proceeds from the state of things, the absence or presence of opponents or opposing causes; the present person or cause with præ and accusative). JN. possum et mihi licet. [Vid. CAN.] That was the first year in which he might (= could be) elected consul, si erat annus, quo per leges ei consulens fieri liceret: if she might have lived in freedom, si ei libere vixisse licitum fuisset: lice happily while you may (can), dum licet, vive beatus (Hor.): to do any thing as one best may, aliquid ut potest, facere (e. g., nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus, Cic.): as you best may, ut poteris (e. g., rem expedias, Cic.). ¶ The notion of "might" is sometimes given by the subjunctive of a verb: he explained it so clearly that all might understand it, rem tam perspicue explicuit, ut omnes intelligerent. ¶ The remark on the tense of the infinitive holds good for potui, &c., as well as for licuit; (y) of contingent possibility (or possibility granted by the speaker = "may possibly," "may, for any thing I know"), fieri potest (with subjunctive; e. g., I may be mistaken, fieri potest, ut fallar): sometimes potest (impersonal = "it may be that") only (e. g., he may, perhaps, not have incurred that penalty, or fine, potest, ut illam multam non commiserit, Cic.). Sometimes credible est, veri hand dissimile est: factum esse potest, &c. Perhaps some one may say, forsitan quispiam dixerit or dixerit aliquis. When "you" is used indefinitely for "any one," "a man," the second person imperf. is employed; e. g., you might have believed, thought, said, crederes, putares, diceres.

MAY-BUG, *scarabæus melolontha (Linn.).

MAY-DEW, *ros tempore verno apparena.

MAY-GAME. Vid. SPORT.

MAY-POLE, *arbor festa.

MAYOR, *urbis præfectus; magistratus municipalis (Dig., passim); or (with reference to the Roman institutions) prætor, decurio (in country towns), or consul (in capital cities).

MAYORALTY, *urbis præfectura (Pand.); officium urbis præfecti; decurionatus.

MAZE, s. || Prof. A labyrinth, labyrinthus; figuratively, hortus labyrinthus (Catull., Sidor.); via inexplicabilis (Liv., 40, 33); itinerum amabages occur- susque ac recursus inexplicabiles (Plin., 36, 13, 19). || FIG., perplexity, (mentis) error (Cic.); mens commota (Plin.). || FIG. Confusion; res inextricabiles (Cic.); turbæ (Plin.).

MAZE, v., perturbare, confundere, al- quem.

MAZY, inexplicabilis; inextricabilis.

MEAD (a drink), aqua mulsa or mulsea (Col.).

MEAD, } pratum: a grassy mead-
MEADOW, } or, pratum herbosum
(Varr.): a flowery meadow, pratum flori-
dum (Plin.): a parched meadow, pratum
siccum (Col.).

MEAGRE, macer (the proper word; opposed to pinguis; not fleshy or fat; also of the soil): strigosus, strigosus corporis (not corpulent; opposed to obesus): gracilis (slim, slender, lank; opposed to obesus: of men or animals; also of parts of men or animals): exilis (thin, not plump, of parts of men or animals; opposed to plenus; also of the soil, and, figuratively, of a writing or of a speech). JN. exilis et macer; aridus (of food, without nourishment, and of the soil; also, figuratively, empty, poor; opposed to copiosus): sterilis (opposed to fertilis): somewhat meagre, macilentus: a meagre treatise, libellus exilis: a meagre subject (for treating of), res jejuna (opposed to copiosa): to make meagre, facere (ut) macrescat aliquis (a living being): emaciare (also the soil; ¶ maciare occurs first in Solinus): to grow or become meagre, macescere, emacescere (of living beings, parts of the body, and of the soil): macrescere, emacrescere (only of living beings): meagre fare, victus aridus (not nutritious): victus tenuis (scanty):

not famelicus, which Muretus uses in this sense.

MEAGRENESS, macies (as a state or condition): macritas (as a property): macritudo (as an abiding property, *Plaut., Capt.*, 1, 2, 32): gracilitas (leanness, as a property).

MEAL. *[[A repast, jentaculum (breakfast): prandium (luncheon): gustatio (a light meal shortly before the principal meal): coena (the principal meal of the Romans, taken about 3, 4, or 5 o'clock in the afternoon): convivium (a social meal on festivals, &c.): epulae (a large, private banquet, distinguished by the number and excellence of the dishes): daps (a sumptuous entertainment for a religious purpose, a sacrificial feast): [only poetical and post-Augustan, for a sumptuous private entertainment): a small, light meal, cenula: a regular meal, coena recta (opposed to sportula): to prepare a meal, coenam parare, instruire; convivium instruire, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: to give a meal, coenam or epulam alicui dare: to take a meal with any one, coenare apud aliquem; accubare apud aliquem: to rise from a meal, surgere e coenâ: during a meal, inter coenam or epulas; super coenam; super mensam: after a meal, post cibum, post coenam; a coenâ (from table): coenatus (after having dined).*

MEAL. *[[Flour, or edible part of corn, farina (property, of corn, and of other things): fine meal, farina; farina minuta (general term): pollen (sifted): meal from barley, wheat, farina hordeacea, triticea: of meal, farinaceus: full of meal, farinosus: like meal, farinuleus: meal-bulb, arca farinaria: meal-sieve, cribrum farinarium (Cels.).*

MEALINESS. *By the adjective, or with farina.*

MEALY, farinosus (*Veget.*).

MEAN, adj. *[[Middle, intermediate, medius. In the mean time, interim (at some time during the interval: interim, of a point of time; interea, of a space, *Doct.*; but vid. *Pr. Intr.*, i, note 7, p. 195): interea (during the same time, while a thing was going on; usually in connection with a conjunction; e.g., interea dum, or quod). [[Moderate, modicioris; modicus; medius (in the Silver Age). [[Of inferior quality, vilis; tenuis; exiguus [*vid. Base*]. [[Of small value, exiguus; parvus; levis; levissimus (Cic.). [[Of small importance, exiguus; tenuis; levis. [[Without dignity, humilis; ignobilis; obscurus; sordidus (very mean): to be of mean descent, ortum esse obscuro, humil, ignobili loco (Cic.); sordido loco ortum esse (Liv.). [[Low-minded, humilis; abjectus; illiberalis; sordidus.*

MEAN, s. *[[The middle, mediocritas, modicioritas, modicus, as a substantive, is not Latin; temperamentum (the right measure, mediocritas, quæ est inter nimium et parum; [[Ciceronian, but not common in the best prose): modus (e.g., extra modum prodire): the golden mean, aurea mediocritas (*Hor.*, *Od.*, 2, 10, 5): the mean is the best, modio tutissimus ibis (*Ov.*, *Met.*, 2, 137): mediocritas optima esse: to keep or observe the mean, modum quiddam tenere; tenere mediocritatem, quæ est inter nimium et parum; in any thing, modicioritate moderari aliquid; temperamentum servare in aliqua re (*Plin.*, *Paneg.*, 3, in.).*

MEAN, s. *[[anything that serves as a means, for the attainment of an object, via, ratio, consilium, ratio quam aliquis init, consilium quod aliquis cepit (of the measures which one adopts); auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium, presidium, telum, instrumentum: to any thing, ad aliquid (of helps, which conduce to the attainment of an object): to choose or adopt means, rationem or viam inire, or conperire, or sequi: to have recourse to a means, ad rationem aliquam configurare: to use outward means, externa adjumenta uti: to try all means, omnia experiri; nihil inexpertum omittere: volo id quam mollissimâ vi consequi (by the gentlest means, Liv.); to try extreme means, extremum auxilium experiri; supremum auxilium*

effundere; extrema experiri or audire; ad extrema or ad ultimum auxilium descendere: by all means, omnino, plane, prorsus, admodum, utique (entirely, intensive): sane, ita sane, sane quidem, utique, scilicet, nimirum, quidem, vero (affirmative; in assertions and concessions: *vid. Cic.*; *Erd.*, p. 37, 38, 151): by no means, neququam; haudquam: by some means or other, aliquo modo.

MEAN, v. *[[To indicate, denote, indicare; significare; ostendere; portendere. [[To have a certain signification (of words), significare; valere; sonare: what does this word mean? quid sonat hæc vox? quæ vis est hujus vocis? sub hæc voce quæ subijcienda est vis? [[To understand, or design to signify, dicere; significare; velle: whom do we mean when we speak of a rich man or, what do we mean by rich? quem intelligimus divitem? (Cic.). [[To purpose, intend, propositum habere aliquid; cogitare aliquid, or de aliquid re; querere aliquid; habere aliquid in animo; est mihi aliquid in animo; velle. [[To signify, to be of a certain importance, vim quandam habere; momenti, discriminis, esse; aliquid esse: to mean nothing, nullus esse momenti; nullam habere vim. [[To be of a certain kind or tendency, sibi velle; e.g., hostes admiratione cepit, quidnam sibi rependunt clamor vellet (Liv., what it meant); quid ergo ille sibi vultu statue insinuat? (what mean? Cic., *Verr.*, 2, 61, 150).*

MEANDER, s., meander (Cic., of a very circuitous route by by-ways, *Virg.*, &c.); dexus (Plin., Tac.); nexos (Hor.).

MEANDER, e., meandros persequi (Cic., figuratively); meandros facere et gyros (*Amian.*, figuratively); inaequaliter sinuati (Tac.); flexuosus cursu serpere.

MEANDERING, flexuosus.

MEANING. *[[Of a word, significatio (the meaning of a word; opposed to vox, Varr.); significatus (post-Augustan; e.g., Ve particula duplicem significatum ... habet, *Gell.*): vis; potestas (the force of a word); potestas, *Auct. ad Herenn.*, 4, 54, in *Gell.*, 1, 3, and 10, 29): sententia (the meaning which a speaker attaches to a word: [[for which sensus is unclassical in prose): notio (the meaning one attaches to a word). Obs. Acceptionem nominis pro significatione dubito, an idoneus scriptor dixerit, *Ruhn.*, *ad Murc.*, iii, 26, *ed. Ruhn.* The real and proper meaning (of a word), vera atque propria significatio: the natural and primary meaning of a word, naturalis atque principalis verbi significatio (Quint.); a false meaning, falsa atque aliena verbi significatio: the present meaning (of a word), potestas presens: the word has this meaning, hæc vis subijcienda est voci: that is the meaning of the word, hæc vis est istius verbi: the proper meaning of the word is this, huius verbo domicilium est proprium in hoc: this word has various or several meanings, huius vocis potestas multiplex est (general term, *after Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 54, in.); huius verbo sunt migrationes in aliorum domicilium multas (has many improper meanings, Cic., *ad Div.*, 16, 37, 1); it is necessary to fix carefully the meaning of the word, eam rem, illum exequendum est, quid sit carere: Cicero uses the word in nearly the same meaning, consimiliter Cicero isto verbo utitur: the proposition d has different meanings with one and the same word, de prepositio in uno eodemque verbo diversitatem significationis caput: to be used in rather an unusual (fictitious, &c.) meaning, doctissime possum esse: to have a narrow meaning, angustus valere: to have a more extensive meaning, latus patere (e.g., insania = the word insania latus patet, Cic.): to attach a meaning to a word, sub voce sententiam subijcere; verbo vim, sententiam, notionem subijcere: to know the meaning of words, nosse vim verborum (*after Cic.*): scire significationem verborum (Quint.): to examine carefully the meaning of words, diligenter examinare verborum pondera: when a word has two or more meanings, quum verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi: not to comprehend the*

meaning of a word, verbum quid valent non videre: to take the meaning that suits one best, eo trahere significationem (scripti, vocis, &c.) quo expedit, aut quo alius velit: an opposite meaning of the same word, ejusdem verbi contraria significatio: the same words are used in a different meaning, eadem voces in diversâ significatione ponuntur: many words, as, for instance, hostis, have lost their original meaning, multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostis (*Varr.*, *L. L.*, 5, 1, 4). The meaning of carere is "to be without what you would wish to have," carere ... hoc significat, eger e eo, quod habere velis (Cic.); what meaning is to be attached to this word? sub hæc voce quemam est subijcienda sententia? the word "happy," as applied to a person, has no other meaning than this, that, &c., neque ulla alia huius verbo, quum beatum dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi, &c. (if it had been "the word virtue," verbo virtutis would have been the proper term [*vid. under "Word"*]): to have the same meaning, ejusdem esse significationis (after Cic.), ad eundem intellectum ferri (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 11): or vis ... eadem est (e.g., videtur vis ordinis et collocatio necdem esse, Cic.). [[The drift, purport, of a speech, oracle, &c. (including the object of the speaker), mostly by valere or spectare, with adverb of motion to a point: the meaning of this was, id eo valebat, ut, &c. (Nep.); when no one knew what the meaning of this oracle was, id responsum quo valeat, quum intelligeret nemo (Nep.): the meaning of this was that she was bribed by Philp, hoc eo spectabat, ut eam [*Pythiam*] a Philippo corruptam diceret. [[Object with which any thing is said or done, consilium; animus; mens: voluntas, or by circumlocution with sibi velle; spectare aliquid or ad aliquid; sequi aliquid; in animo habere aliquid, (animus) intendere aliquid, &c. What is your meaning in doing this? quid tibi vis? quæ tua mens? my meaning is, &c., mens mea hæc est; eo pertinent or valent mea consilia (of plans): what is the meaning of those statues? quid istæ sibi statue volunt? I did not clearly understand the meaning of the law, or of those words, nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid ista verba vellet (Cic.): what is the meaning of all this? quid hoc rei est? (Liv.): that was not my meaning, hoc nolui; hæc non erat mea mens: with a good meaning, bono consilio or animo; my meaning in doing this was to, &c., hoc feci eo consilio, ut, &c.: full of meaning, significans (of words and gestures, [[post-Augustan]; argutus (expressive; of the eyes, gestures, &c.); efficient (of words; *vid. Quint.*, 10, 1, 6).

MEANLY. *[[Moderately, &c., tunciter; exigue. [[Illiberally, humiliter; abjecte; illiberaliter; sordide.*

MEANNESS. *[[Of birth, &c., humilitas (Cic.); ignobilitas generis (Sall.); ignobilitas, locus humilis or obscurus (Cic.). [[Of mind or sentiment, humilitas; animus humilis or abjectus.*

MEANS, s. *[[Fortune] [*vid. Fortune*]. a man of good or tolerable means (i.e., resources), qui habet unde utatur; modice locuplet.*

MEASLES (of men), morbilli (medicai technical term) (ovine), scrophula, hydatia finna (technical term).

MEASLY (of men), morbillis obsitus; (of wine), scrophulosus (Bau.).

MEASURABLE, quod metiri possimus; quod metiendo assequi licet (not mensurabilis, late).

MEASURE, s. *[[Criterion of quantity, mensura (that by which any thing is measured; properly and figuratively, abstract and concrete): modus (relation to be observed, limit): moderatio (observing due measure): measures and weights, mensura et pondera: a measure heaped up, mensura cumulta: measure of a syllable, mora (grammatical): to take a measure of any thing, mensuram alieius rei inire: to take a person's measure for clothes, vestem conficiendam ad corporis modulum metiri (after Suet., *Ner.*, 49): to buy or sell any thing by measure, aliquid mensura*

emere, v. tendere: *with full measure, pleno modio;* *accumulate: in full measure, abunde, altitum (enough, or more than enough): according to measure, pro modo;* *pro ratione; but usually by pro with an ablative;* *e. g., pro viribus agere: without measure, sine modo;* *prieter, extra, supra modum;* *immodice; immoderate: to observe measure, modum tenere, retinere, servare;* *modum or moderationem adhibere or habere (in aliquo rei): not to observe measure, to exceed it, modum non servare;* *modum excedere, transire;* *extra modum prodire: to set measure to a thing, modum facere, ponere, statuere, constituere alicui rei (to determine how far to go): finem facere alicui rei et alicui rei (to put an end to a thing).* **Plan, means, ratio (mode of procedure):** *consilium (plan): a prudent measure, consilium prudens: mild measures, mollia consilia (after Tac., Ann., 1, 40, 1, where we find the more rare mollia consilia): to take a measure, rationem inire;* *consilium capere: to adapt measures to time and circumstances, consilium pro tempore et pro re capere: to adopt good measures, bonis consiliis uti;* *consilia alicui rei accommodata capere: to adopt more vigorous measures, fortioribus remediis uti: to take the necessary measures, providere quae tempus monet: to take one's measures according to, se fingere ex aliqua re (Cic., Att., 6, 3, 4): to take measures against any thing, alicui rei occurrere: to take measures for the future, de consiliis in posterum providere.*

MEASURE, v., metiri (to take a measure): *dimetiri (to take all the dimensions): metari and metatelli denote "to measure out": mensuram alicuius rei inire (to undertake the measuring): to measure money with a bushel, nummos metiri modio: to measure metrical feet, pedes syllabarum metiri: to measure one's self with any one; i. e., (a) to compare one's self with, se comparare cum aliquo; se conferre alicui; (b) to try one's strength with, experiri aliquem (vid. Bremi, Nep., Ham., 4, 3): contendere cum aliquo (to enter the lists with). To MEASURE BY, aliquid dirigere ad aliquid or aliqua re dirigere aliquid; modulari aliquid aliqua re (to regulate the measure of any thing by another): to measure any thing by the rules of art, ad artem dirigere aliquid: to measure duty by advantage, utilitate dirigere officium: to measure the voice by the beat of the feet, sonum vocis modulari pulsu pedum: to measure by; i. e. to regulate according or with reference to, metiri aliquid aliqua re. To MEASURE OUT (for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of a thing), metiri; enetiri; dimetiri (to distribute by measure); permetiri (to measure through); admetiri (to measure to any one): dimetare (to mark out, according to its single parts): to measure out a camp, castra metare; locum castri dimetare.*

MEASURED, part.; vid. the verb: participial adj.; *i. e., well arranged, compositus.*

MEASURELESS, immensus (properly and figuratively): *infinitus (without limits, endless): immanis (immense, of monstrous size).*

MEASUREMENT, mensio (the art of measurement): *mensura (measure): moderatio numerorum et pedum (Cic., Or., 1, 60, 254).*

MEASURER, mensor (of land), metator.

MEASURING, Mensio (the art of taking measures, mensio; mensura. More frequently by the verbs. The art of measurement, ars metiendi or dimetiendi: measuring-chain, catena mensoria.

MEAT, v. Food in general (vid. Food). Flesk used as food, caro: a meat-safe, place where meat is kept, armarium promtuarium, carnarium (Plin.): to cut up meat, secare, scindere (a whole animal): in frusta excutere (of dividing into smaller portions): carpere (of dividing into portions with the fingers. Petr.).

MECHANIC, adj., mechanicus.

MECHANIC, s., operarius (Cic., Or., 1, 18, 83, sq.).

MECHANICAL. Prop., mechanicus

(Gell.); *organicus (Vitruvius): mechanical arts, artes; artificia, plural. Fig., qui extero or alieno pulsu movetur; non suo iudicio et sensu agens aliquid: a mechanical motion, corporis motus, qui fit sine consilio, sine sensu.*

MECHANICALLY. Prop., mechanice; mechanica ratione. Fig., sine iudicio.

MECHANICS, ars mechanica (Jul. Firm.): *ratio et disciplina mechanica (Gell., 10, 12; simply mechanica, Appul.); machinatio (applied to machinery, Vitruvius, 10, praef. 1): knowledge of mechanics, scientia machinalis (Plin., 7, 37, 38).*

MECHANISM, machina; machinatio; *e. g., bestia data est quaedam machinatio (Cic., N. D., 2, 48, 123); machinatione quidam moveri aliquid videmus (ib., 2, 38, 97): a piece of mechanism, machinamentum.*

MECHANIST, mechanicus.

MEDAL, *nummus in memoriam alicuius rei cusus; *nummus in honorem alicuius cusus (Georgius); *nummus in memoriam alicuius rei signatus; *nummus memorialis (Krafft).

MEDALLION, *imago ad clipei similitudinem efformata (Gess.), or simply clipeus (after Suet., Cal., 16).

MEDDLE, se immiscere alicui rei; se interponere in aliquid.

MEDDLER, ardeio; homo occupatus in otio, gravis anhelans (Phaedrus). Vid., also, MEDDLING.

MEDDLING, (homo) importunus, molestus; qui aliena negotia curat.

MEDIATE, adj. By circumlocution; e. g., there are mediate and immediate causes, causarum alias sunt adjuvantes, alias proximae (Cic., De Fat., 18, 41): mediatus is not Latin.

MEDIATE, v. Intr., intercedere, se interponere. Tr., conciliare, componere: to mediate a peace, pacem conciliare (Cic.); componere (Lit.); pacis componendae auctorem, conciliatorem esse.

MEDIATION, intercessio (Cic.); interventus (Suet.); compositio (Cic.).

MEDIATOR, intercessor, qui intercedit (general term, one who comes between, either to hinder or to promote any thing; hence, especially an agent, &c.): qui se or auctoritatem suam interponit (one who interferes by virtue of his character or office): arbiter, qui arbitri partes agit or sustinet (umpire or arbitrator): interpres (interpreter and agent, one who negotiates on behalf of another; orator is the spokesman of an embassy): conciliator alicuius rei (one who effects or accomplishes; e. g., conciliator nuptiarum): quasi media quaedam manus (Quint., 11, 2, 3) can be used only where a thing is transmitted through a third hand (properly and figuratively).

MEDIATORIAL. By the substantive.

MEDICAL, medicus: medicinalis (Celsus): medicinus (Varr.: e. g., ars, the medical art; medical man [vid. Doctor]: a medical student, artis medicae, or medicine, studiosus.

MEDICAMENT. Vid. MEDICINE.

MEDICATE, miscere rem; temperare aliqua re.

MEDICINAL, medicinis idoneus; medicus; salutaris; vinum medendi habens: the medicinal quality or virtue of a spring, medica salubritas fontis (Plin.): possessed of medicinal qualities, medicatus (Plin.): medicamentosus (Cat.).

MEDICINE. A medical remedy, medicina (as ordered by the physician): medicamentum (as prepared by the apothecary, φάρμακον): medicamen belongs principally to poetry; also, poisonous or magic draught: remedium (remedy for or against any of the evils we are subject to; alicuius rei, ad or contra aliquid): antidotum (against poison; non remedium). A powerful medicine, medicamentum or remedium efficax: a medicine that works quickly, medicina or remedium praesens: medicina strenua (opposed to remedium pigrum): a weak or powerless medicine, medicina imbecilla: a medicine too weak for the disorder, medicina imbecillior quam morbus: a strong medicine, remedium ac; medicamentum vehemens:

e. utresque or eisdem medicinae, medicamentum or remedi in salutare: the medicine works well, medicamentum commodum facit (Celsus): to take medicine, medicamen accipere; medicamentum bibere, sumere: to take medicine for anything, alicui rei medicamen or remedium (sibi) adhibere; in re remedio uti: to give any body medicine, dare alicui medicamentum (ad or contra aliquid): medicamentum potui dare alicui (if it is a draught); for a disorder, medicamen opponere morbo: to prescribe medicines, aegrotanti remedia praecipere or praescribere; morbo remedia proponere: the physician goes on with the same medicine, medicus perseverat remedium adhibere: to mix up or compound medicines, medicamentum parare (Cic.); componere (Col.); temperare (Scrib. Larg.); in poculo diluere (Curt., the last only if it is a draught): the medicine begins to work, medicamentum concipitur venis, diffunditur per venas: not to require medicine, medicinam non egere: the preparation or compounding of medicines, medicamentorum compositio: a compounder of medicines, medicamentarius. The medical art, medicina, ars medicina (Cic.): ars medicinae (Quintus); ars medicamentaria (Plin.); ars medicinalis (Celsus); disciplina medicinae (Vitruvius); ars medendi: ea pars medicinae, quae medicamentis medicatur (opposed to surgery and dietetics, Celsus). To study medicine, medicinam studere: to practice medicine, medicamen exercere (Cic.); facere, facitare (Quintus): to understand or possess a knowledge of medicine, artem medicamen tenere (Sulp. ap. Cic.): medicinae scientiam tenere (Sere. ap. Cic.): medendi peritum esse (Plin.).

MEDICINE CHEST, narthecium (Cicero); pyxis medicamentaria. To take medicines from a medicine chest, medicamenta de nartheco promere.

MEDIOCRE, mediocrius; modicus: medius (in the Silter Age).

MEDIOCRITY. The mean, mediocritas quae est inter nimium et parum (Cic.); medium quoddam (Cic.); temperamentum (Plin., Paneg., 3). Moderate quality, mediocritas; tenuitas (Cic.).

MEDITATE. To reflect upon, cogitare, commentari, aliquid, or de aliqua re (to think over any thing), meditari; upon any thing, aliquid or de aliqua re (to consider how any thing ought to be; hence, to study). Jn. de aliqua re commentari atque meditari. To design, intend; vid. DESIGN.

MEDITATION, cogitatio (thought): meditatio (speculative reflection): commentatio. Jn. commentatio et meditatio (deep reflection).

MEDITATIVE, cogitans, prudens (Cic.): meditabundus (Just.).

MEDITERRANEAN, mediterraneus (opposed to maritimus, Cass. Plin.): the Mediterranean Sea, mare medium, internum, or (as the Romans would say) mare nostrum (but not mare mediterraneum in this sense: Isidorus applies this to the ocean between Asia, Africa, and Europe).

MEDIUM, medium quoddam (Cic.). Vid. MEAN.

MEDLAR, r., mespilum (Plin.): medlar-tree, mespilus (ib.).

MEDLEY, s., farrago (of things, Juv., 1, 86): sartago (of words, Pers., 1, 50): a literary medley, libri varii, diversi generis, argumenti.

MEDLEY, adj., mistus or mixtus; commistus; permistus (Cic.), promiscuus (Lir.); miscellus (Gell.); miscellaneus (Appul.): a medley group, circulus promiscuus (after Tac., Ann., 12, 7).

MEDULLARY, *in medulla: *ad medullam pertinens; or by the genitive of medulla: medullarius (Appul.).

MEEK, demissus (Cic.); submissus (Cass., humilis): modestus, verecundus (in outward behavior; opposed to immodestus, superbus, ferox).

MEEKLY, submisso; animo demisso or submisso; humiliter: multis verbis et supplex oratui aliquid (entreats meekly).

MEEKNESS, modestia; verecundia; animus submissus or demissus.

MEET, adj. Vid. FR.

MEET, *v.* || *By accident*, offendere aliquem (to hit any body or any thing accidentally; of persons or things; hence, to meet); incurrere in aliquem or aliquid (of persons or things; to run against; hence, to meet); incidere in aliquem (to fall in with a person). **JN.** incurrere atque incidere in aliquem: occurrere alicui (to run against him; to meet): se obviam ferre or efferre (of the person who meets us). || *To encounter*, obviam ire: occurrere: occurere: se obviam ferre or efferre [**SYN.** in **ENCOUNTER**]: concurrere or congruere cum aliquo (fight with). *To meet death fearlessly*, acriter se morti offerre: promte necem subire (of a violent death): to meet danger, periculo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, or objicere: wherewer we go, some historical recollection meets us, quâcumque ingredimur in aliquam historiam vestigium ponimus (**Cic.**): sometimes convenire (to have an interview with): Naucratis, quem convenire colui, in navi non erat, *Plaut.*: to meet any body's objections, quæ aliquis contra dicit, refellere. || **MEET WITH**, **TRANS.**, (a) **OBTAIN**, **RECEIVE**. [Vid. these words.] (b) *To have any thing happen to one*, contingere aliquem (of good things): accidere alicui (of evils): to meet with opposition, impugnari (of an opinion): to meet with a repulse, recusari: I met with a misfortune, malum mihi accidit [**VID. HAPPEN**]. **INTR.** || *In a friendly manner*, convenire or congruere inter se (purposely): concurrere inter se (accidentally). || *In a hostile manner*, (inter se) concurrere (of corporeal substances, or of combatants): (inter se) congruere (of two combatants or two armies): signa inter se conferre: cum infestis signis concurrere (of two armies): collidi inter se (of ships running against each other). **IMPROR.** || *Meet together*, (a) **PROPR.**, coire: convenire: cogi: se congregare: confluere: frequentes convenire. [**SYN.** in **ASSEMBLY**]. (b) **FIG.**, i. e., to concur [vid. **CONCUR**]: many causes seem to have met together, multæ causæ convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur (**Cic.**).

MEETING. || *A coming together*, conventus; concursus: an accidental meeting, concursus fortuitus. || *An assembly*, conventus; cœtus; concio [**SYN.** in **ASSEMBLY**]: place of meeting, locus ad conveniendum dictus (**Liv.**); locus conveniendi (**Cic.**).

MEETLY, } **VID. FITLY**, **FITNESS**.

MEETNESS, } **VID. FITLY**, **FITNESS**.

MEGRIMS. || *A disease*, hemicranium. || *An odd fancy*, mirum or inceptum commentum; ineptie, plural.

MELANCHOLIC, melancholicus (**Cic.**).

MELANCHOLY, *adj.*, tristis; mæstus.

MELANCHOLY, *s.* || *As a disease*, melancholia (medicine); atra bilis (**Cic.**).

|| *Sadness*, tristitia; mæstia.

MELILOT, melilotus, or melilotum (**Plin.**); sertula Campana (**Plin.**); trifolium melilotus (**Linn.**).

MELIORATE. **VID. AMEND**.

MELIORATION, circumlocutio by melius facere. **VID.**, also, **AMENDMENT**.

MELIFEROUS (mellifer, **Oc.**); mellificus (**Col.**).

MELIFLUOUS, mellifluens (**Auson.**):

mellifluus (**Avien.**); by circumlocutio with mel, or mellitus (sweet as honey, **Cic.**, **Plin.**); mellum saporem habens.

MELLOW, maturus, tempestivus, coctus (ripe, *vid.*). **JN.** maturus et coctus (e. g., poma, **Cic.**); mollis (molle vinum, **Virg.**), mitis (soft, general term): succidus, succosus (soft with juice): lenis, mollis, placidus (soft in sound): ebrius; ebriolus, ebriolatus (**Plaut.**, saturated with liquor, almost intoxicated).

MELLOWNESS, maturitas (ripeness): mollietas (softness). Use the adjective.

MELODIOUS, bene sonans (**Cic.**): canorus (**Cic.**): sonorus (**Tib.**): numerosus (of style or verses).

MELODIOUSLY, modulate (e. g., canere): numerose (e. g., sonare). **JN.** modulate et numerose.

MELODIOUSNESS, sonus gratus, suavis, jucundus.

MELODRAMA, * drama musicum, or melicum.

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MELODY, sonus dulcis, suavis, elegans (of style, &c.); numerus: sonus.

MELON, cucumis melo (**Linn.**).

MELT, *tr.* **PROPR.** || *To make liquid*, liquare; liquefacere; confare; excoquere; solvere (**Lucr.**, nivem, **Ov.**): to melt together (of metals, &c.), confare.

FIG. || *To soften*, move to pity, frangere alicuius animum; (lacrimis) alicuius misericordiam commovere. **INTR.**

|| **PROPR.** *To become liquid*, liquecere; liquefieri; solvi; dilabi: ice, &c., melts (or thaws), glacies dilabitur (**Cic.**); discutitur (**Curt.**); labescit (**Lucr.**); (nix) liquecit (**Liv.**), cera, chalybis in fornace, liquecit (**Virg.**) to melt with heat, calore tabescere (**Cic.**).

|| **FIG.** *To be moved to pity*, moveri; frangi; tabescere (e. g., desiderio, amore): to melt into tears, se dare lacrimis; effusus flere (**Cic.**); indulgere lacrimis (**Ov.**); effundi in lacrimas (**Tac.**).

MELTING, liquatio (**Vopisc.**): coctura (general term for preparing by heat, **Col.**, **Plin.**): confatura (melting together of metals, **Plin.**). Use the verbs: (of brass, &c.) fusura (**Plin.**); flatura (**Virg.**): melting of colors one into another, harnidus (**Plin.**); commissura et transitus colorum (*id.*, 35, 12).

MELTING-HOUSE, officina æraria (bracier's shop), or simply æraria (**Plin.**): * fornax liquatoria (the furnace), or * officina liquatoria, officina venis metallicis excoquendis.

MEMBER. || *A component part of an animal body*, articulus (a joint which connects single members): artus (plural, the limbs, as connected with the body by joints and sinews: the singular does not occur until the later poets of the Silver Age): membrum: pars corporis (any part of the human body in respect of the head and trunk; cf. **Virg.**, **Æn.**, 9, 490; quæ nunc artus avulsaque membra, Et funus lacrum tellus habet?). || *A part of a whole*, (a) of a sentence, articulus, incisio, incisum (a shorter member, **Κόμμα**): membrum (a longer one, **κύλον** [vid. **CLAUSE**]); (b) one of a society of persons: to be rendered in Latin by various terms: membrum can be used only when the whole is (figuratively) expressed by corpus, and parts only in expressions such as that in **Tac.**, **Germ.**, 13, 2, ante hoc pars domus videntur, mox republicas (therefore of several): a member of a council, vir or homo senatorius; senator: a member of a community, civis: a member of a family, gentilis (belonging to a gens); homo de alcuius stirpe: the members of a family, domus: a member of a party or faction, vir factionis: a member of a society, socius (especially of a society for business): sodalis (especially of a society for feasting): homo ejusdem corporis (a member of the same corporation, &c.; *vid. Liv.*, 4, 57: so, also, nostri or sui corporis homines, *vid. Liv.*, 6, 34; or simply nostri, sui, *vid. Liv.*, 4, 57): to be a member of an academy, * academice socium ascribi: to become a member of a league, alicui consilio contribui (of a people, &c.).

MEMBERSHIP, communio; communitas; societas; conjunctio; consociatio atque communitas.

MEMBRANE. || *Of animals*, membrana (**Cic.**); cuticula (**Juv.**); membrana (**Cels.**): natura oculis tenuissimis membranis vestit (**Cicero**, membrans). || *Of plants*, folliculus (**Farr.**).

MEMBRANEOUS, membraneus (**Plin.**): non membraneus; i. e., of parchment, Pand.

MEMOIR, * libellus in memoriam alicujus compositus; * libri de vitâ alicujus actâ scripti (or liber—scriptus): laudatio (a panegyric; **Εἰς** elogium, an epitaph): to write a memoir, vitam alicujus narrare, enarrare; de vitâ alicujus exponere: to publish a memoir of any body, librum de vitâ alicujus edere, vitæ memoriam componere (**Suet.**, **Claud.**, 1).

MEMORABLE, notabilis (remarkable; of things; **Εἰς** of persons, first in the Silver Age): inmemorabilis, commemorabilis, commemorandus, memoratu dignus (worth mentioning): memoria dignus, memorabilis, memoriæ prodendus (wor-

thy of record): historiâ dignus (worth relating; therefore, also, worth knowing; *vid. Cic.*, **Att.**, 2, 8, 1; all these things): insignis (remarkable, distinguishing; of persons or things): nothing memorable occurred, nihil memoriâ dignum actum: this year will be memorable for, hic annus insignis erit hæc re.

MEMORANDUM, nota: memorandum book, liber memorialis (**Suet.**); commentarius (**Cic.**); commentarium: to enter in a memorandum book, in commentarium referre; aliquid memoriæ causâ referre in libellum.

MEMORIAL, *adj.*, memorialis, or with the substantive.

MEMORIAL, *s.* || *A monument*, monumentum. || *An address of solicitation*, libellus supplicis (**Mor.**), or simply libellus (**Cic.**); literæ supplices.

MEMORY. || *The faculty*, memoria: natural memory, naturalis memoria (opposed to artificiosa memoria; *vid. Aut.*, ad **Her.**, 3, 16, 29): a system of artificial memory, artificium memoriæ (**Aut., ad **Her.**, 3, 16, 28): an excellent memory, memoria singularis; a retentive memory, memoriâ tenax: to have a good memory, memoriâ valere, vigere: a liar ought to have a good memory, mendacem memorem esse oportet (**Quint.**, 4, 2, 91; **Appul.**, **Apol.**, p. 318, 32): not to have a good memory, * parum valere memoriâ: my memory fails me, memoria mihi non constat; memoria labat; memoriâ labor; memoria me deficit: aliquid mihi non suppetit: to have in memory, in memoriâ habere, tenere, memoriâ complecti: to retain in memory, in memoriâ custodire; memoriam alicujus rei retinere: to impress upon the memory, memoriæ tradere, mandare, committere, (strongly) memoriæ infigere: to commit to memory, memoriâ mandare, tradere, committere, infigere: to repeat or recite from memory, memoriter pronunciare, recitare; ex memoriâ exponere: to recall a thing to the memory of another, alicui aliquid revocare, reducere in memoriâ; recognoscere aliquid cum aliquo: to recall a thing to one's own memory, reminiscendo recognoscere: to banish from one's memory, aliquid ex memoriâ deponere; memoriâ alicujus rei deponere or objicere; evellere aliquid ex memoriâ. || *Remembrance*, memoria: to leave a memory of his name, memoriam sui relinquere: to cherish the memory of [**VID. CHERISH**]. || *A memorial*, monument, monumentum.**

MENACE, *v.*, minari, minitari (**Cic.**); minui uti: to menace with any thing, comminari alicui aliquid, intentare alicui aliquid.

MENACE, *s.*, minatio (act of menacing): minæ, plural (threatening words, &c.); verbum minax (**On.**).

MENACING, minax, minans, minitans (**Cic.**); minitabundus (**Liv.**): a menacing letter, literæ minaces.

MENAGERY, vivarium (**Plin.**).

MEND. **TR.** || *To repair*, sarcire, resarcire (to mend what is torn): reconcinare (to put properly together again, to repair): to mend a garment, vestem resarcire, reconcinare. || *To amend*, correct, melius facere or conficere; corrigere; emendare. **JN.** corrigere et emendare; emendare et corrigere. [**SYN.** in **AMEND**]. **INTR.** || *To grow better in health*, meliorem fieri; ex morbo convalescere; ex incommodâ valetudine emergere: I am beginning to mend, meliuscule est mihi. || *To improve* (of fortune, &c.), esse in meliore loco. || *To improve in morals or conduct*, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.

MENDACIOUS, mendax; mendacis; assuetus; vanus; totus ex mendacio factus (of persons): mendax, falsus, vanus, commentarius (of things).

MENDACITY, vaniloquentia (**Liv.**); vanitas (opposed to veritas, **Cic.**).

MENDICANT, *adj.*, mendicus (that has a claim on the benevolence of others, **πρωχῆς**); egenus, in prose usually egens (with out common necessities, **ἐχθρὸς**): to be mendicant, in summa egestate or mendicant.

citare esse; in summâ mendicitate vivere; vitam in egestate degere: to be reduced to a mendicant state, ad mendicantem redigi; ad pudendam paupertatem delabi: to make any one mendicant, omnibus bonis evertere; ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere: a mendicant monk, monachus stipem cogens (after Cic. De Legg., 2, 9, 22): monachus mendicus (after Hor., Sat., 1, 2, 2): * monachus mendicans.

MENDICANT, s., mendicus. Vid., also, BEGGAR.

MENDICITY, mendicantia (πρωχία); egestas (general term, want of necessities). JN. egestas ac mendicitas. Vid., also, BEGGARY.

MENIAL, servilis: a menial office, munus servile: a menial servant, servus (-a), famulus (-a).

MENSTRUAL, } menstruus (Cicero);
MENSTRUOUS, } menstrualis (Plautus).

MENSURABLE, quod metiri possumus: quod metiendo assequi licet.

MEASUREMENT, || The art of measuring, ars metiendi, dimetiendi (practical): mensurarum ratio (theoretical): to understand measurement, mensuram rationem nosse. || The practice of measuring, dimensio, metatio (measurement); of verses, modificatio versuum. Or by the verbs.

MENTAL, mostly by genitive, mentis, animi or ingeni: mental delights, animi voluptates, or delectationes: sometimes tacitus (silent): to be condemned by a mental censure, tacita existimatione reprobudi: mental power, ingenium (talent, genius): sollertia (mental dexterity, practical genius): docilitas (power of learning; of importing): ingeni facultas (talent for a particular pursuit): || not talents, collectively, which is ingenium: facultas with genitive (power to do any thing; e. g., to speak, dicendi): mental powers, ingenium, facultates (Cic., De Invent., 1, 27, cxxi), animi vis, virtus: hominis aeternum: to cultivate one's mental power, animum mentem excolere. To be a person of considerable mental power, ingeniosum esse, ingenio abundare.

MENTALLY, mente; animo; cogitative.

MENTION, s., commemoratio (of something previously existing): mentio (general term): cunctum mentem, interjectio verborum (Auct. ad Her., 1, 6, 9): to make mention of a thing, mentionem facere alicujus rei or de re [vid. to MENTION]: to make mention of any one, in commemoratione alicujus versari (vid. Cic., Brut., 49, 181): to make grateful mention of any body, aliquem gratâ commemoratione celebrare.

MENTION, v. || To notice or signify in words, memorare, commemorare, rem or de re (to utter a previous thought): meminisse (to show that one has not forgotten a thing). JN. meminisse ac commemorare: mentionem alicujus rei habere (to entertain a thought, and to utter it): mentionem facere alicujus rei or de re. mentionem alicujus rei movere, inferre, injicere (to cause the hearer to have or to renew an idea): to mention casually, (casu) in mentionem alicujus rei incidere: to mention in passing, mentionem alicujus rei inchoare (Lin., 29, 23): to mention frequently, mentionem alicujus rei agitare: crebro or crebris sermonibus aliquod usurpare: without mentioning, &c., ut omitam, quod, &c.: ne dicam, quod, &c.: to not mention all these circumstances, &c., omisiss (or remotis) his rebus omnibus: to not mention this, that, &c., ut taceam, ut sileam, followed by an accusative and infinitive; ut prætermittam, followed by quod or an accusative and infinitive; præterquam or præter id, quod, &c. || To acquaint, inform; vid. INFORM.

MEPHITIC, foetidus; male olens.

MERCANTILE, mercatorius (Plaut., Bacch., 2, 3, 2): usually by the genitive, mercatoris (of a merchant), or mercatorum (of merchants).

MERCENARY, adj., mercëdis avidus; præter modum appetens: illiberalis et eordidus (with reference to things or per-

sons): a mercenary spirit, nimium mercëdis studium; mercëdis aviditas.

MERCENARY, s., mercenarius; conductus: a mercenary (i. e., paid soldier), miles mercenarius; mercëde conductus: the mercenaries, catervæ conducticiæ (Vesp., Chabr., 1, 2); exercitus conducticius (not conductus): to serve as a mercenary, mercëde militari (Curt., 6, 5, 7): to hire or employ mercenaries, milite mercenario uti (Livy, 3, 4): mercenarius; i. e., hired workmen, operæ mercenariæ, or mercëde conductæ (Cic.).

MERCER, Silk-mercer, sericarius negotiator (Inscr. Orell.), or simply sericarius (Inscr. Fabr.): a mercer's shop, taberna sericaria: officina vestium promercalium (if dresses are made there).

MERCERY, Silk-mercery, negotio sericaria.

MERCHANDISE, mercatura (especially, wholesale dealings; trade of a merchant who goes to sea): mercatio (a buying and selling, Gell., 3, 3): negotium, or plural, negotia (business which one follows, especially of a money-lender or corn-merchant): commercium (commerce, traffic); article of merchandise, merx (goods): res venales (things for sale): to be an article of merchandise, in merce esse.

MERCHANT, qui rem gerit et lucrum facit (general term, one who follows a business for gain): mercator (especially a wholesale dealer, who sails in his own ship): negotiator (an agent for the supply of corn, business of exchange, &c.): to be a considerable merchant, non ignobilem mercaturam facere.

MERCHANTMAN (ship), navis mercatoria (Plaut., Bacch., 2, 3, 2): navis rotunda (opposed to navis longa; i. e., a ship of war): navis oneraria (general term, a ship of burden).

MERCIFUL, misericors (the proper word): benignus, beneficus (kind, benevolent): to be merciful, misericordiâ commotum or captum esse: to be merciful to ward any body, misericordem se præbere alicui: misericordem esse in aliquem.

MERCIFULLY, cum misericordiâ (|| misericorditer, not classical): to deal in aliquem with any body, misericordiâ uti in aliquem; misericordem se præbere in aliquem.

MERCILESS, immisericors; durus; ferreus (without feeling).

MERCILESSLY, immisericorditer; duriter.

MERCURY, || The planet so called, Mercurius. || Quicksilver, argentum vivum (Plin., Virg., in its natural state): hydrargyrum (Plin.): mercurius (technical term, prepared). || A plant, mercurialis (Linn.).

MERCY, || Compassion, misericordia; animus, misericors: to show mercy to, misericordiam alicui impertire, tribuere, that can not hope for mercy, cui omnes aditus misericordiæ præclusi sunt (Cic., Verr., 5, 8, 21): the brethren (sisters) of mercy, * monachi (monachæ) agrotorum et egentium curatores, curatrices. [Vid., also, COMPASSION.] || Clemency, clementia; mansuetudo; lenitas; indulgentia. [SIX in CLEMENCY.] To show mercy to any body, clementer agere cum aliquo; clementer tractare aliquem; gratiam facere delicti.

MERE, solus (not more, and not fewer): merus (pure, without foreign addition; e. g., uagæ): sincerus (pure, genuine, nothing else than; e. g., equare prolium). "Mere" is also expressed in Latin by ipse (before its noun); e. g., by a mere look, ipso aspectu (Nap., Iph., 3, 1).

MERELY (only), solum; tantum; tantum modo. Or by the adjective.

MERETRICIOUS, Prop. meretricius; impudicus; libidinosus. Fig., *quo aliqui facile decipi possit; illecebrosus.

MERETRICIOUSLY, Prop., libidinosè (Cic.): meretricium more or modo. Fig., illecebrose; or rather by the substantive, illecebre.

MERGE, Vid. DIP, SINK.

MERIDIAN, || Mid-day, meridiès; tempus meridianum. || Supposed circle which the sun passes at noon, circulus meridianus (Sen., N. O. 5 17, 3);

and simply meridianus (Vell., Hor.); the line of meridian, linea æquinoctialis or meridianus; or simply meridianus (Virg., 9, 5). Fig. Height, summit, summum; fastigium; summum colmen (Livy).

MÉRIDIONAL, meridianus (Cic.).

MÉRIT, s., meritum (that whereby one has deserved well): dignitas, virtus (weight of character): laus (that which is attributed to us as an excellence): merces, -ëdis; opère pretium (reward deserved): according to merit, merito; pro merito; pro dignitate: a man of great merit, vir præstanti virtute (Cic., Off., 2, 12): to commend any thing according to its merit, ex vero celebrare aliquid (Sall.): the merits of a case, ratio: to lay up a stock of merits, de aliquo optime, præclare, mirifice merere (|| merita sibi colligere, parare, comparare are not Latin).

MÉRIT, v., merere (to earn): mereri (to deserve): promereri (rare): dignum esse aliquâ re: demerere; commerere (usually in a bad sense; but demerere in a good sense).

MÉRITED, debitus: meritus (due, deserved): merited punishment, debita or merita poena.

MÉRITORIOUS, mercëde, præmiò dignus: præclare or mirifice meritus (Cic.). MÉRITORIOUSLY, bene; optime; or rather with the verb; e. g., hæc re optime meruisti, meritus es.

MÉRLE, merula (Linn.).

MÉRRLIN, falco aesalon (Linn.).

MÉRRLY, hilaris; hilariter; læte.

MÉRRY, hilaris; hilarus; lætus; gaudium or lætitiâ affectus: lætitiâ plenus; gaudium perfractus; lætitiâ gestiens: to be merry, hilarari, lætitiâ affici (Cic.); exilarari (Cot.).

MÉRRY-ANDREW, } homo jocosus,
MÉRRY-MAKER, } ridiculus (general term, a jester): coprea (a kind of court fool): sannio (a buffoon who made sport by gesticulations; he had his head shorn, and wore a dress of patch-work, and general term): scurra (a wit): macus (the harlequin in Attelian plays of the Romans; after Dion., 483, Pausan.).

MÉRRY-MAKING, voluptas; gaudium.

MÉSENTERIC, *mesentericus, or by the genitive, mesenterii; e. g., vena or arteria mesenterii (technical term).

MESH, || Interslice of a net, macula (Cic.). || A net, vid.

MESH, v. (To catch as in a net), illaqueare; irretire; capere aliquem aliquâ re.

MESHY, *maculis plenus; reticulatus (made like a net, Varr.).

MESMERIZE, manuum contractione mulere or permulcere.

MESS, s., || Portion of food, demensum annonæ (militaris, Juv.). || Number of persons who eat together, convivæ, plural; convictus, sodalium: a mess-meat, convictor; convivor; compansor: to have any body for one's mess-mate, habere aliquem in convivâ (Nap.). || A katek potch, farrago; perturbatio et confusio rerum. State of dirt [vid. DIAR]. || A petition of difficulty (in low colloquial language), res misera: to be in a desperate mess, possumus loco sunt res alicujus; misere, elictæ, sicut alicujus res: pessime agitur cum aliquo.

MESS (with v.), v., habere aliquem in convivu: convivore uti aliquo.

MESSAGE, nuntius; mandatum: to bear or bring a message, nuntium ferre (Lin.), offerre, perferre (Cic.); mandatum ferre (Orrer); referre (Cæc.): to receive a very welcome message, optatissimum nuntium accipere (opposed to malum nuntium audire).

MESSENGER, nuntius (one who brings an oral message): *tabellarius (one who carries letters): an evil messenger, nuntius malus, tristis: a swift messenger, nuntius volucer: messenger after messenger came and told, &c., crebri nuntii afferbant, &c.: to inform one by letter or by a messenger, per literas aut per nuntium certiorum facere aliquem.

MESSIAH, Messias, -a.

MESSMATE, contubernalis alicujus: an old messmate, veteris contubernii amicus (Lactant.). Vid., also, MESS.

METAL, metallum (*Plin.*; *aes, brass*); *abounding in metal, metallis ferax*; metallifer (*Sil.*).

METALLIC, metallicus (*general term, Plin.*); *aureus, aeneus (of brass)*; aureus, argenteus (*of gold, silver*).

METALLURGY, *metallurgia (*technical term*); *scientia metallorum

METAMORPHOSE, *v.*, transformare, transfigurare aliquid (*Plin., Suet.*); *formare or fingere aliquid in aliam formam, figuram, speciem (after Cic.)*; *to metamorphose into any thing, rem mutare, vertere, convertere, transformare (Ov.)*; *or transfigurare (Plin.)*, in aliquid: in nova corpora mutare formas (rerum, *Ov.*): *to be metamorphosed, mutari, verti, converti (to be transformed, Cic.)*; transformari (*Ov.*); transfigurari (*Plin.*).

METAMORPHOSIS, *s.*, mutatio; transfiguratio (*Plin.*); *rare*: transitus in aliam figuram (*Plin.*, 4, 36, 43); *plural, transformationes (translation of metamorphoses)*; *formae in nova corpora mutatae (Ov.)*.

METAPHOR, translatio (*metaphorē*): verba translata, plural: figura (*Cic., De Opt. Gen. Orat.*, 5, p. in.; *sententiae et eorum formae, tamquam figurae; but from Cicero this technical use of the word soon became common*). *Bold metaphors, translationes audaciore: clashing metaphors (Addison)*, inconsequentia translationum (*after Quint.*, 8, 6, 50).

METAPHORICAL, translativus.

METAPHORICALLY, metaphorice; *per translationem*; *translativis verbis (e. g., to speak, &c.)*. *To use a word metaphorically, verbum transferre.*

METAPHRASE, *VID. TRANSLATION.*

METAPHYSICAL, *metaphysicus (*technical term*).

METAPHYSICALLY, *metaphysice (*technical term*).

METAPHYSICS, *metaphysica, -orum (*philosophical*).

METE, *VID. MEASURE.*

METEMPSYCHOSIS, metempsychosis (*Pert.*). *Better, migratio animarum in alia corpora; or animarum post mortem ab aliis ad alios transitio; after Cas., B. G.*, 6, 14, *Druides voluit persuadere, non interire animas, sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad alios*.

METEOR, ostentum in caelo animal- verum (*after Cic., Div.*, 1, 43, 97); meteoron (*technical term*); *plural, phaenomena (Terull.)*. *Strange meteors, insuata quae oriuntur e caelo (after Cic., Div.*, 1, 42, 93).

METEOROLOGY, *meteorologia (*technical term*).

METHINKS, ut mihi videtur: (ut) opinor. *Methinks I see you, te videre videor (Cic.)*; *methinks I see this city in a blaze, videor mihi hanc urbem videre incendio coincidentem (Cic., Cat.*, 4, 6, 11).

METHOD, ratio, via. *JN. ratio et via (rarely only once in Cicero)*: *via et ratio (way and manner in which one does a thing): modus (way and manner in which any thing takes place) (Terull.)*. *methodus is quite unclassified. The mathematica method, mathematicorum ratio (in respect of strict proof; also with necessaria, Cic., De Fin., 5, 4, 9): the Socratic method, disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta (Cic., De N. D., 1, 5, 11): I invented this method, primum invenì hanc viam: there is method in his madness, cum ratione insanit (Ter.)*. *Ernest says, nova et pulcherrima ratio- ne literas tradere (by a new and excellent method). Wytenbach has recta progrediendi ratio dualibus continetur partibus (the right method of proceeding consists in two parts).*

METHODICAL. *By circumlocution with ratio, ratio et via, &c.; e. g., a methodical delivery, disserendi ratio: a methodical book of instruction, liber quo res artificio et viâ traduntur (after Cic., De Fin., 4, 4, 10): a methodical person, qui omnia ratione et viâ agit.*

METHODICALLY, ratione et viâ, viâ et ratione (*according to the way of one's own*): *artificio et viâ, viâ et artu (conformably to art)*. *To deliver any thing methodically, aliquid artificio et viâ tradere: to speak methodically, viâ et ratione, viâ et arte dicere.*

METHODIST, *methodista (*technical term*).

METHODISTICALLY, *by circumlocution with the substantive.*

METONYMICAL, metonymicus (*grammatical*).

METONYMICALLY, *verbis mutatis or immutatis (after Cic.)*. *To use a word metonymically, verbum mutare, immutare; verbum pro verbo quasi commutare (Cic., Or., 27, 82): The grammarians say, also, metonymice; per metonymiam.*

METONYMY, metonymia (*Fest.*); *immutatio, verba mutata (translation of the Greek, Cic., Or., 27, 93, where it is distinguished from translatio, metaphor).*

METRE, metrum (*the measure of syllables: versus (kind of versification)*). *For the sake of the metre, metri causâ; metri necessitate coactus: to write in the metre of Tibullus, componere aliquid Tibulli metro (Murt.).*

METRICAL, metricus. *The metrical laws, lex versuum; leges metrice.*

METRICALLY, legibus metricis (*according to the laws of metre*): *lege versus (according to the laws of verse).*

METROPOLIS, caput (*Tac., Lit.*); *urbis nobilissima (Just.)*: *not urbs capitalis: (as the seat of government, sedes ac domicilium imperii; also (according to the Roman manner) urbs (Terull.) urbs principum or principis, a chief town, especially when speaking of several).*

METROPOLITAN, *adj.*, by circumlocution with the substantive.

METROPOLITAN, *s.* (*Archbishop*), *episcoporum principes.

METTLE, animus: animus ferox; virtus; spiritus feroces (*plural*).

METTLESOME, animosus; ferox; acer.

MEW, *s.* *|| An inclosure, cavea; claustrum. || Cry of a cat, *vox felis. || A kind of sea-fowl, larus (Linn.).*

MIEW, *v.* *|| To shed (feathers), plumas ponere or exuere. || To cry as a cat, *queri, *gemere (felina, Auct. Carm., Philom., 50): of the panther. To mew like a cat, vocem felis imitari. || Mew up, includere, concludere in aliquem locum or in aliquo loco (Cic.).*

MICA, phenites lapis; phenigites (*vid. Plin.*, 36, 22, 46, *where phenigites candidus is distinguished from phenigites flavus*): *|| mica, in this sense, is modern.*

MICHAELMAS, festum Michaelis; *or, more exactly, festum omnium anglorum (September 29), to distinguish it from festum apparitionis St. Michaelis archangel (May 8).*

MICROCOSM. *Use the Greek word.*

MICROSCOPE, *microscopium (*technical term*). *To look through a microscope, armatis oculis spectare aliquid (Kraft, after Ruhnck.); aliquid aspicere per vitrum (Mühlmann, after Sen., N. Q. 5); *aliquid aspicere per microscopium, *microscopium adhibere rei.*

MID-DAY, merides (*properly and figuratively*): tempus meridianum (*properly*): horae meridianae (*properly and figuratively*; *vid. Ruhnck. Sen., N. Q. 3, pref. 3*). *Toward mid-day, ad meridiem: at mid-day, meridie; tempore meridiano: to set out at mid-day, per meridiem proficisci.*

MIDDLE, *adj.*, medius. [*VID. MEAN.*] *Middle age, media aetas (Cic.)*: *the middle order, (a) in rank; opposed to the nobles or the people, ordo plebeius, plebs, homines plebei generis (generally, the order of citizens: the former of the order itself; the latter two of individuals): plebs ingenua (of the higher orders of citizens, Tac., Ann., 4, 27, extr.: usually termed, by Livy, principes, primores, or capita plebis; opposed to the infimi: vid. 6, 34; 1, 60; 2, 1; 10, 6): of the middle order, plebei generis; pliniae modico locupletis. (Terull.) Neither homines mediocres in Cic., De Orat., 1, 21, 94, nor vir mediocri in Justin., 1, 2, 4, refers to rank or order, but to mental endowments.*

MIDDLE, *s.*, medius alieuius rei locus (*e. g., of the earth, medius mundi universi locus*); *media alieuius rei pars (obsolete in oblique cases, locus or pars often omit-*

ted; e. g., in medio or in mediâ urbis). *Mostly by medius in agreement: the middle of the line, media acies: the middle of the island, media insula: to break through the middle of the enemy's line, per mediam aciem hostium perrumpere: to be situated in the middle of any place, in medio aliquo loco situm esse. || 1. Avoid centrum, except for the centre of a circle. Pliny has centrum coeli, solis, terrae, &c., but these bodies were supposed "disks." Cicero uses, for the centre of the earth, medium terrae locus. 2. Avoid umbilicus, which Cicero uses only of Greek places, as a translation of the Greek ομφαλος.*

MIDDLING, mediocris; modicus; medius.

MIDNIGHT, media nox (*|| medium noctis is not Latin. || At or about midnight, media nocte; concubiâ nocte: immediately after midnight, de media nocte.*

MIDRIFF. *VID. DIAPHRAGM.*

MIDST. *VID. MIDDLE, s.*

MIDSUMMER, aestas media (*Cic.*); aestas summa (*after midsommer*).

MIDWIFE, obstetrix, -icis. *The office of a midwife, opera, quam obstetrix praestat: opera obstetricia.*

MIDWIFERY, *ars obstetrica (*Ern.*); *doctrina de praestanda parturitionibus opérâ.

MIEN, vultus; os; aspectus; visus; forma; facies; species. *SEN., &c., in AIR = MIEN, MANNER, LOOK.*

MIGHT. *VID. POWER.*

MIGHTILY, valde (*very much*); vehementer (*powerfully, strongly*).

MIGHTY, potens (*that has power and exercises it*): pollens (*generally, that has great power and means*). *JN. pollens potensque: opibus valens, opulentus (that has great wealth and influence): opibus firmus, firmus (strong): amplius (of great extent): magnus (general term, great). Very mighty, praepotens; pra-pollens; potentissimus; opulentissimus; magno imperio praeditus: mighty and flourishing, potens et florens, gravis et opulentus (of persons or states): amplius et florens (of states): mighty by land, pollens terrâ; qui copis pedestribus valet: mighty by sea, pollens mari; qui classe valet: a mighty king, rex potens or opulentus; rex firmus opibus; a mighty kingdom, regnum opulentum: to be mighty, potentem esse; largiter posse; opibus valere, polleere; opibus, armis et potentia valere: to be very mighty, magnas opes habere; copis et opibus affluere.*

MIGNONETTE, reseda (*Plin.*, 27, 12).

MIGRATE, migrare, transmigrae (*in locum*).

MIGRATION, migratio (*Cic. and Liv.*); transmigration (*Prudent*).

MIGRATORY, *qui migrat or migrare solent.

MILCH-COW, *vacca quae lac habet. *Bos lactarius, Varr., R. R.*, 2, 1, 17 = *a bullock that is still suckling.*

MILD. *|| Soft, smooth, gentle, mollis (not hard or harsh; opposed to durus, acer): mitis (not sharp or severe; opposed to asper): lenis (not violent; opposed to asper, vehemens): temperatus (moderate, not too warm or too cold; of climate and the seasons; opposed to frigidus or calidus): levis (light, not oppressive; opposed to gravis). To call any thing by a mild term, molli nomine appellare aliquid: to give a milder name to a thing, lenius nomen alieui rei imponere: to grow or become mild (of winter, &c.), mitescere: to make or render mild, mollem, &c., facere, reddere rem. || Gentle, element, indulgent, mollis (not hard-hearted; opposed to acer): mitis (not harsh, not severe, gentle; opposed to asper): lenis (gentle; opposed to vehemens, asper, acer): mansuetus (opposed to ferus, inhuman): clementis (merciful and lenient, opposed to avarus, crudelis): misericors (compassionate; opposed to durus): facilis (easy): indulgens (indulgent, opposed to acerbus et severus): placidus (calm; opposed to fervidus, iracundus): benignus (kind): beneficus (beneficent). *JN. mitis et mansuetus (opposed to ferus et inhumanis): lenis et mansuetus (opposed to vehemens et atrox): clementis et misericors (opposed to**

crudelis et durus: clemens et mansuetus (opposed to crudelis et inhumanus): placidus et lenis. *Mild manners, mores placidi*: mores temperati et moderati: *a mild rebuke, castigatio clemens*: to pass a mild judgment on any one, se clementem in aliquem præbere (general term); also as a judge: clementer scribere de aliquo (in a letter): in a mild manner, leniter; clementer; benigne: to make or render mild, mollem, &c., facere, reddere. *Not harsh in flavor, mollis* (not pungent): opposed to acer): mitis (not sour): the proper word of fruit that is ripe or mellow: opposed to acerbus; cf. Gesn., Varr., R. R., 1, 68): lenis (opposed to asper and acer): of wine and food): dulcis (sweet): opposed to austerus, of drink). To make or render mild, mollire; mitigare; lenire: to become mild (of fruit), mitescere.

MILDEW, robigo (Col., blight on corn): mucor, situs (mould). To gather mildew, mucorem contrahere; situm ducere.

MILDLY, molliter (softly): leniter (gently): clementer; indulgent (with clemency).

MILDNESS, lenitas (gentleness; of a thing or of a person; opposed to asperitas): animus lenis, ingenium lene (gentleness; of character): clementia (opposed to crudelitas): mansuetudo (opposed to feritas, immanitas): misericordia (compassion, opposed to animus durus): facilitas (a yielding disposition): indulgentia (indulgence; opposed to avertitas): benignitas, beneficentia (kind disposition, good-nature). Mildness of government, clementia et mansuetudo imperii.

MILE. *¶* Ro man, mille passuum, passus mille (consisting of a thousand paces of feet each, therefore = 5000 feet; i. e., about 1618 English yards, being 142 yards less than the English mile); plural, millia passuum, or simply millia (with mention of the number of miles): milliarium spatium (the length of a thousand paces; also, in plural, of several such spaces): milliarium (sc. marmor) lapis (a mile-stone; hence, to denote distances). A useful plan by which we can know how many miles we have gone, ratio non inutilis, quæ scire possimus, quod millia numero iteris fecerimus (Vitr., 10, 9 [14], 1); ita (calculus) et sonitu et numero indicabit millaria spatia navigationis (how many miles we have sailed, ib., § 7). A mile from Alexandria, a primo milliario Alexandrie (Ulp., Dig., 28, 5, 4, § 1): the Veientes and Fidenates, who lie respectively six and eighteen miles from Rome, Veientes et Fidenates, quorum alii sexto milliario absunt ab urbe Romæ, alii octavo decimo (Eutrop., 1, 4): he is buried in the Appian road, five miles from the city, sepultus esse juxta viam Appiam, ad quintum lapidem (Nep., Att., 2, extr.): both the town and the estates are more than a hundred and fifty miles (from Rome), et municipium et agri sunt ultra centesimum et quinquagesimum lapidem (Plin. Ep., 10, 24, extr.): a mile long, milliarius (Suet., Ner., 31): he was making a canal from Lake Avernus to Ostia, a hundred and sixty miles long, inchoabat fossam ab Averno Ostiam usque longitudinis per centum sexaginta millia (sc. passuum, Suet., Ner., 31). (It is obvious that the same phraseology was employed with reference to English miles, when the context sufficiently determines the sense.)

MILFOIL. Achillea millefolium (Linnaeus).

MILITANT, qui pugnat, &c.; circumlocution by the verb or substantive.

MILITARY, militaris: in a military manner, militariter (general term): more militari (as in warfare, according to military rules): institutio militari, exemplo militari (as is usual with soldiers). Military abilities, virtus imperatoria (of the general): military renown, belli (or bellicæ) gloria or laus; gloria militaris; rei militaris laus: great military renown, excellens in rei militari gloria: to possess military renown, belli gloriâ or bellicâ laude florere: military affairs, res bellicæ (relating to war): rei militaris, militaria (relating to soldiers and their duties): to have great skill

in military affairs, summam scientiam or magnam prudentiam rei militaris habere: military school, ludus militaris (properly, a school of cadets, &c.): militiæ disciplina (figuratively, field service itself, as training soldiers; vid. Cic., Monit., 10, 28): military discipline [vid. DISCIPLINE]: the military, milites (general term, soldiers; also, as opposed to citizens, &c., Plin. Ep., 10, 27, 2): copie, exercitus (troops, forces, an army): homines militares (experienced soldiers; vid. Hor., Sall., Cat., 43, 2): to discharge any one from military service, alicui militiæ vacationem dare (if not yet a soldier): aliquem militiâ solvere (if a soldier): to bury with military honors, aliquem militari honesto funere humare: *¶* Militia for soldiers, the military, is foreign to classical prose, even if it can be proved to be so used earlier than Justin.

MILITATE (against), repugnare; pugnare (with a dativus in poets).

MILITIA, * milites or copie provinciales, and perhaps populares armati (Curt., 8, 2, 20).

MILK, s., lac. Of milk = made of milk, like milk, lacteus: cows' milk, lac vaccinum, bubulum: goats' milk, lac caprinum: new milk, lac recens: curdled milk, lac concretum: sour milk, oxygala: the milk curdles, lac coit (general term): lac coagulatur (by means of rennet): the milk becomes thick, lac spissatur: to turn to or become milk, lactescere: bread and milk, opus lactarium (Lamprid.): cibus et lacte confectus (Jar.).

MILK, r., vulgère (e. g., capras, oves); also absolutely, vulgère; ubera siccare (Hor.); ubera pressare palmis (Virg.).

MILKER, * qui, quæ, vulget.

MILKING, s., molctus, -as.

MILKMAN, * qui lac vendit.

MILK-PAIL, mulctra (Col.); multarium (Virg., Georg., 3, 17), where some editions have mulctralia, plural): multrum (Hor.).

MILKY, lacteus. Milky-white, lacteus; lacteo color: the Milky Way, orbis lacteus (Cic., Somn. Scip., 3): lacteus circulus (Plin., 2, 23, 23, § 91, &c.): via lactea (Or., Met., 1, 169).

MILL, mola (moletrina, Cat. op. Non. In ancient times they were turned either by the hand, mola manuarum, versatilis, or trusatilis; or by an ass, mola asinaria; by some other beast of draught, jumentaria; or by water, mola aquaria or aque): pistrinum (the place or building where the grain was originally pounded in mortars, but afterward ground; it was also the bakehouse, and place for foddering cattle. The mill being turned by slaves, it was also used as a place of punishment). To turn a mill, molas circumagere: belonging or relating to a mill, molaris; pistrinalis: the wheel of a mill turns, * mola rora agitatur: an ass that works in a mill, asinus molaris: a wind-mill, mola venti (after mola aque, Cod. Just., 2, 42, 10).

MILL-CLAPPER, * mola crepitaculum.

MILL-HOPPER, infundibulum.

MILL-HORSE (with the Romans an ass), asinus molaris (Cato, R. R., 1, 1; Var., R. R., 1, 19, 3), or molendinarius (Paul., Dig., 33, 7, 18, § 2).

MILL-STONE, lapis molaris (the kind of stone used for mill-stones, pyrites, silice, pumex; "a volcanic trachyte or porous lava." Dict. of Antiq.): mola (each mill had two such mola; of which the upper was catillus, the lower meta). Pror., to see through a mill-stone, lyncem esse: oculos atque acutis habere.

MILL-STREAM, * rivus, or aqua molam agens, or versans.

MILLER, molitor; molendinarius (both late; one who grinds in a mill: the baker, pistor, usually, of course, ground his own corn): * moderator mola venti (of a wind-mill). To hire one's self to a miller, pistori operam locare.

MILLET, milium (Col.); panicum miliaecum (Linn.).

MILLNER, * qui (quæ) quaestum facit meribus ad cultum et nitidioris vite instrumenta pertinentibus, or * qui (quæ) mundi mellebris officinam exercet.

MILLION, decies centena milia. Two,

three millions, vicies, tricies centena milia: a million times, decies centena milia (properly); sexcenties, milies (= times out of number).

MILT. *¶* The spleen, splen (Plin.); lien (Cels.). *¶* Of fish, lactes (Suet., Vit., 14): semen (Col.).

MIME, mimus (Cic.).

MIMIC, adj., mimicus. A mimic dancer, mimus (Cic.); saltationis artifex (Suet., Tit., 7).

MIMIC, s., artis mimicæ peritus (general term); imitator ineptus, ridiculus; simia (Hor., one who practices mimicry).

MIMIC, r., perverse aliquid imitari (Cic.).

MIMICRY, perversa, inepta, ridicula imitatio.

MINCE. PROP., concidere; minute or minutim concidere; minutim or particulatim concicare: minced meat, minutal (vid. Jac., 14, 129). FIG., to mince matters, dicendo extenuare et abjicere aliquid (Cic.).

MIND, animus (general term, the whole soul or spiritual nature; also, more particularly, reason, sentiment, or will, or any special state of mind; as courage, anger, pleasure, pride, propensity or favorable inclination): mens (reason or intellect, or thought, considered as guiding the will; ea quæ latet in animis hominum, quæque pars animi mens vocatur, Cic., Rep., 2, 40); mens, cui regnum totius animi a naturâ tributum esse, Cic., Tusc., 3, 5): natura, ingenium (the character, inclinations, and sentiments). The feelings or sensations of our minds, animi qui nostras mentis sunt: a mind at variance with itself, animus a seipso dissidens secumque discordans: a calm or tranquil mind, animus tranquillatus or tranquillus: to bring any thing to one's mind, alicui aliquid ad animum revocare; aliquem de re monere: a man of firm mind, homo constans: it is the mark of a little and empty mind, that he, &c., illud pusilli animi, jejuni atque inanis, quod, &c.: I know his mind very well, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo (comic): a person's mind and habits, alicujus ingenium et mores: strength of mind, animi vis (mental power); * magnus, quo aliquis valet ingenium: ingenii præstantia: weakness of mind, imbecillitas animi (but animi infirmitas is indecision of character); ingenium imbecillum (want of abilities): peace of mind, animi tranquillitas; animus quietus: to be in one's right mind, mentis compotem esse; suæ mentis esse; in potestate mentis esse: to be hardly in one's right mind, dubiæ sanitatis esse: not to be in one's right mind, mente captum esse; de ore mente exisse; mente alienatâ esse: to go out of one's mind, de ore e potestate mentis exire; mente capi or alienari: to return to one's right mind, ad sanitatem reverti: are you in your right mind? satî sanus es? I am in my right mind, mens mihi integra or sana est: culture of the mind, eruditio (instruction); or, the discipline and habits produced by training): true culture of the mind, * rectus ingenii cultus.

MIND, v. *¶* To attend to or upon [vid. ATTEND]. To mind one's own business, nihil præter suum negotium agere, nihil de alio acquirere (Cic., Off., 1, 34, 125): suarum rerum esse (Lio., 3, 38). To mind other people's business, curare aliena; curare quæ ad me nihil pertinent (Cic.) or attinent (Ter.). *¶* To care for [vid. CARE]. To remember, vid.

MINDFUL. *¶* Remember, attentus; diligens. Mindful of any thing, diligens alicuius rei, attentus ad aliquid; attentus in aliquid re (Sall.). *¶* Bearing in mind, not forgetful, memor; non immemor. To be mindful of, memorem esse alicuius rei; meminisse, recordari, reminisci alicuius rei or aliquid; aliquid memoriâ tenere, in memoriâ habere, memoriâ retinere.

MINE, pron., meus. What is thine is mine, quod tuum est, meum est (Ter.): the inheritance is mine, hereditas mea est, mihi obigit: it is not mine to utter a falsehood (poet.), non est mentiri meum (Ter.).

MINE, s. PROP. An excavation for obtaining metals, metallum, or, plu-

al. metalla, -orum, n. fodina (*a pit*). To make mines, metalla instituire: to work mines, metalla exercere: to work mines afresh, metalla intermissa recolare: to condemn any body to the mines, in metallum damnare (*Plin.*); ad metalla condemnare (*Suet.*): the right of opening a mine on one's estate, jus metallorum: iron mine, metallum ferrarium or ferri: gold, silex mīae, metallum aurarium, argentarium. || *Fig.* A rich repository, * fons uberrimus, e quo haurire possumus; or by thesaurus (*a treasure*), &c. || *Prop.* An excavator for military purposes, cuniculus (*Cæs.*); specus suffossus (*Caet.*). To form a mine, cuniculum agere: to spring a mine, * vi pulveris pyrii cuniculum disicere; * ignem admovere pulveri nitrato in cuniculo defosso; * pulverem pyrii cunctis molis superstructas disicere: *v. Nova cūn the walls by mines, cunicula muros subtracere* (*Liv.*).

MINE, v. (in military language), cuniculum agere (*Liv.*); aliquem locum suffodere (*Plin.*).

MINER. || *One who makes a metal mine, metallicus* (*Plin.*); fossor (*Petr.*). || *One who works in a military mine, cunicularius* (*Veget.*); cuniculator (*Luctat. ap. Stat.*).

MINERAL, s. metallum (not only of metals, but also of other substances dug out of the earth: e. g., creta, sulphur): fossile; plural, fossilia.

MINERAL, adj. metallicus (*Plin.*, 27, 415); res or aris particulas continens. A mineral flavor, sapor medicatus (*Plin. Ep.*); the mineral kingdom, fossilia, plural: a mineral spring, * fons aris particulas continens.

MINERALOGICAL, * mineralogicus (technical term); ad scientiam or cognitionem metallorum. * fossilium, pertinens.

MINERALOGIST, fossilium peritus, sciens, spectator.

MINERALOGY, fossilium scientia or cognitio; * mineralogia (technical term).

MINGLE, miscere or permiscere (*thoroughly*); with any thing, aliquid cum aliqua re, aliquid aliqua re, or aliquid alicui rei: commiscere (to mix together); with any thing, aliquid cum aliqua re, or aliquid alicui rei: confundere; with any thing, cum aliqua re (properly, to pour together; hence, figuratively, to confound; e. g., vera cum falsis): turbare, conturbare, perturbare (to throw into confusion).

MINIATURE, tabella minor (*vid. Plin.*, 35, 10, 36, n. 3, § 72); pictura minor (*after Plin.*, 35, 11, 37, in.). A miniature painter, qui pingit minoribus tabellis (*vid. Plin.*, 35, 10, 36, n. 3, § 72): celebrata miniature painters, minoris picture celebres in penicillo pictores (*Plin.*, ib., § 37).

MINKIN. Vid. DIMINUTIVE.

MINING, s. By the verbs.

MINION. (Favorite at court), qui est in magna apud principem gratia; plural, court minions, regis amici magni et potentes; quos principes præcipue suscipit: familiares principes (*Suet.*); aulici gratia principum florescentes (*Burmann.*). Vid., also, FAVORITE.

MINISTER, s. amicus principis, regis (as a friend and assistant of the prince): principis socius et administrator omnium consiliorum, socius consiliorum principis et participes consiliorum (as a counsellor of the prince; after *Sall.*, *Jug.*, 29, 1; *Plaut.*, *Mil.*, 4, 2, 22). A cabinet minister, comes consistorianus (in the later period of the empire): minister for foreign affairs, * qui principi adest rerum externarum arbitri atque administrator: minister of the interior, * principis minister et adiutor consiliorum domesticorum: minister of public worship, * cui cura sacrorum tradita est: minister of finance, cui cura rerum tradita est (*after Suet.*, *Ocl.*, 36): minister of war, amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum bellicarum habetur participes (*after Nep.*, *Evna.*, 1, 5 and 6): to make any one a minister, aliquid cum socium et administrum omnium consiliorum assumere (*after Sall.*, *Jug.*, 29, 1): the ministers, * primates aulici (*Ernst.*): * qui principi adest consiliorum arbitri atque administrum (*Eichst.*). Vid., also, MINISTRY.

MINISTER, v. Tr., ministrare; dare; præbere. *INTR.*, to conduce, prodesse; conducere: * usui esse; utilem esse: utilitatem habere or præbere: juvare (*Cic.*); servire (*Col.*); in rem esse (*Sall.*); esse (*Cic.*), ministrare alicui; ministerium facere alicui (*Just.*). To minister in sacred things, res sacras administrare or dispensare, or rebus sacris præesse (*after Cic.*).

MINISTERIAL. || *Belonging to an office, quod ad munus or ad officium pertinet; quod cum inuere conjunctum est; quod munus fert.* A ministerial office, ministerium. || *Relating to the sacred office, ad res sacras or divinas spectans.*

MINISTRATION. By the verbs.

MINISTRY. || *Agency, vid. || Office, vid.* || *Persons who administer government, principes (regis, &c.) amici, rectores, &c. (plural of the expressions given under MINISTER). As a college or body, collegium eorum, quos principes socios et administrum omnium consiliorum assumit (after *Sall.*, *Jug.*, 29, 1); collegium eorum, qui principi in consilio semper adsunt et omnium rerum habetur participes (*after Nep.*, *Eum.*, 1, 6): (as the ruling power in a state), consilium reipublicæ, penes quod est summum imperium et potestas (*after Flor.*, 1, 1, 15): the ministry of the interior, * collegium eorum, quibus cura rerum domesticarum tradita est; * collegium eorum, qui regi sunt a rebus domesticis.*

MINOR. || *One under age, (a) * qui in suam tutelam nondum venit (after Cic. Nisi postumus—antequam in suam tutelam venisset, mortuus esset, Cic.: should die while he was still a minor, De Or.*, 39, 180): infans (a little child), or by nondum adultæ ætate (general term, not yet of full age), or peradolescentulus, peradolescentus (still very young). Minors, filii familiarum (*vid. commentaries on Sall.*, *Cat.*, 43, 2; *Suet.*, *Vit.*, 11). (b) In respect of tutelage, pupillus; pupilla: money belonging to minors, pecunie pupillares. (c) In respect of ability to govern, nondum maturus imperio (*Plin.*, 1, 3). || *In logic, assumptio* (*Cic.*, *Jur.*, 37, 87).

MINORITE. (Franciscan monk), frater minor St. Francis.

MINORITY. || *Age of a minor, ætas nondum adultæ (general term): ætas pupillaris (of a ward): ætas nondum maturæ imperio (of the successor to a throne; after Liv.*, 1, 3). To die in his minority, mori antequam in suam tutelam venisset (*after Cic.*). The smaller number, numerus minor (*Cic.*), or inferior (*Cæs.*).

MINOTAUR, minotaurus.

MINOTAUR, * sedes cathedralis.

MINT. || *A plant, mentha* (*Plin.*). || *A place where money is coined, moneta* (*Cic.*). Masters of the mint, triumviri monetales.

MINT, v. || *Pror.*, signare (*Cic.*), cudere (*Plaut.*), ferire (*Plin.*), aurum, argentum (*Cic.*); nummos (*Plaut.*). *FIG.* To invent, fingere; confingere; comminisci.

MINUTE, s. || *The sixtieth part of an hour, * horæ sexagesima. Forty-five minutes, dodrans horæ: two minutes and a half, semuncia horæ: a minute hand, * index sexagesimarum.* || *In astronomy, scripulum* (*Plin.*). *FIG.* || *A short space of time, momentum; punctum temporis. I will come back in a minute, momento, illico revertar: to be punctual to the minute, ad tempus dictum adesse, venire: in a few minutes, minimis momentis: every minute, omnibus minimis temporum punctis* (*Cic.*, *N. D.*, 1, 24, 67): for a minute, paulisper. || *A brief note or memorandum, commentarii, or commentaria (plural), commentariolus: capita (plural): for the minutes of a meeting of resolution, &c.* Vid., also, MEMORANDUM.

MINUTE, adj. minutus; parvulus; pusillus (in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense). Vid. SMALL.

MINUTE, v., commentari, scribere, de aliqua re.

MINUTELY (every minute), omnibus minimis temporum punctis (*Cic.*, *N. D.*, 1, 24, 67).

MINUTELY, diligenter; accurate, accurate et exactissime. || *Accurate et diligenter; accurate et exactissime.* || *Not exacte.*

MINUTENESS. || *Smallness, parvitas, exiguitas, exilitas. Minuteness of stature, brevis (opposed to magnitudo corporis, Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 2, 30). || *Accuracy, diligentia; cura; subtilitas.*

MINUTE, res minute or parvæ; nugæ (not minutiae). To attend to minutia, * rerum minutarum esse studium.

MIRACLE, miraculum, res mira, mirum (any thing marvellous): ostenium, monstrum, prodigium, portentum (of fearful or threatening appearances in nature: ostenium, any strange natural phenomenon, without the notion of a prophetic meaning; monstrum, especially of unnatural births; prodigium, that which portends any thing extraordinary, or is a display of Divine power, especially with references to the manner in which, or the place or time at which a thing appears; portentum, any thing strange or wonderful in nature or human life, so far as it portends good or evil). || In the biblical sense the proper word is miraculum. To work miracles, miracula edere, patrare.

MIRACULOUS, mirus; mirandus; mirabilis (wonderful): monstrosus, menstrosus, prodigiosus (portentous).

MIRACULOUSLY, mirum or mirandum in modum (never in mirum modum); mirabiliter; monstrose: prodigialiter (*Hor.*, *A. P.*).

MIRAGE, * fata morgana.

MIRE. Vid. DIRT, MUD.

MIRROR, speculum. Vid. LOOKING-GLASS.

MIRROR-ROOM, conclave, cujus parietes speculis or (according to the custom of the ancients) phengite lapide distincti sunt (*vid. Suet.*, *Dion.*, 14): conclave, in quo specula ab omni parte posita sunt (*vid. Sen.*, *N. Q.*, 1, 16, 3). || *Not cubiculum speculatum, which is found only in a corrupt passage of "Vita Horatii," Suet.*, t. 3, p. 51, ed. Wolf: vitrea camerae were rooms lined with thick plates of colored glass in panels (vitrea quadratura, *Dict. Antiq.*, *Vitrura*).

MIRTH, hilaritas (opposed to severitas); gaudium; lætitia (opposed to mæstitia).

MIRTHFUL, hilaris; lætus; lætabundus; lætitiæ gestiens; gaudio exultans, triumphans, cumulat.

MIRTHFULLY, hilariter; hilariter; læte.

MIRTHFULNESS, animus hilaris, alacer, lætus; alacritas.

MIRY, lutosus; lutulentus; cænosus.

MISANTHROPE, * hominibus or generi humano inimicus atque hostia; qui genus humanum, or hominum universum genus odit; qui hominum congressus fugit atque odit.

MISANTHROPIC, hominum congressus et societatem fugiens, metuens (after Cic.); homines reformidans (*Quint.*).

MISANTHROPY, odium hominum or in homines (*Cic.*), or in hominum universum genus (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 4, 11, 25), or generis humani (*ib.*, § 27).

MISAPPLICATION, abusus, * usus perversus.

MISAPPLY, abuti or * perverse uti aliqua re.

MISAPPREHEND, non recte interpretari or intelligere aliquid (after Cic.); aliter ac dictum erat accipere aliquid.

MISAPPREHENSION, interpretatio falsa or perversa; error (a mistake).

MISBECOME, non dect, dedecet; deforme est (it is unbecoming): dedecere or indecere aliquem; indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse alicui; indignum esse aliquo (to be unsuitable to, unworthy of).

MISBEGOTTEN, nothus (by a concubine, when the father is known); spurius (by an unmarried woman, when the father is unknown): adulterino sanguine natus (born in adultery): non legitimum conjugio natus, ortus (general term): furto conceptus (poetical).

MISBEHAVE, male se gerere.

MISBEHAVIOR, vitium, gravitas (misconduct, through moral obligation): inhumanitas, rusticitas, mores rustici (through want of good manners).

MISBELIEF, error; (in ecclesiastical sense); *heresis; *falsa doctrina.

MISCALCULATE, in computando, in rationibus, errare, falli.

MISCALCULATION, error in rationibus subducendis; error calculorum.

MISCARRIAGE. || PROP., abortio, abortus (act of bringing forth prematurely); abortus (produce of a premature birth).

|| FIG., irritum inceptum; irritus labor. Vid., also, FAILURE.

MISCARRY. || PROP., abortum pati.

|| FIG., non succedere, non, or parum, or secus procedere (not to have a desired result); prater spem evenire, secus cadere, prater opinionem cadere (to turn out badly, contrary to expectation); ad irritum cadere, redigi (to be quite frustrated). His attempt miscarried, male gessit rem.

MISCELLANEOUS, mixtus; commixtus; permixtus; promiscuus; miscellaneus (Appul.); miscellus (Suet.).

MISCELLANY, farrago (Juv.).

MISCHANCE, casus adversus, or simply casus; infortunium. I have met with a mischance, adversi aliquid mihi evenit (Cic.); malum mihi obicitur (Ter.). If any mischance should occur, si quid gravis or durus acciderit (Ces.); si quid acciderit (Cic.).

MISCHIEF, malum; res mala or adversa; calamitas (evil, misfortune); pestis, perniciēs (ruin). To do mischief to, calamitatem alicui struere (Cic.); inferre alicui calamitatem: mischief-maker, auctor mali (malorum); calamitatis (-um) causa, parens (Cic.).

MISCHIEVOUS, calamitosus; perniciosus; funestus.

MISCONCEIVE, male interpretari; male intelligere.

MISCONCEPTION, interpretatio falsa or perversa; error.

MISCONDUCT, s., delictum, peccatum; error (if unintentional).


MISCONDUCT one's self, n., delinquere, peccare (Cic.), delictum committere (Ces.), or admittre (Ter.).

MISCONSTRUCTION, mala, prava, or iniqua interpretatio; sinistra interpretatio (Tac. Agr. 5).

MISCONSTRUCT, male interpretari; aliter ac dictum erat accipere, graviter accipere aliquid (after Cic.). To misconstrue properly, calumniari aliquid.

MISCREANT, homo malus improbus; homo nequam (a worthless fellow). JN. homo nequam et improbus; homo scelestus, scelestus, concelsator (stained with crimes); homo perditus or profligatus (very corrupt); homo nefarius et impius (wicked); homo sine religione ullā ac fide (faithless, of no credit); a thorough miscreant, profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus; homo omnium scelestissimus: miscreant, scelus.

MISDATE, *diem in literis falso ascribere.

MISDEED, maleficium (any thing morally bad); malefactum (a bad deed); noxa (a trespass, minor offence); facinus (general term); scelus (a crime); to commit a misdeed, maleficium or noxam admittre, committere; facinus committere, in se suscipere:  facinus patrare was obsolete.

MISDEEM, per errorem labi; falli.


MISDEMEAN one's self, male ac gerere.

MISDEMEANOR, delictum; peccatum; vitium.

MISDOER, maleficus; homo maleficus; sons.

MISEMPLY, perperam or perverse uti.

MISER, homo avarus or sordidus; aliquid am ad rem avidior; tenax.

MISERABLE, miserandus; commiserandus; miseratione dignus (of persons or things):  miserabilia, in this sense, does not occur in the best prose writers.

MISERY, miseria (wretchedness); ægritudo, ægritudo (opposed to alacritas; sickness of mind from a sense of present evil; the latter implying that it is an abiding sense); dolor (opposed to gaudium, a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief); tristitia, mestitia (the natural, involuntary manifestation of grief); angor (passionate, tormenting apprehension of coming

evil: sollicitudo being the anxious unsettling apprehension of it); mæror (is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation); afflictio (= "ægritudo cum vexatione corporis," Cic.); ærumna: vexationes (great trouble); egestas (extreme poverty); calamitas (misery occasioned by great damage or loss; also in war); res misera or afflictæ (lamentable condition). The misery of the times, angustia temporum: tempora luctuosa: to pine away in misery, miseriā or in calamitate tabescere. To be in misery, in miseriā esse or versari, miserrum esse; in summā infelicitate versari; in malis esse, jacere; malis urgeri; in malis versari; pessimo loco esse; iniquissimā fortunā uti; angustia; angore confici; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angustia sensibus; angore cruciari: about any thing, dolere or mæreere rem, or fer; dolorem ex re capere, accipere, suscipere, haurire; molestiam trahere ex re (to feel oppressed and dispirited by it): to be in great misery about any thing, magnum dolorem ex re accipere; ex re magnum animo molestiam capere: to come into misery, in miseriā incidere; in mala præcipitare: to relieve any body from misery, miseriā alicui levare: to deliver from misery, a miseriā vindicare; ex miseriis eripere: to endure misery, miseriā ferre, ærumnas perpeti (l. e., patiently to the end).

MISFORTUNE, fortuna mala; res adversa; fortuna afflictæ; casus diversus or tristis; calamitas; infortunium. SYN. in CALAMITY.

MISGIVE. My mind misgives, animus præsentit mihi aliquid mali (Ter.); præsentit animus, with accusative and infinitive (Plaut.); animus divināt, presentit, augurat (Cic.).

MISGIVING, suspicio, conjectura: misgiving, præsentia animi (Plin.); præsentia mentis (Or.); to have misgivings about any thing, præsentire aliquid.

MISGOVERN, *male regere; male rem administrare.

MISGOVERNMENT, by circumlocution with the verbs.

MISGUIDE, in errorem abducere or inducere; a rectā vii abducere aliquid.

MISHAP. Vid. MISCHANCE.

MISINFORM, *falsa docere: to be misinformed, male, non recte, aliquid audire; cognovisse; in errore versari, esse.

MISINTERPRET, male interpretari; aliter ac dictum erat accipere; graviter accipere aliquid.

MISINTERPRETATION, prava or falsa interpretatio.

MISJUDGE, versari in errore; in errorem labi; falli; male or perperam judicare (Cic.); to misjudge a person, cogitationem alicuius non assequi (Cic.); voluntate alicuius male interpretari: do I misjudge you or not? rectene interpretor sententiam tuam? (Cic.).

MISLAY, alieno, ignoto, incerto loco collocare, ponere, reponere aliquid: I have mislaid the book, uti librum deposuerim, or reposerim nescio, or incertus sum.

MISLE. Vid. MIZZLE.

MISLEAD. Vid. MISGUIDE.

MISMANAGE, male rem gerere or administrare.

MISMANAGEMENT, mala rei administratio: or by the verbs.

MISNAME, *falso nomine appellare aliquid; *falso nominare.

MISNOMER, *prava appellatio.

MISPLACE, loco suo movere aliquid; perverse collocare: to be misplaced, cedere or moveri loco suo.

MISPLACED, *male or perverse collocatus.

MISPRINT, v., *typis mendose scribere or describere aliquid.

MISPRINT, s., mendum or erratum typographicum; *error typographicus; *operarum mendum or error: a bad misprint, *vitium typographicum: a list of misprints, *index eorum que typothetæ or operæ neglexerunt, omiserunt, or peccarunt: to correct misprints, *librum ab operarum erroribus purgare.

MISPRISON. || Contempt, despectus. || Neglect, negligentia; incuria.

MISQUOTATION. By the verbs.

MISQUOTE (*auctorem, as at authority; scriptorem, simply as a writer, falso laudare, memorare; "perperam verbi auctoris uti; dictum scriptoris non recte commemorare, usurpare, referre. Vid. to QUOTE.

MISREPORT, falso referre.

MISREPRESENT, detorque, depravare aliquid; also, calumniari aliquid (with evil intention); perverse interpretari (Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 41); e.g., recte facta detorque (Plin. Ep.); verbum in pejus detorque (Sen. Ep. 13, med.): there is nothing which may not be misrepresented, nihil est, quin narrando possit depravari (Ter., Phorm. 4, 4, 16): entirely to misrepresent a matter, verum convertere in falsum (Cic.).

MISREPRESENTATION, depravatio. Or by the verbs.

MISRULE. || Bad government *mala rei administratio. || Disorder, confusion, perturbatio ordinis; ord perturbatus; perturbatio; confusio.

MISS, s. As a title of respect; of an unmarried lady, domina; also (if very young), domiella, domiella (of the Silver Age, and late; vid. Boettiger's Sabina, p. 37).

MISS, s.; i. e., Loss, WANT; vid. these words.

MISS, v. || Not to hit, non ferire (after Hor. A. P. 350): ictus aliquid deerrat (the blow missed him; vid. Plin., 28, 8, 16): without missing, sine frustratione (Quint., 2, 20, 3): to cause a thrust or blow to miss, frustrari ictum (Curt., 6, 5, 10). || To feel the loss or absence of a thing, desiderare; querere; require: to miss very much, desiderio alicuius rei angustia; magnā molestiā desiderare aliquid. || To omit, omittre, prætermittre: to miss an opportunity, occasionem omittre or amittre (Cic.); prætermittre (Ces.); dimittre (Nep.): not to miss at opportunity, occasionem captare (Cic.); arripere (Lit.).

MISSAL, *missalis; *liber missalis or liturgicus (ecclesiastical).

MISSHAPEN, deformis, deformatus (Cic.); depravatus (Ter.).

MISSILE, telum missile (Virg., or simply missile, Lit.); to discharge a missile, missile or telum mittere, (pilam) conjicere, (hastam) torquere.

MISSING, absens: to be missing, abesse.

MISSION. || The act of sending, missio. || Office of one sent, munus; partes, plural; mandatum. || Embassy for the propagation of religion, legatio Christianæ doctrinæ or religionis propagandæ gratiā missa; legatio, quæ Christianæ doctrinæ apud barbaras gentes propagandæ gratiā missa est.

MISSIONARY, *legatus Christianæ doctrinæ or religionis propagandæ gratiā missus: a missionary institution, *seminarium eorum qui doctrinæ Christianæ propagandæ causa instituantur.

MISMISSIVE, adj., missilis.

MISMISSIVE, s. Vid. LETTER, MESSENGER.

MISPELL, *perverse collocare syllabas or litteras.

MISPEND, effundere, profundere, dissipare, disperdere: to mispend time, tempus perdere, tempore abuti (Cic.); to mispend labor, operam perdere (Cic.); or frustra conterere (Ter.); to mispend one's strength, vim suam perdere.

MIST, nebula; caligo (so far as it occasions darkness); a thick mist, nebula densa (opposed to nebula subtilis); the mist rises from a lake, nebula oritur e lacu: a mist rests upon the plain, the hills, nebula sedet campo, montibus: the rivers are covered with mist, caligant flumina nebulis: a thick mist covered the whole forest and the surrounding fields, densa nebula solum omnem campos circa intexit: the mist is so thick that one cannot see for it, nebula adeo densa est, ut lucis visum eripiat: a mist rises, nebula de terra surgunt; nebula in nubes levatur: a mist clears off, or settles, nebulæ delabuntur or desidunt.

MISTAKE, s., error: mendum: peccatum: vitium: delictum. [SYN. in BLUNDER, which see.] To commit a mistake in

*any thing, errare aliquā re, or in aliquā; with accusative of neuter pronoun, hoc, id, illud, quid. To make a mistake on purpose, consilio labi. To make a mistake (= fault in writing, &c.), peccare, delinquere (Quint.). To correct a mistake, errorem, peccatum corrigere: to remove mistakes, menda tollere. To make or commit the same mistake, idem peccare: one mistake after another, aliud ex alio peccare. || Misunderstanding of an author's or speaker's meaning, *interpretatio perversa or perperam facta.*

MISTAKE, *v.* || *Tr. To misunderstand, non recte intelligere: perverse or perperam interpretari (to put a perverse or wrong interpretation on): aliter accipere ac dictum est (to mistake a person's meaning; not to take it in the sense intended, sinistre accipere, Tac.). To mistake any thing on purpose, aliquod fallaciter interpretari: aliquod calumniari: to mistake any thing in a ridiculous way, ridicule interpretari aliquod (Cic., followed by quasi with subjunctive). || *INTR.* To be mistaken, errare, in any thing, aliquā re or in aliquā re; but with accusative of neuter pronoun, id, illud, hoc, quid: per errorem labi: labi (to slip) in errore versari: errore captum esse: falli (to be deceived): peccare (to commit a fault from mistake). To be quite mistaken, egregiously mistaken, valde or vehementer (not egregie) errare: totā re errare or falli: totā viā errare (Ter.). || *Fig.* toto celo errare is late; Krebs advises that it should never be used without a quod aiunt: longe or procul errare (in comedy; also, probe or diligenter errare). Unless I am greatly mistaken, nisi me fallo: nisi me fallit (sc. animus): nisi fallor: nisi (me) omnia fallunt (all Cic.). || *Fig.* nisi erro is not found: ni fallor, poetical. To be mistaken in this single point, in hoc uno errare. I think I shall not be mistaken, haud, ut opinor, erravero.*

MISTLETOE, viscum (also in Liv.): a mistle thrush, turdus viscivorus (Liv.).

MISTRANSLATE, male convertere, vertere, transferre, &c. *VID.* TRANSLATE.

MISTRANSLATION, mala conversio or translatio.

MISTRESS. || *The female head of a family, materfamilias (opposed to concubina): hera (opposed to the servants; also, hera major; opposed to hera minor; i. e., a daughter of the master of the house; vid. Plaut., Truc., 4, 3, 22): domina (lady of the house, so called by the master, or by the servants, by way of respect). || *Concubine, concubina; pellex (= quæ uxorem habenti nubit): amica: to keep a mistress, feminam habere in concubinato (Ulp.): to be a mistress, in concubinato esse (Ulp.).**

MISTRUST, *s.*, diffidentia (opposed to fidentia): suspicio (suspicion): fides parva (slight confidence).

MISTRUST, *v.*, diffidere alicui rei, alicui, alicuius fidei; fidem alicui non habere; de fide alicuius dubitare; parum fidei alicui: to mistrust a little, subdiffidere: to mistrust greatly, summe diffidere alicui rei (Cic.): I mistrust myself, mihi ipse diffido (Cic.).

MISTRUSTFUL, diffidens.

MISTRUSTFULLY, diffidenter.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, diffidentia.

MISTY, nebulosus (c. g., aër, Plin.).

MISUNDERSTAND, parum intelligere aliquod, or aliquem; ignorare aliquem (to mistake his character): you mistake me, ignoras me. *VID.*, also, **MISTAKE**.

MISUNDERSTANDING. || *Misapprehension, *interpretatio perversa or perperam facta (incorrect interpretation): interpretatio sinistra (bad, unfavorable interpretation), Tac. Agr., 5, extr.: willful misunderstanding, malevola interpretatio; calumnia. || Dissension, disagree-ment, dissensio (difference of opinions): dissidium (dissension, dispute, when parties disagree and separate). JN. dissensio ac dissidium: dissidium ac dissensio: there is a misunderstanding between us, est inter nos aliqua dissensio: dissidimus inter nos: there is a misunderstanding about the friends, aliqua amicorum dissensio facta est.*

MISUSE. *VID.* ABUSE.

MITE. || *A small insect, blatta (Plin.); *acarus (Linn.). || A small coin, turuncus.*

MITIGATE, mollire (e. g., iram, impetum): mitigare (to deprive of what is disagreeable): lenire (to assuage): levare (to relieve, lighten): to mitigate a punishment, aliquod ex meritis ponā remittere: to mitigate the misery of any one, aliquem miserā levare. *VID.*, also, **ALLEVIATE**.

MITIGATION, levatio; allevatio; mitigatio: levamen, levamentum, allevamentum. *VID.* ALLEVATION.

MITRE, *apex or mitra episcopalis.

MITTENS, *digitalia breviora.

MIX, miscere; (more strongly), permiscere (quæ vivat, to join together two or more dissimilar things, especially dry and solid, or things which can again be separated, like corn): temperare (κεραυνάω, to mingle liquids together, so that they can not be separated again): diluere (ἀδύειν, to dissolve a solid body by a liquid): to mix any thing among or with any thing, miscere, permiscere aliquod aliquā re; temperare aliquod aliquā re: to mix in any thing, admiscere aliquod alicui rei or in aliquod: to mix a thing for any one, miscere alicui aliquod: to mix poison, venenum diluere; venenum parare, coquere (general term, to prepare; of medicines): to mix one thing with another, excipere rem re (medical technical term; e. g., crocum alio ovi, Cels.). excipi: to mix one's self in or with any body, se immiscere, se inserere or admiscere alicui rei, se interponere alicui rei or in aliquod; auctoritatem suam interponere or inserere alicui rei (to interpose as mediator): not to mix in any thing, abesse or se abstinere ab aliquā re: do not mix yourself up in the matter, ne te admisce: do what you please; I do not mix myself up with it, quod voles facies, me nil interpono.

MIXED, mixtus; permixtus; promiscuus (in which several have part; || *Fig.* not miscellus or miscellaneous in good prose): a mixed company, circulus promiscuus (without distinction of rank; after Tac., Ann., 7, 7, in.): circulus viris et feminis promiscuus (of men and women; after Tac., Ann., 3, 53, 4): omnium ordinum homines (people of all ranks).

MIXTURE, mixtio, permixtio (the act or state): mixtura (way and manner of mixing; or the state): temperatio (act or state). More frequently by miscere; e. g., a mixture of good and bad, bona mixta mellis: a mixture of feelings, varius, quæ pectus miscetur, motus (Virg., Æn., 12, 217): or, varii animi motus: a mixture of hope and fear disturbed their minds, aniceps spes et metus miscabant animos.

MIZZEN-MAST, *malus posticus.

MIZZLE, rorsare: a mizzling rain, pluvia tenuis or tenuissima.

MNEMONICS, ars memoria (Quint.); disciplina memoriæ (Cic.); artificium memoriæ (Auct. ad Her.).

MOAN, *s.*, gemitus; cûlatio.

MOAN, *v.*, gemere; cûlulare.

MOAT, *s.*, fossa aquaria; or fossa only.

MOAT, *v.* (urcem, oppidum) fossâ (aqua) circumdare.

MOB, *s.* || *An assemblage of people, turba; homines promiscui: globus (a dense body, often with contemptuous sense; e. g., ex illo globo nobilitatis, Sall., Jug., 85, 10). JN. turba et colluvio (Cic., Sen., 23, 85). || The common people, turba; colluvies; colluvio hominum; fœx populi: multitudo de plebe: multitudo obscura et humilis (with reference to birth).*

MOB, *v.*, *minaciter circumfundi alicui: globus circumstantium increpat alicuem, &c. (= any body is mobbed; cf. Liv., 8, 32, 13): perhaps, increpare vocibus (of the abuse only, Cæs. B. G., 2, 30). To mob any body, circumfundi alicui (properly, to crowd round him, Liv.): circumfundi alicui et (ad aures quodque ejus) ferocia verba volvere (cf. Liv., 22, 14, extr.). *VID.*, also, **SCOLD**.

MOCK, *v.* || *To deceive, ludere: ludibrio haberi: to mock one's expectation (vid. DISAPPOINT). || To deride, ludib-*

cari (to make any thing or any body one's butt, the subject of one's jests, &c.): illudere alicui or alicui rei; aliquem or in aliquem; aliquod (to make sport of). || To imitate deridingly, mimic, perverse aliquod imitari (Cic.).

MOCK, *adj.* *VID.* FICTITIOUS, FALSE, COUNTERFEIT.

MOCK-FIGHT, simulacrum pugnae (Liv.); certamen lusorium (opposed to certamen decretorium; after Sen.).

MOCK-MOON, imago luna; luna geminata (vid. Cic., N. D., 2, 5, 14).

MOCKERY, *s.* || *Derision, ludibrium; ludificatio; irrisio (Cic.); derisus (Tac.); derisio (Suet.). || Deriding imitation, perversa, inepta, or ridicula imitatio.*

MODE. *VID.* MANNER, FASHION.

MODEL, *s.*, proplasma, -âtis, *n.*; protypum (a pattern on a small scale, after which a work of art is to be made; typus is an image made): exemplar, exemplum (general term, a pattern after which a work of art is to be made; e. g., exemplum ani male, a living model from which an artist paints, Cic. Invent., 2, 1, 2): to furnish a model of any thing, alicuius rei modum for mamque demonstrare: to take a model of any thing, exemplum sumere ab aliquā re: to serve as a model, exemplum existere.

MODEL, *v.*, *alicuius rei proplasma fingere: to model any thing in plaster of Paris, alicuius rei protypum e gypso expimere: the art of modelling, plastice (πλαστική); ars fingendi: fingere (to form out of the raw material): formare (to bring into a shape, to shape). JN. fingere et formare.

MODELLER, *protyporum sculptor.

MODERATE. || *That observes measure, moderatus (rarely): modicus (that does not exceed measure or bounds; opposed to effrenatus): medius (in the mean, not in the extreme): modestus (opposed to cupidus, petulans): temperans, temperatus (the former of persons, the latter of persons and things; opposed to libidinosus): continens (moderate in enjoyment; opposed to libidinosus). JN. moderatus ac temperans; temperans moderatusque; continens ac temperans: very moderate in drinking, parcissimus vini: moderate in joy, temperans gaudii (both of the Silver Age): moderate exercise, exercitationes modica: moderate in one's wishes, paucis contentus: in a moderate manner, moderate; modeste; temperanter: to live in a moderate manner, continentem esse in omni victu cultuque. || *Middle, modicus (of quantity): mediocris (of quality): moderate talents, ingenium mediocre. || *Fig.* Medius, in this sense, is foreign to the prose of the golden period; thus, ingenium medium, Tac., Hist., 1, 49, 2, is what Cicero (De Orat., 2, 27, 119) expresses by ingenium mediocre; for (Pompeius) eloquentia medius in Vell., 2, 29, 3, Cicero would have said (Pompeius) eloquentia mediocris (cf. De Or., 1, 29, extr.): very moderate, permediocris: in a moderate dgree, mediocriter; modice.**

MODERATE, *v.* || *To restrain, repress, make temperate, moderari (with the dative, to set a measure and limit, to observe due measure; with the accusative, to keep in due bounds, to observe the mean): temperare (with a dative, to give a person or thing suitable activity or efficacy; with the accusative, to set any thing in the right state or condition): modum or moderationem adhibere alicui rei or in aliquā re (to keep any thing within proper bounds): continere, coercere (to restrain, check): to moderate one's anger, iras moderari or temperare; iram tenere, continere (opposed to iras indulgere): to moderate one's passions, cupiditates continere, coercere; cupiditatis modum facere: to moderate one's speech, orationi or linguae moderari: linguam continere; modum tenere verborum: not to be able to moderate one's self, intemperantem esse; sui impotentem or non potentem esse; sui non competent esse; animo suo imperare non posse: the heat is moderated by the breeze, ventorum flatu nimis temperantur calores. || To act as mediator, arbitrate between persons, arbitri partes*

nascupere: esse arbitrum or disceptatorem inter aliquos: aliorum controversiam disceptare or dirimere.

MODERATELY. || *Temperately, moderate; modeste; temperanter.* || *Modestly, mediocriter, modice.*

MODERATION, moderatio (*the act of setting measure or limit*): temperantia (*an observing of moderation in one's course of action*): continentia (*self-control*): modestia (*moral unwillingness to exceed due measure*): sedatio alicujus rei (*act of calming or appeasing*). Jn. temperantia et moderatio; moderatio et continentia; continentia et temperantia (Cic., Off., 3, 26, extr.); moderatio in desideriis, moderatio cupiditatum; moderatio in our discourses and actions, moderatio dictorum omnium et factorum: to show moderation, moderatum se præbere (*in any thing*); moderate temperare aliquid: to show equal moderation, eadem temperantia uti: they thought that I had almost gone further than the moderation of a wise and sober man allowed, me longius prope progressum arbitrabantur, quam sapientis hominis cogitata ratio postulat (Cic., Harusp., 2, 3): with moderation, moderate; modesto; temperanter; clementer (*with indulgence*): without moderation, immoderate; intemperanter; effrenate (*unrestrainedly*): to write with moderation, temperantius scribere: to use a victory with moderation, victoriâ clementer uti.

MODERATOR. || *One who moderates, &c.* Use the verb. || *A president; vid. PRÆSIDENT.*

MODERN, novus (new): qui nunc est, ut nunc fit, hujus ætatis (*of this age*). || *Modernus is barbarous.*

MODERNIZE, ad nova exempla componere (Sen.); ad hujus ætatis morem componere (Sen.).

MODEST. || *Bashful, modestus (opposed to immodestus): pudens (full of a sense of shame or honor; opposed to impudens): verecundus (full of a sense of propriety, well-behaved; opposed to superbus, insolens): probus (unassuming; opposed to improbus): demissus (meek; opposed to acerbus). Jn. probus et modestus; probus et demissus: modest in one's demands, verecundus in postulando: to make a modest use of any thing, modeste ac moderate aliquid re uti. || Moderate, moderatus; modestus; temperatus; temperasus. SYN. in MODERATE.*

MODESTLY. || *Bashfully, pudenter; verecunde. || Moderately, moderate; modeste; temperanter.*

MODESTY. || *Bashfulness, pudor (general term, as a sense of honor, both as a preventive feeling and as a shame for having done any thing disgraceful): pudicitia (natural shame, aversion to be exposed to the gaze of others, and hence chaste sentiment, bashfulness): verecundia (dread of doing any thing that will make us feel ashamed before those whom we respect). Jn. pudor et verecundia; pudicitia et pudor; pudor pudicitiaque. || Moderation, modestia (= moderation, unassuming character; opposed to licentia). Jn. pudor et modestia.*

MODIFICATION. Use the verbs.

MODIFY, immutare aliquid de aliquâ re (*to make a change in any thing*): temperare aliquid (*to moderate any thing*): to modify an account, detrahere aliquid de summa.

MODISH, mori, delicias, sæculi conveniens, respondens (with the additional idea of elegance or good taste): elegans, venustus: novus (new).

MODISHLY, mori recepto convenienter: eleganter, venuste: to be modishly dressed, more vestitum esse (Plaut.).

MODULATE, flectere (vocem).

MODULATION, flexio: modulations of the voice, flexiones vocis.

MOIETY, didimud, didimida pars; didimud numerus (of a large number).

MOIST, humidus (of that which is soaked or penetrated by moisture, and also of that which brings or occasions moisture; e. g., wind; opposed to aridus): udus, vividus (of that which consists of water, &c.;

opposed to terrenus or solidus. || *Although udus and vividus are almost foreign to the prose of the golden period, which contented itself with humidus, as Cic., Tusc., 1, 17, 40, terrena et humida for terrena et vividâ; yet both are frequent in post-Augustan prose, and, for the sake of distinction, may sometimes be employed: madens, madidus (dripping; opposed to siccus): pluvius (inclined to rain; of the seasons and the weather; opposed to serenus). || Only Plin., 18, 25, 60, pluviosus: moist weather, humidus, or vividus, or pluvius cœli status; cœlum pluvium: with moist eyes = weeping, lacrimans; cum lacrimis: to be moist, humidum, &c., esse: madere: to become moist, humidum, &c., fieri; madefieri; madescere: to make or render moist, humidum, &c., facere or reddere; madefacere.*

MOISTEN, conspergere (to sprinkle; opposed to rigare, irrigare, to water; vid. Col., 5, 6, 8; || humectare is poetical; inusurate, only in Col.): to moisten with dew, irrorare (|| rore rigare, Cic., Div., 1, 12, 20, is poetical).

MOISTURE, humor (|| humiditas is not Latin): humores, plural (of a great degree of moisture).

MOLAR, molaris.

MOLASSES, *fæces sacchari.

MOLE. || *The animal, talpa: a mole-kil, grumus talpæ: a mole trap, decipula talpis capivæ. || A natural spot on the body, nævus; nota genitiva (Suet.). || A fleshy substance, mola. || A dike, moles lapideum: agger lapideus (Cic.).*

MOLEST, alicui aliquid re molestum or gravem esse; molestiam alicui afferre; molestiâ alicquem afficere; vexare; sollicitare.

MOLESTATION, molestia: to cause molestation = to MOLEST, vid.

MOLLIFICATION. Use the verbs.

MOLLIFY. || *To soften, mollire, emollire (rarely mitigare), aliquid; macerare aliquid (by steeping in water, &c.). || To appease, aliquid, alicujus animam, lenire, delinire, mitigare (Cic.); mollire, emollire (Cicero, by entreaties); precibus expugnare aliquid. || To assuage, lenire, mitigare, mollire, levare; allevare; sublevare; temperare. SYN. in ALLEVATE.*

MOMENT. || *PROP. Weight, influence, turn, momentum. || FIG. Weight, importance, momentum: it is a thing of moment, res habet momentum (Cic.): to consider of little moment, levi momento æstimare. || The most minute space of time, punctum temporis; momentum temporis or horæ (= in Cicero, the decisive or important minute, post, but also = moment, Livy, is tumultus momento temporis sedatur, Liv., 21, 33, &c. Pliny takes momentum = minute, longer than punctum temporis): tempus general term, a point of time: in a moment, puncto or momento temporis; in vestigio temporis: for a moment, paullisper (e. g., mane paullisper): it is over in a moment, fit ad punctum temporis: often in a single moment the circumstances of the times are greatly changed, minimis momentis maxime inclinationes temporum fiunt: not even a moment, ne minimam partem temporis: every moment, in omni puncto temporis: nullo temporis puncto intermissis: omnibus minimis temporum punctis: at the moment of departure, sub ipsâ profectioe (vid. Hor., Hirt., B. G., 8, 49): there is not a moment to lose, res non habet moram: to the moment, ad tempus (venire, adesse): for the present moment, in præsens (tempus): in præsentia (opposed to in posterum): a favorable moment, tempus opportunitum: temporis opportunitas or occasio: to seize the favorable moment, tempori or temporis occasio non deesse: in the last moments (of life), extremo epirity: in ipsâ morte: timid in the moment of danger, in re præsesti pavidus.*

MOMENTARY, brevissimus (of very short duration): fugax (fleeting): subitus (sudden in its origin; e. g., consilia): præsens (present, now existing; e. g., facultas): momentary impulse or passion, affectus qui ex rebus ipsis concipitur.

MOMENTOUS, magni or maximî momenti: gravis (gravior, gravissimus): permagnus (e. g., negotium, Cic.).

MONARCH, rex (a king): princeps (a prince; || post-Augustan): imperator, Cæsar, Augustus (of the times of the emperors): dominus (general term, a sovereign, ruler): tyrannus (one who has gained absolute power in a state previously free): or by circumlocution, in order to express more clearly the idea of "absolute monarch," qui solus regnat, qui unus consilio et curâ gubernat civitatem, penes quem est summa rerum omnium (= rex): qui solus imperio potius est (= tyrannus): to be a monarch, regnare; solum regnare.

MONARCHICAL, regius (|| not monarchicus): a monarchial constitution, is reipublicæ status, quem penes unum est omnium summa rerum (after Cic., De Rep., 1, 26, 42): regale civitatis genus: to have a monarchial constitution, to be monarchial (of subjects), regi (regibus) parere, sub rege (regibus) esse (|| Unus consilio et curâ gubernari would here be quite wrong; this can be said only of the state, not of the subjects): sub tyranni regno esse (to be under a monarch, Just.); to introduce a monarchial constitution, regnum ac diadema uni deferre (Hor., Od., 2, 2, 22): a monarchial state, civitas quæ unus dominatu tenetur.

MONARCHY. || *The rule of a single governor, imperium singulare; imperium, quod ab uno sustinetur or sub uno stat (vid. Curt., 10, 9, 2): imperium, quod penes regem or reges est (Justin., 1, 1, 14); potentia singularis (Nep., Diem., 5, Bruti): dominatus unus (Cic., De Rep., 1, 28, 44), or simply dominatio, dominatus (all general term): imperium regum or regum (under a king): tyrannis (under a tyrannus). || A state under a monarchial form of government, civitas, quæ unus dominatu tenetur: civitas quæ ab uno regitur: res publica, quæ unus nutu or unius potestate regitur: civitas, quæ ab unus consilio et curâ gubernatur: respublica, in quâ penes unum est summa omnium rerum: civitas, in quâ unus aliquis in perpetuâ est potestate: regnum: civitas regia: civitas, quæ singulari imperio et regâ potestate gubernatur et regitur: regale civitatis genus: respublica regalis (the last two, however, not of states actually governed by a king, but only approaching this. The last, Cic., De Rep., 3, 33).*

MONASTERY, conobium (ecclesiastical); monasterium (later, and general term): to enter a monastery, *in cœtum monachorum recipi.

MONASTIC, monasterialis (late). It may be expressed by the genitive; as, conobitarum, or monachorum (of monks), or conobiis, or monasteriis (of a monastery).

MONDAY, *dies lune.

MONEY, pecunia (opposed to other property; then any sum of money, never = a single coin; || hence it can be connected only with such adjectives as relate to magnitude; as, magna, parva, grandis, ingens, &c.; never with such as relate to unity; as, multa, pauca, &c.): argentum, æs (silver or copper coin; and hence, general term for money; vid. for argentum, Ter., Andr., 3, 3, 15, &c.: Lic., 30, 39, extr.: for æs, Ter., Phorm., 3, 26; Cic., Att., 2, 1, 10; Lic., 4, 60, 6; 5, 12, 1. || But argentum signatum and æs signatum only in opposition to argentum, or æs infectum, or factum; vid. Cic., Verr., 5, 25, 63; Lic., 34, 6, 14, and 34, 52, 4): nummus (a single piece of money, a coin; || for this only unclassical writers and poets say monêta): pretium (a price in money): Illyrian money, pecunia Illyriorum signo signata: great and small money, nummi omnia nota: good money, nummi probi: bad money, nummi adulterini (|| not monêta adulterina): of or belonging to money, pecuniarius; nummarius; argentiarius: that may be had for money, venalis; pretio venalis: for money, pretio; pretio motus, adductus (induced by a price or reward): for little, much money, parvo, magno pretio: for money and good words, pretio et precibus: my little bit of money,

nummuli mei: a considerable sum of money, aliquid nummorum: ready money, pecunia praesens, numerata; nummi praesentes, numerati (Cic.); also simply nummularium (Plaut.); to buy any thing for ready money, praesentibus nummis emere aliquid (Sen.); to sell for ready money, solutum aliquid dare (Ulp.); or vendere [vid. Cash]; to have plenty of money, in multis suis pecuniis esse, opibus or divitiis florere: to make money by any thing, pecuniam facere ex re (Nap. Cim., 1, 3); a making of money, pecuniae questus; pecuniae via (way and method of making money): the value of money, potestas pecuniarum (Gal. Dig., 13, 3, 4): to turn a thing into money, vendere aliquid (to sell): to take money (as a bribe), pecuniam accipere (opposed to pecuniae resistere): to turn every thing into money, omnia in pecuniam redigere (Quint., Decl., 288): to furnish money for any thing, pecunias expendere (the proprii word, vid. Breni, Suet., Cass., 4): to furnish any one with money, pecuniam alicui curare: to furnish one with money from the public treasury, sumtum alicui dare de publico (Cic., De Invent., 2, 29, init); to marry for money, dote moveri (Ter., Heaut., 5, 1, 66): he did not marry for money, indotatum duxit (after Ter., Ad., 3, 2, 47): money makes the man, in pretio cretum nunc est; dat census honores, census amicitias, pauper ubique jacet (Ov., Fast., 1, 217, sq.): pecunia omnium dignitatem exaequat (Cic., Att., 4, 15, 7): want of money, inopia pecuniae or pecuniarum, inopia argenti or argentaria, inopia nummaria; caritas nummorum (scarcity of money): difficultas nummaria or rei nummariae: angustiae pecuniae (distressing position in respect of money): public want (or scarcity) of money, angustiae pecuniae publicae; angustiae aerarii (of the treasury): to be in want of money, de pecunia laborare; in summa difficultate nummaria esse: times in which there is a general want of money, tempora difficillima solutionis (Cic., Caelin., 4, 11): when there was a great want of money, quum credita pecunia non solveretur (Cass., B. C., 3, 1, init).

MONEY-BROKER, argentarius; mensarius; intercessor (post-Augustan); nummularius (Suet.): fenerator (in a bad sense, Cic.).

MONEYED, pecuniosus, bene nummatus (Cic.); praedives (Liv.); pecuniae opulentus (Tac., Hist., 2, 6).

MONGREL, adv., duplicis generis; non unius generis.

MONGREL, s., musmo or musmo (Cat., Plin.); nothus (Colum.); hybrida (Plin., especially the progeny of a wild boar and a tame sow: also, improperly, of persons born of parents of different countries, ranks, &c., Hor.).

MONIED. Vid. MONEYED.

MONITION. Vid. ADMONITION.

MONITOR, monitor (warning adviser): admonitor: sometimes impulsor: suasor: hortator; auctor et impulsor: consiliarius: a troublesome monitor, admonitor non nimis verecundus (Cic., Syn. in Adviser).

MONITORY, monitorius (Sen.); or by the verbs, qui monet, &c.

MONK, monachus (Sid. Ep.); cenobita (Hieron.): a monk's hood, cucullus monachi. || Names of plants; monk's head, leontodon (Linn.): monk's-hood, aconitum (Linn.): monk's rhabarb, rume (Linn.).

MONKERY, vita monachica (life of a monkery): res monachica (affairs of monkeries).

MONKEY, || Prop., simia (Cic. and Plin.); simius (in poets of the Golden Age): a female monkey, simia femina: a little monkey, simiolus (pithecium, Plaut., sportively: monkey's bread (a plant), Adansonia (Linn.). || Fig., as a term of reproach, simia (Cael. ap. Cic., Fam., 5, 10, 1); simius (Hor., Sat., 1, 10, 18); homo stolidus, stultus.

MONKISH, monachicus. Vid. MONASTIC.

MONKISHLY, monachorum more, modo, ritu.

MONOCEROS, monodon, *monoceros (Linn.).

MONOCHORD, *monochordium (technical term).

MONODY, *monodia. Or use the Greek word.

MONOGAMY, matrimonium singulare (monogamia, Tert.).

MONOGRAM, *monogramma (technical term).

MONOGRAPHY, descriptio singularis (description of a single object); libellus, liber quem aliquis separatim de aliqua re conscribit, conficit (a book treating on a single subject).

MONOLOGUE, *sermo intimus: canticum (musical monologue in the ancient plays, Cic.; soliloquium, only in Augustine).

MONOPOLIST, monopolæ (after the Greek μονοπωλῆς. In Marc. Cap., 3, Kopp. has monopolotib).

MONOPOLIZE, monopolium exercere. IMPROF., to have the sole possession of, &c., est aliquid solius tui: rem totam sibi or ad se vindicare; a person, totum aliquid tenere, habere, possidere (Plin. Ep., 1, 16, 1).

MONOPOLY, monopolium (post-Augustan): to give one the monopoly of any thing, *alicui monopolium dare: to exercise or enjoy a monopoly, monopolium exercere or habere.

MONOSYLLABIC. || Prop., monosyllabus. || Fig., brief, abrupt in speech, (homo) verbis parens; brevitas magister.

MONOSYLLABLE, monosyllabus (severbum).

MONOTONOUS, *unum sonum habens (properly); *nulla varietate delectans, *omni varietate carens (figuratively, without variety): a thing has a monotonous sound, lentius aequalibusque accidit aliquid auribus.

MONSOON, ventus qui magnam (or aliquam) partem omnis temporis in aliquo loco flare consuevit (Cass.): venti qui certo tempore ex alia atque alia parte cœli spirant (Gell.); or, if necessary, Monsoon, technical term, or ventus aequalis qui Monsoon dicitur (to distinguish it from the ordinary trade-winds).

MONSTER, monstrum, portentum (so far as the appearance is one of evil omen): homo portentosus or monstrosus (of men): fetus portentosus or monstrosus (of animals): monsters, prodigia corpora et monstra insignia; præter naturam hominum peiudicumque: portenta ex homine or ex pecude nata.

MONSTROSITY, monstrum: prodigium: portentum: forma monstrosa.

MONSTROUS. PROP., monstrosus; prodigiosus: portentosus. || Fig., rationi repugnans (contrary to reason).

MONSTROUSLY, monstrose; prodigiose: prodigialiter (Hor.).

MONTH, mensis: half a month, semestrium: a lunar month, mensis lunaris: of a month, that lasts a month, unus mensis; menstruus: two, three, four, five, six months long, bimestris, trimestris, quadrimestris, quinquimestris, semestris: to serve for a month, mensem vertentem servire: every third month, tertio quoque mense: every month, singulis mensibus: that returns or happens every month, menstruus: the first of the month, Kalendæ: the fifth of the month, Nonæ (except in March, May, July, and October, when the Nonæ fall on the seventh day): the thirtieth of the month, Idus (except in the four months already mentioned, in which the Idus fell on the fifteenth; vid. Zumpt, § 267; Praet. Introduct., 1, 523, sqq.).

MONTHLY, menstruus (that returns every month, and that lasts a month): unus mensis, mensis vertentis (a month long).

MONUMENT, monumentum (general term): written monuments, literarum monumenta; literæ: to erect a monument to any one, alicui monumentum statuere, ponere, collocare: to cause a monument to be erected, monumentum fieri unde locare: to leave a monument behind one, relinquere aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur (Plin. Ep., 3, 7, 14): a sepulchral monu-

ment, monumentum, sepulcrum (the former any memorial erected in honor of the dead, whether over their graves or in another place, whether consisting of a house, arch, a stone, &c.; sepulcrum, the place of burial, fenced round and adorned with a monumentum, a simple grave stone, Suet., Vit., 10, extr.; L. Opius, ejus monumentum celeberrimum in foro, a sepulcrum deservitissimum in litore, a sepulcrum relictum est): Mausoleum (Dyrrachid sepulchral monument built by Oecetian, which served as the burial place for himself and succeeding emperors to the time of Hadrian; vid. Suet., Oct., 100, extr.; also, ironically, of a simple grave stone, Suet., Vit., 10, extr.): cenotaphium (a sepulchral monument erected to any one, even during his lifetime): to erect a (sepulchral) monument to any one, facere alicui monumentum.

MOOD. || Temper, animi affectio, affectus, temperatio: animus ita affectus: habitus animi (Cic.): sometimes only animus, voluntas, from the context: in different moods, in variis voluntatibus (Liv.): a gay mood, animus hilaris, hilarius, letus; hilaritas: a melancholy mood, animus tristis: tristitia. || In grammar, modus.

MOODY, tristis (opposed to hilaris, lætus): difficilis (opposed to facilis): morosus (opposed to affabilis).

MOON, luna (also, figuratively, of that which is shaped like a moon, especially like a half-moon, a crescent): mensis (a month): noons (or satellites) of other planets, stellites: the new moon, luna nova or prima; luna intermenstrua or intermenstris: the time of the new moon, interlunium; (tempus) intermenstruum: at the new moon, quum inchoatur luna: always at the new moon, sub interlunia: moon in her first or second quarter, luna crescens: the full moon, luna plena; orbis luna plenus: the time of the full moon, plenilunium: moon on the wave, luna decrescens or senescens: in the last quarter of the moon, luna decrescens or senescens: moon that shines all night, luna pernox: moon that rises late, luna sera: night without a moon, nox illunis: like a half-moon, lunatus: the moon is on the wane, luna minuitur, deminuitur, decrescit, or senescit: the moon is on the increase, luna crescit; luna impletur (is nearly full).

MOONLIGHT, lunæ lumen: by moonlight, lunā lucente: luna imminente: it is moonlight, luna luget: it is not moonlight, luna silet: it was moonlight the whole night, luna pernox erat.

MOON-STRUCK, lunaticus (Vegel.): moon-struck madness, error lunaticus: senilemias (technical term).

MOOR, s., solum aliginosum; terra uliginosa; loca uliginosa (plural, Plin.); loca palustria (Virg.), or simply palustria (Plin.).

MOOR, v., (navem) ad terram religare (Cass.); religare (classum) litori (Ov.); (navem) deligare ad ancoras.

MOOR-HEN, fulica, fulix, -feis, f.

MOORISH, uliginosus; paluster (Plin.).

MOOT. Vid. DEBATE, DISPUTE.

MOP, s., *penicillus ad abstergendum factus, or, from context, penicillus only.

MOP, v., *penicillo abstergere or detergere.

MOPE, v., in mæore jacere: demisso animo esse (Sal.): fracto animo et depresso esse (Cic.): afflictum vitam in tenetibus luctuque trahere (Virg.): aliquis totus jacet or jacet alicujus animus: dormitare.

MOPISH, mærens, demissus afflictusque (Cic.); demissus et oppressus (Cic., disheartened, dispirited): veterosus; somnolentus (sluggish, &c.).

MORAL, moralis, quod ad mores pertinet (relating to manners); [] moralis, necesse = morally good, is a philosophical term proposed by Cic., De Fat., 1, init., and afterward generally used in the Silver Age: bene or recto moratus, comparative melius moratus, superlative optime moratus (well-disposed, morally good): probus (good): honestus (virtuous); of persons and actions: *quod ad mores formando pertinet (that relates to the formation of manners; of writings, &c.):

moral goodness, honestum; deens, oris-
n.: *moral precepts*, *de moribus præcepta:
moral behavior, recti moris; *vita honesta*:
to be led purely by moral motives, nullâ aliâ re, nisi honestate duci: *moral freedom*, motus animorum voluntarius: *we are not under any moral necessity*, nihil impedit, quominus id, quod maxime placeat, facere possumus: *to consider any thing in a moral point of view*, aliquid referre ad mores: *moral philosophy*, philosophiæ pars moralis (proposed by Cic., *De Fat.*, 1, 1, for the Greek ἠθικὴ, and after him generally adopted; vid. Sen. Ep., 89, 9, sq.; Tac., *Dial.*, 30, 3; Quint., 6, 2, 8); philosophia, in quâ de hominum vitâ et moribus disputatur (Cic., *Brut.*, 8, 31); hæc omnis, quæ est de vitâ et de moribus philosophia (as Cic., *Tusc.*, 3, 4, 8); philosophia quæ virtutis, officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet (Cic., *Pis.*, 29, 7); ea pars philosophiæ, quâ mores conformari putantur (after Cic., *Fin.*, 4, 2, 4). || *Probable*, opposed to absolutely certain. *Moral certainty*, veri similitudo: probabilitas magna (Cic., *Acad.*, 2, 24) or maxima. *In moral questions we ought to act upon moral certainty*, *in rebus, quæ ad mores pertinent, ipsam veri similitudinem sequi debemus (cf. Cic., *Acad.*, 2, 33, 107), or rem sensus nostro comprobant actio sequi debet (ib.).

MORALIST, officii magister: magister virtutis et recte vivendi. *Moralists*, qui de moribus præcipiunt.

MORALITY, mores, morum conditio (*moral quality*): honestas, honestum (*moral goodness*): virtus (*moral worth*): honestatis or virtutis studium (*the pursuit of morality*): *virtus, genuina moralitas*, honestum quod proprie veritate dicitur: *men of true morality*, viri, quorum vita in rebus honestis perspecta est: *the demands of friendship are not opposed to morality*, in amicitia, quæ honesta non sunt, non postulantur.

MORALIZE, *de moribus præcipere. *To moralize (about) any thing*, *rem de suo genere ad vitam moresque meditando transferre.

MORALLY. || *Virtuously*, honeste. || *With reference to morals*; by the substantive, e. g., to be morally good, emendatis, bonis, rectis, esse moribus: *to be morally bad*, pravus, corruptus, esse moribus. || *According to probability*, probabiliter (Cic.); ut videtur; || *not verisimiliter*, late. *Morally certain*, perhaps *probabilis et pæne necessario conclusus.

MORALS. || *The doctrine of manners*, doctrine de moribus; bene vivendi disciplina; quæ de hominum moribus dicuntur; quæ de vitâ et moribus hominum præcipiuntur. || *Moral character*, vid. MORALITY.

MORASS, palus; loca palustria, plural, or simply palustria; solum uliginosum; terra uliginosa.

MORBID, morbosus, imbecillus, infirmus: *a morbid state of mind*, ægrotatio animi (Cic.).

MORE, plures, neuter plura; complures, neuter complura (*substantive and adjective*; plures is always comparative in respect of a smaller number); complures presents rather one collective idea, so that the comparison is overlooked: plus (*substantively, either alone or with a genitive* [e. g., plus pecuniæ], or adverbially; with a comparative force, and always in respect of quantity; it therefore denotes a greater number, mass, &c., and, figuratively, something of greater extent, value, &c.; rarely, and only in certain connections, plus is = magis (e. g., plus amare, diligere); amplius (as a neuter adjective denotes greater extent, value, &c.; e. g., ego sum ampliùs, hoc est, amplius quam privatus: it also denotes addition, without comparison; e. g., what do you want more? quid vultis amplius? As an adverb, amplius denotes excess in duration of time (= longer), or excess of number; e. g., more than six hours, amplius sex horis; more than a hundred men, amplius centum); magis (adverb, refers to the quality of objects compared, and denotes that a property, a relation, &c., exists in a higher degree; e. g., to take any

thing more as a reproach [than another does], aliquid in contumeliam accipere magis); potius (adverbially, rather, sooner; a subjective word, denoting choice between two objects, actions, &c. With potius one of the objects compared is always actually preferred; magis only attributes a higher degree to one, while both exist; e. g., would he have liked being at Utica more than being at Rome? an ille Uticæ potius quam Romæ esse maluisset?); ultra, preposition with accusative (denotes excess of measure, relation, &c.; e. g., more than half a pint, ultra heminam: more than a woman, ultra feminam). "Than" after more is expressed in Latin after plus and amplius by quam or by the ablative; but with words of number quam is usually omitted; quam is always used after magis and potius: more than once, sæpius (Cic. Krebs says that plus quam semel, plus semel do not occur; but they are sometimes found, although perhaps only in negative sentences; e. g., uterque—non plus quam semel eloquatur, Cic., *Off.*, 3, 16, 51; Lucullus puer apud patrem nunquam lautum convivium vidit in quo plus semel Græcum vinum daretur, Varr.). The English "more," in connection with a substantive or adjective, is frequently expressed by a comparative; when a second member of comparison follows, this likeness must be in the comparative; e. g., with more attention or care, attentius, diligentius: with more boldness than fortune, fortius quam felicius: with more heat than caution, calidior quam cautior (cf. Grotef., § 163; Zumpt, § 690). After negatives, (a) = further, over and above, amplius, ultra; e. g., I desire nothing more, nihil amplius or ultra flagito = longer, further, jam: no more = longer, non jam (Cicero and Livy do not use amplius in this sense with a negative): = I hope no more, non jam, nihil jam spero: no one will any more say this, hoc jam nemo dicit. *Pia*. To give more, plus dare (more than another): amplius dare (to give after one has already given): supra addere, or simply addere (to give over and above). To bid more, plus liceri (more than another): supra addicere (to add to a former bidding): to be more, plus esse (in number, in value; of things): amplius esse (as to extent, value, dignity; of things): potentior esse, plus posse (as to power): altior dignitatis gradum tenere (as to rank; of persons). And what is more (intense), et, quod plus est; et quod majus est (Cic. not et quod magis est): atque adeo (and even): quin etiam (moreover): quid? yet what is still more, immo, immo enim vero: still more, plus etiam (as to quantity): amplius (further): this is no more than right (in assent), recte et merito: by so much more, tanto plus (in quantity, &c.): eo magis (in degree): half as much more, dimidio plus; dimidia parte plus: a little more, paulo plus or amplius: considerably more, aliquanto plus or amplius: much more, multo plus (as to quantity, &c.): multo magis (in degree): nothing more, nihil plus; nihil magis: more or less, plus minusve; plus minus (Cic. magis aut minus is not classical): more and more, magis magisque; magis et magis: plus plusque.

MOREL. || *A plant*, solanum (Plin.). || *A kind of cherry*, *physalis Alkekengi (Linn.).

MOREOVER, præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc (Cic. not super hæc, super ista, adhuc, in classical prose; cf. Beneke, *Just.*, 2, 9, 4). secundum ea (next to those things; cf. Cæs., B. G., 1, 33): insuper (over and above): ultra (further, beyond). Alioquin and alias are not classical, according to Hand, Tursell., 1, p. 235, sq., and p. 225, sq.): primum hostium impetum sustinuerunt, multis ultra vulneribus illatis, and moreover (Cæs., B. G., 5, 28).

MORN, poetical for MORNINO, vid.

MORNING, mane (indelible): tempus matutinum (plural, the mornings, tempora matutina; e. g., lectionibus consuemus): in the morning, mane: matutino tempore: that is or takes place in the morning, matutinus: the early morning, primum mane; prima lux, or simply early in the morning, primo mane; multo

mane; bene mane; primâ luce; ubi primum illuxit; ad lucem; primo diluculo: from morning to evening, a mane ad vespem: till morning, ad lucem (e. g., vigilare): ad ipsum mane (e. g., vigilare nocte, poetical): toward morning, sub lucem: the whole morning, totum mane: this morning, hodie mane: hodierno mane: yesterday morning, hesterno mane; hesterno die mane: on the following morning, postero mane: the morning dawns, lucecit; dilucescit; lux appetit; sol exoritur: good-morning! salve! or (to several) salve! to wish any one good-morning, salutare aliquem.

MORNING CALL, salutatio matutina, or simply salutatio (a saluting, &c.): officium antelucanum (early attendance): to make a morning call, mane salutare, also simply salutare aliquem: to come to pay a morning call, venire aliquem salutatum.

MORNING-GOWN, *vestis quam mane induo (Cic. acido vestis matutina, which perhaps is not Latin): vestis domestica (a gown worn in the house).

MORNING-STAR, stella diurna (Plaut., Men., 1, 2, 26): Lucifer, Venus (planet).

MORNING-WATCH, tertia vigilia (about three o'clock): quarta vigilia (about six o'clock).

MOROCCO (leather), alutæ, æ.

MOROSE, austerus, ævulus, tetricus, difficilis, morosus, tristis. SYN. in AUSTRERE.

MOROSELY, austere, acerbe.

MOROSENESS, austeritas, acerbitas, severitas, difficultas, morositas, tristitia. SYN. in AUSTRERE.

MORRIS-DANCE, ludus Mauritanicus, chorea (poetical) Mauritanica.

MORROW, crastinus dies, posterus dies (in narration, with reference to past time): to-morrow, cras: crastino die (in letters): postdiæ ejus diei, qui erat tum futurus, quam hæc scribebam (vid. Cic., Quint., Fr., 3, 2, 1): early to-morrow, cras mane: till to-morrow, in crastinum (diem): on the morrow (i. e., on the following day, in narratives of past transactions), postero die.

MORSEL. || *A mouthful*, offula (Col.); offella, bucella (Mart.; frustulum, Appul.): a morsel of bread, mica panis (Pet.); delicate morsels, lautitæ (Suet.); bona re (Nep. Ages., 8, 5); cupedia, -orum (Plaut.). *A small quantity*, frustum; paululum (Cic.); exiguum (Plin.); also, by diminutives; e. g., my morsel of money, nummuli mei; vindemiolæ nostræ (Cic.): he has not a morsel of brains, ne tantillum quidem sapit.

MORTAL. || *Subject to death*, mortalis; mortali obnoxius: mortalis, homines, mortales (Cic. in the best prose only in connection with omnes, cuncti, multi; not for homines; general term). || *Deadly*, destructive, mortifer (Cic. lethalis or letifer, poetical). || *Extreme* (a vulgar acceptance of the word); by superlatives: a mortal enemy, hostis capitalis, infensus, inimicus, implacabilis. || *Human*, humanus.

MORTALITY. || *State of being subject to death*, mortalitas; mortalis conditio or natura. || *Death*, mors, interitus, obitus. [Vid. DEATH.] || *Frequency of death*, numerus mortuorum: there was a great mortality that year, permulti homines eo anno mortui sunt or morte absunt sunt. || *Human nature*, mortales, homines (plural).

MORTALLY. || *To death*, mortifere, letaliter (Plin.): to be mortally wounded, mortiferum vulnus accipere. || *Extremely*, misere; perditer; valde; vehementer.

MORTAR. || *A vessel in which any thing is pounded*, mortarium; pila (less than mortarium): a small mortar, mortariolum (late): pila paulula (Cato, R. R., 14, 2): to pound any thing in a mortar, in mortario or in pilâ tundere; in pilâ pînsere. || *A kind of large gun*, *mortarium (bellicum). || *Prepared lime*, mortarium, calx preparata (Vitruv.): arenatum (one used time and two thirds sand): to cover with mortar, arenatum inducere alicui rei.

MORTGAGE, s., hypotheca: pig-nus means a pledge, and is said of movable articles; hypotheca only of immova-

bles; but pignus may be used in the sense of mortgage, when the context fixes the sense; e. g., domum agrosque pignori accipere (Tac.), to take upon mortgage.

MORTGAGE, hypothecam obligare (Pandr.); dare aliquid hypothecæ (Juris-consulti); pignerare, oppignerare (domus, agrum): to be mortgaged, hypothecæ nomine obligatus esse (Pandr.).

MORTGAGEE, creditor hypothecarius (Jup.).

MORTIFICATION. || Act of mortifying; by the verbs. || Subduing of passions, libidinum coercitio, refrenatio (Sen.). || Disappointment, vexation, ægritudo; molestia; mæror.

MORTIFY. INTRANS., mori; emori; præmori. TRANS. || To subdue (passions or appetites), corporis libidines coercere, refrænare: * se ipsum or corpus suum castigare. || To vex, ægritudinem or mærorem afferre alicui; molestiam alicui afferre or exhibere: to be mortified at, ægritudine or molestia afflicti ex aliquâ re.

MORTISE, s., cardo femina (cardo mascula, the tenon, Vitr.).

MORTISE, v., tignum immittere; tignum injungere in asserem.

MORTMAIN, quod alienari non potest (after Cic.).

MORTUARY, adj., funebris.

MOSAIC, opus museum (inscription, or simply museum, Plin., or musivum, Spart.); opus tessellatum (with small dice and stones, especially of colored marble, as a pavement; also, lithostrotum; || opus scellitæ denotes work in larger pieces of colored marble): a mosaic pavement, pavementum tessellatum; pavementum tessellis or vermiculatis crustis or erustulis stratum or exornatum; asarotum (Stat.).

MOSQUE, * ædes Turcica.

MOSQUITO, eulex pipiens (Linn.).

MOSS, muscus: villi arborum (growing on trees). To clear trees of moss, arbores emuscare (general term); arboribus muscum abraderè: arbores interraderè (by scraping it off). A moss rose, * rosa muscosa.

MOSSY, muscosus (full of, or covered with, moss): musco similis (like moss): a moss seat, sedes musco strata.

MOST, adv., plurimum; the most, plural, plurimi; plerique (|| plurimi, as superlative of multi, in opposition to pauci, the greatest quantity, mostly adjective, with a genitive; but plerique (οἱ πολλοί), the greater part, the majority, mostly substantive and of persons, not with a genitive. In Tacitus, and even in Sallust, we find plerum usually for the most, and plerique for many, with a substantive in the same case; vid. Zumpt, § 109, Ramsh., § 42. Bremi ad Nep., Pref., 1. Herz. ad Cæs., B. G., 4, 5; Fabii, Herz., Kritz., ad Sall., Jug., 6, 1, Gryser, p. 121): for the most part, inaximum partem, maximâ ex parte: at most, summum; quum plurimum (Lies., 33, 5, 9, trium aut, quum plurimum, quatuor rariorum vallos cedit; || ad summum is not Latin; vid. Hand, Tursell., 1, p. 132, sq.).

MOST, adv., plurimum, maxime.

MOSTLY. || For the most part, maximum partem; maximâ ex parte. || Most frequently, generally, plerumque (opposed to semper): plurimum; vulgo (with reference to a number of subjects, by which a thing is done or in which it has place); fere (commonly).

MOTE, atomus, -i, f.; corpus individuum, or individuum et solidum (Cic.); corpus insecabile (Vitr., Quint.). PROV., to see a mote in another's eye, not to see a beam in one's own; vid. BEAM.

MOTH, tinca: moth-eaten, tincis perforatus.

MOTHER. || PROP., mater: matrix (only of animals); || Procreatrix for mater does not occur in the proper sense, nor is penitrix so used in classic prose; hence both must be avoided: to become a mother, partum edere; by any one, gravidam fieri, ex or de aliquo; matrem fieri de aliquo (Ov. Met., 3, 270): to be a mother, peperisse: to be the mother of three children, trium liberorum; matrem esse; tres liberos peperisse: children of one mother,

liberi eadem matre nati; liberi uterini (Cod. Just., 5, 61, 2): that has a mother still alive, matrinus: on the mother's side, maternus: that has lost his mother, matre orbus. || FIG., producer, nourisher, mster (general term); parens, procreatrix, genitrix (parens to be used when the substantive is masculine in Latin): the earth is the common mother of all mortals, terra est communis mater omnium mortalium: philosophy is the mother of all sciences, procreatrix quedam et quasi parens omnium artium est philosophia: frugality is the mother of virtues, genitrix virtutum frugalitas: honor is the mother (promoter) of the arts, honos alit artes.

MOTHER TONGUE, sermo patrius; sermo, qui natus est nobis, sermo nativus (general term); sermo noster, lingua nostra (|| lingua materna and sermo maternus are not Latin; and lingua patria; lingua vernacula, sermo vernaculus do not occur): to use or speak one's mother-tongue, sermone patrio uti; sermone eo uti qui natus est nobis; sermonem patrium dicere: to write in one's mother-tongue, librum sermone eo, qui natus est nobis, conficere (after Nep., Hann.).

MOTHERLESS, matre orbus: to become motherless, matre orbari.

MOTHERLY, maternus; or, by the genitive, matris.

MOTION, s. || Movement, motus (in almost all the senses of the English word): motio (a putting in motion): agitatio (a moving to and fro): jactatus, jactatio (a fluctuating motion; e. g., of the sea): concussio, concussio (a violent shaking motion): machinatio (artificial motion): motion of the body, corporis motus; agitatio motusque corporis (of the body and of the hands), corporis motio et gestus: to be in motion, moveri; agitari (to be driven backward and forward): to be in constant, perpetual motion, semper esse in motu; sempiterno motu præditum esse (e. g., of the heavenly bodies): to set in motion [vid. TO MOVE, properly]: to put in quick or rapid motion, incitare; concitare (to urge on): jactare (to throw about): to receive motion from without, pulsus externo agitari; from within, motu celsi interiore; celsi et agi motu suo; per se ipsum et sua sponte moveri: to have a certain and uniform motion, motum quodam certo et æquabili uti. || Impulse, motus; impulsus: of one's own motion, mea (tuâ, &c.) sponte. || Proposal made, consilium; conditio; actio: to make a motion, conditionem ferre, proponere; ferre aliquid (ad populum): referre aliquid (ad senatum): postulare de re (before a court of justice): to make a motion for a law, ferre legem, rationem: to make a motion for peace, de pace agere; pacis auctorem or suasorem existere: to oppose a motion, actioni summâ vi resistere; adversus actionem summâ ope anitari: to support a motion, suffragari alicui.

MOTIONLESS (properly and figuratively), immobilis; immotus; stabilis; fixus (properly); motu carens.

MOTIVE, adj., qui movet, &c.

MOTIVE, s., causa, ratio (Cic.); consilii motus (Plin. Ep.); an external motive, impulsus externus, or simply impulsus, stimulus (Cic.); si requirit, quæ causa nos impulerit, ut hæc tam sero literis manderemus (if any one ask what motive induced, C. N. D., 1, 4, 7): quasi moventia proponere (as motives, Cic., Tusc., 5, 24, 68).

MOTLEY. || Dappled, coloris maculosi (Col.); coloris disparis; maculis albis (Virg.). || Diversified, mixtus, varius.

MOTTO, sententia; dictum (Cic.): his motto vas, hoc dictum usurpare, or in ore habere, solebat: I take it as my motto, meum illud verbum facio (Tac.).

MOULD, s. || Soil, terra, humus: rich mould, terra gravis, humus pinguis: light mould, terra facilis, humus levis: loose mould, terra resoluta; humus soluta: fine mould, humus minuta, tenera. || A damp concretion, situs; mucor (mushiness): putredo (rotteness). || Late: to smell of mould, situm redolere: to contract mould, situm ducere. || Form, forma (Plin.), formus in quibus æra funduntur; formula (Ammian.): to be cast in the

same mould, unâ formâ percussus esse (Sen. Ep., 34).

MOULD, v. || PROP. To fashion, form, fingere, effingere, confingere, formare, figurare, aliquid (ex argillâ, e cerâ, ex aliquâ materiâ). || FIG., fingere; effingere; formare.

MOULDER, in pulverem abire, dissipari, disipari.

MOULDY, situ corruptus; mucidus (musty): putridus (rotten): to grow mouldy, situ corrupti: mucorem contrahere; mucescere; putrescere: to be mouldy, situ corruptum esse: mucere.

MOULT, plumas ponere or exuere.

MOULTING, defluvium plumarum (after Pliny), defluvium capillorum).

MOUND, tumulus, grumus (tumulus, like ôxhos, means either a natural or artificial elevation; grumus only an artificial elevation, like χυμα): agger (properly, earth heaped up): tumulus terrenus (Cæs., B. G., 1, 43).

MOUNT, v. INTR., scandere (to ascend a steep place): sublimare ferri; sublimare abire (in the air; the latter only of living creatures): pennis se levare; pennis sublimare efferi (of birds). TRANS., scandere aliquid, or in aliquid (e. g., muros; in aggerem): conscendere (with an accusative; e. g., equum, navem): ascendere aliquid, or in aliquid (e. g., murum, navem, or in navem): descendere in aliquid (e. g., in rostra, in concionem, in malum): inscendere in aliquid (e. g., in arborem, in currum) [SYN. IN CLIMB]: to mount a horse, conscendere equum; ascendere in equum: to cause the cavalry to mount, equi admoveere equos: not to suffer one to mount (of a horse), non patientem esse sessoris (Suet., Cæs., 61); sessorum repudiare (Sen., Consol., 12, 3); insurgere in omnes, et conscendere conatus ferocia exterrere (Curt., 1, 4, 13): to mount the rostra, ascendere in rostra or in concionem; ascendere in rostra: to mount the throne, * in regiam sedem ascendere (properly); regium adipsi; regnum occupare (figuratively, the latter especially contrary to right).

MOUNT. } mons; jugum (mount MOUNTAIN, } ain height): collis, elivus (collis in respect of its height, clivus in respect of elevation): of or on a mountain, montanus: full of mountains, montuosus or montosus: on this side of a mountain, eis montanus: on the other side, transmontanus: at the foot of a mountain, in or sub radicibus montis: to be included by high mountains, undique altissimis montibus contineri: the top or summit of a mountain, montis vertex, culmen, or cacumen; montis jugum (the top of a chain of mountains): a chain of mountains, montes continui (poetical); continua or perpetua montium iuga; iuga velut serie coherentia; perpetuo iugo iuncti colles; saltus montibus circa perpetuis inter se juncti; jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit (vid. Herz. ad Cæs., B. G., 7, 44): valley in the mountains, montium intervallum: a mountain stream or torrent, torrens monte præcipiti devolutus (Lies., 28, 6); flumine montano rapidus torrens (a rushing torrent, Virg., Æn., 2, 305). PROV., to remove mountains, montes sua sede moliri (Lies.): the sermon on the Mount, * oratio à Christo de monte habitata.

MOUNTAIN-ASH, * sorbus aucuparia (Linn.).

MOUNTAINEER, homo montanus (|| monticola is poetical): plural, montani, with or without homines.

MOUNTAINOUS, montosus, montuosus: a mountainous country, regio montosa; loca montuosa (plural); montana (plural).

MOUNTBANK, circulator (general term, Sen., Cels.); pharmacopola, circumforaneus (a quack doctor).

MOURN, lugere; in luctu esse, equalere; in luctu et sequalore esse (with reference to Roman customs): the degrees of mourning are thus stated by Cicero, luget acutus; mareret equester ordo; tota civitas confecta senio est; squalent municipia, Mil., 8, 20; marere aliqua re or aliquid, is to feel inward grief, which displays itself on the countenance and by gestures; lugere, so to mourn as to adopt the

conventional signs or emblems of mourning.

MOURNFUL. || *Sorrowful, tristis; mæstus.* || *Calling sorrow, tristis, miserandus, commiserandus, miseratione dignus (of persons and things).* || *Miserabilis in this sense is not found in the best prose: dolendus, lugendus (of things = deserving of pity).* || *Expressive of sorrow, lamentabilis; lugubris.*

MOURNFULLY. || *Sorrowfully, mæste; mæsto, tristi animo.* || *In a mournful manner, miserabiliter; flebiliter; lamentabilis voce (with mournful tones): lugubriter (Appul).*

MOURNING. || *Sorrow, grief, luctus; mæstia; mæror.* *A house of mourning, domus lugubris (general term); domus funesta (in which a corpse lies).* || *The outward signs, garb, &c., of sorrow, vestis or cultus lugubris; æqualis; sordes.* *To be in mourning, pullatum or sordidatum esse; æqualere: many noble families were in mourning, multa et claræ lugubres erant domus: in mourning, sordidatus; pullatus; atratus; veste lugubri vestitus: to put on mourning, vestem mutare; vestem lugubrem sumere or induere: to leave off mourning, ad vestitum (suum) redire (opposed to vestem mutare); luctum deponere or finire; vestem lugubrem deponere or exuere.*

MOUSE, mus. *A little mouse, musculus: a field-mouse, strevo-mouse, sorex, icis, m. (the first syllable is long in Særen, Samm., short in Auct. Carm., De Philom.): of a mouse, murinus: mouse-color, color murinus (Plin.); mouse-skin, pellis murina (Just.); all is as quiet as a mouse, alitum est silentium; nulla exauditur vox.*

MOUSE-EAR, pr., auricula muris; (a plant), * myosotis (Linn.).

MOUSE-HOLE, cavum muris (Hor.).

MOUSE-TRAP, muscupula; muscupulum (Varr., Phædr.); a mouse-trap that is set, muscupula contenta.

MOUTH. || *Of men or animals, os (properly): rostrum (an instrument for gnawing: hence, snout, beak; also, in contempt or faceté, for the human mouth): rictus oris, or simply rictus (an opening of the mouth, an open mouth): hiatus oris, or simply hiatus (a wide opening of the mouth, as in yawning). With open mouth, hians: to open the mouth (in order to speak), os aperire (poetical): to open the mouth wide, rictum diducere (in astonishment, laughter, or speaking); poetical: hiare (general term): oscitare (in yawning): to open any one's mouth (in order to put any thing into it), aliquid os diducere: to do not open your mouth too wide (in laughing, speaking), sint modici rictus (Or., A. A., 3, 283); observandum est ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat (Quint., 1, 11, 9): to distort the mouth, labra distorquere (ib.): to make a mouth at any thing (contemptuously), rictu oris ductuque laborum contemni a se aliquid ostendere (Gell., 18, 4): to look at a horse's mouth, equi dentes inspicere.*

Prov., don't look a gift horse in the mouth, equi donati dentes non inspicuntur (Hieron.): to stop a person's mouth, linguam aliquid occludere: os aliquid obturare (comic): to snatch a thing out of one's mouth, aliquid aliquid ab ore rapere; præripere aliquid aliquid: ex ore or ex faucibus eripere aliquid aliquid (e. g., bolum, orationem, comic): eripere aliquid aliquid (e. g., responsum, comic): you take the word out of my mouth, istuc ibam (comic): to put any thing into one's mouth (figuratively); i. e., to introduce him as saying), aliquid aliquid loquentem facere: any thing makes one's mouth water, aliquid salivam mihi movet (also, figuratively, in epistolary style, as Sen. Ep., 79, 6. Etia tibi salivam movet): to have any thing in one's mouth, aliquid in ore habere (properly, of food; and figuratively, of speech): aliquid loqui (figuratively, of speech, privi vi; e. g., omnia magna loqui; nihil nisi classes loqui et exercitus): to be in every body's mouth, in omnium ore or in omnium ore et sermone esse, omni populo in ore esse, per omnium ora ferri (of persons or things, in good or bad sense): omnium sermone vapulare (of persons, in a bad sense): totâ urbe or totâ regione percele-

*brari (of things, to be spread abroad): to have a thing from a person's own mouth, coram ex ipso audivisse aliquid; aliquo auctore cognovisse aliquid: to speak through the mouth of any one, aliquid ore loqui: not to shut one's mouth (i. e., to speak boldly), libere loqui: to speak whatever comes into one's mouth, garrire or loqui quidquid in buccam venerit (vid. Cic., Att., 1, 12, extr.): out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh, omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat (Hor., A. P., 337): to keep the mouth shut (figuratively), tacere; linguam compescere: to proceed out of the mouth (of words, speech), ex ore aliquid exire, excidere, or mitti. || *An opening, place of egress, &c., os, ostium (e. g., of a river, &c.); caput (one of several mouths of a river): the mouth of a gutter, drain, nares canalis: the mouth of a cannon, * os tormenti bellici: mouth of a hire, forameo quo exitus et introitus datur apibus (Col., 9, 7, 5).**

MOUTHFUL, offa, frustum, bôlus (Plaut., Ter.), buccæ (Suet.).

MOVABLE, mobilis (properly and figuratively): agilis (properly and figuratively): mollis (flexible). A movable feast, dies sacrificii non status; sacrificium non statum (cf. Flor., 1, 13; Cic., Tusc., 1, 47, 113): movables, res moventes; res, quæ moveri possunt or quæ ferri æquie possunt; ruta cæsa, ruta et cæsa (the proper word, not fictures); supellex (household furniture).

MOVE, v. || *PROP., TR., movere, commovere, ciere (to put in motion): agitare (to move to and fro): versare (to turn round): quaterne (to shake): moliri (with exertion): rotare, circumagere (to move in a circle; rotare is rather poetical). To move the bowels (vid. PURGE). PROV., to move heaven and earth, * cœlum et terram movere, ut aiunt Angli (after Acheronta movebo, Virg.).* **INTR., movere; se commovere; moveri; commoveri (to put one's self in motion, or to be in motion): incitari (to be put in quick motion; opposed to retardari): ferri (to be moved involuntarily, with violence; opposed to labi; especially of the heavenly bodies): micare, vibrare (to move tremulously; e. g., of light). To move in a circle, in orbem circumagere: to move about a thing, ambire aliquid; versari circum aliquid (e. g., about an axis): ferri circum aliquid; volvi circum aliquid (to turn itself about, &c.): to move as one pleases, ut quisque vult ita uti motu sui corporis: to move spontaneously, cieri et agi motu suo; suâ vi moveri; per se ipsum et suâ sponte moveri: not to move from the spot, ex loco se non commovere. || FIG., movere, commovere (general term): afficere aliquid or aliquid animum (to put into a certain state of mind): flectere aliquid animum (to cause one to alter his mind): vincere, expugnare (to induce compliance at last; with precibus, precibus lacrimisque, &c.). To move one to any thing, aliquid ad aliquid adducere, impellere (general term); aliquid ad aliquid inducere (especially to lead astray, seduce): persuadere aliquid, ut, &c. (never with the accusative): to endeavor to move, sollicitare, ad aliquid or with ut, &c.: to move one to pity, aliquid ad misericordiam adducere or allicere: to move to laughter, risum aliquid movere: to move to tears, movere or elicere aliquid lacrimas: not to be moved by any one's tears, aliquid lacrimas repudiare. || To make a motion; vid. MOTION.**

MOVE, s. [vid. MOTION]. To make a move, movere: to make the first move (at play), prior calculum movco (Quint., 11, 2, 38).

MOVED = Affected, impelled, motus or commotus (aliquid re); adductus (induced), impulsus (impelled) aliquid re. Moved by any one, aliquo auctore (by persuasion): aliquo suatore (by advice): aliquo impulsore (by urgency). JN. aliquo auctore et suatore; aliquo suatore et impulsore.

MOVEMENT, motus; motio; agitatio [vid. MOTION]. The movement party, qui rebus novis student. || In music * incus, * pars, * membrum (Bau.).

MOVING, adv. = Affecting, animum movens, commovens (general term): miserationem or misericordiam movens (exciting compassion): gravis (impressive): vehement (powerful). A moving speech, oratio gravis, vehemens, ardens: a moving spectacle, species flebilis; spectaculum luctuosum.

MOW, s., meta; acervus (e. g., fœni; not fœnile, which is = a hay-loft, Col.): to make (hay) mow, fœnum in metas extruere (Col., 2, 18, 2).

MOW, v., (fœnum) secare, demetere, succidere, cœdere; (prata) descare; absolutely, metere.

MOWER, falcatior, messor (one who mows corn): fœniscæ, fœniscetor (Col.), fœniscæ (Varr., one who cuts grass).

MOWING, fœniscium (Varr., hay harvest).

MUCH, adj., multus; largus (copious, abundant). (Prov.) This word most often be rendered in Latin by the neuter multum and a genitive: multus is used as an adjective when it is convertible into many; as a substantive, with a genitive, when it may be represented by the English great or large. I want much money, mihi multum pecuniæ opus est: to bestow much pains upon any thing, multum industria in aliqua re ponere, collocare (Cic.): the thing costs much pains, res est multum magni laboris: to have much leisure, otio abundare: so much, tantus: I have not so much leisure, tantum otii mihi non datum est: thus much I had to say, vertè, hæc hæc; hæc sunt quæ dicenda putavi; hæc habebam, quæ dicerem, scriberem: to eat too much, modum excedere in edendo; nimium esse in edendo: not to be of much consequence, parvi esse momenti.

MUCH, adv., multum; magnopere; with comparatives, also, multo, longe. Too much, nimium; nimis; plus æquo; satis superque: by how much, quanto: by so much, tanto.

MUCH LESS, multo minus: nedum (sometimes with ut; e. g., at the best times they could not endure the tribunician power, much less in these, with these customs, &c., optimis temporibus non potuerunt vim tribuniciam sustinere, nedum his temporibus, his moribus, &c.: a satrap could never bear his expense, much less could you, satrapa nunquam ejus sumtus efficeret quætu, nedum (ut) tu possis; sometimes ne is used for nedum, with a conjunctive following; vid. Cic. ad Dio., 9, 26, 2; Sall., Cat., 11, 8, Fabri; Liv., 3, 52, 9, Gronor.): to give nothing to a friend, much less to an enemy, nihil amico, multo minus alicui inimico aliquid donare. For "not... much less," we may use circumlocution with non modo non, or (if both propositions have a common verb) simply non modo... sed ne quidem; e. g., such a man will not dare to think, much less to do a wrong thing, talis vir non modo facere sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit, quod non honestum sit (cf. Zumpt., § 724). Or we may say tantum abest ut in either of the following forms: Demosthenes himself does not please me, much less can I admire my own writings, tantum abest, ut nostra miremur, ut nobis non satisfaciat Demosthenes; or, scarcely could we resist sleep, much less could you excite us, tantum abest ut inflammare nostros animos, somnum vix tenebamus.

MUCH MORE, multo magis (with reference to degree = in greater measure): potius (with reference to choice = rather): quin, quin etiam, potius (denoting climax): imo, imo vero (introducing a correction or exceptional clause or remark).

MUCID, mucidus. To become mucid, mucescere (Plin.); mucorem contrahere (Cic.).

MUCIDNESS, mucor, -oris.

MUCILAGE, mucos; pituita (phlegm).

MUCILAGINOUS, muculentus (Prudent.); mucosus (Cels., Col.).

MUCK, finus; stercus, -oris. Muckheap, stercorarium.

MUCK-WORM. || PROP., * scarabæus stercorarius (Linn.). || FIG., homo sordidus or tenax.

MUCKY, stercorosus (Plaut.).

MUCOSY, mucosus; mucidus.

MUSICAL. || *Relating to music, musicus; aptatus ad usus canendi (e. g., an instrument, organ).* || *Skilled in music; musica; musicus eruditus; artis musicae peritus (after Plin.). To be musical, fidius scire (Ter.); callere, cognitam habere, artem musicam; intelligere artem canendi (opposed to alienum esse, abhorre, a musicis, ab arte musica; imperitum, rudem, esse musicorum, musicis): a musical ear, sensus artis musicae; iudicium rei musicae; elegantia musica (Bau.). to have a musical ear, elegant, recto, vero artis musicae sensu, iudicio valere; or in connection, aures eruditae or teretes habere (opposed to torpore ad sensum sonorum, modorum meliorum; nil videre in re melica, Bau.).*

MUSICALLY, musicæ (Cic.); e lege contentus; e formulâ canendi; melice (Bau.); *arti musicae or melicæ convenienter.

MUSICIAN, symphoniacus (*general term, one of the orchestra*): fidicen (*on stringed instruments*): tibicen (*on the flute or clarinet*): cornicen (*on the horn*).

MUSK, *moschus.

MUSKET, *sclopetum (tubus ignovimus, Wytenb.): barrel of a musket, tubus, canna, sclopeti. *Musket-shot,* *ictus sclopeti; (as a measure of distance), *quantum fert sclopetum: musket-ball, *glands (cf. Cæs. B. G., 5, 43): to discharge a musket, *glandum sclopeto expellere: butt-end of a musket, *sclopeti manubrium: the firelock of a musket, *sclopeti ignarium: the stock of a musket, *sclopeti lignum.

MUSKETEER, *miles sclopeto armatus.

MUSLIN, sindon (*Freund*) or byssus (*Böttger, Sabina*, ii, p. 105. *Vid. Dic. of Antiqu.*, Byssus).

MUST, s. (*New wine*), mustum.

MUST, v., is variously expressed: (1) by the participle future passive, to denote obvious necessity; e. g., we must die, moriendum est: we must confess that every animal is mortal, omne animal confitendum est esse mortale: the person by whom any thing must happen is expressed by the dative; rarely by a or ab, and that only when a second dative would occasion obscurity; e. g., every one must use his own judgment, suo cuique iudicio utendum est: you must consult respecting the property of many citizens, agnuntur bona multorum civium, quibus a vobis consulendum est (here a vobis, on account of quibus, in Cic. Manil., 2, 6; on the contrary, ib., 22, 64, two datives). If the verb be transitive, the object is added in the accusative, chiefly by unclassical authors, especially by Varro; but by classical writers it is changed into the nominative, the participle being in the same gender; e. g., we must strike into this path, hac viam (nobis) ingredienda est (non hanc viam ingrediendum est): the orator must regard three points, tria videnda sunt oratori. (2) By oportet (impersonal, éci), to denote necessity which proceeds from grounds of reason, or from the laws of justice, equity, or prudence. Sometimes an accusative with an infinitive follows; sometimes a simple subjunctive (especially if ambiguity is to be avoided); *vid. Zumpt, § 625; Grotef., § 151, obs. 2.* e. g., this man must be bad, hunc hominem oportet esse improbum (I have my reason for believing him to be so); this must (from internal reasons) and ought (on account of external advantage, &c.) to take place, hoc fieri et oportet et opus est: we must despise nothing in war, nihil in bello oportet contemnere: there are things which one must not do (ought not to do), etenim if they are permitted, est aliquid quod non oportet, etiamsi licet: he who does not know the way to the sea must take a river as his guide, viam qui nescit, quâ deveniat ad mare, eum oportet amnem sibi querere: you must love myself, non my property, if we are to be good friends, me ipsum ames oportet, non mea, si veri amici futuri simus. (3) By debere (ἀφειλεν), to specify the necessity which marks a moral obligation, "ought," in a subjective sense; e. g., you must honor him as your own father, eum patris loco colere

debes: we were moved by the misery of our allies; what must we do now under our own sufferings? sociorum miseria commovebatur; quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus? Since debere does not differ much from officium, the Latins frequently say for "a person must," officium est, and without officium, simply est aliquis (but with this difference, that aliquis officium est is = it belongs to a person's obligations; whereas est aliquis is = it is suitable to any one); e. g., a foreigner must mind only his own business, peregrini officium est (i. e., peregrinus debet) nihil præter suum negotium agere: a good orator must have heard and seen much, est boni oratoris (i. e., bonus orator debet) multa auribus accepisse, multa vidisse. This omission of officium is quite common in the expressions, I, thou, you must, meum, tuum, vestrum est. (f) By putare and existimare, in rhetorical style, when the speaker courteously declines to anticipate the judgment of the hearers, but leaves it to them to draw their own conclusions; e. g., see to what a pass it must come with the state, videte quem in locum reipublicam perverturam putatis (Cic., *Rosc. Am.*, 53, 153; cf. Manil., 9, 26): how many islands must be abandoned? quam multas existimatis insulas esse desertas? (Cic., Manil., 11, 32). (5) By opus est (impersonal, ὀφείλει), to denote subjective need, or that from the doing of which one expects advantage. It is followed either by the accusative and infinitive, or, if the person who must do any thing be named, by ut with a subjunctive, or by the ablative of the perfect participle passive; e. g., if any thing take place which you must know (i. e., which it is your advantage to know), I will write, si quid erit, quod te scire opus sit, scribam: I must wash myself, mihi opus est, ut lavem: I found that I must look after Hirtius, opus fuit Hirtio convento (cf. Grotef., § 173, b; Zumpt, § 464, Obs. 1). Also, "must have or use any thing" may be translated by mihi opus est, either impersonally with the ablative, or personally with the nominative of that which one must have; e. g., we must have a leader and guide, dux et auctor nobis opus est: we must use your influence, auctoritate tuâ nobis opus est (cf. Grotef., § 173, a; Zumpt, § 464). (6) By necesse est (impersonal, ἀνάγκη ἐστίν), to denote strict or extreme necessity. It is followed either by an accusative and infinitive, or by a simple subjunctive; e. g., the mortal body must perish some time or other, corpus mortale aliquo tempore perire necesse est: virtue must abominate and hate vice, virtus necesse est vitium aspernari et oderiri: man must die, homini necesse est mori. Also, by necesse est we can express our "must necessarily have"; e. g., buy not what you want, but what you must necessarily have, emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est. (7) By cogi, to denote necessity arising from the will of voluntary agents; e. g., he found that he must take away his own life (they forced him to do it), coactus est ut vitâ ipse se privaret: the Campanians found that they must rush out at the gates, coacti sunt Campani portis egredi. Also, the active cogere may be used in expressions such as "not as he would, but as he found that he must, by the will of the soldiers," non ut voluit, sed ut militum coegit voluntas. (8) Avoid the use of cogi, with reference to necessity arising from circumstances.) (8) By facere non possum, or simply non possum, followed by quin, &c.; or by fieri non potest, followed by ut non, &c.; or by non possum non, followed by an infinitive, in the sense of "not to forbear or abstain from," of internal necessity; e. g., I must cry out, non possum, quin exclamem: I must thank you, non possum, quin tibi gratias agam: you must have known him, fieri non potest, ut eum non cognovis: I must confess that my joy is crowned, &c., non possum non confiteri, curulari me maximo gaudio, quod, &c. (9) Sometimes there is no occasion for the adoption of any word or phrase distinctively corresponding to our "must." e. g., Catulus found that he must yield to his obstinacy, ejus pertinaciâ cessit Catulus (Nep.,

Han., 1, extr.). *Observe, moreover, the following forms of expression in which the Latin idiom differs from the English:* (a) You must (as an emphatic demand), either by the simple imperative or by fac ut, &c.; e. g., if you are not satisfied with this, you must accuse your own injustice, hæc si vobis non probabuntur, vestram iniquitatem accusate: you must keep up good spirits and good hope, magnum fac animum habes et bonam spem: you must not (as an emphatic warning), fac ne, &c. (cause that not, &c.): cave ne, &c. (take care that not, beware of, &c.): noli, with an infinitive (be unwilling); e. g., you must not wish, cave ne cupias: you must not forget that you are Cicero, noli te oblivisci Ciceronem esse: you must not wish for an impossibility, nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest. (b) If it must be so (in the future), si res ita fiet.

MUSTACHE, ὄστρον (mystax, Greek); **MUSTACHIO,** ὀστράχιν, barba labri superioris (*vid. Plin.*, 6, 28, 32). To wear a mustache, barbam abradere præterquam in labro superiore (cf. Cæs. B. G., 5, 14).

MUSTARD, sinapi (*genitive and dative sinapis; accusative and ablative, sinapi; the nominative, sinape, is rare*): puls e sinapi facta (mustard prepared for use at table): a mustard plaster, sinapisimus.

MUSTER, s. || *Review, lustratio; recensio; recensensus; recognitio.* || *Assemblage, vid.*

MUSTER, v. *vid. ASSEMBLE.*

MUSTINESS, mucor.

MUSTY, mucidus. To be musty, mucō (Ct.).

MUTABLE, *vid. CHANGEABLE-MUTABLE, } NESS, CHANGE-MUTATION. } BLE, CHANGE.*

MUTE, adj., mutus. *Vid. DUMS.*

MUTE, s., excrementum, fimus, finus (avium).

MUTE, v., finum reddere or edere.

MUTILATE, mutilare; demutillare; truncare; detruncare. *Mutilated, mutilus; mutilatus; truncatus; detruncatus; truncus: mutilated images, truncata simulacra deorum (Liv.): a mutilated speech, oratio trunca: to be mutilated (of books or writings), multis partibus mancum et mutilum esse (Muret).*

MUTILATION, *|| Act of mutilating, mutilatio; detruncatio. || State of being mutilated, imminutio corporis (Cic., Fin., 5, 17, 47); debilitas (Cic., Cels.).*

MUTINEER, conjuratus; homo seditiosus.

MUTINOUS, seditiosus; turbulentus. **MUTINOUSLY,** seditiose; turbulente; turbulent.

MUTINY, s., factio; seditio; motus; consensio globus (Nep., At., 8, 4). To raise a mutiny, seditiosa consilia agitare; seditioem concitare, or simply concitare. *Vid. SEDITION.*

MUTINY, v., imperium auspicumque abnuere (of soldiers refusing to obey): the troops mutinied, seditio in castris orta est (Cæsar); seditio facta est: to endeavor to make the troops mutiny, seditioem ac discordiam concitare (Cic.).

MUTTER, muttire (whence murrare and murrare; i. e., to speak softly and gently, in broken words, not = to mutter; *vid. Ruhnk., Ter., Andr.*, 3, 2, 25): hincere (to open the mouth in order to speak). *Vid. also, MURMUR.*

MUTTON, (caro) vervecina: roast mutton, assum vervecinum.

MUTUAL, mutuos; i. e., amor mutuos; or, with verbs, by mutuo (mutually), or by inter se (one another).

MUTUALLY, mutuo: *|| not vicissim, in vicem, &c. Vid. ALTERNATELY.*

MUZZLE, s. || Mouth, os. || Fastening for the mouth, fascella, capistrum (a halter or head-stall; *used by Virgil for a muzzle*).

MUZZLE, v., fascellâ capistrare (Plin.). **MY,** meus (Where the reference of the object to the person is natural and self-evident, and where there is no opposition to things which belong to others, the possessive is untranslatable in Latin; e. g., I have seen my brother, fratrem vidi; I am my own master, meus sum; mei juris sum &

*tu is my duty, meum est: lying is not my habit, mentiri non est meum: dissimulation is not in my way, simulatio non est mea. she became mine, nupsit mihi; eam in matrimonium duxi: for my part, quod ad me attinet (as far as I am concerned); mea causa, meum ob causam, propter me (on my account, for my good): meo nomine (with regard to my person, on account of my person; vid. Zumpt, § 679): meis verbis (in my name; e. g., salute him; where *meo* nomine would not be Latin): per me licet, per me, non impedio, non repugnabo (I have no objection): for my part, you may do it, id mea voluntate facere potes.*

MYKIMAD, decem millia.
MYRMIDON, satelles; satelles et ad-
ministrer: minister et adiutor.

MYRRH, myrrha. Myrrh-tree, myrrha:
seasoned or mixed with myrrh, myrrhatas:
perfumed with myrrh, myrrheus: made
of or with myrrh, myrrhinus.

MYRTLE, myrtus, -i or -is, f. (also, a
myrtle-tree): a myrtle grove, myrtetum:
of myrtle, myrteus (myrtinus, late); myr-
taceus (Cels.); like myrtle, myrtuosus
(Plin.): a myrtle leaf, folium myrtaceum
(Cels.): of the color of myrtle blossom,
myrteolus (Col.): a wreath of myrtle, co-
rona myrta.

MYSELF, ego ipse; egomet.
MYSTERIOUS, arcanus (mysti-
cus in this sense occurs only in the poets
and later writers). A mysterious thing,
res arcana: a mysterious person, homo
occultus; homo tectus et occultus.

MYSTERY, mysterium; arcanum; oc-
cultum; res occulta, recondita; secre-
tum: (plural) mysteries, mysteria, -orum,
n. (quæritæ, the celebrated Grecian mys-
teries; never figuratively for secrets,
general term): silenda, -orum, n. (of a
secret society, as the Free-masons; vid. Liv.,
39, 10, 5). To initiate into mysteries, mys-
teria initiare: to celebrate mysteries, mys-
teria facere: that is a mystery to me (I do
not understand it), hæc non intelligo.

MYSTIC, *adj.*, mysticus (poetical).

MYSTIC, s., homo mysticus; * homo
studio mystico deditus; * homo mystico
sensu et studio imbutus.

MYSTICALLY, mystice (Solin.).

MYSTICISM, *sensus mysticus; * stu-
dium mysticum (Eichst.).

MYSTIFICATION, fraus importuna or
jocosa; ludificatio callida; astute et do-
lose factum.

MYSTIFY, aliquem fallere (general
term): aliquid imponere (to impose on
him): jocosa or ludicra frusde decipere
aliquem: callide, or jocose ludere, or
deludere aliquem: joculariter imponere
aliquid.

MYTH, fabula.

MYTHIC, mythicus, or, in pure Latin,
fabularis (that belongs to fable or myth;
mythicus, in Plin., 7, 53, 54; fabularis,
in Suet., Tib., 70): fabulosus (belonging
to myth or fable; e. g., gods). A mythic
dress, *fabularum integumenta: the ob-
scurity of the mythic period, *fabulosi tem-
poris esilio: the history of the mythic pe-
riod, historia fabularis (Suet., Tib., 70).

MYTHOLOGICAL, mythicus, ad fabu-
las de diis deabusque pertinens, spec-
tans; fabulosus.

MYTHOLOGY, *mythologia (gram-
matical): fabulæ de diis deabusque; also
simply fabulæ; fabulæ fictæ; (as a sci-
ence) historia fabularis (Suet., Tib., 70).

N.

NAB. Vid. CATCH.

NACKER, concha margaritarum
(Plin.); *mytilus margaritifera (Linn.).

NADIR, *nadir (technical term).

NAG, equulus; equuleus (Cic.); manu-
lus (Plin. Ep.).

NAIL, s. *On the finger or toes,*
unguis. Long nails, ungues eminentes
(Ov. A. A., 1, 519; et nihil eminent un-
gues; i. e., one ought not to have long
nails): dirty nails, ungues sordidi (loc.
cit., et sint sine sordibus ungues): to pare

the nails, ungues recidere, or rescare, or
subscare: to bite the nails, ungues rode-
re (Hor., Sat., 1, 10, 71): to move not a
nail's breadth, aliquo loco non unguem
latum excedere: to scurve not a nail's
breadth from any thing, transversum un-
guem ab aliquo re non recedere. *||* A
small spike or stud, clavus. A large
nail for fastening beams, clavus trabalis:
shoe nails, clavi caligares; to drive a nail,
clavum figere or deligere in aliquid re;
clavum adigere in aliquid: you have hit
the right nail on the head, rem scu teti-
gistis (Plaut., Rud., 5, 2, 19): to be a nail
in one's coffin, caussam mortis esse. *||* A
measure of length, *digitus duo cum
quadrante.

NAIL, n., clavis affigere aliquid: clavis
firmare or munire aliquid; to any thing,
aliquid rei or ad aliquid; clavis configere
aliquid aliquid re (to fasten any thing with
nails).

NAILER, s., clavorum faber.

NAIVE, simplex; lepidus (with natural
grace or drollery).

NAIVELY, sine arte; aperte.

NAIVETE, simplicitas: lepos (natural
grace).

NAKED, nudus (like γυμνός, uncovered
and unprotected): apertus (without cover-
ing; opposed to tectus: post-Augustan,
inopertus): non tectus (post-Augustan,
intectus). Half naked, seminudus: a na-
ked sword, ensis nudus.

NAKEDNESS, circumbomition by ad-
jective under NAKED; for nuditas is found
but once (Quint., 10, 2, 23), and is a doubt-
ful reading.

NAME, s. *||* Any appellation, no-
men (properly, an audible mark of dis-
tinction: hence a name of a person or
thing, to distinguish from others of the
same kind; a proper name, especially the
name of a family or race): vocabulum (so
far as it serves to denote an object or re-
lation of it; hence, in grammar, nomen ap-
pellativum): cognomen (a family name;
also = the later agnomen). Names of
towns, oppidorum vocabula: a proper
name, proprium vocabulum: if the thing
have not its own name and term, si res su-
um nomen et proprium vocabulum non
habet (Cic., De Or., 3, 40, in.). non idem
oppidum et Roma, quum oppidum sit
vocabulum (i. e., nomen appellati-
vum), Roma nomen (i. e., nomen prop-
rium) (Varr., L. L., 10, 2, § 80): to call
any thing by its name, aliquid nomine sig-
nare, notare, or vocare: to give a name to
a thing, aliquid rei nomen or vocabulum
imponere; aliquid rei nomen invenire:
to give a name to any one, aliquid nomen
ponere or imponere, dare or indere: to give
to a thing or person a name from a thing
or place, denominare aliquid or aliquid
a re ab, &c.; to give to a thing the name
of a deity, aliquid dei nomen nuncupare:
to call a thing after any body's name, al-
iquid ab nomine aliquis appellare (fol-
lowed by the name in the accusative; e. g.,
Liv., 1, 1, extr., Enens ab nomine uxoris
Lavinium appellat): to take, adopt, or as-
sume the name of any one, nomen aliquis
sumere: to call any thing by a mild name,
aliquid molli nomine appellare: to call
any body by a name, aliquem nominare;
aliquem nomine or nominatim appellare
(*||* but not appellare aliquem alone):
to call to or upon any body by name, al-
iquem nomine vocare, or (loudly) clama-
re: to call a thing by its right name, rem
suo nomine appellare: to call up by name,
aliquem nominatim evocare; aliquos per
nomina quotidie citare: to receive a name,
nomen accipere (with a genitive of the
name received): to derive a name from a
person or thing, nomen trahere ab aliquo
or ab aliquid re; cognomen or appellati-
vum ex re trahere; ex re nomen capere
or invenire (invenire, accidentally); indi-
cut aliquid nomen ab aliquid re (a person
takes a name from any thing): to get a
name on account of any thing, propter al-
iquid nomen reperire (accidentally): to
have a name from, &c., denominatum esse
or nomen habere a re; nomen tenere ab
aliquo (poetical); nomen or cognomen
adeptum esse ab aliquid re or ab aliquo
(poetical); nomen traxisse ab aliquid re:

to bear the name of any body, aliquid nomen
ferre: to have a false name, falsum
nomen possidere: to have no name, nom-
ine vacare: I bear the name of, est mihi
nomen (usually followed by the name in the
dative or nominative, more rarely in the ge-
nitive); e. g., I bear the name of Caius, est
mihi nomen Caii, Caius, or Caii: they
gave him the name of, ei indidit nomen
(with a dative of the name); ei dixerit no-
men (with an accusative of the name); by
name, nomine (with a nominative or abla-
tive, rarely a genitive, of the name); aliquid
est (erat) nomen (with a dative, &c., of
the name; vid. above); e. g., a guest, by
name Camelus, quidam hospes, nomine
Camelo or Cameli, or cui erat nomen Cam-
elio (or Camelus, more rarely Cameli):
a certain man, Cassius by name, quidam
Cassius quoque nomine: under a strange
name, sub alio nomine (e. g., libellum
edere, Suet., Oct., 55): to borrow money
in the name (i. e., on the credit) of any one,
aliquid fide pecuniam mutuam sumere:
in the name of (i. e., by commission from)
any one, aliquid verbis: aliquid nomine
(in aliquid verbis the words are put in the
mouth of him who is to convey them: in al-
iquid nomine the person commissioned to
act for another chooses his own words).
JN. aliquid verbis et aliquid nomine:
he sent a slave to the king to tell him this
in his name, servum misit ad regem, qui
ei nunciaret suis verbis: to accuse any
one in his own name (on his own authori-
ty), aliquem suo nomine accusare: to en-
treat a person in the name of another, al-
iquem aliquid nomine rogare: in the name
of the state, publice (opposed to privatim):
in the name of God, cum Deo (with God),
quod bene verat (may it turn out well):
in name (i. e., in appearance), verbo tenus;
verbo (*||* not nomine): in name, not in
reality, verbo, non re or revera: under
the name of a thing, nomine aliquid rei (also
= under the pretext of): sub titulo al-
iquid rei, specie aliquid rei (under the pre-
text; *||* pretextus is not classical): bear-
ing many names, multa or complura no-
mina habens (*||* multi nominis is not clas-
sical). *||* Reputation, fame, fama (gen-
eral term): nomen (in respect of celebrity);
existimatio (opinion which others have of
us, especially good opinion): to have a
great name, magnum nomen or magnam
famam habere: to acquire a name, nomen
consequi; famam colligere: to seek
a name, famam servire: to make a name
for one's self by any thing, per aliquid
nomen assequi: a good name, bona fama;
bona existimatio; laus: to hurt one's good
name, aliquid existimationem offendere
or (more strongly) violare; de aliquid fa-
ma detrachere: to have a good name, bene
audire (opposed to male audire). *||* Na-
tion, people, nomen (vid. Herz., Sall.,
Cat., 52, 22, and Cæs., B. G., 2, 28; Bremi-
nep., Hann., 7, 3): gens ac nomen: to be
an enemy of the Roman name (i. e., of
every thing which is called Roman), nomini
Romano inimicus or infestum esse.

NAME, v. *||* To give a name to,
nominare aliquid; nomen aliquid dare,
indere, ponere, imponere (to impose, assign);
nomen invenire aliquid rei (to invent): nom-
ine or appellatione notare aliquid (to make
known or designate): to name things aright,
res suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nomi-
nare (to call them by the names which they
already have): res notare propriis ap-
pellationibus (to give them suitable names):
to name a thing anew, res nominibus
notare novis: every mishap which we are
accustomed to name a calamitas, omnis
casus, in quo nomen poni solet calamitas:
to name after a thing or a place, denomi-
nare a re or a loco: after any one, ab al-
iquid nomine appellare: to be named after
any thing, a re (or ab aliquo) nomen, ex
re cognomen or appellativum trahere;
ex re nomen capere, reperire, invenire;
a re denominatum esse or nomen habere:
to be named after any one, ab aliquo nomen
tenere (poetical): to be named, nominor
(with name in nominative): nomen habeo
(with name in genitive): nomen mihi est
(with name in nominative or dative, rarely
in the genitive): vocor, appellor (I am
named with name in nominative): to be

named from any thing, nomen a re habere, or duxisse, traxisse, or invenisse. || **To call or mention by a name**, nominare (to call a thing by its own name; also, to give it a name): appellare (to address, to entitle; also, to mention a thing with the addition of a name): vocare, dicere (to call, vocare; properly, to call to any one by a name; then, like dicere, to name an object according to what it is: *¶* vocare usually with a substantive; dicere with an adjective): nomen alicui dare, or indere, or imponere (to give a name to): to name each thing by its own name, uno quaque rem nomine appellare: I need not name any one, neminem necesse est nominare: without naming an authority, sublati o demto auctore: without naming, sine nomine: to name a person or thing so and so, aliquem or aliquid vocare, appellare (with an accusative of the predicate): aliquid dicere (with an accusative of the predicate): to name one thing or person after another, ex aliqua re or ex aliquo nomine aliquid or aliquem: they name me (i. e., I have the name), mihi est nomen (with a nominative or datice, or, more rarely, a genitive of the name [vid. NAME] Named, nomine (with an ablative, genitive, or nominative of the name) or alicui est nomen (of persons—by name, if the real name of any one follow): qui (que, quod) dicitur or vocatur (with a nominative of the predicate): quem vocant (with an accusative of the predicate; of persons or things, if a single predicate follow it—so called; for which *¶* ita dictus would be bad Latin). || **To nominate, fix, appoint, constitute**. To name a period or day, diem constituere, praestituere (to agree upon in common): diem, dicere, condicere, also simply condicere (to name a term for deciding a suit at law): to name a place (e. g., for an interview), locum dicere, locum colloqui statuere.

NAMELESS. PROPO. || **Without a name**, e. g., nomine vacans (that has no name); sine nomine or sine auctore (without a voucher, without mentioning an author; but usually with a participle from the context: *¶* not anonymous). To be nameless, vacare nomine (to have no name). **Fig.** || **Unknowing**, ignobilis (ignoble): obscurus (of obscure origin); e. g., Lacedaemonius quidam, cuius no nomen quidem proditum est. || **Unspeckable**, ingens, immensus (great, immense); infinitus (infinite, endless): incredibilis (incredible).

NAMELY. || **As a particle of explanation, for the filling up of a foregoing general idea**. In this case it is usually not translated, but the word following stands in apposition; e. g., if you would root out avarice, its parent must be rooted out, namely, luxury, avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda, luxuries (vid. Ramsh., § 95, 4). Sometimes it is expressed by *est* or *qui est*; as, that most moving eloquence, namely, the natural, *maxime illa movens eloquentia, quae est naturalis, or naturalis ea est. For greater emphasis, we may use *dico* or *inquam* (where the context allows the first person of the verb): e. g., the earlier orators, namely, Crassus and Antonius, superiores oratores, Crassum dico et Antonium: for the rest, namely, ourselves, aut birds, nam cetera turba, nos, inquam, cœnamus aerea (vid. Ramsh., § 95, 4). In subjoining a special idea as an explanation to a general one, we find *et* or *que* (affixed); e. g., at certain times, namely, when duties or urgent circumstances require it, it will often happen that, &c., temporibus quibusdam, et aut officiis debitis aut rerum necessitatibus, saepe eveniet, ut, &c. (Cic., De Fin., 1, 10, 33). The disease, namely, the plague, morbus pestilentialis (Linn., 41, 21, 11; vid. Ramsh., § 188, 2; Drakenb., Linc., 6, 16, 2). || **In this sense we rarely find scilicet and videlicet; never nempe or nimirum**. || **For subjoining a whole proposition, which serves as an explanation or confirmation of the preceding**, nam, enim, etenim [vid. Fox], quidem (in order to bring out more prominently a word going before, especially the pronouns): nimirum (stronger than the foregoing = evidently, as is well known, &c.); *¶* but

we can never so use nempe, scilicet, and videlicet: nempe = "surely, forsooth," is sarcastic or ironical; vid. Zumpt, § 278.

NAMESAKE, eodem nomine (general term, but especially of the same sur- or family name, Cic., Verr., 4, 46, 103): eodem cognomine, or (poetical and post-Augustan) cognominis, adjective (of the same family name or title): cognominatus (synonymous; e. g., cognominata verba, Cic.).

NAP, s., somnus brevis. To take a short nap, brevissimo uti somno (Sen. Ep., 83, 6); exiguam dormire (Plin.); leviter dormire (Sen. Ep.): to take a nap after dinner, meridiari (*¶* with later writers, also meridiari) meridie conquiescere (to be accustomed to take a nap after dinner): to take a short nap after dinner, post cibum meridianum paulum conquiescere (Suet., Oct., 78, in.).

NAP, v., faciliem capere somnum. Vid. the substantive.

NAPE, cervix.

NAPKIN, mantile or mantle (a linen cloth, which served sometimes as towel or table-cloth, as well as napkin; for, as the ancients had no forks, it was necessary to wipe the fingers during the meal, and afterward to wash the hands: the mantile was furnished by the host): mappa (the proper napkin, shorter than the mantile; it was brought by the guest: Attulerat mappam nemo, dum furta timeretur; Mantile e mensa surripit Hermogenes, Mart.): a twisted napkin, oborta mappa.

NARCISSUS, narcissus (Plin.).

NARCOTIC, somnifer (Plin., Or.); somnificus (Plin.).

NARD, nardus, i. f. (Plin.), or nardum, i. n. || *¶* The ancients applied this name to several odoriferous plants of different kinds; as, the Gallic or Celtic (Valeriana Celtica, Linn.); the Cretan (Valeriana Italica, Lam.); the Arabian (probably Andropogon Schoenanthus, Linn.); the Italian, our lavender (Lavendulaspica, Linn.); and especially the Indian nard, nardus Indica, or spica nardi, from which the precious nard-oil was prepared: this last is Valeriana Jatamansi, according to Jones, Asiatic Researches, vols. ii. and iv. Vid. especially, Plin., 12, 12, 26): of nard, nardinus (Plin.): nard-oil, nardinum (Plin.): nard unguent, unguentum nardinum (Plin.); nardus (Hor.).

NARRATE, narrare, referre, aliquid. To narrate in order or at length, enarrare, denarrare aliquid: to narrate minutely or circumstantially, pluribus verbis aliquid exponere; (pluribus) persequi aliquid; plura persequi de aliqua re. Vid. RELATE.

NARRATION, narratio; relato (e. g., NARRATIVE, in chronicles, &c., post-Augustan); rei gestæ expositio. To give a narrative, narrare alicui aliquid or de aliqua re; exponere, explicare (to give a full narrative): enarrare (to give a full and orderly narrative); also, pluribus verbis exponere; rem ordine enarrare; cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare alicui rem, quo pacto se habent.

NARRATOR, narrator; auctor; explicator rerum gestarum.

NARROW, adj. angustus (not wide; opposed to latus); artus (more correct than arcus, confined, limited; opposed to laxus): contractus (contracted, more cognate with angustus than with artus; hence, J. contractus et angustus; e. g., Nilus); perangustus (very narrow). Narrow meaning of a word, *angustus vocis notio: to make narrow, angustum reddere; angustare; coartare; contrahere: to become narrow, in artus coire: the limits of the world are too narrow for him, orbis terrarum eum non capit (after Curt., 7, 8, 12): a narrow road, angustum iter: a narrow entrance, artior introitus: a narrow escape, mostly expressed by *vix*, e. g., I had a very narrow escape of being, nihil agrius factum est, multo labore meo, quam ut, &c. (Cic.): or by propius nihil est factum, quam ut, &c. (e. g., occideretur, Cic.): or non multum or paulum (not parum) abfuit, quin: a narrow mind, angustus animus (Cic.): narrow-minded, tenuis animi; angusti animi et parvi; pusilli animi et contracti: he is narrow-minded, ejus animus invidiæ angustius continetur.

NARROW, v., coartare, in angustum adducere; contrahere or concludere (Cic.).

NARROWLY. || **Contractedly**, arte; anguste. || **Closely, carefully**, studio; summo studio. To examine a thing narrowly, intentis oculis aliquid intueri; intueri aliquid acriter et attentò animo; aliquid studiose intueri (Cic.).

NARROWNESS, angustum; angustia, plural.

NARWHAL, *monodon, *monoceros (Linn.).

NASAL, quod ad nasum or nares pertinet; or by the genitive of nasus or naris.

NASCENT, nascentis (at its birth; opposed to jam adultus, Cic., Brut., 7, 27): qui (que, quod) crescit, augetur, or incrementa capit.

NASTINESS, } Vid. DIRTY, DIRTY.

NASTY.

NATAL, natalis; natalicius.

NATION, gens (ἔθνος, the most comprehensive term): natio (ἔθνος, a people of the gens): populus (ἔθνος, the inhabitants of a place, considered with regard to their social and political relations). || *¶* A civilized nation sometimes forms part of a natural gens; sometimes gens, politically, forms part of a populus. || *¶* Gens and natio are often used promiscuously by Roman writers: we find, also, J. gentes nationesque; populi nationesque; populi et gentes. || *¶* In the historical style we often find nomen for gens or populus; i. e., nomen Romanum, Latium. Gens is rarely combined with nomen. A foreign nation, populus externus; gens, natio, externa (Cic.): an ancient nation, gens antiqua: a great, powerful nation, populus magnus, opulentus, potens: a warlike nation, gens bellicosa, fera, fortis; populus fortis: a free nation, populus invictus, liber.

NATIONAL, gentis proprius (peculiar to a nation, Tac., Germ., 10, 3): domesticus (opposed to externus, adventicius; e. g., mos); || *¶* popularis (of the mass; e. g., Cic., De Orat., 1, 23, 108: sensus popularis, of the great mass; not = national talent: carmen popolare, common, among the people). It is national, est gentis proprium (peculiar to this people): gentis est insigne (a characteristic of this people, Tac., Germ., 38, 2: both with an infinitive): national character, *ingenium alicujus nationis proprium; civitatis, populi alicujus, mores: national guard, gens evocati, qui ex cæcis in urbe militum vices agunt (after Suet., Galb., 10): national hatred, odium gentile: national debt, *es alienum publice apud cives contractum. || *¶* national talent, *ingenium alicujus gentis or alicujus populi proprium (*¶* not sensus popularis; vid. above): national custom, mos alicujus gentis proprius (peculiar to a nation: after Tac., Germ., 10, 3): mos domesticus (a nation's domestic custom): it is a national custom, est gentis proprium (with an infinitive): national pride, *nimia domesticorum admiratio: to possess national pride, *præ sua gente alias contemnere: a national temple, templum, quo omnes alicujus gentis nationes conveniunt: national dress, mores vestis proprius gentis (mos vestis, Justin., 1, 2, 3): national assembly, *conventus, quo omnes civitates legatos mittunt (*¶* comitia = an assembly for an election): it is a national trait to, &c., est gentis proprium (with an infinitive, Tac., Germ., 10, 3).

NATIONALITY, mores populi or civitatis (of the people): mores domesticus (native) (*¶* not sensus popularis). The nationality of the Greeks, mores Graecorum: to retain nationality, *mores suos et instituta servare: the greater number lose their nationality with other people, multitudo in populi unius corpus coalescit (Livy, 1, 8).

NATIONALIZE, civitate donare aliquid (e. g., orationem, Quint.); aliquid ad civium cognitionem transferre (e. g., ideas, Cic.).

NATIVE, indigena; vernaculus (e. g., legio vernacula, Cas.; vocabula vernacula, Varr.): nativus. The natives, indigenæ; in eâ terra nati (Cic.): one's native land, patria (Cic.); terra patria (Virg.); solum patrium, natalis. Also, by circum-

cution, solum in quo quis ortus et procreatus est (Cic., *Legg.*, 2, 2, 4). Vid. also, NATURAL, INNATE.

NATIVITY. || *Birth, ortus: the place of one's nativity, locus quo (urbs in quâ) aliquis genitus est; urbs patria (vid. BIRTH).* || *Position of the heavens at the moment of one's birth, thema, âtis, n. (âtiar, rō), or pure Latin, positus siderum et spatia (Suet., Oct., 94, extr.; Ruhrk., Tac., Ann., 6, 21, 3); sidus natalicium (the constellation under which any one is born, Cic., De Divin., 2, 43, 91); genitura: nascentia (the hour of birth, Suet., Oct., 94, extr.; Cal., 57; Ammian., 29, 1: nascentia, *Vitr., 9, 6, 2 [9, 7, extr.]: to cast a nativity, animadvertere et notare sidera natalicia: fata per genitura interpretari (as the business of astrologers, according to Ammian., loc. cit.): from the context, also positus siderum et spatia dimetiri: to cast a nativity for any one, prædicere et notare vitam aliqujus ex natali die (after Cic., De Div., 2, 42, init.): to ask any body to cast one's nativity, aliquem consulere de geniturâ, or, from the context, consulere aliquem only (vid. Suet., Cal., 57; Oct., 94, extr.): one who casts nativities, genethliacus (γενεθλιακος, Gell., 14, 1); or, pure Latin, natalium peritus (Sen., N. Q., 2, 32, 7): fatum per genitura interpretari (Ammian., 29, 1): Chaldaeus et mathematicus: a casting of nativities, prædictio et notatio vite ejusque ex natali die (as an act): natalicia prædicta, -orum, n. (as a thing; both Cic., De Div., 2, 42, 88, sq.): genethliologia (γενεθλιαγια, as a science, Vitr., 9, 6, 2, or 9, 7, 6). || *The festival of the Nativity, Christi natalitia.**

NATURAL, naturalis (in almost all the senses of the English word: opposed to artificiosus, and also opposed to accessitus or quesitus; opposed to fucatus; and opposed to adoptatus): ab ipsâ naturâ factus, effectus, or profectus (proceeding from nature itself; opposed to artificiosus): nativus (so constituted by nature; opposed to artificiosus; opposed to quesitus): naturaliter innatus or insitus, innatus atque insitus (innate; of properties; opposed to accessitus, quesitus): proprius et naturalis (peculiar to nature); to any one, aliqujus: vivus (living, as if alive; e. g., calor; then=not made, &c., by art; e. g., water; opposed to spring water: a hedge; opposed to maceries, a wall): simplex, sincerus (simple, without addition; also=innatural, upright; of persons; opposed to fucatus): verus (true; opposed to simulatus; of speech, &c.). Jn. sincerus atque verus (opposed to fucatus et simulatus): a natural right, naturæ jus aliquid (Cic., *Legg.*, 1, 14, 40; different from jus naturale=natural right; i. e., the whole compass of all natural rights; opposed to jus civile; vid. Cic., *Sezt.*, 42, 91): a natural impulse, naturalis cupiditas or appetitus: natural understanding, naturæ habitus bonus (opposed to doctrina, after Cic., *Arch.*, 7, 15, but not natura sine doctrinâ): natura mentis (natural quality of the understanding, Quint., 10, 2, 5): prudentia communis (common prudence, Cic., *Fin.*, 4, 27, extr.): natural aptitude, facultas a naturâ profecta: to have a natural inclination to any thing, a naturâ proclivem esse ad aliquid: a thing is natural to any one, aliquid alicui naturaliter innatum or naturâ insitum esse; aliquid proprium et naturalis aliqujus est: it is natural to us, that, &c., naturâ nobis hoc datum est, ut, &c.: a natural reason, causa, causa, ratio, naturalis, or ab ipsâ rerum naturâ profecta: whatever takes place must have some natural cause, quidquid ortur causam habeat a naturâ necesse est: a natural son, filius naturalis (opposed to filius adoptatus): filius non legitimus, filius pellice ortus, filius nothus (not born in lawful wedlock. || Filius naturalis occurs in this sense first in the *Parvulus*): a natural father, pater naturalis (opposed to pater adoptator): pater non justus or non legitimus (of a child not born in lawful wedlock; opposed to pater justus, legitimus): a natural death, mors naturalis (opposed to accessita or violenta): natural religion, insita del vel potius innata cog-

nitio (vid. Cic., *N. D.*, 1, 17, 44): to be a natural consequence of any thing, ex ipsâ rei naturâ sequi: this is a natural consequence, hoc aliter fieri non potest: it is natural, necesse est (necessary): par est (fitting, agreeable to order): this is quite natural, hoc non mirandum est; hoc ex naturæ legibus fit: to speak in a natural manner, loqui ut natura fert: to represent any thing in a natural manner, ad verum exprimere aliquid; aliquid rei imaginem exprimere, quæ velut in rem presentem reducere audientes videtur (after Quint., 4, 2, 123): quite natural! minime mirum id quidem! a collector of natural specimens, *qui rerum naturalium exempla undique conquirat: natural parts or talents, natura, naturæ habitus (the natural constitution of a mind): ingenium (mental abilities, natural endowments). Jn. natura atque ingenium; indoles (natural parts or talents, in a moral point of view, and so far as they are capable of improvement): naturæ dotes or munera (gifts or endowments of nature): naturæ instrumenta, -orum, n. (means furnished by nature; all the expressions opposed to litteræ, disciplina: good natural parts or talents, naturæ bonitas; naturæ quoddam bonum; ingenii bonitas: (more strongly), excellens ingenii bonitas; naturæ admirabilis; natura eximia et illustris: to have or possess (good) natural parts or talents, ingenio valere; bonâ indole præditum esse; naturæ muneribus ornatum esse: (more strongly), præstantissimo ingenio præditum esse; excellentis ingenii magnitudine ornatum esse: to have a natural talent for any thing, aliqujus rei gerendæ a naturâ adjumenta habere: a natural appearance, quod in rerum naturâ fit; ostentum; prodigium; portentum: a natural fault or defect, vitium naturæ or a naturâ profectum; damnum naturæ (as Liv., 7, 4, damnum naturæ alere et fovere, to cherish a natural defect): natural history, historia naturalis or naturæ (with the ancients of wider signification than with us): a natural philosopher, physicus (φυσικός, as an explorer of nature): Empedocles was a celebrated natural philosopher, Empedocles in naturalis philosophiæ studio floruit (Gell., 17, 21): natural philosophy, physica, -orum, n. (φυσικά); or, pure Latin, philosophia naturalis (the latter, Gell., 17, 21): a natural production, quod terra gignit or parit; quod gignitur in e terra: the natural beauty of a country, amenitas: a natural state, status naturæ: natural impulse, natura.

NATURAL, s. Vid. IDIOT.

NATURALISM. || (*Philosophica*). *ratio eorum, qui naturam deum faciunt or qui mundum deum censent; *ratio eorum, qui omnem vim divinam in naturâ sitam esse censent. || (*Theological*) rationalism, *præcepta eorum, qui solam rationem in rebus divinis ducem esse sequendam dicunt; *naturalismus (technical term).

NATURALIST. || (*Philosophica*). *qui mundum deum censet; *qui naturam deum facit; qui omne, quod infinitum est, deum esse vult; *qui vim quandam eamque animalem, quæ omnia regunt, statuit; *qui omnem rem divinam in naturâ sitam esse censet. || (*Theological*), *qui solam rationem in rebus divinis ducem esse sequendam dicunt; *naturalistes (technical term).

NATURALIZE. || PROP., *ascribere aliquem numero Indigearum; *jura indigenæ alicui deferre or concedere; or, in the ancient sense, donare aliquem civitate (Cic., *Cæs.*); civitatem alicui dare, impertiri (Cic.); eivem aliquem facere (Nep.). || FRO., civitatem donare (Quint.): to naturalize a word, verbo civitatem dare (Suet., *Gramm.*, 22); hoc verbum Latino sermone satis tritum est (Cic., *Div.*, 2, 4, 11, is naturalized).

NATURALLY. || Founded in nature, according to nature, naturaliter; naturâ; secundum naturam; naturæ convenienter (Cic.). || Without art, simpliciter; sine arte; sine studio; facile: natural or nativâ ratione (after Cic.). || According to one's natural char-

acter, with natural ease; e. g., he does every thing naturally, a naturâ omnia factus videtur; omnia facile, promptè, expedito agit; nullâ in re laborat. || According to the truth of nature, like nature, ad veritatem, vero (e. g., aliquid effingere, exprimere, imitari). || Necessarily, necessario; or with necesse est, res aliter fieri non potest; qui aliter fieri potuit? || According to the course of nature, by circumlocation; e. g., this happens naturally, sic natura fert; hoc plane respondit ordini, legibus, naturæ (after Cic.); opposed to hoc fit præter naturam, contra leges naturæ, contra consuetum ordinem naturæ; hoc monstri simile est (after Cic.). || In concessions (with irony), minime mirum id quidem.

NATURE. || System according to which things exist, natura (answering to the English word in all its senses): indoles (natural peculiarity): natura rerum, mundus (the universe, world): agri, campi, rus (the fields, &c.; opposed to town, art; || in this sense not natura); by nature, naturâ; naturaliter: proper or peculiar to nature, naturalis; proprius et naturalis: according to the nature of any body, alicui innatus or insitus: fortified by nature, naturâ or naturaliter munitus; according to nature, secundum naturam (opposed to contra naturam): naturæ convenienter (e. g., vivere): the nature of a thing, naturæ or ratio rei: such is the nature of the thing, ita fert natura rei: the nature of men, hominis natura: to become a second nature, ex consuetudine in naturam vertere; jam naturæ vim obtinere: to put off one's nature, versare suam naturam: nature assisted itself (in a discourse), morbus sua sponte decessit: to live in a state of nature (without laws), libere or sine legibus vivere: to remain true to nature, nihil a statu naturæ recedere: it is all nature with him, nihil arti debet: to paint or draw from nature, ex rebus veris exempla sumere (of painters or writers): ad exemplum animale pingere aliquid (to paint any thing after a living model): animate and inanimate nature, animalia inanimaliaque (nom. plural): a thing required by nature, res quam natura desiderat; res necessaria: an investigator of nature, physicus (φυσικός); or, pure Latin, speculator venatorque naturæ (Cic., *N. D.*, 1, 30, 83): inquisitor rerum naturæ (Sen., *N. Q.*, 6, 13, 2): investigator earum rerum, quæ a naturâ involutæ videntur (Cic., *Univ.*, 1, init.): an investigation of nature, investigatio rerum naturæ (after Cic., *Fin.*, 5, 4, 10): a gift of nature, donum or munus naturæ (general term): conformable to nature, naturæ convenienter; or congruens: naturæ or ad naturam accommodatus (opposed to naturæ or a naturâ alienus): to be conformable to nature, naturæ convenire; secundum naturam esse: conformably to nature, secundum naturam (opposed to contra naturam; e. g., vivere): a law of nature, lex naturæ or naturalis (general term), ratio profecta a rerum naturâ: it is a law of nature, hoc natura præscribit; est (autem) a naturâ comparatum ut (subjunctive): to act contrary to nature, contra legem naturæ facere: right of nature, naturæ jus (a single right): jus naturale (compass of all the rights of nature; opposed to jus civile): the kingdom of nature; i. e., the whole visible world, rerum natura; mundus: a state of nature, status naturæ: an impulse of nature, natura: contrary to nature, naturæ or a naturâ alienus: in a manner contrary to nature, contra naturam: a call of nature, desiderium naturæ corporis; naturæ necessitas: to comply with a call of nature, necessitatî parere. || Natural quality, natura, indoles, ingenium (essential, proper quality): constitutio (imparted by forming, training, or education): affectio (the state or condition of a thing, especially in relation to another; e. g., of the soul to external objects): habitus (the internal or external state or condition of a thing): peculiar nature, proprietates: good nature, bonitas: ill-nature, asperitas (roughness): nature of the soil, soli natura, or ingenium: nature of the body, corporis affectio, constitutio: nature of the weather, mind, affec-

to cœli, animi: according to the nature of the place, ex loci natura: uti loci natura fert: according to the nature of the thing, pro re; pro re nata: according to the nature of circumstances, ut res dant sese (vid. *Ruhn.*, *Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 5, 1, 43): according to the nature of the time, pro tempore; pro temporis ratione: according to the nature of time and circumstances, prout res ac tempus se daret: of like nature, similis: of a different nature, diversus (ab).
 || *Natural character, natura*: indoles: ingenium: animus (the first three, the original case of the individual's mind; animus, his whole moral and intellectual nature): mores (his moral nature): vita (his kind of life): persona (the part he plays, as it were, on the theatre of civil life. *Cic.*, *Lab.*, 1, 4; *Quint.*, 1, 10, 55).
 || These expressions denote only a part of the whole nature: to denote the whole, join indoles animi ingenii (Cic., 10, 17); natura et mores; mores naturaque; ingenium ac mores; vita moresque; mores et natura (e.g., of a people, gentis): goodness of nature, bonitas: a gentle, kind, affable nature, comitas; humanitas; ingenium lene, liberale: a harsh, incorable nature, ingenium durum atque inexorabile: an affable, gentle nature, mores faciles: a noble nature, animus magnus, excelsus, altus; altitudo animi: a fickle nature, ingenium mobile: of a mild nature, mitis ingenio.
 || *NATURED*. Good-natured: bonâ naturâ or indole præditus; benignus; comis: ill-natured, malignus; morosus.

|| *NAUGHT*. } *Vid. BAD.*

|| *NAUGLE*, naulum (*Juv.*).

|| *NAUSEA*, nausea (*Cic.*): to suffer from nausea, nauseâ premi (*Cels.*); nauseâ tentari (after *Cic.*); nauseâ molestiam suscipere (id.); nausea aliquem torquet (*Sen.*).

|| *NAUSEATE*. || *PROP.*, nauseare (*Cic.*).
 || *Fig.*, fastidire (*Suet.*); nauseare (*Phædr.*); alicui fastidium alicuius reicreatur; alicuius sentit alicuius rei fastidium (after *Plin.*); me caput alicuius rei tædium (*Liv.*); venit mihi aliquid in tædium (*Plin.*).

|| *NAUSEOUS*. || *PROP.*, qui nauseam facit. || *Fig.*, fastidiosus; fastidium creans; qui fastidio est; qui fastidium affert or movet.

|| *NAUTICAL*, nauticus.

|| *NAVAL*, navalis: a naval engagement, navalis pugna (*Cic.*); navale prælium (*Quint.*); prælium maritimum (*Gell.*).

|| *NAVE*. || *Of a church*, apatium medium (*Vitr.*): in the Latin of the Middle Ages, also navis.

|| *NAVEL*, umbilicus (*Cels.*).

|| *NAVEW* (a sort of turnip), napus (*Col.*); * brassica napus (*Linn.*).

|| *NAVIGABLE*, navigabilis, navis patiens (*Liv.*); navigationis patiens, *Just.*: the river is not navigable, fluvius non perferat navem (*Liv.*, 10, 2): the Tiber is navigable, and conveys all kinds of produce to the city, Tiberis navium patiens omnesque fruges devehit in urbem (*Plin.*, 5, 6, 12): *navigable for barges*, &c., onerarium navium capax: the river is not navigable for ships of great burden, graves naves fluvius non perferat: to endeavor to make a river navigable, * id agere, in eo laborare, ut fluvius navium fiat patiens, or ut fluvius navigabilis fiat.

|| *NAVIGATE*, navigare in loco or per locum, also simply locum to sail, sail through. || The simple accusative with navigare, usual only with poets and in post-Augustan prose, occurs in *Cic.*, *Fin.*, 2, 34, 112, quum Xerxes maria ambulasset, terram navigasset).

|| *NAVIGATION*, navigatio; navigiorum cursus, or simply cursus (sailing, course): the art or science of navigation, ars navalis (*Plin.*); disciplina navalis; rerum nauticarum scientia (*Cic.*); rerum nauticarum scientia atque usus (*Ces.*, B. G., 3, 8): to obstruct navigation, præcludere navigationem.

|| *NAVIGATOR*, nauta (*Cic.*); navigator (*Quint.*).

|| *NAVY*, classis (fleet), res navalis, or nautica: res nauticæ (plural); res maritima (*Vell.*, men, and all things belonging to a fleet).

|| *NAY*, adv. || *No*, vid. || *Not only so*, but more, præterea; vid. *MOREOVER*.

|| *NEAL*, (* ferrum, &c.), igne excandescere, molire.

|| *NEAP*, humilis; demissus; depressus (post-Augustan).

|| *NEAP-TIDE*, * aestus minor.

|| *NEAR*, adj. || *Close*, nigh, propinquus, comparative propinquior and (usually) propior, superlative proximus (in all the senses of the English word): vicinus (of place and resemblance; also, but rarely, of time): finitimus with a dative, similis with a dative or genitive, non alienus with a and an ablative (of resemblance): a near relative, propinquâ cognatione conjunctus: to any one, cum aliquo; genere alicui propinquus; propinquâ cognatione alicui junctus or aliquem contingens: a very near relative, proximus cognatione or propinquitate; artâ propinquitate conjunctus: a near friend, familiaris; intimus; quo familiariter or intime utitur: a near connection, societas propior; necessitudo (between relatives, colleagues, &c.): to be near, prope esse (general term): propinquum or vicinum esse (as to place, time, resemblance): non longe abesse, in propinquo adesse, subesse (as to time and place, to be nearer; propius abesse): appetere (to draw near; of time): to be very near, supra caput esse, in cervicibus esse, in capite et in cervicibus esse (of place or time, persons or events; vid. *Herr.*, *Sall.*, *Cat.*, 52, 22): imminere, instare (of time): to be near to death, mortî vicinum esse; in vite discrimine versari: the moment is near in which, &c., prope adest, quum, &c.: to lie near, prope, or in propinquo facere, or situm esse, prope esse, non longe abesse, subesse (properly); facile inveniri posse (figuratively, to be easy to be found; of arguments, &c.): facile intelligi posse (figuratively, to be easily understood): to come near, prope accedere, appropinquare (the former properly and figuratively; the latter only properly): non multum abesse a, &c., simile esse alicuius (figuratively, of resemblance); e.g., prope accedere ad veritatem: a veritate non multum abesse; veri simile esse: to be near to any one, non longe abesse ab aliquo (properly): alicui propinquum esse genere, propinquâ cognatione aliquem contingere (as to relationship): familiariter or intime uti aliquo (as a friend): usu cum aliquo conjunctissimum esse, magna mihi cum aliquo necessitudo est, summâ necessitudine me aliquis contingit (general term); of connection, as a college friend: I was near = upon the point of, &c., in eo erat (the in eo eram is not good), ut, &c., (I intended): prope erat or fuit, ut, &c.: propius nihil factum est, quam ut, &c.: non multum, or non longe, or paulum (the non parum) abfuit, quin (the not ut), &c. (all = little was wanting, it nearly came to pass that, &c.): e.g., in eo erat ut urbs caperetur; prope fuit ut dictator ille idem crearetur: propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur: to draw near (of place), prope accedere; appropinquare, (propius) accedere ad with an accusative: to draw near a town (of a general at the head of an army), exercitum ad urbem (propius) advovere; (of time, &c.), prope adesse, subesse; appropinquare, appetere: the moment draws near when, &c., prope adest, quum, &c.: to draw near to the eightieth year (of one's age), prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse: to come near (i.e., resemble), prope accedere ad aliquid; accedere ad similitudinem alicuius rei: *NEAREST*, proximus (in all the senses of the English word): to, (ab) with an ablative, or by the dative (the nearer post): secundus ab aliquo (next in order or rank): alicui alicuius simillimus (nearest in resemblance): the nearest way, proxima via; brevissima via: the nearest towns, proxima oppida: let us go to my house; it is the nearest place where you can change your clothes, enimus ad me: ibi proximum est ubi vestem mutet: the nearest relative, proximus cognatione, propinquitate, or genere; artâ propinquitate conjunctus: proxima cognatione aliquem contingens or cum aliquo conjunctus: near

connections (i.e., friends and relatives): proximi (vid. commentaries on *Cic.*, *ad Div.*, 12, 27, in, and on *Sall.*, *Cat.*, 14, 2). || *Parsimonious*, parcus: tenax. Jx. parcus et tenax: restrictus. Jx. restrictus et tenax: malignus. Very near, propinquus: to be near, parce vivere: parcum et tenacem esse: parce ac tenaciter vivere.

|| *NEAR*, adv., and preposition by the ellipsis of "to." || *Of place*, prope followed by a or ab with an ablative, or by an accusative only in *Nep.*; also by a dative, *Hann.*, 8, 9: propter (in the neighborhood of): ad (by, at; all these denote nearness, general term): juxta (close to); secundum (along by, denoting direction to a place): to sit near to any body's house, prope ab alicuius ædibus sedere: near to a bank, prope ripam (not far from it); secundum ripam (along, by it; e.g., to sail): nearer to, &c., propius ad aliquem or aliquid, or simply propius aliquem or aliquid; or propius ab aliquâ re (the only in *Nep.* with dative, *Hann.*, 8, 3): very near to, proxime followed by a or ab with an ablative, or by an accusative. || *Of time*, prope ad, or simply prope with an accusative; e.g., prope ad annum octogesimum pervenire rat. || *Of number*, ad followed by an accusative, or (with the historians) adverbially, with the case which the accompanying verb requires (about, denoting the highest number; vid. *Herr.*, *Cæs.*, B. G., 2, 33; *Bremi.*, *Suet.*, *Cæs.*, 20; e.g., near two hundred men, ad ducentos homines: after near four thousand men had been killed, occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor: circiter (about, denoting a proximate number; the not admodum, which is used to denote the whole sum).

|| *NEARLY*, prope, pæne (almost, but not quite): fere, ferme (with omnes, &c.): prope, pæne make a positive assertion; fere, ferme, decline doing this; it being either enough for the speaker's purpose, or all that his knowledge allows him to do, to state that the assertion is, at least, approximately or generally true: tantum non (όὐνοῦ, οὐδὲν οὐδὲν: an elliptical form used by *Livy* and later writers = "only this is wanting, that not" &c.); propemodum (what is not far removed from the right measure; "almost what it should be"): When nearly = "within a little" it may be translated by haud multum or non longe abfuit, quin, &c. (not ut); prope erat or factum est, ut, &c.: propius nihil factum est, quam ut, &c.: the left wing was nearly defeated, prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu polleteret.

|| *NEARNESS*. || *Vicinity*, propinquitas: vicinia (neighborhood). || *Parsimony*, parsimonia: tenacitas: malignitas. *SYN.* IN PARSIMONY.

|| *NEAR-SIGHTED*. || *PROP.* (myops, *Ulp.*): by circumblocution; e.g., to be near-sighted, non longe prospicere posse; oculi non longe conspectum ferunt (after *Cic.* and *Liv.*). || *Fig.*, parum intelligens; non longe prospiciens: parum perspicax.

|| *NEAT*, adj., nitidus (the proper word, *Herr.*, *Quint.*, 10, p. 105): comtus (both words, either of appearance or of style, &c.). Jx. nitidus et comtus; lepidus (pretty, full of humor) e.g., dictum, puella): elegans (elegant in appearance and in manner): a neat little gentleman, ad unguem factus homo (*Hor.*, *Sat.*, 1, 5, 32): juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, totus de capâula (*Sen.*, *Ep.*, 115, 2): neat behavior, morum elegantia.

|| *NEAT*, s. || *A single head of cattle*, bos; taurus; but rarely used in this way except in phrases, such as neat's tongue, neat's foot, lingua bovis; pes bovis, tauri. || *Horned cattle*, pecus bubulum; boves (plural); armenta boum.

|| *NEATHERD*, butulcus.

|| *NEATLY*, nitide; comte; lepidè; eleganter.

|| *NEATNESS*, concinnitas; elegantia; or use the adjectives.

|| *NEBULA*, nebula; nubecula (a small cloud).

|| *NEBULOUS*, nebulosus.

|| *NECESSARILY*, necessario; very seldom necessary (e.g., demonstrari = resistibly): ex necessitate (of necessity), "Necessarily" is often best translated by

necesse est, with a verb in the subjunctive, ut being omitted; luxury necessarily begets avarice, ex luxuriâ existat avaritia necesse est. This was necessarily so, aliter hoc fieri non poterat.

NECESSARY. ¶ (With a substantive), necessarii: a necessary thing, necessitates, res necessariae. ¶ (Without a substantive): it is necessary, opus est (there is need of); *the person who has need of a thing is in the dative; the thing needed in the nominative or oblique; also with an infinitive, which is then the casus subjecti; the genitive occurs twice in Livy, 23, 51; 23, 21, and sometimes, but very rarely, in the poets; vid. Ramsh., § 142; Zumpt, § 464; Krebs, § 392; Wyttenb., § 255, 314, 324.* necesse est; necessarium est, oportet [vid. Murr.]: usus est *most only in the poets; once in Livy, rarely in Caesar; vid. Ramsh., § 142, 2, n. 3; Zumpt, § 464, 2; Herz. ad Cas., B. G., 4, 2; also by attinet; e. g., it is not necessary to say, nihil attinet dicere: it is not necessary that you should wait, nihil opus est, expectare te (Cic.); it is not necessary, nihil est, non est quod* (*not not opus est quod*): to consider necessary, necesse habere: I thought it necessary to do, &c., hoc faciendum putavi: not to find any thing necessary, superedere posse aliquâ re; or with an infinitive; e. g., loqui apud vos supersedissem (Liv.). ¶ Avoid the Grecism, opus habere, which occurs only once, Col., 9, 1, 5.

NECESSARY, s., res necessaria: necessitates: necessities, res quibus homines utuntur; res quibus carere non possumus; ea quæ natura desiderat: necessities of life, res ad vitam necessariae; usus vitæ necessarii: quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria; quæ ad victum cultumque pertinent.

NECESSITATE. Vid. COMPEL.

NECESSITOUS. Vid. POOR.

NECESSITY. ¶ State of being necessary, necessitas (Cic.); necessitudo (of moral or abstract necessity; Sallust often uses this word to denote "force of circumstances"; vid. Herz. ad Sall., Cat., 17, 2, and ad Cas., B. C., 1, 8): hypothetical necessity, necessitudo cum adjunctione (opposed to necessitudo simplex, Cic., Inv., 2, 57, 172): unavoidable necessity, necessitas fatalis; fati necessitas (Cic.): to impose the necessity, place any body under the necessity, in necessitatem imponere, afferre (Cic.); injungere (Hirt); cogere, adigere, compellere aliquem (Cic.); aliquid in eam necessitatem adducere ut (Liv.): you have placed me under the sad necessity, vos me invitum, nolentem cogistis, or eo compulistis: to make a virtue of necessity, facere de necessitate virtutem (Hieron. in Ruf., 3, n. 2; Ep., 54, n. 6): I see no necessity, non video, non invenio, aliquid cogat, eo compellat: to see, show the necessity of, videre, ostendere, aliter fieri, evenire, non potuisse: Peripatetici perturbari animos necesse esse dicunt (maintain the necessity of the passions, Cic.): from necessity, necessitate coactus (Cic.); necessario, necessarii re coactus (only in Caesar; vid. Held. ad Cas., B. C., 1, 40); also coactus only (Cic.): ex necessitate (Tac.): to yield to necessity, necessitati parere, servire: without any necessity, nullâ necessitate premente (Cic.); nullâ re cogente; sine necessitate; sine justâ or idoneâ causâ: in case of necessity, si opus fuerit; si usus fuerit; si quando usus sit; si res postularit; necessitate cogente (after Cic.): only in an extreme case of necessity, non nisi summâ necessitate cogente, nisi summa necessitas urget: necessity is the mother of invention, ingeniosa rerum egestas (Claud.). ¶ Poverty; vid. POVERTY.

NECK. ¶ Of men and animals, collum; cervix (*in prose, before the time of Augustus, almost always cervicis (plural): gula, faux, or usually plural, fauces (the throat); the latter properly, the upper, narrower part of the gula*): caput (the head and neck): to break any body's neck, cervicem aliquis frangere (*but gulam frangere, Suet., Cat., 55, 4, is unusual; and collum alicui torquere is to take a firm hold of the neck and turn it a little (as a means of compulsion), Liv., 4, 53; to pay*

with one's neck, capite luere: to risk one's neck for the avarice of another, avaritiâ alieuius ponam collo et cervicibus suis sustinere (Cic., Verr., 5, 42, in): his neck is in danger, caput ejus agitur. ¶ Of things without life, collum, cervix (of a bottle, &c.): os (the opening of a bottle, &c.): neck of land, lingua (Liv., Ov.); lingua (Ces.).

NECKCLOTH, focale (Heindorf, Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 255, says only for sick or weak persons): *not strophium or mamillare.*

NECKLACE, monile (neck-ornament, mostly with gold and precious stones, for women and children): torques, catella (golden chains for the neck, the former a twisted chain, the latter composed of rings; both given as rewards to brave soldiers): pearl necklace; vid. PEARL.

NECKWEED, canabâs (Plin.); canabâs (Varr.).

NECROLOGY. ¶ An account of the dead, * vitæ mortuorum or defunctorum (of secear), * narratio de vitâ et factis mortuorum hominum: to write a necrology, vitam defuncti hominis narrare (Tac., Agr., 1). ¶ A register of deaths, * index mortuorum.

NECROMANCER, qui inferorum animas elicit, qui animas or mortuorum imagines excitat (general term, after Cic., Vatim., 6, 14; Enn. ap. Cic., Tuscul., 1, 16, 37): qui jubet manes exire ex sepulchris (after Ov., Met., 7, 206): qui infernas umbras carminibus elicit (with Tac., Ann., 2, 28, 2, one who uses incantations; by later writers called theurgus, Scop.); elicendi animulas noxias et præstigia sollicitare larvarum gnarus (Ammian., 28, 1, p. 394, ed. Gronov.); exorcista (one who drives out evil spirits).

NECROMANCY, ars elicendi, &c. [vid. NECROMANCER] (necromantia, Lacr. ant. Pliny says necromantia Homeri, to denote that part of the Odyssey in which Ulysses is described as entering the regions of the dead, and conversing with the shades).

NECTAR, nectar (Cic.): of nectar, nectareus (Ov.).

NECTAREAN, nectareus (Ov.).

NECTARINE, persicum duracinum (Plin.).

NEED, s., necessitas: necessitudo: opus: unus (Syn. and Phr. in NECESSITY): desiderium (with desire): to feel the need of a thing, aliquâ re or alieuius rei indigere (to have need of): aliquid desiderare (to be unwilling to be without).

NEED, v. ¶ TRANS. To be in want of, egere aliquâ re, more rarely alieuius rei (to have need of any thing, be in want of it): indigere aliquâ re or alieuius rei (to feel the need or want of any thing): opus or usus est aliquâ re (there is need of a thing, circumstances make a thing necessary). ¶ For this only Col., 9, 2, 1, has opus habeo aliquâ re): desiderare aliquid (to desire any thing absent, to be unwilling to be without it): requirere aliquid (to find a thing requisite or necessary): not to need any thing, to be able to do without it, aliqâ re carere, facile superscedere posse. ¶ INTR., to have occasion to, is usually rendered in Latin by est, quod: opposed to non est, cur; nihil est, nihil habeo, quod, followed by a subjunctive; e. g., you need not fear, nihil est, quod extimescas; nihil habes, quod times: they need not diminish their hope, non est, cur spes eorum infiruetur.

NEEDFUL. Vid. NECESSARY.

NEEDLE, acus, -ilis: a very fine needle, * acus pusilla, minuta: to thread a needle, * flum in acum inserere or conjicere: the prick of a needle, vulnus acus punctum (Cic.): to seem like the prick of a needle, acus punctum videri: to lie by one's needle, acu victum queritare (after Ter.): a needle-case, theca acubus servandis: needle-maker, acurarius (Inscr.).

NEEDLEFUL, acia (Cels.).

NEEDLE-WOMAN, puella or mulier que acu victum querat (vid. Ter., Andr., 1, 1, 48): * femina acu opus faciens.

NEEDLE-WORK. ¶ The art, ars acu pingendi. ¶ Work executed with the needle, opus acu pictum or factum. A piece of needle-work (as a picture), pictura acu facta (after Cic., Verr., 4, 1, 1): to

do a piece of needle-work, acu pingere. Vid., also, EMBROIDERY.

NEEDLESS, quod non opus est; superfluous (superfluous). It is needless, non opus est; nihil necesse est; nihil attinet: to take needless trouble, acta agere: it will not be needless, non alienum, or abs re, fuerit.

NEEDLESSLY, sine causâ; præter rem or necessitatem (after Cic.).

NEEDLESSNESS, nulla necessitas.

NEEDS, adv., necessarie very seldom; mostly necessario; ac necessitate (from necessity). Mostly by necesse est. Vid. NECESSARILY.

NEEDY, egens, indigens (Cic.); egēnus (Liv.); inops (opposed to copiosus, opulentus); tenuis (opposed to copiosus, dives, locuples); calamitosus (opposed to felix, beatus). To succor the needy, opus ferre indigentibus (Cic.): to give to the needy, indigentibus impertiri de re familiar (Cic.).

NEFARIOUS, nefarius, improbus, scelestus. Vid. WICKED.

NEGATION, negatio (also = negative word): infitatio; recusatio (refusal).

NEGATIVE, adj., negans: privans (depriving, privative; of parts of speech). ¶ Negativus, privativus only in the later grammarians. A negative, vocabulum negans: a negative particle, particula negans: a negative answer (to a question), infitatio; (to a request), recusatio: to give a negative answer (to a question), infitari; negare ita esse; (to a request), recusare: to have received a negative answer (to a request), negare se; (to a request), recusare: to have received a negative answer (to a request), repulsam ferre (Cic.); also with negare; e. g., he gave me a negative answer, negavit se hoc facturum (after Cic.): to meet a charge with a negative, causam infitiatione defendere (Cic.): a negative proposition, enunciation (sententia or enunciatio) negans.

NEGATIVELY, infititando, negando (Cic.).

NEGLECT, v., negligere aliquid (not to trouble one's self about a thing, out of thoughtlessness or carelessness): deesse alicui rei (not to show proper attention to a person or thing, to fail in one's duty): desercere aliquid (to desert or abandon from want of favor or good-will): derelinquere aliquem or aliquid (to give up or abandon entirely): intermittere aliquid is = to leave off for a time). To neglect the fire, ignem negligentius habere (Paul., Dig.): to neglect one's person, se negligere (opposed to se colere): to neglect it utterly, corpore esse inculto atque horrido (Cic.): to neglect one's duty, &c., deesse officio, dignitati, muneris: to neglect one's affairs, rem familiarem negligere.

NEGLECT, s., neglectio (the act of neglecting): indiligentia (habit of neglecting): neglectus (state of a thing neglected). ¶ But it must frequently be rendered by the verbs; e. g., to the neglect of all other things, rebus omnibus posthabitis, or postpositis, or relictis: to the neglect of all other business, omnibus negotiis omissis: to the neglect of friendship, neglectâ amicitia.]

NEGLECTFUL. Vid. NEGLIGENT.

NEGLECTANCE, negligentia (want of attention and observation): indiligentia (want of accuracy): incuria (want of proper care), alieuius rei. ¶ More frequently by the verbs. Vid., also, CARELESSNESS.

NEGLIGENT, negligens (remiss; opposed to diligens; of persons: *post-classical, of things*): in any thing, alieuius rei, aliquâ re or in aliquâ re (*post-classical, de aliquâ re or circa aliquid*): dissolutus (loose, dissolute; of persons). JN. negligens ac dissolutus: dissolutus et negligens in aliquâ re: indiligens (not sufficiently exact, inattentive, heedless; of persons): neglectus, negligentier factus (or with any other participle which the context furnishes; negligently done; of things): parum accuratus (on which sufficient care or accuracy has not been bestowed; of things). ¶ Not incurious (or the adverb incuriosus in classical prose). Negligent in one's calling, qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus (of a slave, Plaut., Pseud., 4, 7, 2): negligent in one's domestic affairs, negligens, dissolu-

tus, or dissolutus ac negligens in re familiarum: *from the context also simply negligens et dissolutus*; a negligent exterior (in dress, &c.), cultus corporis parum accuratus (after Gell., 1, 5); he negligently dressed, capillus negligenter circum caput reiectus.

NEGLIGENTLY, negligenter; indiligenter; dissolute; incuriosus (Tac.).

NEGOTIATE, agere de aliquâ re (to treat with any body on any subject; e. g., de conditionibus pacis); postulare condiciones alicuius rei (to demand the terms on which it will be granted); pacisci aliquid (to conclude a compact about any thing; e. g., pacem, to negotiate a peace); conciliare aliquid (to bring any thing about, by smoothing down difficulties, &c.; e. g., nuptias); to negotiate any thing with any body, agere cum aliquo de aliquâ re (general term); colloqui cum aliquo de aliquâ re (by verbal conference); colloqui per interuncios cum aliquo et de aliquâ re mentionem facere (by envoys, &c.); vid. Nep., Alc., 5, 3). They set about negotiating the terms of a peace, colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus. Vid., also, NEGOTIATION.

NEGOTIATION, actio, de aliquâ re; colloquium (conference). Often by circumlocution with the verb. To enter into a negotiation respecting any thing, postulare condiciones de aliquâ re; to carry on a negotiation, condiciones ferre et audire; condiciones agitare, tractare, agere cum aliquo; to break off a negotiation for peace, infecta pace dimittere legatos; dimittere pacis interuncios; condiciones de pace inenudata propositas dirimere, abruptumque during these negotiations, dum hæc agatur (Liv.); to settle by negotiation, conditionibus disceptare aliquid; per colloquium aliquid componere.

NEGOTIATOR, qui de aliquâ re agit (general term); interuncios (one who carries messages between two parties); interpres (a mediator, who transacts with another person in the name and by the authority of a third party, with a view to settle differences, &c.; post-Augustinus); intercessor (one who interposes in order to hinder or accomplish any thing); conciliator alicuius rei (one who brings about a union; e. g., nuptiarum); pactor alicuius rei (one who concludes a bargain).

NEGRO, Æthiops, Afer; f., femina Æthiops, Afera; Æthiops servus, or serva, f. (as a slave).

NEIGH, v., hinnie, hinnitum edere (Just.). To neigh after or at, adhinnire alicui rei (Plin.), ad aliquid (Cic.).

NEIGHING, s., hinnitus, -us.

NEIGH, s., hinnitus, -us.

NEIGHBOR. || One who lives or is near us, vicinus (general term, but especially in respect of house or premises); qui accollit propinquus edibus nostris (near one's house); accola, finitimus, confinis (separated merely by a boundary); avoid congruus as unclassical, and finis as extremely rare); propinquus, proximus (one who stands, sits, &c., near); consessor (at table, &c.). A good neighbor, bonus vicinus (poetical); the next neighbor, proximus vicinus; the neighbors, vicini; vicinitas; finitimi, &c. JN. vicini et finitimi (vicini in respect of place, finitimi in respect of boundary); to be a neighbor, vicinum esse; in propinquo habitare. || Another person, any one besides ourselves, alter (not alius in the singular); plural alii; homines; also homo, collectivè (not proximus in this sense). That does nothing for the sake of his neighbor, qui nihil alterius causâ facit: all prefer their own welfare to that of their neighbors, omnes sibi melius esse malunt quam alteri: the love of one's neighbor, humanitas.

NEIGHBORHOOD. || Vicinity, vicinia; vicinitas (relation of the neighbors to each other); in the neighborhood, in vicinâ; prope; in propinquo; in this neighborhood, hic vicinâ; in this immediate neighborhood, hic proxima vicinâ; into this neighborhood, hic vicinâ (in all three in the comic writers; but not to be rejected): from the neighborhood, ex propinquo; ex or de proximo. || The neighbors turn together, vicinitas; vicini.

NEIGHBORING. || Of persons, vicinus (with reference to house and premises); finitimus (on the confines); confinis (reciprocally of those who are on the confines of each other). || Of places, propinquus; adjacens (Liv.); contornius (rather poetical, Tac.); contiguus (Ov.).

NEIGHBORLY, adj., *vicinis conveniens or dignus.

NEIGHBORLY, adv., more vicino-rum; *ut decet vicinos; ut convenit vicinis.

NEITHER, conj., nec; neque: neither —nor, nec—nec; neque—neque.

NEITHER, pron., neuter. Neither party, or "neither" with reference to two parties, neutri, plural: to neither side, neither way, in neutram partem (e. g., movêre); neutro (after verb of motion; e. g., inclina-ri). || "The other" after "neither" is alter (though neuter might sometimes be expected); Krebs says that he knows no instance of it; e. g., debemus neutrum eorum contra alterum juvare (Cæs. B. C., 1, 35); ut neutra lingua alteri officiat, Quint., 1, 1, 14; so Liv., 21, 46, 4: to neither side, neutro: to be on neither side, medium se gerere (Liv.); in neutris partibus; neutram partem sequi (Suet.); non alterius utrius partis esse (Cic., Att., 10, 1, 12); se medium partibus præstare (Vat.); neutri parti se adungere (Liv., 35, 48). Vid. "to be NEUTRAL."

NEOLOGIST, *nova dogmata in rebus divinis sequens, amplectens; *qui majorum dogmata deserit; or as technical term, *neologus.

NEOLOGY, *neologia (technical term); or *nova dogmata in rebus divinis sequendi studium, cupiditas.

NEOPHYTE, neophytus (Tertull.).

NEPENTHE, lenimentum (Plin.). nepenthes (Plin.), a plant with exhilarating Properties.

NEPHEW. || Brother's son, fratris filius (Cic.); nepos ex fratre (Tac.). || Sister's son, sororis filius (Cic.); nepos ex sorore (Tac.). || Nepos by itself denotes, properly, "a grandson."

NEPHRITIC, lapis nephriticus.

NEPHRITIC, adj., renal; or by the genitive renum, plural. Nephritic pain, renum dolor (Scrib. Larg.); e. g., renum dolore vexari; nephritic colic, passio renal (Cels. Aur.); nephritic stone, calculus renum.

NE PLUS ULTRA, summum; perfectissimum; quo magis, melius, perfectius esse, fieri, fingi, nihil potest (after Cic.); or by circumlocution; e. g., nihil illo est excellentius in virtute (Nep.); mulier est omnibus simulacris emendator (Petron., 126, 13).

NEPOTISM, *nepotismus (technical term); *studium cognatos fovendi et augendi or ad honores extollendi.

NERITE, *nerita (Linn.).

NERVE, nervus (properly and figuratively). Full of nerve, nervosus.

NERVOUS. || Of or belonging to the nerves, nervosus. Nervous system, nervi (the nerves, as Cels., 1, præf., p. 23. Bip., validi nervi infirmi; i. e., a strong or weak nervous system); nervous disease, nervorum morbus (not morbus nervosus); nervous fever, febris nervosa. || Strong in nerve, nervosus (properly); then, figuratively—strong, powerful; of style, of an orator, &c. || Only in very late Latin for powerful or vigorous in body): lacertosus, robustus, validus (muscular, robust, strong in body; of men and animals); quibusdam nervis intentus (figuratively, strong, vigorous; of style, &c.); vibrans (figuratively, of style, of ideas). In a nervous manner, nervose (e. g., dicere). || Weak in the nerves, æger nervis (Tac. Ann., 15, 45, 3); nervis infirmis (after Cels., 1, præf., p. 23, Bip.); *nervis infirma or resolutis laborans. A nervous state of body, nervorum valetudo (Suet., Vesp., 7); nervi infirmi (Cels., 1, præf., p. 23, Bip.; opposed to nervi validi); a nervous frame, corpus propter nervorum valetudinem collapsum (after Suet., Vesp., 7, and Virg., Georg., 3, 485).

NERVOUSNESS, nervorum resolutio (Cels.); nervorum remissio (Scrib. Larg., 101); nervorum valetudo (Suet., Vesp., 7,

propter nervorum valetudinem; i. e., from nervousness).

NEST, nidus (properly; also, factionis-ly, for a human habitation); poetically, for the young birds in a nest, but nowhere, for the eggs; gurgustium (contemptuously, for a poor, mean dwelling). To build a nest, nidus facere, fingere or confingere, fingere et construere: nidum texere; nidificare: nidulari (post-Augustinus); upon the ground, nidum ponere in terrâ; nidum ponere (Hor., Od., 4, 12, 5); under a roof, nidum suspendere tecto (Virg., Georg., 4, 307); to rob a nest, implumes aves detrahere nido (Virg., Georg., 4, 513); ova incubant avi subducere: to keep the nest, nidum servare (Hor., Ep., 1, 10, 6); also factionis-ly—to keep the house.

NESTLE, nidus (properly; to build a nest anywhere; e. g., in terrâ); nidulari (Gell.). To nestle in any body's bosom, lap. &c., recubare in sinu alicuius (Liv.); in gremio alicuius sedere (Cic.); to plant nestling in his mother's bosom, puer lactens matris in gremio sedere (after Cicero, was his Fortune, and adds mammam appetens).

NET, *, rete or (of less size) reticulum (general term). To make a net, rete or reticulum texere. Especially (a) for the hair, reticulum; (b) for catching fishes, rete (general term); funda, jaculum (a cast-net); vericulum, fervericulum (a drag-net). To throw or cast a net, rete jacere: to draw out net, rete educere (foras).

(c) For catching birds and other animals, rete (general term); plaga (for larger animals, as bears, deer, such as were used in hunting; for this purpose several nets were necessary; hence, usually, the plural: *plagas assis is poetical*). To set or place nets, retia, or plagas pandere, or tendere: to surround with nets, plagis seipere aliquid; plagas or retia præterdere alicui rei (*plagas ambire aliquid is poetical*); to lay a net for any one (figuratively), plagas alicui texere or intendere: they lay nets for me, sunt mihi insidias: to drive into nets (or into a net), in plagas compellere (properly); in plagas conjicere (also figuratively); to fall into a net, in plagas cadere or incidere (properly and figuratively); in insidias incidere (figuratively); to entangle one's self in a net, se impedire in plagas (properly and figuratively). (d) A net-like membrane in or on the animal body, septum, quod membrana quiddam superiores partes præcordiorum ab inferioribus dividit; also, perhaps, membrana præcordiorum (the diaphragm, *διωφραγμα*; vid. Cels., 1, præf., p. 21, Bip., and Plin., 11, 37, 77, who calls it præcordia, perhaps by mistake); peritonæum (separatively, explained, Veget., 2, 13, 3; but membrana, que intestina omnia continet); omentum (the omentum, *ἐπιπλων*); *stima (of the eye; technical term).

NET-WORK, reticulum.

NET, *. || To make net-work, texere; nectere.

NET, v. || To make clear gain

Net, v. CLEAR, v.

NETHER, inferior.

NETHERMOST, infimus; imus.

NETTLE, s., urtica; *urtica urens (Linn., stinging-nettle). Blind or dead nettle, urtica folia non mordentibus (Plin.); urtica morcu carens (vocatur lamium, Plin.); *lamium (Linn.); nettles, *febris urtica; *purpura urtica; *urticatio (med.).

NETTLE, v. Vid. CHAGRIN.

NEUTER, *medius, neutrius partis.

NEUTRAL, JN. medius et neutrius partis; qui est in neutris partibus; non in alterius ullius partem inclinat (general term); otiosus (that remains quiet). To be neutral, medium esse; in neutria partibus esse; neutram partem sequi; non alterius ullius partis esse: to be perfectly neutral, nullius partis esse: to remain neutral, mediis consiliis stare, medium se gerere, neutri parti se adungere (general term); toto bello abesse et neutris auxiliis mittere (with reference to belligerents); to desire to be or remain neutral, medium esse velle: to suffer no one to be or remain neutral, media tollere: it is impossible to remain neutral any longer, medios esse jam non licet.

NEUTRALITY, *neutrūs partis*, or *neutrūrum partium studium*; from the *context*, also *quies* or *otium*. By his *neutrality* he neither escaped the hatred of the people nor acquired the favor of the Senate, medium se gerendo nec plebis vitavit odium, nec apud patres gratiam inivit: to observe neutrality [vid. To be or remain NEUTRAL]: to observe an armed neutrality, *cum armis quiescere: to allow no neutrality, media tollere; to any one, medium aliquum esse non sinere: to force a country to observe neutrality, facere, ut regio sit media or sit neutrūs partis.

NEUTRALIZE, *tollere* or *funditus tollere* (quite to remove it): one motion neutralizes the other, alter motus alteri renititur: propositions that neutralize each other, pugnantia (in philosophy).

NEVER, *numquam*; non *umquam*; nullo tempore. Never before, numquam antea; numquam ante hoc tempus: and never, nec *umquam* (¶) et numquam is not Latin: never more, numquam post.

NEVERTHELESS, *nihilō minus* (Cicero); *nihilō scilicet* (Cass., Nep.); ¶ not in Cic.; *nihilō segnius* (with equal zeal or activity).

NEW, *novus* (that did not exist before; opposed to *vetus*). In a wider sense also = *unusual*, *unheard of*; hence, *JN. novus* et *inauditus*; and also = *inexperienced*. Cicero rarely used the superlative of *novus*; as in *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.*, 11, 30: recens (lately come into existence, lately risen, fresh, young; opposed to antiquus; also, *JN. recens* ac *novus* or *novus* ac *recens*). Still new to any one, *insolitus* (e. g., *domiciliū*): a new law, *lex nova* (the like of which does not exist); *lex recens* (lately made). *JN. lex recens* ac *novus* (Cic., *Flacc.*, 6): a new garment, *vestis recens* (not yet worn out): *vestis nova* (after a new fashion): new soldiers, *militēs novi* (lately become such); *triones* (still untrained): the new moon, *luna nova*: new words, *vocabula nova* (newly-formed); *vocabula recentia* (that have lately come into use): to coin new words, *verba novare*: a new nobility, *nova nobilitas*: the new philosophers, *philosophi recentiores*: is there any thing new? *num quidam novi?* what is there new, pray? *quid tandem novi?* nothing new has arisen, *nihil novi accessit*: I have nothing new to tell you, *novi, quod alio de scribere, nihil erat*: to make any thing new, *aliquid novare* (to make for the first time; e. g., *verba*): *aliquid renovare*, or *renovare* et *instaurare* (to renew what formerly existed): to have new clothes on, *novē vestitum esse* (after a new fashion): *veste recenti indutum esse* (to have on a garment which is still new, not worn out): a new year, *annus incipiens* or *iniens* (the beginning): *annus proximus* (the next year): a new-year's gift, *strena*: new-year's day, *primus incipientis anni dies*: the new Academy, *adolescentior Academia* (the philosophical school so called).

NEWLY, *novē* (in a new manner): *nuper* (in late times): *recens* (¶) *recens* as an adverb is not classical; but with circumlocution by the adjective, either alone or followed by a with an ablative of the substantive; e. g., a defeat newly sustained, *recens calamitas* [not recens accepta calamitas], as *Cass.*, *B. G.*, 5, 47, *recens victoria*. Newly born, *recens a natu* (not recens natus).

NEWS, *nunciūs* (*tidings*): fama (*report*). Bad news, *nunciūs tristis*, *acerbus*: to receive bad news, *malum nunciū audire*; *tristis nunciūs venit*: good news, *optatus nunciūs*: to bring good news, *exoptatum nunciū afferre* (Cic.); *exoptabilem nunciū nunciare* (Plaut.): to bring news, *nunciū ferre* (Liv.), *afferre*, *perferre* (Cic.), *apportare* (Ter.); (of any thing), *nunciare* *alici* *aliquid*; *perferre* *aliquid* *ad aliquem* (Cic.); *certiorem facere*, *docere*, *edocere* *aliquem* *ad aliqd* *re* (Cass.): to receive news, *aliquid cognoscere*, *comperire*, *discere*: is there any news? *num quid novi?* I have no news to tell you. Vid. *in New*.

NEWSMONGER, *nova *quosque* *captans*, *venans*.

NEWSPAPER, *acta publica* (*plural*), 480

or *simply acta* (*plural*; whether daily or otherwise): *acta diurna* (*plural*; daily): *daily news*, *diurna, *quas res novas per orbem terrarum gestas narrat*. To be in the newspaper, in *actis vulgatis* *esse* (Quint.): to insert in the newspapers, (*diurnis*) *actis* *mandare* (Ter.): a newspaper-office, *udes ubi eduntur et dimittuntur diurna: a writer in a newspaper, *diurno scriptor: an article in a newspaper, *locus *actorum* *diurnorum*.

NEWT, *lacerta*, -*es*, *f.*, or *lacertus*, -*i*, *m*. **NEXT**, *adj.* ¶ In place, proxime (followed by an accusative, a dative, or an ablative with a); secundum (with an accusative); e. g., proxime Carthaginem; proxime hostium castris; proxime a vallo; accipere vulnus in capite secundum aurem. ¶ In order or time, proxime, secundum, or proxime et secundum (with an accusative). This may also be expressed by the adjective; e. g., duobus summis oratoribus proximus accedebat L. Philippus; secundus a rege. ¶ In resemblance, proxime (with an accusative).

NEXT, *prep.* and *adv.* ¶ In situation, juxta (near to, hard by): proxime (followed by an accusative, a dative, or by a (ab) with an ablative; quite near to): secundum (toward, up to, with verbs of motion, or of making, placing, &c.; not very rare, and found in the best authors). ¶ In order, secundum; proxime et secundum (¶) juxta occurs first in Livy, and post only in Celsus, in this sense: si discesseris a or ab; quum discessi, discesserim, a or ab (apart from); e. g., prater auctoritatem vires quoque habet, ad, &c.: believe me that, next to you, there is no one whose, &c., to exist: mare velim, quum a vobis discesserim, neminem esse, cuius, &c. ¶ Of time, in expressions such as "next coming," proximus; qui proxime futurus est.

NIB, *s.* ¶ The bill of a bird, rostrum. ¶ The point of a pen, acumen (stylis, Cic.).

NIB, *v.* *acuerē*.

NIBBLE, *rodere*. To nibble at, *derodere* (Cic.); *arrodere* (Plaut., Plin., once in Cic.): to nibble round, *circumrodere* (Plin.): to nibble at the bait, *hæmum mordere*.

NICE. ¶ Delicate, fastidious; fastidii plenus. ¶ Exact, accuratus; exquisitus; subtilis. ¶ Dangerous, periculosus. ¶ Sweet, dulcis.

NICELY, *exquisite*; accurate.

NICENESS. Vid. **NICETY**.

NICETY. ¶ Accuracy, cura, accurateo (the latter Cic., Brut., 67, 238, mira accurateo in componendis rebus). *JN. cura* et *diligentia*: subtilitas (*acuteness*, *subtility*; e. g., with mathematical nicety, geometrical subtilitate docere aliquid): sometimes *diligentia* (close application and attention). With the greatest nicety, accuratissime, exactissime, or sometimes *diligentissime*: nicety of style, loquendi elegantia; urbanitas (opposed to rustica asperitas): niceties of words, arguties; spinæ; dumeta (*hair-splitting distinctions*, especially in philosophy). Prov. I shall not stand upon niceties, per me sint omnia protinus alba (Pers.). ¶ Niceties = delicacies, &c., *euppedia* (*plural*) or *euppedias*; cibi delicatioris; res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ; bonæ res (Nep., Ages., 8, 5); gula irritamenta.

NICK, *s.* ¶ Notch, incisura (crena, Plin.), *doubtful*. ¶ Exact point (of time), tempus; vestigium temporis; or simply vestigium when the context fixes the sense. In the very nick of time, in tempore; commodum; commodum: opportune; peropportune; in ipso temporis articulo (at the most critical and decisive moment).

NICK, *v.* ¶ To hit, rem acu tangere (Plaut.), attingere; conjecturâ consequi. ¶ To notch, incidere. ¶ To deceive, cheat, aliquid imponere; fraudem or fallaciam aliquid facere; dolus aliquid nectere or confingere; aliquid circumducere (commentators).

NICKEL, perhaps orichalcum from the context; or Nickel (technical term).

NICKNAME, *s.*, nomen *joculare* (Auson.); *nomen per ludibrium *alici* *datur*. To give any body a nickname, no-

men *joculare* *alici* *dare*: to call any one by the nickname of, *aliquem *joculariter* *nominare* (with accusative of the nickname).

NICKNAME, *v.*, *nomen per ludibrium *alici* *dare*.

NICEE, *fratris*, or *sororis*, *filia*.

NIGGARD, } parcus; tenax; malig-

NIGGARDLY, } nus.

NIGGARDLINESS, parsimonia (in any thing, aliquid rei): tenacitas (close fastness, *Liv., 34, 7, 4): malignitas (that withhold from others the full measure of what is due to them).

NIGH, *vid.* **NEAR**.

NIGHT, *nox* (the proper word); tenebræ (darkness; also, figuratively, of the mind). A dark night, *nox obscura*, *nox caliginosa*, *nox obducta* or *cæca*: a long, short night, *nox longa*, *contractior*: the shortest night, *nox solstitialis* (opposed to *nox brumalis*): a space of two, three nights, *binotium*, *trinoctium*: by night, in the night, *nocte*; noctu; nocturno tempore: toward the approach of night, *sub noctem*; prima nocte; primo vespere; nocte appetente; primis se intenduntibus tenebris: in the middle of the night, *mediâ nocte*: late at night, *conculcâ nocte*: still in the night, *de nocte*: still in the middle of the night, *de mediâ nocte*: while it is yet still night, *de multâ nocte* (all three with verbs of motion; e. g., proficisci): until late at night, *ad multam noctem* (¶) in serum noctis is post-classical: night is coming on, *nox appetit*; tenebræ oboriuntur: night is close at hand, *nox ingruit* or *imminet*: night overtakes one, *nox opprimit* *aliquem*; *nox aliquid supervenit*: to stay up the whole night, *noctem pervigilare*; (for the purpose of labor or study), *lucubrare*: to have a good night, bene quiescere: to have a bad night, *noctem insomnem agere*: good-night! perhaps molliter cubes! (after *On*, Her., 7, 62) or *salve*! *salvère te jubeo*! *vale*! *valère te jubeo*! (the usual salutation at meeting and parting): to wish good-night to any one, *aliquem salvere* or *valère jubeo*.

NIGHT-CAP, *galerus cubicularis; or *quem dormientes gerere consuevimus.

NIGHT-GOWN, *vestis nocturna or cubicularis.

NIGHTINGALE, *lusciniâ* (rarely *luscinius*); *Philomela* (poetical).

NIGHT-MAN, *latrinarius purgator* (J. Firm.).

NIGHTMARE, *incubo* (Petr.): *ephaltes* (Macr.): suppressio nocturna (Plin.). To have the nightmare, *nocturnâ suppressione vexari* (Plin.); *ab incubone deludi* (Scrib. Larg.).

NIGHTSHADE, *solanum* (Plin., Cels., Linn.).

NIGHTSTOOL, *læsanum*; *sella pertusa* or *familiaria*, or simply *sella*.

NIMBLE, *agilis*; *pernix*.

NIMBLENESS, *pernicitas* (bodily strength and agility): *agilitas* (quickness and dexterity).

NIMBLY, *agiliter*, *perniciter* (both post-Augustan); or by the adjectives.

NINE, *novem*; *novēni* (*distributive*). Nine times, *novies*: nine o'clock, *hora nona*: it has struck nine, *nona hora audita est, *præterit*: nine hundred, *nonaginti*; *nonagēni* (*distributive*): nine hundred times, *nonagies*; the nine hundredth, *nonagiesimus*: nine million, *nonagies centum millia*.

NINE-FOLD, *novies suntus*; *novemplex* (not classical).

NINETEEN, *decem et novem* (¶) *not novem et decem*: *undeviginti* (*more rare*); ¶ *novemdecim* is without authority; *vid. Zumpt*, § 115): (*distributive*), *undeviginti*. Nineteen hundred, mille et nonagēni: nineteen thousand, *undeviginti millia*: nineteen hundred thousand, *undevicies centum millia*: nineteen hundred times, *millies et nonagies*: nineteen thousand times, *undevicies millies*.

NINTEENTH, *decimus novus*; *undevicesimus*.

NINETIETH, *nonagesimus*. **NINETY**, *nonaginta*; *nonagēni* (*distributive*). Ninety times, *nonagies*.

NINNY (**NINNYHAMMER**, **NINCOM-POOP**), *colloquial*, for "a simpleton," *hardus*; ineptus; stolidus; non compos

mentis), whence, by contraction, **NINCOM-POOP**.

NINTH, *nonus*.

NINTHLY, *nona*.

NIP, *vellicare* (Quint.); *comprimere digitis aliquid*. To nip with cold, ure: to nip any thing in the bud, figuratively, primo tempore opprimere et extinguere aliquid (Cic.).

NIPPERS, *pl.*, forceps.

NIPPLE, *papilla* (Plin.). *Nipple-wort*, **lappasa* (Linn.).

NIT, *lens*, *gen. lendis*, *f.* (Plin.).

NITRE, *nitrum* (**sal petras*, technical term). *Spirits of nitre*, **spiritus nitri*.

NITROUS, *nitrosus*; *nitro similis* (like nitre).

NO, *adv.*, *non*; *minime vero*, *minime ... quidem* (*no, not at all*); *imo, imo vero*, *imo enim vero*, *imo potius* (when one answers by the contrary; *no!* on the contrary). For the verb from the preceding question is usually repeated with *non*; as, *is your brother within?* *estne frater intus?* *no!* *non!* or *better*, *non est*: are you not angry? *non irata es?* *no!* *non sum irata*: do you not believe these things? *an tu hæc non credis?* *no, no!* *not at all*, *minime vero!* or, are you of opinion that it is not necessary for a good state to give suitable laws? *an censes non necesse esse optimæ reipublice leges dare consentaneas?* *no!* *I am quite of that opinion*, *imo prosumus ita censeo*: are you then deceiving him? *sicne hunc decipis?* *no!* on the contrary, he is cheating me, *imo enim vero hic me decipit*. For the English "*no, it is not so*," we must not repeat *non*, and say *non*, *non ita est*, we must say only *non* (it is not). To answer yes or no, *aut etiam aut non respondere*: the one says, *yes*, the other *no*, *hic ait, ille negat*: to say *no* to any thing, *negare aliquid* (to deny or negate); *abnuere*; *denegare*; *negare se aliquid facturum esse* (to refuse).

NO, *adj.* and *s.*, *nullus*, *nemo* **NONE**, *nullus*, *substantive*. **NO ONE**, *ly* and *adjective*, of persons or things; *nemo* usually *substantive*, rarely as an adjective; only of persons. When a *genitive* is required, use *nullus* for *nemini*, which does not occur in the best prose, and the *ablative* *nemine* occurs only in early and post-classical Latin; e. g., Tac., *Ann.*, 16, 27; *Hist.*, 2, 47: for this we find *nullo*, *vid. Zumpt*, § 676; *Wyttenb.*, § 236, A. 1; *Stürzenb.*, *ad Cic. Arch.*, 6, p. 96; *ad Off.*, *Comment.*, II.; *Kühner* *ad Cic. Thuc.*, 5, 22, 63; *nemo* *homo* (only in Cic.); *non nullus*, *nemo* *quisquam* (*none whatever, the former substantively, the latter adjectively*: *no Roman, nemo Romanus* (Cic.); *no writer, nemo scriptor* or *nullus scriptor* (Cic.). *Stürzenb.* *ad Cic. Off.* refers *nemo* to *quality*, and *nullus* to *quantity*; so that *nemo* *scriptor* = *nemo scriptor* *qualiscunque* *est*; *nullus* *scriptor* = *nullus scriptor*, *quoquoque* *sunt*. When *nullus* and *nemo* are used as *partitives*, i. e., when "*no*" is opposed to the other parts or to the whole, they frequently take a *genitive*; e. g., *no mortal, nemo mortalium*: *no animal is wiser, nulla belluorum prudentior est*; but for the *genitive* we may sometimes use a circumlocution with *de*, ex; e. g., *none of ours fell*, *nemo de nostris cecidit*. *Nihil* is often apparently used for *nullus* and *nemo* (with a *genitive* when for *nullus*); but there is this difference, that *nihil* gives emphasis to the negative sense; e. g., *none is more unfortunate than I*, *nemo me infortunatius*, *Catulus*, *nihil me infortunatius*, *nihil fortunatius* *est* *Carulo*: to demand no reward (at all), *nihil* *premi* *expetere*: to have no doubt (at all), *nihil* *dubitatio* *habere*. We frequently use "*no*" when a particular, not a general, idea is to be negated. In this case, which occurs especially when "*no*" belongs to a word signifying property, or to the determination of the predicate of a substantive, instead of *nullus* the Latin uses the simple negative *non*; e. g., *I know that I bring no very pleasant intelligence*, *scio non jucundissimum nuntium me vobis allaturum*: *no snow falls on the open sea*, *nives in alto non cadunt*: *no* *honey*, *mel non habebant*. In like manner, "*no*" is ex-

pressed in Latin by *non* when the English object with its verb is denoted in Latin by one verbal expression; e. g., to have no fear, *non timere*: to have no hesitation, *non dubitare*: to entertain no hatred toward any one, *non odire aliquem*, &c. And *no*, *also* *no*, *et nullus*, *nec ullus* (adjectively); *nec quisquam* (substantively): *no single one, nemo quisquam*; *nemo unus*: *no single person, homo nemo*; *nemo unus*: *in no place, nusquam nullo loco* (the *in* is not *Ciceronian*, but is used only by *Vitr.*; *nusquam* is not *Latin*): *at no time, nunquam*; *at no time, et at no time, nec unquam* (in no respect, *nihil* (*vid. Zumpt*, § 677): *by no means, nullo modo, nulla ratione* (in no manner); *neutiquam, nequaquam, haudquaquam, haud* (with adjectives); *minime* (not at all); *minime, minime gentium, minime vero, minime quidem* (not at all, on no account; in contradictions and answers): *nihil minus* (nothing less; as a negative reply). [1.] *Nullatenus* is very late.]

NOBILITY. || *Noble birth, rank, &c.*, *generosa stirps* (*nobility of birth*); *nobilitas*, *gens nobilis* (descent from ancestors who bore offices of state, whether patrician or plebeian by birth); *nobilitas equestris*, *natalium splendor equestris* (of the order of knights; *vid. Gierig*, *Plin. Ep.*, 10, 3, 5); *old nobility, generis antiquitas*, *vetus nobilitas*, *avita nobilitas*: *new nobility, nobilitas nova*, *novitas*: *one of the new nobility, homo novus* or *a se ortus*: a man of high nobility, *antiquo genere natus*, *vetus prosapiæ et multarum imaginum* (*Sall. Jug.*, 85, 10); *sanguine avito nobilis* (*Prop.*, 2, 22, 33); *to be of the nobility, nobili loco natus* *esse*: *to be of old nobility, generis antiquitate florere*, *multarum imaginum esse*: *to be of new nobility, a se ortum esse*, *una imagine esse* *nobilem*: *to be of high nobility, summo loco natus esse*. || *Nobleness of mind, animi splendor* (*innate*): *generositas*; *ingenuitas* (*by education*). *Virtue is true nobility, ex virtute fit nobilitas* (*cf. Liv.*, 1, 34). || *The nobles, nobilitas*; (*homines*) *nobiles*. The higher nobility, *nobiles majorem gentium*: the lower nobility, *nobiles*, or *patricii*, *minorum gentium*.

NOBLE. || *Of high birth or descent, nobilis* (*genere*); *generosus*. *Noble birth, nobilitas*: a noble family, *generosa stirps*: *to be sprung from a noble family, generosus* *ad stirpem profectum esse*; *nobili genere natus esse*. || *Generous, ingenuus*, *generosus* (*of persons and their properties*): *ingenuus, liberalis* (*worthy of a gentleman; of sentiments, &c.*; also = *noble-minded*): *honestus* (*honorable, respectable*): *bonus* (*good, excellent; both of persons or things*). A noble mind, *animus ingenuus*: *noble sentiment, mens liberalis*; *ingenium liberale*; *animus ingenuus*; *liberalitas, ingenuitas*: a noble spirit, *animus bene a natura informatus, or bene constitutus* (*εὐφυής*): a noble deed or exploit, **facinus liberale* (*after Ter. Ad.*, 3, 4, 3, *facinus liberrabile*); *facinus pulcherrimum, or præclarum, or magnum* or *memorable*; *res egregia*. (Facinus *nobile* would be = a well-known deed.)

NOBLE, *s.*, *homo nobilis* or *genus nobilissimum*. || *erosus*; *homo nobili genere natus* (*general term, of noble descent*). A nobleman of ancient dignity, *homo antiquo genere natus*; *homo veteris prosapiæ et multarum imaginum*: *homo ex familia veteri et illustri natus*: a new nobleman, *homo novus*, or *a se ortus*: *homo una imagine nobilis*: the nobles, *homines nobiles*; also simply *nobiles*. (In the fifth century, *homines convive regis*.)

NOBLY, *generose* (*Hor.*, *Od.*, 1, 37, 21); *liberaliter*; *ingenue*; *honeste*.

NOBODY, *nemo*, *nullus*. *Vid. No*.

NOCTURNAL, *nocturnus* (Cic.). The nocturnal heavens, *nocturna cæli forma* (Cic. *Thuc.*, 1, 28, 68).

NOD, *s.*, *nutus*, *as*: *nutato capita* (the act of nodding the head; e. g., of beasts). A nod of yours, *can.*, &c., *nutus tuus* *postest* (e. g., *hominem in civitate retinere*, Cic.): "*a look or nod*" (*Locke*) of *Scipio's*

would have terminated the dispute, *Scipio finire nutu disceptationem potuisset* (Lio.).

NOD, *v.*, *nutare*: *nutare capite*. To nod to any body, *nutu capitis significare aliquid alicui* (to direct him to do something by a nod): "*nutu aliquem ad se vocare* (to call him to one by a nod); to make a sign by nodding the head, *signa dare nutu*. To nod assent, *annuere alicui*.

NODDY, *bardus*; *stolidus*; *ineptus*. **NODE**, *nodus* (Cic., *Arat.*). *Ascending, descending* *node*, *nodus ascendens, descendens* (technical term).

NOISE, *streptus* (a loud noise produced by things without life; also of an alarm given); *fremitus* (*hollow sounds, caused especially by living creatures*): *crepitus* (a flapping, clapping noise; e. g., of the wings of a bird flying; of a door when opened, &c.); *sonitus* (a clear, loud sound); *stridor* (a shrill, tremulous sound, as of a saw); *fragor* (a crash); *murmur* (the murmuring, gurgling sound of water); *without noise, sine streptu*; *sine sonitu* [*cf. NOISELESS*]; *to make a noise, strepere*; *streptum edere*; *fremeri*; *concrepare*.

NOISE ABROAD, *v.*, *evulgare* (Lio.), *divulgare sermonibus*, in *vulgus effere* *aliquid* (Cic.); *differe* *aliquem, famam* (Plautus); *differe* *aliquid rumoribus* (Ter.); *to disseminate abroad rumors, rumores spargere, disseminare* (Cic.); *dispergere* (Tac.); *dissipare* (Cic.); *differe* (Ter.).

NOISELESS, *quietus* (*quiet*); *tranquillus*: *tacitus* (*silent, in silence*): a noiseless life, *vita quieta et otiosa*.

NOISELESSLY, *tranquille*, *quiete*, *sine streptu*.

NOISOME. *Vid. OFFENSIVE*. **NOISY**, *tumultuosus*; *streptens*; *frementis*: a noisy assembly, *concio tumultuosa*.

NOMADE, *nomas*, *adis* (Plin.); *pastor per pascua vagans*: *nomades*, *homines qui pastu pecudum maxime utuntur*; *homines pascua peragrantes* (*after Cic. Div.*, 1, 42, 94): *homines qui vagi pecorum pabula sequuntur, atque ut illa durant, ita diu statim sedem agunt* (Mel., 2, 1).

NOMADIC, *per the genitive, nomadum*: a nomadic life, **vita nomadum*; **vita eorum qui cum gregibus per pascua vagantur*; **vita hominum pascua cum gregibus peragrantium*: to lead a nomadic life, *vagari et pascua peragere cum gregibus* (*after Cic.*); *sequi vagum pecora* (Mel., 1, 8, 4); *vagum pecorum pabula sequi, atque, ut illa durant, statim sedem agere* (Mel., 2, 1, 11): a nomadic tribe or race, *gens pastorum utens et pascua peragrans*.

NOMENCLATOR, *nomenclator* (Cic.). **NOMENCLATURE**, *nomenclatura* (Plin.).

NOMINAL, *qui* (que, quod) *dicitur, fertur, editur* (in classical Latin not *dictus, editus*): the nominal author of this book, *qui auctor hujus libri fertur or dicitur*.

NOMINALLY, *ut dicitur, fertur, indicatur*; *ut alunt or perhibent*; *verbo* or *vocabulo* (*opposed to re, revera*; i. e., *really, truly*; *vid. Ocksh.*, *Cic.*, *Ed.*, p. 63).

NOMINATE, *dicere*, *nominare* (to give a title; the former the proper word of the nomination of consuls, dictators); *nominare, of the augurs*: *declarare* (to declare publicly, proclaim); *nuncupare* (to designate a person to any thing, by mentioning his name; e. g., *aliquem heredem*; also, with voice, *post-Augustan*): *saltare*, *con saltare* (to greet or salute publicly); *designare* (to appoint previously in the Comitia; e. g., *to be consul*): *facere* (to cause, to be any thing); *prodere* (to name an in terrex or flamen); *all with a double accusative*.

NOMINATION, *nominatio*; *designatio* (*previous appointment to an office*, Tac., *Ann.*, 2, 36, *extr.*): the nomination of an heir by delivering his name before witnesses (*heredes*) *nuncupatio* (Suet., *Cal.*, 38).

NOMINATIVE CASE, *casus nominativus* (Varr., *L. L.*; *Quint.*); *casus nominandi*; *rectus casus*. In the nominative singular, *recto casu numero singulari nominativus* (*grammatical*).

NONAGE, ætas minor; ætas pupillaris (Suet.).

NON-APPARANCE. (*In law*), desertum radionium (when bail is forfeited): contumacia (willful contempt of any lawful summons or judicial order), or, by circumlocution, with (se) sistere: to make an affidavit of any body's non-appearance, testificari aliquem se non sistisse (Cic.); if the non-appearance of the defendant is caused by a trick on the part of the accuser, si reus dolo actoris non stiterit (Ulp.).

NON CONFORMIST, *dissidens.
NONE, nullus; nemo. Vid. NO, NONE. "None but" (of persons) is usually rendered by a superlative and quisque; e. g., optimus quisque legendus est, none but the best writers: trecenti quinquaginta octo delecti, nobilissimus quisque, none but those of the best families.

NONES, nonæ (plural).
NONENTITY, nihil; nihilum.
NON-EXISTENCE, non esse (Cicero, *Tusc.*, 1, 6, 2).

NON-PAYMENT, by circumlocution with the verb; e. g., in case of non-payment, si non solverit.

NON PERFORMANCE, by circumlocution with the verbs, non exsequi, persequi, or exigere aliquem.

NONPLUS, v., ad incitas redigere.
NONPLUS, s., in the phrase "to be at a nonplus," ad incitas redigi.

NON-RESIDENCE, absentia.
NON-RESIDENT, absens.

NON-RESISTANCE, tolerantia.
NONSENSE, ineptia, nugæ (plural).

NONSENSICAL, absurdus, ineptus, inulsus (of persons or things).

NONSUIT, *contumacia nomino aliquem condemnare: *pronunciare, aliquem causâ, or formulâ cecidisse, or excidisse.

NONSUITED, TO BE, causâ or lito cadere; causam or litem perdere; formulâ cadere or excidere.

NOODLE, bardus; stolidus; ineptus. Vid., also, Fool.

NOOK, angulus (corner): secessus (place of retreat).

NOON, merides. Vid. MID-DAY.
NOOSE, laqueus; *nodus laxior.

NOR, nec, neque: neither . . . nor, nec . . . neque; . . . neque.

NORTH, s., septentriones (plural); regio aquilonaris.

NORTH, } *adj.*, septentrionalis
NORTHERLY, } (regio, populus,
NORTHERN, } &c.). aquilonaris
regio (Cic., properly relating to the north-east); in septentriones spectans: ad septentriones vergens (lying to the north-northerly). *[F]* Borealis, unclassical and poetical: north pole, polus septentrionalis, aquilonaris: the north star, stella polaris: the north sea, mare Germanicum (Col.); the north wind, boreas (Plin.); aquilo (Cic.); ventus a septentrionibus oriens (Nep., *Milt.*, 1, 5); the northern lights, *lumen nocturnum a septentrionibus oriens.

NORTHEAST, inter septentriones et orientem solem spectans (after Cas., *B. G.*, 1, 1); (of the wind), ex septentrionibus et oriente oriens: the northeast wind, ventus aquilo (Cic.), or simply aquilo (Nep.); Africus (Virg.).

NORTHWEST, *adv.*, inter oceanum solis et septentriones spectans or situs (after Cas.; e. g., regio): northwest wind, caurus (Cas.); circius (Virg.); aparcias (Plin.); septentrio (Cicero, *ctesias*: the northwest winds in the Greek seas; vid. Herz., *ad Cas.*, *B. C.*, 3, 107).

NORTHWARD, ad septentriones versus: to go northward, indlectere cursum ad septentriones.

NOSE, nasus (properly; also of things which have the appearance of a nose): nares, plural (properly, the nostrils; hence always to be used where the aperture or the lower part of the nose is especially denoted. Also the singular, naris, may be used, if once nostril is understood): a finely-formed, handsome nose, nasus deductus ad omnem decorum: an aquiline nose, nasus aduncus: a flat, snub nose, nares sinuæ or resimæ; nasus sinus or collisus: that has a flat, snub nose, sinus: a sharp, pointed nose, nasus acutus: a large nose, nasus

magnus: that has a large nose, nasutus; naso (as an epithet of any one): a fine nose, nasus sagax, nares sagaces (of quick scent; said of men or animals): acutus nares (figuratively): to have a fine nose, acutum habere nasum (properly): festive omnia odorari (figuratively): to blow or wipe the nose, se emungere (*[F]* nares emungere, poetical): to pick the nose, digi to nares inquietare: to sniff with the nose, pulso subito spiritu nares excutere: to spread out the nose, nares ducere: to hold any thing to the nose, aliquid naribus or ad nares admovere: to stick any thing in the nose, demittere aliquid in narem or nares: the nose is wet, nares hument: the nose bleeds, sanguis ex naribus or per nares fluit or prorumpit; sanguis per nares erumpit: a bleeding at the nose, discharge of blood from the nose, thucus sanguis per nares; narium sanguis: profusum sanguinis e naribus: to turn up the nose, naribus contemtum or fastidium ostendere (to show contempt or disgust; after Quint., 11, 3, 60): to turn up the nose at any one (in contempt), aliquem suspendere naso (Hor., *Sat.*, 1, 6, 5): to twist any body's nose, aliquid verba dare; alieni ludum suggere: to lead any one by the nose, aliquem cludere et extrahere (to mock): aliquem cludere et falsâ spe producere (to deceive with false hopes, Ter., *Andr.*, 4, 1, 24): aliquem circumducere (comedy): to be under one's nose, ante oculos (before the eyes) or ante pedes (before the feet).

NOSEGAY, fasciculus (florum). To make a nasegay, flores nectere (f); to smell a nasegay, fasciculum florum ad nares admovere: to give a nasegay to any body to smell, or put it to any body's nose, fasciculum florum ad nares aliquid admovere (Cic., *Tusc.*, 3, 18, 43). Pliny has olfactorium and servia, both apparently in the sense of nasegay.

NOT, non, haud (the former the most common word, applicable in every direct negation; haud, like our "not at all," "not exactly," occurs only in certain connections, especially before adverbs and adjectives, in order to diminish their signification; as, not much, haud multum: not far, haud longe. Vid. Zumpt, § 277. *[F]* Avoid, what is so common with modern writers, the use of nullus for non in expressions such as nullus dubito, I do not doubt, for non or minime dubito; is nullus venit, he did not come, for is non venit, &c.: it is a Grecism adopted from the comic writers, and is confided by Cicero almost entirely to the epistolary style: minus (our "less," as a modest negation for non; vid. Hand, *Tursell.*, 3, p. 621, sqq.); nihil (like the Greek οὐδέν, is a strong negation; our "not at all"): neutiquam, haudquaquam, nequaquam, minime (still stronger, "not at all," "by no means," "not in the least"); ne (differs from the former negatives, which deny any thing as a fact, by referring only to a mere hypothesis; hence it is used in propositions which express a command, order, prayer; e. g., do not make any opposition if, &c., ne repugnatis, si, &c.; may I not live if, &c., ne vivam, si, &c.); fac ne, followed by a subjunctive (cause that not, &c.), or cave (ne) followed by a subjunctive (take care that not, &c.), or noli followed by an infinitive (do not desire, be unwilling; all these when a command, prayer, &c., is to be uttered in a modest tone, for the simple ne; do not concern yourself about any thing else than, fac ne quid aliud cures, nisi ut, &c.: do not suffer yourself to desire, cave ne cupias: do not desire what can not happen, nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest. But *[F]* parce or fuage, followed by an infinitive, are pure Grecisms not found in classical Latin prose). In questions, "not" is expressed, (a) by annon, when a person asks whether something has not taken place, although he is convinced that such is the case; e. g., did I not say that it would be so? annon dixi, hoc futurum? (b) by nonne, when one asks in a convincing manner, with conviction of the correctness of his position: e. g., what! is not the dog like the wolf? quid? canis nonne lupo similis? or when one would give the person to understand that he observes some-

thing, but does not regard it; e. g., tu, qui deos putas humani negligere, nonne animadvertis, &c. (c) by ne; e. g., with verbs of observation; when one is not certain that the other observes a thing, or one believes that he does not observe it sufficiently; e. g., videne, ut apud Homerus supissime Nestor de virtutibus suis pradiat? (d) by non, when one believes that the other does not notice a thing at all; e. g., non vides quanto periculo, &c. (e) the person asked really does not see the danger at all. But non is also frequently used in a lively style for nonne; e. g., is it not a piece of madness? non est amantia? (cf. Heusinger, *Cic.*, Off., 3, 19, 10; Curt., *Sall.*, Jug., 31, 17. Also, observe that anon and anno look for an answer in the affirmative, ne and non expect one in the negative. Respecting "not" in interrogations, vid. Ramsh., § 174, 1, 2, and Not. 1 and 2): not at all, nullo pacto, nullo modo (in no manner): nihil (in no respect): not so very (before an adverb or adjective), haud or non ita (not particularly; for which *[F]* some moderns use parum wrongly); e. g., not so very far, haud (non) ita longe: not rightly, non satis (not sufficiently): parum (too little; opposed to nimis): not even, ne . . . quidem (between which the word on which the emphasis lies must be placed; e. g., I do not consider this as even useful, ne utile quidem hoc esse arbitror): not once, non semel (several times): ne semel quidem (not a single time): not so = not in this manner, non ita; non sic = less, minus; to wander, not so far, minus late vagari; but not, not, however, non vero, neque vero, non autem (the second especially in transitions. If a simple opposition is formed by "not," non is used alone; as, I mean the father, not the son, dico patrem, non filium; vid. Grotf., § 263; Zumpt, § 781); but . . . not, nec or neque (vid. Cic., *Or.*, 33, 117); and not, nec or neque (this especially in transition = and also not; fortune does not give virtue, and therefore does not take it away, virtutem fortuna non dat, idem nec detrahit); also . . . not, nec . . . quidem; e. g., sed nec Jugurtha quidem quietus interea (cf. Benecke, *Justin.*, 7, 5, 8, p. 119, sq. *[F]* Etiam non is not Latin); that not [vid. THAT]: only not, not only [vid. ONLY]; or not [vid. OR]; and not, et non; neque (the former is used if the negative refer to one word, or if the emphasis lie on the negative; neque serves for connecting two propositions = and also not, e. g., via certa et non longa = a sure and not a long way; but via certa neque longa = a sure and not long way. And not, ac non. *[F]* Avoid atque non, which is only used by Pliny the elder; vid. Hand, *Tursell.*, 1, p. 473, 19); and not rather, ac non potius; ac non (vid. Hand, loc. cit.); and not less, atque etiam, itemque (in like manner, also, *[F]* not atque adeo = and rather, and even; also, avoid nec non, which in this sense is not found in the best prose: why not [vid. WHY]? because not, quod non; if not [vid. IF]? not . . . but, non . . . sed; not . . . but rather, non . . . sed potius; not . . . but, however, non . . . at; non . . . sed tamen: not . . . but at least, non . . . sed certe: not . . . but not even, non . . . sed ne quidem: not . . . nor even, non . . . nec quidem: not . . . unless, not . . . except, non . . . nisi: not that (in order that) . . . but that (in order that, or in order that not), non ut . . . sed ut (or sed ne); non ut, . . . verum ut: not in order that . . . but in order that, non ut . . . sed quo (for sed ut eo); not that not . . . but in order that, non quin . . . sed ut: not that not . . . but, however, non quin . . . sed or sed tamen: not that . . . but yet, or however, non quo . . . sed tamen: not that . . . but, on the other hand, non quo . . . sed contra: not because . . . but in order that, in order that not, non quia . . . sed ut or sed ne: not because . . . but because, non quia . . . sed quia; non quod . . . sed quod; non quod . . . sed quo: not on account of . . . but because or but in order that, or but in order that not, non allicuius rei causâ, sed quod; non allicuius rei causâ, sed ut or sed ne: not as if not . . . but because, non quin . . . sed quia or sed

quod: *not in order that, or not because...* but in order that, non quo or non quod... sed ut (or in order that not, sed ne): *not on this account, because...* but because, non ideo quod... verum quod: *not on this account, because...* but in order that, non ideo quod... sed ut: *not as if...* but in order that, non quasi... sed ut. Observe, (a) "I say that not" &c., "I maintain that it is not," &c., is expressed in Latin by *nego*, followed by an accusative and infinitive; e. g., meus amicus negabat, *he* hoc facturum esse; (b) in connection with an adjective, "not" is frequently expressed in Latin by one word; e. g., not wise, *amens, demens*; not pleasant, *injuendus, ingratus* but (c) in the use of such adjectives compounded with *in* there is need of great caution, since they are not very common in the Golden Age of the language; e. g., not weary, *non delatigatus*; but *indefessus* is not classical).

NOT BUT THAT. Vid. BUT THAT.

NOT ONLY—BUT ALSO. NOT ONLY

NOT. Vid. BUT.

NOT THAT—BUT. NOT THAT NOT—BUT. Vid. BUT.

NOTABLE, notabilis; insignis.

NOTABLY, notabiliter; insigniter.

NOTARY, *publice fidei scriba; *scriba publicus; or, if necessary, notarius (as technical term), when the context determines the sense; but *notarius with the ancients was a short hand writer.

NOTE, *n.*, notum (to put down in writing; also, to observe as remarkable; but in the latter sense not till after Augustus: there is no authority for its use in the sense of "to make an explanatory observation"); annotate (to mark down in writing; then, especially, to make a corrective or explanatory remark, although it occurs thus for the first time after Augustus; vid. Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 5, visus est mihi in scriptis meis annotare quedam ut tumida, quo ego sublimia arbitrabar; Quint. 1, 14, 7, de quibus in orthographia pauca annotabo. Admonere and animadvertere in this sense would be quite wrong).

NOTE, *Mark, nota; signum; insigne; indicium. [Syn. in MARK, vid.] Note of admiration, signum exclamatorium (grammatical). *Annotation, annotatio (technical term of post-Augustan grammarians): *scholion (an explanatory note: σχολιον, Græc. in Cic. Att. 16, 7, 3); explicatio; interpretatio. [L.] Nota, properly, the censor's mark, i. e., censure, is defended by Hand and Weber as having been long used as technical term. To write a few notes, pauca annotare (de aliquâ re) on a book, commentari librum (Suet., Gram., 2); commentaria in librum componere (Gell., 2, 6, init.). Note-Latin, *vocalia Latina quibus grammatici in annotationibus scribendis utuntur. [In music, *soni or vocal signum; *nota musica (Kraft): notes, modi musici (musical pieces): to sing from notes, *ex libello canere (not from the memory): *ab oculo canere (at sight, after Petron., 75, 4). [Billet, epistolium (but only Catull., 66 or 68, 2): epistola pusilla: literule. [NOTE] OF HAND, chirographum (to be distinguished from sygrapha—a deed drawn up as a formal contract, and signed by both parties): to lend money on a note of hand, *chirographo exhibitio pecuniam alicui credere: to borrow money on a note of hand, *per chirographum pecuniam mutuum sumere: to give a note of hand, chirographum exhibere (vid. Gell., 14, 2, chirographi exhibitio): to give a note of hand for any thing, chirographo cavere de re (Suet., Cal., 12).

NOTE-BOOK, adversaria: libellus: commentariolum, commentarii (vid. Schütz, Lex. Cic., sub voc. Obs. adversaria is also a day-book, in which accounts were set down at the moment, to be afterwards transferred to the ledger).

NOTED. Vid. CELEBRATED.

NOTHING, nihil (to the usual form in the best prose writers: Cicero seems to have altogether avoided the abbreviation alii, which occurs in his works only in passages cited from poets; vid. Müller ad Cic.

Or. pro Sest., 28, p. 73; Goerenz ad Cic., Fin., 2, p. 153); nihilum: nihil substantivum or adjective; nihilum only substantive; but if the substantive is to be declined, then always nulla res (with the exception of nihil and nihilo); nulla res, either abstractly or concretely, of things, or of events; nihil always in a subjective sense, and always abstractly (vid. Herz. ad Cæs., B. C. 2, 6); e. g., nihil agere, nihil loqui; quod mihi nulla res eripiet; nulla res Cæsari ad pristinum fortunam defuit; prorsus nihil. Since nihil is properly a substantive, it takes an adjective or a gentitive after it; e. g., nothing of the sort, nihil tale: he has done nothing new, nihil novi fecit: nothing can come of nothing, de nihilo nihil fit; de nihilo nihil creari potest: for nothing, sine causâ (e. g., labore) from nothing, ex or de nihilo: a thing comes to nothing, res non succedit, non habet operum or speratum eventum (does not take place): res non exitum habet, non ad effectum adducitur (does not succeed): to come to nothing=perish, ad nihilum venire, redigi, or recidere; in nihilum ire or occidere: to think nothing of, pro nihilo putare or ducere (not to value it); negligere, omittere (to disregard it): nothing less, nihil minus; nihil vero minus: there is nothing in a thing, in aliâ re nihil est: there is nothing in it—it is not so, hæc res non ita se habet: to be good for nothing, nihil esse; nihil posse; non multum valere (to be of no power or influence): nihil esse, inutile esse (to be useless or impracticable): nothing but, merus (to be in good prose only of things); e. g., to speak of nothing but war, merum bellum loqui: to narrate nothing but prodigies, mera monstra narrare: nothing but rifles, meræ nugæ; or by summus, magnus, singularis; e. g., he showed nothing but friendliness in receiving me, summâ comitate me excipiebat. Nothing but, nihil nisi (but not nihil quam; vid. Zumpt, § 735); nihil aliud nisi (nothing else than =nihil præter, and is exclusive; whereas nihil aliud quam is comparative =is this, and nothing different from or more than this; vid. Krüger, 585, 2). Obs. After nihil aliud nisi a participle or adjective agrees with the following substantive (ut nihil aliud nisi pax videtur quaesita, Cic.). They do nothing but, &c. In expressions of this kind the Latin is elliptical, and omits the facere or agere (e. g., nihil aliud quam bellum comparavit, Nep.).

NOTICE, *Observatio, remark, animadversio; observatio; notatio; often by the verbs: worthy of notice, notabilis, notandus, notatu dignus; memorabilis (remarkable, memorable); memoratu dignus (worthy of mention). [Information given beforehand, indicium: to give notice of a thing, indicare alicui aliquid; deferre aliquid ad aliquid or alicui; certiorum facere aliquid de aliquâ re: a threatening notice, denuntiatio: to send a threatening notice, denuntiare alicui aliquid: a public, written notice, positus propalam libellus, edictum (a placard): tabula auctionarie (notice of a sale): titulus (e. g., on a house to be let or sold): to give a notice, libellum or edictum proponere: to give notice of an auction, auctionem proponere or proscribere.

NOTIFICATION, significatio; indicium (act of giving notice, general term): promulgatio, proscriptio (of a sale).

NOTIFY, indicium de aliquâ re alicui dare, ostendere (Cic.), or facere (Ter.); ad aliquid afferre (Cic.); indicium alicuius rei ad aliquid deferre, or alicuius rei significationem alicui dare, facere, or simply indicare, significare aliquid (Tac.).

NOTION, notio (which one connects with any thing; hence, also, the "meaning" attached to a word): informatio (the image one forms of any thing in the mind): intelligentia (the knowledge of any thing): species (Cicero's translation of *idea*, "an idea"). An innate notion, notio in animis informata; notio animis impressa; insita et quasi consignata in animis notio; quasi naturalis et insita in animis nostris notio; animo insita informatio quadam; sine doctrinâ anticipatio; accepta animo rei quadam informatio, sine quâ nec intelli-

gi quidquam, nec quæri, nec disputari potest; innata cognitio; prænotio; insita (or insita præceptaque) cognitio; quod natura insculpsit in mentibus (all Cicero for the Greek *ἐννοια, ἐπὶ ἡμῖν*, which he says notat notionem quamlibet, quæ antequam iudicii vis adolevit, ita se animo impressit, ut ei se constanter eandem præsentet). An obscure notion, notio tecta atque involuta (Cic.): obscure notions, intelligentiæ obscure, adumbratæ, inchoatæ; cognitio indagationis indigena. General notions, notiones rerum: confused notions, complicatæ notiones: to form a notion of any thing, aliquid mente formare or fingere; aliquid animo effingere; alicuius rei notionem mente fingere; informare in animo alicuius rei notionem; notionem alicuius rei animo concipere: to attach a notion to any thing, notionem cum re conjungere or alicui rei subijcere: to have a clear or definite notion of any thing, satis firme conceptum animo comprehensumque tenere: probe or plane intelligere or perspicuum habere aliquid: to form a notion of any thing beforehand, notione animi præsentare aliquid: to have no notion of any thing, notionem alicuius rei nullam habere; aliquid ignorare: to have a false notion of any thing, prava de aliquâ re sentire: to have truer notions of the nature of the gods, veriores de naturâ deorum notiones in animo informatas habere (Cic.): to have some notion of religion, haud intacti religione animi esse: much depends on what notion you entertain of the tribunate, plurimum refert, quid tu esse tribunatum putes: all men do not entertain the same notions of what is honorable and dishonorable, non eadem omnibus honesta sunt ac turpia: not to be able to form any notion of any thing, fugit aliquid intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem: to confound the notions of right and wrong, species veri ecerclæque permiscere (Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 208): to explain a notion, notionem alicuius rei explicare, evolvere; vim et notionem alicuius rei explicare (Cic.): to explain a confused or obscure notion, animi notionem complicatam evolvere (Cic., Off., 3, 19, 76); obscuram intelligentiam enodare. [Meaning of a word, notio: vis; sententia. To include two things in the notion of this word, huic verbo duas notiones subijcere: to attach a notion to a word, vocabulo, verbo, &c., notionem or sententiam subijcere: the only notion of the word is, neque ultra illa huic verbo subjecta notio est, nisi, &c. What notion is involved in these words? quæ vis inest in his verbis? quæ notio his verbis subjecta est?]

NOTIONAL, mente, animo, cogitatione formatus, informatus, or fictus. Vid., also, IDEAL.

NOTORIETY, (nominis) fama; gloria; claritudo: to gain notoriety; i. e., to become celebrated; vid. CELEBRATED.

NOTORIOUS, *Well known, (omnibus) notus; pervulgatus: a notorious fact, illustre notumque omnibus factum. [In famous, vid.]

NOTORIOUSLY, ut omnes norunt.

NOTWITHSTANDING, *With substantives, adversus (e. g., adversus inducias, notwithstanding the truce; adversus id senatusconsultum; stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis cænitum, notwithstanding his age); in with an ablative; i. e., during, in the midst of (e. g., in summâ cupido oratorum; but usually with tamen, sed, &c.; e. g., nesciunt tamen in tantâ deformitate erant; in hac ætate utique animi juveniles erant); also, by ablative, absolutely with the verbs continere, negligere; e. g., contentis or neglectis precibus meis Romam rediit (notwithstanding my entreaties). [With verbs, tamen; quamquam; etsi; licet; quamvis; or quamquam (although), followed by tamen (yet): attamen (but yet, but still): nihilominus, nihilobscure (nevertheless).

NOVEL, adj. Vid. NŒV.

NOVEL, *n.*, fabella, fabula.

NOVELIST, fabulator.

NOVELTY, *Newness, novitas; insolentia; or by the adjective: to lose the charm of novelty, novitatis gratiam exuo-

NO. || *A new thing*, res nova; novi aliquid: *novities*, res nova.

NOVEMBER, mensis November (*Cat.*); November (*Mart.*). *Calends of November*, Calende Novembres.

NOUGHT, nihil; nihillum. **VID. NOTU-ING.**

NOUN, nomen (*grammatical*).

NOURISH, nutrire (*the proper word, to give nourishment, care, and attention; figuratively, to favor, foment*): alere (*to support without denoting the means; figuratively, to maintain, continue*); sustentare (*properly and figuratively, to maintain, support, not suffer to fail*). **JN.** sustentare et alere: alere et sustentare: victum præbere alicui (*only properly, to give what is requisite for the support of life; also of land, &c., which maintains any one*): augere (*only figuratively, to increase, enlarge*). **JN.** alere et augere (*opposed to exsurgere*): *to nourish a person with any thing*, alicui nutrire, or alere, or sustentare alicui re (*the former only of food; alere et sustentare also of the means by which one obtains a livelihood*): *to be nourished by any thing*, aliquid re (*both of food and of the means of livelihood*): vesci alicui re (*of food; e. g., carne, lacte*): victum queritare alicui re, se sustentare alicui re (*to gain a livelihood, support on one's self*).

NOURISHER, altor (*one who supplies the necessities of life*): nutritor (*one who furnishes food, &c., post-Augustan*).

NOURISHING, nutritus; alens; in quo est multum alimenti (*Cels.*); ad alendum aptus, factus (*alimus, poetical*); **ALBIS** alibi only twice, in *Varr.*: *to be more nourishing*, plus alimenti habere; firmiorem, valentiorum esse (*Cels.*).

NOURISHMENT. || *The act of nourishing*, nutritio (*act of sucking, Gell.*): sustentatio (*maintenance, Ulp. Dig.*): **ALBIS** nutritus occurs only in *Plin.*, 22, 24, 53; by circumlocution with the verb. || *Contents of nutritious parts, alimentum: full of nourishment* [*vid. NUTRITIOUS*]: *that has no nourishment*, in quo nihil alimenti est (*after Cels.*, 2, 18, *in.*): imbecillus, infirmus (*opposed to valens, firmus*): *there is more nourishment in meat than in any other food*, plus alimentum est in carne, quam in ullo alio. || *Means of support, food, nutrimentum* (*properly and figuratively; but in the best writers only figuratively; e. g., nutrimentum eloquentie*): alimentum, eibus (*of physical nourishment; alimentum also figuratively*): pabulum, pastus (*fodder; then, figuratively, pabulum animi ingenique; pastus animi*): victus (*every thing which we need or use as food*): want of nourishment, penuria alimentorum: *to take nourishment*, cibum sumere or assumere: *to look for nourishment*, passum anquire (*of animals*): victum querere (*of persons*): *to give nourishment to a person or thing*, alicui re aliquid alere (*properly and figuratively, of persons and things*): alicui victum præbere (*properly, of persons and things; cf. NOURISH*): *the veins convey nourishment to the bones*, venæ ossibus alimenta subministrant: *the human mind finds its nourishment in learning and thinking*, mens hominis altit descendit et cogitando.

NOVICE, in re rudis et tiro (*general term*): in a monastery or nunnery, * novitius monachus, * novitia monacha (*feminine, technical term*).

NOVIATE, tirocinium (*general term*): * tirocinii tempus; tirocinium novitatum (*technical term of monastic life*).

NOV, adv., nunc (*at the present time; opposed to tunc*): jam (*opposed to tum; especially as a particle of transition*): in præsentia (*Cic., Cæs., Nep., Liv., for the present*): in hoc tempore, in præsentia (*Cic., Fam.*, 2, 10; under present circumstances, at this critical time, &c.): in præsentia (*post-Augustan; also, ad præsens, now and the time immediately following*): **ALBIS** in præsentiarum, de præsentiarum esse in præsentiarum. Ecce novum = (*a*) precisely at it is now a moment, nunc quomodo maxime or quomodo maxime only; (*b*) just before the present moment, modo. *Now directly* [*vid. IMMEDIATELY*].

Now—now (= *at one time—at another*), modo—modo (*or nunc or interdum or tum*): nunc—nunc (*or modo*). **Obs.**, nunc—nunc *not in prose before Livy*; alias—alias (*or interdum, or plerumque, or aliquando*): hodie (*to-day*): nunc ipsum: hoc ipso tempore (*at this very time, emphatic*): nunc at length, nunc demum: nunc and then, interdum (*mostly implying that it is not very often*): aliquando (*at times*); **ALBIS** nonnunquam = *not uncommonly, pretty frequently*; and subinde denotes the succession of one action to another, often the repeated succession = *repeatedly*: unheard of until now, aut hoc tempus inauduit. || (*As a particle of transition*), autem: vero (*in truth*): nunc, nunc vero (*denoting concession*): but now, nunc autem. || (*Denoting consequence*), igitur (*therefore*): quoniam ita sint (*since things are so*): but now atque.

NOWHERE, nusquam (*in no place, under no circumstance*): nullo loco (*in no place*): **ALBIS** nusquam and nullibi are not Latin: nowhere else, nusquam alibi: nowhere in the world, nowhere at all, nusquam gentium: nowhere else than, nusquam alibi nisi or quam (*but quam only when tam precedes, expressed or understood*).

NOWISE, nullo modo; nequaquam; neutquam; haud ququam; nulla ratione; minime. **VID.**, also, "By no means," in *NO*.

NOXIOUS, nocens; noxius; noxiosus: extremely noxious, perniciosus, exitiosus.

NUDITY must be expressed by the adjective; e. g., nudatum corpus: **ALBIS** nuditas occurs only in some old editions of *Quint.*, 10, 2, 23, where more recent editions, from the best MSS., read iucunditas.

NUGATORY, nugatorius. **JN.** infirmus nugatoriusque; levis ac nugatorius.

NUISANCE, molestia; onus; incommodum: *to be a nuisance to any body*, molestiam alicui exhibere, afferre (*Ter.*); alicui oneri esse (*Liv.*): *to find any thing a nuisance*, molestiam asperere, suscipere, trahere ex alicui re.

NULL, irritus, nullus. **VID. INVALID.**

NULLIFY, aliquid irritum facere; aliquid ad nihilum redigere; irritum aliquid esse jubere or velle; rescindere, dissolvere aliquid. **VID.**, also, **ABROGATE**, **ANNULARE**.

NULLITY, nihil (*nothing*): vanitas, inanis (*emptiness*); or by the adjectives, irritus, vanus, nullus.

NUMB, e., torporem afferre alicui rei, torpore hebetare aliquid; obstupescere.

NUMB, adj., rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obstupescens. *To be numb*, rigidum esse, rigere, torpere, torpidum esse; *to become numb*, rigescere, obrigescere, torpescere, obtorpescere. *The hand is numb*, manus obtorpuit.

NUMBER, v., numerare; numerum alicuius rei inire, exsequi, efficere; computare: numerandum percensere. **SYN.** in *TO COUNT*, *vid.*

NUMBER, s. || *A great number, multitude*, numerus: *a great number, magnus or grandis numerus*: multitudo (*multitude*): copia (*heap, abundance; of things*): frequentia (*many persons present*): in great numbers, multi; frequentes: *a small number, paucitas*; exiguus numerus (*of persons or things*): infrequentia (*few persons present; opposed to frequentia*): *a very small number, magna paucitas*: in small numbers, pauci; infrequentes: *a number of people, complures* (*several*): *a full number, numerus plenus*: *to make up a number*, numerum efficere or conficere: **ALBIS** Numeri signa, litera; * nota numeri. || *Proportion of times or syllables, numerus*.

NUMBERLESS, innumerabilis (*Cic.*); **ALBIS** innumerus in poets, and in prose writers of the Silver Age; *vid. Orelli, Cic., De Orat.*, 2, 23, 94. **ALBIS** There is no counting, nulli numerus.

NUMBERNESS, torpor.

NUMERAL, * nota, signum numeri (*a figure*): nomen numerale (*Prisc., a word*): *Roman numerals*, &c., numerorum signa a Romanis, ab Arabibus, recepta.

NUMEROUS. **VID.** **MANY**.

NUMSKULL, bardus; ineptus; stolidus; fatuus.

NUN, monacha, nonna (*Hieron.*); monastria (*Iust., Novell.*): *to become a nun*, ritu Christiano sacri cultui divino (*after Ammian.*, 18, 10).

NUNCIO, * summi or Romani pontificis legatus.

NUNNERY, * cenobium monachorum.

NUPTIAL, nuptialis. **VID. MARRIAGE.**

NUPTIALS, nuptie (*general term*): nuptiarum sollemnia, -ium, n. (*the celebration of a marriage, in a religious sense*): *to make preparations for nuptials*, nuptias adornare; parare ea, quæ ad nuptias opus sunt: *to solemnize nuptials*, nuptias facere or efficere (*general term*): sacrum nuptiale conficere (*in a religious sense*). **CF. MARRIAGE, MARRY.**

NURSE, s. || *One who tends children*, nutrix; nutricula (*diminutively*): *to be nurse to any one*, nutricem esse alicui, alicui nutrici: *to have a nurse for a child*, pueri nutricem adhibere: *the office or duty of a nurse*, nutricionis munus (*Gell.*, 12, 1); *a nurse's wages*, nutricia, -orum, n. (*Ulp. Dig.*, 50, 13, 1, extr.); nutricis merces (*after Cic. ad Div.*, 16, 14, 1, medicis merces). || *One who tends the sick*, ejus curæ custodiæque (ægrotus) alicui mandatus est (*Plin. Ep.*, 7, 19, *in.*); assidens (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 22, 11): *to be a nurse to any one*, alicui or alicuius vesletudinî assidere; *vid. STICK-BED*.

NURSE, v. **PROP.**, nutrire (*general term*): mæmris nutrire: nutricare (*Plautus*): *to nurse her own child*, alicui lacte suo nutrire (*Gell.*, 12, 1, i. c.); *not to employ a wet-nurse*, alicui uberibus alere (*with milk, not with farinaceous or any other food; of women and animals*). *Every mother nurses her own child*, suam quemque mater uberibus alit (*Tac. Germ.*, 20); alere (*to support existence by any means*). **PROP.**, nutrire (e. g., amorem, *Oe.*): sustentare et alere: alere et sustentare (*cherish and support*): fovère (*cherish*); e. g., spem; parvulus; augere (*increase*). || *To tend a sick person*, nutrire (ægrum, *Cels.*); ægrotum curare; ægroto assidere.

NURSERY. || *Room where young children are brought up*, parvulorum diæta (*Jurisonculus*); * parvulorum cubiculum: *a nursery tale*, nutricularum fabula (*Quint.*, 1, 9, 2). || *Plantation of young trees*, seminarium, plantarium: *seminarium pomarum or pomorum* (*offruit-trees*): vitularium (*of vines*): * seminarium oleagineum (*of olive-trees*): *to make or lay out a nursery*, facere, instituire seminarium, &c.

NURSING, nutritio (*act of sucking an infant, Gell.*): sustentatio (*act of supporting and bringing up, Ulp. Dig.*, 24, 3, 22, § 8). **Nutritus** only *Plin.*, 22, 24, 53, but in sense of nourishment.

NURSING, alumnus; feminine, alumna.

NURTURE, v. **VID. NOURISHMENT.**

NUT, nux; walnut, (nux) juglans: hazel-nut, (nux) Avellana: nut-tree, nux: a hard nut, figuratively (*i. e., a difficult thing*), res difficilis, ardua; questio difficilis; nodus: e. g., rem impeditam, difficilem, aliquid expediendum, explicandum proponere: dare: *not to give a nut for any thing*, ne vitiosæ quidem nuce emere aliquid (*Plaut.*); *ne flacci quidem facere aliquid*; *pro nihilo putare aliquid* (*Cic.*).

NUT-BROWN (color), nigricans (*Plin.*).

NUT-CRACKERS, nucifrangibulum (*Plant.*, *Rach.*, 4, 2, 16; but only as a factitious term for a tooth).

NUT-SHELL, putamen nucis: putamen Avellanae (*of a hazel-nut*): putamen juglandis (*of a walnut*).

NUTRIMENT, *vid. NOURISHMENT.*

NUTRITIOUS, **PROP.**, of food, in *NUTRITIVE*. § quo multum alimenti est, magni cibi (*that contains much nourishment; opposed to parvi cibi*): valens, firmus, valentis or firmæ materiæ (*strong; opposed to imbecillus, infirmus*); imbecillus or infirma materiæ: **ALBIS** alibi occurs only in *Varr.*, *R. R.*, 2, 11, 2 and 3; nutritibilia, in very late writers; almus, only in poetry: very nutritious, maximî cibi (*opposed to minimi cibi*): *to*

be more nutritious than, &c., plus alere quam, &c., plus alimenti habere, quam, &c.: meat is the most nutritious food, plus aliment est in carne, quam in ullo alio: every sucking animal (i. e., the flesh of every such animal) is less nutritious, omne animal, si lactens est, minus alimenti praestat.

NUZZLE. || To *ensnare*, laqueo irretire. || To *put a ring on the nose*, *anoulum inserere naribus, or (of an animal; e. g., suis) rostro.

NYMPH, nymppha.

O.

O, *interj.* Vid. OH!

OAK, quercus (the common or forest oak): cerrus (the Turkey or Burgundy oak): ilex (the holm-oak): quercus esculus (or simply *esculus*; the mast-tree): oak timber, lignum quernum: ligna roborea, tamber roborea (of the holly): oak-apple, galla (Plin., not used in the plural).

OAKEN, quercueus or quernus, quercus (of the common or forest oak). Quercinus, Suet., Cal., 19, is doubtful: robustus, robustus, roboreus (of the holly): iligneus, iligneus (of the holm-oak): cernuus, cernuus (of the Turkey or Burgundy oak): esculeus, esculeus (of the mast-tree).

OAKUM, stuppa or stupa, -e, f. (Ces., Lic.).

OAR, remus (tonsa is poetical): to condemn to the oars (i. e., galleys), affligere aliquem remo trimis publicae (Val. Max., 9, 15, 3): to break off the oars, detegere remos; or, less frequently, abstergere remos (Curt., 9, 9): blade (of an oar), palma, palmula.

OAT, avena: oat-field, ager avenae.
OATS, pl., consitus: oat-cake, panis avenaceus: oat-meat, farina avenacea: oat-straw, stramentum avenaceum: wild oats, avena fatua (Lic.): to have sown one's wild oats, volupates temperantia sua frenasse ac domuisse (Lic., 30, 14).

OATEN, avenaceus.

OATH, iururandum, genitive iururandī, n. (general term; also especially of the oath of allegiance and of the military oath). Iururamentum is late: sacramentum (an oath voluntarily taken, a vow, usually the oath of allegiance, the military oath): religio (properly, sense of duty; hence, by metonymy, an oath grounded on a sense of duty; vid. Nep., Dion., 8, 5; Ages., 2, 5): iururandium verba, iururandum (form of the oath): a false oath, perjurium: to impose an oath upon any body, iururandum ab aliquo exigere: administer an oath, iururandum alicui deferre: to offer to take one's oath, iururandum offerre: to take an oath, iururandum dare or iurare: sacramentum or sacramento dicere: to take a false oath, peiurare or perjurare (opposed to iurare verissimum iururandum): ex animi sententia iurare: to take a formal oath, verbis conceptis iurare (falsely), verbis conceptis peiurare (vid. Cic., Cluent., 48, 134): that has taken an oath, iuratus: iurejurandus astrictus: to take the oath of allegiance, in verba iurare (alicuius; of private citizens, magistratus, or soldiers): sacramentum dicere apud aliquem, sacramento or sacramentum dicere alicui (of soldiers): to administer the oath of allegiance, aliquem in sua verba iururandum adigere: to put one upon oath, iurejurando or iururandum, or ad iururandum aliquem adigere: to oblige sacramentum rogare or adigere (of soldiers): to bind by an oath, iurejurando aliquem astringere, obstringere, obligare: to release any body from an oath, alicui iururandū gratiam facere; iururandum remittere (technical term of the post-Augustan lawyers): to keep or perform an oath, iururandum servare, conservare; religionem conservare (Nep., Ages., 2, 5): to break an oath, iururandum negligere, rumpere; sacramentum mutare (by going over to another party; vid. Suet., Galb., 10): to oblige or bind one's self by an oath, iurejurando se obstringere: to confirm, establish, or ratify any thing by an oath, iurejurando affirmare aliquid (e. g., socie-

tatem): to affirm, protest upon oath, adjurare: to frame or draw up an oath, i. e., the form of an oath, iururandum concipere (Tac., Hist., 4, 44, 1): on oath, iuratoriis (Cic., Just., 12, 19, 12): to give a promise upon oath, fidem et iururandum dare (vid. Ces., B. G., 1, 3). Adeo, iurejurando: iurejurando interposito: to bind by oath, iurejurando aliquem obstringere: to bind themselves mutually on oath, iurejurando ac fide inter se sancire (Ces., B. G., 1, 30; followed by ne).

OBDUACACY, obstinatio: animus obstinatus or offirmatus.

OBDRATE, obstinatus; perversax; praefractus.

OBDRATELY, obstinate; pertinaciter; praefractus.

OBEDIENCE, obtemperatio; to any thing, alicui rei (as action; an accommodating or adapting one's self to any thing): obedientia (as of slaves and children): obsequium, obsequentia (yielding, compliance, Ces., B. G., 7, 29): officium (obedience, considered as due; vid. commentators on Nep., Mill., 7, 1): to render obedience [vid. TO OBEY]: to retain in obedience, in officio retinere or continere: to bring back to obedience, ad officium reducere: ad officium redire cogere: to renounce obedience, in officio non manere; obedientiam relinquere et abjicere.

OBEIDENT, obediens, dicto audiens. JN. dicto audiens atque obediens, obtemperans (all with a dative of that which one obeys): to be obedient (vid. HEARKEN, OBEY): to make any body more obedient, aliquem obediētiorem facere (of things): your most obedient servant (in modern letter-writing), *tibi ad quaque prestanda paratissimus.

OBEIDENTLY, obediēter (Lic.), obtemperanter (Prud.): or by the adjective.

OBEISANCE, corporis inclinatio: to make obeisance to any body, salutare aliquem (acclinis saluto aliquem, Arnob.).

OBELISK, obeliscus (general term): meta (at the end of the Roman circus): cippus (as a sepulchral monument): obeliscus, obelus (as a mark in books).

OBEISITY, obesitas, with or without ventris (Suet.).

OBEY, parēre (the proper word, opposed to imperare; always with the idea of strict necessity; vid. Cic., Legg., 3, 2, 5; Ces., B. C., 3, 81): obedire, dicto audientem esse (as of children and slaves; to perform the wish of another; with this difference, that dicto audientem esse denotes prompt and willing obedience): obtemperare (to accommodate or adapt one's self to the will of another, especially a higher person): obsequi (to follow the advice of another; opposed to repugnare; vid. Cic., Tusc., 2, 20, 60; Plin. Ep., 8, 6, 6): audire aliquem, auscultare alicui (to listen to the representation of any body): morem gerere, morigerari (to yield to the demands or caprice of another). JN. parēre et obedire; obedire et parēre: obtemperare et obedire; obsequi et obedire; dicto audientem atque obedientem esse: to obey any body's precepts, alicuius praeceptis parēre et obedire: to obey any body's commands, alicui parēre et imperata parēre; alicuius jussis et alicuius imperio audientem esse: not to obey the commands of any body, obedientiam relinquere et abjicere, nec alicui parēre (vid. Cic., Off., 1, 29, 102): to refuse to obey the commands of any body, alicuius imperium detrectare; alicuius imperium auspiciumque abnuere (of soldiers): to obey by compulsion, vi parēre cogi: to obey readily and willingly, oquo animo libenterque parēre alicui; obediēter imperata facere.

OBITUARY, adj. By genitive, mortuorum, defunctorum.

OBITUARY, s., *vitae defunctorum: (ratio Libitinae, Suet., is a burial register).

OBJECT. || That which lies before one, res (general term). res obiecta sensibus, or quod sensibus percipitur (in philosophical sense): quod sub sensum cadit: obiectus, -us (Nep.): also by various turns, (1) by the verb esse; (a) with a genitive (like civi) to be reckoned or included under; e. g., deorum tutelae ea

loca sunt; legati petierunt a Romanis, ut filium regis publicae curae ac velut tutelae vellent esse (Cf. Aug. Grotf., § 418; Kamah., § 102, 2, b): esse with a dative, when it signifies to serve for any thing, &c.; e. g., to be an object of care, hatred, contempt; alicui esse curae, odio, contemptui (Cf. Grotf., § 121, 1; Aug. Grotf., § 38; Zumpt, § 422): to be an object of hatred to any body, in odio esse apud aliquem: to become an object of hatred, in odium venire, pervenire: (2) by a demonstrative pronoun, which, when a relative follows, is often omitted; e. g., the objects of politics, (ea) quae in republica versantur: the objects which relate to our happiness, (ea), quae ad felicitatem nostram pertinent: (3) by substantives in which the idea is already included; e. g., an object of love, amor; deliciae: an object of desire, desiderium: an object of jest, ludibrium: (4) by some other circumlocution, with verbs from the context; e. g., to be an object of love to any body, ab aliquo amari, diligi: all these sciences have for their object the investigation of truth, quae omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur. || An end, aim, finis; propositum: without having attained their object, re infecta; infectis iis, quae agere destinaverant: to make it one's first object, id unum agere (ut): to make pleasure one's first object, ad voluptatem omnia referre or revocare; voluptate omnia metiri. || (In grammar), res; res obiecta. || Any thing deformed or hideous, monstrum.

OBJECT, v., contra dicere, in contrarium partem afferre (to say, bring forward on the other side): opponere (to set against): occurrere, to any thing, alicui rei (to meet, by objecting): it is objected to us, nobis occurrit (vid. Cic., Off., 2, 2, 7): to this you are accustomed to object thus, huic loco sic occurrere soletis: to have any thing to object to a thing (i. e., not to approve of it), rem improbare: I have nothing to object to it, nihil impedit, non repugnabo (vid. Zumpt, § 543): some one, however, may object, sed fortasse quispiam dixerit: dicat aliquis forte: nobody can now object, non jam potest dici.

OBJECT-GLASS, *orbiculus vitri convexus.

OBJECTION, altercatio (objection made by one party, and answered by the other; cf. Quint., 10, 1, 35, altercationes et interrogationes): but mostly by circumlocution; e. g., quid contra quemque philosophum dicatur, ex eo libro intelligi potest (the objections against Cic., Div., 1, 2, 2): to make an objection to, opponere, contra dicere aliquid; obloqui; occurrere (Cic.): to answer objections, quae alicuius contra dicat, refellere. If = hesitation, demonstratio: without making any objection, sine mora; haud cunctanter: to make objection, dubitare; dubitationem afferre, habere. I have no objection, licet; per me licet; per me: nihil impedit, or moror: non repugnabo: I shall not listen to any objection, nihil audio (comedy): if you have no objection, nisi quid dicis.

OBJECTIONABLE, *contra quod aliquis dicere possit; quod offendet, displicet.

OBJECTIVE, quod sensibus percipitur; quod sub sensum cadit (after Cic.): the objective world, res externae; quae sub sensum cadunt; quae aspectu sentiuntur (Cic.).

OBJECTOR, qui contra dicit.

OBURGATION, &c. VID. BLAME, REPROOF.

OBLATION, donum; munus sacrum or plium.

OBLIGATION. || Duty, officium; quod meum, tum est; quod debeat, debet: I consider that I am under an obligation to, meum esse puto, duco. [Vid., also, DUTY.] || Act by which one binds one's self, satis datio = Bond [vid. Bond]. || Favor by which one is bound in gratitude, beneficium: to be under an obligation to any body, alicuius beneficiis obligatum esse; vinculus beneficii obstrictum esse (Cic.): under obligation, obligatus (Plin. Ep.). To lag any body under a great obligation, magnam ab aliquo (Cic.) or apud aliquem (Liv.) gratiam inire.

OBLIGATORY, quod obligat, obstringit, devincit aliquid.

OBLIGE. || *To compel*, aliquem vi cogere [vid. COMPEL]. || *To bind* (by a stipulation, duty, favor, &c.), obligare, obligare, obstringere, devincire. *The law obliges any one*, lex tenet aliquem. *To be obliged to the observance of a treaty, fœdere obligatum* or *illigatum* esse. *To oblige a man by an oath*, aliquem sacramento adigere. *To oblige one's self to do a thing*, se obligare alicui (or with ut); se obstringere in aliquid (by oath, sacramento, to a crime, in seclus). *I am obliged to do this*, hoc meum est. || *To confer a favor upon*, beneficium in aliquem conferre: *to oblige one greatly*, gratissimum, pergratum, percommode alicui facere: *you can not oblige me more than by*, &c., hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes; nihil est, quod gratius mihi facere possis: *you will oblige me greatly by* (or *if you*, &c.), gratum (gratissimum) mihi feceris, si, &c.; magnum beneficium mihi dederis, si, &c.: *I am very much obliged to you*, gratissimum illud mihi fecisti; magnum in me contulisti beneficium: *to be greatly obliged to one*, multum debere alicui; multa beneficia ab illo in me profectura, collata sunt (after Cic.): *readiness to oblige*, officium; officiosa voluntas; gratificandi liberalis voluntas; comitas (courteous and kind behavior toward inferiors): *to show all readiness to oblige any body*, omni officiorum genere aliquem prosequi; summa alicui studia impertire.

OBLIGING, comis (courtous): obsequiosus (willingly acceding to others' wishes; the latter only in Plaut., Capl., 2, 3, 58): facilis: officiosus (complaisant, ready to render a service): obliging in any thing, promptus or paratus ad aliquid (ready for any thing): inclinatior or propensior ad aliquid (easily to be induced, inclined to any thing): indulgens (indulgent; opposed to durus): *to be obliging in any thing*, alicui or alicuius voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: *know, that thou art a great deal too obliging* (indulgent), te esse auriculâ infirmâ molliorem scito (Cic.). *The liberality and obliging temper of the magistrates*, liberalitas atque accommodatio magistratuum.

OBLIGINGLY, officiose; benigne; comiter.

OBLIGINGNESS, propensa voluntas (ready disposition): facilitas (readiness): comitas (courtesy): obsequentia (a yielding to the wishes and humor of others, Cas., B. G., 7, 29): officium (kind or complaisant sentiment or action of him who wishes to show any attention or render a service to any body): voluntas officiosa (disposition to render a service, Oo., Pont., 3, 2, 17); indulgentia.

OBLIQUE, obliquus.

OBLIQUELY, oblique (Cic.; also improperly — "indirectly": of censuring, &c.); in obliquum (Plin.); per obliquum (Hor.); ex obliquum (Plin.); ab obliquo (Oo.): *to move obliquely*, oblique ferri; in latum digredi (Plin.); obliquo motu corporis uti.

OBLIQUENESS, || PROP., obliquitas; OBLIQUITY, || obliquum (Plin.). || Frg., pravitās (not obliquitas in this sense).

OBLITERATE, obliterare (e. g., offensionem; famam rei male gestæ: memoriam alicuius rei): delere (blot out utterly; properly, alio, memoriam alicuius rei): extinguere. JN. extinguere atque delere (improperly): inducere: radere: eradere: interlinere [SYN. in ERASE]: funditus tollere. *To obliterate the very name of the Roman people*, nomen populi Romani extinguere. *To obliterate his infamy*, infamiam extinguere.

OBLITERATION, Circumlocution by the verb.

OBLIVION, s., obliuio: *to bury in or cover with oblivion*, aliquid in oblivionem adducere; aliquid oblivione obducere, or contere; memoriam rei obliterare or expellere: *to be buried in oblivion*, in oblivione jacere: *to sink into oblivion*, in oblivionem adduci; oblivione obrui; obliterari: *to rescue from oblivion*, ab oblivione vindicare: *this will never fall into ob-*

lition, memoriam alicuius rei nunquam delebit obliuio, or aliquid obscurata nulla unquam est obliuio. *An act of oblivion*. VID. AMNESTY.

OBLIVIOUS, obliviosus (Cic.).

OBLONG, oblongus (Liv.).

OBLIQUE, reprehensio; vituperatio; culpato; objurgatio (obloquium, Sidon.); *exposed to obloquy*, reprehendendus; vituperandus; reprehensione or vituperatione dignus.

OBNOXIOUS. || *Subject, exposed*, subjectus; obnoxius (to avoid subditus): videtur mihi cadere in sapientem ægritudine (that a wise man is obnoxious to, Cic., Tusc., 3, 4, 7). || *Hurtful*, troublesome, noxius; malus; detrimentosus (Cas.); nocens.

OBSCENE, obscenus (exciting disgust): immundus (unclean, impure): spurcus (filthy, nasty): *an obscene song*, canticum obscenum: *to use obscene language*, verbis obscenis uti; obscena dicere; obsceno jocandi genere uti.

OBSCENITY, obscenitas; or by the adjective.

OBSCURE, adv. || *Dark, dusky*, obscurus, tenebrosus (with this difference, that tenebrosus itself denotes primarily only the obscuration of the atmosphere, or the want of light, whereas obscurus denotes either the effect of this want on the objects, or the want itself; to the former in luce positus is opposed, to the latter illustris): caliginosus (dark, without light): cæcus (in which one can not see; as, night, a house): somewhat obscure, subobscurus: *an obscure night*, nox obscura (overcast): nox caliginosa (dark): nox cæca or obducta (in which one can not see any space before him): *to make any thing obscure*, obscurum facere, obscurare (e. g., cubiculum, conclave): alicui rei lucem eripere (to deprive of light). [Vid., also, DARK.] || *Not plain*, obscurus (unintelligible, uncertain, unknown): cæcus (of which one sees no reason; e. g., morbus, carmen): involutus (veiled): non apertus ad intelligentiam (not distinct): abstrusus (hidden, secret; e. g., insidiæ; or, hard to explain and understand; e. g., disputatio): perplexus (confused, intricate; e. g., sermones, carmen): impeditus (complicated): incertus (indefinite, vague): ignobilis (unknown): somewhat obscure, subobscurus (of a speaker, &c.): *to make any thing obscure*, alicui rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre, tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam alicui rei offundere (Cic., N. D., 1, 3, 6): *to make a speech obscure*, orationem occurrere: *to be obscure*, in tenebris latere; obscuritate involutum latere (to be hidden, not known): lucem desiderare (to be indistinct; of ideas): *to be very obscure*, crassius occultatum et circumfusus in tenebris latere (to be wrapped in impenetrable obscurity). || *Not illustrious*, obscurus: *an obscure name*, nomen obscurum: *of obscure birth or descent*, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus (of an unknown family): nullo patre natus, terræ filius (not born in lawful seedlock).

OBSCURE, v., obscurare (properly or figuratively): tenebras offundere, or obducere alicui rei, or alicui (to overcast, so that any thing is no longer in clear light, either literally or figuratively); rei caliginem offundere (Liv.), or inducere (Vell., more strongly): noctem offundere alicui rei: *the light of a lamp is obscured by that of the sun*, obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ: *oblivion shall never obscure the remembrance of thee*, tuam memoriam nulla obliuio obscurabit: *to obscure the reputation*, nomini or decori officere.

OBSCURELY, obscure (Cic.); and vid. the adjective.

OBSCURITY. || *Darkness*, obscuritas; tenebræ (opposed to lux): caligo [vid. the distinction of the adjective in OBSCURE]. JN. obscuritas et tenebræ; tenebræ et caligo; caligo et tenebræ; nox (night) || *Want of clearness*, plainness, obscuritas: incertum (uncertainty). || *Want of fame or celebrity*, tenebræ; ignobilitas, humilitas (the former in respect of rank; the latter in respect of descent): *to*

raise from obscurity, aliquem e tenebris et silentio proferre; aliquem in lucem famæque proferre; e tenebris in lucem evocare (familiam): *to live in obscurity*, per obscurum vitam transcurrere (Sen., Ep., 19, 2); in ignorantia hominum versari; in tenebris jacere; in umbrâ degere. || *An obscure thing*, res obscura, occulta, involuta, occulta et quasi involuta; res nondum ad liquidum perducta or explorata: *to clear up obscurities*, res obscuras explanare; res involutas explicare; occulta et quasi involuta aperire.

OBSEQUES, justa (plural); justa funebria (Liv.); or simply funebria (Plin.); exsequia (Cic.). VID. FUNERAL.

OBSEQUIOUS, obsequiosus; obsequens: *to be obsequious to any body*, alicui or alicuius voluntati morem gerere, or obsequi.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, obsequenter: officiose.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, obsequium, obsequentia (habit of yielding to the wishes and desires of others: the latter, *Cas., B. G., 7, 29): *excessive obsequiousness*, nimia obsequentia: *to manifest obsequiousness toward any body*, alicui or alicuius voluntati morem gerere; alicui morigerari; alicui obsequi.

OBSERVANCE. || *Act of observing, regard, attention*, observantia (outward respect or attention): observatio (reverence, regard): obedientia; obtemperatio (e. g., justitia est obtemperatio legibus, observantia of the laws, Cic.). || *Rule of practice*, custom, usus; mos; receptus; consuetudo recepta: *it is an observance*, usu, more, consuetudine receptum est.

OBSERVANT, observans (e. g., æqui, Clandi; officiorum, Plin.); also in the sense of showing respect, observantissimus mei (Cic.): obediens; obtemperans (obedient). VID. ATTENTIVE.

OBSERVATION, observatio; animadvertio (a giving heed, attention); e. g., nature: *a man of quick observation* [vid. OBSERVER]: *to make an observation*, observare; animadvertere (to observe): *experi* (to try, make experiment): *to be exposed to the observation of all*, in clarissima luce versari: *what my own observation supplies*, quod animadverti: *an army of observation*, *copiæ ad hostium itinera servandæ dispositæ: *to make astronomical observations*, cælum sideraque spectare (cæli siderumque spectator, one who makes such, Liv., 24, 34); *motus stellarum observare* (Cic., Div., 1, 1, 2, Orrell [al. observare]), considerare sidera (Gell., 2, 21); positus siderum ac spatia dimetiri (Tac., Ann., 6, 21, 3).


OBSERVATORY, *specula astronomica (Eichst.); or mathematici pergula (Suet., Oct., 94).

OBSERVE. || *To watch*, servare, observare (general term): aservare (to watch carefully): animadvertere (to give heed or attention to): spectare, contemplari (to look about quietly for the purpose of observation): considerare (to view or contemplate; e. g., sidera, Gell., 2, 21): custodire (to watch, guard, a person): speculari (to look out for): speculati et custodire aliquem: *to observe the course of the stars*, observare (Mos., Orrell, observare, Cic., Div., 1, 1, 2) motus stellarum: *to observe lightning*, servare de cælo (of an augur): *to observe the rising of a constellation*, servare ortum sideris: *to observe any body's behavior*, observare quemadmodum aliquis se gerat: *to observe the enemy*, hostium consilia speculati (to endeavor to find out his plans): quæ ab hostibus agitur, cognoscere (to watch): hostium itinera servare (to note the march of an enemy). || *To follow, attend to*, observare (e. g., leges, Cic.; præceptum, Cas.): parere (to obey). || *To say, remark, dicere* (to say): docere (to teach): *to observe this*, ut hoc addam: *to observe only one thing*, ut alia omittam (to pass by all other things). || *Avoid the expression so commonly used by annotators*, ut monet, for ut ait, ut docet, ut annotavit, ut est apud: ut monet is not Latin.



OBSERVER, observator (general term; post-Augustan): spectator (a beholder)

er): speculator (a spy); or by circumlocution with the verbs: an observer of nature, speculator venatorque naturæ: an observer of the constellations, spectator cœli siderumque: an acute observer, homo acutus, sagax, emunctæ naris homo (facete, Hor., Sat., 1, 4, 8): a careful observer of his duties, omnium officiorum observantissimus (Plin., Ep., 10, 11): to be a diligent observer of any thing, acriter animum intendere ad aliquid; acrem et diligentem esse animadvertentem alicuius rei.

OBSELETE, obseletus (of dress, words): exoletus (of words): ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus (of words long gone out of common use); ab ultimis et jam obliatis temporibus repetitis (of words): to become obsolete, obsolescere; exolescere (in desuetudinem venire, only in the Digests).



OBSTACLE, impedimentum (a hindrance): mora (a cause of delay): difficultas (difficulty):  avoid the unclassical obstaculum and obstantia, although the latter occurs in *Vitruvius*; to put an obstacle in the way, to be an obstacle, impedimento esse alicui rei; impedimentum inferre (Cic.); impedimentum afferre (Tac.); moram afferre, offerre (Cic.); in morâ esse (Ter.); obstare, officere, obesse alicui (Cic.): to remove obstacles, amoliri (of obstacles); also with addition of e medio, with labor and difficulty: to conquer obstacles, impediamenta superare; ea, qua obstant, transcendere (to overcome them): amoliri, quæ impedimento sunt (remove them by great exertions; after Cic., And., 4, 2, 24).



OBSTINACY, animus obstinatus, obstinatio, in any thing, alicuius rei (obstinate perseverance): perversicia, animus perversicax (perseverance in endeavoring to carry out any thing, or to gain a victory): pertinacia (obstinacy in an opinion or purpose): animus præfractus, contumacia.

OBSTINATE, pertinax (that keeps to his opinion; also of things, that do not yield or abate; e. g., diseases): perversicax (constant in endeavors to carry a thing through, or gain a point): obstinatus, affirmatus (the former, firm and constant, in a good sense; the latter, stiff and obstinate, in a bad sense):  contumax, defying, resisting, does not belong to this; refractorius (not classical): an obstinate complaint or disease, morbus perseverans; morbus longinquus (long, tedious); longa et pertinax valetudo (of a long continuance of poor health): an obstinate engagement, prelium, or certamen pertinax ( prelium firmissimum, Cæsar, in Cic., Ep., 8, 17, ex.: a battle with able-bodied troops): an obstinate silence, obstinatum silentium (e. g., obtinere).

OBSTINATELY, obstinate; pertinaciter; perversicaciter; præfracte (e. g., nimis præfracte ærarium defendere, Cic., Off., 3, 22, 88); obstinato animo; affirmatâ voluntate: to obst. obstinately in any thing, obstinato animo agere aliquid.

OBSTREPEROUS, Vid. NOISY.

OBSTRUCT.  To block up, claudere (shut in); obstruere, obsepere, intercludere. To obstruct the way, viam præcludere; viam obstruere (barricade); iter obsepere; iter intercludere, interrompere.  To be an obstacle in the way of, impedire alicuius ab aliquâ re; or merely aliquâ re (neer in aliquâ re); impedimento esse alicui (alicui rei); ad aliquid (neer in aliquâ re) impedimentum afferre alicui rei faciendæ: obstare or officere alicui et alicui rei alicuius.

OBSTRUCTION.  Act of obstructing; use the verbs.  Obstacle, vid.

OBTAIN, obtinere (to obtain after resistance, and keep possession): parare, comparare (provide, procure by one's own means): querere (obtain by seeking; e. g., livelihood, victum); popularitatem with the common people, gratiam ad populum; gloriam, sibi gloriam): acquirere (to obtain what one has striven for): colligere (collect; e. g., good-will, favor, &c.): nancisci (obtain with or without trouble; even against one's wish): adipisci (to achieve by exertion): consequi (to arrive at the object of one's wish, with or without assistance): asequi (to arrive by exertion at the object

of one's endeavors): impetrare (effect or obtain what has been required): by violence, exprimere, extorquere: to obtain the highest political power, rerum potiri: to obtain credit, parere sibi laudem: money, pecuniam sibi facere: a man's friendship, alicuius amicitiam sibi comparare: great influence, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere: great wealth and reputation, magnas opes sibi magnamque nomen facere: a victory, victoriam ab, de, or ex hoste consequi or reportare (Cic.); referre (Lic.); adipisci (Cas.). To endeavor to obtain, captare aliquid (e. g., popularity, &c.).

OBTESTATION, obtestatio (Cic.); or by circumlocution with the verbs.

OBTRECTION, obtractio (Cic., Lie.).

OBTRUDE, v., obtrudere (of persons or things): to obtrude one's self, se obtrudere, inferre, insolenter se offerre, se ingerere, se inculcare alicuius auribus (in order that one may hear us; all these of persons): se inculcare (e. g., oculis): se offerre, obijci (e. g., animo); of forms, appearances, thoughts which present themselves to our view or mind).

OBTRUSION. By the verbs.

OBTRUSIVE, importunus (behaving in a troublesome, unseemly, &c., manner): molestus (troublesome): impudens (shameless): molestus. Or by the verbs.

OBTUSE, obtusus, hebes (properly and figuratively); tardus (figuratively): an obtuse mind, ingenium hebes, or retusum (Cic.).


OBTUSENESS (hebetatio oculorum, Plin., dullness of sight; hebetudo sensuum, Macrob., stupidity). Use the adjectives.


OBVIATE, occurrere, obviam ire (to go against, not to shun): prævertere (to prevent): resistere (to offer resistance, check): to obviate an evil, malo occurrere, prævertere.

OBVIOUS, manifestus, perspicuus, evidens, planus, illustris: to be obvious, patere, apparere (to be manifest): liquet (it is clear, self-evident): liquere: planum, clarum, perspicuum esse (to be clear or plain [SYN. IN PLAIN]): this is not obvious to me, hoc mihi non constat: to me the matter is quite obvious, res solis luce mihi videtur clarior (after Cic., De Dir., 1, 3, 6). Vid., also, CLEAR.

OBVIOUSLY, manifesto; clare; evidenter. Vid., also, CLEARLY.

OCCASION, s., causa (cause, reason): materia (materials for any thing): locus, occasio (opportunity): ansa (properly, a handle; then, figuratively, an opportunity): to give occasion, occasionem dare; ansam dare or præbere (e. g., for blame, reprehensionis or ad reprehendendum): to give occasion to suspicion or doubt, locum dare suspicioni or dubitationi: to be an occasion of war, belli materiam præbere: to give occasion for a letter, argumentum epistolæ dare: to be an occasion of laughter, risum movere or concitare: to take occasion, occasionem capere, sumere, or amplecti (the last, willingly or gladly): to seek occasion, occasionem captare: to cut off all occasion, præcidere alicui omnes causas: upon occasion, si occasio fuerit, tulerit: oblata facultate; ut primum occasio data fuerit (Cic.).

OCCASION, v., occasionem dare, ansam dare or præbere, rei (datice); locum dare rei (datice) or rei (genitive); materiam præbere ( Plautus and Phædrus often use concinnare in this sense). Vid., also, CAUSE, v.

OCCASIONAL, circumlocution by occasion ( not opportunatè) data or oblata; si occasio fuerit or tulerit; per occasionem. An occasional poem or copy of verses, carmen solenne (on any public, festive occasion; cf. Stat., Silc., 4, 6, 92).



OCCASIONALLY, per occasionem (Cic.); ex occasione; oblata occasione (Suet.).

OCCIDENT, occidens.


OCCIDENTAL, occidentalis (Plin.); solem occidentem spectans (Lil.); ad occidentem situs (after Lil.); ad occidentem vergens (Curt.); in occidentem vergens (Lil.).


OCCIPUT, occipitium (Varr., Plaut.), occiput (Pers.).





OCCULT, arcanus; occultus; abditus; latens: occult causes, cæcæ causæ: occult diseases, cæci morbi.



OCCUPATION.  The act of occupying, possessio (possession); usually by the verbs.  Employment, business, negotium: without occupation, negotiis vacuus.


OCCUPIER, possessor; or by the verbs.

OCCUPY.  To engage, occupare, occupatum tenere (to engage one's whole thoughts or attention): detinere (to keep close to a thing, to fix): curas esse mihi aliquid, consulo alicui rei (engages my cares or attention): to occupy one in various ways, distingere; distingere (to distract): to occupy one's self in any thing, occupari in aliquâ re or aliquâ re; versari in re or circa aliquâ (to give one's self up completely to a thing): se ponere in re (to lay one's self out upon a thing): aliquid tractare (to handle): agere (to be chiefly concerned in): dare se rei (to devote one's self to); to be busily occupied in any thing: urgere aliquid (e. g., studia): to occupy one's self wholly, or exclusively in any thing, se totum collocare in re: my mind is entirely occupied with this one contemplation, totus animus in hac unâ contemplatione defixus esse: to be occupied in a thing, occupatum esse in re; intentum esse alicui rei; in manibus est mihi aliquid; vigere in re (e. g., in reum cognitione; vid. Cic., Ecl., p. 56).

 To take or have possession, habere; tenere; possidere: to occupy with troops, locum obsidere, insidere, occupare (the latter including the idea that one anticipates another in taking the place): locum præsidio firmare, munire; præsidium povere, collocare, constituere in loco (to garrison a place which one already possesses): to occupy a place firmly with troops, valido occupare præsidio: a place properly occupied (with troops), locus tutus (opposed to intutus): to keep a place occupied (with troops), locum præsidio tenere (to hold with a garrison): locum asservare (to keep).

OCCUR.  To happen, accidere; incidere; evenire; contingere; intervenire (Cic.); intercidere (Cas.); geri (to be going on); exsistere (of events which break out suddenly, as seditions, wars, &c.).  To come under observation, be met with (as a passage in a book, &c.), esse; exstare; inveniri; reperiri: a passage occurs, phrases occur, &c. locus occurrit; locutiones, sententiæ occurrunt apud scriptorem (but it is better to use inveniri, reperiri, legi; for occurrere contains the idea of something accidental or fortuitous).  Avoid, in this sense, obvium esse and obvenire. Vid. Frotscher ad Quint., 10, 1, 19).  To present itself to one's mind, in mentem mihi aliquid venit; mihi in opinionem aliquid venit (as an opinion or supposition): subit animum cogitatio, in mentem or in cogitationem mihi incidit aliquid (presents itself to my mind): mihi, or animo, or in mentem occurrit aliquid, mihi succurrit aliquid (enters my mind): subit recordatio, recordor or reminiscor alicuius rei, recursat aliquid animo (I remember a thing): all kinds of things occur to my mind, variegationes animum meum commovet: to write, to speak just what occurs to one, quod or quidquid in buccam venerit, scribere (Cic., Att., 1, 12, 7, garrire (Cic., Att., 12, 1), loqui (Mart., 12, 24, 5).

OCCURRENCE.  Act of occurring, use the verbs.  Event, casus (especially accidental): res (general term, an occurrence, &c.). Unfortunate occurrences, res adversæ, misera; casus calamitosi, miseri: sad occurrences, casus horribilis, tristis: an unexpected occurrence, casus improvisus, inopinatus.

OCEAN, oceanus (Cic.).  Mare oceanum is found in Cæsar in the accusative, and in Tacitus in the nominative, so that, in the latter at least, it is an adjective.

OCHRE, ochra (Plin., Vitruvius); sili, siliis (Plin.). Of the color of yellow ochre, siliaceus (Plin.).

OCTAGON, octogonon (*Vitr.*) (octangula figura, *Appul.*)

OCTAGONAL, octogonus (*Vitr.*; octangulus, *Appul.*)

OCTAVE, *||* In music, diapason; intervallum septem vocum (an interval between the notes of the same name): octo voces or soni (a series of eight notes).

OCTAVO, (*Size of paper*), *forma octonaria (*Wytenb.*). An octavo page, *pagina octonaria: an octavo volume, *liber forma octavæ (*Wytenb.*) or octonariæ (*ib.*); *liber octonarius: an octavo sheet, *scida octonaria, or forma octavæ: in octavo, *forma octavæ or octonariæ: a volume in royal (imperial) octavo, *liber forma octavæ majoris (maximæ) (*Wytenb.*).

OCTOBER (mensis), October.

OCULAR, by the genitive oculorum; or otherwise by circumlocution with oculus, oculi. To give ocular demonstration of any thing, oculis, ante oculos alicujus aliquid proponere, exponere (*Cic.*); oculis subijcere (*Lic.*); sub aspectum subijcere (*Att. ad Hor.*): ocular illusions, ludibria oculorum, credita veris (*Lic.*).

OCULIST, medicus ocularius (*Cels.*, 6, 6, 8); chirurgus ocularius (*Jascr.*), or simply ocularius (*Scrin. Larg.*, 37).

ODD, *||* Not even or like, unequal (unlike in nature); impar (opposed to par; uneven in quantity); dispar (opposed to compar; unlike in quality). An odd number, numerus impar. *||* Strange, insolens; insolitus; mirabilis; mirus; monstrous; to say odd things, monstra dicere, nunciare: is not this odd? nonne hoc monstri similis est? (*Ter. Eun.*, 2, 3, 43): it were odd if, mirum (est) si, nisi (*Plaut. Ter.*). *||* Odd, and above a certain number, justum numerum excedens or superans.

ODDITY, *||* Oddness, vid. *||* An odd or strange person or thing, homo monstrosus (*Cic.*); caput ridiculum (*Ter.*, of persons); monstrum; res monstrosa, mira, nova (of things).

ODDLY, *||* Unevenly, inequaliter. *||* Strangely, monstruose; miro, novo, insolito modo; mirum in modum.

ODDNESS, *||* Unevenness, inequalitas; *||* Strangeness, by the adjective.

ODDS, *||* Inequality, inequalitas. *||* Advantage, superiority, prior locus; excellere, prestantia, prior locus; to have the odds of any body, aliquo potior, priorem esse, aliquem antecedere; in any thing, aliqua re prestante alicui or superant, vincere aliquem. *||* Odds (in betting). To bet odds, either quovis pignore certare (which, however, is only "to bet any wager") or majori pignore cum aliquo certare. *||* To express "odds of so much to so much," *||* *Ep. Plaut.*, 5, 2, 34, Ni ergo matris filia est, in meum nomen, in tuum talentum pignus da. *||* Variance, rixa; jurgium; litis, plural; altercatio; contentio. They are at odds, lites inter eos factæ sunt (*Ter. Eun.*, 4, 5, 8): to set at odds, rixam eferre, excitare; altercationem (*Lic.*) or controversiam (*Cic.*) facere.

ODIOUS, odiosus; invidius; invidiosus. To render any body odious, alicui invidiam facere, or confare.

ODIOUSLY, infeste (also the superlative in *Cicero*); infeste (also the comparative in *Cicero*).

ODIOUSNESS, invidia. To conceal the odiousness of a thing by a gentle name, tristitiam alicujus rei mitigare, levitate verbi (*Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 12, 37).

ODIUM, invidia. To have incurred odium, habere invidiam; in invidia esse: to bring odium upon any body, aliquem in invidiam adducere or trahere; alicui odium conciliare or invidiam conficere; aliquem in odium (invidiam) vocare: to be an object of general odium, onerari invidia.

ODOR, *||* Proper odor. A sweet odor, odor suavis, jucundus; sœcet odor, suavis odorum, or simply odores (*Cicero*). *||* Fig. Estem, repit, existimatio. In bad odor, nonnulla infamia aspersus: to be in bad odor, minus commodè audire; minus commodè esse existimationis; (with any body), magnâ in offensâ esse apud aliquem (*Cic.*).

ODORIFEROUS, bene olens (*Cic.*);

odoratus (perfumed, *On.*, *Plin.*); odorûs (*On.*). To be odoriferous, bene olere (*Cic.*); suave olere (*Catull.*); suaves odores spargere (after *Hor.*).

OF, *||* As a sign of the genitive, or denoting possession, is usually expressed by the genitive case in Latin.

|| Ab, with an ablative instead of the genitive, is poetical; e. g., dulces a fontibus undæ (*Virg.*). *||* Denoting origin, beginning, or cause; ne sometimes find e or ex; de: but the preposition is used only for the sake of emphasis or perspicuity; for the most part, "of" is expressed by the simple genitive; e. g., rex Macedoniæ or Macedonum, King of Macedon. Sometimes "of" is expressed by the use of an adjective; e. g., a citizen of Athens, civis Atheniensis. In the titles of nobility a is better than de; but it is generally best to employ an adjective; e. g., dux Guisus, the Duke of Guise. To die of a disease, perire a morbo (vid. *Bremi. Nep. De Regg.*, 3, 3): to die of wounds, ex vulneribus perire. When "of" refers to the material of which a thing is made, it is usual not to employ the preposition alone, but to make it dependent in a participle, as factus, expressus, or the like; e. g., poculum ex auro, better poculum ex auro factum; or by the use of an adjective, poculum aureum. *||* The preposition must not be used when speaking of things as consisting of a certain material: in this case the material must be denoted by an adjective, or by a substantive in the genitive case; e. g., mountains of gold, montes auri, or montes aurei. *||* Denoting the quality or property of a thing. When a property is considered as manifest or apparent, and so as existing according to the mind or judgment of a spectator, the ablative must be employed; e. g., puella pulchra formâ, of a beautiful figure: but when the property is characteristic, and considered as inherent in the subject, then we find the genitive. Hence all descriptions of a thing with reference to its size, weight, age, &c., have the genitive; e. g., poculum quindocim fossa; homo fervidi ingenii; vir magni judicii et summæ facultatis. *||* In denoting the part of a whole, usually ex, more rarely ab; e. g., nonnulli ab novissimis, some of (Cæsar). *||* Concerning, respecting, de. What must be thought of those who... quid de his existimandum, qui? &c. *||* Out of, de; ex; inter (among). *||* Before the name of a town as the native place of a person, "of" is usually expressed by an adjective of the name of the place instead of a preposition; e. g., Lycurgus of Sparta, Lycurgus Spartanus; Pericles of Athens, Pericles Atheniensis. The preposition with the place is sometimes, but rarely, used; as *Liv.*, 1, 50, Turnus ab Aricia for Turnus Aricius. *||* This mode of writing is almost peculiar to *Livy*.

|| Sometimes "of" is expressed in Latin by the form of construction; e. g., to smell of a thing, sapere rem: of high birth, natus summo loco: of one's own accord, sponte meâ, tuâ, &c. *||* The city of Rome, urbs Roma (in apposition, not Rome). The following instances show how to translate "of" before the participial substantive. (1) By infinitive: let no one repent of having been misled, ne quem poenitent sequi maluisse, &c.: I don't despair of there being some one, non despero fore aliquem: (2) quod with subjunctive: I think he should repent of having given up his opinion, ego illi, quod de sua sententiâ decessisset, poenitendum censeo; Socratem accusant, quod corrumperet. (3) Instead of reading, I think he should repent of having given up his opinion, ego illi, quod de sua sententiâ decessisset, poenitendum censeo; Socratem accusant, quod corrumperet. (3) Instead of reading, I think he should repent of having given up his opinion, ego illi, quod de sua sententiâ decessisset, poenitendum censeo; Socratem accusant, quod corrumperet. (3) Instead of reading, I think he should repent of having given up his opinion, ego illi, quod de sua sententiâ decessisset, poenitendum censeo; Socratem accusant, quod corrumperet.

|| MISCELLANEOUS. To ask or inquire of any body, querere aliquid ex (ab, de) aliquo: to consist of any thing, ex aliqua re constare, consistere; also, of numbers, esse with genitive. To be made of any thing, ex aliqua re factum, constitutum esse: one of, unus ex, less commonly de.

OFF, *||* Denoting separation or

distance, ab eo (eâ, &c.); de eo (eâ, &c.). But we usually find a (ab), or de (de) composition with a verb; as, to drive off, avelli; devehî: to bear off, ferre, auferre (properly and figuratively); deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci (figuratively, to get, acquire, obtain, as victory, fame, &c.): to carry off, ferre auferre (to acquire, obtain): obtinere (to obtain something wished for): ex eâ re servare (to save, deliver): to come off, elabi, evadere (e. g., to come off with his life, vivum or saluum evadere; vivum exire): to come off with a light punishment, levi poenâ defungi: to come off unpunished, impune abire; sine poenâ demitti: to come off fortunate, pulchre discedere (comic): to drive off, abigere, depellere: to go off, abire, discedere; aufugere, profugere (to flee away, the latter especially in a secret manner): to lead off, abducere: to make off, se propere; se eripere; in pedes se conijcere (to take to one's heels; comic): to make off secretly, profugere; clam aufugere; clam se subducere (to sneak off); clandestinâ fugâ se subtrahere. *||* As an interjection, Away! away with! tolle, tollite, aufer, auferre (take away! vid. *Virg.*, *Æn.*, 5, 439, tollite cuncta, inquit, ceptos aulæque labores): abi! apage! to (go away!) off with you! amove te hinc! abi in malam rem! (= go and be hanged! comic): plural, off with you! procul este!

OFFAL, vilium, um; quisquiliis (*Cic.*); intestina, plural (intestines).

OFFENCE, *||* Displeasure given, injury done, injuria (injury done: when perspicuity allows it, the person who does the injury, and the person to whom the injury is done, may be placed in the genitive; else say, injuria alicui illata, injuria ab aliquo illata): offensio, offensâ (offence; the former, which one feels or receives; the latter, of which one is guilty); ignominia (general term, reproach, expressed, whether deserved or not); contumelia (reproach unjustly expressed, insult); molestia (unpleasant, of a thing as burdensome or annoying); dolor (the painful feeling of offence). A grievous offence, injuria acerba; offensio gravis; dolor cravis or acerbis: without offence, sine ulla contumeliâ. *||* Displeasure received, injury sustained, offensio. To give offence to any one, offendere aliquem or apud aliquem; in offensum alicujus incurrere or cadere: I have given great offence to some one, in magnâ offensâ sum apud aliquem: to give great offence by one's mode of life, esse pessimi exempli: to take offence, offensum accipere (opposed to offensum deponere): to take offence at a person or thing, in aliquo or in aliqua re offendere (to take something to object to in a person or thing); fastidire aliquem or aliquid, or in aliqua re (to feel disgust, to disdain; vid. *Liv.*, 4, 3, and 34, 5, *estr.*, *Cic.*, *Mil.*, 16, 42): to avoid offence, offensum evadere. If I may say so without offence, bonâ hoc veniâ tuâ dixerim; pace tuâ dixerim. *||* Cause of offending, stumbling block, res mali (pessimi) exempli.

OFFEND, *||* Tr. To displease, offendere aliquem (also, improperly, alicujus aures, &c.): to be offended, offendi: to have grievously offended any body, magnâ in offensâ esse apud aliquem (*Cic.*); facere aliquem iratum; irritare aliquem or alicujus iram; exacerbare aliquem. I am offended at any thing, aliquid mihi stomacho est; aliquid ægre fero (comedy, aliquid mihi or meo animo ægre est); aliquid mihi molestum est; aliquid me pungit; aliquid me male habet. *||* To be offensive to, offensum habere; offensum afferre (alicui). *||* INTR. To transgress, peccare. *||* To offend against (= violate) rules, laws, &c. Vid. VIOLATE, TRANSGRESS.

OFFENSIVE, *||* Causing anger, pain, or disgust, quod offensionem est offensum habet or affert: quod offendit, quod non vult offensio (that is faulty); quod displicet (that displeases); odiosus (that causes scandal); exemplo habi salubri (that sets a bad example); mali or pessimi exempli (that sets a very bad example)

*Very offensive manners, mores pessimi, perdit: offensive language, voces lascivae (licentious), protivae (wanton), obscenae (obscene), contumeliosae (injurious to the credit of any one): to use offensive language to any one, conscelerare aures alicujus: to be offensive, offensioeni esse; offensioem or offensam habere; offensioem afferre: to any one, alicui; non vacare offensioe: to be offensive to the eyes and ears, ab oculorum auriumque probatone abhorrere. || Assailant, opposed to defensive; by circumlocution. An offensive war, * bellum quod ultro inferitur; * bellum ultro inferendum (while yet future), ultro illatum (when already begun): to begin an offensive war, bellum inferre, or ultro inferre (Cas., Liv.); armis, bello lacessere or petere aliquem; infesto exercitu pergere in agrum hostium; ultro petere hostem: an offensive alliance or treaty, * foedus ad bellum alicui inferendum initium; to act on the offensive (against any state or people), sociare arma contra aliquem: the Romans under Fabius acted on the defensive rather than on the offensive, Romani apud Fabium arcebant magis quam inferbant pugnam (Liv., 10, 28): to act both on the offensive and on the defensive, inferre vim atque arce: to be strong enough to act on the offensive, inferendo bello satis pollere (Tac., Hist., 3, 55, 1).*

OFFER, s., quod aliquis offert; conditio. To make an offer, conditionem ferre (Liv.), proponere (Cic.): to accept an offer, conditionem accipere (Ter.): to refuse an offer, conditionem aspernari (Nep.): offer of marriage; vid. MARRIAGE.

OFFER, v., offerre (to set over against, to present to): profiteri (to profess one's self ready to): pelliceri (to promise), alicui aliquid. To offer one's services to any body, alicui operam suam offerre; at or in any thing, ad rem or in re operam suam profiteri: to offer any body one's interest or power for any thing, alicui auctoritatem, copias, opes deferre ad aliquod negotium: to offer a thing of one's own accord to any body, aliquid alicui ultro offerre or polliceri: to offer battle to the enemy, hostem ad pugnam provocare, hostibus facere potestatem pugnae or pugnam: to offer one's self, se offerre (general term), or se venditare alicui (of one who endears to give in the favor of any body): to offer one's self as bail or surety, se sponsorem profiteri: to offer one's self for any thing, profiteri operam suam ad aliquid: to offer one's self as a guide, polliceri se ducent itineris: to offer itself, offerri, dari (of things and events): obijci (to present itself accidentally): suppetere (to be at hand in abundance; vid. Her., Sall., Cat. 16, 3): a good opportunity offers itself, opportunitas datur.

OFFERING, donum: munus (sacrum). A burnt-offering, holocaustum (Ter.).

OFFERTORY, s. ea pars cultus divini, quae pecuniam in usum pauperum confertur; * ea pars cultus divini, quae oblationes populi offeruntur; or it may be necessary to retain * offertorium as a technical term. || Offertorium, in ecclesiastical Latin, was the place where oblations were offered: fertum enim dicitur oblatio, quae altari offertur (Isid., Orig., 6, 19). Freund assigns this meaning to the word in his first edition; but in his latest edition he makes offertorium=oblatio: also elevation of the host (with Roman Catholics).

OFFICE. || Business, function; particular employment, especially public, munus (general term); munia, -um, n. (acts of duty, obligations): officium (like the preceding, that which one has to do): partes (the share or part of a duty or obligation imposed on any one, one's own sphere of action): provincia (that which is conferred on any one, especially a public office): sors (that which has fallen to any one by lot): locus (a definite position): magistratus (the office of a magistrate; opposed to imperium, command in war): honos (an office of honor). An honorable office, munus magnificum, dignitas, honos: a public office, officium publicum: a civic office, officium civile: an important office, munus amplum or grave (opposed to munus exiguum, vile, servile, sordidum): to

seek an office, petere honores, ambire magistratum; (earnestly), inservire or operari dare honoribus: to obtain an office, munus alicui deferri, mandari, muneri praefici: to enter upon an office, munus or magistratum ire, munus suscipere, provinciam capere or accipere: to bear, hold, or administer an office, munus obire, sustinere, munere fungi, magistratum gerere, potestatem gerere or potestati praesse (of a consul or praetor): to perform one's office well, implere officii sui partes, colere et facere officium suum, laute administrare munus suum: to have filled all offices in the state, omnibus honoribus et reipublicae muneribus perfunctum esse: to undertake or discharge the office of any one, suscipere officia et partes alicujus: to discharge one's office badly, male administrare munus suum: to confer an office on any one, munus alicui deferre, mandare, assignare: to hold office, munus habere, sustinere: to hold no office, vacare munere, vacare a publico munere et officio, or ab omni reipublicae administratione: to refuse or decline an office, munus deprecari or recusare; munus defugere (to shun): to succeed to any body's office, partes alicujus sibi sumere, munus alicujus occupare: this is my office, hoc meum est: this is not your office, hoc non tuas partes, hoc a te non exigitur: in virtue of my office, pro auctoritate: robe of office, vestis forensis: seal of office, praefectura signum: when he was in office, dum functus est munere: air of office, potestatis persona (of a governor, Tac., Agr., 9, 3); gravitas censoria, supercilium censorium (severity, sternness, Cic., Cael., 15, 35; Val. Max., 2, 9, pref.): to put on an air of office, vultum componere (Plin. Ep., 2, 20, 3): out of office, (a) generally, that holds no office, privatus, qui ab omni reipublicae administratione vacat; (b) retired or removed from office, a munere remotus; cui munus abrogatum est. || Place of business, sedes praefecturae (where business is transacted); domus, quae ad habitandum semper datur ei qui quaestoris obinet munus (official residence).

OFFICER. || Civil, munere aliquo fungens; muneris alicui praefectus, praepositus; qui curam sustinet alicujus muneris (after Cic.). || Magistrate, magistratus; or by circumlocution, qui potestatem gerit in republica; qui versatur cum potestate in republica. || Under the later emperors we find officiales, Ammian. || Military, dux (Liv.), praefectus militum (Cas.); ductor ordinum (Liv.). The officers, praefecti militum (Cas.); praefecti et tribuni militares (Cic.): the superior officers, primorum ordinum centuriones: superior and inferior officers, omnium ordinum centuriones (Cas., B. G., 1, 40). || Naval, praefectus classis (admiral) or navis (captain); centurio classiaris (Tac.): naval officers, classarii duces.

OFFICIAL, adj., quod ad munus or officium pertinet; quod cum munere conjunctum est; quod munus fert. To make an official report, publice scribere de aliquo re; referre aliquid ad aliquem (Cic.): to make an official return, publice nunciare aliquid; publice perscribere aliquam rem (Cic.): an official account or document, littera publice; littera publice missae: an official residence, sedes praefecti or praefecturae.

OFFICIAL, s. Vid. OFFICER.

OFFICIALLY, publice; publicè auctoritate.

OFFICIATE. (In public worship), sacra facere, obire, curare, colere: rem divinam facere (Cic.); rebus divinis operam dare; res divinas rite perpetrare (Liv.).

OFFICIOUS, molestus. || Officious has a good sense: courteous, obliging.

OFFICIOUSLY, moleste (officious only in a good sense).

OFFICIOUSNESS, (nimis) officiosa seculitas (Hor.).

OFFING, mare. In the offing, ad mare verum (Hirt.).

OFFSCOURING. FIG. Of persons, purgamentum; sentina; quisquiliæ. Tace tu, quem ego esse puto infra infimos homines (among the offscouring of the people, Ter.).

OFFSET, germen; sarculus.

OFFSPRING, prospia; posteritas (the former an antimated and solemn expression, only used of ancient families; offspring collectively): progenies (a somewhat select expression, properly used collectively, but also of one or more): stirps (somewhat poetical in this sense, but also used by Livy and Tacitus). JN. stirps et progenies (Tac.): proles; suboles (poetical, speaking of children as fruits: proles as a new race, to exist with their parents; suboles as an after-growth, to supply their places, Dod.). Male offspring, stirps virilis (Liv.); virilis ædæ stirps: to leave any offspring, stirpem relinquere; ex se nates (sc. filios) relinquere: to leave no male offspring, virilem sexum non relinquere.

OFF, sæpe, sæpe numero (often). **OFFEN, en; opposed to semel, OFFTIMES, nonnunquam, semper, like πολλάκις): crebro, frequenter (opposed to raro: crebro often, and in quick succession, and rather too often; frequenter, of a subject or agent): compluries (several times; not pluries, which is only a conjecture, Cas., B. C., 1, 79): multum (much, many times): non raro (not seldom). [Multoties is very late.] Also by the adjective frequens when a person is the agent, but not when a thing is spoken of (hence ille frequens est nobiscum; illi frequens Antoni domum ventitant; frequens aderat in senatu; || but not hac sententia veteribus frequens commemoratur). Also by solere and frequentative verbs; e.g., I often do this, solco aliquid facere: to read often, lectitare: to visit often, frequentare: more often, saepius, crebrius: very often, peræpe, sepiissime: too often, nimium sæpe: sepius justo: how often, quam sæpe; quotes: so often, tam sæpe: toties: as often as, quoties; quotiescumque.**

OGLE, s., by oculi fatentes ignem (Or.) or * amore.

OGLE, v., oculis fatentibus ignem (better amorem in prose) spectare aliquem (after Or., A. A., 1, 573). To ogle one another with stolen glances, perhaps (from conter) furim inter se aspicere.

OH, oh! (of internal emotion): pro! or proh! (of astonishment and lamentation): hem! (usually denoting astonishment). The interjections are mostly followed by an accusative (rarely by a dative), oh! good heavens! proh di immortales! deos immortales! pro Deum fidem! me miserum! oh that! o si! o utinam! or simply utinam! Followed by a subjunctive present, imperfect, or pluperfect; but with this difference, that the present is used to denote the earnest desire of the party wishing, while the imperfect and pluperfect imply a condition or doubt; e.g., utinam veniat, I (earnestly) wish he may come: utinam veniret, I wish (if it were possible that) he might come.

OIL, s. (oleum (general term; but properly, oleum oil): olivum, oleum olivarum (olive oil): pure, sæct, clear oil, oleum purum (Cat.); mundum (Pall.); liquidum, optimum, non insuavia odoris, egregii saporis (Cat.); old, bad, rancid oil, oleum vetus (Col.); corruption (Cas.); sordidum (Pall.); to press oil, oleum facere: to add oil to the flame, oleum addere camino (Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 321): to supply a lamp with oil, oleum luminis instillare: of or belonging to oil, olearius: dregs of oil, faeces (plural); amura (impurities in pressing): an oil painting, imago oleatis pigmentis picta; pictura pigmentis oleatis facta: an oil cask, dolium olearium: the smell of oil, odor olei; odor oleaceus (like oil): the taste of oil, sapor olei; sapor oleaceus (like oil).

OIL, v., oleo ungere (Hor., Sat.); oleo perfundere aliquid (Virg.).

OILMAN, olearius: a wholesale oilman, mercator olearius (Pand.).

OILY, oleosus (full of or covered with oil): oleaceus (of the nature of oil).

OINTMENT, unguentum: a sweet-smelling ointment, unguentum summa et acerrima suavitate conditum (Cic.): ointment for the eyes, collyrium: to anoint with ointment, unguentis aliquid oblinere, ungere: to smell of ointment, unguenta oleo

(*Plaut.*): unguentis fragnare (to smell strongly, *Suet.*, *Vesp.*, 8).

OLD. || That has existed or lasted a long time, not new, &c., *vetus* (refers simply to the length of time, and denotes oldness sometimes as a commendation, sometimes as blame; opposed to *novus*, new, that has lately sprung up); *vetustus* (become old, refers to the advantage of age, and is said of that which has gained a good quality by age, that has grown stronger, more noble or excellent. The comparative *vetustior* is used also as comparative to *vetus*): *vetulus* (of persons, somewhat advanced in years, in the decline of life; implying disparagement): *veterratus*, more commonly *veterratus* (indecisive, fast-rooted; e. g., *veterratus* ulcus; *veterratus* malum; jam *veterrata* aenicia): *antiquus*: very old, *perantiquus* (that was or existed in by-gone times, also ancient; opposed to *recens*). *JN.* *vetus* et *antiquus*; *priscus* (very ancient, frequently with the notion of sacredness or venerable character).

Census has the same signification, but is not found in classical prose. *JN.* *priscus* et *vetustus*; *vetus* et *priscus*; *priscus* et *antiquus*; *pristinus* (former): antiquo artificio factus, antiqui operis (of an old work of art); *obsoletus* (not new, worn out, gone out of fashion). *JN.* *antiquus* et *obsoletus*; *ruinosus* (ready to fall, ruinous). Comparative, **OLDER, ELDER**, prior; superior; e. g., *Dionysius* the elder, *Dionysius* superior (vid. *Ochs.*, *Cic.*, *Ecl.*, p. 63): the oldest letter, antiquissima epistola: an old soldier, *veteranus* miles, or simply *veteranus*, miles exercitatus et *vetus* (opposed to tiro miles or miles rudis et *inexercitatus*): miles militiæ coniectus or fractus (an ineffectual); an old poet, friend, poeta, *amicus vetus*: an old general, imperator *vetus*: an old family, genus antiquum: old custom or usage, mos majorum or superiorum: this is an old custom, mos hie a patribus acceptus: old institutions, vetera et prisca instituta: an old constitution (of state), prisca reipublice forma: a man of the old stamp, prisce probitatis et fidei exemplar; homo antiqua virtute et fide; homo antiquis moribus: an old story, historia *vetus* et antiqua: the good old times, *vetus* or prior ætas: the old world, *olden* times, antiquitates, veteres, antiqui or *prisci* homines: old writers, veteres and (opposed to later writers) *vetustiores* scriptores: to put any thing on its old footing, in pristinum restituere: to trace all things in their old state or condition, omnia integra servare: to grow old, *vetustescere* (of things which improve by age); *vetrescere*, *senescere* (of things which spoil by age); *invetrescere* (to fall under the right of prescription, to become superannuated); *inveterari* (to become rooted or established). [Vid., also, **ANCIENT.**] || Of a good age, especially of persons, grandis; grandior (in years, with or without natu); *senex* (an old man from sixty, with accessory notion of respect; *nerer* as a feminine); *etate* gravis; *pergrandis* natu, exactus jam ætatis (very old); *deceperis*, *etate* or *senio* confectus (old and weak, decrepit); an old man, *senex*, homo *etate* grandior: old yellow! *mi* velle! (in play or sorrow): old fool! *stultus* *silicernum* (*Ter.*, *Andr.*, 4, 3, 34); a term of reproach; of an old man that bends over his staff, and, as it were, looks at the stones or pebbles in the road): like an old man, *seniliter*: an old woman, an old maid, *vetula* (rather implying contempt): *anus*, *aneula* (implying either respect or contempt): like an old woman, *aniliter*: the old, *senes* (opposed to *pueri* and *adolescentes*): *parentes* (opposed to *liberi*; also of birds). **OLDER**, comparative, *major* natu (opposed to *minor* natu); also simply *major*. **THE OLDEST**, *superlativus*, *maximus* natu: the oldest of the children, *vetustissimus* liberorum (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 2, 2, 1); the oldest of the stock, *stirpis* *maximus*: the oldest of our contemporaries, *vetustissimus* ex his qui vivunt: to grow old, *senescere*. || That has a certain age, that has lived so many years, with the verb "to be" may be expressed by *natum* esse, followed by an accusative of the years, or simply by *esse* followed by a genitive of the

years; and "to be old" may be expressed by *vixisse*, *confectisse*, *convalescere*, followed by the number of years in the accusative, e. g., he is nineteen years old, *decem* et *novem annos natus est*; or, *decem* et *novem annorum est*: he is ninety years old, *nonaginta annos vixit*, *confect*, *convalescit*: to be more than forty years old, *quadragessimum annum excessisse*, *egressum esse*: to be not yet twenty years old, *minoris esse viginti annis* (or *annos*): to be as old as any body, *æqualem esse alicui*: to be older than any body, *alicui ætate anteriore*, *anteceperit*, *præcurrere alicui ætate*: he was so many years older than myself, *totidem annis mihi ætate præstabat*: how old do you consider me to be? *quid ætatis tibi videtur?*

OLD AGE, *senectus* (poetical, old age, indifferently; merely as a period of life): *senectus* (old age, as describing respect): *senium* (old age, as a time of infirmity, decay, &c.): *senilis ætas* (whether with reference to the weakness or to the experience of age): *poetical*, *senectus*: *ætæ* extrema or exacta; *summa senectus* (extreme old age): *ætæ* decrepita (decrepitude): *vetustas* (great age and consequent goodness of a thing long kept; e. g., of wine, fruits, &c.). A green old age, *eruda* ac *viridis senectus* (*Virg.*): the approach of old age, *senectus* *adventans* et *urgens*: to live to or attain old age, *senectutem adipisci*, ad *senectutem* venire; ad *senectutem* venire; to extreme old age, ad *summam senectutem* vivere or venire (*Cic.*). Old age gives experience, *seris* venit usus ab *annis* (*On.*): to die in a good old age, *senectute* diem obire *supremum*; exacta ætate mori: to die of old age, *aliquem senectus* dissolvit: to be worn out with old age, *ætate* or *senio* confectum esse: to make provisions against old age, *senectuti subsidium parare*.

OLD-FASHIONED, *obsoletus*; *exolatus*. *JN.* *antiquus* et *obsoletus*: in an old-fashioned manner, *veterum* or *priscorum* more (modo): to dress in an old-fashioned style, *patrum amictum* imitari.

OLDEN, *priscus*; *vetustus*; *antiquus*: in olden times, *olim* (in times gone by; opposed to *nunc*): quondam (in former times, formerly).

OLFACTORY, *narium* (generally plural); ad *nares* pertinet (*On.* not *olfactorius*); but *Pliny* has *olfactorium*, a nose-gay.

OLIGARCHICAL, by circumlocution with the substantive; e. g., postquam respublica in paucorum jus atque ditionem concessit (had assumed an oligarchical form, *Sall.*, *Cat.*, 20, 4): to be under oligarchical government, to have an oligarchical constitution, a singulis tenet, paucorum potestate regi; paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitari: a person of oligarchical views, paucorum potentia amicus (*Nep.*, *Alc.*, 5, 3).

OLIGARCHY. || As a form of government, paucorum potentia (*Sall.*, *Cat.*, 79, 1); or paucorum potestas; paucorum dominatio (*Freinsh.*, *Suppl. Curt.*); tyrannus factiosa; paucorum administratio civitatis (*Cic.*, *De Rep.*, 1, 28). || A friend of the oligarchy, paucorum potentia amicus; * paucorum dominationi favens, studens; the Constitution of the state is an oligarchy, paucorum arbitrio belli domique respublica agitur. || A state under this form, respublica qua singulis tenetur (*Cic.*, *De Rep.*, 2, 2, 6); respublica, qua paucorum potestate regitur; respublica qua in paucorum jus ac ditionem concessit: the rulers or leaders of an oligarchy, pauci potentia (*Sall.*); * pauci potentia viri civitatem, respublicam, administrantes.

OLIVE, *olea*, *oliva* (tree or fruit): olive gathering, *olivatus* (*Cal.*): an olive branch, *ramus olive*; virgula *oleagina* (very small, *Nep.*): olive-yard, *olivum*.

OLYMPIAD, *olympias*, *adris*: reckoning by olympiads, * olympiadum ratio: to reckon by olympiads, * annos ex olympiadum ratione numerare.

OMELET, * *placenta* ex *ovis* *corta*: *lagnum* (was some cake of meal and oil, *Hor.*, *Cels.*).

OMEN, *signum*, *indicium* (a mark): ostentum, prodigium, portentum (a remark-

able appearance; ostentum, general term, an unusual appearance having reference to the future; prodigium and portentum, of prodigies having reference to the distant future, especially to coming calamities; prodigium, any extraordinary appearance of nature; portentum, any thing foretelling; omen (any thing seen or heard accidentally, by which good or evil is foreboded): augurium (a sign of things future from the flight of birds); a good omen, omen bonum, dextrum, secundum, faustum; a bad or evil omen, omen triste, fœdum, funestum: to accept or be satisfied with an omen, omen accipere; placet omen.

OMINOUS, *ominosus* (*Plin.*). To be ominous, omen habere.

OMISSION. Usually by the verbs; omission; prætermisio (præterito not tolli, *Just.*): omission for a time, *intermissio* (e. g., officii): the omission of connective particles, *dissolutio* (*In Rhet.* = *διὰ λυσις*): *sin* of omission, *delictum* (opposed to peccatum, *sin* of commission).

OMIT, *omittere* (not to continue what is begun): prætermittere (to neglect); intermittere (to leave off for a time); aliquid; intermissionem alicuius rei facere (*Cic.*): to omit to do any thing, *omittere* aliquid facere (*Cic.*); supersedere aliquid agere (*Lic.*); prætermittere aliquid facere (*Nep.*): to omit to say, prætermittere aliquid dicere (*Cic.*): I must not omit to thank, to congratulate you, facere non possum, a me impetrare non possum, quin tibi gratias agam, gratuler; non prætermittendum putavi, quin tibi, &c.: to omit a duty, officium prætermittere; intermissionem officii facere; deesse, non satisfacere officio: to omit (= make no mention of) any thing, præterire; silentio præterire.

OMNIPOTENCE, *omnipotentia* (*Macrobi.*); * potentia omnibus in rebus maxima: the omnipotence of God, *præpotens Dei* natura.

OMNIPOTENT, *eius* numini parent omnia; rerum omnium præpotens: God is omnipotent, nihil est, quod Deus efficere non possit (i. e., omnipotens, poetical).

OMNIPRESENCE (*omnipresencia*, ecclesiastical). By circumlocution; e. g., to be sensible of the omnipresence of the Deity, * præsentis numinis vim et impulsus sentire.

OMNIPRESENT, * omnibus locis præsens.

OMNISCIENCE (*omniscientia*, ecclesiastical): omnium rerum scientia cognitioque.

OMNISCIENT, omnia providens atque animadvertens (*Cic.*, *N. D.*, 1, 20, 54); cuius notitiam nulla res effugit (after *Cic.*, *ib.*); * qui eventura novit omnia, ac velut præsentia contemplatur.

OMOPATE, *scapula*; usually plural, *scapulae*.

ON, *prep.* || (Of place or situation), to the question "where?" in with ablative; e. g., to place on the table, ponere in mensâ (i. e., not mensam, because the idea of rest is already included in ponere, according to the Roman conception of the word): super with ablative (of a surface on which any thing is); ad (near; e. g., ad Tiberim habere hortos, on the Tiber). In many cases where we think of a thing as at rest, the Romans fix on the previous direction and motion, and hence our "on" is to be rendered by ex, de, also by a (ab); e. g., on a march or journey; ex itinere (also in itinere; *dur* with this difference, that in itinere = during the march, ex itinere = from the march, so that it was uninterrupted for some time; vid. *Held.*, *Cæs.*, B. C., 1, 24): on the right, on the left, a dextra, ab levâ; on the side, a latere: to fight on the walls, de mœnibus pugnare. "On" is expressed by the ablative alone, (a) with substantives of place; e. g., to post armed men on the walls, muris armatos disponere (vid. *Held.*, *Cæs.*, B. C., 1, 21); (b) in expressing a means and instrument which, in Latin, is already within the relation of the ablative case; as, to ride on a horse, equo vehi: to blow on a pipe, tibis canere; (c) when the Latin preposition is already expressed in a compound verb; as, to sit on horseback, equo insidere. Observe, also, the following

turns of expression: on the platform, pro rostris: pro suggestu (vid. Zumpt, § 311); on the spot, e vestigio; statim; confestim (immediately): on the ground, humi (in humum only in poetry): on all sides, quouversus: to hang on a tree, pendere ex arbore: on your authority, tuâ auctoritate; to auctore: on this condition, hæc lege or conditione: to be on any one's side, stare, facere, sentire, esse ab aliquo. || (Of time.) To the question "when?" by the simple ablative: on the fourth day, quarto die: on the day, die: on the morning, mane: sometimes employ quum; as, on the day that I thanked you, eo die, quum tibi gratias agerem. With a definite term or point of time at which any thing is to take place, ad is used; e.g., to appear on a (fixed) day, ad diem convenire.

ONCE. || An adverb of time, one time, semel: once one is one, nullus semel posita unitatem facit: once for all, semel (e.g., ut semel dicam; vid. Spald., Quint., 5, 13, 3): once more, iterum (of an action repeated): denuo, de novo (once, afresh): once already, semel jam: once, or at least not often, semel aut non sæpe certe: more than once, sæpius; plus semel, plus quam semel (Krebs says that plus quam semel, plus semel, do not occur; but they do occur, yet perhaps only in negative sentences; e.g., utique, non plus quam semel eloquatur, Cic., Off., 3, 16, 51; Lucullus puer apud patrem nuncquam lautum convivium vidit, in quo plus semel Græcum vinum daretur, Varr., op. Plin., 1, 14; id ille non plus quam semel usurpare ausuit, Vell., 2, 40; plus vice simpliciter poetical): once and again, semel atque iterum (Cæsar); semel iterumque; semel et sæpius (Cic.); non semel (i.e., not once only) (once a year, semel in anno; not once, non semel; no semel quidem: at once, repente, subito (suddenly): simul (at the same time; vid. Lit., 6, 4): una (together): to do two things at once, de eadem fideliter duos parietes dealbare (Cicero ap. Cic. Ep., 1, 29, extr.): all at once, omnes simul (all together): omnes universi (all taken together): each at once, singuli, unus post alterum (each one singly, one after the other, with several in succession). At once may also be expressed by the use of distributive numerals; e.g., not more than three at once, non amplius quam ternus: once for all, semel: but once, neer: once and again, once—then, semel—iterum: semel—deinde. || As an adverb of time, aliquando, and (after the particle ne or si) simply quando (at one time, at some time or other, of time past or future which one does not specify more closely; opposed to nunquam): quondam (once, once in time past, the nearer definition of which is of no concern; opposed to nunc; as that virtue once existed in this state, fuit, fuit ista quondam in hac republica virtus): olim (once, in time past, or in time to come; opposed to nunc, nuper; hence the proper word in fables and narratives): if once, si quando, and simply quando quandoque (in case that once, &c.); quum (then, when; vid. Cic., Cat. Maj., 10, 34): "For once" may sometimes (in entreaties, &c.) be translated by obsecro, queso (pray): put yourself for once in my place, fac, queso, qui ego sum, one te: once upon a time, olim (semel, as an adverb of time, belongs for the most part, according to Bremi, Nep., Att., 15, 2, to the later period).

ONE, adj. || Opposed to two or more, unus (used also for unicus and idem; necessarily in the plural with substantives which have no singular): unicus (single one, one and more): idem (when several actions or circumstances are to be referred to the same subject): alter (ἄλλος, of things which exist only in pairs; e.g., altero pede claudus): to become one of several, unum fieri ex pluribus: I will still observe one thing, unum illud addam: that is not a matter for one man, illud in unius hominis prudentiam cadere non potest (Col., 5, 1, 1): this one thing disturbs me, that, &c., una hæc res torquet, quod, &c.: the gods have not given every thing to one man, non omnia eidem dif dederunt; in

one word, uno verbo (if only one word follows; vid. Cic., Phil., 2, 32, 54): ut paucis dicam (if only a few words follow): in one tenor, continenter (without interruption): continuo is wrong; usque (continually): uno tenore (in one course): not one, ne unus quidem, non ullus, nemo unus (not even a single one): non unus, unus et alter item, nonnemo (not one, but several): no one of us, nemo de nobis unus: not one of them, ni nulli: neer a one, nunquam ullus: one and another, unus et alter; unus alterque (two together): nonnemo, unus et item alter (several): one after the other, alius post alium. alius ex alio, alii super alios, alius atque alius, alius subinde (general term): alter post alterum (of two); deinceps (in uninterrupted succession; of space, time, and order: it is usually placed between the substantive and predicate or pronoun; e.g., horum deinceps annorum): continenter (only before and after the classical period): continue (continually, without intermission; not to be confounded with continuo = immediately thereupon, without interruption). The Latin also expresses it by continuous = following one another; e.g., triduum continuum: dies continuus tres; singuli deinceps (each one successively): alternis (of two, alternately; e.g., alternis [sc. versibus] dicere; alternis versibus contendere): one as well as the other, uterque pariter, ambo pariter (both equally): the one... the other, alter (rarely unus) ... alter: his... file (this... that); prior... posterior (the former... the latter): the one (party)... the others, alii... alii: alii... pars (or partim)... pars... alii: quidam... alii: the one (party)... the other... others again, alii... alii (or partim)... alii (and thus alii alternately with partim... right times in Cic., N. D., 2, 47, 122): one... to the other, or the other (accusative), alter... alterum (of two): alius... alii or alium (of several; e.g., one helps the other, alter alterum or alius alium adjuvat). If, however, "other" be connected with a substantive, the substantive is repeated in Latin; e.g., to remove from one house to another, ex domo in domum migrare: one citizen obeys the other, civis civi parat: one hand washes the other, manus manum lavat or fricat: one fears the other, timet inter se: happy at one time, unhappy at another, alias beatus, alias miser: the one this... the other thus, alius alind; alii alia: the one so, the other differently, alius aliter: one here, another there, alius alibi: one hither, another thither, alius alio: one time so, another time differently, alius alias: both the one party and the other are threatened with dangers, but from different quarters, alius aliunde est periculum. If "one" refer to a substantive previously mentioned, it is rendered by unus (opposed to two or more) or aliquis (if indefinite); as, there were several elephants there; have you seen one? plures aderant elephantis: num unum vidisti? here are your books; have you read one of them? hic sunt tui libri: num aliquem ex his legisti? If by "one" an individual is emphatically denoted and singled out from a multitude, unus is used, usually with the preposition ex or de, or the meaning is expressed by a simple ex or inter; as, there was among them one of the Nervians, named Vertico, erat intus unus Nervius, nomine Vertico: Rufus, one of my intimate friends, Fufus, unus ex meis intimis: to command one of the chief leaders of sedition to be taken away, abripi unum insignem ducem seditionum jubere: the leader himself, one of the most rash and daring, dixi inter stolidissimos ferocissimosque. || To denote agreement, concurrence, &c., one and the same, unus, idem. J.N. unus atque idem; unus idemque; e.g., at one time (to do several things, &c.); uno or eodem tempore; uno eodemque tempore: it is all one, idem est, par est (vid. Cic., Muren., 19, 41); if followed by "whether... or," nihil interest utrum... (an vid. Cic., Rose. Am., 41, 120): it is not one and the same thing to rob and to fight, aliud est rapere, aliud pugnare (Lit., 1, 12; cf. Cic., Cal., 3, 6). || In denoting time, and (more rarely) measure, unus is usually omitted, unless an opposition of a greater num-

ber be implied; e.g., the matrons mourned for Brutus one whole year, as for a father, matronas annum, ut parentem, Brutum luserunt: not more than one bushel, non plus modio: it seemed to be all one blaze, omnia velut continenti flamma ardere visa (Curt., 3, 8, 18; cf. Hirt., B. G., 8, 15, extr.). || One and a half, unus dimidiatusque; sesquialter. The Latin forms many compounds with sesqui; e.g., a foot and a half in length, sesquipedalis: an inch and a half, sesquidigitus: of an inch and a half in length, sesquidigitalis: a pound and a half, sesquilibra: a bushel and a half, sesquimodius: an acre and a half, sesquijugerum: an hour and a half, sesquihora: a month and a half, sesquimensis: to be a month and a half old, sesquimense esse natu: a day and a half's work, sesquidopera: one year and a half, sex mensium et anni spatium (Georges); unus annus cum dimidio, or et sex menses (Kraff).

ONE, pron. indef. || Denoting an indefinite individual out of a definite number, any one, aliquis; unus aliquis (emphatically implying that the individual is only one); e.g., one of you, aliquis ex vobis: one of the early kings, aliquis priorum regum: one of yours, unus aliquis ex tuis: one of the party, vir factiosus. If = certain one, a definite individual, whom one may not or will not name, quidam; as, one of the colleagues, quidam de collegis. But if "one" is = any one, i.e., denotes an indefinite individual out of an indefinite number, we find quisquam, also aliquis; e.g., one may perhaps say, forsitan quisquam dixerit: dixit hic aliquis (poetically): one will perhaps call me unjust, iniquum me esse quisquam dicit: one will say perhaps, dicit aliquis forte: (a) after si, nisi, ne, num, quando, ubi, and generally, in conditional propositions, also without the conjunction, quis must be used instead of aliquis or quisquam; as, if any one has once sworn falsely, non credi should afterward be given to him, ubi semel quis pejoraverit, ei postea credi non oportet. (b) In negative propositions, and in such as contain a negative sense, (any) "one" is expressed by quisquam (substantively) and ullus (adjectively); e.g., is there among men any one of whom you think better? estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? is there one thing of so much worth, or one thing so desirable that, &c., an est ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expetendum, ut, &c.: just as good... as any one, tam... quam qui maxime; e.g., I am as good a patriot as any one, tam enim amicus republicæ, quam qui maxime: or by juxta ac (atque), &c.; e.g., instructed in Greek and Roman literature as well as any one, literis Græcis atque Latinis juxta ac doctissimum eruditus (i.e., as the most learned). Since, however, the pronouns do not express *vir* "one" in its full extent, we must frequently express the sense by other words or phraseology: (A) by the passive; (1) personally: if one is guilty of a fault, si qua culpa committitur: one can not live happily except by living virtuously, non potest juvunde vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur: it is foolish for one to fear what he can not be avoided, stultum est timere id quod vitari non potest; (2) impersonally: one lives, vivitur: evening is coming on, one must go home, jam advesperascit, domum revertendum est; (3) by absolute absolutes; if one assumes this case, hoc posito: (B) by the active; (1) the third person singular; (a) of impersonal active verbs; e.g., one ought—oportet; one may, licet; (b) one says, inquit (parenthetically); e.g., it is impossible, says one, that all anger can be eradicated from the mind, non potest, inquit, omnia ira ex animo tolli: (2) the first person plural, when the speaker includes himself under the unknown subject; e.g., what one wishes one gladly believes, quæ volumus, credimus libenter: (3) the second person singular indicative, subjunctive, or imperative, in impassioned exhortations, demands, and statements; e.g., one does not see God, yet he may be recognised as God by his works, Deum non vides, tamen ut Deum agnoscas ex operibus ejus.

Especially, the second person singular in the subjunctive, where we say, one can, might, would have; e. g., one might have seen, videres: one would have believed, putares; (4) the participle present masculine in general propositions; e. g., if one aims at the first place, it is commendable to attain to the second or third only, prima sequentem, honestum est in secundis et tertiis consistere. (c) If the English "one" is in Latin the subject of the infinitive, it is not expressed separately; e. g., humanity requires that one pardon his friend, ignoscere amico humanum est. But with the infinitive esse, and with those verbs which in the passive have two nominatives (of the subject and predicate), as, videri, fieri, existimari, we find, at least, the accusative of the predicate; e. g., the greatest riches is for one to be contented with his lot, maxime sunt divitiæ contentum suis rebus esse.

ONE ANOTHER, *alius alii or alium; of two, alter, alteri, or alterum (= one... the other); inter se, among or between themselves, is used when the predicate is referred only to the personality of a subject of the third person plural, named in the same clause, in the nominative or accusative case, rarely in any other: inter se inter se is not Latin; vid. Gernh. Cic., Lat., 22, 82; Hand, Tursell, 3, p. 387, sq.; inter ipsos (among themselves, when the predicate of a proposition is to be referred to such a subject exclusively, and in opposition to all others; the subject is then mentioned in the same clause, either in the genitive, dative, or ablative, or in the clause immediately preceding): mutuo (mutually); invicem here would be unclassical, vicissim has a different meaning): utro et citro, utro citroque, utro citro (hither and thither, on both sides). Utro citro is probably post-Augustan; vid. Hand, Tursell, 2, p. 56, sqq.; they help one another, alter alterum adjuvat; alius alii subsidium ferunt: they keep nothing from one another, nihil quidquam secretum alter ab altero habet: they (two armies) did not observe one another, neutri alteros cernebant: they blamed one another, alius alium increpabant: to love one another, amare inter se; inter se diligere (invicem or mutuo diligere not classical): vicissim diligere, formed by the moderns from the misunderstood passage, Cic., Lat., 9, 30, is wrong; we love one another, amamus inter nos (not amamus nos inter nos): to look at one another, to fear one another, &c., inter se aspicere, timere, &c.: to strike one another, alter alterum verberibus cedit (properly, with cudgels): inter se confiligrare (figuratively, of battle): to be at variance with one another, inter se discordare, dissidere, dissentire: to kiss one another, mutua dare oscula: to kiss and embrace one another, osculari et amplexari inter se (Plaut., Mil. Glor., 5, 40): to render services to one another, officiis mutuo respondere: to eat one another, mutua carne inter se vesci: to meet one another, sibi occurrere or obviam fieri: to show kindness to one another, utro citroque beneficia dare et accipere: to send messengers to one another, nuncios utro citroque mittere.*

ONE-EYED, *luscus, cocles (born with one eye): altero oculo captus or orbis (that has lost one eye): altero lumine orbis (Plin., 35, 10, 36): unoculus (general term, one-eyed; mostly in comic writers). Avoid the later compound, monoculus: unum oculum in mediâ fronte habens (having one eye in the middle of the forehead: of the Cyclops).*

ONE-HANDED, *unimanus: alterâ manu orbis (after Plin., 35, 10, 36, altero lumine orbis).*

ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE, *currus uni equo iungendus or iunctus; *currus ab uno equo vehendus or vectus.

ONE-SIDED, *PROPR., unum latus habens. FIG., nonustus: to decide from one-sided evidence, parte inauditâ altorâ statuere: to form a one-sided judgment on a matter, rem non ab omni parte ponderare: to treat a subject in a one-sided manner, leviter attingere.*

ONEROUS. Vid. BURDENSOME.

ONLY. || Denoting limitation or restriction, modo (subjective, denoting that one who speaks or thinks on a matter restricts it in his own mind to a certain case, or within certain limits): tantum (properly, so much and no more, implies that the term which it qualifies bears the relation of the less to a greater, or of a part to a whole, to which it stands opposed): solum (only, merely; restricts to a certain case or object, in contradistinction to all others): tantummodo (only in so far as; restricts more strongly than tantum or modo, approximating to the meaning sometimes of the former, sometimes of the latter).

Avoid solummodo, which is very rare, and not found at all in the best prose: non... nisi (= "not except under the condition specified," hence not used of numbers).

In the best prose nisi is prefixed to the condition, and the non [for which some other negative, neque, nihil, numquam, may stand] to the verb; e. g., it is only by an artist that art can be understood, ars intelligi nisi ab artifice non potest: he dreads only a witness and a judge, nihil timet nisi testem et iudicem: dumtaxat (= dum taxat aliquis, "strictly speaking," restricting a sentiment by some special reference; often preceded by sed): nihil aliud quam, quid aliud quam, nihil aliud præterquam (= "he only," &c., "he did nothing but," &c., a tense of facere being omitted; e. g., he only sleeps, nihil aliud quam dormitat: vid. Zumpt, § 771; but this is peculiar to the style of the later historians). The foregoing words and phrases are used when the restriction relates only to an action or a state; but when "only" refers to a subject or object which it separates from all others, we find solus or unus; e. g., it is only man who is endued with reason, solus homo ratione præditus est: I have seen only you, te unum vidi: it is only wisdom that, &c., sapientia est una que, &c.: I only have seen, ego solum or unus vidi (but, I have only heard, not seen it, hæc audivi tantum, non vidi): not only... but also, non modo... sed etiam or verum etiam (proceeding usually from the less to the greater, or from the weaker to the stronger): non tantum or non tantummodo... sed etiam (from the greater to the less—"not only, but even"): non solum... sed etiam (leaving it undetermined which is the greater): c. ... et (as well... as). We sometimes find non modo... sed or verum; non tantum (or tantummodo)... sed et verum; non solum... sed (without an et or etiam: the second clause is then the stronger, the other being, as it were, put aside; vid. Pr. Intro., ii, 504: the second clause may sometimes be strengthened by transposition; e. g., Dii quoque, non solum homines): not only not... but not even, non modo non... sed ne... quidem.

where observed, if both clauses are affected by the same verb, expressed in the second clause, the non after modo is omitted, its place being supplied by the ne in the second clause, since ne... quidem is = etiam non; e. g., talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit quod non honestum sit. But if the negative is contained in a negative word, such as "none, never," &c., then the word nemo, nullus, nihil, numquam, &c., must be retained; e. g., quod non modo Siculus nemo, sed ne Sicilia quidem tota potuisset; cf. Zumpt, § 724, b): only in so far that, dumtaxat hæcenus, ut: only so much, or so far as, tantum... quantum (vid. Cic., Eccl., p. 121; Herz., Cæs., B. G., 2, 8).

Expressing a condition, modo; e. g., I will speak, only do you hear, loquar, modo audi: only that, modo ut, &c., or modo with the subjunctive; if only, dummodo, or dum with the subjunctive; if only not, dumne: dummodo ne with the subjunctive. || Expressing a wish, will, or permission, modo: queso (as a parenthesis, I pray): only let me, sine modo: only wait, mane modo: only begone, ab modo: only not, modo ne; e. g., modo ne redeat: in addressing persons, with the language of vehement deprecation or earnest warning, this may be rendered by noli with an infinitive, or by

fac ne, or (in warnings) cave, with the subjunctive.

ONSET, || petito (act of aiming). ONSLAUGHT, || a): impetus: incursio: incursum: to make an onset on any body, (1) properly, adori, aggradi aliquem: impetum facere or invadere in aliquem: incurere or incursum in aliquem: oppugnare or impugnare (aliquem): (2) figuratively, with words, dicto or convicio incescere, lacerare, insectari, consecrari, adori aliquem (general term): (acriter) invehi in aliquem (inveigh against); petere aliquem.

ONWARD, protinus: prorsus: onward! perge; (plural), pergit! move te oculus! noli morari: to move onward, prorsus cedere, abire (properly), procedere (figuratively).

ONYX, onyx (Plin.).

OOZE, v., exire: emanare (to flow or well forth; sub platano umbriferâ, fons unde emanat aqua, Cic., from Hom., Divin., 2, 30; also, figuratively, to be circulated abroad, in vulgus exire apte emanare): stillare (ex or de re) or lente stillare (e. g., unde lente stillat aqua, Varr., R. R., 1, 41, 2): destillare (ab or de re; e. g., lentum virus ab inguine, Virg.; humor de capite): water oozes out of the rocks, saxa sudant humore et guttis manantibus stillant (Lucr., 6, 944).

OOZY, uliginosus.

OPACITY, by the adjectives (opa-citas, shadiness, Col.).

OPAL, opalus (Plin.).

OPAQUE, non pellucidus, non translucent. || On no account opacus, which = umbrösus, &c.): To be opaque, non translucent: lucem non transmittere.

OPEN, adj. || PROPR., apertus, adaper-tus (opposed to clausus, involutus): patens (lying or standing open): patefactus (thrown open): propatulus (accessible on all sides). JN. patens et apertus; apertus et propatulus: purus (not covered with trees or other things): expeditus (unobstructed): facilis (easy): an open plain, campus apertus (Cæs.); patens (Liv.); the open sea (high sea), mare apertum (not shut in by the land; opposed to mare conclusum, Cæs.); also altum (the high seas, Cic.): *mare glacie solum (free from ice): (of the body), laxus, solutus (opposed to strictus; suppressus): to keep the body open, alvum molliere, elicere: an open door, fores apertæ (Ter.); adaptæ (Liv.); patentes (vide open, Cic.); an open letter, epistola non obseignata (unsealed): aperta or resignata (that has been opened or unsealed): epistola soluta or vinculis laxatis (with reference to the Roman custom of tying a thread round it): open eyes, oculi patentes: to stand with the mouth open, ore hianti adstare: to receive one with open arms, libens ac supinis manibus aliquem excipere (Suet., Vitell., 7); libenti letoque animo excipere aliquem (after Cic.); suo complexu sinuque recipere (figuratively, Cic.); to keep open table, aliqui quodvis sic cona coquirit, ut invocatis amicis una cenare liceat (after Nep., Cim., 4, 3). To be open, apertum esse, patere (also improperly, as, "his ears are open to all complaints," patens aures ejus querulis omnium). || FIG., candid, ingenuous, apertus: ingenuus: simplex. || Not yet decided, nondum judicatus: to be an open question, adhuc sub iudice lis est (Hor.); adhuc de hac re apud iudicem lis est (the former improperly, the latter properly, of a judicial question, Ascon., Cic., Verr., 1, 45): to be left open, integrum relinqui or esse.

OPEN, v., TRANS. PROPR., aperire, adaperire (to remove whatever covers or conceals; opposed to operire, adoperire): patefacere (to throw open, cause to stand open); || recludere and rescrare are almost entirely confined to the poets: to open the eyes, oculos aperire, tollere, allevare: not to venture even to open one's mouth, ne hiscere quidem audere: to open one's purse, thecam nummariam retere: to open a cash, dollarum relinere: to open a book, librum evolvere; volumina revolvare or explicare: || not alire librum for evolvere; adire libros sibyllinos means to go to consult the sibylline books): to

*open a door, ostium for fores aperire, adaperire. recludere or roserare (to unbolt, unbar): to open a window, fenestram solvere; facere: to open a letter, epistolam solvere; epistolae vincula laxare (Nep., Paus., 4, 1). FIG. || To make a beginning, initium aliquid rei facere; aliquid exordii (to make an introduction): auspiciari aliquid (to begin with a good omen; post-Augustinian): to open a ball, *primam choream ducere: to open a sitting, *solemnem more concionis praefari: to open a play with a prologue, *fabulam prologo auspiciari (cf. Suet., Cal., 54). || To make known, reveal, discover, aperire; demonstrare; significare (to point out, call attention to anything): expromere, in medium proferre (to publish): proponere (to propose, e. g., bills, conditions): enunciare (to reveal a secret): to open a thing to any one, communicare aliquid cum aliquo (general term, to communicate, impart): aliquid certiorum facere de re (to inform of anything): he opened his plan to me, denudavit mihi consilium suum (Liv., 44, 33, init.): to open one's heart, secreta pectoris aperire (Tac., Germ., 22, 7); detegere alicui intimos suos affectus (Sen. Ep., 96, 1).*

OPEN, v., INTRANS., patescere, subito se aperire (of a door, the latter especially when it suddenly opens of its own accord): se aperire, se pandere, forem expandere (of flowers): hiscere, dehiscere (to form chinks, of the ground): discedere (of the heavens, &c.): forem aperire, dehiscere (of flowers): dissui (of a seam): laxari (to become loose, as a knot): solvi, exsolvī (to come apart, as a bandage, a cord): rumpi (of a swelling): recrudescere (of a wound).

OPEN-HEARTED. || Candid, ingenuus, apertus; ingenuus; simplex. || Liberal, bountiful, liberalis; beneficus; benivus.

*OPENING, s. || Act of opening, apertio (patefactio, only figuratively, act of divulging); or by the verbs. || Aperture, foramen (general term for any opening made by boring): cavum (burrow, pit, &c.): hiatus (any yawning fissure): rima (fissure); a cuius made lengthwise: fissura (a rent): lacuna (a space not filled up); e. g., in a ceiling: lumen (the opening of a window or door): any opening through which light can penetrate: fenestra (aperture of a window): os (mouth-like aperture); e. g., of a cave): apertura (Virg.). [If it is—AIR-HOLE, vid.] || To make an opening in any thing, aliquid aperire (general term): perforare (to bore through it): to have openings, aperturas habere (Virg.). || Commencement, initium: exordium: to make an opening, viam sibi munire (ad aliquid): the opening of a speech, prima orationis verba; exordium, proemium (¶ necesse initium): an opening speech, oratio sollemnis quae initium aliquid rei auspiciari aliquis (after Suet., Cal., 54). [Vid. BEGINNING.] || An initial festival (e. g., the opening of a road, theatre, &c.), *dies festus, quo initium aliquid rei auspiciari aliquis (after Suet., Cal., 54).*

*OPENING, part. adj. (i. e., purgative), catharticus: alvum solvens or movens: opening medicine, medicamentum catharticum: medicina alvum solvens or movens (Cels.): to give opening medicine, dejectionem alvi ductione moliri, purgatione alvum sollicitare (to administer a purgative): to give opening medicine, cathartica dare (general term): one must take some opening medicine, dejectione medicamento petenda est: to take opening medicine, alvum dejicere (of the effect); perhaps *alvum medicamento cathartico solvere or movere.*

OPENLY. || PAOR., palam (opposed to clam): aperte (opposed to occulte): manifesto (palpably): propaliam (courting observation). || FIG. Candidly, ingenuously, aperte (opposed to occulte, tecto): candid; libere; simpliciter.

OPENNESS. || PAOR. By the adjectives. || FIG. Candor, animus apertus, verus, simplex: pectus apertum (Cic.).

*OPERA, *drama musicum, melicum: opera-house, *theatrum ubi dramata meliora aguntur, eduntur: opera singer, *actor,*

*cantor dramatis musici, melici; feminine, *cantrix dramatica.*

*OPERATE. || To act, facere, efficere aliquid: valere: vim habere: to operate beneficially, boni aliquid efficere. || In surgery, secare: scalpellum admovere or adhibere (with dative of person or part operated upon): to operate for the eyes, *secando mederi suffusioni oculorum. || Of medicine; to work, efficacem esse, effectu esse, erga aliquem: the medicine operates, concipitur venis medicamentum (Curt.): the medicine will not operate, medicamentum imbecillius est, quam morbus: to operate in the same manner (of medicine), eosdem effectus praestare: so powerfully did the medicine operate, tanta vis medicaminis fuit (Curt.).*

*OPERATION, effectus (both the power of working possessed by any thing and the effect): vis (power). JS. vis et effectus: efficientia (working). Sometimes impulsus (impulsion): appulsus (approximation of an effectual means or cause, especially of the sun); then, generally, the working of one thing on another): res agenda: res gerenda or gesta (thing to be done, undertaking): plan of operations, rei agenda ordo (general term): omnis belli ratio: totius belli ratio: belli administrandi ratio (in war): to form his plan of operations, rei agenda ordinem componere: totius belli rationem describere: belli futuri consilia ordinare (Liv.): surgical operation, *curatio, quae scalpellum desiderat: operations, sectiones punctionesque (Plin.). To perform an operation, secare aliquem: scalpellum admovere or adhibere alicui rei (dative, of the limb, &c., operated upon): manum admovere or injicere: to make an operation necessary, curationem ex manu postulare (Cels.): an operation is necessary, morbus curationem ex manu postulat (after Cels.): to begin an operation, manum injicere (Cels.): to perform an operation for the eyes, secando mederi suffusioni oculorum: when he was undergoing an operation, quum secaretur (Cic.): Caesarian operation; vid. CAESAREAN.*

OPERATIVE, adj., efficax; potens; valens. A law is operative, lex valet or exercetur (is acted upon).

OPERATIVE, s., opifex (general term, a handicraftsman): qui operas fabriles praebet (who works for a master; after Appul., Met., 9, p. 219, 6, sq.).

*OPERATOR. || Doer of any thing, actor aliquid rei: auctor atque agens: confector aliquid rei. || In surgery, *qui scalpello medetur: *chirurgus scalpello medens.*

OPEROSE, operosus. Vid., also, LABORIOUS.

OPHTHALMIC, oculorum (genitive plural): ad oculos pertinens (ophthalmicus, an oculist, Mart.): ophthalmic medicine, medicamentum oculorum (plural); quae oculis medentur.

OPHTHALMY, oculorum inflammatio: lippitudo (chronic disease of the eyes, such as is common in the East. Klotz ad Cic., Tusc., 4, 37, 8, fin.): oculorum sicca perturbatio (of the dry ophthalmia, Scrib. Larg., 32): lippitudo sicca or arida (Cels., ophthalmia does not occur in ancient writers; but it may sometimes be necessary as a technical term): to be suffering from ophthalmia, oculos inflammatos habere: lippire: to cure the ophthalmia, lippitudinem depellere.

OPIATE, adj., somnum faciens, pariens, concilians (Plin.).

OPIATE, s., medicamentum somniferum (¶ sed vis soporifera in Pliny), or somnum faciens: aqua, in qua papaver decoctum est (Cels.): to administer an opiate, somnum moliri potui dando aquam, in qua papaver aut hyocyamus decocta sit (Cels., 3, 15).

*OPINATED, } pertinax; perversax;
OPINATIVE, } contumax; obsti-
OPINATIVE, } natus; (homo)
pertinax, obfirmatus, animi.*

OPINION, opinio (any uncertain view or conjecture): sententia (especially an opinion well founded, and also expressed): existimatio (an opinion, view entertained

with reference to the value of a person or thing): persuasio (a view founded on persuasion, belief, imagination): iudicium (founded on judgment): auctoritas (judgment; of a magistrate, &c.): hence the proper word of the Senate: vox (the expression of an opinion); vid. CIC., Ecl., p. 226): praecceptum, decretum, dogma, aetia, n. placitum (a doctrine of a teacher, especially of a philosopher [vid. PRINCIPLE]). A false opinion, opinio falsa; pravum iudicium; error (an error): perverse, wrong opinions, opiniones falsae; opinionum commenta (whims, fancies): settled or deeply-rooted opinions, opinio confirmata: the common opinion, opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sententia vulgaris: the general opinion, communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata: public opinion, existimatio vulgi; existimatio communis (rumor, classical, but rare; not used in this sense by Caesar): to lose in public opinion, apud populum de existimatione sua deperdere: a person stands badly in public opinion, male de aliquo ab hominibus existimatur: according to the common opinion, ad vulgi opinionem: ex vulgi opinione: according to my opinion, male quidem opinione: (ex or de) mea sententia; ut mihi quidem videtur; ut opinor; ut puto: quantum equidem judicare possum (as far as I can judge): to entertain a false opinion, falsa opinio me tenet: persuasio labi: to have a wrong opinion of any thing, falsam opinionem de re habere: falsam sibi aliquid rei persuasionem induisse: male or perperam judicare de re (to judge wrongly): to have a right or correct opinion of any thing, vere or recte judicare de re: to have a wrong opinion of any one, male existimare de aliquo: to have a tolerably good opinion of any body's character, opinionem nonnullam de aliquo moribus habere: to have a good opinion of any one, bene de aliquo existimare: to have a high opinion of any one, magnam de aliquo habere opinionem; magna est aliquid de aliquo rei opinio: men have a high opinion of you, magna est hominum de te opinio: to have too high an opinion of any body's talent, nimiam opinionem de aliquis ingenio et virtute habere (after Nep., Alcib., 7, 3): the cavalry of the Treviri of whose excellence the Gauls have a very high opinion, equites Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis est opinio singularis: to have a high opinion of one's self, multum sibi tribuere; se aliquem esse putare; magnifice de se statuere; magnos sibi sumere spiritus (to be puffed up): to have an opinion, to be of the opinion, opinionem habere; opinione duci; opinari, &c. [vid. TO BELIEVE, MAINTAIN]: I am of that opinion, eam habeo opinionem; sum huius opinionis: some (in the council) were of opinion that, &c., nonnullae huiusmodi sententiae dicebantur, ut, &c.: the opinion of many was that, &c., multorum eo inclinabant sententiae, ut, &c.: I am rather of the opinion of those who, &c., eorum magis sententiam sum, qui, &c.: to be of one's opinion, aliquid sententiam assentiri comprobare (to approve of by assent); aliquid sententiam sequi (to follow it); ad aliquid sententiam accedere (to come over to, accede to); ire, pedibus ire, discedere, concedere, transire in alius sententiam (of a senator when he went over to the side of one whose opinion had been declined: transire, to go over from one to another): I am of the same opinion, in eadem sum sententia; idem or unum idemque sentio: consentio: I am of the same opinion with any body, non dissentio ab aliquo: I am quite of the same opinion with any body, prorsus ut aliquid dicat, sentio: I am of another opinion, aliter sentio: I am quite of another opinion, longe mihi alia mens est: a person hesitates in opinion, aliquem duas sententias distinctas (recalcitrates between two opinions; Tac., Hist., 1, 32, 1): they are divided in opinion, in diversis, in contrariis, sententias discedunt; inter se discrepant: to be of a very different opinion, namque discrepant: from any one, ab aliquo: to be quite of an opposite opinion, in alia omnia ire or discedere: to have a different opinion of any thing, non idem sentire de re:

people's opinions are different. *varia sunt hominum iudicia; (widely different), magna dissenso est de re; de re variae hominum sunt discrepantesque sententiae: yes, that is my opinion, mihi vero sic placet; sic hoc mihi videtur: to give one's opinion, sententiam dicere, ferre, dare (to declare one's judgment):* *¶* for which modern writers incorrectly say *iudicium ferre*; dico quod sentiam, sententiam meam aperio; quae mens suppetit eloqui (to express one's views or thoughts): *I will candidly give my opinion, dicam ex animo quod sentio; respondere de iure (of a lawyer consulted): to ask a person for his opinion, quaere, quid alius sentiat: to desire to know any body's opinion, participem esse veli sententiae alius: to take the opinion of any body, consulere aliquem; on any matter, de aliquo re: to take the opinion of the Senate on a matter, rem referre (not deferre) ad senatum: to cause one to change his opinion, aliquem de sententiâ movere, deducere (general term); aliquem in sententiam meam adduco, aliquem ad sententiam meam trahere (so that he abandons his opinion and adopts mine): to change one's opinion, sententiam mutare: de sententiâ decedere, desistere: my opinion inclines to, inclinat sententia ad, &c.: to remove an opinion from any body, aliquem opinione levare (more strongly), alius rei ex alius animo opinionem evellere: to imitate an opinion, opinionem concipere, mente comprehendere, animo imbibere: *I become confirmed in my opinion, opinio mihi confirmatur: wedded to an opinion, sententia alicui quasi addictus et consecratus: to give up, renounce, abandon an opinion, decedere a sententiâ; discedere a sententiâ (of a senator who changes sides): to differ from any one in opinion, dissentire, dissidere ab aliquo.**

OPIMUM, opum (Plin.), or (according to his definition) papaveris succus densissimus (Sb., 18, 76).

OPOBALSUM, amyris opobalsamum (Linn.).

OPOSSUM, * didelphis, -idis (Linn.).

OPPONENT, adversarius (any opponent in the field, politics, a court of judicature, &c.): qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat (opponent in a learned argument): qui alicui adversatur (of any opponent). In the speeches of an advocate the opponent is mostly designated by *iste*, without any contemptuous meaning. To be any body's opponent, alicui resistere, obistere, repugnare (to resist by actions); alicui adversari (to be opposed to any body's opinions, wishes, views). *If = enemy*, vid. *¶* To be an opponent (in an academical act), adversario respondere (with Quint., 10, 7, 3): * adversarii partes agere, or * contrarias partes sumere.

OPPORTUNE, Of place and time; then, also, of relations and persons, opportunus (the proper word); commodus (quite right, convenient); idoneus (fit; of time and place); appositus ad aliquid (suited, adapted to any thing; of place). Very opportune, peropportune; commodus; peridoneus; perappositus: an opportune time, tempus opportunum, commodum; idonea opportunitas: opportunitas (temporis, *ekomp* a); tempus.

OPPORTUNELY, opportune; commodus; bene. Very opportunely, peropportune; percommodus; optime: you come to me very opportunely, peropportune venis; optime to mihi offers (this of one who meets me when I am looking for him).

OPPORTUNITY, opportunitas (the proper word, accidental circumstances of place and time favorable for the completion of an undertaking); occasio (point of time which unexpectedly and suddenly occurs or presents itself in our favor). *¶* Opportunitas is always at hand before we begin to act, for which reason we never read in the ancients of getting or presenting an opportunity; occasio often first presents itself to us when we have begun to act, and then helps the action; casus (which accidental by offers itself; vid. Cic., Ant., 6, 1, 9; Sall., Jug., 25, 9, Fabri): potestas: facultas: copia (all three = opportunity in a subject-

ive sense; i.e., the ability which one has to undertake or conduct any thing; but with this difference, that potestas is the permission, power, &c., to do any thing; facultas, the power of acting which one possesses; copia, means or materials at hand for accomplishing any thing): aditus (properly, an approach to a person or thing; then, opportunity of conveying one's self to or of reaching him; vid. commentators on Cas., B. G., 1, 43): ansa (properly, a handle; figuratively, an opportunity afforded by any one; in the phrase *ansa dare*, or *præbere alicuius rei*, or *ad aliquid*. *¶* It is wrong to say that Cicero always adds tamquam to *ansa* in order to qualify the expression; he never does this; for in *Lat.*, 16, 59, tamquam belongs to *ad reprehendendum*; vid. *Beier in loc.*): causa (the reason which one has or finds for any thing). *¶* All the foregoing substantives take the complement of a gentitive, either of a substantiae or of a gerundi; but occasio, opportunitas, aditus, and *ansa* take also *ad* with a gerundi or the future passive participle. A good, favorable opportunity, locus opportunus, loci opportunitas (in respect of place); opportunitas idonea, occasio commoda et idonea, occasio bona, temporis opportunitas, tempus opportunum, occasio, opportunitas, tempus (in respect of time; tempus is usually, but not always, followed by an infinitive); on an opportunity, per occasionem; occasione data or oblata; si occasio fuerit or tulerit: at every opportunity, omni occasione; quotiescunque potestas or occasio data est: on the first good opportunity, ut primum occasio or potestas data est (erit); primo quoque tempore dato; ubi primum opportunum (Sall., Jug., 62, *int.*): to wait for an opportunity, tempora sua opperi: to seek an opportunity, occasionem quaere, or circumspicere, or captare: to watch an opportunity, tempus or occasionem observare; tempori insidiari (Lio., 23, 35): to seek an opportunity for any thing, aliquid quaere (e.g., bellum): to find an opportunity for any thing, alicuius rei or aliquid faciendi causam reperire (e.g., bellandi): to seize an opportunity, occasionem arripere; (very eagerly), occasionem avidissime amplecti; arripere facultatem aliquid faciendi, quicumque detur: to make use of or avail one's self of an opportunity, opportunitate or occasione uti; opposed to occasione deesse; occasionem amittere, prætermittere, dimittere: to give an opportunity to any body, alicui occasionem dare, præbere; (for any thing), alicuius rei or ad aliquid faciendum; casum alicuius rei, or alicuius rei faciendi præbere; alicui potestatem or facultatem, copiam dare alicuius rei; alicui *ansam dare*, or *præbere alicuius rei*, or *ad aliquid faciendum* (e.g., reprehensionis, or *ad reprehendendum*); to have an opportunity, occasionem or opportunitatem habere: *I have an opportunity of, potestas, or facultas, or copia alicuius rei mihi data or facta est; aditum habeo alicuius rei or faciendi aliquid (e.g., si qui mihi erit aditus cum eo agendi).*

OPPOSE, adversari aliquem (not alicui); repugnare; adversum esse alicui (general term); resistere (of a party attacked); obistere (of a party attacking); obniti, rarely reniti; se opponere, obviam ire. To oppose an enemy, hosti se opponere, obviam ire, repugnare; hostem propulsare; defendere: to oppose the opinions of others, aliorum opinionibus obistere: to be opposed; to oppose (in argument, &c.), contra aliquem dicere, disserere, disputare (Cic.); adversario respondere (Quint., 70, 7, 3); obesse; obstrare (to hinder); repugnare alicui rei or contra aliquid (to be repugnant, not in union; then, also = to hinder); obniti, obstruere (to strive against); to be opposed to any body in a matter, repugnare alicui in re: *I am not opposed, per me licet; nihil in medio, non repugnabo* (Vid. Zumpt, § 543, *op.*): to be opposed to each other, repugnare inter se (of two things); obtrahere inter se (of two rivals).

OPPOSITE, contrarius (properly, that is or lies over against; figuratively, exactly opposed, contradictory): adversus (prop-

erly, turned to the spectator, lying over against him; figuratively, in rhetoric, that is opposed in the same kind, that denotes the contrary; as sapientia and stultitia, according to Cic., Top., 11, 47; but also general term for contrarius; vid. Cic., Or., 19, 56; 39, 135; Gell., 16, 8); oppositus (set or placed over against; of the action, not of the thing): disjunctus (logically opposed, disjunctive, Cic., Acad., 2, 30, 37); disparatus (contradictory; vid. Cic., Invent., 1, 28, 42). Opposite to each other, contrarii inter se: to be of an opposite opinion, dissentire, dissidere ab aliquo and inter se.

OPPOSITE, s., contrarius (the contrary). "The opposite of any thing" must be expressed by contrarius alicuius or alicui rei; e.g., the opposite of this virtue is moral depravity, huius virtutis contraria est vitiositas (Cic., Tusc., 4, 15, 34). The vices as opposite to the virtues, vitia, quae sunt virtutum contraria (Cic., Fin., 2, 24, 67): the manners of the town as opposite to the manners of the country, urbanitas, cui contraria est rusticitas (Quint., 6, 3, 17): opposites, contraria; adversa; or, more fully, contraria contrariis opposita (Cic.). *¶* Opposita is very late; vid. *Ruhnk.* ad *Murel.*, t. 3, p. 489. Avoid, also, antithesis in this sense; in the old grammarians it denoted the substitution of one letter for another; vid. *Freund's Lex.*, s. v.

OPPOSITE TO, e regione (with gentitive): contra: exadversus or exadversum (with accusative *re*, *Nep.*).

OPPOSITION. *¶* Act of opposing, repugnatio (not contradictio); pugna; or circumlocution by the verbs. *¶* State of contrariety, discrepantia. *¶* An adverse party, pars adversa (Quint.), diversa (Suet.), altera (Lio.); factio adversaria; factio adversariorum (*Nep.*) or adversa (Lio.); qui sunt adversae factionis (Lio.). The leader of the opposition, alterius factionis princeps (Lio., 23, 3); to support the opposition, contrarias partes sumere (of an orator, Wolf); he had so suddenly gone over to the opposition, adeo in alteram causam praecipis ierat (Lio., 2, 27).

OPPRESS, premere; opprimere; vexare: affligere aliquem; injuriam alicui inferre, injungere (to injure).

OPPRESSION, vexatio; injuria (injustice; e.g., magistratum); durum imperium (harsh or tyrannical government). Acts of oppression, vexationes.

OPPRESSIVE, gravis (burdensome); molestus (troublesome); magnus (arrogant); durus (hard); acerbus (bitter); iniquus (not equitable, unjust). Oppressive heat, calorum molestia; oppressive taxes, tributa acerba; oppressive government, imperium acerbum, grave, iniquum; imperii acerbitas: to labor under an oppressive debt, ere alieno premi: to become oppressive, gravescere; ingravescere: so oppressive were the wrongs that, &c., tanta vis erat injuriarum, ut, &c.: this is an oppressive feeling, hoc valde me urit, pungit, mordet.

OPPRESSOR, qui premit, &c.; qui dura imperia exercet. *¶* Oppressor, Brut. ap. Cic., one who crushes or overpowers.

OPPROBRIOUS, ignominiosus (discreditable); probrosus (disgraceful); contumeliosus (reproachful); turpis (base, immoral). To be opprobrious, turpe esse; turpitudinem habere; probro, dedecori, esse: habet aliquid ignominium.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, contumeliose; turpiter; per ignominiam; cum dedecore (Cic.). *¶* Avoid ignominiosus, *Eutrop.*

OPPROBRIUM, opprobrium (*Nep. Trac.*); ignominia (undeserved); infamia (deserved); dedecus; contumelia.

OPTUGN. Vid. OPPOSE, RESIST.

OPTATIVE (mood), modus optativus (Pries).

OPTICAL, opticus, ad visum or ad oculos pertinens. *¶* An optical illusion, mendacium oculorum (Cic., Acad., 2, 25, 80).

OPTICS, optice, -es (Vitruv.).

OPTICIAN, optices gnarus (after Vitruv., 1, 1, 3); * optices peritus.

OPTION, optio, eligendi optio. Jn. optio est potestas potestas optioque. *¶*

gives one his option, alicujus or alicujus rei optionem mittere; alicujus eligendi optionem alicui dare; alicui permittere arbitrium alicujus rei; facere alicui potestatem optionemque, ut eligat: it is at your option, optio tua est: I have no option, nihil est medium. Vid., also, CHOICE.

OPTIONAL, ejus optio alicui datur; *or otherwise by circumlocution with optio, arbitrium, &c. It is not optional, nihil est medium: if it were optional, si optio esset. Vid. OPTION.*

OPULENCE, divitiæ maximæ, summæ; opulentia (Sall.); abundantia; abundantia opum (Just.).

OPULENT, dives; locuples; opulentus; copiosus; prædives; perdives; magnis opibus præditus. JN. locuples et copiosus; opulentus et copiosus; locuples et refoctus. *To be opulent, divitiis diffundere, affluere, abundare; omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; opibus maxime florere; magnas opes habere; omni rerum abundantia circumfluere.*

OR, aut; vel; *ve (eudidice) sive (or seu; rare in Cicero; common in poets and later prose writers). [?] Aut stands in disjunctive sentences when one clause is entirely opposed to the other; vel when the opposition is only partial; ve is usually connected with single words, not with clauses, denoting reciprocal exclusion; sive, seu, or, si, with vel, implies a condition, and sometimes denotes a difference merely in name or in the form of expression; e. g., audendum est, aliquid universis, aut omnia singulis patienda (Liv., 6, 18); de nostris rebus satis, vel etiam nimium multa (Cic., Fam., 4, 14, 3); non sentiant viri fortis in acie vulnera; vel, si sentiant, sibi maliunt (Cic., Tusc., 2, 24, 38); esse dico ea que cerni tangere possunt (Cic.); Minerva sine Tritonia. We may say that aut distinguishes, vel co-ordinates, sive denotes synonyms, ve is a milder vel. Aut distinguishes things and expressions which are diametrically opposed to each other, or, at least, are considered as widely different; vel implies that it is indifferent which of several things takes place, or which of several propositions is affirmed; it matters not whether they be different or alike; vel, for the most part, distinguishes only single words, more rarely whole clauses; and when it does so, it implies only a slight or nominal distinction: sive is used, (1) when, with reference to one and the same subject, a choice is given between several names and predicates; or, (2) when a speaker or writer, himself in doubt or suspense, leaves the choice with the hearer or reader. [?] In interrogative sentences (whether) ... or: utrum ... an (or anne or nē); num ... an; nē (emeltic) ... an (seldom ne ... ne, as Cæs., B. G. 7, 14); e. g., utrum ignorant dī, que res maximæ sint, an vim non habent quæ tantas res sustineant et gerant? (Cic., N. D., 2, 90, 77); quætur natusne mundus sit, an plures? (Cic., Div., 2, 4, 11). Or not? necne; an non; e. g., dū utrum sint, necne sint, queritur? (Cic., N. D., 3, 17); nāt necne fiat id quæritur? (Cic., Div., 1, 30, 55); roga veline uxorem an non? (Ter., Hec., 4, 1, 43). [?] Necne is used mostly in indirect questions, and generally without a verb; annon, for the most part, in direct questions, with or without a verb. Either — or, aut — aut, vel — vel; sive — sive; or seu — seu: [?] sive is usually with the indicative, unless the sense requires a subjunctive. More under WHETHER.*

ORACLE, oraculum (the place, or the answer); sors (oraculi, Cic.); responsum oraculi or sortium (or simply, where the oracle fixes the sense, responsum). *An oracle of the Delphian Apollo, quod Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit; oraculum Pythium or Pythicum; vox Pythica or Pythia: to pronounce or utter an oracle, oraculum dare, edere, fundere; aliquid oraculo edere (of the thing uttered); at the command or by the advice of the oracle, oraculo edito; oraculo jubente, præcipiente, respondente: to consult an oracle, oraculum petere (with an aliquid if the Deity is named): to send to Delphi to consult the oracle, mittere Delphos consultum or deliberatum. [?] Oraculum is also used improperly,*

domus jurisconsulti est oraculum totius civitatis.

ORACULAR, by circumlocution with oraculum; e. g., *to receive any body's words as oracular, quæ aliquid dixerat, oraculi voce accipere (Tac., Ann., 6, 21, 4); hæc ex oraculo Apollinis Pythii edite tibi patus (as oracular, Cic.).* *Muretus says, "sententiam alicujus propæmodum in oraculi loco et numero habere."*

ORAL, by circumlocution with præsens; *for oral communication, Cic.); præsens, præsentis cum præsenste, sermo (Cic.); præsens cum præsenste colloquor; eorum habere sermonem cum aliquo (after Cic.).* *Oral instruction, viva, ut dicitur, vox (Plin., Ep., 2, 3, 9).*

ORALLY, voce; verbis: per colloquium or colloquii.

ORANG-OUTANG, * simia satyrus (Linn.).

ORANGE, malum Medium; * malum Aurantum (technically). *Orange-tree, arbor Medica; * citrus Aurantium (Linn.): orange-tree, color luteus.*

ORANGERY, [?] *A plantation of orange-trees, * copia arborum Medicarum. [?] A house for orange-trees, arborum Medicarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt speculæ, or (with us) quibus cistæ sunt vitæ (vid. Mart., 8, 14).*

ORATION, oratio (usually distinguished from sermo, which is less formal; but sometimes sermo is found in this sense, Plin., Ep.); concio (delivered to an assembly convened; e. g., of the people, of soldiers); actio (an oration delivered by an advocate before a court or in the Senate; vid. Ern., Clar., Cic. in voc.). *A short oration, oratulus; a premeditated or prepared oration, commentatio (opposed to subita et fortuita oratio); to prepare an oration, orationem meditari or commentari: to learn one's intended oration by heart, orationem ediscere: to compose an oration, orationem facere or conficere: to deliver an oration, orationem habere, agere, dicere; verba facere (less than orationem habere, &c.), or simply dicere: to deliver an oration before the people, concionari; concionem habere: to deliver an oration before any body, verba facere apud aliquem; before or to the people, orationem dicere ad populum (de aliquâ re); verba facere apud populum (general term); ad or apud populum agere (as advocate); he delivered the following oration, verba ita fecit: to read an oration, orationem recitare: to read a written oration, orationem de scripto dicere: to conclude his oration, perorare or dicendi finem facere.*

ORATOR, orator: dicendi artifex (of a distinguished orator; rarely rhetor in this sense, which denotes rather a teacher of rhetoric, rhetorician). *A great, celebrated orator, orator magnus, clarus. JN. magnus et clarus: orator sane illustris (Cic.); an eloquent orator, orator eloquens et ardens, disertus: a vehement orator, orator acer et incensus, vehementis: an agreeable orator, orator jucundus, suavis, doctus: a poor or second-rate orator, orator mediocris, malus, vulgaris, infacundus, parum pressus: to be a good orator, aptum esse ad dicendum (Cic.): to be a perfect orator, plenum et perfectum esse oratorem: perfectum esse in dicendo: to be born an orator, a naturâ ad dicendum instructum esse (Cic., De Or., 3, 8, 49): to be the first among the orators, primum or principem inter oratores locum obtinere; principatum eloquentie obtinere: to be a great orator, dicendo multum valere: to be an orator, dicendo nihil valere; non aptum esse ad dicendum.*

ORATORICAL, oratorius, rhetoricus (Cic.); oratori similis (Quint.). *Oratorical ornament, ornatus oratorius: that is deficient in oratorical ornament, exilis; jejunus; trivialis; etrigosus; oratorical ornaments, luminæ: oratorical qualities, oratoricæ virtutes: to speak with abundance of oratorical ornaments, dicere argutus (Cic., Brut., 11, 43); without any oratorical ornaments, attenuate dicere (ib., 55, 501).*

ORATORICALLY, rhetorice; e. g., *orare aliquid rhetorice (Cic.); oratorie (occurs only once, Cic., Or., 68).*

ORATORIO, * drama melicum sacrum. **ORATORY**, [?] *Art of speaking, ars dicendi, ars oratoria or rhetorica, or simply rhetorica (general term); dicendi ratio (as theory). Oratory of the bar, genus dicendi iudicii aptum; eloquentia forensis: a teacher of oratory, dicendi magister; rhetor: to teach oratory, dicendi præcepta tradere. [?] A private chapel, * æaculum; * ædícula.*

ORB, orb (orbiculus only = a small circular disk or roller).

ORBED, in orbem circum-natus or circumscriptus (after Plin.); it circino circumductus (circular, Cæs.); circularis (Marc. Cap.).

ORBIT, circulus et orbis (e. g., of a planet, stelle errantis; after Cic., Somn. Scip., 3); linea quæ (terra) cursum agit circa solem (after Sere. Virg., Æn., 10, 216); ambitus (Plin.), ambitu brevior luna currit, quam sol. Sometimes cursus will suit.

ORCHARD, pomarium (Col.). *To plant an orchard, pomarium ponere or serere.*

ORCHARDIST, * cultor or custos pomarii: arborator (Col.).

ORCHESTRA, [?] *Place where musicians play, * suggestus musicorum symphoniacorum, cantantium. [?] Company of musicians, * symphoniaci, canentes.*

ORDAIN, [?] *To appoint, arrange, vid. [?] In an ecclesiastical sense, ritu sollempni recipere aliquem in ordinem clericorum. [?] Predestinate: it was ordained that, fatum fuit, &c. (with accusative and infinitive). Vid. FATE.*

ORDER, [?] *Disposition, arrangement, ordo; ratio. It may sometimes be expressed by instructio, dispositio, descriptio, or, more frequently, by the corresponding verbs. Order of words, structura, collocatio, verborum: to put any thing in order, aliquid in ordinem redigere (Acet. ad Her.); aliquid ordinare, disponere (Cic.), digerere (Suet.) [vid. ARRANGE]; in order, ordine; ex ordine; per ordinem: without order, sine ordine; nullo ordine; promiscue. [?] Regularity, proprietas, ordo; modus quidam (et ordo in itself); bona disciplina (as the effect of system or moral training; not ordo in this sense). Loss of order, * bonæ discipline studium: to preserve good order, (militæ) severâ disciplinâ coercere, continere: to maintain order, ordinem tenere, adhibere, servare, consequi, sequi: to throw out of order, ordinem perturbare, immutare (Cic.); tenorem rerum interrumpere (Lio.); in order, compositus; dispositus; expeditus: the order of nature, constantia naturæ. [?] Command, precept, instruction, jussus, jussum (given by one who has, or thinks he has, a right to command); auctoritas (opinion or judgment of a superior); imperium (the command of a superior, a general, prince, &c.); imperatum (that which is ordered or commanded); præceptum (an ordinance, arrangement); mandatum (a commission, charge); edictum (a public proclamation, ordinance); decretum (a decree of the Senate, of a consul, &c.); plebiscitum (an ordinance of the Roman plebes, opposed to populi jussum; i. e., of the whole people; vid. Brem. Nep., Arist., 1, 4); rescriptum (the letter of a prince, as a command: [?] post-Augustan); a written order, litteræ (e. g., Tiberius litteras ad exercitum misit); a secret order, præceptum; arcanum: in obedience to any body's order, jussu or auctoritate alicujus; jubenite aliquo; jussus alicuius; a quo (e. g., Atheniensibus, a quibus præceptus erat, Nep., Mill., 2, 3, Diodorus); without any body's order, injussu alicujus; ab alio non jussus; ultro (of one's own free will; opposed to alicujus jussu or jussus); sua sponte (freely, from one's own impulse); to act without orders privato, non publico, consilio aliquid facere: to give orders, mandare alicui aliquid (or followed by et); deferre, demandare alicui aliquid (e. g., curam alicujus rei); injungere alicui aliquid (to lay any thing upon one); delegare alicui aliquid (in the best age, to transfer to another what we ought to do ourselves; in*

the Silver Age, also generally; vid. *Horz., Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 22; negotium alicui dari (to lay an obligation on one; followed by ut): to give orders respecting any thing to any body, rem demandare alicui, or transferre ad alterum: to fulfill or execute an order, jussum or imperatum facere; mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi: to obey an order, alicujus preceptum observare, curare; alicujus dicto parere; audientem esse dicto or jussu alicujus; imperio alicujus obtemperare (promptly), quod aliquis imperavit impigre facere; (zealously), imperata exire facere; (punctually), imperata obedienter facere, preceptum diligenter curare: to neglect or disobey an order, imperium aspernari, contemnere; imperium, mandatum negligere; decreto non stare: to act contrary to orders, contra edictum facere: to exceed an order, mandatum excedere, egredi. || Means to an end [vid. MEANS] in order to, ad. || Rank, class, ordo; genus: of the lowest order, infimi ordinis or generis: men of all orders, omnium ordinum homines. || Body of men, society, collegium, corpus (in modern Latin usually ordo or societas): the equestrian order, ordo equestris [E] in his third edition, *Georges prefers* classis turnalis for an order of knight-hood in our sense, ordo or regula never referring to a "society": to found an order, collegium or turnalem classem (of knights) constituere: to enter an order, collegio accedere: *classis turnalis ascribi: the brothers of a (religious) order, ejusdem corporis monachi (after *Liv.*, 6, 34): the rule of an order, *lex collegii or *classis turnalis: the dress of an order, vestis, quam monachi gerunt, or (of knights) quam equites gerunt (after *Nep.*, *Dal.*, 3, 1): the cross or ribbon of an order, *insigne or lemniscus classis turnalis: knights of the same order, *ejusdem classis equites: to receive an order, *turnalis classis insigni decorari (after *Liv.*, 2, 6, 7): to wear an order, turnalis classis insignia gerere (after *Liv.*, 45, 44, 19): *turnalis classis insignibus decoratum esse (after *Liv.*, 2, 6, 7): men of the same order, ejusdem corporis homines (*Liv.*, 5, 50): order of the golden fleece, *classis turnalis velaris aurei: a religious order, *corpus or collegium monachorum. || In architecture, ratio: mos: genus (*Vitr.*); e. g., the Doric order, Doricum columnarum genus: ratio Dorica; mos Doricus (*Vitr.*). || Orders, plural, in an ecclesiastical sense, by circumlocution; e. g., to take orders, be admitted to orders, *in ordinem clericorum recipi; *consecrari; *inangurari: in orders, *ritu sollemni in ordinem clericorum receptus.

ORDER, v. || To arrange, adjust, constituere (to fix or settle): ordinare, componere (to arrange, especially from a state of disorder): dispensare (to arrange carefully, regulate; vid. *Bencke, Justin.*, 7, 6, 4): describere (to divide, distribute duly; e. g., jura, rationem belli): dispo- nere (to put each individual into its proper place). || To command, jubere: imperare; precipere; prae scribere; mandare, &c. SYN. AND CONSTR. IN COMMAND.

ORDERLY, adj. || Regular, well-arranged, compositus; dispositus; descriptus. || Fond of order, diligens. || Well conducted, moderatus; modestus; temperans.

ORDERLY, s. (In military language), *miles qui duci est a mandatis; *miles ad praefecti mandata exsequenda paratus.

ORDINAL NUMBER, numerus ordinarius (arithmetic).

ORDINARY, fore (almost always): vulgo (by nearly every body): passim (in many different places). || Not common. As it ordinarily happens, ut fit: it ordinarily happens so, sic fieri solent.

ORDINARY. || Common or communis; or by circumlocution with solere, consuevisse, or assuevisse; e. g., the ordinary signs and traces of poison, quae indicia et vestigia esse solent veneni: as is ordinary, ut solet; ut assolet (as one is accustomed to do): ut consuetudinem fert (according to custom): ordinary life, quotidi-

ana vita consuetudo: an ordinary man, unus (de) multis; unus vulgo. || Mean, low, popularis; vulgaris; perversularis; vulgatus, perversularis, pervagatus. JN. communis et pervagatus; plebeius. SYN. AND PHRASES IN COMMON.

ORDINATION. || Appointment, vid. || In an ecclesiastical sense, *sollemnis consecratio, inauguratio, initiatio. To receive ordination, *consecrari. *Inangurari: *in ordinem clericorum recipi.

ORDNANCE. Vid. ARTILLERY.

ORDURE, stercus; coenum; olētum (human excrement): merda (of animals).

ORE, metallum; lapis aereus (*Plin.*).

ORGAN. || An instrument, instrumentum (*Cic.*). || A musical instrument so called, *organum pneumaticum. The organ plays, *sonat organum pneumaticum: to play well upon an organ, organum pneumaticum scite tractare: the bellows of an organ, *foliis organi pneumatici: organ-builder, *organum pneumaticorum artifex, architectus: organ-building, *organorum pneumaticorum construerendum ratio; *organopoeia: pipe of an organ, *fistula organi pneumatici; also, organon (*Vitr.*): the works of an organ, *machina organi pneumatici.

ORGANIC, by circumlocution; e. g., organic substances, gigniticia, nascentia, plural (vid. *Kritz, Sall.*, *Jug.*, 79, 6): animantia. An organic defect or fault, vitium naturae; *vitium quod aliquis a natura habet.

ORGANISM, natura et figura alicujus rei.

ORGANIST, *organædus. To be a good organist, *perite organo pneumatico canere.

ORGANIZATION, temperatio (vid. *Kühner, Cic. Tusc.*, 1, 10, 2); of the body, corporis temperatio, or natura et figura corporis: corporeal and mental organization, quum corporis, tum animi organization. By circumlocution, the new organization of a school, gymnasii alicujus rationes de integro ordinatae (*Eichst.*): organization of a state, disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, or simply temperatio reipublicae (*Cic.*).

ORGANIZE, ordinare (to arrange): constituere; componere (to constitute). To organize a state, civitatis statum ordinare; rempublicam constituere or componere, or legibus temperare: well-organized, bene constitutus, ordinatus, compositus: a well-organized state, civitas bene temperata, constituta (*Cic.*); commodè administrata (after *Cic.*); civitas bonis legibus et institutis temperata (*Cic. Tusc.*, 1, 1, 2); civitas, quae commodius rem suam publicam administrat (*Cas.*, *B. G.*, 6, 20).

ORGIES, orgia, plural.

ORIENT, oriens.

ORIENTAL, ad orientem (solem) spectans, ad orientem vergens (situate toward the east): Asiaticus (belonging to Asia or the East): Asiaticus (proper to or that has happened in Asia or the East): or, by the gentine, Asiæ (of Asia; e. g., Oriental customs, Asiæ mores). || Orientalis is not classical.

ORIFICE. Vid. OPENING.

ORIGAN, *origanum (*Lin.*).

ORIGIN, origo: ortus (of the place from which a thing comes): primordia, plural (primitive state or condition): principium (beginning). Fig. fons; stirps; caput; radices, plural; incunabula, plural. The second and third books treat of the origin of the Italian states, secundus et tertius liber continet unde quaque civitas orta sit Italica (*Nep.*, *Cat.*, 3, 3): to have its origin in any thing, originem ab aliquo habere (*Plin.*), trahere (*Lin.*), ducere (*Hor.*); emanare ex aliquo fonte (*Cic.*); ortum, natum esse, proficisci ab aliqua re; gigni ex aliqua re.

ORIGINAL, adj. || Primitive, principalis: primus: antiquissimus (*Cic.*); primitivus (*Priscian.*). The natural and original meaning of a word, naturalis et principalis significatio vocabuli (*Quint.*, 9, 1, 4); ea verbi significatio, in qua natum est (*Gell.*, 13, 29, 1): an original piece, opus non aliunde expressum: ar-

chetypum (*Plin. Ep.*): an original letter, chirographum (*Cic. Fam.*, 12, 1, 2); litteræ autographæ (*Suet.*, *Oct.*, 87); epistola autographa (ib. 71); *litteræ auctoris manu scriptæ: original documents, litteræ, tabulæ, autographæ (*Suet.*); tabulæ authenticæ (authentic, *Ulp. Dig.*): to have made an original discovery, per se invenisse aliquid. || Peculiar, proprius; singularis; sui similis. An original genius, ingenium plane singulare; Ingenium illustre: he is a man of original genius, plane singulari ingenio excolit homo ille: original sin, *vitiositas innata; *pravitas insita.

ORIGINAL, s. || Prop. 1. Of a writing, archetypum (*Plin. Ep.*, 5, 10, 1; in *Cic.*, *Att.*, 16, 31, it is in Greek); of a letter, exemplar (*Cic.*); opposed to exemplum, a copy; of a book, &c. = autograph, liber idiographus (*Pand.*); autographum (*Symm.*): *verba scriptoris ipsa (the original text); the Latin translation vis with the Greek original, Latina interpretatio certat cum exemplari Græco (*Wolf.*). 2. Of paintings, archetypum (*Plin. Ep.*); *pictura, tabula picta, ab ipso auctore picta, facta. || Pattern, exemplum, exemplar (*Cic.*). A living original, exemplum vivum, animale (opposed to simulacrum mutum; after *Cic.*, *Tar.*, 2, 1, mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritate transferre): not to equal, to come short of an original, ab archetypo labi et decidere (*Plin. Ep.*, 5, 10, 1); any body is always original (in his speeches), potest semper esse in disputando (or dicendo) suus (*Cic.*). || Fig. A person of peculiar or eccentric manners, qui suus est (*Cic.*, *Leg.*, 2, 17, 17); *qui suum sequitur ingenium et morem, nec ad aliorum exemplum institutum, se componit: since in every thing he chose to be an original, quum in omnibus novus esse mallet et sui exempli scriptor (*Eichst.*): he is quite an original, homo ille novus est ac sui exempli (*Eichst.*); nihil æquale est illi homini (*Hor.*).

ORIGINALITY, indoles nativa (*Bau.*); forma quedam ingenii (*Cic. Brut.*, 85, 294); inventionis vis or felicitas quedam (*Eichst.*); proprietates (peculiarity). His speeches exhibit a kind of rough, unpolished originality, orationes ejus significant quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem (*Cic. Brut.*, 85, fin.).

ORIGINALLY. || At first, at the beginning, principio; primo; primum; primitus. || In a singular way, *novâ or singulari ratione; mirum in modum.

ORIGINATE. Vid. BEGIN.

ORISONS, preces, uni, plural.

ORNAMENT, s. PROP., ornamentum: decus. JN. decus et ornamentum: the ornaments of temples, decora et ornamenta sanorum. || Fig., decus; lumen. JN. decus et lumen. Pompey, the ornament of the empire, Pompeius decus imperii: Hortensius, the ornament of the state, Hortensius lumen et ornamentum reipublice. Rhetorical ornament, dicendi, orationis, cultus or ornatus; dicendi, orationis, or verborum lumina; quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia. || Fucus, pigmenta orationis, when excessive or out of taste.

ORNAMENT, v., ornare; decorare; exornare; distinguere. JN. distinguere et ornare. SYN. IN ADORN.

ORNAMENTAL, venustus; elegans; pulcher; comus.

ORNAMENTALLY, ornate; venuste; eleganter.

ORPHIAN, orbus; feminine, orba. Half orphan, orbus, orba, pater, matre: to be made an orphan, orbari parentibus.

ORPHIAN ASYLUM, brephotrophium (for foundlings and orphans; vid. *Faccolati*, under "euotrophium"): orphano-trophium (late); *edificium orbis alendis et honeste habendis (*Eichst.*).

ORPHIAGE, orbitas (*Plaut.*).

ORPIMENT, auripigmentum (*Plin.*).

ORRERY, cœlum gœstabile (*Cassiod.*, *Ep.*, 1, 45); sphaera, in qua solis et lunæ reliquiarumque stellarum motus insunt (after *Cic. De Rep.*, 1, 14, 22); sphaera, in quam lune, solis, reliquiarum stellarum

motus illigati sunt (after Cic., *Tusc.*, 1, 2, 63).

ORTHODOX. ¶ *Of persons*, vera legis Christiana studiosus (after Ammon., 25, 10, 5). But *orthodoxus is almost indispensable as a technical term (Krebs). ¶ *Of things*, *orthodoxus; *vera, antiqua, publice recepta doctrinae vel religioni conveniens.

ORTHODOXY, *orthodoxia (ecclesiastica); *vera, recepta, antiqua doctrinae vel formula; vera, recepta, antiqua religionis vel doctrinae studium. A champion of orthodoxy, acer religionis receptae vel antiquae propugnator (Bau).

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, by circumlocution with recte scribere; e. g., *recte ascribendi praecepta (orthographical rules); not orthographicus.

ORTHOGRAPHY, recte scribendi scientia (Quint); formula ratiocinae scribendi (Sud.). Muretus vix scribendi ratio, quam orthographiam vocant; but orthographia was used by Suetonius, &c. Sometimes scriptura; e. g., haec est vera hujus verbi scriptura.

ORTOLAN, avis miliaria.

OSCILLATE, perhaps (* alterno motu) Inclinari retroque recellere (after Lucr., 6, 573): oscillare (Fest); perhaps necessary as a technical term.

OSCILLATION, jactatio; vibratio (Festus); motus (when the context fixes the sense): oscillatio (Petron.).

OSIER, vimen. An osier-bed, locus viminibus consitus; viminetum (Varr.). Of osiers, viminalis.

OSPRAY, ossifrage (Plin.); os-
OSFRAGE, osfraga (Lucr.); *fulco ossifragus (Linn.).

OSIFY, ¶ TRANS., in os mutare, vertere. ¶ INTRANS., in os transire, mutari, verti.

OSTENSIBLE, simulatus; fictus.

OSTENSIVELY, simulate; per simulationem; per speciem; e. g., venandi (ostensively for the purpose of hunting).

OSTENTATION, ostentatio sui; jactantia sui; jactatio circulatoria (puffing one's self off): vana de se praedicatio (if exhibited in words); in any thing, ostentatio, venditatio vel venditatio quaedam et ostentatio, jactatio (all with alius rei).

OSTENTATIOUS, gloriosus (of persons and of things; e. g., a letter): vanus (empty; of persons; then of empty things which have a fair appearance): vaniloquus. An ostentatious display of learning, doctrinae suae venditatio quaedam atque ostentatio; (of one's art and skill), ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiae venditatio (of quackery, Plin., 29, 1, 8, 25).

OSTENTATIOUSLY, gloriose. To use any thing ostentatiously, aliquā re ad ostentationem uti.

OSTLER, stabularius (general term); agros (Groom).

OSTRACISM, testarum suffragia (Nep., *Them.*, 8, 1); or simply testula (Nep., *Arist.*, 1, 2); or testarum suffragia quod illi (Graeci) δοτακτισμών vocant (id., *Cim.*, 3, 1).

OSTRICH, struthiocamelus (Plin.); struthio (Capitol., *Popsic.*, Lamprid.).

OTHER, alius. Others, other men, alii (alii) the others, ceteri, reliqui (ceteri, the other part with reference to the first part, the two being reciprocally opposed: reliqui, as the rest, the remainder): non alius, alius nemo. Vid. ALIOTHER.

OTHERWISE, aliter; alio modo or pacto, alia ratione (in another manner, under other conditions or circumstances): secus (not so): contra (on the contrary). [E] Alias means "at another time." Not otherwise, sic: not otherwise than, non secus ac, perinde (proinde) ac or atque: it can not happen otherwise, fieri non potest aliter or fieri aliter non potest. [E] nequa fieri non aliter potest; it could not happen otherwise than that, &c., fieri non potuit, quin, &c. [E] aliter fieri non potuit, quam ut, &c., is unclassical; it happened otherwise, contra accidit: if it fell out otherwise (i. e., badly), si secus acciderit (vide Herz., *Cas.*, 6, 5, 57): the matter is quite otherwise, totum contra est: to think otherwise, in alia voluntate esse: (to

have another opinion): dissentire (to think differently: from another, cum or ab aliquo): to think otherwise than one speaks, aliud sentire et loqui; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promtum habere (Sall., *Cat.*, 10, 5): he speaks otherwise than he acts, orationi vita dissentit (Sen. Ep., 20, 2). Sometimes "otherwise," when referring to a substantive, must be rendered by alius; e. g., the boundary must be fixed otherwise, aliis finis constituendus est.

OTTER, lutra or lytra, -ae, f. (Plin., *Vitr.*).

OUIGHT, v., debeo: oportet (oportet denoting the moral duty, debeo the individual's obligation to perform it): participate in duty. Sometimes decet (it is becoming), aequum est (it is fair).

"I ought to do it" is facere debeo or me facere oportet: I ought to have done it, facere debebam or debui; or me facere oportebat or oportuit: and [E] that the indicative is used, even when a conditional sentence is added with the verb in imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive; e. g., omnibus cum contumellis oneratis, quem patris loco, si illa in te pietas esset, colere debebas (Sall., *Jug.*, 85): so if participate in duty is used; e. g., quodsi Cn. Pompeius privatus esset, hoc tempore tamen erat mitendus (Zumpt, 519).

OUIGHT = Any thing, aliquid; res quæpiam; quidpiam.

OUNCE, uncia. Weighing an ounce, uncialis (Plin.): half an ounce, semuncia: an ounce and a half, sesuncia (= sesquicuncia): two ounces, sextans: three ounces, triens: four ounces, quadrans: five ounces, quincunx: six ounces, semis, -issis, m.: seven ounces, septunx: eight ounces, bes, besens, m.: nine ounces, dodrans: ten ounces, dextans: eleven ounces, deunx: twelve ounces, as, assis, m.

OUR, noster, -tra, -trum [E] often omitted in Latin. Our people, nostri: our countrymen, nostrates: our times, hæc tempora; nostra memoria, atas: for our sake, propter nos; nostra causa; nostri causa.

OURSELVES, nos ipsi: nosmet ipsi. As reflexive, nos, when no particular emphasis is required.

OUSEL, merula (Cic.).

OUT, adv., foras (with motion): foris (without motion). To be out = not at home, foris esse; domi non esse: he is not yet gone out, domo nondum excessit: this is the first time that I have been out since my illness, "ex quo convalesci, primum domo efferro pedem: to break out, prorumpere: to come out; i. e., to become known, exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere. But for "out" with verbs, vide the verbs.

OUT OF ¶ Beyond, away from, extra (with accusative): out of the house, foris (without motion): foras (with motion): out of the country, peregre (e. g., habitare, abire, proficisci): to be out of bow-shot, extra teli jactum esse: to be out of one's mind or senses, sui or mentis non competentem esse; non competentem esse animo: non apud se esse (comedy). [E] Beyond; i. e., exceeding: it is out of my power, nequeo, non possum, non data est alius rei potestas or copia; non valeo (I have not power): out of season, alieno or haud opportuno tempore; non in tempore; intempestive (at an unreasonable time). [E] From, e or ex; de; rarely a or ab. The proposition remains untranslated after a Latin verb compounded with it; e. g., to get out of a ship, nave excedi. [E] By reason of, on account of, e or ex: a or ab; per (on account of, by reason of): propter (because of). Sometimes the simple ablative is used; frequently, however, with the participles ductus or adductus (led); motus or permotus (mored); inductus (induced); impulsus or incitatus (urged); incensus, inflammatus (kindled, inflamed); coactus (obliged, compelled); captus (taken); impeditus (hindered); e. g., out of a taste for philosophy, philosophiae studio ductus: out of shame, pudore adductus: out of fear, metu; propter timorem; metu coactus, permotus.

OUTBID, supra or plus adicere; aliquem licente contra liceri; vincere aliquem.

OUTBREAK, eruptio (act of bursting forth; e. g., Ætne): initium: principium (beginning; e. g., of a war). At the outbreak of the war, bello eruptente; bello exorto; tumultus, tumultuatio (noise) uproar, whether of an excited multitude or of an individual; then, like trepidatio, the alarm, &c., caused by it). JN. strepitus et tumultus.

OUTCAST, in exsilium actus or ejectus (Cic.); extorris ab solo patriâ (Liv.). An outcast, extorris patriâ, domo (Sall.), or simply extorris (general term).

OUTCRY. ¶ Loud cry, clamor. To raise an outcry, clamorem edere, tollere [E] Opposition, vid.

OUTDO, re or in re excellere, præstare alicui; aliquem antecellere.

OUTER, ¶ adj., extraneus (on the

OUTWARD, outside; opposed to the thing itself within): externus (that is outside; opposed to intestines or post-classical internus); or the comparative exterior (if two things be spoken of; e. g., the outer part, pars exterior; opposed to pars interior). The outer circle, orbis exterior; linea circumferens: outer goods, bona externa; bona corporis (opposed to bona or virtutes animi): outward means, remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibentur (remedia): adjumenta externa et adventicia (helps from without): outward pomp, ambitio: outward circumstances, fortuna.

OUTER LINE, linea circum currentis (forming the outline of a thing): extremities (general term, the extremity of any thing): ambitus, -us (circumference).

OUTHOUSE, *adificium astructum; *pars ædium adjecta, astructa; postica pars ædium (Liv.), domus postica (Varr. ap. Non.; of back buildings).

OUTLANDISH, externus, extraneus.

OUTLAW, s., proscriptus: ejus vita est addicta et proposita præmiis (that has a price set on his head; after Cic.).

OUTLAW, v., proscribere aliquem; alius vitam præmiis proponere et addicere; (with others), in præscriptorum numerum referre aliquem.

OUTLAWRY, proscriptio.

OUTLAY, sumtus: impensa: impendium. SYN. IN EXPENSE.

OUTLET, area (open court): effluvium; emissarium (of a pond or lake); os, ostium, caput (mouth of a river).

OUTLINE, s., forma rudia et impolita (properly); extrema lineamenta, -orum; extreme lineæ, plural (properly and figuratively); forma (properly and figuratively). To draw an outline: of any thing, primas lineas alius rei ducere; primis lineis designare aliquid; nudare aliquid (properly and figuratively).

OUTLIVE, alteri superari tem esse; superare alicui; aliquem vitæ superare: to outlive one's faculties, vivere tamquam supersensum sui (Sen.). Vid. SCRIVE.

OUTRAGE. Vid. OFFEND, HURT.

OUTRAGEOUS, immodicus; immoderate; immodestus.

OUTRIGHT. Vid. IMMEDIATELY, ENTIRELY.

OUTSIDE, frons (the front): pars exterior (outer part): forma externa (outward shape): species (outward appearance). The glittering outside of a thing, splendor et species alius rei: to judge any thing by the outside, formâ externâ metri aliquid; omnia referre or revocare ad speciem or ad formam externam.

OUTSTANDING, in nominibus esse: to have many outstanding debts, grandem pecuniam in nominibus habere: outstanding money or debts, quæ in nominibus sunt; nomina, -um, n.: to collect or call in outstanding debts, nomina sua exigere.

OUTSTRIP, cursu superare or vincere aliquem.

OUTWARD. Vid. OUTER.

OUTWARDLY, extra, extrinsecus (opposed to intus, intra, intrinsecus). Inwardly and outwardly, intus et extra: outwardly and inwardly, extra et intus; extrinsecus et intra: extrinsecus et intrinsecus.

OUTWIEGH, præponderare (to err in value; properly and figuratively): superare

riorem esse aliquo; vincere, superare aliquem (to exceed in value; all these figuratively). Cato alone outweighs hundreds of thousands, unus Cato est pro centum milibus.

OUTWIT, fraudem or fellaciam alicui facere; imponere alicui; fucum facere alicui; frustrari; circumducere (comedy). SYN. in DECEIVE.

OUTWORKS, propugnacula (plural). OVAL, ovatus (Plin.); ex longo rotundus; *ovo similis. An oval, figura ex longo rotunda (after Col., 6, 23, 3): to be oval, species est alicui rei ovata: to make oval, aliquid in ovi formam redigere (after Col., 12, 15, fca.).

OVEN, furus (for baking); fornax (for melting); artopta (for making a kind of fine bread, Plant., Aul., 2, 9, 4; hence, bread baked in such an oven, panis artopticus, Plin., 18, 11, 27); cibanus (a vessel narrow at the top, broad below, with several openings to admit the heat, for baking bread and cakes); testu, testum (an earthen dish, called by Pliny, loc. cit., fictilis patina, which was put over the bread, and then covered with hot coals): mouth of an oven, os furni or fornacis.

OVER, prep. || Above, super; supra. || Beyond, trans; ultra. || Across, trans. || More than, superquam. || Over, in compounds, is expressed in Latin by trans (singly or in composition); a verb compounded with trans takes either a simple accusative, or an accusative with trans repeatedly, citra with an accusative, ex (from) with an ablative, ad (to) with an accusative; or by adverb, superne; huc, illic, according to the sense. This preposition is often implied in the Latin verbs or phrases; e. g., to have a great advantage over one, aliquid longe superare; plurimum prestare alicui.

OVER, adv. || More, supra; plus, amplius (to and quod excurrit is late, as Paul., Dig., 16, 3, 25, § 2, docet et quod excurrit; 1, § 1, M. 1, 28, videtur et quod excurrit anorum pax); a little over or under, haud multo (to not alquanto; i. e., considerably, plus minusve: to have over and above, superest mihi aliquid (I have a surplus; but relinquatur mihi aliquid, or reliquum habeo aliquid, I keep something as a remainder). || To denote a disastrous or fatal termination, with the verb to be; e. g., to be all over, fucum habere; desinere: it is all over with me, actum est de me! perit! occidit!

OVER, (in composition (too much)) when the particular compound is not found, may usually be translated (1) by nimium, nimis, prae-ter or ultra modum (excessively), or (2) by the comparative or superlative of some adjective or adverb. Thus: over frequently, nimis or nimium saepe: overmuch, plus justo, nimium plus; prae-ter modum: to be over time, timidiore esse: to overdo any thing, modum excedere in aliqua re: over proud, superbissimus: over bashful, ultra modum verecundus: over easy (of temper), iusto facilius.

OVER AGAINST, contra: adversus: exadversum; adversum, all with an accusative; ex adverso or exadversum, adverb (of two sides or points opposed to each other); e regione, with a genitive of the place and date of the person (of two lines parallel to each other. || The preposition e must not be omitted, for regione alone = in the region of; vid. Bremi, Suet., Caes., 39. || Acoid trans, contra as unclassical): that lies over against a place, &c., quod contra locum est or positum est; quod ex adverso or exadversum situm (positum) est, jacet: to stand over against, * exadversus aliquid stare, contra aliquid esse or positum esse, ex adverso positum esse (general term, the former of persons, the latter of things).

OVERAWE, timorem or pavorem alicui infligere or incutere (to strike terror into): efficere ut aliquid aliquid, or aliquid vereatur, or revereat (to inspire with reverence).

OVERBEARING, arrogans; insolens; superbus.

OVERBOARD, in undis (without motion): in undas (with motion); e. g., to throw overboard, in undas projicere: to

fall overboard, in mare excuti (if from the stern, e. puppi, Curt., 4, 4, med.); puppi excidere (Virg.); in flumen excidere (Livy, if into the sea, in mare). To throw himself overboard, in undas se projicere or desilire: to throw any thing overboard, aliquid rei jacturam facere.

OVERBURDEN, *nimium onus imponere alicui rei; *nimio pondere onerare alicui rei: To be overburdened with business, negotiis obrutum et oppressum esse. Vid. OVERLOAD.

OVERCAST. || To cloud over: the sky is overcast, caelum nubibus obducitur or obtegitur; nubilatur; or nubilare coepit. Any body's brow is overcast (figuratively), alieuius oculi tristitia quoddam nubulum ducunt (Quint., 11, 3, 37). || To coat with any thing; vid. COAT.

OVERCAST, adj. || Of the sky, &c., nubilis; obnubilus. || Of the countenance: an overcast brow, frons contracta (intertinct with care, vexation, &c.): frons nubila (Mart., 2, 11); vultus tristis.

OVERCAUTIOUS, nimium cautus.

OVERCAME, superare; vincere; devincere. Vid. CONQUER.

OVERDO, modum excedere in re (to exceed the proper limit): vires nimis indondere: nimio labore frangi (work too hard).

OVERDRIVE, vehementer agitare et extendere (a beast, extricare, after Col.).

OVERFLOW, s., abundantia; affluentia.

OVERFLOW. || INTRANS., PROPR., redundare (overflow any thing that contains water, that streams over): abundare (of things when they are already full, and their contents exceed the usual quantity): exundare (to flow over; of boiling water, Plin.): restagnare (of standing waters; also passive = to be overflowed, late is locus restagnat, Caes.). || IMPROPR., to overflow with any thing, se effundere or (rarely) effundi in aliquid. To overflow with wealth, in omnium rerum affluentibus copiis vivere; circumfluere omnibus copiis, atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere: to overflow with joy, exultare letitia: triumphare gaudio: incredibili gaudio esse elatum, &c.: overflowing, effusus (e. g., letitia). In overflowing measure (vid. ABUNDANCE).

|| TRANS., of streams, super ripas redundare or effundi; extra ripas diffundere; alveum excedere: to be overflowed, superflui and post-Augustan effundi (e. g., effusa loca restagnare): inundare (e. g., Tiberis agros inundavit). || IMPROPR., of nations "overflowing" a country (Suevi), inundare (Just.); se superfundere in terras. OVERFLOWING, abundans; affluent.

OVERGROW, supercrescere alicui rei; tegere, or contegere, aliquid: to be overgrown with foliage, frondibus cinctum esse: the road is overgrown with bushes, via virgultis interclusa est: overgrown with moss, muscosus: to be overgrown with any thing (figuratively), vestiri, convestiri aliquid re.

OVERHANG, superimminere: overhanging, superimpendens.

OVER-HASTILY, nimium festinanter; praepropere (e. g., agere aliquid).

OVERHEARD, supra; super.

OVERHEAR, auribus accipere (Cic.) or excipere (Plin.): re are overheard, *sunt qui sermonem nostrum, or verba nostra, auribus excipiunt.

OVERJOY, perfundere aliquid suavissima, incredibili, quadam voluptate; mirifice oblectare aliquid. To be overjoyed, gaudio triumphare; incredibili gaudio esse elatum; exultare letitia.

OVERLAND (journey), iter terrestre or pedestre (to iter terrenum is not Latin): to make an overland journey, terra iter facere.

OVERLAY. || To lay over, indocere aliquid alicui rei, or super aliquid; indocere aliquid aliquid re (e. g., ceram parieti, or parietem cerâ; aurum tegere; coria super lateres; scuta pelliculis); illine re aliquid alicui rei, or aliquid aliquid re (e. g., aurum marmor; aliquid gypso): circumlineare aliquid aliquid re (e. g., mortuos cerâ). || To oppress by too much weight or power, opprimere; obruere.

OVERLEAP, transilire (properly and improperly = to pass over in silence, and

to exceed, Hor.). || IMPROPR.; vid. OVERPASS.

OVERLOAD. || PROPR., nimio pondere onerare (navem, plaustrum): nimium onus imponere (plastrum). || FIG., obruere: to overload the stomach, obruere se (vino, cibis); se inurgulare cibis (after Cic.); epulis obrui (Nep.); onerari (Sall.); onerare ventrem (after Sall.); to be overloaded with ornament, nimis, putide, ornatum esse.

OVERLOOK. || So that a thing may be seen or annoyed: (a) in a military sense, superare locum: imminere alicui loco: the tower overlooked the high ground where the spring was, turris superabat fastigium fontis (B. G., 8, 41): the hill overlooks the town, collis imminet urbi. (3) To give a view of, aliquid locum prospicere. || SUPERINTEND, curare et attendere aliquid; ad aliquid advigilare. || To neglect, omit, omittere; praetermittere; negligere; aliquid non animadvertere (not to notice); praetervertere is barbarous. || To pass by indifferently, ignoscere alicui aliquid: connivere in aliquid re (to wink at it, Cic.).

OVERNUCH, adv., nimis.

OVERNUCH, adv., nimis; nimium; plus aequo; satis superque; ultra quam satis est; plus satis.

OVERPASS, transire, or egredi, aliquid or extra aliquid (properly and figuratively); excedere (figuratively); migrare (figuratively); &c. || TRANSGREDI means "to pass over, cross"; it is not at all used in a figurative sense.

OVERPLUS, reliquum; residuum; quod restat, superat.

OVERPOWER, opprimere; obruere; vincere: superare (to overcome).

OVERRATE, Vid. OVERVALUE.

OVERREACH, Vid. DECEIVE, CHEAT.

OVERRIDE, *nimio cursu fatigare.

OVERSEER, custos, curator (one who looks over and takes care of any thing); priores, praefectus (one set over a thing); exactor (one who sees that any thing is carefully made or done); magister, rector (a teacher, tutor); praefectus moribus, censor (inspector of public morals); superjumentarius (of the drivers of beasts of burden); adiutus (of a temple); the overseer of the roads, curator viarum: the overseer of public buildings and the police, edilis (at Rome); overseer of the works, in building, exactor operis: to set an overseer over any thing, custodim imponere alicui rei, rarely in re (over any one): custodim apponere or imponere alicui rei (&c., never in aliquid; vid. Bremi, Nep., Cim., 4, 1): to make one overseer over any thing, constitucere, praeficere aliquid curatorem alicui rei; also simply praeficere, praepone aliquid alicui rei.

OVERSHADOW, reicumbere inducere (Virg.); opacare (Cic.); umbrare (Plin., Virg., Lucr.).

OVERSHOOT, transgredi.

OVERSIGHT, || Care, charge, cura (care of any thing): custodia (guard, watchful oversight). Jn. cura custodiaque: tutela (protecting oversight): praesidium (by a president): praefectura morum (of the public morals): to have the oversight of a thing, praeesse, praefectum esse alicui rei; alicui rei praesidere (as president); curare, regere, moderari aliquid (to manage, administer, &c.): to intrust to any one the oversight of any thing, credere alicui alicui rei custodiam; aliquid in custodiam alicuius concedere or committere: to commit to any one the oversight of a person, aliquid alicuius cura custodiaque mandare. || WANT of care, negligence, imprudentia; incuria; negligentia.

OVERSPREAD, inducere, obducere, aliquid aliquid re (to overlay): tegere, obducere aliquid aliquid re (to cover).

OVERSTRAIN, *nimis intendere or extendere.

OVERSTRAINED, nimius.

OVERTAKE. || To come up to, ressequi; consequi: to overtake any body in his flight, aliquid fugientem excipere (Cic.), or in fuga comprehendere. || To surpass, viz., vid.

OVERTASK. Vid. OVERWORK.

OVERTHROW, *v.*, destruere (to take *asunder*; or *opposed to construere*): demoliri (to break down and destroy): diruere, prorare (to separate by throwing down, to destroy): evertere (by digging and tearing up what is fixed in the ground; *opposed to fundare*; e. g., urbem, rempublicam: reipublicæ fundamenta): pervertere (by pushing down what stands fast): subvertere (by secretly undermining; e. g., imperium, leges, libertatem, &c.): delere (blot out; hence, *deprive of its existence*): extinguere (to put out, and so cause to cease; hope, spem, &c.): tollere (to take away; destroy, urbem, legem, &c.): to overthrow utterly, funditus tollere, evertere, &c. || To overthrow plans, &c., ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere (to avoid ad nihil redigere in this sense): perimere: disturbare (e. g., nuptias, legem): to overthrow all a person's plans, disturbare alius omnes rationes: to overthrow one's opinion, opinionem aliquem dejicere.

OVERTHROW, *s.* || *Act of overthrowing*, destructio; demolitio; or by the verbs. || *Destructio n.*, ruin, obitus (the mildest term; often used for natural death): occasus (of a person or thing). JN. obitus occasusque; obitus et occasus; ruina; occasus et ruina; interitus (a ceasing to be; of a person or thing; stronger than occasus). JN. occasus interitusque; interitus atque obitus; exitium (tragic end of a person or thing): perniciēs (destruction or violent end, occasioned by a living agent).

OVERTLY, aperte (*opposed to occulte*); palam (*opposed to clam*).

OVERTOP, superare; eminare.

OVERTURE. || *A proposal, offer, propositum*; conditio. || (*In music*), *drumatis musici exordium.

OVERTURN. Vid. **OVERBLOW**, **UPSET**.

OVERVALUE, nimis tribuere alicui rei; nimium pretium statuere alicui rei: to overvalue one's own powers, superbam virium fiduciam ostentare; majora quam pro viribus agitare: to overvalue any one, immodicum alicujus esse aestimare: to overvalue one's self, immodicum sui esse aestimare (*after Curt.*, 8, 1, 22).

OVERWEENING, præfendens; confidens; superbus (*haughty*): temerarius (*rash*).

OVERWHELM, opprimere; obruere: overwhelmed with grief, merore profligatus (Cic.).

OVERWORK (one's self), vires nimis intendere; nimio labore frangere.

OVERWROUGHT, nimius; arcessitus (*far-fetched*).

OVIFORM, ovatus. *Any thing is oviform*, est ovata alicujus rei species: to make any thing oviform, aliquid in ovi formam redigere (*after Col.*, 12, 15, fin.).

OVIPAROUS, ova gignens or pariens; oviparus (*Appul.*, as translation of *ovokos*; and so *Auson.*, *Idyll.*, 10, 132).

OWE, rem alicui debere. To owe money, i. e., be in debt, in aere alieno esse: to owe much to any body (*figuratively*), alicui maximam debere gratiam: to owe one's life to any body, alterius beneficio vivere.

|| **OWING** = Due: a debt or sum of money owing to me, nomen (general term), or pecunia credita: debts owing to me, quæ in nominibus sunt; nomina: to call in debts owing to me, nomina exigere: to be owing, in nominibus esse: to have large sums of money owing to him, graudem pecuniam in nominibus habere. || To BE OWING to, orti or exoriri ab aliquo re: emanare or fluere de or ex aliquo re: proficisci ab aliquo re (to have any thing for its source or origin): fieri, effluere, sequi, or consequi ex aliquo re (to be the consequence of). It is owing to them that the populace was excited, concito operâ plebs concitata est: their introduction into the Senate was owing to him, ejus beneficio in senatum venerunt: all this is owing to you, vestra culpa hoc accidit: it is not owing to me (= my fault) that, &c., non fit meo vitio ut, &c.: it was not owing to me that, &c., non stetit per me ut, &c.; non impedit, quin, &c.: it was all owing to him that, &c., stetit per eum, quominus, &c.

OWL, ulula, noctua (both *strix passerina, *Lin.*). Of or like an owl, nocturnus (e. g., oculi): owl's eyes, nocturni oculi.

OWN, adj. || Belonging to or proceeding from one's self, proprius. But it is usually expressed by the possessive pronouns meus, tuus, suus, &c., or by ipsius, or more strongly by meus (tuus, &c.), ipsius, or simply by ipse; e. g., he had written it with his own hand, ipsius (or suâ ipsius (manu scriptum erat; ipse scripsit: I have seen it with my own eyes, ipse vidi; presens vidi: I quote the prince's own words, ipsa principis verba retream: through my own fault, mea culpa: by one's own exertions, meo (suo, &c.) Marte (also with ut dicitur: vid. Cic., *Off.*, 3, 7, 34; *Verr.*, 3, 4, 9. || Avoid proprio Marte): with one's own hand, manu meâ (tuâ, &c.) factus (made) or scriptus (written): a letter written with one's own hand, epistola, quam meo manu scripsi; literæ autographæ (*Suet.*, *Oct.*, 87); literæ ipsius manu scriptæ; chirographum (one's handwriting, autograph): with one's own hand, by one's own means, propriis viribus (by one's own strength or power); sumtu privato (at one's own cost or expense; e. g., bellum gerere: vid. *Liv.*, 2, 53 and 17). || That one can use or apply to his own advantage, proprius (*opposed to communis* or alienus): Cicero always with a genitive, to which the passage, *Cic.*, *Rosc.*, *Am.*, 8, 21, tria prædia Capiti proptia traduntur, is no objection, since Capiti depends on traduntur: in other writers also with a dative: peculiaris (that which one has for his own person and advantage): privatus (that belongs to one as his private property: *opposed to publicus*): domesticus (that concerns one's own family). JN. domesticus et privatus (e. g., domesticæ et privatæ res; *opposed to publicæ*): privus (proper to one's self, one's very own). Here, also, the possessive pronouns are frequently sufficient, to which, also, proprius may be added for emphasis; e. g., suo annulo signare; calamitatem propriam suam queri: one's own house, aedes peculiare (*Pompon.*, *Dig.*, 13, 1, 22): he has taken away every thing that was our own, adempti nobis omnia, quæ nostra erant propria: to make any thing one's own, proprium sibi facere alicui (so as to be able to dispose of it: vid. *Hor.*, *Sat.*, 2, 6, 5): sibi acquirere in aliquid (to acquire as one's property): discere, percipere aliquid (by learning): in succum et sanguinem vertere is without any warrant): a rich man who sails in his own yacht, dives, quem dicit priva triremis (*poetical*): each vessel has its own lid, opercula sunt dolii priva.

OWN, *v.* || To possess, rem possidere, habere; refrui. || To recognize, acknowledge, agnoscere, cognoscere (to recognize any thing as being what it is): appellare aliquem (with an accusative of the title; to declare any one to be such or such a person): probare, comprobare (to approve of). To own one as his son, agnoscere aliquem filium (*opposed to abdicare filium*): to own any one as king, regem appellare aliquem (to declare any one king): alicui parere (to obey any one: *opposed to detrectare alicujus imperium*). || To confess, fateor (mostly implying a previous question): confiteor, profiteor (confiteor, reluctantly, from being unable to conceal: profiteor, freely, openly; often joined with præ se ferre): to own a debt, confiteri alicuius (XII. *Tabb.*, ap. *Gell.*, &c.); confiteri nomen; fiteri se debere (*opposed to infiteri debitum*): to own a fault or crime, confiteri peccatum (Cic.) or se peccasse.

OWNER, possessor; qui possidet, &c. **OX**, bos (*genitive*, bovis; plural, boves; bonus or bubus). A young ox, juvenens: of or belonging to oxen, boarius: ox driver, bubulcus: ox tail, cauda taurina: ox tongue, (properly) lingua bovis: (a plant), *anchusa (*Lin.*).

OXALIC, **OXYDE**, **OXYGEN**, &c., must be retained as technical terms; e. g., *oxygenium.

OXYMEL, oxymel (*Plin.*).

OSTER, ostrea; ostrum (*poetical*). Of or belonging to oysters, ostrarius:

full of oysters, ostraceous (*poetical*): an oyster-bed or pit, ostrarium: ostracarium varium (artificially prepared: vid. *Plin.*, 9, 54, 79; *Macrob.*, *Sat.*, 2, 11): the beard of an oyster, libra: bread eaten with oysters, panis ostrarius: the taking of oysters, ostrarium lectio (not captura): a dealer in oysters, ostrarius: an oyster-shell, testa: to open an oyster, testam discutere.

P.

PABULAR, ad cibum pertinet; or, by gentiliæ, cibi, ciborum.

PABULOUS, alibilis (*Varr.*).

PACE, *s.* || Step, gait, passus, -us; gressus, -us; incessus, -us; ingressus, -us. A quick, slow pace, incessus citus, tardus (vid. also, *GATT.*). || Degree of celerity, by gradus: equus cui mollis est alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio (*Plin.*, 8, 42, 67; that goes with a regular and even pace): to mend one's pace, gradum addere (*Liv.*), celerare (*Hor.*), corrigere (*Virg.*): to go at a brisk pace, pleno gradu ingredi (*Treb.* in *Cic.* *Ep.*): a sluggish pace, passus iners or lentus (*Ov.*): a quick or rapid pace, passus citus or rapidus (*Ov.*). || A measure of fine Roman feet, passus, -us.

PACE, *v.*, compositis gradibus ire (*Virgil*); lento gradu incedere or ingredi: spatiari (pace about for pleasure, &c.).

PACHA, satraps; prefectus; purpuratus (or it may be necessary to retain the word as a technical term).

PACIFIC, pacis amator (*Cic.*) or cupidus (*Hor.*, *Sat.*); otii studiosus; placabilis (easily appeased): placidus (*opposed to ferox*, immitis): concors (concordant): quietus (not warlike): pacificus (making peace, Cic., *Luc.*, *Mart.*). A pacific disposition, pacis, concordia, amor, or studium (Cic.); animus non abhorrens a quietis consiliis (*Liv.*, 30, 30): pacific overtures, pacis condiciones, plural.

PACIFICATION, pacificatio (*Cicero*); mostly by the verbs.

PACIFICATOR, pacificator (*Cicero*), mostly by the verbs.

PACIFY. || To calm, tranquillize, aliquid or alicujus animum placare (to set at rest): mitigare (to mitigate): lenire or delinire (to assuage): permulcere (to appease by endearment, by gentle words). JN. alicujus animum lenire et placare, placare et mitigare. To pacify the anger of any one, alicujus iram lenire, mollire, permulcere, placare, sedare: to pacify the multitude, multitudinem, plebem reprimere: to pacify a disturbance, seditionem lenire or sedare: to pacify pain, dolorem mitigare. || To appease, vid.

PACK, *s.* || Bundle, sarcina, sarcinula (as a burden): fascis (general term): manipulus (such as may be carried in the hand). || Of hounds, *canum venaticorum turba. || Of men (contemptuously), turba; grex.

PACK, *v.* || To collect in parcels. || **PACK UP**, { cells or bundles, colligere; componere: in fasciculis colligere; sarcinulas alligare. || To squeeze together, coartare. Close packing, *hominum in angusto sedentium coartatio (*after Liv.*, 27, 46; of the close sitting in the theatre).

PACK OFF, amoliri se (*Plaut.*); facessere; se facessere. Pack off! away to! away sis! facesse hinc! abis hinc!

PACK-CLOTH, segestre or segestrium: *lineum emporicum.

PACKET. || A small bundle, fasciculus (Cic.); sarcinula (*Str.*). || A ship or boat, navis tabellaria (*after Sen.* *Ep.*, 77, 1); or, by circumlocution, *navicula publica literis, sarcinis, et hominibus transportandis or perferendis.

PACK-HORSE, equus clittellarius (*after Col.*): jumentum sarcinarium; or simply jumentum (*Cæs.*).

PACK-SADDLE, elittella, plural.


PACK-THREAD, funiculus (*Plin.*); reticula (*Varr.*).

PACT, { pactio, pactum (an agree form, and which has become legal; the

former as action; conventus; conventum; constitutum (*the thing agreed upon*; also, *before it is irrevocably binding*). Vid. COMPACT.

PAD, *s.*, pulvinus; pulvillus (*Hor.*).

PAD, *v.*, pulvino (-is) sternere aliquid (*to provide with pads*); farcire aliquid aliâ re (*to stuff*). Padded, pulvillus fartus or stratus.

PADDLE, *s.*, *remus curtus or brevis, or, perhaps, batillus.  Palmula or palma remi is the blade of an oar; pala, a shovel, spade.

PADDLE, *v.* || *To propel by a paddle*, *navigium remo breviori incitare, propellere. || *To beat or play with the water*, *aquam, undas, leniter agitare.

PADDOCK. || *A toad, bufo, -onis, m.*

|| *A small inclosure or field, septum.*

PADLOCK, *serra pensilis; or, in connection, simply serra, claustrum.

PAGAN, idololatra (*Ter.*); paganus (*Augustin*; in classical Latin, of a village, villager); gentilis, ethnicus (ecclesiastic); non Christianus (*Ter.*); *doctrinæ Christianæ, or sacrorum Christianorum, expers; *falsorum or adumbratorum deorum cultor.

PAGANISM, *falsorum, &c., deorum cultus.

PAGE, || *One side of the leaf of a book*, pagina (*Cic.*). || *To fill a page*, paginam complere. || *A boy in attendance*: a royal or court page, puer ex aula (*t*); minister ex pueris regis; puer regius; puer nobilis ex regia cohorte; puer nobilis custodia corporis regis assuetus (*Curt.*, 10, 5, 17); puer pædagogianus (*Ammian.*, 26, 6); plural, pædagogii (*Plin.*, *Sall.*, *Suet.*); the royal pages, pueri regii (*Liv.*); puerorum regiorum cohors, or only cohors regia: to be the king's page, *pueri regii ministerio fungi; ad epulas regia assistere (*at a banquet, Cic.*).

PAGE, *v.* (a book), paginæ notâ, or, plural, paginarum notis, signare.

PAGEANT, spectaculum.

PAGEANTRY, pompa; fastus, -us.

PAGODA, sacellum (the temple): persona (the image of clay, &c.).

PAIL, ætulus, situla (a pitcher-like vessel for wells, &c.); modiolus (a pail in hydraulic machines); bama (a pail for drawing and carrying water, especially a bucket of a fire-engine; vid. *Plin.*, Ep., 10, 35 (42). 2. According to Salmassius, it was in the shape of a boat).

PAIN, *s.* || *Bodily anguish, dolor*; cruciatus (*severe*). To be free from pain, dolore vacare, carere dolore; non or nihil dolere: to be in pain, suffer pain, dolere: to inflict pain, dolorem alicui facere, efficere, dare, afferre, immovere: to lose pain, dolorem abicere, deponere. || *Mental distress, grief, ægritudo, sollicitudo, (stronger) angor* (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 4, 8, 18, angor est ægritudo premens; also the plural, angores, when the pain is frequent or lasting). *Æruciating pain*, dolor (*Cic.*, loc. cit., dolor est ægritudo cruciatus). A person gives me pain, oritur mihi ab aliquo ægritudo; aliquis mihi sollicitudinem affert; aliquis me ægritudine or sollicitudine afficit: a thing causes pain to me, aliquid mihi sollicitudini est; aliquid me sollicitum habet: to suffer pain, in ægritudine or sollicitudine esse; ægritudine or sollicitudine affectum esse: to suffer great pain on account of any thing, sollicitudine alicujus rei vel maxime urgeri: free from pain, ægritudine or sollicitudine vacuus; vacuus ab angoribus: freedom from pain, vacuitas a sollicitudine, or ab angoribus (cf. *Cic.*, *De Off.*, 1, 21, 73). || *Penalty, poena: under pain of death*, poena, or interposita, poenâ capitis (*Cæs.*, *Liv.*); sub mortis or capitis poenâ (*Suet.*).

PAIN, *v.* || *Bodily, dolorem alicui facere, efficere, dare, afferre, commovere*. || *Mentally*, alicui merorem dare; aliquid curâ et sollicitudine efficere; alicui tristitiam afferre: it pains me, doleo aliquid; hoc mihi dolet (*with an accusative and infinitive, or with quod*).

PAINFUL. || *Causing or attended with pain*, acerbus; gravis; dolorem afferens. || *Causing or attended with labor*, operosus; laboriosus; difficilis.

PAINFULLY. || *So as to cause pain of mind*, acerbè; dolenter. || *With labor or pains*, laboriosè; operose; multo labore et sudore. Vid. the adjective.

PAINS, opera; labor (labor): contentio (exertion): industria (unwearied exertion); conatus, -us (effort): studium (zeal). JN. conatus studiumque; opera et studium. To take pains, operam dare or navare; niti, eniti (*to strive, exert one's self*): laborare, elaborare (*to labor upon any thing*). JN. eniti et efficere, eniti et contendere, contendere et laborare (all usually followed by ut); intendere (*to attempt with exertion; followed by an infinitive: to take very great pains, omnibus viribus contendere; omnibus nervis conniti; omni ope atque operâ eniti (all followed by ut, &c.): to take pains to no purpose, operam, operam et oleum, perdere; frustra niti: to take pains on any body's behalf, niti pro aliquo; alicui operam prestare or dicare: to take pains about any thing, acquirere aliquid (to look carefully for): sequi, persequi (to strive or endeavor after): studere, operam dare or navare alicui rei (to make an effort for the attainment of any thing).*

PAINT, *v.* || TRANS. (1) PROPÆ. (a) To represent by colors, with delineation, pingere; depingere; coloribus reddere. To paint figures, coloribus figuras depingere: to paint a face, effingere oria lineamenta: to paint a thing after an original, similitudinem ex vero effingere. (b) To lay on colors, colorare aliquid; colores inducere alicui rei; fucare; infucare; pigmentis illinere: to paint white, albos colores alicui rei inducere; cerussâ illinere or oblinere (with white-lead): to paint a house, ædificium expolire (*Vitr.*): painted boards, tabulæ colore fucatæ (*Tac.*): to paint one's self (one's face), colorum fucio mentiri; fucare colorum. (2) FIG. pingere; depingere; ante oculos ponere alicui aliquid: painted, fucatus, infucatus: to paint in vivid or lively colors, lectis verborum coloribus depingere aliquid (after *Gell.*, 14, 1); to paint any body in his true colors, alicujus naturam certis describere signis; perhaps *alicujus vivam or vividam imaginem exprimere; alicujus vitia (or vitia et virtutes, as the case may be) deformare (*Rutil. Lup.*): imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ alicujus exprimere. || INTRANS, pingere.

PAINT, || PROPÆ, pigmentum (the proper word); also, color, fucus (properly and figuratively). To mix or prepare paint, *pigmenta temperare, subigere, miscere: prepared paints, qui arte fiunt, qui mixtionem, temperaturâ, perficiuntur (*Vitr.*): to put on four coats of paint, quater inducere colorum picturâ: the blood of the crocodile is used as a paint, crocodili sanguine pictores utuntur. || FIG. color; pigmenta, plural; fucus: truth without paint, veritas nuda et simplex.

PAINTER, pictor (general term); pingendi artifex (a good painter): qui colores rei inducit. Painter's materials, *pictorum instrumenta; supellex pictoria.

PAINTING. || *The art of painting*, ars pingendi, ars picturæ (*Cic.*), or simply pictura. || *The act of painting*, pictura. || *A picture*, pictura (the painting itself without respect of the materials; also, figuratively, of dramatic representation, or of description; vid. *Plant.*, *Mil.*, 4, 4, 52): tabula or (diminutively) tabella, with or without picta (the painting and the materials); imago, imago picta (a likeness, portrait; also figuratively): to make a portrait of any thing, depingere aliquid, imaginem alicujus rei exprimere (properly and figuratively); aliquid describere (figuratively): to hang a painting in a good light, tabulam in bono lumine collocare.

PAIR, *s.*, par; also, jugum. In pairs, bini: a pair of cups, bini scyphi (*Cic.*): a pair of married people, conjuges; par conjugum; or simply conjugium (*Plin.*).

PAIR, *v.* || TRANS, jungere; conjugere; copulare; componere. || INTRANS, Of birds or animals, coire.

PAIRING (of birds or animals), coitus. Pairing time, tempus quo aves coeunt.

PALACE, regia (*Liv.*); domicilium regis; aedes regis (*Cic.*); in later prose, pa-

latium (*Suet.*; also in poets of the Golden Age; e. g., *Hor.*, *Virg.*). Sometimes in a wider sense, turris.


PALANQUIN, lectica (the person being recumbent); *sella India gestatoria.


PALATABLE. || PROPÆ, boni, jucundi, suavis saporis (*Plin.*), apidus (*Apic.*). || FIG., suavis, dulcis (pleasant); jucundus, gratus, acceptus (welcome). To be palatable, jucundum esse, placere (of persons or things).

PALATE. || PROPÆ, palatum (the organ); sensus gustatus (taste). A nice or dainty palate, palatum subtile (*Horace*). || FIG., sensus, -us; judicium.

PALAVER, *v.* || Superfluous talk, cantilæna (*Brut.*, *or. Cic.*); declamatio (*Auct. Dial. de Orat.*); gerre; nugæ. || Adultery language, blanditiæ; blandimenta, plural (*Cic.*); lenocinium (*Tac.*). JN. blanditiæ et assentationes.

PALAVER, *v.* || To talk superfluously, inania fundere verba; multum esse in loquendo. || To use adulatory language, blanditiis dicere alicui (*Orat.*); blandiri alicui; blandis verbis or blandimentis permolere alicum (after *Cic.*); animum alicujus blandis verbis delinire (*Plin.*); aurius alicujus servire (*Cæs.*).

PALE, *s.*, palus (general term for any pole; e. g., a hedge-stake, especially for fastening any thing to; e. g., a vine); sudes (shaped and pointed at the top).  Stipes and vallus were larger stakes, which required to be driven in.

PALE, *v.* || To fence with pales, stipitiibus seipere (e. g., ut locus ** stipitiibus robustis sepiatur, *Inscr. Orrell.*, 642); or *suditibus stipitiibusque (*Cæs.*): seipere.  Not palare, which is only found in the sense of "staking" vines, &c., and "driving in piles" for a foundation.

PALE, adj., pallidus; luridus (of a yellow paleness; in a bad sense); exsanguis (without any blood in the face, from fear, rage, &c.); cadaverosus (cadaverous). As pale as a corpse, cadaverosâ facie: somewhat pale, subpallidus; pallens: very pale, perpallidus, exsanguis: to grow pale, pallescere, expallescere, exalbescere: he became red at one moment, and pale at another, modo erubuit, modo expalluit: to be pale, pallere.

PALENESS, pallidus color; pallor: a deadly paleness, exsanguis funereusque color.

PALETTE, *discus coloratus.

PALFREY, equus phaleratus; *equus magnifice ornatus.

PALINODE, palinodia (*Macrob.*); or by circumlocution with quod cecini (dixi, &c.), at indictum sit, revocare (*Liv.*, 5, 15, 20). Vid. RECENT.

PALISADE, vallum; pali (plural); sudes: to erect a palisade, sudes stipitesque defigere: a large palisade, magnum numerum palorum instituere (*Cæs.*).

PALISID, subpallidus; pallens.

PALL, *s.* || Mantle of state, pallium. [Vid., also, CLOAK.] || Covering of a tier, pallium (*Appul.*): Ovid uses this word for a covering of a bed, covertlet; *tegumentum, velamentum, capuli or foretri.

PALL, *v.*, TRANS, facere satietatem alicujus rei. || INTRANS, (upon the taste); nulla est voluptas alicujus rei (*Juv.*); aliquid nil sapit (*Juv.*); vapidi, infirmi esse saporis (figuratively); jejunum: insulsum esse; satietas alicujus rei caput alicujus; alicujus alicujus rei suavitatem non (juni) sentit.

PALLET, || A low or mean bed, grabatus (*Cic.*). || Palette, *discus colorum.

PALLIATE, remi colorare nomine aliquo (by a pretext, *Val. Max.*, 8, 2, 2); remi involvitur tegere et quasi fides obtundere; also, velare remi only: to palliate anything by any excuse, pratendere aliquid alicui rei; remi tegere or occultare aliâ re; remi excusatione alicujus rei tegere (by excuses; vid. *Cic.*, *Lat.*, 12, 43); remi in alicujus rei simulationem conferre (under a pretext; vid. *Cæs.*, *B. C.*, 1, 40); to endeavor to palliate any thing by some pretext, velamentum alicui rei quætere (*Sen.*, *De Vit. Beat.*, 12); red deformi dare colorem (*Cæs.*, *B. C.*, 3, 32; *Quint.*, 3, 8, 41).

to endeavor to palliate one's guilt by fine words, splendida verba pretendere culpam suam (Ov., *Rem.*, 340); honesta prescriptione rem turpem tegere, vitia sua facere, colorare.

PALLIATION, excusatio; aliquid excusationis: nomen; velamentum; color. Vid. *the verb*.

PALLIATIVE. || *Remedy that lessens the severity of a disorder, a remedium morbum mitigans (morbum mitigare, Plin.)*; *remedium spiritum prorogandi. || *Palliation, vid.*

PALLID. Vid. *PALE*.

PALM. || *A kind of tree, palma (also, a branch of palm, Plin.)*. || *Fruit of this tree, palma (Plin.)*; palmula (Varr.); dactylus (Pall.). || *The inner part of the hand, palma*; palmus; vola (hand spread out). || *FIG. Triumph, palma*; victoria; deserving of the palm, palmarius (Cic.); palmarius (Ter.). || *Measure of length, palmus* (the palmus minor was the breadth of four fingers joined together, Vitr.; the major was a span, or twelve Roman inches, Varr.).

PALMER. Vid. *PILGRIM*.

PALMER-WORM, erda (Col.).

PALMIST, chiromantis, idos (but see the Greek *cheiropagis*; the word was not adopted into the Latin language).

PALMISTRY, chiromantia (see the Greek *cheiropagis*); or, by circumlocution. *ars e manuum lineamentis futura praevidendi.

PALMY, florens.

PALPABLE. || *PROP., by circumlocution with sentire, or manu tractare (palpabilis late, Oros.)*. || *FIG., manifestus; evidens; certus et exploratus: to receive a palpable hit, luculentam plagam accipere (Cic.)*.

PALPITATE, palpitare.

PALPITATION, palpitatio (e.g., cordis, oculorum. Plin.).

PALSICAL, || paralyticus; membrum palsied, || ers or captus.

PALSY, paralysis; nervorum remissio or resolutio. Vid. *APOPLECTIC*.

PALTRY, contemendus; despiciendus; villis.

PAMPER, saginare; pinguem facere. To pamper one's self, saginari (aliquid re); (largius) invitare se (cibo, vino, &c.).

PAMPHLET, libellus in vulgus emissus; or simply libellus: to distribute pamphlets, libellos dispergere (Tac., *Dial.*, 9).

PAMPHLETEER, *qui libellos conseribit or dispergit.

PAN. || *A kind of vessel, *lacus (general term)*; sartago (for roasting or baking in, Plin.); a fire-pan, warming-pan, battilus (Plin.). || *Part of a gun, *scutula unde pulvis pyrius in telo ignifero accenditur. || Cavity in the joints of bones, acetabulum. || In architecture, cavo femina (the cavity in which the tooth [cardo masculus] turns).*

PANACEA, panacea, panaces (Plin.); *medicamentum universale.

PANCAKE, perhaps laganon (Apic.); or it may be necessary to retain the word.

PANDECT, pandectes or pandecta, *an*, *m.* (a treatise comprehending the whole of any science): the Pandects, Pandectae, plural (a collection and digest of the Roman laws and legal customs, made by order of the Emperor Justinian).

PANDER, *s.*, leno; libidinis minister (Liv.); cupiditatis alioquin minister (Cic.); pductor (Cic., *Verr.*, 2. 1. 12). Obs., pductor applies to a single instance.

PANDER, *s.*, lenocinium facere (Plautus); libidinis administrum, adiutorium esse (Cic.).

PANE, tabula (if square): orbis, discus (if round): pane of glass, *tabula vitrea fenestra, or orbis vitreus fenestra.

PANEGYRIC, laudatio; upon any body, alioquin (the speech itself, and the praise it contains): laus, laudes; upon any body, alioquin (the praise). || *Elogium, in this sense, is not Latin, nor encomium (which has no ancient authority). Panegyric pronounced in honor of one who is dead, laudatio mortui (general term): laudatio funebria: laudes funebres (pronounced at his funeral). || Cicero uses*

panegyricus, *sc.* sermo, of the panegyric orations of Isocrates; and Quintilian uses panegyricus absolutely of such orations. To pronounce a panegyric on any body, laudare aliquem (general term): dicere de aliquis laudibus (in a set oration): to pronounce a panegyric on any body in a discourse, sermonem cum admiratione laudum alioquin insituere: to write a panegyric on any body or anything, laudationem alioquin or alioquin rei scribere.

PANEGYRIST, laudator: praelector: praeco: buccinator (e.g., alioquin existimationis. SYN. in PRAISE). To be the panegyrist of anything, laudare aliquid: praedicare aliquid or de re: to be one's own panegyrist, se ipsum laudare; praedicare de se ipso: to be any body's panegyrist, laudare aliquem, or (in a set discourse), dicere de aliquis laudibus.

PANEGYRIZE, laudare aliquid; praedicare aliquid or de re.

PANEL, abacus (Vitr.): tympanum (square panel of a door, Vitr.): laquear: lacunar (the panels of a flat ceiling: laquear, with reference to the rope-like elevated edges, lacunar to the sunk space).

PANEL, *s.*, lacunare: laqueare (both of panelling a ceiling).

PANG, doloris morsus or stimulus.

PANIC, *terror panicus (Wytenb.); terror, qui *panic* appellatur (Hym. *Astr.*, 2. 28); pavor quasi lymphaticus (Liv.): to strike a panic into, terrorem alioquin incutere (Liv.), injicere, facere, efficere, inferre (Cic.): panic-struck, exterius; in terrorem conjectus.

PANNIER, corbis; panniers, clittellae.

PANOPLY, arma (plural), armatura.

PANORAMA. The word must be retained for the sake of perspicuity.

PANSY, *viola tricolor (Linn.).

PANT, palpitare (Cic.); salire (Pers.): trepidare (Ov.). FIG., to pant after, sitire; gravis, ardentius sitire, or concupiscere aliquid (Cic.); inhiare aliquid (Plautus), alioquin rei (e.g., gazis, Sen.; praeda, Vall. Flacc.).

PANTALOON, mimus; pantomimus; sannio (as a jester).

PANTALOONS, *braccae (bracae) stricte. || *Not femina, which were bound round the thighs, &c., in cold weather: to put on pantaloons, braccas (bracae) sibi induere, or braccas (bracae) se induere. Vid. also, BEECHES.*

PANTHEISM, *pantheismus (technical term); or, by circumlocution, *ratio eorum, qui omnem vim divinam in universa natura sitam esse censent (after Cic.).

PANTHEIST, *pantheista (technical term); or, by circumlocution, as above.

PANTHEON, pantheon or pantheum (Plin.).

PANTHER, panthera (Cic.); pardus (especially the male, Curt.); pardalis (Plin.).

PANTILE, imbrex (Plin., Plaut.).

PANTOMIME, pantomimus.

PANTRY, armarium promtuarium (Cat., 11. 3).

PAP. || *Nipple, teat, papilla (Plin.)*; mamma, ubi *is* rather, the whole breast or udder. || *A kind of soft food, *puls densior.*

PAPACY, *papatus; *dignitas, auctoritas pontificia.

PAPAL, *papalis; *pontificius; *pontificalis: the papal system, *ratio, doctrina, formula pontificia or Romano-Catholica (Bau).

PAPAW, *carica papaya (Linn.).

PAPER, *s.* || *Substance on which we write and print, charta (with the ancients, made from the papyrus: *charta lineea was an invention of the 14th century): *papyrus, in this sense, is poetical: charta tenuis (thin): densa (thick): candida (white): glazed paper, charta levigata: with the ancients, charta dentata (Cic., Quint. Fr., 2. 15): blotting-paper, charta bibula: letter-paper, *charta epistolaria (as inscription to Mart., 14. 11: the ancients used charta Augusta): *charta epistolica scribendis facta: packing-paper, charta emporitica: large paper, charta major: charta majore modulo: macrocollum (in the ancient sense): small paper, charta brevis: charta brevior forma: a quire of paper, scapus chartae: a sheet*

of paper, plaga chartae: a piece of paper, chartula; scida, scidula (better than acheda, schedula): of paper, chartaceus; chartaeus: a paper-maker, chartarius: a paper-money, *pecunie chartaeae; or, in the sense of the ancients, tesserae nummariae (Suet., Oct., 41): to put a paper cover on a book, to bind in paper, *librum charta glotinata or mass chartaeae vincire, includere. The different kinds of paper with the ancients were charta hieratica, Augusta, Liviana, Claudia; the charta Claudia was the best. || *A written document, charta; scriptum; papers, i.e., writings, scripta (plural): literae; libelli; chartae: a paper war, *bellum doctorum hominum: contemptuously, rixae doctorum hominum (the pugna doctorum hominum = contradictions of learned men; vid. Cic., De Dic., 2. 31, in.). || Newspaper, vid.*

PAPER, *u.*, *charta or chartis vestire exornare, aliquid.

PAPIER-MACHE', *massa chartacea. Any thing made of papier-maché, *opus e charta densata factum. A worker in papier-maché, qui opera e charta densata facit.

PAPILLOT, *scida chartacea crinibus implicandis.

PAPIST, *pontificiae religioni addictus: *sacra a Pontifice Romano instituta sequens: legis Pontificis Romani studiosus.

PAPISTICAL, *papalis; *pontificius.

PAPPY, mollis (soft); succi plenus (Ter.); succidus, succosus (Col., full of moisture).

PAPYRUS, papyrus (Plin.).

PAR. Vid. *EQUAL*, *EQUALITY*.

PARABLE, parabole, or pure Latin, colatio (Cic.). is a simile kept up through a narrative (cf. Quint., 5. 11. 23); similitudo: simile (a comparison): to deliver parables, similitudines comparare (Cic., Or., 40. 138): to employ a parable, similitudine e simili quodam uti: to speak without a parable, ut omittam similitudines (Cic.).

PARABOLICALLY, per similitudinem. To speak parabolically, ut similitudine utar.

PARADE. || *Pomp, show, pompa: ostentatio: to make a parade, magnifice se inferre (Plaut.)*, or incedere (Liv.); se ostentare. || *Military order, pompa militaris: to be on parade, interesse, adesse, pompae militari. || Place where troops are marshalled, &c., campus in quo milites exercebant (after Suet., Oct., 16, in.). *campus militibus instruendis, lustrandis.*

PARADIGM, paradigma, -atis (grammatical technical term, Charisius, Diom.).

PARADISIACAL, *paradisiacus; amoenissimus.

PARADISE, *paradisus (ecclesiastical): *horti amoenissimi; locus amoenissimus sedes or domicilium beatorum (as the region of future happiness); or locus divine amenitatis recipiendis sanctorum animis destinatus (Ter.): bird of paradise, Paradisaea (Linn.).

PARADOX, quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium (Cic., *Par. Proom.*, 4): paradoxos, mirabilia, quae paradoxa nominantur (e.g., Stoicorum, Cic.).

PARAGRAPH, caput (Cic.): paragraphus (Isid.); sectio (grammatical); articulus.

PARALLEL, adj., parallelus (Plin.) a parallel line, linea parallelos (Vitr.), or, as technical term, linea parallela: to be or run parallel, paribus intervallis inter se distare (after Cas. B. G., 7. 23). A parallel passage, locus congruens verbi et sententiae (after Cic., *Legg.*, 1. 10, 30).

PARALLEL, *adv.*, ordine parallelo: paribus intervallis.

PARALLEL, *s.* (A comparison), contentio; comparatio: to draw a parallel, conferre aliquid; contentioem facere.

PARALLELOGRAM, *parallelogrammon.

PARALOGISM. Vid. *SOPHISM*.

PARALYSIS, paralysis (παράλυσις) nervorum remissio or resolutio. He died of paralysis the day after his first seizure. decessit paralysis, altero die quam correptus est. Vid. *APOPLECTIC*.

PARALYZE. || *PROP.* debilitare: to

be paralyt. 1. morbo, quem apoplexin vocant, corpi; apoplexi arripit: torpère (to be quite benumbed; e. g., nervi, membra): to be completely paralyzed, omnibus membris captum esse. || *Fig.*, debilitare; frangere. *JN.*, debilitare et frangere: to be paralyzed, torpère (e. g., metu, *Lit.*): this misfortune had paralyzed their minds, hoc malum cum stupore et miraculo torpidos delixerat (*Quint.*, 22, 53, 6).

PARAMOUNT, summus; præcipuus: antiquissimus (e. g., curæ). *He considered it an object of paramount importance, nihil ei potius fuit, quam ut, &c.*; nihil antiquius habuit, quam ut, &c.

PARAMOUR, amans; amator; amasius.

PARAPET, plateus; lorica.

PARAPHERNALIA, i. e., trappings, phalare (plural).

PARAPIHRASE, s., circinatio; circuitus eloquendi; circuitus plurium verborum; circinlocutio; ¶ not circumscription, or amfractus verborum; periphrasis is a *Grecism*: si non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuntianda est (vid. *Suct.*, *Tib.*, 71; we must give a paraphrase).

PARAPHRASE, v., pluribus verbis aliquid exponere, or explicare (*Cic.*, *Fin.*, 3, 4, 15; *Quint.*, 8, 6, 61); pluribus vocibus et per ambitum verborum aliquid enunciare (*Suet.*, *Tib.*, 71); circuitu plurium verborum ostendere aliquid (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 12); circumire aliquid (vid. *Quint.*, 3, 2, 17; 12, 10, 34); ¶ circumscribere, with or without verbis, means "to explain, define."

PARASITE, parasitus: of or belonging to a parasite, parasiticus: to play the parasite, parasitari (*Plant.*): like a parasite, more or modo parasiti.

PARASITIC, parasiticus: a parasitic plant, a parasitica (technical term).

PARASOL, umbella (*Juc.*).

PARBOILED, semicoctus (*Plin.*).

PARCEL, s., ¶ a small pack, fasciculus: a parcel of fellows, hominum turba, grex; a parcel of rogues, sceleratorum colluvies. || *Lol.*, division, pars.

PARCEL, v., partiti; dividere; distribuere, dispartire (to parcel out).

PARCHEMENT, membrana (*Quint.*, *Plin.*); charta pergamena (*Isid.*): of parchment, membranaceus (*Pand.*): parchment-maker, qui membranas facit, conficit.

PARDON, s., venia; remissio poenæ: to beg pardon, veniam ab aliquo petere; petere ut mihi ignoscatur; deprecari aliquid ab aliquo (of or from any one): postulare ut delicto ignoscatur; erroris veniam petere (for a fault): postulare ut delicto ignoscat aliquis (for any one): a begging of pardon, deprecatio (in defence of any thing wrong); ignoscendi postulat (prayer for forgiveness): to grant pardon; vid. *PARDON*, v.

PARDON, v., ignoscere (to overlook a fault; between equals): concedere (not to be severe or strict): condonare (as it were, to make a present of any thing), alieni aliquid; a veniam dare alicui (of superiors; not to inflict punishment): veniam et impunitatem dare alicui; gratiam alicuius rei facere. *Pardon me, ignosce, queso.* ¶ *To pardon any body his precipitate conduct, &c.*, should be, *to pardon* alicuius festinationem (which is *On.*, *Lit.*), but ignoscere alicuius festinationem; but "to pardon this, that" &c., is ignoscere hoc, illud, id, &c. "¶ *Pardon my boldness in doing so and so,*" is ignoscere quod hoc mihi sumo (vid. *Cic.*, *Fam.*, 1, 5; 13, 51, *Krebs*).

PARDONABLE, veniendus; dignus: quod aliquid excusationis habet (e. g., vitium): cui ignoscitur (¶ ignoscibilis, *old Lat.* in and rare).

PARF, recidere; eirenneidare: to pare the nails, ungues subscare (*On.*); recidere (*Cic.*); ponere, or cultello rogare (*Hor.*); rescare (*Plin.*): to pare fruit, ¶ pomis eutem, or corium, detrabere, demere, eximere; poma eute exure.

PARENT, ¶ *Paop.*, parens (general term): pater (father); mater (mother): the common parent, communis omnium parens; operum (or rerum) omnium parens et effector; summus, or maximus, mundi parens. || *Fig.*, mater (e. g., similitudo stietatis mater, *Cic.*): parens (of

persons [e. g., Socrates parens philosophi]; of things, it must be used of those that are masculine, and sometimes is used of those that are feminine [terra parens omnium]: procreatrix; genitrix, femine (e. g., procreatrix quædam et quasi parens omnium artium est philosophia; genitrix virtutum frugalitas). To be the parent of, alere aliquid (e. g., honos alit artes). This opinion is the parent of many errors, hanc opinionem multi errores consecreti sunt. Sometimes causa, fons, origo (source) may serve.

PARENTAL, parentum (gentive plural); e. g., parental affection, parentum amor: in a parental manner, parentum more or modo (after the manner of parents): ut parentes solent (as parents are accustomed); ut parentes decet (as becomes parents).

PARENTHESIS, parenthesis (grammatical); interpositio; interclusio (astranslation of the Greek παρὰthesis, *Quint.*, 1, 3, 23): to put any thing in a parenthesis, ¶ continuationi sermonis medium interponere aliquid.

PARGET, s., opus tectorium (¶ not trullissatio, travelling).

PARGET, v., tectorio linere, incrustare, indueere (*Ban.*).

PARHELION, parëlion, imago solis (the former the Greek word, the latter the Latin translation, *Sen.*, *N. Q.*, 1, 11, 1; *Sneca*, loc. cit., says that parëlia are called also simply soles; hence two parhelia, bina parëlia or bini soles; three parhelia, trina parëlia or tres soles): the sun with a parhelia, sol geminatus (*Cic.*, *N. D.*, 1, 5, 14); two parhelia appear, soles bini apparent cosol.

PARIELARY, By the genitive of paries.

PARIETARY, herba parietaria (*Plin.*, *Pan.*, 51); parietaria (*Appul.*); ¶ asplenium recta muraria (*Lin.*).

PARING, resegmen (*Plin.*); præsegmen (*Plant.*).

PARISH, parœcia (*Augustin.*); ¶ not paroehia; parish priest, ¶ sacrorum antistes; ¶ ecclesiastes; ¶ presbyter (not paroehus); parish church, ¶ ædes sacra parœcia; parish clerk, ¶ famulus sacrorum.

PARISHIONER, parœchialis (ecclesiastic); ¶ sacro alicui cœtui ascriptus.

PARK, ¶ a large pleasure ground, vitardium (*Cic.*, pleasure garden, planted with trees); vivarium (as a prerogative); a park of about so many acres, septa jugera circiter (*Varr.*); ¶ Of artillery, res tormentaria; ¶ agger tormentaria.

PARLANCE (common), quotidiana locutio; vulgaris sermo; quotidiana dicendi consuetudo; quotidianum dicendi genus.

PARLEY, s., colloquium; colloquio: to add a parley, in colloquium or colloquationem venire.

PARLIAMENT, ¶ senatus Britannicus: consilium publicum (*Doer.*); comitia regni (*Sch.*); Parliamentum (in Latin of the Middle Ages); the Upper (Lower) House of Parliament, suprema (inferior) regni curia (*Sch.*); both Houses of Parliament, uterque regni senatus (id.); to convene Parliament, consilium regni advocare, convocare; act of Parliament, senatus consultum; lex (*Ban.*); House of Parliament, regni curia; ¶ senatus populique conveniendi locus; member of Parliament, ¶ supremæ curiæ regni senator, ¶ senator Britannicus (*Sch.*), of the Upper House); ¶ unus ex evocatis regni; ¶ qui lectus est in populum regni; ¶ qui ascriptus est ordinem conventui (of the Lower House).

PARLIAMENTARY, ¶ secundum consuetudinem et instituta consilii publici or curiæ regni.

PARLOR, embulicium quotidianum; habitatio; diseta.

PARNESAN (cheese), ¶ cæscus Parmensis.

PAROCHIAL, parœchialis (ecclesiastical); or by the genitive of parœcia.

PARODY, s., parodia (Greek in *Quint.*, *Ascon.*); or, by circumlocution, ficti notis versibus similes (*Quint.*, 6, 3, 97); poetæ versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detortii (*Eichst.*).

PARODY, v., eamini argumentum ad ludum jocumque convertere; poetæ ver-

sus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum quodquære (*Eichst.*).

PAROLE, promissum, ideo data (word of honor).

PAIONOMASIA, agnominatio (*Auck* ad *Hor.*).

PAROXYSM, accessio (febris, *Cels.*); (doloris) morsus or stimulus (*Cic.*).

PARRICIDE, ¶ Murder of a parent, parricidium; eedes (general term for murder); to commit parricide, parricidium or eudem facere; parricidio se obstringere; parricidio se inquinare or se maculare, sanguine nefando se respergere. || The murderer of a parent, parricida; patria (matris, &c.) interactor (*Quint.*); parricida parentis sui; or, by circumlocution, qui patrem (matrem, &c.) occidit or necavit; parricidio obstrictus or inquinatus.

PARROT, psittacus (*Plin.*).

PARRY, ¶ To put by thrust, ictum or pettionem vitare, cavere, cavèret propulsare; also (without mention of the thrust or weapon) cavere: vitare (with the sword); ¶ ictum declinare: pettionem declinatione et corpore effugere, or simply ictum effugere (to avoid by a motion of the body). To parry clearly or successfully, recte cavere: to parry and thrust, cavere et repetere. || *Fig.* To avoid, declinare, evitare, effugere.

PARSE, notare singula verba (*Ban.*).

PARSIMONIOUS, parcus: tenax. *JN.* parcus et tenax: restrictus. *JN.* restrictus et tenax.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, parce: maligne tenuerit. *JN.* parce se tenuerit (e. g., vivere, to live parsimoniously).

PARSIMONY, parsimonia (in any thing, alicuius rei); tenacitas (close-fistedness, ¶ *Lic.*, 34, 7, 4); malignitas (the niggardliness that withholds from others the full measure of what is due to them).

PARSLEY, apium; orecoselinum; pe troscelinum.

PARSNEP, pastinaca (*Plin.*).

PARSON, ¶ persona ecclesiæ; ¶ sacrorum antistes; presbyter (presbyter); clericus (clergyman); ¶ rerum sacrorum minister.

PARSONAGE, ¶ domus in quâ habitat clericus parœchialis; ¶ ædes, domicilium sacrorum antistitis.

PART, ¶ Portio, pars; portio (part to which one has a right, portion); ¶ in the best prose poetry occurs only in the phrase *pro parte* (portion); membrum (member of the body; of a sentence); locus (passage, section of a book, &c.). The middle, extreme, upper, lower part, is expressed in Latin by the adjectives medius, extremus, infimus, summus: by or in parts, per partes; partietulum (opposed to summum, or totum); ex parte (opposed to totum); eartim (opposed to universi); nonnulla parte: I for my part, ego quidem, equidem (according to my views, &c.); ¶ not quod ad me attinet; pro mea parte (according to my power); each for his part, pro eâ quisque parte (each according to his power); to divide into parts, in partes dividere or distribuere: to get or receive a part of any thing, partem alicuius rei accipere; to have part in any thing, alicuius rei participare, or in parte, in societate, alicuius rei esse; partem or societatem in aliqua re habere (in any thing good); alicuius rei accipere, esse (in any thing good or bad); alicuius esse alicuius rei or alicui rei (in any thing bad; e. g., inelucto); to take part in any thing, partem alicuius rei capere (e. g., administrandi rei; publice, *Suet.*, *Oct.*, 37); in partum alicuius rei venire; interesse alicui rei (to be present at or be personally concerned with; e. g., pugne) attingere aliquid (to be engaged in); commoveri alicui rei (to sympathize with); to have no part in any thing, alicuius rei expertum esse; partem alicuius rei non habere; non contulisse ad aliquid (not to have contributed to) || *P*arty, partes (plural, implying difference of principles or interests); factio (clique of partisans): to take part with, alicuius partes suscipere, amplecti; ad causam alicuius ad adiungere: the one part . . . the other part, pars . . . pars; partim . . . partim (also with a genitive or the preposition

ex); pars or partim... alii, -ae, -a; alii, -ae, -a (all of persons or of things). **CHARACTER** in a play, partes (plural); persona: a second part, partes secundae, or simply secundae (properly and figuratively): to play a second part, partes secundae agere or sustinere, in any thing, in aliquā re: one who plays a second part, secundarum partium actor. **Duty, officium; munus.** It is my, your, &c., part, meum, tuum, &c., est: it is the part of a wise man, sapientis, &c. (the substantive, officium, &c., being omitted). **Region, regio; terra.** **Plural, qualities, ingenium; ingenii vires, virtutes, or facultates** (but faculties alone usually denotes wealth, riches).

PART, v. **TRANS.** partiri; dividere; dispartire, or more rarely, dispartiri. **[SYN. AND PHR. IN DIVIDE, DISTRIBUTE].** **INTRANS.** discedere (general term): digredi (to go to different sides; of persons): dilabi (to separate imperceptibly; usually of things): fatiscere (to form chinks or clefts; of things): dehiscere (to gape open): to part from any one, discedere ab aliquo, digredi ab aliquo (but never degredi, which is "to go or march down," &c.; vid. Lat. Dict.).

PARTAKE, habere partem in aliquā re; esse in parte, venire in partem aliquis rei; capessere partem aliquis rei (Lit.); participem, socium esse aliquis rei (Cic.); to have a share or portion in: affinem esse aliquis rei or alii rei (Cic., to be near or like): implicari aliquā re (Nep.); venire, accedere in societatem aliquis rei; habere societatem in aliquā re (Cic.); esse in societate aliquis rei (Lit., to be partner in, be mixed up with): interesse, adesse alii rei (to be present at).

PARTAKER, s., participes aliquis rei (that takes part in, or has a share of any thing; e.g., ejusdem laudis, conjurationis, voluptatis): socius aliquis rei (that combines with others in any thing; e.g., sceleris): affinis aliquis rei, or alii rei (that takes part in any thing, especially any thing bad; e.g., facinor): compos aliquis rei (that has possession of any thing, especially any thing agreeable; e.g., consulationis, laudis, voti): aliquis rei potens (master of; e.g., regni): to become partaker of any thing, participem or competem fieri aliquis rei: potiri aliquā re: consequi aliquid: to make one partaker of any thing, aliquem participem or competem facere aliquis rei: participare aliquid cum aliquo; impertiri aliquid aliquid.

PARTERRE. **In a garden,*** area floribus constita. **In a (foreign) theatre,** cavea media (Suet., Oct., 44).

PARTIAL. **In part,** per partes (by parts, not the whole at once): ex parte (only in part; opposed to totus): nonnulla parte (when the parts of a whole must be considered singly). **Disposed to favor one party to the prejudice of another,** alterius partis studiosus: in alterius favorem inclinat (opposed to neutral: impartial): cupidus (acting with passion and private feeling; opposed to impartial): alteri parti or causae studiosus, favens, addictus (after Cic., Ctes.): non interitus (not prejudiced; of persons): ad gratiam faciens (of things done with the view of favoring a person or party; e.g., lectio): partial judges, iudices cupidi (Cic.). A partial judgment, * iudicium cupidum dictum: *sententia ad gratiam dicta.

PARTIALITY. **Opposed to impartiality,** partium studium, or sometimes studium only (zeal or liking for a party, as showing itself in actions): gratia (favor, as shown to any body or any cause): cupiditas (warm, eager, private feeling, as warping the judgment): without partiality, sine amore et cupiditate. The reproach of partiality, crimen gratiae: to act with partiality, cupidus agere; to approve of any thing from partiality, studio quodam comprobare aliquid. **Preference, liking, studium et amor; amor et cupiditas** (especially liking): indulgentia (too great indulgence): to have a great partiality for any body, aliquem praeferre ceteros amare (* but not prae ceteris): to have a partiality for a particular study or pursuit, alii rei praeferre cetera studere.

PARTIALLY. **In part** [vid. PARTIAL]. **With partiality,** cupido or cupidus: studio quodam (e.g., comprobare aliquid).

PARTICIPATE. Vid. PARTAKE. **PARTICIPATION,** societas aliquis rei (e.g., belli; consilii, sceleris): contagio aliquis rei (e.g., criminis, sceleris). Vid. also, PART, s., and PARTAKE.

PARTICIPLE, participium (Quint.). **PARTICLE.** **Small part, particula** (Cic.). **In grammar,** particula (Gell.).

PARTICULAR, adj. **Belonging only to one, proprius.** **Peculiar, singular, singularis; abhorrens a communi hominum usu.** **Important, precipuus, singularis.** **Circumstantial, accuratus; copiosus** (diffuse, full).

PARTICULAR, s., res (circumstance): causa (state or posture of any thing): particulars, singulara, nom. plural; singularis re: to go into particulars, singulara sequi; agere de singulis; scribere de singulis rebus (to give full particulars by letter): rem ordine, ut gesta esset, narrare (to give a particular account of an occurrence): exsequi, perscrui, vixi or without verbis; explicare (to go into details; opposed to summarum attingere; vid. Bremi, Nep., Pelop., 1, 1): exponere (to give a clear account or description of a thing): explanare, illustrare (to represent clearly): to enter into full particulars about any thing, aliquid accuratus exsequi: pluribus verbis scribere: multis verbis disputare: uberius, fusiis dicere, scribere de re.

PARTICULARITY. By the adjective. **PARTICULARIZE.** Vid. "go into particulars," in PARTICLAR.

PARTICULARLY. **Singly, singulariter.** **Especially, pre-eminently,** imprimis: maxime: praesertim: potissimum [SYN. IN ESPECIALLY, vid.]; precipue (Cic.); peculiariter (Quint.); cum quadam excellentia: eminenti quadam ratione (pre-eminently): to mention one particularly, praeter ceteros aliquem nominare (after Cic.).

PARTISAN. **Belonging to any body's party,** fautor, studiosus aliquis: qui facit, sentit, cum aliquo: partisanus, factio; qui sunt ab aliquo; qui stant cum or ab aliquo; qui aliquis partibus favet; qui student alii; qui sentiunt cum aliquo. **A kind of halberd, bipennis** (sc. securis).

PARTITION. **Act of parting, partitio; divisio, or by the verb.** **That which divides, intergerium** (Plin.): a partition wall, paries communis: (paries) intergerius (Plin.). **Compartment, loculus; localamentum.**

PARTITIVE, qui dividit, &c.

PARTLY. **In part, by parts, ex parte** (in parte, Lit., Quint.); partium (Cic.); ullā ex parte (Lit.). **In some degree, aliquā ex parte; quodam modo** (Cic.). **Partly... partly, partim... partim** (but only when an actual division of the thing in question is spoken of): quā... quā (on the one side... on the other side): et... et; quum... tum; tum... tum (both... and, as well... as). **SYN. IN "AS WELL... AS".**

PARTNER, socius; societate conjunctus; partner in trade, socius consorsque laboris; or simply socius: at cardis.* **Alece socius et participes in crime, criminis affinis, ejus noxae socius, conscius** (having a guilty knowledge of it): in fortune, ejusque fortunae socius, socia (vid. Tac., Ann., 3, 5, 1); laborum periculorumque socius, socia (vid. Cic. ad Pic., 13, 71, 2; Tac., Germ., 18, 7); also, from the context, simply socius (socia) comesque (vid. Hor., Od., 1, 7, 26).

PARTNERSHIP, societas; communio; communitas; consociatio; conjunctio.

PARTIDGE, perdix, icis, masc. and fem. (Plin.).

PARTY. **An indefinite number, aliquot** (some; of a quite indefinite number): complures (some; and several of them at least): a large party, copia, multitudo. **Faction, pars, partes, plural** (with reference to distinct interests or principles): factio (clique of partisans; political, or in a bad sense): globus, globus consensio (as a number of persons united).

ed): secta (a philosophical party; seldom of a political one): a prevailing party, partes praevallidae, victrices (Tac.): a divided or fallen party, partes desertae, lapsae: to be of any body's party, esse aliquis partis, aliquis partium (Cic.); sequi aliquis sectam (Lit., Cic., Tac.); sequi aliquis causam; in eadem esse cum aliquo causā; facere, stare, sentire cum aliquo (Cic.); rebus aliquis favere, studere (Ces.); sequi aliquis partes (Val. Max.): the different parties in a state, aliorum alias partes fovemur factiones: to belong to another party, aliarum esse partium; aliunde stare; alterius (or alius) rebus favere or studere: to go over, or attach one's self to any body's party, se ad causam aliquis applicare (after Nep., Ar., 2, 3); partibus aliquis accedere (Tac.); transire, transgredi in aliquis partes (Tac.): of the popular party, populares (opposed to optimi ejusque studiosi): to make a party against any body, stare cum aliquo adversus aliquem (Nep.): to be of no party, nullius partis esse: to be of neither party, neutrius partis esse: to support an opposite party, alias partes fovere, juvare: to divide into two parties, in duas partes discedere (Sall., Jug., 13, 1); in duas factiones scindi (Tac., Hist., 1, 13): the opposite party, pars adversa (general term): factio adversa or adversaria (in political disturbances): diversa factio (also in political disturbances, but as a party that pursues a different object; whereas pars and factio adversa refer to the other party as opponents): the strife of parties, partium contentio (Cic.): the leader of a party, dux partium (Tac.); principes partis aliquis (Cic.): factionis principes (Ces., Nep.); caput (Suet.); or, from context, dux, caput only: party spirit, partium studium (Cic.); factionum pandarum studium; or simply factio (Lit., 2, 30); studia (plural, ibid.); cupiditas (Cic.): deroted or attached to a party, alterius partis studiosus or cupidus; alteri parti, causae, studens, favens, addictus (after Ces.), or simply cupidus: a party man, homo partium studiosus; partes aliquis fovens ac juvans. **One of two litigants, adversarius; feminine, adversaria** (Hor., Quint.); adversa pars. **An orator usually designates the opposite party by iste, isti. A select assembly, societas** (Cic.). **Party of pleasure; a party into the country, excursio: a water party, navigatio: to be one of a party, una esse cum aliis: one of the same party, socius, comes** [SYN. IN COMPANION]: to join any body's party, alii comitem se addere or adjungere: to make a party into the country, rus excurrere: to make a water party, navigare. **A detachment of soldiers, militum expedita manus, &c.; factio** (Suet.): a pair of horsemen, equastris turma.

PARTY-COLORED, multicolor (Plin.); non unus coloris: multos colores habens. **PARTY-WALL, (paries) intergerius** (Plin.); paries communis (Or., Met., 4, 66). **PARVENU, terre filius.** To this parvenu, nobody knows who, huic terrae filio nescio cui (Cic., Att., 1, 13, 4): homo novus.

PASCHAL, paschalis (ecclesiastical).

PASHA, praefectus; satrapes (Nep.).

PASHALIC, satrapia (Curt.).

PASQUINADE, s., libellus famosus, scriptum famosum (Suet.); carmen famosum (Hor., Ep.); carmen probrosum (Tac.); carmen ad alterius injuriam factum (Cic.); libellus contumeliosus (Sen.).

PASQUINADE, r., proci scripto aliquem diffamare (Tac., Ann., 1, 72); probrosum carmen adversus aliquem factum (ib., 14, 48); libellum, carmen ad infamiam aliquis edere (Suet., Oct., 55); carmen ad alterius injuriam facere (Cic., Tus., 4, 2, 5); also poetical, versibus atriis oblinere aliquem (Hor., Ep., 1, 19, 30).

PASS, s. **Passage, transitus** [vid. PASSAGE]: a narrow passage, angustiae (narrow places in mountainous regions): fauces (a narrow entrance or egress, leading to a wider space): saltus (a narrow, woody valley). **Passport, vid.** **In fencing, a thrust, pettio.**

PASS, r. **INTR. (1)** To go through a place, aliquā or per locum iter facere; praeterire. **In passing = by the way, in**

transitu; transiens; praeteriens (☞ of these expressions the first and second are post-Augustinian in this sense; but we find quasi praeteriens in Cicero); strictim (superficially, slightly; for which we find obiter in the time of Seneca). (2) To be esteemed or accounted in a certain way, haberi (in opinion): esse: putari (from probable grounds): existimari (as a result of consideration): he passes for a good man, probus vir habetur: he passes for one well versed in civil laws, prudens esse in iure civili putatur. (3) To go from the body, discedere (Cels., Plin.). || TRANS. (1) To cross (vid.), trajicere; transire; transvchi. (2) To pass by, praeterire (also of passing by or over in silence [silently] praeterire and of passing by or over persons in the distribution of honors, &c.: Philippus et Marcellus praeterantur, Cels.).

PASS AWAY or OFF, praeterire (general term); ☞ praeterlabi, in this sense, is not Latin; ☞ exire (to come to an end; of time: e. g. eorum nullus sine ebrietate exit dies); effluere (of time, to flow away without being usefully employed): extrahi (to be left slip without being well employed; of points of time): to pass away imperceptibly, labi: to pass away quickly, avolare, fugere, auferre (all of time): to suffer time to pass away, tempus extrahere aliquā re (e. g., triduum disputationibus excusationibusque extrahitur): not to let a day pass away without, &c., nullum pati esse diem, quin, &c.: to let one day pass away after another, diem ex die ducere; diem de die differre.

PASS BY, praeterire, praetervolare (properly); praeterire, negligere (figuratively). PASS OVER. || TRANS. (1) To cross; trajicere; transire; transvchi. (2) To change one's position or state, transire: to pass over to the enemy, ad adversarios, or hostes, transire. (3) To be changed into any thing, transire; abire; verti. || TRANS. (1) To overlook, not to take notice of, praeterire silentio, or taciturno; or simply praeterire, relinquere. JN. praeterire ac relinquere; mittere; omittere; praetermittere (☞ only in later writers; of the Silex, dec. transmittere, or transire silentio, or simply transire). (2) To neglect in the distribution of honors, &c., praeterire (general term); repulsare, dare aliquid (if an application has been made on behalf of the party): to be passed over, praeteriri (general term); repulsari ferre or accipere (to receive a repulse).

PASSABLE. || Though which one may pass, (via) quā commodē, facile, procedere, incedere possumus; (via) facilis et aperta (Quint.): to render passable, vias transitu difficiles munit (Lig.). || Tolerable, such as a may pass, tolerabilis; tolerandus; ferendus (bearable): ☞ patibilis in this sense only in Cic., Tus., 4, 23, int., which, however, is not thoroughly enough; mediocriter, modicus (moderately good); non contemnendus (not despicable). JN. non contemnendus pleneque tolerabilis.

ASSABLY, tolerabiliter; mediocriter. To be passably well, satis bene se habere.

PASSAGE. || Act of passing over, transitio; transgressio; transmissio; tractio: the passage of a river, tractus, or transvectio, fluminis. || Act or right of passing through, transitus; transvectio (carrying of goods through one country into another, transit): to give or grant passage to any one, dare aliqui transitum or iter per agros urbesque; aliquem per fines suos ire pati (e. g., of an army through a country): dare aliqui viam (to a single person); e. g., through an estate, per fundum): to forbid a passage, aliquem ab transitu prohibere or arcerē: to obstruct a passage, aliqui transitum claudere. || Condition of not being stationary: bird of passage, advena avis (opposed to vernacula avis). Birds of passage, advenae volucres (opposed to vernaculae volucres): adventitium genus volucrum; volucres quae peregrinatione hantur (vid. Cic., Fin., 2, 33, 109); coturnices ex nostris regionibus trans mare veniunt (Varr., are birds of passage): gru-

es calidiora loca potentes maria transmittunt (Cic., N. D., 1, 49, 125; are birds of passage): de illo genere sunt turdi adventicii ac quotannis in nostras regiones trans mare advolant circiter æquinoctium autumnale et eodem revolant ad æquinoctium vernum (Varr.). || Place through which one may pass, way, via; iter; transitus; transitio pervia (through houses, courts): janua (arched, vaulted): a forum with passages, forum transtitorium (Eutrop., 7, 23): a house with passages, domus transtitoria (Suet., Ner., 31). || Place in a book or writing, e. g., locus; passages, loci (rarely loca; loci sunt librorum, loca sunt terrarum, Zumpt, § 99); difficult or obscure passages, loci obscuri, difficiles, impediti (Wyttenb.); parallel passages (vid. PARALLEL). || (In music), color, modulatio insistentis (Bau.).

PASSENGER, viator (traveller): vector (on board ship): hospes (stranger in a place).

PASSING, adj. or adv. Vid. SURPASSINGLY.

PASSING-BELL, *campana funebri or foralis.

PASSION. || Emotion, animi concitatio, animi impetus; (more strongly), animi perturbatio, motus animi turbatus or perturbatus (general term, violent emotion of the mind; animi affectio denotes the disposition, and animi motus, commotio, or commotio, an emotion of the mind; general term): cupiditas; libido (especially sensual inclination and desire): studium flagrans (burning zeal): temeritas (rashness); intemperantia (want of moderation or restraint; opposed to æquitas); violent passion, acerrimus animi motus; vehemens animi impetus: irregular passions, libidines (offensive): from passion, (animi) perturbatio incitatus; cupiditate incensus: with passion, animi quodam impetu; studio flagrante: without passion, æquo animo: to raise or excite passion in any one, aliquem libidine excitare (of sensual desires); aliquem animum impellere (general term): to raise or excite the passions, animi motus inflammare (opposed to extinguere); animum impetus impellere (opposed to animum impetus relectere): to allay the passions, aliquem animum vehementer motu perturbatum at tranquillitatem revocare (after Cic., De Or., 1, 12, 53): to restrain one's passions, perturbatos animi motus cohibere; cupiditates coercere; cupiditatem impingere; continere esse (especially of sensuality): to be free from passions, ab omni animi concitatione vacare; omni animi perturbatione liberum or liberatum esse: to act under the influence of passion, cupido agere; impetu quodam trahi ad aliquid: it is quite a passion with me, eā re maxime delector (I take particular pleasure in any thing): magno ejus rei studio tenor (I have a eager desire for). || Anger, vid. Suffer in grief, dolor; cruciatus, his usually applied to the sufferings of the Lord Jesus Christ; *extremi cruciatus Christi: history of the passion, *narratio suppliciorum Christi; *memoria laborum, quos Christus exauclavit: a meditation on the passion, *cogitatio, meditatio de morte Christi: sermon on the passion, *oratio sacra de suppliciis et morte Christi: passion-week, *tempus celebrande mortis et dolorum Christi (Bau.): the passion flower, *passiflora (Linn.).

PASSIONATE, impotens (not master of his passions; also with the passion of which one is not master in the gentile; e. g., iræ, iræ; latitæ; also, that in which one is not his own master; e. g., latitæ, postulum): vehemens, ardens (richment, burning). || Given to bursts of anger, &c., iræ impotens; iracundus; ad iram proclivis; in iram præcops.

PASSIONATELY, cupido, cupidissime (with desire, eagerly); vehementer, ardentior, studio flagrantius (with violent, burning zeal): calidius (with too much warmth); effuse (more strongly): effusissime (without measure or limit); ☞ animosus, animosissime, of purchasers = cupido et quoquo pretio; i. e., eagerly and at any price, belongs in this sense only to the Silver Age; e. g., animosissime. ☞ Classical, cu-

pido et quoquo pretio; tabulas antiquæ operis comparare (Suet., Cas., 47): to maintain any thing passionately, cupidius aliquid contendere: to love any thing passionately, alicui rei effuse indulgere (to indulge in without measure; e. g., conviviis); alicuius rei esse studiosissimum; magno alicuius rei studio teneri (to be a great lover of); aliqua re maxime delectari (to take one's pleasure chiefly in any thing): to love any one passionately, effusissime aliquem diligere (as a friend, &c.); alicuius amore in-suire (as a lover).

PASSIONLESS, animi perturbatione liber or vacuus (without vehement emotions); cupiditatis or cupiditatum expers; omni cupiditate carens; cupiditate privatus; cupiditate intactus (free from desire).

PASSIVE, patibilis (in a philosophical sense = capable of suffering, Cic., N. D., 3, 12, 29; opposed to actives, Lat., 2, 9, 21).

☞ Passivus is a bad word even in a grammatical sense: verbum passivum, Prisc., Charis., Diom.): verbum patiendi (Gill., 18, 12).

PASSOVER, pascha, -æ, f., and -ātis, n. (ecclesiastical).

PASSPORT, syngraphus (Plant., Capt., 3, 2, 6): to grant or give a passport, dare alicui syngraphum: to get a passport, syngraphum sumere (ib.): to apply for a passport, syngraphum rogare (e. g., a prator; ☞ not commutatus [= furlough] or diploma).

PAST, adv., praeteritus; exactus; finitus; also, prior, superior: the past year, summer, annus superior, ætas prior; the past can not be altered, præterita mutari non possunt, or mutare non possumus (after Cic.): past time, tempus præteritum (Cic.); tempus actum (Hor., e. P.). ☞ Avoid the use of elapsus and præterlapsus of past time absolutely; vid. Wolf., Anal., 1, p. 488.

PAST, prep. and adv. = more than, above. Vid. BRYOND.

PASTE, *farina ex aqua subacta; farina quæ chartæ glutinatur (Plin., 23, 25, 60): farina chartaria (Plin., 1, in Index of book 23, 25, 60; each time, of the paste with which the single leaves of the papyrus were joined together to form a sheet).

PASTEBOARD, *charta densata.

PASTIL, *conulus odoratus.

PASTIME, oblectamentum; delectamenta, plural (e. g., inaniam puerorum delectamenta); puerorum oblectamenta: difference between oblectare and delectare (in ENJOY): oblectatio; ludus (general term for play): to provide any body with some pastime, dare alicui ludum. What pastime have you? quā re tempus fallis? or tedium temporis minuis? For pastime, animi causā; per ludum; per ludum et jocum.

PASTOR. || Prop., pastor; pecuarius; gregis or pecoris custos (Virg.); pecoris magister (Col.). || Fic., pastor.

PASTORAL, adv., pastoricus (general term); pastoris or pastorem, pastoralis; a pastoral poet, poeta bucolicus (grammatical): a pastoral staff, pedum: a pastoral people, *populus vitam pastoriam agens; *populus pastorius; figuratively, a pastoral epistle, *epistola episcopalis; *epistola ab episcopo per diocesan mittenda, missa; pastoral theology, *sacra recte instituti precepta, -orum, plural.

PASTORAL, s., carmen pastorale; poemata bucolicum (Col.); bucolica, -orum (Gill.).

PASTRY, artocreas (Pers., 6, 50): crustula, bollaria, (both plural; confectionery).

PASTRY-COOK, *qui artocrea coquit: some say pistor dulciarius, or simply dulciarius; ☞ pistor artocreatum is not Latin.

PASTURAGE, s. || Food for cat PASTURE, s. || tle, pastus, pabulum, pasca (plural, especially of grass). || Place of feeding, locus pascuus; ager pascuus (Plant., Cic.); pasca (plural, Cic.); rarely singular, pascuum (Col.); common pasturage, ager compascuus (Cic., Top., 3, 11): rich pasturage, pascuum pingue (Pall.); viride (Varr.); rigum (Col.); lata pasca (Plin., Lib.): pasture land, ager pascuus (Plaut.); pascuum (Col.).

PASTURE, v. || INTRANS., pascere

(-ē); pasci (Cic.); pabulari (Col.).
 [TRANS. pascere (e. g., sues, greges); also absolutely.]

PAT, *adj.*, idoneus; opportunus: the occasion was so pat, that, &c., tanta fuit opportunitas, ut, &c. (Cic.).

PAT, *v.*, palpāre (to stroke or touch lightly; also palpari; e. g., a horse, and improperly for the purpose of coating): *lo-uter pulsare: to pat a horse, equum percutere or palpari (both Ulp.): to pat on the back; i. e., to, to applaud, plaudere, applaudere, alui.

PATCH, *s.*, pannus; diminutively, panniculus: lacinia (properly, the lapet of a dress; then any slender piece of cloth or other substance): splenium (a little patch or plaster, Marti.).

PATCH, *v.*, (male) sarcire, resarcire: pannum assere (to stitch on a patch): patched, pannis obsitus (covered with patches).

PATE, *caput*, VID. HEAD.

PATENT, *adj.*, apertus, notus.

PATENT, *s.*, literæ principis quibus alicui munus defertur; under the emperors, codicilli, diploma (Suet., patent of office): Nibellus quo beneficium aliquid datur (conferring any privilege): *literæ quibus soli alicui arbitrium or potestas alicuius rei vendendæ datur; or simply arbitrium (patent for the sole right of sale): to issue a patent (for sale), dare alicui rei vendendæ arbitrium (after Lit., 2, 9).

PATERNAL, paternus (generic); so far as things relative or belonging to a father are distinguished from each other; e. g., paterni agri, libri, equi, paternæ sedes; or so far as a father is regarded in an individual capacity, distinct from other persons; e. g., mater, frater; patrius (modal); so far as the idea of a father is distinguished from others more general; e. g., res patriæ, bona patriæ, *as distinguished from aliena, alio quovis modo acquisita*.

PATERNALLY, patris instar; ut pater; ut parens; patri caritate.

PATERNOSTER, *oratio Dominica (ecclesiastical).

PATH, *v.* (general term; properly and figuratively); iter (way, course); trames (a narrow way, road, in a town, or on an open plain); semita (usually a footpath, by the side of a high road); callis (a path across a mountain or through a wood); cursus (track of a ship; or, especially, course of the stars); a by-path, devicium: to turn any body aside from the path of virtue, alicuius transversum agere.

PATHETIC, movens; animum movens, pellens, tangens; vim movendi habens; ad movendum compositus, factus.

PATHETICALLY, By the adjective or verb; e. g., to speak pathetically, orationem animis admoveŕe (Cic.): to write pathetically, orationem ad movendum componere (after Cic.): to utter any thing very pathetically, magnâ cum misericordiâ pronuntiare aliquid (i. e., so as actually to call forth compassion and sympathy, Cæs., B. C., 2, 12, fin.).

PATHLESS, invius (Lit., Plin.); via carens: sine via; ubi nulla apparet via.

PATHOLOGIST, *medicus, qui valetudinis genera novit (valetudinis genera, Cels., 1, 12, 1, fin.).

PATHOLOGY, *pathologia (technical term): *doctrina de morborum naturâ et curatione.

PATHOS, grande dicendi genus.

PATHWAY, VID. PATH.

PATIENCE, patientia (will and inclination to endure any thing without resistance; cf. Cic., De Invent., 2, 54, 163): tolerantia (power and endurance in the bearing of sufferings, &c., with a sense of oppressiveness and contempt of it; usually with a genitive of that in which one shows patience; e. g., tolerantia doloris): perseverantia (perseverance, when one does not suffer himself to be deterred from the pursuit of an object; cf. Cic., De Invent., 2, 54, 164): æquus animus, æquitas animi (when one does not suffer himself to be agitated, disturbed, angered, &c.): to have patience, patientiâ uti: to have patience with any thing, pati ac ferre aliquid: perpeti, perferre aliquid (i. e., to bear patiently to the end; vid. Lit., 28, 34. For Ep., 1, 15, 17):

to have patience with any body, alicuius, or alicuius mores, or naturam, patienter ferre; or alicuius ferre iussu: with patience (vid. PATIENTLY): to try one's patience, patientiam alicuius tentare: to show patience in any thing, patientiam adhibere alicui rei: I lose all patience, my patience is exhausted, patientiam rumpo or abrumbo (not patientia mihi rumpitur; vid. Bremi, Suet., Tib., 24, p. 270; Tac., Ann., 12, 50, 3): patience! I. e., wait! expecta (expectate) mi mane (manete)!

PATIENT, *adj.*, patiens, tolerans, in any thing, alicuius rei (SRN. IN PATIENCE): placidus (mild, calm): to be patient; vid. "to have PATIENCE."

PATIENT, *s.*, æger; egrotus: to visit patients, egrotos perambulare (of a physician).

PATIENTLY, patienter: toleranter: moderate: æquo animo. [VID. PATIENCE.] To bear any thing patiently, toleranter or æquo animo pati aliquid; patienter or toleranter ferre aliquid; patienter atque æquo animo ferre aliquid; and from context, pati ac ferre; pati et perferre; perferre ac pati; perferre patique aliquid.

PATRIARCH, patriarcha or -es, æ, m. (ecclesiastical).

PATRIARCHAL, patriarchalis (properly, ecclesiastical); *more patriarcharum institutus (in a patriarchal manner).

PATRICIAN, patricius: the patricians, patricii; principes.

PATRIMONY, hereditas; patrimonium: to leave one's son an ample patrimony, filio suo amplum patrimonium relinquere (Cic., Dom., 53, 147).

PATRIOT, patriæ or reipublicæ amans: reipublicæ amicus: civis bonus: qui de reipublicâ bene sentit: a zealous patriot, accurus civis (Cic.): to be a patriot, amare patriam; bene de reipublicâ sentire.

PATRIOTIC. [VID. PATRIOT.] A patriotic society or association, *societas patriæ rebus consulendi gratiâ inita.

PATRIOTICALLY, amanter in patriam: patriæ amore, studio, caritate: to act patriotically, *saluti patriæ reipublicæ consulere, proicere (after Cic.); *patriæ rebus consulere.

PATRIOTISM, amor patriæ or in patriam (Cic.); caritas patriæ (Nep.); pietas erga patriam; from context, mostly pietas only (vid. Cæs., B. G., 5, 37; Cic., Phil., 14, 3, inq.; cf. Cic., Inv., 2, 22, 66); reipublicæ studium; studium conservandæ reipublicæ communis (Cic.); studium in rempublicam (Sall.): *patriæ rebus consulendi voluntas (Eichst.); reipublicæ defendendæ studium (with a desire and effort to defend one's country); also by circumlocution; e. g., si seculum est amare patriam, pertali ponarum satis (Cic., Sect., 99, 145; if patriotism be a crime): from patriotism, patriæ caritate ductus.

PATRISTIC, By the genitive, patrum.

PATROL, *s.*, perhaps circitores (Veget.); *excubitores circumteus.

PATROL, *v.*, stationes circumire (to visit the posts): circumire urbem (in a town).

PATRON, patronus (the proper word); fautor: qui rebus (rationibus) alicuius consult, prospicit (supporter, friend): cultor, amator (one who is fond of any thing): *penes quem est ius ac potestas muneris alicuius deferendi; or, as technical term, *patronus (patron of an ecclesiastical benefice): a patron of learned men, doctorem cultor: a patron saint, *patronus divus: deus (huius urbis) presens (after Tac., Hist., 4, 53, 3).

PATRONAGE, patronatus, -us; patroncinium; presidium; *arbitrium muneris deferendi, demandandi (right of appointing to an office): ius patronorum: ius patronatus (right of patronage). To exercise patronage, ius patronatus exercere: to reserve the right of patronage, mihi in aliquid servatur ius patronorum.

PATRONESS, patrôna (Cic.); fautrix. PATRONIZE, alicui favere, studere: favere alicui; amplecti alicui; rebus alicuius favere; gratiâ et auctoritate suâ alicuius sustentare.

PATTEN, *tegumenta calceorum, plu-

ral; perhaps the nearest word is sculponea (a wooden shoe, Plaut.).

PATTER, strepere, sonare (to frain beating against any thing).

PATTERN, || Prop., exemplum, exemplar (a sample; or, a model, example, and for imitation; vid. Auct. ad Her., 4, 6, 9). [P. Specimen, in this sense, would not be Latin:] quod imitatur aliquid (that which is imitated; vid. Quint., 10, 2, 11): a pattern for embroidery, exemplum ad imitationem acu pingendi propositum (after Quint., 1, 1, 35): to show a pattern (sample) of goods, meris exemplum ostendere (Auct. ad Her., 4, 6, 9). || Fig. An example which describes imitation, ad imitandum propositum exemplar; also simply exemplum, exemplar (which one is to follow); specimen (showing how a thing ought to be; [P.] neer in the plural); auctor (one who goes before as an example): a pattern of perfection, exemplum virtutis: a pattern of all perfection, auctor omnium virtutum: a pattern of innocence, innocentie specimen: a pattern of ancient religion, exemplar antiquæ religionis: a pattern of temperance and prudence, temperantiae prudentiæque specimen: to take any thing as a pattern, aliquid ad imitandum proponere; aliquid in exemplum assumere: to regard any one as a pattern, alicuius sibi imitandum proponere; exemplum proponere sibi alicuius ad imitandum; alicuius exemplum sibi deligere; imitari alicuius: to take a pattern from any one, exemplum ab aliquo sumere, repetere.

PAUCITY, paucitas (freeness); exiguities (smallness); aliquantulum; paululum (a little).

PAUNCH, VID. BELLY.

PAUPER, inops: egenus: egenus: to be a pauper, egere; egenum or inopem esse; in egestate esse, versari; to become a pauper, ad inopiam redigi (Ter.); egenum fieri (Cic.).

PAUPERISM, inopia; egestas; or by the adjectives.

PAUSE, *s.*, intermissio (a cessation for a time; intermissio); intervallum (space between beginning and end); distinctio (in music); reticentia (when one is about to speak, but refrains); intercapdo (interval between breaking off or suspending an action and resuming it; e. g., intercapdum scribendi facere; intercapdo canendi); respiratio, mora (delay); [P.] pausa is an obsolete word, not found in the best prose; cessatio is inactively: after a pause, morâ quadam interposita: there is often a pause even in the most active life, ab actione sepe fit intermissio (non remissio): to make a pause; vid. PATSE, v.

PAUSE, *v.*, moram facere, interponere (general term): [P.] non pausam facere or pausare. || In speaking, paulum respirare: intervallo or intervallis dicere: not to make a pause, sine intervallis loqui (after Cic., De Or., 3, 48, 185, where we find sine intervallis loquacitas); also, uno tonore dicere (to speak without intermission). || In reading, distinguere (to observe the proper stops); || In singing, intermittere. || In drinking, intermittere; e. g., bibunt aves quadam intermittentibus.

PAVE, lapide or silice sternere, or contere, or persternere (general terms): munire (to make a permanent paved road): to pave with squared stones, saxo quadrato sternere. To pave a way, viam facere, aperire, patefacere (properly and improperly); for any body, viam munire alicui; adiutur alicui dare or parare (improperly): to any thing, ad aliquid: to pave one's self a way, adiutur expedire (vid. Herc., Cæs., B. G., 7, 26): viam sibi munire ad aliquid (e. g., ad consulatum): a paved road, via strata. Paving stone, lapis vie sternendæ utilis (proper for the purpose): *lapis vie stratus (stone from the pavement): [P.] pavire is to beat, "to ram down"; e. g., area pavita, made hard and level.

PAVEMENT, via strata; *vie strata lapides (the stones composing the pavement); strata viarum (poetical); pavimentum (composed of large slabs); rudus, -ris, n. (properly, a mass of broken stones for a pavement, or mortar mixed with time; then

the pavement composed of such materials) : to make such a pavement, rudere : to make a pavement by beating, pavimentum facere, struere : having a pavement, pavimentatus : to make a mosaic pavement, pavimentum tesseri struere (Vitr.), or ex tessera struere (Plin.) : to break or tear up the pavement, * viam stratum (dolabris) disicere.

PAVILION, perhaps porticus (a hall with pillars, &c.) ; or papilio (Lamprid.), or by tabernaculum, tentorium.

PAVIER, silicarius (Lat.) : * qui lapide or sicile vias stertit.

PAW, s., pes.

PAW, v., * pedibus solum, terram, radere, * pedibus strepitum cedere (of a horse) : pedibus, unguitibus, radere, petere (of other animals).

PAWN, s. || Pledge, pignus : to be in or at pawn, pignuratum, oppignuratum, or pignori oppositum esse : to give any thing in pawn [vid. PAW] : to receive or accept a pawn, pignus capere, auferre ; any thing in pawn, aliquid pignori accipere : not to redeem what one has left in pawn, pignus deserrere : an unredemmed pawn, pignus desertum : to redeem a pawn, pignus liberare a creditore ; reddere pecuniam et pignus recipere (Jurisconsults, as are several of the preceding expressions, which, however, are undoubtedly classical ; vid. PLEDGE). || (At chess), latro (Or.) ; latrunculus (Sen.) ; miles ; gregarius ; pedes, -itis.

PAWN, z., pignerare (Suet.) ; oppignerare (Cic.) ; pignori opponere aliquid (Ter.) ; pignori dare, obligare aliquid (Pand.) ; obligare aliquid pignoris nomine (after Cic., Att., 6, 1, 23) : to pawn one's books for wine, libellos pro vino oppignerare (Cic., Sest., 51, 110) : to pawn for so much, by ob or an ablative ; e. g., agrum pignori opponere ob decem minas (Ter.) ; annulum octo minis oppignerare (Mart.) : to pawn any thing to any body, apud aliquem pignori apponere : to pawn any thing for a sum of money, accipere sub pignore mutuum pecuniam.

PAWNBROKER, pignerator, pigneraticus creditor (Ulp.).

PAY, s., merces (general term) : pretium (price given or received for work, &c.). JN. merces pretiumque : primum, honores (a reward) : quæstus, fructus (profit, advantage, gain). || Auctoramentum is not = pay, but earnest money received by a gladiator, soldier, &c. : small, inconsiderable pay, mercedula ; merces parva or pauca ; pretium parvum : large pay, merces magna, simpla : for pay, mæcedre, pretio ; e. g., docere : to take any one into pay, to hire for pay, mercede or pretio condudere aliquem : to serve for pay, aliquid operas suas locare : to fix, settle the pay for any one, mercedem aliquid constituit : to give any one the pay for his work, dare aliquid mercedem opere ; solvere aliquid pretium opere : soldier's pay, stipendium militare ; from the context, simply stipendium or æs ; e. g., to give triple pay, triple stipendium aliquid dare : to furnish pay to the soldiers, militibus stipendium numerare (to give out money for this purpose) : militibus stipendium or æra dare (to give it into the hands of the soldiers). Vid., also, GAIN, PROFIT.

PAY, v., TRANS. (1) In respect of money paid for goods, service, &c., solvere ; numerare (to count out) : SYN. in to PAY DOWN ; dinumerare only in the comedians) : to pay ready money, præsentem pecuniam numerare ; pecuniam representare : to pay by three instalments, tribus pensionibus solvere pecuniam : to pay one's debts, æs aliquid solvere, dissolvere : to pay a debt, munus solvere, dissolvere ; se liberare ære aliquid ; also, solvere, reddere debitum ; solidum solvere (the whole debt) : to pay wages, mercedem dare aliquid (general term) ; (aliquid salarium præstare, to pay a salary for public services, Scævola, Dig., 34, 1, 16, § 1) : stipendium aliquid dare or præbere, æs aliquid dare (to pay soldiers) : to pay an army (i. e., to have in pay), exercitum alere : to be paid, mercedem accipere (general term) : stipendium accipere (of soldiers). Hence,

(a) without an accusative of the object = to discharge one's self of debt, solvere, reddere debitum : to pay all, solidum solvere : to pay to the utmost farthing, ad assem solvere (P) not ad denarium solvere, which = to pay with Roman money ; vid. CIC., Quint., 3, extr., and ad Att., 2, 6, extr.) : to pay to the day, ad diem solvere, dissolvere ; ad tempus respondere : to pay by means of a loan, versum facere ; I will not go till I am paid, nisi explicata solutione non sum discessurus : to be able to pay, esse solvendo : not to be able to pay, non esse solvendo or ad solvendum : to swear that one is not able to pay, bonam copiam ejurare : one who is not able to pay, qui non est solvendo or ad solvendum ; non idoneus (e. g., debitor) : ability to pay, facultas solvendi : (b) figuratively, to pay the debt of nature, to die, debitum naturæ reddere ; nature satisfactio : to pay one's vows, vota solvere, for any thing, pro re. (2) In respect of the thing purchased, solvere pro re (e. g., pro frumento emto : pro vectura) : to pay ready money for a thing, emere præsentem pecuniam (after Plautus, Men., 5, 9, 87) : to pay a high price for any thing, magno emere : (too high a price), male emere : to pay the price of one's life for any thing, capite luere. (3) In respect of the person whom one pays or is bound to pay, satisfactio aliquid (e. g., creditoribus) : he has duly paid me, recte, quod debuit, solvit. || PIG., to pay one for any thing ; i. e., to make to suffer, to punish, gratiam aliquid referre : I am paid for my folly, ego pretium ob stultitiam ferre (comedy) : to pay one in his own coin, pari pari referre (Cic., 3, 1, 55) : not pro pari ; vid. Bentl., Ter., Eun., 3, 1, 55) : parem gratiam referre aliquid (ib., 4, 4, 51). || To pay one's addresses to, aliquid petere : aliquid amore teneri, captum esse ; aliquid in amore habere (to be in love with : cause for effect). || INTRANS. = to be profitable, fructum ferre ; quæstui, quæstuosum, fructuosum esse (Cic.) ; in reditu esse (Plin.) ; aliquid omnem impensam pretio suo liberat (Col., 3, 3 ; pays its expenses ; vid., also, to COVER, end) : the book pays well, uberrimus est libri reditus.

PAY DOWN, solvere, exsolvere, persolvere ; pendere (literally, to weigh) : expendere (literally, to pay by weighing out) : numerare (to count) : dinumerare (only in the comedians) : dissolvere (to pay a debt by counting out the money) : dinumerare only in the comic writers) : dependere (to pay down without content) ; vid. Herz., Cas., B. G., 1, 44). Vid., also, PAY.

PAYABLE, solvendus ; dissolvendus. The bill is payable, * pecunia ex syngraphâ dissolvenda est.

PAY-DAY, dies pecuniæ (vid. Liv., 34, 6). To pray that the pay-day may be postponed, rogare de die ; beyond the year, plus annua die postulare. Payable at sight, twenty-one days, &c. Vid. BILL, above.

PAYMASTER. || One who pays (general term), qui solvit. A good, dilatory, bad paymaster, bonum, lentum, malum nomen : a dilatory paymaster, who makes all sorts of excuses, lentus infitator (vid. commentators on Cic., Cat., 2, 10, 21). || Of the for ces, tribunus ærarii (at Rome) : dispensator belli or cui negotium pecuniæ dispensandæ datum est (in war) : quæstor (the military paymaster at Rome). To choose any body he pleased for paymaster, quem vellet, eligere ad dispensandum pecuniam (Nep. In this sense the office implies virtually the whole management of the war).

PAYMASTERSHIP, munus tribunæ ærarii : munus quæstorium (in an army).

PAYMENT, solutio ; numeratio (a reckoning or counting out). Immediate payment, representatio : payment of a debt or loan, solutio nominis, rerum creditarum. Often by the verbs.

PEA, pisum ; cicor (chick-pea) : of peas, pisinus : of the size of a pea, magnitudine pisi (after Plin., 37, 10, 54) ; ad pisi magnitudinem (after Veget., 3, 12, 3) : as like as two peas, tam similis, quam lac lactei (Plaut., Mil. Glor., 2, 2, 85 ; vid. LIXX).

PEACE, pax (in all the senses of the English word) : pax tempus (a time of peace) : otium (outward rest or tranquillity,

ty, whether of individuals or of states) : concordia (unity, internal tranquillity ; of individuals and of states) : tranquillitas, animi tranquillitas, animus quietus (peace of mind). In peace, (in) pace : in war and in peace (vid. WAR) : to treat of peace, agere de pacis conditionibus ; colloqui de pacis legibus (per internum ; after Flor., 2, 6) ; pacificare (to make peace by negotiation) : æs Liv., 5, 23, extr., legiti veniunt pacificatum) : they negotiated about a peace, colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus : to offer peace to any one, aliquid ultro pacis conditiones ferre : to enter into peace, pacem inire : to conclude or make a peace, pacem facere or pacificare (with any one, cum aliquo) ; pacem conficere, componere, constituere, conjungere, coargumentare, conciliare : to keep or preserve peace, pacem or pacis fidem servare : to disturb the peace, pacem (concordiam) turbare : to break the peace, pacem frangere (P) poetical, rumpere) ; fidem pacis non servare : to live in peace, in pace esse, vivere (not to be at war) ; concordia vivere (to live in concord or unity) ; with any body, concorditer vivere cum aliquo ; pacem servare cum aliquo : to live in peace with the neighbors, pacem cum finitimis colere (after Liv., 8, 17, extr.) : disturber of peace, pacis turbator (properly) ; re-publice turbo, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii (figuratively, one who undermines tranquillity within a state) : homo turbulentus ; turbaturum auctor (general term, a cause of disturbance) : to have no peace for = by reason of, any one, ab aliquo sollicitari, vexari, turbari ; for any thing, male habet me aliquid : to leave a person in peace, aliquid non turbare, non vexare : leave me in peace ! noli me turbare ! omite me ! quid mihi tunc ? to let any body go in peace, aliquid cum pace dimittere : he has no peace of conscience, agitur angore conscientie : an article of peace, pacis lex : conditions of peace, pacis conditiones, leges : to propose conditions of peace, pacis conditiones ferre : to prescribe conditions of peace, pacis conditiones dicere : to offer conditions of peace to any one, aliquid ultro pacis conditiones ferre : to accept conditions of peace, pacis conditiones accipere : to refuse conditions of peace, pacis conditiones dimittere ; pacis conditiones uti nolle : peace to thy ashes ! tua ossa bene quiescant (Petr.) ; tua ossa molliter cubent (Or.) ; bene placide quiescas (terrarque tibi sit super ossa levis, Tib.).

PEACEABLE, } pacis amans or amator
PEACEFUL, } (fond of peace) : placidus (quiet ; e. g., mores, rarely used of persons) : placabilis (easily pacified or appeased) : concors (living in harmony) : } both pacificus and pacatus, in this sense, are bad Latin) : quietus, tranquillus (not in a state of agitation or of war ; tending to peace) : pacatus (pacified, tranquilized). A peaceful disposition, pacis amor : to be peaceable, pacem colere cum aliquo (after Liv., 8, 17, extr.).

PEACEABLY, } quiete ; tranquille
PEACEFULLY, } (P) pacifice is not Latin. All things went on peaceably, * sine turbis, sine tumultu, transecta omnia.

PEACE-MAKER, pacificator (Cic., rare) : pacis auctor (Liv., 39, 53, 2) : pacis reconciliator (Liv., 35, 45, 3 ; these especially of particular instances in which a person has made a peace) : pacis arbiter (who decides on the terms of a reconciliation). To act the part of a peace-maker, personam pacificam tueri (after Cic., Att., 8, 12, 4) : to have recourse to any body as a peace-maker, reconciliator pacis (et deceptor de his, qui in controversiâ cum aliquo sunt) uti aliquo (Liv.) : a peace-maker in a state, interpres arbitrer concordie civium, arbiter civilis discordiæ (Liv., 2, 33, 11 ; Just., 16, 4, 9).

PEACH, malum Persicum, or simply Persicum (Plin.). Peach-tree, Persica, Persica arbor (Plin.). * Amygdalus Persica (Linn.) : peach-blossom, flos Persice.

PEACOCK, pavo (masculus) ; P) not pavius, which is unclassical ; so also pavien, pavo (femina), non pava : a peacock's tail, cauda pavonis : the eye of a peacock's

tail, oculus caudae pavonis: a peacock's feather, penna pavonina: of or belonging to a peacock, pavoninus: like a peacock, pavonaceus.

PEAK, montis cacumen (Plin.); vertex (Cic.); fastigium, culmen (Cass.).

PEAL, s., sonitus; crepitus. *A loud peal, sonitus vehemens, gravis (heavy, Cic.): peal of thunder, fragores (e.g., inter horrendos fragores micabant ignes, Lin., 21, 28).*

PEAL, v., sonare; sonum reddere.

PEAR, pirum. *Pear-tree, pirus, i. f.*

PEARL, margarita (proprium, general term): unio (single large pearl): clenchus (δένυχος, large pear-shaped pearls, worn three together, as pendants to earrings, Büttger's Sabina): tympanum or tympanium (τρυμναυ or τρυμνιον, from being in the shape of a kettle-drum; quibus una tantum est facies et ab id rotunditas, aversis planities, ob id tympania vocantur, Plin.). *To deal in pearls, negotium margaritarum exercere (after Aur. Vict., De Vir. Illust., 72): a dealer in pearls, margaritarii (feminine, -a): the pearl-fishery, *margaritarum conquisitio: to be engaged in the pearl-fishery, margaritas conquirere (but *margaritas urinari is absurd; it arose probably from a misunderstanding of Plin., 9, 35, 55, extr., margaritas urinum curā pelli): a wreath of pearls, *corolla margaritis distincta: a string of pearls, or pearl necklace, linea margaritarum: a necklace of one string of pearls, monoluminum; of two, dilinum; of three, trilinum: to wear a pearl necklace, margaritis in lineā uti (Ulp.): pearl ornaments, ornamenta, in quibus margaritae insunt (Paul., Dig., 34, 2, 32, § 7): mother-of-pearl, uniolem concha (or concha): inlaid, &c., with mother-of-pearl, uniolem conchis distinctus (Suet., Ner., 31): a diver for pearls, uniator or urinans (dioc.).*

PEARLY, gemmeus; gemmans: *pearly meadows, grass, prata gemmae (Plin., Ep., 5, 6, 11: pearly with dew): herbae gemmant rorē recentē (Lucr., 2, 319: with pearly drops of dew).*

PEASANT, agricola, agri cultor (in respect of occupation; *rusticus (in respect of occupation or of manners; a boor): agrestis (one who lives in the country; also, in respect of manners, a rough, unmannerly boor. The rusticus violates the conventional laws of behavior; the agrestis also offends against natural propriety; opposed to urbanus): rusticus (grown up or educated in the country): paganus, vicinus (a villager; opposed to oppidanus).*

PEASANTRY, plural of PEASANT.

PEASE, pisa, plural. *Offence, pinsus.*

PEAT, *humus turfa (Linn.).

PEBBLE, calculus; lapillus.

PEBBLY, calculosus.

PECCABLE, *culpae, delictis, obnoxius; *pravis cupiditibus obnoxius. *Rather by circumlocution with the verb peccare, &c.*

PECCABILLO, levior noxa; leve delictum: vitium minus.

PECCANT, vitiosus; nocens; peccans, qui peccat.

PECK, s. *The English peck is somewhat more than the Roman modius. Perhaps, sometimes, to denote the fourth of a bushel, we may say quadrans, or quadrans medimni (the medimnus was a measure of corn among the Greeks containing six modii).*

PECK, v., rostro appetere; pinsere (Pers.).

PECKER, *A bird*, picus.

PECTORAL, pectoralis; or by genitive of pectus.

PECCULATE, peccatum facere, depeculari (Cic.); peculiari (Hor.); avertere pecuniam (of embezzling public money). Vid. "To be guilty of PECCULATION."

PECCULATION, peccatus (-ds) publicus robbery of the public purse: argenti circumductio (general term for fraud in money matters, Plaut., Capt., 5, 4, 34): suppressio judicialis (embezzlement of money paid into court, or for carrying on a cause, Cic. pro Quinct., 25). Also, by circumlocution with pecuniam avertere (de averten-

dā pecuniā quæro abs te, &c., Cic.); so also avertere merces. *To be accused of pecculation, peccatus accusari: to be guilty of pecculation, pecuniam retinere et suppressere: pecuniam avertere (general term): peccatum facere (pro public treasury). PECCULATOR, depeculator ararii: pecculator (of the treasury): qui pecuniam averit, supprimit, &c.*

PECCILIAR, proprius (in Cicero only with the genitive: opposed to communis): meus (tuus, suus, &c.; i. e., my, thy, his, &c., own). JN. proprius et meus; praprius et proprius (special and peculiar): peculiarius (that any one alone possesses as a property). JN. peculiarius et proprius: privatus (that belongs to any one as private property; opposed to publicus): singularis (characteristic of a person or thing): a custom common to all or quite peculiar to you, consuetudo communis vel tua solius et propria: the peculiar property of liberty is to live as one pleases, libertatis proprium est vivere ut velis: a thing has its peculiar nature, rei est natura propria et sua: this is peculiar to myself, hic mens est mos; sum naturā ita generatus: it is peculiar to mankind, est naturā sic generata hominis vis, &c. (vid. Cic., Fin., 5, 15, 43): by peculiar right, jure quodam suo.

PECULIARITY, proprietates (peculiar nature): natura (natural or characteristic quality). One great peculiarity of his style is, quod orationi ejus eximium inest (Plin., Ep., 2, 11, 17). Often to be rendered by the adjective.

PECULIARLY, proprie (Cic.); peculiarily (Quint., Plin.).

PECUNIARY, by pecunie or nummorum. Sometimes pecuniarius (e.g., inopia rei pecunie, pecuniary distress, Cic.): pramia rei pecuniarie: a pecuniary reward, Cic.; pecuniarium litem agere, Quint.).

PEDAGOGIC, *ad artem liberos educandi instituendique spectans, pertinens.

PEDAGOGUE, pædagogus: magister.

PEDAL, *pedale (organi or instrumenti musici).

PEDANT, homo ineptus (according to the definition given by Cicero, De Or., 2, 4, 17, comes nearly up to this notion: compare Ruhnke, Sen., Ep., 76, 13, p. 4): homo putidus (wearisome, tedious from the length of his explanations): homo tetricus (stiff, unbending; checking every outbreak of mirth). OBS., doctor umbraticus in Petronius (= "a private tutor attending at the pupil's own house").

PEDANTIC, ineptus: putidus: tetricus: in literarum ostentatione ineptus et frivulus (Geil., 15, 30, 2). [SEN. IN PEDANT.] I fear it would be pedantic to, &c., vereor, ne putidum sit, &c.

PEDANTRY, ineptiæ (general term): putida jactatio: morositas nimia, or ætatio et morositas nimia (i. e., in style, the choice of words, Suet., Tib., 70). But these words do not express the notion with any tolerable accuracy. Ruhnke uses pedantismus with a qualifying expression: e. g., pedantismi vitium (utamur enim Gallico verbo, quum in Latinā linguā non satis aptum huic rei nomen inveniamus). Krebs suggests vanitas, quam hodie novo vocabulo pedantismus vocant (the fault meant being partly expressed by the vanitas Græcula of Latin writers).

PEDDLE, || To trifle, ineptire; nugari; ineptias facere. || To act as a peddler, *merces ostiatim venditare.

PEDDLER, *qui ostiatim merces venditat: insitor (especially of fancy articles): insitor delicatarum mercium. Sen., Ben., 4, 38, 3): circitor (especially a seller of old clothes). To be a peddler, *merces ostiatim venditare.

PEDESTAL, stylobates (Greek, Vitr.).

PEDESTRIAN, pedester. A pedestrian, pedes, -itis.

PEDICLE, pediculus (Col., Plin.).

PEDICULAR, pedicularis; pediculosus.

PEDIGREE, s., stemma gentile, or simply stemma (post-Augustan). To recite one's whole pedigree from memory, memoriter progeniem suam ab avo atque avo proferre (Ter.). to draw up the pedigree of a family, familie originem subtexere (Nep.).

PEDIMENT, fastigium (Cic., Vitr.). tympanum (the surface or space within the pediment, Vitr.).

PEEL, s., cutis (thin skin of fruits). tunica (of corn and farinaceous plants): cortex (bark of trees).

PEEL, v. || TRANS., tunicam, cutem, detrahere; desquamare. To peel a tree, corticem arbori in orbem detrahere; de corticare arborem: delibrare arborem (to take off the inner bark). || INTRANS., cutem, crustam, deponere or exuere; desquamari (Plin.); cortex ab arbore recedit (pells of).

PEEP, s. || A look, aspectus, conspectus. To take a peep at, oculis percurrere aliquid (hastily): aspectum convertere aliquid: oculos conjicere in aliquid; intueri; contueri; aspicere aliquid: a peep-show, *cista ubi rerum imagines introspectibilibus representantur (Doer.). || First appearance; a peep of day, (cum) primā luce; sub lucis ortum; diluculo (primo).

PEEP, v. (To cry as chickens), pipire (Col.); pipare (Varr., ap. Non.). || PEEP AT or INTO, oculis percurrere aliquid: oculos conjicere in aliquid; intueri; aspicere aliquid; introspicere (into). || PEEP or PEEP FORTH, ostendere se; apparere. The day peeps forth, dilucescit.

PEER, s., par (an equal): *magnus, unus procerum Britannie, Gallie (of Great Britain or France).

PEER, v., latius se ostendere; se offerre; offerri.

PEERAGE, *dignitas, locus, optimum, procerum, magnatum.

PEERLESS, incomparabilis; eximius; singularis; unicuique.

PEEVISH, morosus; diffidilis: old age makes me peevish, amariorem me senectus facit (Cic., Att., 14, 21, 3): to become peevish, incidere in morositatem (Cic.).

PEEVISHLY, morose.

PEEVISHNESS, morositas (Cic.); morositas naturæ (Ruhnke).

PEG, paxillus (Cic.); cultellus (Vitr.); epiurus (a peg for fastening, instead of a nail; perhaps only in plural, Sen.). To come down a peg, *lenius, mollius agere; *aliquid remittere.

PELICAN, pelicanus or pelicanus (Hieron.); pelicanus onocrotalus (Linn.).

PELISSE, vestis pellicea, or simply pellica (an outer garment lined with skin or fur). In the ordinary acceptation of the word, the same terms may be used with quam vocant, &c.

PELLET, pilula (Plin.).

PELLICULE, pellicula (Cic.).

PELLITORY, herba parietaria (Plin., Pam., 51): parietaria (Appul., Linn.): *asplenium ruta muraria (Linn.; perhaps of the wall).

PELL-MELL, promiscue (without distinction): confuse, permixte (without distinction or order). That is or lies pell-mell, promiscuus; confusus; permixtus. The Latin also expresses this idea by compounds with per, &c.; e. g., permiscere; commiscere: miscere omnia ac turbare; confundere; turbare.

PELLUCID, pellucidus, translucidus. To be pellucid, pellucere; pelluciditatem habere: lucem transmittere (Sen.).

PELLUCIDITY, pelluciditas (Plin.).

PELT, s., pellis; corium; pelles ferinae (of wild beasts, Just.). Covered with pelt, pellitus.

PELT, v., re aliquā petere; e. g., to pelt with mud, luto petere (foedare, polluere) aliquem. There is a pelting shower, magna vis aquæ dejicitur (Lyc.); imber effunditur (Curt.): a pelting shower, imber effusus.

PEN, s., penna scriptoria, or, from context, penna only (used first in the eighth century, Isid. Orig., 6, 14): calamus scriptorius, or, from context, calamus only (of a reed): stilus (of metal). To split a pen, *pennam or calamum findere: to make a pen, calamum or pennam temperare (after Cic. ad Qu. Fr., 2, 14): to nib a pen, calamum or pennam exacuere (after Plin., 17, 24, § 106): to dip one's pen in the ink, &c., calamum or pennam intingere (after Quint., 10, 3, 31): to take up one's pen, calamum (pennam) sumere; stilum

prehendere; ad scribendum se conferre (to set about writing): to be able to write with any pen, quicunque calamus in manus meas venerit, eo uti tantum bono (Cic. ad Qu. Fr., 2, 15, no. b, § 1): to guide the pen (the hand) for any body, scribens manu manu superimposita regere (Quint., 1, 1, 27): the pen does not mark, crassum atramentum pendet calamo (Ost. Pers., 3, 11): not to touch a pen, nullam litteram scribere: nothing but what is excellent could come from the pen of such a man, *nil nisi egregium ab ejus viri scriptio prodire poterat.

PEN, v. Vid. WRITE.

PEN UP. || FIG., constipare. || PROP., pecus textis cratibus claudere (t).

PENAL. || Relating to punishment, by circumlocution. A penal law, *lex poenam sanciens. || Having a punishment attached, poenā (or stronger) supplicio dignus (of persons or things): animadvertendus (of things); e. g., facinus).

PENALTY, poena (general term): multa (especially a fine). To condemn to a penalty, poenam statuere in aliquem (Suet.); poenam constituere alicui (Cic.); poenam irrogare alicui (Quint.); poenam irrogare not before the time of the emperors; multam irrogare alicui (Cic.) was the act of the accuser, or tribune of the people, proposing that the penalty should be so much). To condemn to a penalty of so much, multam (with genitive of the amount) imponere or alicui dicere (both Liv.). I am willing to suffer the penalty of the law, non recuso, quo minus legis poenam subeam (Nep., Epam., 8, 2): to subject one's self to a penalty, poenam or multam committere. Vid., also, PUNISHMENT.

PENANCE. || Penitence, repentance, vid. To do penance for any thing, aliquid luere, expiare; poenas alicujus rei dare, pendere, de, ex- pendere, exsolvere. || (Ecclesiastical) penalty or satisfaction, piaculum. To impose penance, piaculum ab aliquo exigere.

PENCIL, s. || A small brush, peniculus (Plin.); penicillus (Cic.). || A lead-pencil, *stilus cerussatus; *graphium cerussatum.

PENCIL, v. PROP., penicillo pingere. || FIG., pingere.

PENDANT. As an ornament, *ornamentum pendulum: in aureis (ear-rings).

PENDING. [Vid. DURING.] A suit pending, in nondum judicata.

PENDULOUS, pensilis; pendulus.

PENDULUM, perhaps *perpendiculum.

PENETRATE, penetrare, intrare (to enter; properly and figuratively): invadere (to rush in; properly and figuratively): all three with a simple accusative, or with in and an accusative: influere, infundi (to flow in; of a great number): se insinare (to penetrate imperceptibly): descendere (to descend, go down; e. g., ferum haud alie in corpus descendit: ferum in illa descendit [poetical]: then, figuratively, of impressions on the mind, &c.); e. g., hoc verbum in pectus ejus alte descendit).

PENETRATING, penetrans: acer: acutus (sharp): gravis (that falls heavily; figuratively, weighty). A penetrating voice, vox peracuta: a penetrating mind, acumen ingenii; perspicacitas.

PENETRATION, acumen or acies ingenii; acutum, acre, ingenium (Cic.); ingenii sagacitas (Ern.); ingenii felicitas (Ruhnck.); animus acrior (Cic.); or simply ingenium; acumen; sagacitas; solertia; subtilitas; calliditas: to be a man of great penetration, ingenio esse acerrimo, acutissimo; ingenii acumine florere.

PENINSULA, penisula (Liv., Plin.); also by circumlocution; e. g., the Peloponnesus is a peninsula, Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est (Cic., De Rep., 2, 4).

PENITENCE, poenitentia (peccatorum); *dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus or susceptus: vis poenitentis (e. g., no deep or sincere was his penitence, tanta vis erat poenitendi).

PENITENT, poenitens (Cic.); *poenitentia tactus, commotus; *poenitentiam agens alicujus rei. To feel penitent, poenitet me; ad poenitendum; subit me

poenitentia; about or for any thing, poenitet mi alicujus rei (or less commonly) ago poenitentiam alicujus rei: so poenitet was he! tanta vis erat poenitendi!

PENITENTIAL, *poenitentiam testans, declarans. Penitential tears, *lacrimas quas poenitentia peccatorum elicit: a penitential psalm, *psalmus, carmen, ad poenitentiam peccatorum vocans: penitential feelings, *animus ad mentem vitamque emendandam paratus.

PENITENTIARY, adj., by poenitentia, or ad poenitentiam (pertinens).

PENITENTLY, *animo poenitente or poenitentia commoto, tacto.

PENKNIFE, scalprum libarium (Suet., Vir., 2); scalprum (Tac., Ann., 5, 8; 5, 2); *cutter plicatilis (a clasp-knife).

PENMAN, qui scribit (general term); scriptor (author). An elegant or accomplished penman, qui eleganti or nitida manuliter facit (after Plaut., Pseud., 1, 1, 28).

PENMANSHIP, *ars scriptoria: *calligraphia; *ars commode scribendi.

PENNANT, *vexillum nauticum.

PENNYLESS, perpauper: egentissimus: omnibus rebus egens: omnium egenus: cui minus nihil est. To be pennyless, alicui minus nihil est. Vid., also, POOR.

PENNY, *nummus, turcenus. (These words do not, however, express exactly the value of our penny, so that it may be necessary sometimes to retain the term.) Not a penny, ne nummum quidem (e. g., will I give). To agree to a penny, ad nummum convenire (Cic.): to pay to a penny, ad assem reddere aliquid (Plin. Ep.): not to be able to get a single penny, ne nummum quidem auferre posse (Cic.).

PENNYROYAL, *pulegium; *mentha pulegium (Linn.).

PENNYWEIGHT, *quadrans drachma.

PENNYWORD, *Lysimachia nummularia (Linn.).

PENSIL, pensilis; pendulus.

PENSION, s., stipendium; beneficium annuum; annua ad honorem praebita, -orum, n. (after Suet., Tib., 50, and Vir., 10, 16, 3). To grant a pension to any body, annua ad honorem praebere (general term); de publico quotannis certam mercedem alicui tribuere ad honorem (Vir., 10, 16, 3; of a public life); *annuo stipendio aliquid juvare, sustentare (for support).

PENSION, v. Vid. "to grant a pension to:" to pension off, *pacto annuo stipendio aliquid dimittere, in vacatione muneris dare: to pension an officer, praefectum militum commodis emeritis aliquid dimittere (after Suet., Cal., 44); aliquid cum annuis praebendis dimittere (a civil officer).

PENSIONER, milles micas (a soldier pensioned off; vid. Suet., Ner., 48): *qui victu apud alium utitur pacta mercede; *cui gratium victum, or quotidianum victum gratis, praebetur; sometimes *alumnus.

PENSIVE, cogitabundus (very late, Apul.); in cogitationibus defixus (in a pensive attitude) or animum in cogitationibus defixum habens (after Cic.).

PENT UP, clausus; inclusus.

PENTACHORD, pentachordus (Marc. Cap.).

PENTAGON, pentagon (Math.).

PENTAGONAL, pentagonus or pentagonius (Auct. de Limit.); pentagonium (cinquefoil, Apul.); quinquangularis (Math.).

PENTAMETER, pentameter (Quint.).

PENTATEUCH, Pentateuchus or Pentateuchum (Tertull.).

PENTEOST, Penteoste, -es, f. (Tertull.). The feast of Penteost, *dies Penteostales or *dies lecti Penteostes. Not festum Penteostale.

PENT-HOUSE, *tugurium parietis affixum.

PENULT, } penultimus. The penultimate, } penultimate, penultima (sc. syllaba).

PENURIOS, parcus; tenax; parcus et tenax; restrictus; restrictus et tenax; malignus (penurious toward others). Very penurious, praeparus: to be penurious, parce vivere (live closely): parcere (with

daive); parcum, tenacem esse (with gentile); parce se tenuerit vivere.

PENURIOUSLY, parce; maligne; tenuiter. JN. parce ac tenuerit (e. g., vivere, to live).

PENURY, penuria; egestas; summa paupertas.

PEONY, pœonia (Plin.).

PEOPLE, s. || Persons (general term), homines, plural; frequently, however, in Latin, homines is omitted: (a) with adjectives; e. g., many people, multi; all people, omnes; good people, boni: (b) when followed by qui; e. g., there are people who say, eunt, qui dicant: there are people who believe, eunt, qui existiment: (c) in the phrase people (= persons generally, most men) say, dicunt; narrat. || Persons belonging to any one, alicujus familia (the slaves, &c., collectively; vid. Cas., B. G., 1, 4): alicujus famuli, ministri (servants): alicujus comites, qui alicujus comitantur (attendants): alicujus milites (soldiers); my thy, &c., people, mei, tui (vid. Plin. Ep., 5, 6, 46; of the servants): to belong to the people of any one, esse ab aliquo. || Persons derived from a common origin, gens (as descended from one ancestor): natio (as belonging to the same country, and possessing the same national characteristics; so that one gens may include many nations): gens (a race distinguished by certain peculiar excellences or good qualities): populus (a society of free citizens, or of men united under one common government; the Latins also used nomen in this sense to designate some particular people defined by the context; e. g., Hannibal, inimicissimus nomini Romano, to the Roman people): foreign people, nationes, or gentes, externae; populi externi. || The inhabitants of a town, &c., populus (the people of all classes; distinguished sometimes from the principes or senatus, sometimes from the plebs): plebs (the lower orders; distinguished sometimes from the patricii, nobiles; sometimes from the populus): vulgus (the common people; i. e., not so much those of the lower ranks as those who are personally and individually inferior to others, being culpably ignorant, low-minded, or immoral): cives, civitas (the body of citizens): in the name of the people, publice: out of the pockets of the people, publice; publico sumtu; de publico (so that the people bear the expense): impendio publico (so that the people suffer loss): a man of the people, homo plebeus (in speaking of his descent): homo de plebe (in speaking of his actual position).

PEOPLE, v., frequenter (incolis): to people a place with colonists, coloniam or colonos deducere, mittere aliquo (the former when a person himself leads the colonists to a place): peopled, frequens, celebrer (popularis, opposed to desertus).

PEPPER, s., piper, -ëris, n.: white pepper, piper album (Hor., Sat.); candidum (Plin.): black pepper, piper nigrum: pepper-corn, granum piperis (Plin.); bacca piperis (Virg.).

PEPPER, v., piper condire aliquid: peppered, piperatus (Plin.).

PEPPER-BOX, *pola piperis.

PEPPER-MILL, *mola piperi molendo.

PEPPERMINT, *mentha piperata (Linnæus).

PEPPER-TREE, arbor piperis (Plin.).

PEPPERWORT, piperitis (Plin.).

*Lepidium latifolium (Linn.).

PERADVENTURE, Vid. PERHAPS.

PERAMBULATE, perambulare (mostly poetical; but perambulare multas terras, Vorr.; peragere; lustrare; perflustrare (Liv., Vell.); obire; percurrere).

PERAMBULATION, peragratio: lustratio (both Cic., or by the verbs).

PERCEIVABLE, } quod sub aspectu

PERCEPTIBLE, } oculis cadit;

quod in conspectum cadit; quod oculis

cerni, percipi potest; aspectabilis.

PERCEIVABLY, palam; aperte ac palam; evidenter; manifeste. Vid. PLAINLY.

PERCEIVE. || To see, vid. || To observe, mark, videre; videre animo;

cernere; cernere mente; perspicere; sentire. JN. sentire ac videre; intelligere;

animadvertere: one may easily perceive

facile intelligi, or conjici, potest: as far as I perceive, quantum equidem video, or intelligo.

PERCEPTIBLY. Vid. PERCEIVABLY. PERCEPTION, animadversio; or by circumlocution with the verbs.

PERCEPTIVE, quo cernimus, percipimus, &c.

PERCH, s. *A pole, pertica; decem-peda, -m (as a measuring rod): a little perch, pertica pusilla. A certain measure, pertica (Frontin.); because the land was measured with a pole, pertica). A certain fish, perca (Plin.).*

PERCH, v. (arbori) insidère, considère (of several); (in arbore) sedère.

PERCHANCE, fortasse; forsitan (the latter always with the subjunctive. *Fortassis is rare; forsitan is poetical.*)

Observe, also, that forte is not to be used for fortasse in all cases; but the rule is that the Latin has always forte, and not fortasse, after si, nisi, ne (not so after num); haud scio an, nescio an (nullus, nemo, numquam), as a modest or diffident form of expression. Vid., also, PERHAPS.

PERCUSSION, percussio; pulsus.

PERDITIO, exitium; interitus. Vid., also, DESTRUCTION, RUIN.

PERERGINATION, peregrinatio (Cic.).

PEREMPTORILY. Vid. ABSOLUTELY, POSITIVELY.

PEREMPTORY. *[(In law), peremptorius (Ulp.). A peremptory citation, peremptorium, s. edictum, Hermog., Dig., 42, 1, 53); disceptationi permenda dicar, constitutus (after Cas., B. G., 3, 27, 5). Positive, absolute, vid.]*

PERENNIAL. *[(Lasting a year, perennis; annuus. Lasting many years (botany), perennia. To be a perennial, perennare (e. g., quo melius ficus perennet, Col., 12, 5, 2; but this is only of keeping a long time; still perennis, perennare must be retained as technical terms).]*

PERFECT, plenus (general term, having its full number, size, &c.): integer (whole, un mutilated, &c.): absolutus: perfectus. JN. absolutus et perfectus: perfectus atque absolutus: expletus et perfectus: perfectus cumlativus: perfectus completivus (that has the highest perfection): verus: germanus (real, genuine): thoroughly perfect, absolutus omnibus numeris: perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus: totus (whole, opposed to the single parts): totus integer (in the fullest manner or sense, Gell., 12, 1, 1m.): a perfect duty, perfectum absolutivum officium: perfect virtus, perfecta cumlativae virtus: a perfect orator, orator plenus atque perfectus: perfectus homo in dicendo et perpolitus: more perfect, perfectior (e. g., perpolitius aliquid perfectiusque, Cic.): most perfect, summus et perfectissimus (Cic.). Any thing is perfect madness, aliquid summæ esse dementiae (e. g., expectare, dum, &c.): a perfect philosopher, philosophus absolutus: a perfect orator, orator perfectus; homo perfectus in dicendo: a perfect Stoic, perfectus Stoicus (that can not be found fault with): germanissimus Stoicus (detracting in nothing from the Stoic school): to make any thing perfect, absolvere (to accomplish any thing, so that nothing is wanting in it; e. g., a benefaction, beneficium): cumulare aliquid (to put the finishing stroke to a thing, to crown it; e. g., joy, audium).

PERFECT, v., perficere; conficere; absolvere. JN. absolvere et perficere. Vid. TO COMPLETE.

PERFECTION, integritas (completeness): absolutio: perfectio. JN. absolutio perfectioque (highest degree of finish): perfection of virtue, virtus perfecta cumlativae: moral perfection, perfectum honestum: to attain perfection, ad perfectionem pervenire; ad summa venire: to bring a thing to perfection, aliquid absolvere, or perficere, or absolvere et perficere.

PERFECTLY, perfecte; absolute (without defect or fault): plane, prorsus, omnino (entirely): plene, integre (fully).

PERFIDIOUS, perfidus (as to single actions): perfidiosus (as to the whole character): perfidia præditus (Cic., Flacc., 3); infidus; infidela.

PERFIDIOUSLY, perfidiose (*perfidie not before the Silver Age*); infideliter; sine fide. To act perfidiously, perfide or fraudulenter agere.

PERFIDY, perfidia (faithlessness): infidelitas (the conduct or properties of a faithless person): perjuria fides (1 Hor.).

PERFORATE, terebrare (with a gimlet or other borer): perterebrare (thoroughly): perforare (to make a hole through).

PERFORM. *[(To achieve, accomplish, conficere (to bring to an end, so that the labor is over; to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work, itinera, mandata conficiuntur, non pericuntur nec absolvuntur, Diod.); efficere, ad effectum adducere (to bring to actual existence): perficere (to carry through to the end; to make any thing perfect: opposed to inchoare, to begin): absolvere (to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete; opposed to inchoare, instituire). JN. absolvere ac (et) perficere: peragere (to carry a business through): exsequi, persequi (to follow up till it is done; especially of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata): adipisci, assequi (the former dwelling more on the object achieved; the latter on the persevering exertions by which it was achieved): ad finem adducere (to bring any thing to its intended end; to complete): patrare (of important actions publicly performed; an old and solemn word that had probably a religious meaning at first; strengthened, perpetrare): sometimes facere alone (opposed to cogitare). To be able to perform any thing, *parere esse alicui rei exequende. To perform one's promises (vid. PROMISES). To do, act, facere, agere. (SYN. in ACT.) To act a part on the stage, or in life, agere aliquem or alicujus partes; alicujus personam tueri (no alicujus personam agere): simulare aliquem, or with accusative and infinitive (to pretend to be any body): ludere aliquem is unclassical; exhibere aliquem, not Latin: to perform a play, fabulam agere (not fabulam docere, which is said of the author only). To forbid the players to perform, histrionibus scenam interdiciere (Suet.): the players will not perform to-night, *histriones hodie in scenam non prodibunt.]*

PERFORMANCE. *[(A performing, executio; or by the verbs. Act, deed, factum. Work, opus. A play acted, fabula acta.)]*

PERFORMER. *[(A doer, &c., qui facit, agit, perficit, &c. A player, artifex scenicus (general term): actor (scenicus); histrio; ludio, ludius. SYN. in ACTOR.]*

PERFUME, s., odor (general term): unguentum (unguent): tus (frankincense): perfumes, odores: perfumes (as article of commerce), merces odorum.

PERFUME, v., odoribus, unguentis, imbere aliquid; odoribus perfundere aliquid: unguento perficere (by unguents rubbed on or in): bonis odoribus suffire aliquid (Col., by burning perfumes): locum variis odoribus inficere (Sen. Vitr., Beat., 1, 11): to perfume one's self, se ungere (Ter.); se odoribus imbui; caput et os suum unguento perficere: to be perfumed, unguenta olere (Ter.); unguentis delibutum, oblitum, esse (Cic.); unguentis affluere.

PERFUMER, myrôpola, -m (Plant); unguentarius (Cic., Hor.): a perfumer's shop, myropolium (Plaut.).

PERFUMERY, unguenta (plural); odores (plural).

PERFUNCTIONILY, indiligenter; negligenter: sine curâ; incuriose.

PERFUNCTIONY, parum accuratus (of things): negligens, incuriosus (of persons).

PERHAPS, fortasse; forsitan (the latter with the subjunctive, except when it is inserted, as it were, parenthetically in the sentence, the verb not being dependent on it; e. g., longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulat, Cic., p. Lig., 12, 38; Vid. Hand, Thers., il., p. 715. Forsitan stands only in principal, not in dependent sentences; hence it would be wrong to say quum forsitan hac tibi nota sint for fortasse. Neither of these two must be used in questions, or after si, nisi, ne): forte (only

after si, nisi, ni, ne. Krüger adds to these num: Goren: num and equid: Krebs, in his second edition, rejects both of these, and says that in questions "perhaps," "perchance" should be left untranslated): fors, fors sit, forsit are all poetical: fortasse (an Varr. and Gell.: forsitan is poetical; fortassis once stood in several places in Cicero where fortasse is now read, Krebs): haud scio an, nescio an (after quid nullus, nemo, numquam are to be used for "any," "any body," "ever"; e. g., huic uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, which perhaps never occurred to any one else, Nep.). In questions: "whether, perhaps, any" (after quære, percontari, &c.) is to be translated by equis (or equi), equæ (or equæ), equid (not by si quis). Thus quæris equa spes sit! fac sciam, equid venturi sitis. Perhaps somebody, forsitan quispiam; aliquis forte. Unless perhaps, nisi forte: if perhaps, si forte: lest perhaps, ne forte.

PERIGEE (in astronomy), * perigæum (technical term).

PERIHELION (in astronomy), * perihelium (technical term).

PERIL, periculum; discrimen. JN. periculum ac discrimen. Vid. DANGER.

PERILOUS, periculosus; periculi plenus: anceps; dubius. Vid. DANGEROUS.

PERIOD. *[(Space of time, æquum temporis; tempus, (plural) tempora; ætas (age): tempestas (a space of time with its characteristic distinctions, a period marked by its history): æra in this sense is very low Latin: periodus is without authority: no period of my life, nullum ætatis meum tempus. End, vid.] Sentence, orbis orationis or verborum; circuitus orationis; verborum circuitus, complexio, ambitus, comprehensio. JN. comprehensio et ambitus verborum; verborum continuatio, constructio; conversio orationis (Cic.), or simply ambitus, circuitus, comprehensio, circumscriptio, continuatio (vid. Cic., Brut., 44, 162; id. Or., 61, 204; periodus in this sense is not strictly a Latin word: Cicero gives ambitus, circuius, &c., adding once quem Græci æpiodior, &c., in Greek characters, once si sic periodum appellari placet; and so Quint., Inst., 9, 4, 14; but it has been commonly employed in this sense by modern writers; and sometimes, for perspicuity, it may be necessary to adapt it): well-constructed periods, arguti, certique et circumscripti verborum ambitus (Cic., Or., 12, 133): a complete period, comprehensio plena (ib.): a short period, brevis comprehensio et ambitus verborum (Cic., Brut., 44, 162): too long a period, nimis longa sententiarum continuatio (Cic., De Or., 3, 13, 49): avoid long periods, fugere oportet longam verborum continuationem (Auct. ad Her., 4, 12, 18): a neat and well-rounded period, apta et quasi rotunda verborum constructio (Cic., Brut., 73, 272): forma concinnatiusque verborum facit orbem suum (Cic., Or., 44, 149): the period is well rounded.)*

PERIODICAL, adj. *[(Recurring at intervals, certo tempore recurrens: periodical diseases, morbi accidentes et remittentes: morbi certo tempore recurrentes: periodical winds, etesie (plural, of the winds that blow in the Mediterranean, &c., in the dog-days): venti, qui certo tempore in aliquo loco fere consequuntur or qui certo tempore ex aliqua celi parte spirant (cf. Cas., B. G., 5, 7; Gell., 2, 2, extr.). Periodical writings or works, perhaps epheMERIDES. Constructed in periods, compositus: circumscriptus; numerose et apte cadens: a periodical style, oratio structa, apta, vineta (opposed to oratio soluta or dissipata): verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio; circumscripti verborum ambitus (Cic.).]*

PERIODICAL, s., * epheMERIS, * plaga epheMERIDUM, actorum diurnorum (daily): * libellus hebdomadalus (weekly): * libellus mensuratus (monthly): libellus trimestris (quarterly).

PERIODICALLY. *[(At stated intervals, certis temporibus or certo tempore; or by circumlocution; e. g., morbus nunc accedit, nunc recedit. In regular periods (of style), circumscripte et*

numerosae (e. g., dicere); oratio bene cadit et voluitur (Cic., Or., 69, 229, is constructed periodically).

PERIPATETIC, peripateticus.

PERIPHERY, Vid. CIRCUMFERENCE.

PERIPHRASE, Vid. CIRCUMLOCUTION.

PERISH, perire (to lose life prematurely); perire (to cease to exist; stronger than perire and used of living beings, or of things without life); occidere (to disappear); properly, of living beings when they die, and figuratively, of beings without life; e. g., spes occidit; cadere, concidere (to sink to decay or ruin, of things; e. g., a state, a house, a family); tolli (of felings, to disappear); to perish in the waves, aqua mergi; to perish by shipwreck, naufragio perire or interire.

PERISHABLE, fragilis; caducus;

PERISHING, fluxus.

PERISTYLE, peristylum (Cic.); peristylum (Vitruvius).

PERITONÆUM, peritonæum (in later writers); expressed in Veget., 2, 15, 3, by a circumlocution, membrana, quæ intestina omnia continet.

PERIWINKLE, Vid. PERVIKE.

PERIWINKLE, || A shell-fish, peccunculus (Plin.). || A plant, *vinca (major, minor, Linn.).

PERJURE, (one's self), perjurium facere; perjurare; pejorare.

PERJURED, pejoratus.

PERJURER, perjurus.

PERJURY, perjurium.

PERMANENCE, perpetuitas; or, rather, by the verbs, permanere, &c.

PERMANENT, perdurans; permanens; perpetuus; continens; continuus; to be permanent, manere; permanere; perdurare.

PERMANENTLY, perpetuo; usque.

PERMEABLE, Vid. PASSABLE.

PERMEATE, Vid. PASS THROUGH.

PERMISSION, concessio (a granting, conceding, Cic., Fragm., Or. in Tog. Cand., ii., 4, 522, ed. Orelli); permissio (a permitting, allowing; || concessus et permissus only in the ablative); potestas, copia (power, right, authority given; || Venia necer of itself means "permission," but conuincere, forbearance, in indulgence); arbitrium (free-will); licentia (want of restraint); to give permission to any one, veniam, licentiam, potestatem alicui dare; permission to do any thing, alicuius rei or aliquid facienti potestatem alicui facere, concedere; licentiam alicui concedere; licentiam alicui permittere ut, &c.; permittite, concedere alicui, for any thing, aliquid; to give boys permission to play, pueris ludendi licentiam dare; to ask for permission, veniam petere; to obtain permission, veniam accipere, impetrare; datur alicui potestas, copia; fit alicui potestas; to have permission, habere potestatem, concessam licentiam; nihil licet, permissum, concessum est: with your permission, permissu or concessu tuo; si per te licitum erit; pæce tua; pæce quod fiat tua; bonâ veniâ tuâ licet; bonâ veniâ me audies (if one is about to speak); without my permission, me non concedente; me non consulto; me invito (against my will); without any body's permission, injussu alicuius; to speak with permission, bonâ hoc tuâ veniâ dixerim; sit venia verbo; sit honos aurius; tuis honos sit habitus aurius; with permission of all, consensu omnium.

PERMIT, || To allow, concedere (mostly an being entreated; opposed to repugnare); permittite (opposed to vetare); irriti (from kindness or complaisance); facultatem dare, or potestatem facere alicuius rei; permittite licentiam, ut, &c. (to put it in any body's power to do it); alicuius rei veniam dare, or dare hanc veniam, ut, &c. (to show indulgence in any thing). It is permitted, concessum est (general term); licet (is permitted by human law, positive, customary, or traditional). JN. licentiam concessumque est: fas est (by divine law, including the law of conscience). JN. jus fasque est. As far as the laws permit, quod per leges licet (or licitum est, for present time). || To suffer, sinere, pati, ferre, &c. Vid. SUFFER.

PERMITTED, licitus, permissus, concessus.

PERMUTATION, permutatio; vices (plural); vicissitudo, Vid. CHANGE.

PERNICIOUS, perniciosus (Cic.); perniciosus (Lin., Plin.); exitiosus, exstialis; noxius (Cic.; noxiosus, Sen.); damnosus; detrimētiosus; noxiuus (Plin.).

PERNICIOUSLY, perniciosè; nocenter; pestifere (Cic.); || not exitiose, Augustinus).

PERORATION, peroratio, epilogus (formal); conclusio, finis orationis (less formal).

PERPENDICULAR, directus ad perpendicularium, or simply directus (opposed to pronus, or pronus ne fastigatus); || perpendicularis only in later writers: to be perpendicular, directum esse, or simply esse ad perpendicularium. A perpendicular line, linea, quæ cathetus dicitur or cathetus only || καθέτος, sc. ἵππων). To let fall a perpendicular, lineam, quæ cathetus dicitur, demittere (with ablative).

PERPENDICULARLY, ad perpendicularium; ratione perpendiculari; ad lineam; directo (e. g., doorsum delabi, to fall down perpendicularly).

PERPETRATE, Vid. COMMIT.

PERPETRATION, Vid. COMMISSION.

PERPETUAL, || Lasting, perpetuus (uninterrupted); perennis (of constant duration); continens, continuus (following immediately one after another); sempiternus; æternus (SYN. in ETERNAL). JN. perpetuus et æternus; perpetuus et sempiternus. Perpetual snow, nives quæ ne pestas quidem soluit; perpetual rain, assiduus imbres; imbrium continuatio; perpetual drought, siccitates (Vid. Her., Cæs., B. G., 4, 10); perpetual fever, febris continens, or continuus or assiduus; perpetual toil, labor, assiduus or continuus; perpetual diligence, assiduitas; perpetual sleep, somnus, continuus. || Assiduus, &c., assiduus; sedulus, &c. SYN. in ASSIDUOUS.

PERPETUALLY, perpetuo (in one unbroken line); semper, nunquam non (always) continenter; sine intermissione; nullo temporis puncto intermisso (continually, without intermission); || continue et continuo are not classical; assidue (constantly, uninterruptedly); || assidue (not classically); usque (continually).

PERPETUATE, perpetuare; perpetuum efficere (Cic.); to perpetuate one's name, nomen suum immortalitatem commendare; meminisse memoriam adæquare eum omnino posteritati.

PERPETUITY, perpetuitas; or by the adjective.

PERPLEX, turbare; confundere; conturbare. Vid. CONFUSE.

PERPLEXED, || (Of things), turbatus; conturbatus; perturbatus (put or thrown into disorder); conturbatus and perturbatus also = confounded; confusus (out of order; then also = confounded). JN. conturbatus et confusus; incoherens (not properly arranged); impeditus (difficult, not easily to be unravelled, as it were, &c.); perplexus (unintelligible, obscure, intricate); a perplex speech, oratio confusa; scribo perplexus; a perplexed and intricate affair, res impedita, contorta, difficilis. JN. difficilis et contorta. || (Of persons), perturbatus; (animo) consternatus (outside one's self, put out of one's way); (animo) confusus (disturbed); commotus; permutus (agitated); percussus; motus; perterritus (violently frightened); perplexed in one's head (minded), mente turbata; my head is quite perplexed, sum animo conturbato et incerto; to make any body perplexed, alicuius mentem turbare (of the understanding); alii unus animus confundere (of the mind, the courage, &c.); aliquem conturbare or perturbare (to confuse any body); to become perplexed, mente turbari (to become perplexed in one's head); memoria turbare; memoria alicuius confunditur (any body's recollection becomes perplexed).

PERPLEXING, difficilis; impeditus. JN. difficilis et contortus.

PERPLEXITY, mens turbata; animus conturbatus et incertus. Vid. CONFUSION.

PERQUISITES, pecuniæ extraordinaria

rise (of a public officer; cf. Cic., Verr., 2, 70, 170).

PERRY, vinum quod fit, or factum est, de or ex pira (Pallad., 3, 25, 11 and 19).

PERSECUTE, consecrari; insectari; vexare. To persecute the Christians, Christianam religionem insectari (after Eutrop., 10, 16, extr.); populum Christianum vexare: to persecute those who have served the state well, bene de republicâ meritos viros consecrari.

PERSECUTION, insectatio; vexatio (|| persecutio is a legal term); persecution of the Christians, Christianam religionem insectatio (after Eutrop., 10, 16); populi Christiani vexationes (Sulp., Sev.); || not Christianorum persecutio. It may often be conveniently rendered by the verb. Spirit of persecution, *cos, qui aliter sentiant, insectandi studium.

PERSECUTOR, vexator; alicui infestus; || persecutor in this sense is not found in good prose: a persecutor of the Christians, Christianæ religionis vexator (Eutrop.); populi Christiani vexator; Christiani; nomini inimicus, or inimicissimus (after Nep., Hann., 7, 3).

PERSEVERANCE, perseverantia (that is not deterred by opposition or hindrance); constantia (constancy); assiduitas (incessant duration); pertinacia (pertinacity, almost to excess); pervicacia (endeavouring to accomplish a purpose or to gain a point); obstinatio, obstinatio voluntas, obstinatus animus (firm determination or decision; in a bad sense, obstinacy); firm perseverantia in one's opinion, perpetua in sententiâ suâ permansio; obstinatio sententiæ: perseverance in fidelity, obstinatio fidei.

PERSEVERE, perseverare (the proper word); constare (with or without sibi, be consistent); perstare; consistere; persister (to stand, to, not to depart from; cf. Her., Cæs., B. G., 6, 36); manere; permanere (to abide by; all these usually with in re). To persevere in one's principles, stare suis iudiciis; to persevere in one's course of life, in vitæ perpetuitate sibi constare; to persevere in an undertaking, per stare in incepto; to persevere in a purpose or design, perseverare in proposito; tenere consilium; consilium non mutare; sibi constare.

PERSEVERING, perseverans (not deterred by obstacles); constans (consistent); firmus (abiding firmly by any thing); of firmatus (stronger than firmus); tenax; alicuius rei (tenacious); assiduus (that up sticks steadily to any thing, that does not easily relinquish); obstinatus (that persists in spite of entreaties, &c.); pervicax (that pursues, or energetically persists in carrying on any thing); firmus proposito (Vell.). tenax proposito (who does not easily relinquish a purpose).

PERSEVERINGLY, perseveranter; constanter; firmiter; affirmato animo; pertinaciter; pervicacius; obstinate; obstinato animo. SYN. in PERSEVERING.

PERSIFLAGE, cavillatio.

PERSIST, Vid. PERSEVERE.

PERSON, || Exterior appearance, species; forma; corpus; statura; statura corporis. JN. forma et species, et statura (the whole person). To have a fine or handsome person, pulchra esse specie, formâ, corporis; of a diminutive person, corpore parvo; staturâ parvâ (esse). Dionysius custodiam corporis feris barbaris committit (the custody of his person, Cic.); to know one by person, nosse aliquem de facie (Cic., Pis., 32, 81). || Part which one plays, persona; partes (plural). [Vid. PART.] || Individual, persona (with reference to the rank, character, conduct, &c. of the individual); a name is the distinctive appellation of a person, nomen est quod unicuique personæ apponitur, quo suo quoque proprio vocabulo appellatur (Cic.); they gave the same phenomenon to three persons successively, continuaverunt quodque phenomenon per ternas personas (sc. familie, Suet.); the person of the king, persona regis (e. g., sub specie maiestatis occultatur, Just.); distinguished persons homines nobiles; to have respect of person, rationem habere, ducere, dignitatis alicuius; tribuere, dare aliquid homini (after Cic.); servire personam (Cic.); without re-

aspect of persons, nullā habita ratione dignitatis, amplitudinis. || *A human being (indefinitely), some one, homo* (¶ not persona in this sense): *three persons are present, adsunt tres homines: to speak against the person, not against the thing, in hominem, non in rem dicere* (Sen.). || *Party, vid.: the chief person, capit, princeps, auctor* (vid. HEAD): *he was the chief person in the matter, dux, auctor, actor rerum illarum fuit* (Cic. *per. Sect.*, 28, *estr.*). || *One's self, not a representative, (mea, tua, nostra) persona* (ego, tu, nos): *in any one's person, sumtā alijus personā; alijus personam induentes, imitantes* (¶ not sub alijus personā; vid. Klotz. *ad Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 1, 39, 93). || *In grammar, persona* (Quint.; e. g. *tertia persona*). || *In theology, hypostasis* (Ecclesi.); *or persona* (technical term).

PERSONAL, adj. ¶ *Personalis and its adverb belong only to the writings of lawyers and grammarians: e. g., beneficium personale* (Paul., *Dig.*); *verbum personale* (grammatical); *verbum personaliter dicere* (grammatical). *In all other connections the English word must be expressed by ipse, ipsius, per se* (in one's own person), *or by praesens, coram* (personally present), *or by privatus* (relating to one as a private citizen; opposed to publicus), *or by circumlocution; e. g., suo nomine aliquem odisse* (Caes.), *to have a personal grudge against* (Tac.), *to have no personal ill-will against. Any body's personal character, persona alijus: to make personal attacks against any body, in alijus personam aliquid facere* (e. g., in ejus personam multa fecit asperius, Cic. *Fam.*, 6, 10); *or in aliquo efficere aliquid* (e. g., quid in P. Scipione effecerint) *to disregard one's personal wrongs, omittre privatas offensiones.*

PERSONALITY. || *Individuality, alijus persona. The personality of Satan, *persona diaboli: to deny the personality of the evil spirit, *diabolo naturam esse corpoream negare.* || *Remark directed against an individual, contumelia; plural, acerbe dicta, quibus aliquis alijum perstringit, punit: to abstain from personalities, abstinere omni verborum contumelia* (after Cic.).

PERSONALLY, by ipse; praesens; coram; per se; suo nomine (¶ personally only once in Gell.). *to be personally acquainted with any body, alijum ipsum nosse, alijum de facie nosse; opposed to alijum non nosse, alijum or alijus faciem ignorare: he appeared personally, ipse aderat.*

PERSONATE, agere (e. g., nobilem, principem, consulem); *(personam) sustinere: tres personas sustinere, to personate three different individuals.*

PERSONIFICATION, ficta alienarum personarum oratio (after Quint., 6, 1, 25); *fictio personarum* (Quint., 9, 2, 29); *personarum confictio* (Aquil., *Rom.*, p. 145, ed. Ruhnk.); *usually prosopopoeia* (Gr., id.); *conformatio* (Auct. *ad Her.*, 4, 53, 63).

PERSONIFY. || *To represent as human, *humanam speciem alijui rei dare; humanā specie induere aliquid.* || *To introduce a thing as speaking or acting, rem in personam constituere; rem loquentem inducere; rem mutam loquentem facere et formatam; alijui rei orationem attribuire ad dignitatem accomodatam aut actionem quandam* (all Aquil., *Rom.*, p. 145, ed. Ruhnk.; Auct. *ad Her.*, 4, 53, 66); *rem ipsam loqui or agere fingere* (vid. Quint., 6, 1, 25).

PERSPECTIVE, s., *scenographia* (of scenic paintings, Vitruv., 1, 2, 2, where it is explained as consisting in frontis et laterum abscedendum adumbratio, ad circinque centrum omnium linearum responsus): *ea ars pictoris quae efficit ut quaedam eminerē in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus* (Quint., 2, 17, 21). || *In Vitruv., 7, praef. 11, we find the following description of painting in perspective: Democritus and Anaxagoras wrote on this subject of (scenic) perspective. Democritus et Anaxagoras de cubili rem in scripserunt, quemadmodum oportet ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro constituta, ratione naturali respondere, uti*

de incertā re certas imagines edificiorum in scenarum pictura redderent speciem, et quae in directis planisque frontibus sint figurata, alia abscedentia, alia prominētia esse videntur. According to the rules of perspective, ut ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro constituto, lineae ratione naturali respondeant (after Vitruv., 7, praef. 11): *scenographic.

PERSPECTIVE, adj., *scenographicus (ἐκτροπικὸς).

PERSPICACIOUS, perspicax (clear-sighted): *sagax ad aliquid perspicuum: subtilis* (fine; discriminating accurately): *acutus* (sharp, acute): *acer* (rigorous) (¶ argutus is "over-acute," drawing too subtle distinctions). JX. *acutus et perspicax. To be perspicacious in any thing, perspicacem esse ad aliquid* (e. g., ad has res, Ter.); *a perspicacious understanding, ingenium acre or acutum; mens acris: very perspicacious, peracutus, peracer: to be very perspicacious, acutissimo, acerrimo esse ingenio; ingenii acuminē valere.*

PERSPICACITY, perspicacia (Cic.): *perspicentia alijus rei* (e. g., veri, Cic.; insight into it). Vid. ACUTENESS.

PERSPICUITY, perspicuitas; evidentia; lux. *Perspicuity is the best quality of style, perspicuus est summa virtus orationis* (Quint., 1, 6, 41); *or by an adverb; e. g., planius aliquid exprimere, dicere* (with perspicuity, Cic.): *dicere clare, plane, dilucide, enucleate.*

PERSPICUOUS, planus; perspicuus: *illustris; evidens; dilucidus* (Cic.); *luculentus* (Sall.); *distinctus*. JX. *dilucidus et distinctus.*

PERSPICUOUSLY, perspicue: *aperte: lucide; dilucide; clare; distincte; enodate; enucleate; plane* (Cic.).

PERSPIRATION, sudor. *To throw into, excitare perspirationem, sudorem excitare, elicere, evocare, ciere, ducere, facere: to check perspiration, sudorem coercere, inhibere, sistere, sedare, reprimere* (Plin.).

PERSPIRE, sudare (Cic.); *sudorem emittere* (Plin.); *in sudorem ire* (Hor.).

PERSUADE, ¶ To induce by argument or fair words, persuadere alijui (to succeed in convincing or persuading: *persuadere ut=to persuade any body to do any thing: with infinitive, or accusative and infinitive=to persuade or convince him that any thing is so and so; i. e., to convince any body of a fact or the truth of an assertion* [an exception is Nep., *Dion.*, 3]; *it takes a simple accusative only of pronouns): alijum percellere, ut, &c. (to urge one to do a thing): alijum impellere (to urge one), or adducere (to bring to), or inducere (to lead, induce) ad aliquid, or followed by ut: alijui auctorem esse, alijus rei, or followed by ut (to cause one to do any thing): commodis verbis delineare, ut, &c. (to talk over, Auct., *Argum.*, ad Plaut., *Mil.*, v. 4). *To be persuaded, persuasum habere, with accusative and infinitive.* ¶ *Persuasum habeo is much less common than mihi persuasum est, or mihi persuasi. With mihi persuasi only a pronoun can stand as the objective; hoc mihi persuasi. With persuasum habere the dative of the pronoun is extremely rare, the only passage being sibi persuasum habebant* (Caes., *B. G.*, 3, 2, end). *Hence avoid mihi persuasum habere. To persuade any body of any thing, alijui aliquid or de aliquid re probare* (Cic.); *alijui aliquid credibile facere is modern Latin, though credibile aliquid facere is right, Krebs): to persuade any body that, &c., persuadere alijui aliquid, or de aliquid re: I shall not be persuaded of this, hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam; non facile adducar (not inducar) ad credendum: I am not persuaded that, &c., non adducor or adducar (with accusative and infinitive, without any verb of believing). ¶ To convince, vid.**

PERSUASION, persuasio: or by the verb: e. g., persuadendo me adduxit, mihi persuasi, ut sententiam ipsius sequer.

PERSUASIVE, ad persuadendum accomodat (Cic.); *persuasibilis* (Quint., 2, 15, 13). ¶ *Suasorius means "hortatory."*

PERSUASIVELY, apposite ad persuas-

sionem (e. g., dicere, Cic.); *persuasibiliter* (Quint., 2, 15, 14).

PERT, procax (boisterously forward from assurance and impudence): *protervus* (impetuously, recklessly, insolently forward): *lascivus* (full of fun and high spirits).

PERTAIN, Vid. APPERTAIN.

PERTINACIOUS, Vid. PERSEVERING, OBSTINATE.

PERTINENT, aptus alijui rei or ad aliquid: idoneus ad aliquid; accommodatus alijui rei or ad rem; consentaneus alijui rei or com re; opportunus alijui rei or ad aliquid. JX. *aptus et consentaneus: aptus et accommodatus.*

PERTNESS, procacitas; protervitas.

PERTURB, Vid. DISTURB.

PERTURBATION, perturbatio; (of the mind) vehemens animi commotio or concitatio; turbidus animi motus. Vid., also, COMMOTION.

PERUKE, capillamentum: crines emti (false hair): *galerus, galericulum* (toupée): *calendrum* (Hor., *Sat.*, 1, 8, 48; vid. Heindorf).

PERUSAL, lectio; or by the verb (perlectio occurs only once).

PERUSE, legere; perlegere: to peruse hastily, percurrere; strictim attingere aliquid.

PERVADE, penetrare, pertinere per aliquid: permeare ad rei or in aliquid, pervadere aliquid (Tac.); *vis vitalis caloris perficit per omnem mundum* (pervades, Cic., *N. D.*, 2, 9, 25); *to pervade the minds, penetrare in animos, pervadere per animos* (Cic.); *descendere ad animos* (Liv.); *joy, pleasure pervades the mind, animus alijus perfunditur gaudio, laetitia, voluptate, jucunditate, dulcedine.*

PERVADING, penetrans; penetrabilis

PERVERSE, perversus (not in a natural state or position; not as it ought to be, of things): *praeposterus* (that is out of order, said or done out of due time; of things, also of persons who act in a disorderly or irregular manner): *pravus* (irregular, defective, wrong in its tendency or end; of things; e. g., mens, opinio). Vid., also, BAD.

PERVERSELY, perverse (wrongly): *praepostere* (opposed to ordine, tempore). *perperam* (opposed to recte).

PERVERSENESS, perversitas (general term, of mind): *animus pravus; animi pravitas; mens prava* (Cic.); *ingenium pravum* (Sall.).

PERVERT, pervertre, depravare, detorquere aliquid: to pervert the truth, verum convertre in falsum (Cic.); *to pervert right, omne jus torquere* (Cic.); *to pervert one's words, verba in pejus detorquere.*

PERVIOUS, pervius (opposed to invius): *transitarius* (e. g., domus transitoria, Suet.; as affording a passage from the Palatine to the Esquiline Hill): *penetrabilis* (that may be penetrated). *Pervious to the air, aeri expositus* (placed in the air): *perlabilis, aeri pervius* (through which the air can blow; the latter after Tac., *Ann.*, 15, 43, 3); *quo spiritus pervenit: quod perlatum venit recipit* (to which the air has access).

PEST, ¶ A destructive person or thing, pestis; perniciosus; pestis ac perniciosus (¶ not lues or vomica): *he is the pest of the youth, pestis est adolescentium.* || *A pestilence, vid.*

PEST-HOUSE, *aedificium ad pestilentiae contagia prohibenda exstructum (Pliny has pestilentiam contagia prohibere; 23, 8, 80).

PESTER, obtundere alijum aliquid re (e. g., literis, rogitando); *obstrepere alijui* (e. g., literis); *(precibus) fatigare alijum; molestum alijui afferre; alijui aliquid re molestum or gravem esse; sometimes agitare, exagitare, vocare, sollicitare.*

PESTILENCE, pestilentia (an epidemic sickness): *lues* (as the impure material, or cause of disease): *morbus perniciosus* (a mortal disease); *pestis* is not used in this sense by the best prose writers; *with them it has only the sense of "a pest": a pestilence breaks out in a city, pestilentia incidit in urbem: a city suffers from pestilence, pestilentia uritur: to die of pestilence, pestilentia absumi: to be a remedy*

gainst a pestilence, pestilentiae contagia prohibere.

PESTILENT, } pestilens (properly);
PESTILENTIAL, } ly; fœdus (figuratively); } pestilentiosus only in late writers: a disease is pestilential, pestilentia in morbos perniciosa evadit (Liv., 27, 23): a pestilential atmosphere, aer pestilentia (opposed to aer salubris): aer pestifer is unclassical.

PET, s. || *Slight fit of anger, of fensuicula animi (a slight feeling of vexation): Pliny has indignatuncula in this sense), or stomachus: indignatio: a great pet, ira: in a pet, (adjective) stomachosus: indignabundus; (adverb) stomachose or stomachosus (Cicero, who also uses Σοφκώρεον, Att., 10, 11, 5); cum or non sine stomacho: in a great pet, iratus: to be in a pet, indignari, stomachari (abiquid): to be in a great pet, irasci (propter aliquid): to be in a pet (or great pet) with any body, cum aliquo stomachari; alicui irasci: to throw one into a pet, stomachum alicui facere or movere; indignationem alicui movere; into a great pet, bilem alicui movere or commovere; irritare aliquem or alicuius iram. || A favorite, deliciae, amores (plural). JN. deliciae et amores alicuius; summe dilectus ab aliquo; alicui dilectus præcipue.*

PET, v, nimum alicui indulgere; nimiam indulgentiam corrumpere aliquem; effeminare, emollire aliquem: petted children, pueri molles, delicati.

PETAL, * petalum (technical term).

PETARD, * petarda (technical term).

PETITION, s., preces (plural, act of asking, or thing asked): rogatus or rogatio (act of asking): supplicium (humble petition, prayer to God, Livy; not Cicero or Caesar): litere (supplices), libellus (supplex) (a petition drawn up in writing; cf. Mart., 8, 31, 3): to storm one with petitions, precibus, supplicis fatigare aliquem: if you grant my petition, * si feceris, quod rogo: to present a petition to any body, dare alicui libellum (supplicem); supplicare alicui per literas: to draw up a petition, libellum componere: to sign a petition, libellum subscribere; signare, subnotare libellum (of a minister, &c., who looks over the petitions presented to a prince, and writes his opinion of them on the margin, to which he signs his name; vid. Suet., Oct., 1; Plin. Ep., 1, 10, 9).

PETITION, v. || To ask, beg, vid. || To present a written supplication, * petere aliquid per literas (in order to obtain any thing): * literis deprecari aliquid (in order to avert any thing): causam deferre per literas ad iudicem (accusing before a judge): to petition any body, libello or scripto adire aliquem: to petition against any thing, reclamare alicui rei (to express one's disapproval of any thing): provocare adversus aliquid (to appeal to a higher tribunal against any thing; e. g., adversus sententiam, Modestin., Dig., 48, 2, 18; adversus creationem, Papinian., Dig., 26, 7, 39, § 6).

PETITIONER, rogator (Cic., Att., 14, 16): supplex: or by the verbs.

PETREL, * procellaria (Linn.).

PETRIFICATION, || The act of petrifying, by the verbs. || A thing petrified, * res in lapidem, saxum, versa.

PETRIFY, || PROP., TRANS., in lapidem vertere (Or.), convertere, mutare. INTRANS., lapidescere (Plin.); verti, mutari, abire in lapidem, in saxum; in lapidem conescere (of a liquid): petrified wood, * lignum fossilis; oryctodendron (technical term; the ancients use fossilis only for "that which may be dug"). || FIG., dehere animum alicuius (Liv.). Especially the participle, petrified, lapideus (Plaut); attonitus, stupidus (Cic.); defixus (Liv., defixum stare, 8, 7): to be petrified, attonitus, saxi instar stare: to become petrified, obtorpecere (e. g., circumfuso unguine pavore).

PETTICOAT, * tunica muliebris; or it may be necessary to retain the word: petticoat government, imperium uxorium (at home; Auct., Argum. ad Plant., Asin., v. 2); * imperium sexus muliebris (over a kingdom: also by circumlocution; e. g., Modis imple * muliebris sexus).

PETTIFOGGER, rabula (Cic.); caudicibus rabiosus et ineptus: latrator (Quint.).

PETTISII, * ad iram proclivior; præceps ingenio in iram (irritable): diffidit et morosus (of a bad temper, easily put out of humor).

PETTISHNESS, * proclivitas ad iram: morositas.

PETTY, parvus; exiguus: minutus.

PETULANCE, petulantia: protervitas.

PETULANT, petulans: protervus.

PETULANTLY, petulanter: proterve.

PEW, s., * sella ecclesiastica; * sedes quæ est or quam aliquis tenet in æde sacra; or perhaps it may be necessary to add septa or obstructa foribus to sedes, &c., in order to distinguish it from an open seat: * locus quem aliquis in templo sacro tenere solet.

PEW, v., * sellis instruere ecclesias.

PEWET, parra (Plin.); * tringa vanellus (Linn.).

PEWTER, perhaps the nearest word is stannum, which was an alloy of silver and lead; it may be necessary to retain the word as a technical term (plumbum album=tin).

PHAETON, * currus quem Phaeton ducit.

PHALANX, phalanx, angia, f.

PHANTASM, } phantasma, -atis, n.

PHANTOM, } (Plin. Ep.): spectrum: visum: umbra: vana species: inanis et varia ex metu nostro imago (Plin. Ep., 7, 2, 7: of a phantom of the imagination).

PHANTASTIC, ineptus.

PHANTASTICALLY, inepte; more, modo hominis lymphatici.

PHANTASY, || Power of imagination, vis imaginandi (Eichst.); mens; cogitatio. || Avoid phantasia, except as a technical term. || An imaginary thing, res ficta; commentum: somnium (dream).

PHARISÆIC, || PROP., by the genitive, Phariseorum. || FIG., simulatus; fictus; or, if necessary, by the genitive, Phariseorum.

PHARISÆICALLY, more, modo Phariseorum; simulate; speciose.

PHARISEE, || PROP., Phariseus. || FIG., pietatis simulator; or, if necessary, Phariseus.

PHARMACEUTIC, medicamentarius.

VID. APOTHECARY.

PHAROS, pharus (Cic.). And vid. LIGHTHOUSE.

PHASANT, phasianus, (avis) phasianus; * phasianus Colchicus (Linn.): of a pheasant, phasianinus: a pheasant-house, * vivarium phasianorum: one who keeps pheasants, phasianarius (Paul., Dig., 32, 1, 66).

PHENOMENON, res nova, insolita; ostentum; miraculum (wonderful appearance).

PHILANTHROPICAL, hominibus amicus; generi hominum amicus; hominum amans, studiosus; humanus.

PHILANTHROPICALLY, humane; humaniter.

PHILANTHROPIST, amicus hominibus (Nep.); generi, vitæ hominum amicus; humanus (Cic.): to be a philanthropist, vitæ hominum amice vivere (Cic., Off., 1, 26, 92).

PHILANTHROPY, humanitas; animus humanus (Cic.).

PHILIPPIC, oratio Philippica (Cicero). IMPROPER, oratio severa, aspera or acris. To utter a philippic against any body, aliquem castigare verbis: invelli multa in aliquem (Nep.).

PHILOLOGER, } philologus (e. g., ho-

PHILOLOGIST, } mines nobiles illi quidem, sed minime philologi, Cicero): grammaticus: literarum antiquarum studiosus.

PHILOLOGICAL, philologus (not philologicus: both in Latin and Greek characters in Cicero: according to Seneca, a philosopher attends only to the meaning of writings, the thoughts expressed; the philologist to the points of history, antiquities, &c., necessary for their elucidation; the grammaticus to the words. Suetonius places the philologus above the grammaticus and literator as a man qui multiplici vari-

aque doctrinâ censebatur. Philological matters, inquiries, points, philologia, nominal (Cic., de philologia, Att., 13, 29, 1). Others give * ad studium antiquitatis or humanitatis pertinens.

PHILOLOGICALLY, grammaticæ, or by the adjectives.

PHILOLOGY, * antiquitatis studium: * antiquarum literarum studia (the study of ancient literature): humanitatis studium, humanitatis disciplina or doctrina (of study as forming the intellect): grammatica, nom. plural; studium literarum, quod si profitentur qui grammaticæ vocantur (grammatical and critical studies, exercises, &c.): * philologia (as technical term). Avoid literæ humaniores, studia humaniora, which are not Latin.

PHILOSOPHER, s., philosophus (φιλόσοφος), or, by circumlocution, sapientius studiosus, philosophiæ deditus, qui rerum cognitione, doctrinâque delectatur; homo doctus, or plural, docti, is often used by Cicero in this sense, when the context determines the meaning; philosophiæ professor, sapientiæ doctor (a professor of philosophy, post-Augustan): a true philosopher, sapiens: a speculative philosopher, * qui in rerum contemplatione studia ponit: a moral philosopher, * qui de vitæ ac moribus rebusque bonis et malis querit: a very learned philosopher, doctissimus in disputando: to give one's self out for a philosopher, philosophiam profiteri.

PHILOSOPHICAL, perhaps philosophus (ad philosophia scriptiones, Cic., Tusc., 5, 41; and philosophia sententia, Pacuv. ap. Gell., 13, 8: not philosophicus, which is late. In Tusc., 5, 41, Klotz reads philosophiæ, and rejects both adjectives. If he is right, the adjective must be translated by philosophiæ, philosophi or -orum, &c.). Philosophical writings, libri qui sunt de philosophiâ, libri de philosophiâ; philosophiæ scripta (Plin., N. H., 13, 27): philosophical precepts, præcepta philosophiæ or philosophorum: philosophical inquiries, quæ in philosophiâ tractantur (Cic.): a philosophical discourse, sermo de philosophiâ (Nep.). Sometimes philosophorum proprius may serve. Philosophical resignation, * Stoica quedam patientia: with philosophical indifference, Stoice: this is not a common, but a philosophical word, hoc non vulgi verbum est, acd philosophorum.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, philosophorum more; ut philosophi: ut decet philosophum (philosophiæ late, Latent.).

PHILOSOPHIZE, philosophari (Cic.): argumentari: ratiocinari: disputare (to discuss a subject).

PHILOSOPHY, philosophia (φιλοσοφία); pure Latin, by circumlocution, sapientius studium or disciplina; divinarum humanarumque rerum tum initiorum causarumque cujusque rei cognitio; cognitio optimarum rerum atque in eis exercitatio. Theoretical philosophy, philosophia, quæ artis præceptis continetur; philosophia, quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur, or philosophia contemplativa for shortness (Sen. Ep., 95, 10); practical philosophy, philosophia, quæ officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet: philosophia quæ de vitâ et moribus rebusque bonis et malis querit; or simply philosophia activa (Sen. Ep., 93, 10); from context, prudentia (opposed to doctrina, Cic., Quint. Frat., 1, 3, 5). To be a student of philosophy, philosophum studio tñeri; sapientiæ esse studiosum: to devote one's self to the study of philosophy, se ad philosophiam or ad philosophiæ studium conferre; se ad philosophiam pertractandam dare: to devote one's self exclusively to philosophy, in unâ philosophiâ quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocare: to write treatises of philosophy, philosophiam scribere.

PHILTHER, philtum (Or.): poculum amatorium (Pliny): amoris poculum (Hor.).

PHLEBOTOMIZE, &c. Vid. BLEED, &c.


PHLEGM, || PROP., phlegma, -atis (medical technical term): pituita (Cic.) || FIG., tarditas ingenii (Cic., Or., 68, 220): tarditas animi (Gell., 16, 12, 3): tardus

inertia (Cic.) : *lentitudo naturalis* (Erm.) : *patientia* (Plin. *Ep.*, 5, 21, 5).

PHLEGMATIC. || **PHLEG.** phlegmaticus (medical technical term). || **Fig.** tardus, segnis, iners (*slow*) : lentus, patiens (*void of sensibility*).

PHLEGMATICALITY. || **PHLEG.** phlegmaticus. || **Fig.** tardus; animo, or ingenio tardus, or inertus (*slowly*) : lento animo (*without sensibility*).

PHLOGISTIC. facilis ad exardescendum (Cic.).

PHRASE. dictio; locutio.  *Avoid the Greek phrase, unless it be necessary as a technical term.*

PHRASEOLOGY. || **Manner of expression,** dicendi genus; verba (*plural*); or locutio; *modern writers say* loquendi genus (Murel.); loquendi forma (Ruhnck. *Erm.*); loquendi formula (Wolf). || **A collection of phrases,** (a phrasium) locutionum collectio; (a phrasium) locutionum promtuarium, horreum (*a book containing such collection*).

PHRENOLOGY. * doctrina de cranii calvis : * craniologia (*technical term*).


PTHTHISIC. pthisis, -is, f. (Sen.).


PTHTHISICAL. pthisisus (Vir.).

PHYLACTERY. phylacterium (*an amulet, Marc. Cap.; as worn among the Jews, Hieron.*).

PHYSIC. Vid. **MEDICINE.**

PHYSICS. physiologia (φυσιολογία, explained by Cicero, naturae ratio) : physica, -orum (Cic.) : philosophia de naturā (Cic., Brut., 8, 31); or, by circumlocution, quae de naturā queruntur (Cic., De Rep., 1, 10); ea, quibus naturae ratio continetur (Cic., N. D., 1, 26, 73); quae de naturis rerum disputantur (Cic., De Or., 3, 32, 127).

PHYSICAL. must be expressed by the genitive, naturae (*relating to nature*), or corporis (*relating to the body*):  physicus (adeo, physice) means "*relating to natural philosophy*" : physicae enim, mala naturae; mala quae natura habet (*in general*) : vitia corporis (*of the body*) : physicae strength, vires corporis.

PHYSICALLY. must be expressed by natura or corpus, with circumlocution.  *Not physics.* Vid. **PHYSICAL.**

PHYSICIAN. medicus : medens (Curt., Tac., &c.) : medicendi or medicine peritus. *A celebrated physician, medicinā or arte medicinē clarus. A skillful physician, medicus artifex* (Cels.). * medicus, ad medendum utilis (Murel.). *A physician who kills all his patients, who is a good friend to the undertaker, medicus animas negotians* (Plin., 28, 1, 5) : *to employ or consult a physician, medico uti or medicum adhibere* (both Cic.) : medicum admovere (Suet.). *medici operā et consilio uti, medicos e cursandis tradere* (after Cic.) : *you will get well, whether you employ a physician or not, sive medicum adhiberitis, sive non, convalesces* (Cic.) : *to fetch a physician, medicum ad aegrotum adducere* (Cic.) : medicum accersere (Plaut.) : *to run and fetch physicians, medicos cogere* : *to call in a physician, ad medicum se conferre* (Cic.) : *to pay a physician his fee, medicum honorem habere* (Cic., Fam., 6, 19, 3) : *medico dare aliquid. A quack physician* [vid. QUACK]. *A physician's fee, honos, qui medico habetur; merces medicis* : *to be in the hands of the physicians, in potestate medicorum esse* (Curt.).

PHYSIOGNOMIST. physiognomon; in Cic., De Fat., 5, 10, by the circumlocution, qui se proficitur hominum mores naturaeque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscere; and in Cic., Tusc., 4, 37, 80, by qui se naturam cuiusque ex formā perspicere proficitur.

PHYSIOGNOMY. || **Art of determining the character from the features, &c.,** * physiognomia, quae dicitur; or, by circumlocution, * a hominum mores naturaeque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscenti (after Cic., De Fat., 5, 10) : *ars naturam cuiusque ex formā perspicendi* (after Cic., Tusc., 4, 37, 80) : *to practice physiognomy, mores naturaeque hominum coniectatione quadam de oris et vultus inveno deque totius corporis flos atque habitus sciscitari* (Gell., 1, 9, in, as an explanation of φρενογνωσις). || **Countenance and features, as indica-**

ting character, oris habitus : lineamentorum qualitas : habitus oris lineamentaque : oris et vultus ingenium, or simply os vultusque, or os et vultus.

PHYSIOLOGICAL. * physiologicus (*technical term*) ; * ad naturae rationem pertinens.

PHYSIOLOGICALLY. * physiologicus (*technical term*) ; * naturae ratione ; * secundum naturae rationem.

PHYSIOLOGY. naturae ratio, quam Graeci φυσιολογίαν appellant (Cic., Diam., 1, 41, 90) : natura rerum, quae Graece φυσιολογία dicitur (Vir., 1, 1, 7).

PIACULAR. piacularis (Liv.) ; or by circumlocution with piculum.

PIANO-FORTE. * polychordium lenius idem et acutus.

PIASTER. * nummus argenteus apud Hispanos, quem vocant Piaster.

PICK. || **To select, eligere; seligere; deligere** : *to pick stones out of a field, elapidare agrum. Picked, electus, selectus, delectus* (also figuratively = superior) : exquisitus, exquisitus (*very choice*) : eximius, egregius, praestans (*excellent*) : *a picked band or company, delecta manus; dos juvenitulis*. [Vid. also, SELECT.] || **To pierce with a pointed instrument, perfodere** : *to pick the teeth, dentes spinā perfodere* (with a tooth-pick of wood or metal, Petron.) : *os fodere lentisco* (with a wooden tooth-pick, Mart., 6, 74, 3) : *dentes pennā levare* (with a quill, Mart., 14, 22, 2). || **To gather** (fruit), demere poma arboribus; *detrachere poma arboribus; legere poma ex or ab arboribus* : *to pick grapes, uvas legere; detrachere uvas arboribus*.

PHRASES : *to pick a hole in one's coat, videre vitium in alio; multa vitia in aliquo, or rather in aliquem, colligere* (Cic., Tusc., 4, 37, 80; vid. Kühner) : *to pick one's pocket, supplare, surripere; arte malā subducere; emungere aliquem argento* [vid. CHEAT] : *to pick a quarrel, jurgii causam inferre* (Phaedr.) : *in jurgium ruerē* (Quint.).

PICK UP, colligere : *to pick up one's crumbs, revalescere; corpus facere* (Cels.).

PICK-AXE. dolabra.

PICK-THANK. scyophantia, -ae, m.

PICKET (military term), statio : *to station pickets, stationes disponere* : *to be on a picket, in statione esse; stationem agere*.

PICKLE. s., muria.

PICKLE. r., murī condire aliquid (Col.) : *pickled, muraticus; pickled meat, caro sale indurata* (Plin., 28, 20, 8) : *sale condita; caro conditanea* (Faber; *salted meat*).

PICNIC. cœna symbolis or symbolā parata (not cœna mercede condita, which is without meaning) : *a picnic party, sodalitas; sodaliticum* : *to have a picnic, edere, or cenare, de symbolis* (vid. Ter., Eun., 3, 4, 2).

PICTORIAL. pictus; picturatus : picturus ornatus (pictorius = of painters, Pand.).

PICTURE. s., pictura; tabella (picta) : *picture of any body, aliqujus picta imago, effigies*. Vid. **PAINTING**.

PICTURE. r., pingere; depingere. *To picture any thing to one's self, cogitatione sibi aliquid depingere*. Vid. **PAINT**.

PICTURE-FRAME. forma in quā includitur pictura (Vir., 2, 8, 9); lignea forma (Plin., 35, 14, 49); tabula marginata (Plin., 35, 12, 45).

PICTURESQUE. veluti pictus : *a picturesque country, regio amenissima; locus amoenus*.

PIDDLE. v. || **To trifle, nugari; ineptire.** || **To make water, mingere; melere; urinam reddere (Plin.), *facere* (Cic.).**

PIE. || **A kind of bird, magpie, pica.** || **A pasty, artocreas (Pers., 6, 50; meat-pie) : scribita, -ae, m. (*a tart, Petron.*).**

PIEBALD. (equus) maculis albis (Virgil), coloris maculosi (Col.); or * coloris disparis.

PIECE. s. || **Part of any thing, pars** (*general term*) : fragmentum (*a piece broken off*) : segmentum (*cut off*) : frustum (*a small or loose piece*) : *to cut in pieces, in partes concidere* : minutum concidere : minutum consecrare : in frusta descicare : *all of one piece, solidus; a piece*

of money, nummus. || **A single thing, res.** || **A musical composition, canticus; canticum.** || **To compose a piece** (i. e., *a musical piece*), modos facere : *modos musicos componere* (after Quint., 1, 12, 14, *an air*) : *cantum rescribere vocam sonis* (Cic., Tusc., 4, 2, 3) : *musicis modis canticum excipere* (Quintilian and others).

PIECE. v. || **To enlarge by the addition of a piece, producere, assure** aliquid alicui (*to stick one thing to another*) : *to piece out, trahere; proferre.* || **To patch, sarcire; resarcire** (e. g., *a garment*) : *vesti paniculum assuere* (Horace). || **To join, rem rei, or cum re, jun gere, copulare, connectere.**

PIECEMEAL. minutatum; minutum, frustatum; in frusta (*to pieces*).

PIER. || **Column on which the arch of a bridge is raised, pontis pila** (which supported the arch, fornix : *locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim, quibus pilis fornices*... censores locaverunt, Liv., 40, 51, 4). || **A mole, moles; agger** : pila (Virg., Virg., 5, 12).

PIERCE. || **To bore through, perforare** (*general term to make a hole through*, pectora, latus ense, &c.; also, *to pierce* [= make] *windows, lumina*, Cic.) : *torare* (post-Augustan, very rare) : *efforare* (only Col., truncum) : *terebrare* (with a borer or otherwise) : *perterebare* (with a borer). || **To stick any thing through, trajicere, transfodere, confodere, confingere, transverberare** (e. g., *venabulo*) : *percutere*. || **To pierce any body with a sword, aliquid latus transfodere gladio; aliquid gladio transfingere** (poetically, *aliquid pectus gladio or ferro haurire*) : *with a dagger, aliquid sicā confodere, aliquid pugione percutere* (for which Tacitus has *iodere* only) : *one's heart with a knife, cultrum in corde alicujus deligere.* || **IMPROPER, to wound deeply** (e. g., *the heart*), percutere, vulnerare.

PIERCER. terebra.

PIERCING. penetrans. Vid. **SHARP, ACUTE.**

PIETY. pietas erga Deum (*reverence and love toward God*) : *sanctitas* (*course of life pleasing to God*). JN. pietas et sanctitas; sanctimonia (*virtuous disposition, innocence*) : *to have credit for great piety, magnā pietatis et sanctitatis laude florere*.

PIG. s., sus; porcus : *a young pig, porculus; porcellus* : *a sucking pig, porculus lactens* (Col.); *pigs, pecus or genus suillum* : *pig meat, (caro) suilla* or porcinā : *to buy a pig in a poke, aleam emere* (vid. Freuden., s. r. ALEA).

PIG. v., porcellos edere or parare.

PIGEON. s., columba, columbus; diminutive, columbula, columbulus (*the smaller tame house-pigeon*) : *palumbes, palumba, palumbus* (*the larger wood-pigeon*) : *a young pigeon, pullus columbus* : *to keep pigeons, columbas alere* : *pigeon's nest, nidus columbarum* (f. not nidus columbaris : *there is no such adjective*).

PIGEON-HOUSE. loculi (plural).

PIGEON-HOUSE. columbarium; columbarii cella; turris, turricula (*a large detached pigeon-house*).



PIGMENT. pigmentum; color.

PIGMY. homuncio; pusio; homo pusillus : nanus (*dwarf*).

PIKE. || **A kind of weapon, hasta** : *a pikestaff, hasta pura* : *pikeman, miles hastatus.* || **A kind of fish, lupus (Plin.); lucius (Auson.); * esox lucius (Linn.).**

PILASTER (in architecture), parastata, -ae, masc. and fem. (Vir.), or parastata, -adis, fem.

PILCHARD. * clupea harengus minor (Linn.).

PILE. s. || **A stake driven into the ground, palus; sublica** (*driven into the earth, to support*; e. g., *a bridge*).  *pila pontis was the column to the spring of an arch, fornix.* || **To drive in piles** (for a bridge), sublicas machinis adigere. || **A heap, acervus; strues; cumulus** : *a funeral pile, rogos* (f.  *we find pyra only in the poets and later prose writers; it is properly = rogos ardens*) : *to construct a funeral pile, rogom extruere* : *to lay upon a funeral pile, in rogom impovere or inferre* : *to mount a funeral pile, in rogom*

ascendere: to light a funeral pile, rogam accendere. || *An edificare, edificium.* || **Piles** (a kind of disease), haemorrhoids, idia, f. (Cels.).

PILE, v., construere: conservare: accumulare: cumulare atque adaugere: aggerare: in acervum cumulare, extruere.

PILFER, furari: clam eripere: subripere: furto tollere: suffurari: *from any body*, aliquem compilare, re spoliare.

PILFERER, furunculus (*petty thief*): fur (thief): peculator (peculator, embezzler): depeculator (embezzler).

PILFERING, furtificus.

PILGRIM, peregrinator (*a wanderer, traveller; general term*): *peregrinator religiosus: *qui in loca sacra migrat: *qui religionis causâ peregrinator (*a travelling devotee*): *a pilgrim's garb, *vestis in loca sacra migrantium or *quam in loca sacra migrantes gerere consequuntur: *pilgrim's staff*, *baculum quod in loca sacra migrantes gerere consequuntur; or *from context*, baculum only.

PILGRIMAGE (religious), *migratio in loca sacra: *peregrinatio sacra: *to go on a pilgrimage*, *in locum sacrum migrare: religionis causâ peregrinationem suscipere, or peregrare habere: publice religionis causâ peregrare abire (*of a large body of pilgrims*).

PILL, catapotium (*karamôti, as that which is gulped down*): pure Latin, pilula (medicata, *Plin.*): globulus (*Scrib. Larg.*): *to take a pill*, pilulam sumere: *figuratively, to give one a pill*, pungeré, tangere aliquem: *to swallow a pill*, patienter tolerare, devorare acerbiter, molestiam: *he has swallowed that pill*, hunc concoxit (*after Cic.*).

PILLAGE, v., direptio: expilatio: compiliatio: spoliatio: populatio, or more strongly, depulatio: *also by verbs*: e. g., bona regia diripiendi plebi sunt data (*Liv.* 2, 5, *as pillage*).

PILLAGE, v., prædari: diripere: compilare: expilare: spoliare: populari: depolari.

PILLAGER, prædator: prædo: direptor: spoliator: populator.

PILLAR, || *Column*, m., column (*a round column for the support of a building; figuratively, a support*): columna (*a round pillar for support or ornament*): pila (*square, usually attached to walls, for strength or support*): pillars of Hercules, columnæ Herculis. || *Staty, support*, columnen (e. g., reipublice, familie). Vid. **SUPPORT**.

PILLARED, columnatus (*Vitr.*): columnis instructus.

PILLORY, *The nearest terms are*: columbar (*a sort of wooden collar put round the necks of slaves as a punishment*): numella (*a wooden machine in which the heads and feet of slaves or children were fastened as a punishment*).

PILLOW, s., pulvinus (*general term*): pulvinar (*used on solemn religious occasions*): culcita (*hard-stuffed*).

PILLOW, v., pulvinia instruere.

PILOT, s., nauta qui vada prævehens demonstrat (*after Plin.*, 9, 62, 88). || *Uf = helmsman*, vid. || **IMPROPA**, gubernator: custos gubernatorque (e. g., reipublice, Cic.): rector et gubernator (e. g., civitates).

PILOT, v., *naves per tuta, brevina, fluminum, marium, ductare, expedire: vada prævehentem demonstrare (*vid. Plin.*, 9, 62, 88). || **IMPROPA**, gubernare: gubernare et regere (e. g., civitatem): gubernare ac moderari. *To attempt to pilot*, ad gubernacula accedere.

PIMP, leno; libidinis minister (*Liv.*): cupiditatum alicujus minister (*Cic.*): perductor (*Cic.*).

PIMPERNEL, *pimpinella (*Linn.*).

PIMPING, adj., exilis (*thin, meagre*): exiguus (*small*): vilis (*poor*).

PIMPLE, pustula.

PIN, v., figere, incidere aliquid; affigere aliquid ad aliquid rem.

PIN, s., acus (*general term for needle, for fastening clothes or the hair*): *to run a pin through any thing*, transuere ac: *trajicere ac*: acum trans-mittere per. || *The ancients were not acquainted*

with our pins, but used a fibula for fastening things together: fibula (*any thing for joining, fastening, sticking, or clasping things together*): clavus (*a peg*).

PIN-CASE, theca acubus servandis.

PIN-MONEY, *annus ad mundum præbita, -orum, n.: *to give or allow as pin-money*, ad mundum præbere: *to receive or have as pin-money*, *ad mundum accipere: *to give the revenue of a province as pin-money to one's wife*, uxori civitatem tribuere, his quidem verbis, quæ mulieri mundum præbeat (*after Cic.*, *Verr.*, 3, 33, in.).

PINCERS, forceps (vulsella, a surgeon's instrument, *Cels.*; also tweezers, *Plaut., Mœr.*): *to take hold of any thing with pincers*, apprehendere aliquid foreipe.

PINCIL, || *Pinor*, vellicare (*Quint.*), comprime digitis aliquid: *to pinch one's cheeks*, mala alicui blande comprimere.

PINCH, urere, pungeré aliquem: *my shoes pinched*, calcii urunt, premunt, pedem: *my stomach is pinched*, torminibus laboro (*Plin.*). || *Pinch one's self*, fraudare se victu suo: fraudare ventrem.

PINCHBECK, *ves factitium, or retain the word as technical term.

PINCH-FIST, || *tenax*; pertinax.

PINCH-PENNY, || *tenax*; pertinax.

PIN-CUSHION, *pulvillus acubus servandis.

PINE, s., pinus: of pine, pinus.

PINE, v., confici (maiores); tabescere (desiderio, dolore, curæ).

PINE AFTER, cupido appetere: rei cupiditate teneri; desiderio alicujus tabescere (*with reference to an absent person*).

PINE-APPLE, *nux pinæ.

PINION, s., pinna (*plural*).

PINION, v., religare or revincere manus post tergum or post terga: *also, general term*, vitare, coercere; vinculis colligare.

PINK, s. (*a flower*), *dianthus (*Linn.*): *flos diantha: *a bed of pinks*, *areola dianthis consistit.

PINK, adj. (*in color*), ex rubro pallens; helvulus (*Col.*), helvus (*Varr.*).

PIN-MAKER, acurius (*needle-maker*, *Inscript. ap. Fabric.*, p. 305).

PINNAGE, gaulus (*Gell.*); lembus.

PINNACLE, pinna (*Cæs.*); || *figs.*, summit, vid.

PINNOCK (*a bird*), *parus (*Linn.*).

PINT, *perhaps sextarius; half pint, homina. *The measures do not exactly correspond. Sometimes, for distinctness, the word must be retained.*

PIONEER, munitor (*Cæs.*, *Liv.*); cunicularius (*miner*, *Cæs.*).

PIOUS, pius (*one who maintains respect and love to God, his country, parents, and all who are near to him; where the sense is not evident from the context*, erga Deum, erga patriam, &c., must be added): sanctus (*phrasing or acceptable to God*). JN. sanctus piusque: religiosus (*religious, conscientious*). JN. religiosus sanctusque: sanctus et religiosus; diligens religionum cultor (*who zealously complies with religious observances*): castus (*pure*): integer (*blameless in his course of life*; || *integer vite is poetical*). JN. integer castusque: *to be pius*, pie Deum (or Deos) colere: *to be very pious*, Deum (or Deos) summâ religione colere; omnia quæ ad cultum Dei (or Deorum) pertinent diligenter tractare.

PIOUSLY, pie: sancte: casto: pure.

PIP, s., || *In fruit*, nucleus; semen.

|| A disease in fowls, pituita (*Col.*).

PIP, v., pipire: pipilare.

PIPE, s., || *Hollow body, tube, fistula: pipes of an organ*, *fistularum compages, structura: *tobacco pipe*, *fumisugium; *tubulus. || *A musical instrument, tibia (clarinet)*, fistula (*synon.*), or Pan's pipes): arundo (*cane*): calamus (*reed*): cicuta (*hemlock*): *all poetical for pipe*. || *A kind of large wine-cask*.

*dolium majoris modi quod vocant Pipe.

PIPE, v., tibia fistulâ canere: fistulam inflare (*to blow a pipe*): *more usually canere or cantare tibia, plural*.

PIPE-CLAY, figlina erecta (*Varr.*): figularis erecta (*Colum.*). *So Dict. Antiqu.*, p. 439, a.; *Georges and Kraft give from Pliny terra Samina*: *argilla apura.

PIPER, fistulator (*on Pan's or shepherd's pipes*): tibicen (*flute-player*).

PIQUANT, acerb, acutus (*properly*); acutua, saluus (*properly or figuratively*).

PIQUANTLY, acute: salse.

PIQUE, s., odium occultum or inclusum (*general term, concealed hatred*): simulas obscura (*secret quarrel, especially political*).

PIQUE, v. Vid. **OFFEND**, **IRRITATE**.

PIQUE ONE'S SELF, gloriari re, in or de re, circa rem.

PIRACY, *piratica; latrocinium maris.

PIRATE, s., pirata, v. m.; prædo maritimus: *a captain of pirates*, archipirata; *pirate vessels*, prædatorie naves; *predatory classis* (*Liv.*).

PIRATE, v., piraticum facere; mare infestum habere.

PIRATICAL, piraticus.

PISTACHIO, pistacia (*tree, Pallad.*), pistacum or pistaceum (*nut, Pallad., Plin.*).

PISTIL (*in botany*), *pistillum (*technical term*).

PISTOL, *scelopetus minoris modi (*Dan.*); || *not scelopetus manarius*; scelopetus minor (*Volten*); *pistol-shot*, letus scelopeti minoris modi: *pistol-case*, *theca scelopetaria.

PISTOLE, *aureus Hispanus; (*as Louis d'Or*, *Ludovici aureus).

PIT, s., fovea (*general term*): scrobs (*opened for a short time, to be filled up again*): caven (*in a theatre*; || *in ancient theatres this denoted the whole of the space allotted to the spectators*): *to dig a pit*, facere foveam (fossam); fodere scrobem: *to dig a pit for any body* (*figuratively*), insidias alii parare, or struere, or ponere; periculum alii moliri; aliquem decipere; foveâ (*Plaut., Pen.*, 1, 1, 59): *to fall into a pit*, in foveam delabi, decidere (*properly*); in foveam incidere (*properly and figuratively*; *vid. Cic., Phil.*, 4, 5, 12); in insidias incidere (*figuratively*): *he that digs a pit for another falls into it himself*, qui alteri exitum parat, cum seipso oportet sibi paratam pestem (*Poeta ap. Cic., Tuscul.*, 2, 17, 39); *compedes quis ipse facit*, ipse gestabit faber (*Auson., Idyll.*, 7, in fine epistolarum dedications).

PIT, v. || *To dig a pit*, facere foveam, scrobem. || *To store in a pit* (e. g., *to pit potatoes*), in terram infodere: *in scrobem or scrobiculum infodere. || *To mark with holes*; e. g., *pitted with the small-pox*, *eicatricibus variolarum insignis (*of the face*).

PIT AGAINST, opponere (e. g., *unum Eumenem adversarius suis opponit, Nep.*): committere aliquem cum aliquo (*to set one combatant to fight another*, *Suet.*; *sed non found elsewhere*).

PIT-A-PAT, palpitatio: *to go pit-a-pat*, palpitare.

PITCH, s. || *Resin of the pine*, pix, generally picis. || *Degree of height, gradus*: highest pitch of honor, summus honoris gradus. || *To this pitch*, or "to such a pitch of" &c., is mostly translated by the adverbs *huc, eo, &c.*, with *genitive*. *To this pitch of arrogance*, huc arrogantia (venire); *he advanced to such a pitch of insolence*, eo insolentia processit: *you seem to be aware to what a pitch of madness you have arrived*, scire videmini, quod mentie progressi sitis. || *In music*, sonus: *a high pitch*, sonus acutus: *a low pitch*, sonus gravis.

PITCH, v. || *To cover with pitch*, picare; impicare (*Col.*, 12, 29): liquidâ picæ linire (*Col.*, 6, 17, 6). || *To fasten with pitch*, picæ astringere (*Hor.*, *Od.*, 3, 8, 10). || *To fix, settle, ponere*; statuere; collocare: *to pitch a camp*, castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; tendere: *a pitched battle*, pugna; acies; prelium. || *In music*, sonare: *to pitch high*, acute sonare: *low*, gravior sonare: *a pitching of the voice*, conformatio vocis (*Cic.*).

PITCHER, urceus.

PITCHFORK, furca, a. f.

PITCHY (*dark*), tenebrosus; obscurus; caliginosus.

PITEOUS. Vid. **PITIFUL**.

PITII, medulla (*properly and figuratively*).

PITIY, medullæosus (*full of pith*); medulle similis (*like pith*).

PITTABLE, miser: misellus: miserandus: miserabilis: dolendus (of things). In a pitiable manner. Vid. PITIABLY.

PITIABLY, misere: miserandum in modum.

PITIFUL. || *Compassionate, misericors, toward any body, in aliquem (general term): ad misericordiam propensus (given or inclined to pity): very pitiful, misericordiā singulari (vir): to show one's self pitiful toward any body, misericordem esse or misericordiā nū in aliquem: misericordem se praebere in aliquem. || Wretched, mean, malus: miser. A pitiful fellow, homo malus, nequam, improbus ac nefarius.*

PITIFULLY, misericordi animo (*misericorditer is quite unclassical*); cum misericordiā, cum miseratione: misericordiā ductus, captus, permotus (from pity).

PITILESS, immisericors: durus: cui ferreum est pectus (Quint.).

PITILESSLY, immisericorditer (Ter.).

PITY, s. || *Compassion, misericordia (the feeling of compassion): miseration, miserationem (manifestation of compassion) [vid. COMPASSION]. || A thing to be lamented, res dolenda, &c. It is a pity that, &c., dolendum est, quod, &c.: incommode accidit, ut, &c.: it is a pity that he is dead, * mors ejus dolenda est: it is a pity that he lost the money, * dolenda est jactura pecuniae: it is a thousand pities, maxime miserandum or dolendum est, quod, &c.: * numquam satis lugere or dolere possumus (e. g., jacturam, quam fecimus in aliquo or aliquā re).*

PITY, v. misereri, miserereri aliquis: miseret me aliquis: misericordiā aliquis commotum or captum esse (to pity any body): misericordiā aliquem or aliquid prosequi: misericordiam alicui impertire: miserari, commiserari aliquid (to pity and show the pity at the same time; vid. *Bremi, Nep. Ages.*, 5, 2): to pity any body's fate, misfortune, aliquis fortunam commiserari: casum aliquis miserari.

PIVOT, cardo masculus.

PIX, * sacra pyxis (technical term).

PLACABILITY, placabilis: ingenium placabile: animus placabilis: animus ad deponendam offensionem mollis.

PLACABLE, placabilis. To show himself placable, placabilem inimicis se praebere, se prestatere.

PLACARD, s., libellus.

PLACARD, v., * libellos affigere, proponere.

PLACE, s., || *Situation, locus (plural) loca; sedes (properly); locus (figuratively): in place of, loco or in locum, with a genitive (in the room of): vice or in vicem, with a genitive (denoting exchange or substitution): pro, with an ablative (i. e., for, instead of, denoting relation); e. g., salis vice nitro nti: in vicem legionum equites mittere: in locum ejus invitatus sum: nummos adulterinos pro bonis solvere: if I were in your place, si tuo loco essem: si ego essem qui tu es: put yourself in my place, fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te: eum te esse, finge qui sum ego. To be in the place of any body, vice aliquis fungi: aliquis vices obire: aliquis vicarium esse (*not* representare aliquem). || Office, locus: munus: provincia: first place, principatus. || Residence, sedes: domicilium. || Passage in a writing, locus; (plural) loci.*

PLACE, v., rem in loco statuere, constituere, ponere: locare, collocare: to place in order, componere: ordine dispensare et disponere: digerere: apte collocare: distincte et ordinate disponere: *to place a press or cupboard in the wall, armarium parietibus inserere: to place any thing (e. g., an image) on a shield, aliquid includere in clipeo: to place (doors, windows, &c.) properly in a house, apte disponere: to place money, pecuniam collocare: *to put out well, bene locare: to place = sell his goods, merces omnes vendere. Vid., also, Por.**

PLACID, placidus: tranquillus: sedatus.

PLACIDITY, animus tranquillitas.

PLACIDLY, placide: tranquille: sedate.

PLAGIARISM, furtum (Virg., 7, prof.): * plagium literarum (Huguenb.): to be guilty of plagiarism, auctorem ad verba transcribere neque nominare: or aliquis scripta furantem pro suis prædicare.

PLAGIARIST, fur (*plagiarius is one who buys, kidnaps, &c., persons for the purpose of selling them as slaves: in the sense of "plagiarist" it occurs only in Mart., 1, 53, 9, and that in a passage where he compares his writings with emancipated slaves: qui aliorum scriba compilat (after Hor.)*; qui auctorem ad verbum transcribit neque nominat.

PLAGIARIZE, furari aliquid ab aliquo (Cic., Att., 2, 1, 1). Vid., also, * to be guilty of: in PLAGIARISM.

PLAGUE, s. || *A pestilence, pestilentia (*not* pestis) [vid. PESTILENCE]. || An evil, trouble, malum: incommode. || Annoyance, molestia: onus: to be a plague to any body, alicui esse molestie (Plaut.); oneri (Lil.); onerare aliquem (Cic.).*

PLAGUE, v., molestiam alicui afferre: molestiā aliquam afficere: vexare: alicui aliquid re molestum or gravem esse: to plague one's self, se magnis in laboribus exercere.

PLAICE, * plenonectes platessa (Linnaeus).

PLAIN, adj. || *Clear, manifest, clarus (clear, to the sight and to the hearing; distinct; figuratively, intelligible): manifestus, perspicuus, evidens (apparent, to the eyes or to the mind): planus (not confused, clear): lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (luminous): explicatus (not intricate): expressus (accurately expressed): distinctus (well-arranged, methodical): a very plain handwriting, literæ compositissimæ: apte clarescens (Cic., Att., 6, 9, 1): a plain style, sermo dilucidus or distinctus: a plain pronunciation, os planum or explanatum (opposed to os confusum): a plain speech, oratio plana et evidens: oratio dilucida or illustris: a plain image, expressa effigies or imago: a plain description, dilucida et significans descriptio: plain traces of the crime exist, exstant expressa accleris vestigia: it is plain, constat: apparet; elucet; liquet (*not* constat referri to a truth made out and fixed; opposed to a wavering fancy or rumor; whereas apparet, elucet, and liquet denote what is clear and evident; apparet, under the idea of something stepping out of the background into sight; elucet, under that of a light shining out of darkness; liquet, under that of frozen water melted, Döder.). || Unde dorned, simplex; nudus; inornatus. || Mere, bare, merus; nudus. || Level, æquus; planus. || Honest, candidus; apertus; sincerus.*

PLAIN, s., planities; æquus et planus locus (level ground): campus (with or without planus or apertus; opposed to a chain of mountains): æquor (an extended surface, frequent in the poets, but found also in Cic.; e. g., *De Div.*, 1, 42, init.): æquata planities, exæquatio (a place made level; *not* planum in the foregoing sense; it is = a plane in geometry: camporum æquor can be applied only to a very large plain, and is somewhat poetical): that dwells, groves, &c., in a plain, campester: the Egyptians and Babylonians inhabited extensive plains, Egypti et Babylonii in camporum patetium æquoribus habitabant (Cic., loc. cit.).

PLAINLY, || *Clearly, clare: perspicue: evidenter: plane: lucide: dilucide: enodate: enucleate: expresse: to speak plainly, perspicue dicere: plane et aperte dicere: plane et dilucide loqui: distincte dicere (plainly and intelligibly): plane et articulate eloqui (so that every syllable is heard, Gell., 5, 9): to say a thing plainly and clearly, articulatum distincte dicere aliquid (opposed to fuisse disputare aliquid et libere, Cic., *Legg.*, 1, 13, 36): to write plainly, plane, aperte, perspicue scribere: distincte ac distribute scribere (with distinctness and proper order or arrangement; with reference to the sense): literate perscribere (with regard to the letters: vid. Cic., *Pis.*, 25, extr.): to write plainly to any body, enucleate perscribere ad aliquem: to pronounce plainly, esprim-*

re et explanare verba (Plin., *Paneg.*, 64, 3): *not* evidenter is used by Livy, and therefore correct; but there is no authority for evidenter videre: it should be plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue videre (Krebs). || Obviously, undoubtedly, sine dubio (Cic.); procul dubio (Lil.); haud dubie (not sine alio dubio): sine ullā dubitatione (without any hesitation): certe (certainly). This reading is plainly the right one, hæc lectio haud dubie or sine dubio vera est: this reading is plainly preferable, hæc lectio sine ullā dubitatione præferenda est. Often by circumlocution with manifestum est. He is plainly a fool, manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

PLAINNESS, || *Clearness, perspicuitas (to the sight or mind): evidentia, lux (to the mind); in Tac., *Dial.*, 23, 6, plenitas (not planitas) sententiarum is the correct reading; vid. Rupert in loc.: plainness and agreeableness of voice, splendor vocis (*not* splendor verborum) = beauty of expression; vid. Cic., *Brut.*, 49, 164, and Plin., *Ep.*, 7, 9, 2): plainness and correctness of style, elegantia (Cic., *De Or.*, 3, 10, 39). || Simplicity, want of ornament, by the adjective, simplex, &c. || Frankness, honesty, simplicitas; or by the adjectives.*

PLAINT, Vid. COMPLAINT.

PLAINTIVE, queribundus; gemibundus: lamentabilis.

PLAINTIVELY, voce lamentabili, flebili, miserabili; flebiliter.

PLAIT, s., sinus: ruga (ruga, properly a plait, pucker, rumple, projecting when the garment has been folded; sinus, a crease).

PLAIT, v., texere (as a weaver, to put together artificially): nectere (to entwine together; *not* plectere occurs only in the participle plexus, in the sense of plaited; and that in the poets): to plait garlands of flowers, sarta e floribus facere: to plait ivy in the hair, hedera religere crines (poetical): to plait the hair, comam in gradus formare or frangere: comere caput in gradus (*not* capillos colligere in nodum, which = to draw the hair together into a knot): to plait a garment, plicare; sinuare.

PLAN, s., || *Design (of a building), species: forma: imago: designatio: descriptio: deformatio (general terms): operis futuri figura (Virg., 1, 2, in definition of orthographia, elevation): ground-plan, ichnographia: to sketch or draw a plan, operis speciem deformare: formam or imaginem operis delineare: to build according to a plan, perficere opus ad propositum deformationis: he exhibited various plans of baths drawn on parchment, ostendebat depictas in membranis varias species balnearum. || (In the mind), consilium, consilium institutum (as a result of deliberation): cogitatio (a thought): propositum (a purpose): inceptum (a beginning): ratio (implying a calculation of the mode of proceeding and the results): descriptio (a sketch, in which each particular is put in its proper place): ordo (the order in which every thing is to be done): the plan of an operation, rei agendæ ordo: the plan of a campaign or war, totius belli ratio: a settled plan, ratio stabilis ac firma: without plan, nullo consilio; nullâ ratione: to lay down a plan, instituire or describere, rationem aliquis rei: to do any thing according to a plan, aliquid ad rationem dirigere; modo ac ratione aliquid facere: to form a plan, consilium capere, or inire, aliquid faciendi, or with the infinitive, or ut (to design); in animum inducere, or constituere, with an infinitive, or ut (to make up one's mind, intend); consilium capere or inire de re: to pursue a plan, rationem aliquis rei insistere: to give up or desist from a plan, rationem omittere.*

PLAN, v., To make or form a plan, properly and figuratively; vid. the substantive.

PLANE, s., || *A level surface, plana superficies. || A joiner's tool, lunula.*

PLANE, v., runcinare (Varr., *L. L.*, *Arnob.*); deruncinare (Plaut., figuratively); * runcinā levigare.

PLANET, stella errans; sidus errans, in the plural, also, stellæ quas errantes, et quasi vagæ nominantur; astæ non re-

sed vocabulo, errantes: the (five) planets, (quinque) stellae eodem cursu constantissime servantes: ☿ planeta (planētēs) is not found in good prose: the orbit of a plane, circulus et orbis stellae errantis.

PLANETARY, adj., must be expressed by the genitive; e. g., the planetary system, *stellarum errantium ordo.

PLANK, s., assis or axis; tabula: to cut a tree into planks, arborem in lumnas secare: oak planks, asses roborem: to lay planks, coarsare or coarsare: to floor with planks, assibus consterne, contabulare: a floor of planks, coarsatio or coarsatio.

PLANK, v., contabulare (Cass., Lit.); coarsare or coarsare.

PLANT, s., planta; by circumlocution with quod itsuritur est e terra, ut stipribus suis nititur (Cic., Tusc., 5, 13, 37): to set a plant, plantum ponere: to take up a plant, eximere plantam; explantare aliquid: to remove a plant, plantam transferre.

PLANT, v., Prop., plantis serere; serere (where the context determines the sense): ponere; deponere (☿ plantare, for serere, is not classical): to plant a place, conserere; obserere; (with obis) locum quercu arbutare. || Fig. figere: collocare: to plant a standard, signum proponere; infigere; vexillum proponere: to plant cannon, *tormenta disponere; upon the walls, in muris or per muros. || To settle (a colony), coloniam in aliquo loco constringere, collocare: to plant colonies, colonias condere.

PLANTAIN, plantago, -inis, f. (Plin.). PLANTATION, s., || The act of planting, satio (☿ not a plantation; or by the verb, || A place planted, seminarium (a young plantation); locus consitus (opposed to locus incultus).

PLANTER, sator; qui serit (☿ not plantator, qui plantat; planters of a colony, coloni (the colonists); qui coloniam constituerunt or collocant in aliquo loco; or (with reference to the state) qui coloniam emittunt or mittunt aliquid.

PLASH, s., luto aspergere (after Hor., imbre lutoque aspersus).

PLASTER, s., || Mixture of lime, mortarium; materies ex calce et arena (mortar, Vitruvius); arenatum (consisting of one part lime and two parts sand); gypsum (sulphate of lime, used, also, as a stucco); tectorium, with or without opus (plaster-work); opus aliarum (ornamental stucco-work); opus aliarum. To lay on, to coat with plaster [vid. to PLASTER, v.]. || Medical application, emplastrum. To lay a plaster on, emplastrum imponere (Cels.).

PLASTER, v., || (In building), trullare (technical term). Inducere aliquid alicui rei or super aliquid; illinere aliquid alicui rei; circumlinere aliquid alicui rei; contegere or integere aliquid alicui rei. [Syn. in Cic., v.] To plaster walls with mud, parietibus, &c., lutum inducere (Vitruvius). || To plaster on (a medical) plaster, emplastrum imponere (Cels.); emplastro tegere aliquid.

PLASTER OF PARIS, gypsum; made of plaster of Paris, e gypso; luctus or expressus (☿ gypsum is late): to cover with plaster (☿ gypsum is late); a mould in plaster of Paris, forma gypsi (Plin., 35, 12, 45): to take a cast of a face in plaster of Paris, hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsa exprimere (ibid.); a cast or figure in plaster of Paris, *imago e gypso expressa (as an image); *exemplar e gypso expressum (as a mould); work in plaster of Paris, *opus e gypso; luctum; one who works in plaster of Paris, plastos (general term, a modeller); gypsoplastus (late).

PLASTRON (in fencing), pectorale; lorica.

PLAT, s. (of ground), area: (tabula, Palladius).

PLAT, v. Vid. PLAT.

PLATFORM, || A raised floor, suggestus, -is. || A plan; vid. PLAN.

PLATE, s., || A flat, broad piece of metal, lamina; bractea (very thin); a copper-plate, *lamina aenea; copper-plate (i. e., the impression); *pictura lineari per lamina aeneas expressa (Ern.); *imago are excusa (Wytheus); *imago aeneae laminae ope descripta, expressa Kraft). || A platter, catillus or catil-

lum. || Wrought gold or silver, vasa argentea, aurea; or simply argentum, aurum; supellex argentea, aurea: chased plate, argentum calatum: in castris Pompeii videtur leuit magnum argentum pondus (agricultural quantity of plate, Cass., B. C., 3, 96).

PLATE, v., *argento obducere; *inducere rei argentum, aurum or bracteus aurum, argentum: plated, bracteus (Sen.). PLATINA, *platina (technical term).

PLATOON, *armaturum, militum, globus, caterva: platoon firing, *actus scolorum catervatim edictum.

PLAUDIT, acclamatio (in the historians; in Cicero it denotes a shout of disapprobation); clamores (plural); plausus clamoresque: to receive any thing with plaudits, plausus et clamore prosequi aliquid; (magno) clamore approbare aliquid: to receive any body with plaudits, clamore et vocibus aliquid astrepere.

PLAUSIBILITY, || Probability, vid. SPECIOSITY, s., species; color.

PLAUSIBLE, || Probable, vid. SPECIOUS, speciosus (making a fair show); simulatus, fictus (pretended), fucosus, fucosus, coloratus (fair and delusive).

PLAUSIBLY, in speciem: per speciem: simulatione: specie: simulate, fecte (falsely).

PLAY, s., || Sport, ludus (for recreation); lusus (as idle pastime); lusio (☿ ludus does not occur in Cicero, and it is found in Horace only in one doubtful passage: Cicero always says ludus); ludicrum (any thing by which one amuses others); merely play; i. e., that can be done without pains, ludus. || Gaming, or any playful kind of game; alea, lusus aleae: to be fond of play, necesse indulgere (Suet.). to be fortunate at play, prospera alea (Suet.); to lose at play, in decem perdere aliquid (Cic., Phil., 2, 19): to devote time to play, tempus tribuere aleae (Cic.); to chat at play, fraude decipere collusores; to fall in ludando. || Free space or scope, campus (space); motus (movement): the play of one's hands, manuum motus, gestus; actio: free play (of a body in motion), liber motus (e. g., concidendi). || A theatrical piece, fabula, fabella (Quint., 5, 10, 9, more fully, fabula ad actum scenarum omposita). Fabulae were divided into palliatae, the subjects of which were from Grecian life, and togatae, the subjects of which were from Roman life. As subdivisions of the togatae, we find (a) the praetextatae, in which Roman generals and princes were represented, and which concerned matters of state; (b) the tabernariae, with subjects taken from the private life of the citizens, mechanics, shopkeepers, &c.; (c) the Atellanae, a kind of farces or facetious plays, with interludes (called exodia; vid. Lin., 7, 2); (d) the planipedes, called, also, mimi, in which low comical characters and manners were represented by declamation and gestures; vid. Heind., Hor., Sat., 1, 2, 2); comedia, tragodia (Greek plays; in comedia the subject was from private life, in tragodia from heroic history; cf. Diom., 3, 486, sq., ed. Putsch); to bring out a play, fabulam docere (of the poet; i. e., to give it to the actors to study; or to cause the author to study or compose; said of the party at whose order and command it was done, Suet., Claud., 11); fabulam discere (of an actor; vid. Ruhnke, Ter., Heaut., prol. 10); to bring a play upon the stage, fabulam dare (of the poet); fabulam edere (of him at whose order and command it was done; as, with us, by the manager of a theatre); fabulam agere (of the actors); fabulam saltare (of the ballet-dancers); *fabulam cantare (of the performers at the opera).

PLAY, v. || To sport, frolic, ludere; ludendo tempus terere: to play; i. e., to trifle with any thing, nihil facere, contemnere, susque deque habere (e. g., iusjurandum, virtutem). || To perform a game, ludere; ludum ludere; e. g., praemia latronum ludere, ductus or imperia ludere: to play a game of chance, aleam ludere (Suet.), exercere (Tac.); to play for money, pecunia posita ludere: to play low or high, parvo, magno ludere: ludum pecuniam dare in aleam (high); who turns is it to play? quis provocat? (sa, like

wise, in hunc colorem provo; hunc colorem pono, Bau.). || To play a trick, fraudem, ludum ludere; fabricum fingere (Ter.); fraudem moliri (Phaedr.); ex cogitare (Plin.); to play one a trick, ludum facere alicui (Ter.); ludere, ludificari alicui (Cic.); to play a safe game at another person's risk, ludere de alieno corio (Appul., Met., 7, p. 193, 7). || To perform on an instrument of music, canere, cantare (☿ not ludere); e. g., on the flute, violin, tibia, fidibus: to play well, scite canere; (tibia, fidibus, citra) porre uide. || To act a theatrical part, partes agere; personam sustinere or tueri (☿ not personam agere; for persona signifies, properly, 'the mask'; figuratively, to play the part of any body (i. e., to personate his character), agere alicui, or alicuius partes; alicuius personam tueri (☿ not alicuius personam agere); simulate alicui, or with an accusative and infinitive (to pretend to be; ☿ in this sense ludere alicui is not classical; exhibere alicui is not Latin). To play the fool, simulationem stultitiae agere (Livy, in pretense); stultie agere (really).

PLAYER, || On a musical instrument, canens; fidicen (on a stringed instrument); citharista, citharedicus (on the cithara); the latter only when the player accompanies himself; lyristes (on the lyra); cornicen (on the horn); tibicen (on the flute); tubicen (on the trumpet); to be a good player (on a stringed instrument), fidibus scite canere. || On the stage, artifex scenicus (general term); histrio (general term); actor scenicus (the actor who accompanied with gestures the cantum or monologue recited by the comedians or tragedians); ludus or ludio (an actor who joined in the dancing; ☿ comicus denotes the reciter of the monologue in comedy; tragocodus the same in tragedy). Vid., also, ACTOR.

PLAY-FELLOW, cum aliquo lusor: collusor (general term, both with reference to boys and to partners at games of hazard). Play-fellows, ludentes; lusores; collusores.

PLAYFUL, lascivus (from exuberare). PLAYSOME, || ant spiritus, ludic; lascivibundus (Plaut.); lascivens; ludic, -era, -crum (serving the purpose of sport, amusement, &c.; e. g., exercitatio; of things); jocosus (what is full of jokes, causes jokes, mirth, &c.; of persons or things); jocularis; jocularis (belonging to the class of things that are found entertaining, laughable, &c.; of things); ludibundus (acting in a playful manner, Plaut., Lin., 24, 16; of persons).

PLAY-GROUND, locus aliquo pueri ludendi causatus veniunt (vid. Cic., Cel., 15, 36); *locus ludendi, or ad ludendum destinatus; gymnasium (from gymnastic exercises).

PLAY-HOUSE, theatrum (theatre); ludatorium (Lact., a place for sports or exercise); aleatorium (Sidon., a gambling-house).

PLAYTHINGS, crepundia, pl. (Ter.); puerilia crepundia (Fal. Max.); oblectamenta puerorum (children's amusements, Parad., 5, 2).

PLEA, || Act or form of pleading in a court of law, causae dictio. || Allegation, excuse, causa; excusatio. Vid., also, PRETEXT.

PLEAD, || Prop., causas agere, actare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro; in iudiciis causas versare (Cic., Or., 9, 31); causas tractare atque agere. To plead a cause, causam agere (of the whole management of it; hence apud quos [iudices] causa agebatur; Cic., De Or., 2, 48, extr.); causam dicere (to plead one's own cause as defendant, or another's as an orator); causam orare, perorare (the latter with reference to pleading it thoroughly, at great length, &c., and often with reference to the concluding appeal: dicta est a me causa et perorata, Cic.); causam defendere (as advocate for defendant). To plead any body's cause, orare or dicere pro aliquo; defendere alicui; to plead one's own cause, ipsum pro se dicere. || Fig. To allege, rationem, causam afferre; (as an excuse) excusare aliquid.

PLEADER, causarius actor; causidicus; patronus causae.

PLEASANT, i gratus; acceptus; ju-
PLEASING, } cundus; suavis, dul-
cis, mollis; carus; urbanus; lepidus, fa-
cetus, festivus; amoenus, laetus (e. g., tem-
peta laeta). SYN. in AGREEABLE.

PLEASANTLY, jucunde; suaviter;
amoenè; venuste; festivè. SYN. in
AGREEABLY.

PLEASANTNESS, jucunditas; gratia;
venustas; suavitatis dulcedo. JN. dulcè-
do atque suavitatis: amoenitas; festivitas;
lepos. SYN. in AGREEABLENESS.

PLEASE, placere (general term); de-
lectat me aliquid, delector aliquid re (I am
delighted with); gratum, jucundum est
mihi aliquid (it is agreeable, according to
my wishes); probatur mihi aliquid (it
meets my approbation); aridet mihi ali-
quid; amo, laudo aliquid (I am well con-
tent with). To please greatly, perplacere
(Cic.); ~~to~~ avoid praeplicare, often used
by modern writers, but not Latin; not to
please, displicere; improbari; non pro-
bari: if I please you, si tibi placet, libet,
libitur. est, videtur, commodum est; nisi
molestum est; quod commodum tuo fiat
(Cic.); si volupe tibi est (Plant.); when
you please, quando visum fuerit; ubi vo-
lueris; ubi magis probaveris (after Cic.);
to endeavor to please any body, laborare
alicui probari (Plin. Ep.); gratiam alicuius
captare (Cic.); to seek to please every
body, se venditare omnibus (after Cic.,
Sull., 11, 32); to be pleased with, contem-
tum esse, acquiescere aliquid re; ferre ali-
quid.

PLEASURE. || Gratification, de-
light, delectatio, oblectatio (in an active
or passive sense): delectamentum, oblec-
tamentum (a pleasing object, source of
pleasure): deliciae, plural (that which de-
lights the mind or senses by agreeable ex-
citement): voluptas (enjoyment, delight,
of mind or body, in a good or bad sense).
Pleasures of sense, voluptates (corporis,
Cic.); voluptates corporales (Sen.); ~~to~~
not corporeæ = having a body): your letter
gave me great pleasure, ex epistola vo-
luptatem cepi, accepi; gratæ, jucundæ
mihi literæ fuerunt: with pleasure, cum
voluptate, libenter: to give one's self up
to pleasure, indulgere voluptati; se dede-
re voluptatibus; se dare jucunditati; vo-
luptates capere. || Liking, what the
will dictates, libido (desire): arbitrium
(will, inclination). To find pleasure in
any thing, libidine habere in re (Sall.,
C., 7, 4); gaudere aliquid re (to delight
in any thing): vid. Hor., A. P., 162, 93;
delectari aliquid re, voluptatem oblecta-
tionem capere ex re (to delight in, to en-
joy any thing): amare aliquid (to love);
adamare aliquid (to conceive an affection
for); to take no pleasure in any thing, rem
nolle, improbare; a re abhorrere: to do
a pleasure to any one, gratificari, morem
gerere alicui (to comply with, to gratify);
obsequi alicui or alicuius voluntati (to fall
in with any body's will from inclination);
to do any thing for any body's pleasure,
alicui aliquid gratificari; dare, tribuere
alicui (alicui rei) aliquid (vid. Corte, Cic.
Ep., 4, 5, 16; Herz., Cæs., B. G., 6, 1); and
so, "for any body's pleasure" is frequently
rendered in Latin by a simple dative: e. g.,
I do this for his pleasure, ei hoc do, tribuo:
for his pleasure, ejus gratia (in ejus
gratiam is not classical); at one's pleasure,
suo commodo (at one's convenience); ad
libidine, ex libidine (according to one's
humor or will): arbitrio suo, ad arbitrium
suum (as one likes); ~~to~~ ad placitum, ad
bene placitum, ad voluntatem, are not Latin;
in: at my pleasure, ad arbitrium nostrum
libidineque: to live at one's pleasure, sibi
indulgere (to indulge one's self). || Any
thing done agreeably to one's will,
officium (service): beneficium (benefit).
To do a pleasure to any body, gratum alicui
facere; (more strongly) gratissimum,
pergratum, percommodum alicui offerre
(knocked, Cæs. B. G., 6, 42, extr.): you
have done me a very great pleasure in that,
gratissimum illud mihi fecisti: you can
not do me a greater pleasure, nihil est quod
gratius mihi facere possis; hoc mihi gra-

trius nihil facere potes: if you will do me
a pleasure, si me amas (as a form of en-
treaty, in common life; vid. Heind., Hor.,
Sat., 1, 9, 38): it will be a pleasure to me,
hoc mihi gratum erit.

PLEBEIAN, adj., homo vulgaris; unus
e or de multis (one of the multitude): ho-
mo de plebe; plebejus (a citizen): homo
infimo or sordido loco natus; homo sordi-
dus; homo obscurus (of low birth): ho-
mo rudis (an uneducated person): homo
inhonestus (a dishonest, vile person). Quote
a plebeian, homo ultimæ sortis (with re-
spect to extraction): homo inhonestissimus
(relative to character): the plebeians,
plebs (the common people, in opposition
partly to populus, partly to patricii, nobi-
les; also, the lower class of the people, in a
depreciatory sense): vulgus (as distin-
guished by ignorance, credulity, &c., from
the better class of the people, and so imply-
ing a reflection on personal or individual
character or qualifications): multitudo
(the multitude in general).

PLEDGE, s., pignus, -oris, n. (properly
and figuratively): hypotheca (especially
of immovables); pignus, of movables): fidu-
cia (something of which the creditor takes
actual possession, but under a promise to
restore it on payment of the debt): arrha-
bo, arrha (earnest). To give a pledge, pi-
gnus dare: to take a pledge, pignus capere,
auferre: to redeem a pledge, liberare pi-
gnus a creditore; reddere pecuniam, or
pignus accipere: a pledge of love or es-
teem, pignus amoris, voluntatis, benevo-
lentiae.

PLEDGE, v., pignori dare, obligare, or
opponere; pignurare; oppignurare. To
pledge one thing for another, aliquid pro
aliquid re oppignurare: to pledge one's self,
se pignori opponere (properly); se oppig-
nare (properly or figuratively); animum
pignurare (figuratively). To pledge one's
self, fidem obligare in aliquid (to pledge
his word): spondere aliquid (to promise
in due form, and with obligation; also ab-
solutely): to pledge one's self by an oath,
sacramento se obstringere: to pledge an-
other by oath, sponsum alicuius obstringere
or obligare; stipulationem alligare ali-
quem: to pledge one's self regularly to
any thing (to promise in a contract), stipu-
lari aliquid: to pledge one's self to any
thing in return, restipulari aliquid.

PLENARY, plenus. Vid. also, COM-
PLETE.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, cui rerum agen-
darum licentia data or permessa est (cf.
Cic., Verr., 3, 94, 220; Sall., Jug., 103, 2):
qui mandata habet ab aliquo (a commis-
sioner); publica auctoritate missus: lega-
tus (an ambassador with full powers); ~~to~~
not ablegatus. Plenipotentiaries come
from Sicily, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis.
Mandataris, now frequently used, oc-
curs once, as a doubtful reading, in Ulp.,
Dig., 17, 1, 10.

PLENITUDE. Vid. FULLNESS.

PLENTEOUS. Vid. PLENTIFUL.

PLENTEOUSNESS. Vid. PLENTY.

PLENTIFUL, abundans; affluens: co-
piosus (e. g., patrimonium); uber (e. g.,
produce, fructus); optimus (e. g., harvest,
messias).

PLENTIFULLY, abunde: satis super-
que (more than enough; denote a quality):
abundanter (in an abundant manner):
cumulate (in heaped-up measure): prolixe,
effuse (in superabundance). JN. prolixe
effusæque; large effusæque. Plentifully
furnished with any thing, liberatim in-
structus aliquid re. To reap plentifully,
large condere.

PLENTY, abundantia; affluentia: uber-
tas (SYN. in ABUNDANCE): copia (a suf-
ficient quantity of what one wants for a
particular purpose; opposed to inopia): pleni-
tas (fullness): copiae (plenty of provisions,
Cæs., B. G., 1, 30). Plenty of every thing,
omnium rerum abundantia or affluentia:
affluentes omnium rerum copiae: to have
plenty of any thing, abundare aliquid re;
redundare aliquid re (= to have too much):
suppedite aliquid re (especially of means
for a purpose, Benecke, Cic., Cat., 2, 11, 25;
scatere aliquid re, poetical).

PLEURISY, punctio laterum (Plin.);
pleuritis, -idis (Vitr.). To suffer from the

pleurisy, punctio laterum, laterum do-
loribus, affectum esse, tentari, cruciari.

PLIABLE, i lentus: flexibilis: flexilis:
PLIANT, } mollis (properly or figu-
ratively): cernus (figuratively, of the mind
or temper).

PLIGHT, s. Vid. CONDITION.

PLIGHT, v. Vid. PLEDGE.

PLINTH, plinthis (-idis), plinthus (Plin.
trivius).

PLOT, s. || Parcel of ground, area;
ager (larger). || Conspiracy, vid.

PLOT, v. Vid. CONTRIVE, CONSPIRE.

PLOUGH, s., aratrum. Plough-tail,
buris, bura: plough-share, vomer (or vo-
mis), -ëris, m.: share-beam of a plough,
dens, dentale: pole of a plough, temo
handle of a plough, stiva (also capulus,
On.): earth-boards, mould-boards of a
plough, aures (plural): the coulter of a
plough, culter (Plin.).

PLOUGH, v., arare (also absolutely, as in
English): exarare (only transitively): ar-
atro subigere (to work with the plough): sub-
vertere aratro (to turn up with a plough).
To plough for the first time, proscondere;
for the second time, iterare agrum (also,
offringere terram); for the third time, ter-
tiare agrum: to plough deeply, sulcum ali-
quid imprimere: to plough slightly, sulco
tenui arare: ploughed land, aratus. || IM-
PROB. To plough the waves, sulcare, se-
care, scindere (all poetical); undas, maria,
&c.).

PLOUGH-HORSE, equus arator (after
bos arator, Suet.).

PLOUGHING, aratio (general term),
proscissio (the breaking up of ground);
iteratio (a second ploughing); tertatio (a
third ploughing), with or without arationis.

PLOUGHMAN, arator; servus arator.

PLOYER, * scolopax arguta (Linn.);

* numenius arquata (Latham).

PLUCK, v. || To pull sharply, vel-
lere: vellere. To pluck up by the roots,
radicitus vellere; evellere, convellere:
to pluck a bird; i. e., pull its feathers out,
avem vellere (e. g., pullos anserum, Col.);
* avi pennas evellere or auferre. || Pluck
out, vellere (e. g., lanam, capillos; pullos
anserum, Col.; pilos): evellere (pluck
out or up; e. g., linguam Marco Catoni;
spinas acrios). To pluck out any body's
eyes, oculos alicui eripere or eruere.
|| Pluck off = gather, carpere: decer-
pere (general terms): legere (with selec-
tion: fruits and flowers): sublegere (to
pluck off some; i. e., to thin a fruit-tree):
desringere alicui aliquid (berries and
leaves): avellere (pluck off; e. g., poma
ex arboribus, Plin.); detrahere alicui ali-
quid (to take away from; fruits). Flowers
plucked, flores carpti or demessi. || To
pluck up courage, animum or (of several
animos) capere or colligere: to pluck
up courage again, animum or se recipere:
to cause any body to pluck up courage,
animum alicui facere, or afferre, or addere
(of things): to bid any body pluck up his
courage, alicuius animum verbis confir-
mare; firmare, or confirmare alicuius, or
alicuius animum.

PLUCK, s. || The heart, liver, and
lights drawn from an animal, exta-
rum, nom. plural. || Fig. In low lan-
guage = courage, animus fortis; virtus.

PLUG, s., obturamentum.

PLUG, v., farcire; infercire; vi quã-
dam adhibita inserere, immittere aliquid.

PLUM, prunum. Plum-tree, prunus

(Col.): the stone of a plum, os prui (Pall.):

plum-cake, * placeota prunis inspersa, con-
fecta.

PLUMAGE, pennæ, plural.

PLUMB-LINE, perpendiculum (Cic.);
perpendicular nauticum (as used at sea).
To sound with a plumb-line, * maris altitu-
dinem explorare perpendiculo nautico:
cataportari maris altitudinem tentare (cf.
Isid. Orig., 19, 4, fin.). Vid. also, PLUM-
MET.

PLUMBER, artifex plumbarius (Vitr.).

PLUME, s. || Feather, penna (the larger
feather), pluma (the smaller). || A na-
ornament on the head, &c., crista pen-
na.

PLUME ONE'S SELF (upon a thing),
re, in or de re gloriarì (Cic.).

PLUMMET, perpendiculum (a mason's

plummet; vid. *Cic.*, 2 *Verr.*, 1, 51, 133; *ad Quint.*, 8^r, 3, 1, § 2; *perpendicularium nauticum* (*Dan.*): catapiratos (*the lead used at sea*, *Lucil. ap. Isidor.*, 19, 4, § 10; *Lindem.*). *☞* Catapiratos is a false reading. To learn to use the plummet, *perpendiculari uti discere*: to try any thing with the plummet, *ad perpendicularium exigere aliquid*: made straight by the plummet, *ad perpendicularium directus*.

PLUMP, corpulentus; corpulentus et habitus (*Plant.*).

PLUMPNESS, corpus solidum et succi plenum (*Ter.*); bona corporis habitudo; habitus (ās) corporis optimus (*Cic.*).

PLUMY, *pennis ornatus, obductus (lumens = downy; plumosus, full of soft feathers).

PLUNDER, *s.* || *Robbery*, raptus aliquid rei; rapina (*the act of robbing*; in the sense of raptum it is poetical): raptum (*property that has been seized by robbers*): praeda (*game or booty*): furtum (*theft*): alio, stolen property: introcunium (*street-robbery*). || *Booty*, praeda; raptum. To live by plunder, vivere rapto.

PLUNDER, *v.*, diripere (to lay waste, destroy, &c.). *☞* In good prose only as a military term): compilare, expilare (to take away by stealth): spoliare, despoliare, expoliare (*general terms*): depolire (to strip): nudare (to strip): depolulari (to depopulate, lay waste): depolulari (to depopulate, lay waste). To plunder thoroughly, exhaurire, exinanire, nudum atque inane reddere (to empty a house, &c.): evertere et extergere (i. e., to sweep and brush out, *facete, Cic. Verr.*, 2, 21, 52). *☞* *Nudare* ac spoliare; spoliare nudareque; nudare et exinanire or exhaurire; spoliare et depolulari: to plunder the treasury, *erarium expilare, depolulari*; (*thoroughly*), *erarium exinanire, exhaurire*: to plunder a country, (*also*) *prædam ex agris rapere or agere* (*agere especially of cattle*).

PLUNGE, *v.* || *TRANS.*, mergere in aquam aliquid (*Cic.*); interfingere in aqua (*Virg.*). || *TRANS.*, se mergere or immergere: mergi; immergi (*Cic.*); mergi: to plunge repeatedly, *Hor. Ep.*.

PLUNGE, *s.* || *Act of plunging*, by the verbs (*immersio, Arn.*). || *Distress*, angustia, difficultas.

PLUNGEON (*a sea-bird*), mergus.

PLUNKET, ceruleus (*Cic.*); cyanus (*Plin.*): thalassicus (*Plant.*).

PLURAL, numerus pluralis (*Quint.*); numerus pluralis (*Gell.*, 1, 16, 13); numerus multitudinis (*Gell.*, 19, 8, 3: better than pluralitas (*Charis.*), or numerus pluralis). A noun plural, nomen plurale: in the plural, pluraliter. To be without a plural, non dici: indigere numeri amplitudine. To be found only in the plural, singulari numero carere.

PLURALIST, *homo beneficiorum capaxissimus (*after Liv.*, 9, 16); *beneficiorum multiplex; *heluo beneficiorum; *homo multiplex, beneficiorum plenus, quem vocamus pluralist: *multa beneficia habens; *multis beneficiis instructus. To be a pluralist, *heluari beneficiis.

PLURALITY, by plures, multi, &c.; e. g., in *India*, plures mulieres singulis viris nupte esse solent, *men have a plurality of wives* (*Cic. Tusc.*, 5, 27, 78).

PLUSH, *pannus villosus.

PLUVIAL, } pluvius; pluvialis (*Col.*);

PLUVIOUS, } pluviosus (*of much rain*).

PLY, || *To press*, urgere. || *To bend, flectere* (*transitively*), flecti (*intransitively*).

PNEUMATIC, *pneumaticus (*technical term*).

POACH, || *To steal, plunder*, furari aliquid aliquid; furto aliquid, ab aliquo, aliquid subducere; surripere (*of game*). *furtum, clam, feras interciperi. || *Poach*, ed egras, ova assa; ova (ex butyro, ex oleo) fricta.

POACHER, *prædo ferarum; *qui furtum, clam, feras interciperi.

POACHING, *furtiva ferarum interceptio. To live by poaching, *victitare feras furtim intercipientis.

POCK, *variola (*technical term*). A pock-mark, *cicatatrix variola: pock-marked,

*cicatricibus variolorum insignis (*of the face, &c.*): *ore cicatricibus variolorum insignis (*of persons*).

POCKET, pēra (*a leathern travelling-bag, suspended from the neck*): marsupium (*a money bag or purse for large sums of money; for which we find, also, zona, cingulum, because fastened round the waist*): rumēna (*a bag or purse for smaller sums of money, slung round the neck, and hanging on the breast*). The ancients had no pockets; but, instead of them, they made use of the folds of their garments (sinus); hence we must always render our word "pocket" by sinus, except when reference is made to money; in which case we may also employ one of the words above mentioned; e. g., to bring home from the city a pocketful of money, *sinum aris plenum*, or *marsupium plenum urbe domum reportare*. To put one's hand in one's pocket, *sinum laxare* or *expedire* (*in general, in order to take any thing out*): *manum in crumēnam demittere* (*to take out money*): to pocket or put a thing into one's pocket; properly, *aliquid in sinum inserere*; (*figuratively*); i. e., to appropriate a thing; *aliquid domum suam avertere, convertere, or ferre*; or simply *aliquid avertere*: to pocket an affront, *contumelias perpeti*: to search one's pockets, *aliquem, or aliquis sēstem, excutere*: out of one's own pocket, *ex peculiaribus localis suis* (*Suet.*, *Galb.*, 12): a *booby*, *a pocket size*, *liber minoribus angulis descriptus.

POCKET BOOK, pugillares, plural (*Plin.*); pugillaria, -um, plural (*Caull.*); *libri portabiles, enchiridion (*any small book*).

POCKET-DICTIONARY, *lexicon formā minor.

POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, sudarium (*Suet.*). *☞* Muccinum and orarium belong to the Middle Ages.

POCKET-MONEY, *pecunia in sumtum peculiarē data. To give any body pocket-money monthly, *quot mensibus aliquid pecuniam præbere, his quidem verbis, ut habeat, unde sumtus peculiares tolleret.

POD, folliculus (*of corn, pulse, and grapes*): valvulus (*of pulse*): tunica, gluma (*of corn*): vinacea, vinaceum (*of grapes*). *☞* *Pod*, v. *POD*, folliculus tegi.

POEM, *versus* (*general term, verses*): carmen (*a short poem, especially lyric*): *☞* *oda* is of classical; *poëma*, -atis, *n.* (*a longer poem*). To write or compose a poem, carmen (*poëma*) facere, pangere, pungere, scribere (*general term*); carmen (*poëma*) condere (*to lay the plan of a poem*): carmen (*poëma*) componere (*to compose with art and care*): carmen fundere (*to pour forth with ease and ability*): *a short or little poem*, poematum (*romantic*), or, *pure Latin*, versiculi (*vid. Plin.*, *Ep.*, 4, 14, where he modestly calls his own poems, also, ineptis, nugæ). *☞* *Odarium* is not classical.

POET, poëta; pure Latin, carminum auctor, scriptor, conditor (*an author of verses*); vates (*as an inspired bard*). A poet-bard, ad carmina condenda natus.

POETASTER, versificator: versificator quam poëta melior (*Quint.*); poëta malus (*opposed to poëta bonus, Cic.*). *☞* *Poetaster* is barbarous.

POETICAL, poëticus. A poetical genius, ingenium poëticum: virtus poetica (*poetical talent*): great poetical genius, *vetula dives* (*of Hor.*, A. P., 402): poetical license, licentia poetica; libertas poetica: a poetical spirit, spiritus poëticus or divinus: ingenium poëticum: poetical glow or warmth, afflatus divinus.

POETICALLY, poëtic; poetarum more. To use a word poetically, *poetarum more verbum dicere.

POETIZE, *versus fundere* or pangere. *POETRY*, poëtica or poëtic (sc. ars); poësia. To attempt poetry, poëticen attingere: to have no taste for poetry, alienum esse a poëtic: a piece of poetry, poëma; carmen: cultivation of poetry, carminum studium.

POIGNANCY, acumen; or by the adjective.

POIGNANT, mordax; acerbus.

POINT, *s.* || *A sharp end, aculeus*; acumen; mucro (*of a sword, &c.*): *uspis (*of an arrow or spear*). At the point of the bayonet, punctum (*after Liv.*): the point of an epigram, &c., aculeus. || *A summit*, cacumen; culmen; fastigium; vertex. || *A headland, promontorium*. || *De-gree, gradus*. To the last point, ut nihil supra. || *Critical moment, temporis punctum* or momentum. To be on the point of, in eo est ut, &c., aliquid faciam, or ut aliquid fiat (*☞* avoid in eo sum, ut, which is found first in *Serius, Virg., Æn.*, 3, 28). Also simply by the future participle active; e. g., I was on the point of setting out on a journey, iter facturus eram: when he was on the point of setting out, profecturus; or sub ipsa protectione: they were on the point of coming to blows, properant ut manus conserent (*Liv.*). || *Particular*: the chief or main point, caput, summa (alicuius rei); cardo alicuius rei (*post-Augustan, point on which any thing turns, Virg., Æn.*, 1, 673; *Quint.*, 5, 12, 13, &c.): momentum (*decisive point, point*): the main point in a dispute, questio: the main point of the question is, questio de, with an ablativē (*in a philosophical question*): agitur de, with an ablativē (*in a philosophical or judicial question*): to touch only the main point of a thing, summam aliquid exponere; summas tantummodo attingere (*in a narrative, Nep., Pelop.*, 1, 1). || *Exact place*: point of view, (properly) locus unde prospectus (*to a distance*) or despectus (*to a lone part*) est; (*figuratively*) e. g., to consider a matter in a right point of view, vere or recte judicare de re; in a wrong point of view, aliquid fallaci iudicio (or fallacibus iudiciis) videre.

POINT, || *To give a point to*, exacere; præacere; acuminare (*Lact.*): acutum facere; cuspidare (*Plin.*): peracueri does not occur. || *To direct*, dirigere in locum. || *To designate* (*usually with out or to*), significare aliquid or aliquem (*properly and figuratively*); digitō demonstrare aliquem conspicuum facere (*properly, to point with the finger to any one whom one would distinguish among a larger number*; *vid. Suet.*, *Oct.*, 45, *extr.*): designare or denotare aliquem (*figuratively*), to allude to any one in a speech; *vid. Cæs.*, B. G. 1, 18; *Liv.*, 4, 55; *indignitas* and *in-puere* in this sense are unclassical). || *To indicate, as a sporting dog, avem facere* (*after Sen.*) [*vid. POINTER*]. || *To distinguish by points*, interpunctio-nibus, or interpunctis, orationem distinguere; interpungere. || *To finish* (*a wall*) by laying mortar, &c., (parietem) effrascere cémentis.

POINTED, || *PROP.*, vid. the verb. || *Fig.*, i. e., *significant, pungent, aculeatus*: salus (*of vit.*, &c.).

POINTER (*dog*), canis avem faciens (*after Sen., Æt.*, *Contr.*, 3, p. 397, 27, *Bip.*); *canis avicularius (*Linna.*): canis venaticus (*general term*).

POINTLESS, hebes; obtusus; retusus (*properly and figuratively*).

POISE, aliquid suis ponderibus librare (*vid. Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 5, 24, 69).

POISON, *s.*, venēnum (*any poison from animals, plants, minerals*; *Greek, lós*; by metonymy, for a poisonous potion; and, figuratively, of any thing injurious): virus (*vegetable poison, ὀφύκεον*): toxicum (*properly, in which the points of arrows were dipped, τοξικόν*; called also, by *Pliny*, venenum cervarium; poetical for any poison): cicuta (*hemlock, κόκων*; *vid. Pers.*, 4, 2): pestis (*figuratively, a pernicious thing*). Prepared with poison, dipped in poison, venenatus; veneno illitus (*rubbed over with poison*): veneno infectus, tinctus (*dipped in poison*): poison that works or kills quickly, venenum præsens, velox, or repentinum (*opposed to venenum lentum*): to mix poison, venenum parare or coquere; for any one, alicuius occidendi causā venenum parare; or simply alicui venenum parare; venenum in aliquem comparare: to take or drink poison, venenum sumere, haurire, bibere, or potare (*general term*): veneno mortem sibi consciscere (*to kill one's self with poison*): to

pire or *administer poison*, alicui dare venenum: a *cup of poison*, poculum or scyphus veneni (in Cicero, poculum illud mortis, *pro Cluent.*, 11, 31; or poculum illud mortiferum, as *Tusc.*, 1, 31, 71): *cicuta* (a drink of hemlock, κίσκος): to *drain a cup of poison*, exhaurire illud mortis poculum; *cicutum sorbere*: a *thing is poison* to any body, aliquid venenum est alicuius.

POISON, v., alicui dare venenum (*general term*): veneno alicquem necare or occidere (*to kill with poison*): veneno alicquem tollere, interimere, or interciperi (*to remove, especially secretly, by poison*): To *attempt to poison*, veneno alicquem tentare or aggredi: *to be poisoned*, veneno absumi, occidi, or interimi: veneno potui mori: (*by any one*) venenum accipere ab aliquo (*vide Tac.*, *Ann.*, 2, 96, 3).

POISONING, veneficium (*as a practice and a crime*): scelus veneni (*as a crime*): To *practice poisoning*, venena facere; hominis necandi causâ venenum conficere: *condemned for poisoning*, veneficii damnatus: *to accuse any body of poisoning*, fingere crimen veneni.

POISONOUS, Paor., venenatus (*general term*): veneno imbutus, infectus, or tinctus (*dipped in poison*): veneno illitus (*besmeared or covered with poison*): *Fig.*, acerbis (*bitter*). To *be poisoned*, acerbâ esse natura.

POKE, s., saccus. To *buy a pig in a poke*, aleam emere. *Vid. Freund. Alea.*

POKE, v., petere, appetere. To *poke the fire*, *ignem movendo or movendis carbonibus excitare.

POKER, rutabulum (*properly an oven rake*).

POLAR, by the genitive, axis, &c., or ad axem pertinens (*belonging to the pole*): axi proximus or vicinus (*near the pole*). *Polar star*, septentrio (*Plin.*); *stella polaris* (*technical term*): *polar circle*, circulus polaris (*technical term*).

POLARITY, *inclination, quæ est axes versus.

POLARIZE, *axes versus inclinare.

POLE, || *Of the earth*, axis; *cardo* (|| *polus* and *vertex* are *poetical*). The *south pole*, axis meridians: the *north pole*, axis septentrionalis. || *A long staff*, perica (*general term*): contus (*for pushing*): vectis (*for lifting*).

POLEMIC, } controversus; polem-

POLEMICAL, } icus (*technical term*): pugnax et quasi bellatorius (*with Plin.* *Ep.*, 7, 797).

POLEMICS, *polemica; *theologia controversa; or, *by circumlocution*, *theologia æ pars, quæ se in discrepantium opinioinum disceptatione jactat.

POLICE, || *Internal regulation or government of a city or community*, *disciplina publica (*public discipline*): morum prefectura (*oversight of public manners*): publica securitatis cura (*care of public safety*). A *law or regulation of police*, *lex ad disciplinam publicam spectans: *regulations of police*, *edicta ad disciplinam publicam spectantia: a *matter of police*, *res ad disciplinam publicam pertinens. || *The civil force*, *magistratus quibus (disciplina publica, or morum prefectura et publice securitatis cura) delata est: *police officer* or *police man*, *discipline publicæ administrator: *superintendent of police*, *discipline publicæ prepositus: *secret police*, homines qui sunt in speculis, et observant quemadmodum sese unusquisque gerat, quæ agat, quibusnam loquatur (*After Cic.*, 1 *Verr.*, 16, 46; and *Cæs.*, B. G., 1, 20, *extr.*); *delators* (*spies, informers*).

POLICY, || *Act of government*, prudentia or ratio civilis; disciplina reipublicæ (*Cic.*). || *Cunning, device*, prudentia: consilium; calliditas; ars. *Crafty policy*, callida consilia (*plural*); callidus: *art*: to *act from policy*, prudenter, callide facere aliquid: *tempori inservire*, condescere, aliquid dare (*After Cic.*).

POLISH, v. || *Paor.*, deleverare; *expolire*: perpolire: *cote desparmare* (*marble, &c.*). *Fig.*, expolire: perpolire: To *polish any body's manners*, excolere alicuius mores: moribus ornare aliquem: to *polish a work*, expolire; elimare (*Quint.*,

but very rare; exasciare *only* in exasciatis *in Plaut.*).

POLISH, s., *by the verbs*, or *by circumlocution* with *lima*; e. g., *his writings want polish*, deest scriptis ejus ultima lima (*Orat.*): operi non accessit ultima lima (*Cic.*); *so, also*, oratio expolitione distincta (*by its polish*).

POLISHED, limatus, politus (*of a refined, polished orator and style*). JN. limatus et politus; accuratus et politus.

A *polished style*, limatus dicendi genus; oratio accurata et polita, limata et polita; oratio subtilis. A *polished man*, homo omni vitâ et victu excolutus atque expolitus.

POLITE, urbanus; affabilis; comis; blandus; civilis; benignus. SYN. in CIVIL.

POLITELY, urbane; humaniter: comiter.

POLITENESS, urbanitas; humanitas [*SYN. in AFFABLE*]:comitas: officia urbana (civilitatis): affabilitas: dulcedo morum et suavitatis. JN. comitas affabilitatesque sermonis (*in conversation*). To *treat any body with great politeness*, perofficiose et peramanter aliquem observare; omni comitate aliquem complecti: to *show politeness to any body*, gratum facere or gratificari alicui: to *dismiss any body with great politeness*, aliquem dimittere cum bonâ gratiâ.

POLITIC, } civilis (|| *avoid poli-*
POLITICAL, } ticus; if = *skilled in*
politics, rerum civilium, publicarum peritus, sciens; reipublicæ moderandæ, regendæ, constituendæ peritus. *Political disturbances*, turbulentiæ in civitate tempestates (*Cic.*): *political writings*, libri politici (*Cal. ap. Cic.*, *Fam.*, 2, 1, 4): libri qui sunt de reipublicâ, de rebus publicis (*after Cic.*): scripta quæ ad tractandam rempublicam pertinent (*Muret.*): *from a political point of view*, *ratione civilis: *on political grounds*, for political reasons, reipublicæ causâ: to *retire from political life*, ab omni parte reipublicæ se subtrahere. || *Politici* = *prudent*, &c., prudens: callidus. A *political plan*, consilium callidum: to *devise a political plan*, pro ratione temporum moliri aliquid (*cf. Cic.*, *Fam.*, 6, 12, 2).

POLITICALLY, (|| *not politice*): ex civilis prudentiæ legibus; et reipublicâ.

POLITICIAN, politicus (*occupied with state affairs*): rerum publicarum, civilium peritus, sciens (*skilled in the science of politics*).

POLITICLY, prudenter: callide: temporis causâ.

POLL, s., ratio civilis.

POLL, v. || *Head, caput*. *Poll-tax*, tributum in singula capita impositum (*Cæs.*, B. C., 3, 32; *by Cic.*, *Att.*, 5, 16, 2, called ἐκτετακέναι): *exactio capitum* (*Cic.*, *ad Div.*, 3, 8, 5). To *impose a general poll-tax*, in singula capita servorum et liberorum tributum imponere. || *To vote*, suffragium. To *send to the poll*, (populum) in suffragium mittere: to *go to the poll* (*of a candidate*), se committere suffragiis populi.

POLL, v. || *To lop tops of trees*, (arbores) decapimare: amputare (e. g., cacumen ulmi, *Plin.*). || *To clip the hair*, pilos recidere, tondere. || *To vote*, in suffragium ire; suffragium inire (*of the whole number of voters*): *sententiam ferre* (*of the whole number, or of an individual*): suffragium ferre (*of an individual, to vote*). || *To obtain votes*, suffragia or puncta ferre: to *poll the largest number of votes*, suffragiis superare; suffragia or puncta plurima ferre. || *To plunder*, vid.

POLLARD, || *A tree lopped*, *arbor decapimata or putata. || *Fine brown, fursures triticeæ*. || *The chub fish*, *perca cernua (*Linna.*).

POLLING-BOOTH, septum; ovile.

POLLING-CLERK, rogator (*one who asked the citizens for their votes under the older system*): custos (*under the ballot system*).

POLLUTE, maculare; commaculare: maculis aspergere (*especially to make spots upon whi e*) or contaminare (*to defile, contaminate*; but only figuratively): polluere (*to pollute, defile, desecrate*): spurare, con-

spurare (*to defile, contaminate*): oblinere (*to bedaub, figuratively for to pollute*): infuscare (*figuratively to obscure*): fardare (*to disfigure*): violare (*to injure, dishonor*): labem or labeculam aspergere alicui rei (*to stain, pollute, figuratively*).

POLLUTION, circumlocution *by the verb, &c.*, contaminatio, pollutio (|| *both late*): macula, labes (*the thing itself*). Free from pollution, involutus (*opposed to pollutus*).

POLTROON, homo ignavus, timidus (*a coward*; *vid. COWARD, COWARDLY*): lingua fortis; Thraso (*comedy*); quovis sermone molestus (*poetically, a braggart*).

POLYANTHUS, *primula (*Linna.*). || *The polyanthus is believed to originate from both the primrose (primula vulgaris, Linna.) and the oxlip (primula veris elatior, Linna.)*. It may be necessary to retain *polyanthus as a technical term.

POLYGAMY, *by circumlocution* with *plures uxores*; e. g., solere plures uxores habere (*of men*): pluribus nuptam esse (*of a woman*): in hac regione singulæ uxores plures viros habere solent (*vid. Cic. Tusc.*, 5, 27, 78; in hac regione una uxo, duobus pluribusque viris nupta est (*vid. Gell.*, 1, 23).

POLYGONAL, polygonius (*Vitr.*); multangulus (*Lucret.*).

POLYPUS, || *A kind of zoophyte*, pôlypus, -ôdis (*Plaut.*); sepiæ octopodia (*Linna.*); ozenna (*a kind of polypus, Plin.*). || *An ulcer of the nose*, pôlypus (*Hor.*, *Gell.*), ozena (*Plin.*).

POLYSYLLABLE, complurium syllabarum; quod complures syllabas habet.

POMADE, } capillare (*sc. unguen-*
POMATUM, } tum, *Mart.*, 3, 82, 28): *unguentum crinibus alendis, molliendis, factum.

POMEGRANATE (*the tree*), *malus Punica; *Punica granatum (*Linna.*): (*the fruit*), malum granatum (*Col.*); malum Punicum (*Plin.*).

POMMEL, (*of the hilt of a sword*), *pila, pomum capuli; (*of a saddle*), *apex; pila, sella equestris.

POMMEL, v., pulsare; verberare. JN. pulsare et verberare: tundere.

POMP, splendor (*especially in the style of living*): magnificentia (*show, with expense*): apparatus (*with great preparation*): pompa (*in processions*).

POMPOUS, splendidus, magnificus. JN. splendidus et magnificus; magnificus et lautus; magnificus et præclarus: *of style, &c.*, grandis, turgidus.

POMPOUSLY, splendide: magnifice: laute: ample. To *be buried pompously*, amplissime efferri (*Cic.*); apparatusissimo funere efferri (*Suet.*, *Ner.*, 9).

POND, stagnum (*a small pond*): lacus (*a large pond*): piscina (*fish-pond*): water of a pond, aquæ stagnantes.

PONDER, contemplari animo, or animo et cogitatione: considerare secum in animo: contemplari: considerare. JN. contemplari et considerare: referre animum ad aliquid (*to turn one's mind to*): lustrare animo or ratione animoque (*as it were, to review with the mind*): circumspicere mente (*to examine thoroughly*): expendere, perpendere (*to weigh*). To *ponder as accurately and carefully as possible*, aliquid quam maxime intente oculis, ut aiant, acerrime contemplari.

PONDEROUS, gravis (*Cic.*); magni ponderis (*Liv.*); ponderosus (*Plin.*). *Vid. HEAVY*.

PONIARD, s., pugio (*a stiletto, dagger*): sica (*a short weapon, used by banditti*): to use a poniard, sicam vibrare; sicam intendere alicui, pugione petere aliquem. *Vid. SWORD*.

PONIARD, v., aliquem pugione percutere.

PONTIFF, pontifex; pontifex maximus (*supreme pontif*).

PONTIFICALLY, pontificalis; pontificis (*Cic.*): or, *by the genitive*, pontificis.

PONTIFICATE, pontificatus, -as (*Cic.*).

PONTON (*bridge of boats*), ponto (*Paul.*, *Dig.*, 8, 3, 38): monoxylus linter, or, plural, monoxyli (*small boats formed of a single tree, used as pontoons, and carried, with all the accompanying apparatus, on racons, Her.*, *ad Cæs.*, B. G., 7, 36).

PONY, equulus; equuleus; manulus.
 POOL. || *A small pond, stagnum.*
 || *Stakes at a game of cards, quantum in medium confertur (cf. Suet., Oct., 71).* || *To take the whole pool, nummos universos tollere (ib.).* || *How much is there in the pool? quantum in medium confertur? (after same passage).*

POOP, puppis.

POOR. || *Not rich, pauper (πῶνς, that has barely enough for his necessary expenses; opposed to dives); tenuis (πῶνις, that has a very small, limited income; opposed to locuples); egenus, in prose usually egenus (ἐγὼς, that is in want, that has not enough for necessary uses; opposed to abundans).* || *Jx. tenuis atque egenus: inops (ἀπὸς, helpless, without means or resources; opposed to opulentes); mendicus (πρωγός, obliged to live on charity, beggar).* || *Somewhat poor, pauperculus: very poor, perpauper; egenissimus: omnibus rebus egenus; omnium egenus; cui minus nihil est: the poor, in the Roman sense, capite censi (because at the census only their number was taken, without respect to their property) or proletarii (because they could offer to the state nothing else than their children): to be poor, in egestate esse or versari; vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere (to live in poverty): to be very poor, in summa egestate, mendicitate esse; omnium rerum inopem esse: to grow or become poor, egenum fieri; ad inopiam redigi: I am grown poor, res mihi ad rastos rediit (I must take to the spade; comedy): to make any body poor, egestatem alicui afferre; ad inopiam alicui redigere; ad mendicitatem alicui detrudere (to reduce to beggary); to enrich a poor man, egenum divitem facere; locupletem ex egentē efficere; tenuiorem locupletare: to pretend to be poor, pauperem or pauperem simulare. || Deficient in want of any thing, inops alicuius rei, re or ab re; sterilis alicuius rei or ab aliquā re (empty of): privatus or spoliatus aliquā re (deprived of): a poor language, iuops lingua: an age poor in virtues, seculum virtutum sterile (Tac., Hist., 1, 3, 1). || Meagre, vilis (civēlis, mean): aridus (opposed to copiosus; e. g., victus, oratio, orator): jejunus (barren, jejune; opposed to plenus, copiosus; e. g., res; oratio; orator; scriptor): exilis (without power; opposed to uber, plenus, of a speech, and of a speaker). || Bad, inferior, small, tenuis (slight): miser (wretched, pitiful): vilis (mean): malus (bad): poor food, tenuis victus: a poor speech, oratio jejuna: a poor hut, casa exigua: a poor soil, macrum solum: a poor present, manusculum levissimum: a poor poet, poeta malus, ineptus or insulzus: poor consolation, solatium malum or miserum: poor circumstances, res pauperculæ; angustiae rei familiares: to be in poor circumstances, parce ac duriter vitam agere; tenuiter vivere (Ter., Phorm., 1, 2, 95); vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere: to make a poor supper, patellā modicā cenare (Hor., Ep., 1, 5, 2). || Miserable, unhappy, miser, misellus; infelix (wretched, unhappy): miserrandus (pitiable): alas, poor me! vae, me mīserum! a poor wretch, homo misellus.*

POOR-HOUSE, ptochotrophium or ptochum (Cod. Just.).

POORISH, pauperulus.

POORLY, ade, tenuiter (Ter., Phorm., 1, 2, 95); exiliter: to live poorly, parce or misere vivere (very poorly); tenuissimo cultu vivere.

POORLY, adj. (Slightly indispensed), qui leviter agrotat: leviter motuuncula t-natus: to be poorly, leviter agrotare: leviter motuuncula t-entari (Suet., Vesp., 24); leviter commotum esse (Cic.); leviter agrum esse.

POP, s., crepitus; scloppus (sound made by striking on inflated cheeks, Pers.).

POP, v., crepare; sonare.

POP IN, INTO, irrumpere, intro rumpere, intro irrumpere (suddenly and with force): introvenire proptere, *intro se proptere (hostily): introire, or venire, introgredi, intrare (to enter): to pop into one's head, in mentem venire.

POP OUT, evadere, elabi (to come out

quickly): effugere (to come out and get away quickly).

POPE, *pontifex Romanus; *papa. POFEDOM, *pontificia dignitas; *papatus (papal dignity): *pontificii (subjects of the popeedom): doctrines of the popeedom, *pontificii Romani doctrina or lex: in the popeedom, *apud pontifices: a friend of the popeedom, *addictus pontifici Romano; *sacra a pontifice Romano instituta sequens; *legis pontificis Romani studiosus.

POPISH, *pontificius: popish doctrine or system, sacra pontificia (plural); ratio, doctrina, formula pontificia, or Romano-Catholica (Bau.).

POPLAR, populus, i.-f.; of poplar, populus (Virg.); populus (Plaut.); populus (Cato).

POPPY, papāver, -eris, n.: of poppy, papavereus; poppy flowers, comae papavereae; poppy heads, papaverm capitula (Liv.).

POPULACE, plebecula: infima plebs: populi faex.

POPULAR, || *Acceptable to the people, popularis (Cic.): in vulgus (vulgus not vulgo) gratus; gratus, acceptus populo: a man of popular manners, homo communis (Cic.).* || *In ordinary use, understood by all, ad sensum popularem vulgaremque or ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligantem accommodatus, Cic., De Or., 1, 23, 108; e. g., oratio; intelligētia a populari non remotus. Popular writings, quae scripta sunt indoctis; genus librorum populariter scriptorum (Cic., 5 Fin., 12).*

POPULARITY, aura popularis; favor populi (Cic.); communitas (κατοῖνος, Nep., Mil., 8, 4, Bremi): that courts popularity, populi studiosus.

POPULARLY, populariter; ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligantem (accommodate); e. g., dicere, scribere (in a popular style): ita ut ab omnibus intelligat (intelligatur, &c.).

POPULATE, locum copiosorem et celebriorem reddere (Liv.); incolis frequentare (Suet.); replere (Just.).

POPULOUS, frequens; incolis frequens: celebris (Cic.); frequentatus (Sall.).

POPULOUSNESS, frequentia, celebritas (Cic.); multitudo hominum (Cæs.), or incolatum.

PORCELAIN, Vid. CHINA.

PORCH, vestibulum (general term, especially of a house): propyleum (especially of a temple): pronaos (Virg., of a temple). || Fig., vestibulum.

PORCUPINE, hystrix, icis, f. (Plin.).

PORE, s., foramen: pores, foramina invisibilia corporis (Cels., of the human body): fistule (of a sponge, cheese, &c.).

PORE OVER, rei or in rem incumbere (to apply one's self to. In Cicero, Caesar, &c., only of applying to tasks, &c.; post-Augustan): incumbere ceris et stilo (Plin.); cogitationi (Ter.). || *To be always poring over his books, in bibliothecam or in literas (or -is) se adhibere: libros (* semper) pervolvare: rem attentē considerare (to inspect closely): mentem figere or defigere in aliquā re; animum defigere or infigere in aliquā re.*

PORK, caro suilla (Cels.); caro porcina or simply porcina (Plaut.); suilla (Plin.); roast pork, assum suillum.

PORKER, {porculus (Plaut.); por-

PORKLING, {cellus (Var.).

POROSITY, raritas (Virg.); or by the adjective.

POROUS, rarus (Cic.); foramina habens.

PORPHYRY, porphyrytus (Plin.).

PORPOISE, porculus marinus (Plin.).

PORRIDGE, puls (of meal, pulse, &c.): jus; jusculum: sorbillo (Plin.).

PORRINGER, catinus, catinum; sinus (for milk or honey, Plaut.); a small porringer, catillus (Col.); catillum, Petri.; acaphium (Virg.).

PORT, || *A harbor, portus, -as (properly and figuratively): a free port, portus de vectigaliis exemptus (vid. Cic., Phil., 2, 39, 101): not portus liber; liber being opposed to servus): an artificial port, portus manu factus: to come into port, in portum venire (Cic.), or pervenire (Cæs.);*

in portum ex alto inveni; in portum deferri (Auct. Hor.); in portum se recipere (Cæs.); to make a port, portum facere (literally), portum capere (to reach it): to sail out of port, e portu solvere, navigare, proficisci or exire; portum linqere (Virg.): to block up the entrance of a port by sinking a ship, faucibus portus navem submersam obficere: a very busy port, portus celeberrimus et plenissimus navium: to be safe in port, in portu esse or navigare (also = to be in a state of security). || IMPROPR., portus: portus et refugium: portus et periculum: entrance of a port, portus os, ostium, aditus, -us; fauces. || *A gate, porta; Janua (vid. GATE.).* || *Aperture in a ship for a gun, *fenestra.* || *Carriage, air, gestus, -us; iuccus, -us.*

PORTABLE, quod portari, or gestari, potest: || *Portabiles (not portatiles) and gestabiles are late; but they are regularly formed, and may be used with advantage when the context does not admit of a class-suffix circumlocution.*

PORTAL, porta (maxima, princeps).

PORTCULLIS, catarracta, -ae, f. (Iæn.).

PORTE (OTTOMAN), *aula or parataris Turcici.

PORTEND, ante significare aliquid; presignificare, prae monstrare aliquid; also (in the Roman sense), portendere, ar. gr. rare.

PORTENT, ostentum: prodigium; portentum (astounding appearance, foretelling what is about to happen): signum (any sign, omen); a frightful portent, objecta res terribilis. Sometimes species nova atque insolita. Vid. PRODIGY.

PORTENTOUS, portentosus; ominosus (Plin., Ep.).

PORTER, || *Keeper of a gate, janitor (Cic.); ostiarius (Virg.); atriaris (Pond.).* || *One who carries burdens, bajulus (Cic.); onus humeris portans or sustinens; gerulus (Plaut.).* || *A kind of beer, *cerevisia, quam vocant Porter.*

PORTERAGE, merces bajuli, geruli; merces quae solvitur bajulo, gerulo.

PORT-FOLIO, scriinium (epistolarium, librorum), or, from the context, scriinium only: librarium (for writings of any kind Cic., Mil., 12, 33): the port-folio of a minister of state, *librarium literarum publicarum.

PORT-HOLE, *fenestra.

PORTRICO, porticus (from porta, on account of the many doors, as it were, formed by the columns; it was a covered walk, gallery, or hall, supported by columns, which the Romans had contiguous to their houses for walks, especially round the temples and public buildings, in order to be sheltered from rain): peristylum was an uncovered space in the middle of a house surrounded by porticoes.

PORTION, s., pars (a part): dos (a dowry): || *In classical Latin, portio occurs only in the phrase pro portione. Vid. PART.*

PORTION, v. || *To parcel out, distribuire, dividere aliquid aliquibus or in aliquos; depertire; diribere; dispensare.* || *To endow, (filiae) dotem dare (Nep., filiam) dotare (Suet.); filio dare, praebere, unde domum, rem domesticam instituire possit: portionem, dotatus (Oe.); quum ipse filiae nubili dotem conferre non posset (Cic., Quint., 31, 98, could not portion his daughter).*

PORTLINESS, dignitas formae or corporis: appositā ad dignitatem statura: statura emicnens: spectabilis proceritas (tallness).

PORTLY, dignitatis plenus; gravis; augustus. Jx. augustus et amplus: appositā ad dignitatem statura: procerus (Sall.).

PORTMANTEAU, averta (a sort of great portmanteau; later times of the emperors: a horse that carries it, avertarius): mantica (wallet): hippopœræ (saddle-bags, Hor., Sat., 1, 6, 106; Sen., Ep., 87, 7; hippopœra, the singular, is erroneous).

PORTRAIT, effigies ad exemplum expressa: a portrait of the size of life, simulacrum leonicum (vid. Bremi, Suet., Catig., 22): any body's portrait, effigies ex facie ipsius similitudine expressa (after Plin., 34, 4, 9): vera alicuius imago or effigies (if it be a good portrait).

POITRAIT-PAINTER, * pictor qui homines coloribus reddit.

POITRAIT-PAINTING, picture id genus, quo hominum effigies ex facie ipsorum similitudine exprimitur (vid. *Plin.*, 34, 4, 9).

POITRAY, exprimere imaginem aliqujus rei (to give the general form of any thing): formam aliqujus describere (to mark out the whole shape): delineare imaginem aliqujus (to give in outline): describere imaginem aliqujus (to copy): fingere (to form): effingere (to form after an original): aliquid formare, deformare (to form from a shapeless mass. *¶* The last four words especially of plastic artists): * aliquem or aliquid coloribus reddere (to paint).

POSE, n., disputatio quoniam irriter (to puzzle): ad incitas redigere (to nonplus).

POSITION. *¶* PROP., positio, positus, positura (*¶* not in the prose of the golden age, which avoided itself of circumlocutions with positum esse): situs (the manner in which any thing lies or is laid; especially of the position of a place): to give a (suitable) position to a thing, aliquid (apte, &c.) ponere, collocare: to have a (suitable) position, (apte, &c.) positum, situm esse: to restore any thing to its former position, aliqujus rei situm revocare (with *Virg.*, *En.*, 3, 451): the natural position (of a place), situs naturalis; natura loci. JN. situs atque natura loci: contentus, good position of a place, situs opportunus, opportunus loci. *¶* FIG., state, circumstantia, status (state, condition): conditio (the relations under which any thing exists, in which any body lies): locus (the circumstances into which a person or thing is brought; vid. *Hor.*, *Cas.*, B. G., 2, 26): tempus, tempora (causis, the position which time brings about; hence, in connection, frequently = bad, critical position; vid. commentators on *Nep.*, *Milt.*, 5, 1; *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 23, 81; *Cic.*, pro *leg. Manil.*, 1, 1): res (general term, circumstances, &c.): fortuna (external position, accidental circumstances): a good, favorable position, bonus status; bona conditio; locus bonus; causa bona; res bona, secundae, florentes: to be or find one's self in a good position, statu bono, conditione bona, &c., esse; causam bonam habere: to be or find one's self in a better position, in meliore causa esse; res mea meliore loco sunt; meliore conditione esse: a bad position, status deterior; conditio iniqua, afflictior; res afflictior; res minus secundae: a hopeless position, res pessimae, perditae: my position is not the best, res mea sunt minus secundae: to be in the same position, in eadem causa or in eodem loco esse; eadem est mea causa: to find one's self in a critical position, premi aliquare re frumentaria; vid. *Mab.*, *Cas.*, B. G., 1, 52, p. 96): I am greatly dissatisfied with my position, vehementer me poenitet status mei: no one is satisfied with his position, sum quemque fortunae maxime poenitet (*Cic.*, *ad Div.*, 6, 1, in.); nemo sorte sua contentus vivit (after *Hor.*, *Sat.*, 1, 1, 1, sqq.): imagine yourself in my position, eum te esse finge, qui sum ego (*Cic.*, *ad Div.*, 3, 12, 2): I ask, what ought I to do in my position, conulo, quid faciam de rebus meis: to restore any body to his former position (as a citizen, &c.), restituere aliquem in pristinum statum: the position of things, rerum status: the position of affairs has very much changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia. *¶* Proposition, vid.

POSITIVE, verus (true, real): certus (certain, sure): in re positus (not nominal; re (opposed to verbo, verbis; in fact, not merely in report): pertinax in sententiâ suatuentiâ (confident in assertion). *¶* Affirmative, not a negative, ajens (opposed to negans): affirmans (*¶* affirmativus is laie). *¶* Receiving its binding force from enactment, quod constitutione continetur (e. g., justum: opposed to quod naturâ continetur, what is binding antecedently to or without enactment, *Quint.*, 7, 4, 5): a positive law, lex scripta (opposed to lex nata): jus civile (opposed to jus naturale): positive religion,

* religio lege sancita: what is positive, statio (opposed to natura, *Vitr.*, 1, 2, 5): constituto (*Quint.*, 7, 4, 5). *¶* Positive degree (grammatical), positivus gradus, or positivus only (Prisc.): in the positive, absolutus (opposed to comparativus; e. g., utimur vulgo comparativis pro absolutis, *Quint.*, 9, 3, 19; conf. *Gell.*, 5, 21, 13, in eâ epistolâ scriptum est, plura esse plura absolutum esse sine simplici; non, ut tibi videtur, comparativum).

POSITIVELY, re; re ipsâ; re verâ, or reverâ (really): certe (surely): pertinaciter (confidently): affirmate (with an oath): affirmanter (*Gell.*, with confidence).

POSITIVENESS = confidence in affirmation, pertinacia.

POSSESS, possidere; possessionem aliqujus rei habere or tenere, in possessione aliqujus rei esse (to have some outward good in possession; possidere, also, sometimes for, to be endowed with a property; e. g., ingenium, magnam vim possidere): habere (to have, general term): tenere (to hold, occupy): praeiditum, instructum, ornatum, also affectum esse (figuratively, to be endowed with: the latter especially in a bad sense); inesse alicui or in aliquo esse, esse in aliquo (to reside in any body, as a property; inesse, with a dative, *Sall.*, *Cat.*, 58, 2; *Nep.*, *Epam.*, 5, 2, &c.; with in, *Ter.*, *Eun.*, 1, 1, 14; *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 37, 134, &c.). To express possession of a quality, we frequently find esse with a genitive or ablative; but then the property assigned is not expressed by a simple substantive, but by a substantive in connection with an adjective or adjective pronoun; e. g., we can not say for, "virtue possesses strength," virtus est virium; but "virtue possesses so great strength," virtus est tantarum virium, ut, &c. *¶* Hortensius possessed so strong a memory, ut, &c., Hortensius erat tantâ memoriâ, ut, &c.: to possess a share of a thing, aliqujus rei esse participem: all can not possess all things, non omnes omnium participes esse possunt: not to possess a thing, carere aliquare re; aliqujus rei esse expertem (to be excluded from): to possess in rich measure, aliquare re abundare; aliqua re valere. *¶* IMPROPER., to master, to fill, occupare (e. g., fear possesses any body or any body's mind, timor occupat aliquem; *Cas.*, B. G., 1, 39): invadere (to assault, as it were, the mind; aliquem, in aliquem or alicui: aliquem lubido, metus, terror invadit: furor alicui invadit; vis avaritiæ in animum aliqujus invadit, *Sall.*): possidere (e. g., lubido possidet aliquem, *Sall.*): incessere (aliquem alicui or in aliquem; e. g., admiratio, cupiditas, timor, indignatio incessit aliquem; cura patribus incessit, *Liv.*, 4, 57; religio in aliquem incessit, *Ter.*): possessed with any thing, aliqujus rei studiosissimus or cupidissimus: to be quite possessed with any thing, occupari re or a re (e. g., ab iracundiâ; curâ); studio aliqujus rei trahi; cupiditate aliqujus rei dagrari; also, poetically, by habere (e. g., terror, ardor, habet mentes, minds are possessed with).

POSSESSED (as by an evil spirit), lymphaticus: lymphatus: furiibundus. As if he were possessed, like one possessed, velut lymphatus.

POSSESSION. *¶* The act of possessing, occupancy, possessio: to take possession, gain or obtain possession of any thing, potiri aliquare re, or aliquam rem, or aliqujus rei (to get into one's power; *¶* the genitive, except in the expression rerum potiri, appears to be used, in good prose, only when the object of attainment or of possession is a person; the ablative when it is a thing; the accusative when it is a town, a place, &c.; vid. *Beier.*, *Cic.*, *Off.*, 2, 23, 81; *Bremi.*, *Cic.*, *Fal.*, 14, p. 31): occupare (to take, seize; properly and figuratively): capere (to catch, a person; to take, a town, &c.): in ditionem or sub potestatem suam redigere (to bring under one's power): aliquid in se trahere (to draw to one's self): e. g., munia senatus, *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 1, 2, 1). To get possession of any one, capere, comprehendere, arripere aliquem: possidere aliquem (figuratively, brevi tempore totum hominem possederat, *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 2, 6, 38): to put one's self quickly in possession of, in possessionem aliqujus rei in-

volare (unjustly): to give a person possession of the goods of another, mittere aliquem in possessionem bonorum aliqujus; immittere aliquem in aliqujus bona: to put a person again in possession of a thing, possessionem aliqujus rei restituere alicui: to put any one out of possession, de possessione dimovere et deiecere; possessione deturbare, depellere: to remain in possession of a thing, in possessione aliqujus rei manere or permanere; rem in possessione sua retinere: to come into possession of a thing, in possessionem aliqujus rei venire; (again), possessionem amissum recuperare: to give up possession, possessionem cedere, decedere; illa villa solius tua (you have sole possession of). *¶* Property possessed, possessio. To have great possessions, magnas possessiones habere (general term); agros or latifundia habere (in landed property).

POSSESSOR, possessor: dominus.

POSSIBILITY. *¶* The property of being possible, possibilitas (late; to be employed only as a philosophical technical term): conditio (a possible case, *Cic.*, *G. Rabir.*, *perd.*, 5, 16): facultas or potestas aliquid faciendi (power of doing any thing): aditus aliqujus rei or aliquid faciendi, or ad aliquid faciendum (opportunity or permission given from without; vid. *Cas.*, B. G., 1, 31 and 74; *B. G.*, 1, 43): locus aliqujus rei or aliquid faciendi (occasion given by circumstances; e. g., locus nocendi; locus vituperandi; locus est amoris augendi). There is no possibility, nulla datur potestas. When "possibility" denotes the presence or existence of a thing, we must use a circumlocution with esse posse; e. g., he denies the possibility of this idea, negat esse posse hanc notionem; so, also, when "possibility" denotes that a thing is capable of being accomplished, fieri or effici posse; e. g., they deny the possibility of a thing, aliquid fieri posse negant: not to perceive the possibility of a thing, non intelligere, aliquid fieri posse or quâ ratione aliquid fieri posse: if there be any possibility, si potest (sc. fieri); vid. POSSIBLE).

POSSIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest (that may happen or can be done): quod per rerum naturam admitti potest (that is not against the nature of things).

These words Paul. Sent., 3, 4, § 1. very suitably uses as a circumlocution for the unclassical possibilia, which *Quint.*, 3, 8, 25, terms an appellatio dura, and can be endured only as a philosophical technical term. Potis, pote are not adjectives, but adverbs, and occur (rarely in Cicero, more frequently in the comic writers) only in the phrase potis est and pote for potest, potest esse, or fieri. A possible case, conditio, quæ per rerum naturam admitti potest; also simply conditio (*Cic.*, *G. Rabir.*, *perd.*, 5, 16): it is possible; i. e., (a) it can be, esse potest; also potest alone; e. g., it is possible that others believe so, potest ut alii ita arbitrentur; vid. *Ter.*, *Andr.*, 2, 1, 27: (ß) it can happen, be done, fieri or effici potest. Also, frequently simply potest (for fieri potest); e. g., so little is this possible now, ut enim id non potest. How is it possible? quid potest? if it is possible, si potest: as much as possible, quantum potest (poterit, &c.); vid. *Cic.*, *Ecll.*, p. 102, sq.: it is possible that, &c., fieri potest, ut, &c.; est ut, &c. (vid. *Ramsh.*, § 184, 1): that this is very possible, id facile fieri posse: (γ) it may have happened, factum esse potest; accidisse potest: it is possible? = (a) what do you say? quid ais? (ß) what do you mean? ain? ain? tu? It is not possible but that I, &c., fieri non potest ut non or quin, &c.; facere non possum, ut non (ut nihil, &c.): a thing is possible to me, aliqujus rei faciendâ facultatem habeo; possum aliquid facere: if it be at all or by any means possible, si ullâ ratione efficere possum (potes, &c.); si ullo modo fieri poterit. *¶* The Latin also expresses our "if possible" in many cases, by utique; as *Quint.*, 10, 1, 30, perlectus libere uique ex integro resumendus, should, if possible, be read over again; vid. *Herz.*, in loc. cit., p. 99.] As far as possible, quoad fieri potest or poterit: as ... as possible, quam with a superlative,

e. g., as early as possible, quam maturime; or by quam ... potero; e. g., *I will do it as shortly as possible, quam brevissime potero*; in every possible manner, quicumque potest; omnibus rebus; as possible, fieri potest; ut, &c. (it is possible that, &c.), or by fore (especially with putare, expectare, polliceri, and like words); e. g., *what sight do we imagine as possible, quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus, quum, &c.* (Cic., *Tusc.*, 1, 20, 45); all possible, omnes, omnia; all possible kinds of torture, omnia exempla cruciatibus; to try, or to do, every thing possible, omnia facere, or omnia experiri; nihil in expertum omittere; nihil nisi reliqui facere in aliqua re (faciendū); "not possible" may sometimes be translated by *inveniri posse, esse negare, &c.*; e. g., *no third supposition is possible; or, it is not possible to make a third supposition, tertium nihil inveniri potest, or tertium esse quidquam nego: as far as possible, quoad eius fieri potest; as well as possible, quantum or quam maxime possum (as much as I can); quantum in me situm est (as much as lies in me); pro viribus (according to my strength); non pro virili parte.*

POST, s. *A piece of timber set up in the ground, stipes (a large, rough post); palus (a smaller post, used as a general term); sudes (a post more carefully wrought). He stands like a post, tanquam truncus stipesque stat: why do you stand there like a post? quid stas lapis? || Station, situation, locus (aliciui assignatus); statio. To desert one's post, stationem deserere; de statione discedere; locum or praesidium relinquere; to occupy a military post, praesidium occupare; to be at one's post, stationem agere; to go to one's post, stationem inire; to remain at one's post, in statione manere (Plant.); in loco manere; locum tenere (Cae.); or simply stare, restare (opposed to fugere). || Office, part, munus; partes, plural; muneris officia, partes. || Public institution for conveyance of letters, &c., cursus publicus (general term); *cursus publicus perferendis epistolis. A post-boy (i. e., who carries the mail-bags), tabellarius publicus equo vectus; cursor publicus (Ruhnck.); the post goes out, comes in, *cursus publicus, cursor, tabellarius publicus abijt, venit: the post is gone, *cursor publicus jam profectus est: post time, *profectio cursus publici: before post time, *priusquam cursor publicus abeat (abiret): after post time, *quum jam cursor publicus abisset: to send by post, *transmittere aliquid per cursorem publicum; *vehiculo, cursori publico perferendum aliquid dare, committere; (litteras) cursori publico perferendas committere (Ruhnck.); I will write to you by the next post, *per proximum, qui abijt, cursum publicum litteras ad te permittam.*

POST, v. *To fix on posts or walls, (libellum or tabulam) in publicum* (Cic., *Aggr.*, 2, 5) or in publico (Cic., *Att.*, 8, 9) proponere (general term); *palo, parieti, or ad parietem (libellum, tabulam) figere. To post up a bill, tabulam proscribere (with accusative and infinitive, Cic., *Qu. Fr.*, 2, 6). *To station, in statione collocare; *aliciui stationem, locum, assignare; (milites, praesidia) dispoñere. || To put (a letter) into the post-office, *aliquid cursori publico perferendum committere. || INTRANS. To travel with speed, *currere incitato equo; propeere tendere, or contendere aliquo; properare.*

POST-CHAISE, *vehiculum publicum; *rheda cursualis (under the emperors).

POST-DAY, *dies quo cursores publici eunt aut redeunt. It is post-day to-day, *cursores publici hodie redeunt (when the post comes in); *cursores publici hodie abeunt (when the post goes out); *litteras hodie expectantur (letters are expected).

POST-HORSE, equus cursualis (in general); veredus (now ridden by a courier; not one that draws a carriage).

POST-MAN, *tabellarius publicus.

POST-MASTER, *cursui publico prepositus (at the post-office); curator rei vehicularis (at a posting-house); stationarius (time of the emperors).

POST-OFFICE, *sedes curae publici.

POST-PAID, *vecturæ pretio soluto (e. g., mittere aliquid). Vid. "POSTAGE FREE."

POST-PAPER, charta epistolaria (Martianus). The ancients used charta Augusta for letters.

POSTAGE, *vecturæ (publicæ) pretium. To pay the postage, *pro vecturâ solvere: postage free (as a memorandum on a letter), *vecturæ pretium solum est; *epistolæ perferendæ merces soluta est: to send postage free, *aliquid mittere vecturæ pretio soluto; or gratis, nullâ mercede: to be free of, exempt from, postage, *a vecturæ pretio immunum esse.

POSTERIOR, posterior.

POSTERITY, posteritas (time, and persons); posteri, homines qui futuri sunt (persons). To hand down any thing to posterity, aliquid memoriæ prodere, aliquid posteritati notum facere (general term); litteris aliquid prodere (by writing); to come down to posterity, ad posteritatem pervenire; to transmit one's name to posterity, memoriam prodere; this will descend to the latest posterity, huius rei ne posteritas quidem omnium seculorum immemor erit: to have regard, or a view, to posterity, posteritatis rationem habere; posteritati servire; futuræ post mortem famæ consulere.

POSTHUMOUS, postumus; or, as some write, posthumus.

POSTIL, *postilla (technical term). Postils, postillarum liber. || Annotation, vid.

POSTILLION, veredarius.

POSTING, res vehicularia, or by circumlocution with vehiculum publicum.

POSTING-HOUSE, *statio or mansio cursorum publicorum; *domus in quâ res vehicularia administratur.

POSTPONE, rem in aliud tempus differre, proferre, rejicere.

POSTSCRIPT, pagella extrema (Cic. ad Div., 2, 13, 3); extrema epistolæ transversus versiculus (Cic. Att., 5, 1, 3). Postscriptum is not Latin. As an inscription over the postscripts, or prefixed to it, perhaps ommissa, -orum.

POSTULATE, sumtio (by which Cicero translates the Greek *hymna*): conjectura; *premissa syllogismi (in logic, assumptio is "the minor" proposition).

POSTURE, || Attitude, position, (corporeis) habitus; status. [Vid. also, ATTITUDE.] || Con dition, state, conditio, status. According to the posture of things, pro re; pro re natâ; prout res se habet or habebat; ut res se dabunt; si res postulabit (if circumstances shall demand it).

POT, s., vas fictile: figlinum; olla (for cooking, &c.); diminutive, ollula: vas testaceum, testa (a flower-pot).

POT, v., condere aliquid ollâ (Plin.). To pot fish, pisces murâ condire (if any fish-pickle is used). To gather olives for potting, olivas conditui legere (Col.). Potted, i. e., preserved in pots, ollaris (e. g., uva).

POTASH, *sal alcalinus (technical term). POTATO, || The plant, *solanum tuberosum (Linn.). || The fruit, *fructus solani tuberosi; *tuber or bulbus solani.

POTENT, Vid. POWERFUL.

POTENTATE, principes: rex; tyrannus; || potentior (very late, Tert.); better, perhaps, imperii potens.

POTENTIAL, || In grammar, *potentials (technical term). || Possible, quod fieri, effici potest.

POT-HERB, olus, -ëris, n.

POT-HOOK, *ansa ollæ.

POT-HOUSE, caupona; taberna.

POTION, potio; potus, -is.

POTPAGE, *cibus jurulentus.

POTTER, figulus. A potter's wheel, rota figularis.

POTTERY, || The business of a potter, figlina (sc. ars). || The place where pots are made, figlina (sc. officina). || Article of earthen-ware, opus figlinum, or figlinum only; vas fictile: collectively, opera figlina (nom. plural) figlinaria, -ium. Also, figlinarum opera, vasa fictilia: testa (any article of baked earth).

POUCH, sacculus; përlula.

POULTRER, *qui, quæ gallinas vendit, venditat (gallinaris = one who keeps poultry, Cic.).

POULTICE, s., fomentum, cataplasma, -âtis, n. (Cels., Plin.); malagma, -âtis (Cels., for mollifying). Warm poultices, cataplasmata, fomenta calida: to apply warm poultices, uti cataplasmatibus calefactibus.

POULTICE, v., fomentum alieni rei ad-movere; fomentum, cataplasma imponere agro membro (Cels.).

POULTRY, bestiae volatiles (Cic.); pecus volatilis; aves cohortales (Col.); cortis aves (Mart.). Fed or fattened poultry, altiles, plural (Hor., Epod., Juv.); the keeping of poultry is very profitable, villaticæ pastiones non minimam stipem conferunt (Col.).

POULTRY-YARD, cohors or chors (per quam gallinæ vagantur, Col.).

POUNCE, v., *pulvere (pumice) levigare.

POUNCE UPON, v., involare in aliquid; impetum facere in aliquid; cupide, avidè: arripere aliquid (to seize greedily).

POUNCE, s., pulvisculus; *pulvis pumiceus.

POUNCE-BOX, *pyxys (pulvisculus).

POUND, s. || In weight, libra; libra pondo (as in this sense is very rare, and ought not to be employed in writing Latin: libra is usually omitted; e. g., corona aurea libram pondo (sc. valens), a golden crown of a pound weight; patera ex quinque anri (libris) pondo (of five pounds weight). To weigh a pound, libram pondo valere: weighing a pound, of a pound weight, libralis; libralis: half a pound, selibra; selibra pondo: a pound weight; i. e., that which is used in weighing, pondus librale: a twelve-pounder, *tormentum bellicum globos singulos duodecim librarum mittens. || In money, *libra (Anglicana). || A pen, fold for beasts that trespass or stray, *locus, septum publicum, quo capta pecora custodie traduntur.

POUND, v. || To beat as with a pestle, tundere aliquid in pilâ (in pollinem, in farinam); comminuire, conterere, obtocere aliquid. || To shut up in a pound, *capta pecora custodie tradere, septo publico includere.

POUR, fundere. To pour into, infundere alicui rei: to pour off, defundere (not diffundere); transfundere; transferre (to pour off from one vessel into another): capulare (to pour off in order to purify, to rack; e. g., oleum); to pour on, superfundere (to pour over): affundere (to pour to) aliquid alicui rei: to pour out (e. g., wine into glasses), defundere.

POUT, s., (a kind of fish), mustëla (Plin.); *petromyzon fluviatilis (Linn.).

POUT, v., *labra demittere.

POVERTY, || Want of money or means of subsistence, paupertas, angustie rei familiaris, difficultas domestica (of those who have barely enough for necessary expenses, penia). || Pauperies is only poetic: tenuitas (of those who have a very small income or fortune): egestas (of those in want of things necessary, whether the necessity be natural or acquired): inopia (deep poverty, helpless need): mendicitas (the poverty of a beggar, beggary, πτωχεια). Jn. egestas ac mendicitas. To live in poverty, parce ac duriter vitam agere; tenuiter vivere (Ter., Phorm., 1, 2, 95): to live in great poverty, vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere: to fall into poverty [vid. "To grow Poor"]:: to fall into deep poverty, ad pudendam inopiam delabi (of a family): to plunge any one into poverty, aliquid ad paupertatem protrahere, ad inopiam redigere, ad famam rejicere: to plunge one's self into great poverty, se detruhere in mendicitatem: to bear or endure poverty, paupertatem perferre; (very great) inopiam tolerare; mendicitatem perpeti: to rise from poverty, ex mendicitate emergere. || Poverty, want, deficiency, egestas; inopia. Poverty of intellect or wit, animi egestas (Cic., Pis., 11, n.); tenuis et angusta ingenti vena (Quint., 6, 2, 3): poverty of expression, inopia (Cic., Brut., 55, 202; where we find paupertas et jejunitas): pov-

erty of words (in conversation), sermonis inopia (Sen. Benef. 2, 27, 1).

POWDER, pulvis, -eris, m.; pulvisculus: (as a medicine), pulvis medicatus; (for the hair), pulvis crinalis; (gunpowder), *pulvis nitratus; *pulvis pyrius. *Not to be with powder and shot, plane nullius esse prethi; pro nihilo putandum esse: a powder-flask, *theca pulveris pyrii: powder-magazine, *horreum pulveris pyrii: powder-mill, *pulveris pyrii, nitrata, officina: a barrel of powder, *dolum pulvere nitrato repletum: powder-horn, *cornu pulveris pyrii: powder-moon, *cella pulveris pyrii servando: *cella pulveris pyrii: powder-cart, *plastrum pulverem pyrium vehens: powder-ship, *navis pulverem pyrium vehens; *navis pulvere pyrio, nitrato, onusta: to reduce to powder, in pulverem convertere (Plin.) or redigere (Cels.) aliquid; of powder, pulverens.*

POWDER, v. || To reduce to powder; vid. the foregoing word. || To sprinkle with powder, pulvere conspergere. To powder the hair, pulvere crinali conspergere.

POWER. || Strength, vis (general term, physical and moral; plural, vires, forces; see even in Lin. 9, 16, virium vis, i. e., strong powers; and with the historians vires frequently = forces, i. e., troops); robor (sound physical strength); nervi, lacerti (muscular strength; hence, figuratively, great power); opes (influence, money, &c.); facultates, copiae (means, consisting in money or troops); facultas, aliquid faciendi (general term, capability of doing any thing); efficientia (efficacy; i. e., solis). Without power [vid. Powerless]; to be in full power, vigere corpore (of body) or animo (of mind); the united powers of the Senate, consentientia senatus nervi atque vires: from or with one's own powers, suis or propriis viribus (general term; c. g., aliquid exsequi); according to one's power, pro viribus, quantum in me situm est, ut potero (but not pro parte virili, which = according to one's duty); each according to his power, pro se quisque (as Cæs. B. G. 2, 25, extr.); with all one's power, omnibus viribus; omnibus nervis; omnibus opibus ac viribus; omnibus viribus atque opibus; omni opo; omnibus opibus ac nervis; omni contentione (with the greatest exertion); toto animo et studio omni (with all one's mind and heart); or the proverbial (but rare), toto corpore atque omnibus angulis (Cic. Tusc. 2, 34, in); viris equisque (Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116); velis, ut ai dicam, remisque (Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, extr.); manibus pedibusque (Ter. And. 1, 1, 134); to put forth all one's powers, omni opo niti or omni contentione elaborare, ut, &c.; eniti et contendere or laborare et contendere, ut, &c.: I have not power enough for any thing, non satis virium est ad aliquid; (scarcely enough) vix ad aliquid quod satis est virium habeo: I lose power, vires me deficient; to get, gain power, vires colligere; vires assumere; ad vires pervenire; convalescere (to grow strong); to recover, regain power, vires recolligere, revocare, recipere, or recuperare; se recipere: to deprive virtue of her power, nervos virtutis elidere: liberality ought not to exceed our powers, videndum est ne major sit benignitas quam facultates: to have power, vim habere, ostendere, or prodere (to produce effect); prodessere, jurare (to benefit, help): to be in power, ratum esse (of laws, decrees, &c.); exerceri (to be practised); of laws, Lio., 4, 51): to put a law into power, legem exercere: power of mind, animi vis; ingenium (vid. Hor., Sat. 1, 4, 43, Heind.); vis ingenii: the powers of the human mind, hominis sollertia (vid. Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 18): to develop the powers of the mind, animum memque excolere. || Influence, ability, general term, potestas; arbitrium, liberum arbitrium (free-will): jus (right). It is in my power (to do any thing), in mea manu, or in mea potestate est, or postum est; in mea potestate or in me situm est: it is not in our power, non est in potestate nostra: to have power of life and death, potestatem vite necisque habere: all whose lives are in the power of another, om-

nes quorum in alterius manu vita posita est. || Authority, dominion, potestas (general term, especially of a magistrate); imperium (of the commander of an army). || Dictators, consuls, and praetors had both potestas and imperium; curule aediles, quaestors, and tribunes of the people had only potestas). To come under the power of a husband, viro in manum convenire (Cic. Top. 4, 23): to fall into the power of any one, in alicuius (e. g., hostis) manus incidere: to get any one in his power, aliquid potitri; to have any one in one's power, aliquem in potestatem suam suscipere (as the father has a son; vid. Cic. Cæcin. 34, 98): unlimited power, potestas infinita; dominatio: to obtain the highest power, potiri rerum: to possess supreme power, summum imperium habere or tenere; summam imperii tenere (especially in war, as a general): summa potestas or summa rerum est pene aliquid: to be in power, cum imperio, or cum potestate, or cum imperio et potestate esse; versari cum imperio et potestate in republica: figuratively, to have any thing in one's power, aliquid in potestate sua habere (e. g., affectus): imperare alicui rei (to moderate; e. g., cupiditatibus): to have power over one's voice, vocem suam moderari posse.

POWERFUL, valens, validus (general term): firmus (firm; supporting, nourishing); robustus (strong, robust; of the human body: then also of a body politic, and of food). Jx. firmus et robustus (e. g., res publica), valens et firmus (e. g., civitas), robustus et valens (e. g., homo): lacertoso (muscular; of men and animals): corpore vicens, corpore validus, corpore robusto (of persons, strong or able-bodied): fortis (that operates strongly, produces a powerful effect); potens, efficax (efficacious; e. g., of medicines); præsens (that operates quickly; of medicines); presentaneus is late; gravis (weighty; of arguments or speakers); nervosus (nervous; of speakers).

POWERFULLY, cum magna potentia: prævalere; vehementer: efficienter: efficaciter (Plin.).

POWERLESS, invalidus (not strong, ineffectual, inefficacious; opposed to fortis and valens); imbecillus (weak; of persons; especially of invalids and old persons; then, also, of food, drink, &c.); opposed to firmus, fortis, and valens: imbecillus is a late form: infirmus (without firmness and strength; opposed to firmus); debilis (crippled); iners (without energy, life, or motion: of persons and of things); exsangvis (lifeless); enervatus (unnerved, exhausted; properly, of persons; with velut prefixed, also of the state); jejunos (poor, dry; of land, style of a speech and the speaker); languidus (feeble); irritus (invalid; opposed to ratum). To be powerless, invalidum, &c., esse; deficient mihi vires (strength fails me): to make or render powerless, vires, or nervos, or vires et robur frangere, nervos incidere, debilitare (to weaken); irritum reddere (to invalidate); to become powerless, vires amittere.

POY, * pertusa quâ salunt. || Halteres = two pieces of lead held in the hand by persons engaged in the exercise of leaping.

PRACTICABILITY, by circumlocution: e. g., to have no doubt about the practicability of any thing, non dubitare quin res perfici potest.

PRACTICABLE, quod fieri or effici potest: factu facilis. The thing is practicable, res facilitatem habet; res habet efficiendi facultatem (Cic. Off. 1, 21, extr.): it is not practicable, fieri or effici non potest: if it should be practicable, si res facilitatem habita sit: a practicable breach, apertum ruina iter (e. g., per apertum ruina iter in urbem invadere); a practicable road, iter peritum, tritum, &c.

PRACTICAL, in agendo positus, activus, administrativus (opposed to contemplativus (Σωφρονικός); of arts, sciences, &c., that relate to practice, post-Augustin; vid. Quint., 2, 13, in. and fin.; Sen. Ep., 95, 10): usum peritus; ipso usu perdoctus; ad ejus scientiam usus accedit; alicuius rei usum habens (accustomed to practice: as we say, a practical man). Practical knowl-

edge, usus: to have a practical knowledge, of any thing, aliquid usum cognitum habere; aliquid usum didicisse; alicuius rei usum habere: practical utility, utilitas usus popularis et civilis (purposes of practical utility, in daily life): a practical doctrine, præceptum quod ad institutionem vite communis spectat: I am a practical teacher, ita tracto literas, ut eas ad usum transferam: practical men, qui ad usum artes (or omnia) transferunt: to make a practical application of any thing, aliquid ad vite usum conferre: aliquid ad vitam communem adducere; aliquid ita tractare, ut id ad usum transferam: aliquid in usu habere.

PRACTICALLY, ad., usq; ex usu. To learn any thing practically, usum discere aliquid: to apply any thing practically; vid. "To make a PRACTICAL application of."

PRACTICE, usus; exercitatio: usus et consuetudo. To grow so expert by practice that, in eam se consuetudinem adducere, ut (Cæs. B. G. 4, 1): in practice, inter agendum; in agendo: plural, practices; i. e., arts, artes; machina; callida consilia, plural. || As opposed to theory, usus rerum: usus et tractatio rerum: prudentia (skill). To have learned more by practice than by theory, minus in studio, quam in rebus et usu versatum esse: one must join theory and practice together, discas oportet, et quod didicisti agendo confirmes: the practice of a physician, medicine usus et tractatio; of a barrister, causarum actio: to have an extensive practice, a multis consiliis (of a physician); multas causas acture (of a lawyer); to leave off practice, curandi finem facere (of a physician); causas agere desinere (of a lawyer).

PRACTISE, facere; exercere. To practise a profession, facere; facitare: to practise as a physician, medicinam exercere, facere, facitare: to practise at the bar, causas agere; in causis agendis or in foro esse or versari; in iudiciis causas verare (Cic.); not to be allowed to practise any longer, *ex causidicorum ordine removere, omnique causis agendi venia privari (of a lawyer).

PRACTITIONER, qui medicinam exercet, &c.

PRÆTOR, prætor.

PRÆTORIAN, prætorius. The prætorian guard, prætoriani (milites).

PRÆTORSHIP, prætura.

PRAGMATIC, *pragmaticus (technical term).

PRAGMATICAL, qui rebus alienis se immiscet or studet. A pragmatical fellow, ardilio.

PRASE, *, laus (subjectively and objectively, the thing): laudatio (a panegyric, subjectively and objectively, the action or the thing); prædicatio (an extolling loudly or publicly). To gain praise, laudem consequi, assequi; laudem sibi parere, comparare; (by any thing) laudem habere de or ex re: to have praise, laudem habere; in laude esse; laudari: to have great praise, laudibus efferi: laude celebrari: to have general praise, ab omnibus laudari: to give praise to any one, alicui laudem tribuere; alicui laudem or aliquem laudem impertire (vid. Zumpt, § 415): aliquem laude afficere: to confer distinguished praise on any one, aliquem laudibus ornare, illustrare, (of several) celebrare; aliquem eximia laude ornare, decorare: to strive or endeavor after praise, laudem querere, petere; laudis studio trahi: to reckon as a praise to any one, alicui laudem laudi ducere or dare; aliquid in laude ponere: to be to the praise of any one, alicui laudi ease: to diminish, detract from the praise of any one, laudem alicuius imminuere, obterere, verbis extenuare: to deprive any one of due praise, aliquem debita laude fraudare; laudem alicui destinatum prurpere (by appropriating it to one's self): praise be to God! *Deo laudes et grates agantur: *sit laus Deo.

PRASE, v. || Laudare (general term); laudem alicui tribuere: laudem alicui impertire or laudem aliquem impertire (vid. Zumpt, § 418): laudem aliquem afficere (to give praise): collaudare (to praise jointly, together with others): dilaudare (to praise

immoderately; *prædicare aliquem* or *de aliquo* (*to extol, praise loudly and publicly*). *To praise one's self*, se ipsum laudare; *de se ipsum prædicare*: *to praise any one to his face*, aliquem crasse in os laudare (*Ter. Ad.*, 2, 4, 5); *to praise one very much*, valde, vehementer laudare; *laudibus ornare*, illustare, efferre; *laudibus celebrare* (*of secebat*): collaudare, dilaudare (*vid. above*); *plena manu aliquem laudes in astra tollere*; plenior ore utroque pollice laudare; *eximia laude ornare, decorare*; *divinis laudibus exornare*; *miris laudibus prædicare*: *to praise excessively*, nimis laudare; *in majus extollere*: *to praise any thing more than it deserves*, supra meritum aliquid circumferre prædicatione: *not to be able to praise any one enough*, aliquem non satis pro dignitate laudare posse: *not to like to hear other men praised*, alienas laudes parum æquis auribus accipere.

PRaiser, *laudator* (*general term*): *predicator* (*canonist*; *one who praises publicly*): *præco* (*the herald of any body's praise*): *buccinator* (*trumpeter, with contempt*; e. g., *aliquis existimatis*): *Pliny* uses *applausor*: *approbator* (e. g., *protectionis mce, Cic.*; *opposed to suaser et impulsor*): *probat* (e. g., *facti, Cic.*): *comprobat* (e. g., *auctoritatis ejus et inventionis, Cic.*).

PRaiseWORTHY, *laudabilis*: *laude dignus*: *laudandus*; (*more strongly*) *colaudandus*: *prædicandus*. *To be praiseworthy*, laudi esse: *to be considered praiseworthy*, laude dignum duci; *laudi duci in a praiseworthy manner*, laudabiliter.

PRANCE, *gressus glomerare superbos* (*poetical, Virg., Georg.* 3, 117); *perhaps we may say exultare*.

PRATE. *Vid. BABBLE*.

PRATER, *garrulus*: *loquax* (*the garrulus is tiresome from the quality, the loquax from the quantity, of what he says*): *qui silere tacenda nequit*.

PRATING, *garritus* (*late*): *garrulitas*; **PRATE**, *loquacitas*; *confabulatio* (*good-natured, chattering conversation of one or more*; *late*).

PRAVITY, *pravitas*; *vitium*.

PRAWN, **cancer squilla* (*Linn.*).

PRAY, *v.* || **TRANS**. *To supplicate, entreat, rogare, orare, a person for any thing, aliquem aliquid* (*to address with prayer or entreaty*): *petere, poscere* (*to petition, demand*): *contendere* (*to pray earnestly, urge a request*): *flagitare, efflagitare* (*with vehemence*): *all with aliquid ab aliquo*: *precibus exposcere* (*to pray with a vehement demand*): *implorare* (*to implore any one, aliquem, for any thing, aliquid*): *obtestari, obsecrare, more strongly, omnibus precibus orare et obtestari, omnibus* (*or infinis*) *precibus petere* (*to pray earnestly and imploringly*): *supplicare* *aliqui pro re*; *petere, postulare* *suppliciter, aliquid ab aliquo, orare aliquem supplicibus verbis, orare or rogare aliquem suppliciter* (*to entreat humbly and submissively*). *To pray and beseech, Jn. rogare atque orare*; *petere et contendere*; *orare et obtestari*; *orare obtestarique*; *orare atque obsecrare*; *implorare atque obtestari*; *obsecrare atque obtestari* (*and vice versâ*); *precari atque orare*; *petere ac deprecari* (*Ces., B. G.*, 2, 31); *omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obsecrare aliquem*; *aliquem ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim*: *to pray for any one, deprecari pro aliquo, deprecatorem se præbere pro aliquis periculo* (*to intercede for, in order to avert an evil, &c.*). || **INTRANS**. *To offer a petition, precari*: *preces or precationem facere*: *precatione uti* (*general term*): *preces fundere* (*in the poets and Tacitus*): *supplicare* (*to pray with bended knees*). *To pray to God, precari Deum or ad Deum*; *orare or invocare Deum*; *Deo supplicare*; *Deo preces adhibere*: *to pray God that he would, &c.*, *precari a Deo ut, &c.*; *for any thing, vota suscipere or nuncupare pro re*. || *"Pray" inserted in a sentence, quæso*. *In a vehement question tandem may be used*: *"In what way, pray?" quo tandem modo?*

PRAYER, *precatio* (*as an action*): *supplicatio* (*humble prayer*): *preces* (*the words and form of prayer*). *To offer or utter pray-*

er, precationem facere; *precatione uti*; *preces adhibere* (*deco or dis*); *preces concipere* (*Or.*); *preces mittere* (*Liv.*, *incussum mittere preces*): *to reject any body's prayers, aliquis preces repudiare*: *to listen to any body's prayers, aliquis preces audire* (*Cic.*); *aliquis precationem admittere* (*Liv.*); *to be prevailed upon by any body's prayers, aliquis precibus cedere* (*Cic.*); *aliquis precibus adduci, ut* (*Ces., Nep.*); *to gain any thing by one's prayers, precibus impetrare aliquid*: *fundere preces*; *admovere preces*; *ad preces descendere or decurrere*; *precibus vincl, frangi, flecti*; *in preces descendere or demitti*; *precibus aliquem aggredi*; *precibus aliquis parere or repugnare belong to the poets*; *so also, preces concipere* (*Or.*); *fatigare aliquem precibus*. *At the prayer of any one, aliquo rogante*; *aliquis rogatus*; *ab aliquo rogatus*; *aliquis precibus adductus*; *aliquo deprecator* (*at the intercession of anyone*): *a form of prayer, verba sollemnia* (*the reading of a form of prayer, nuncupatio verborum sollemniū, Val. Max., 5, 10, 1*); *carmen, or sollemne precationis carmen* (*vid. Liv.*, 5, 41; 39, 15): *præfatio* (*especially before a sacrifice, Suet., Claud., 25, Bremi*): *to dictate a form of prayer, carmen præfari*: *verba* (*sollemnia*) *præire*: *to any one, aliquid*.

PRAYER-BOOK, **liber precationum*; **liber liturgicus or ritualis*; *sollemnia precationum carmina* (*after Liv.*).

PRACHI. || **PROP.**, **in cœtu sacro verba facere*; **e sacro suggestu dicere or orationem* (*-es*) *habere*; **in cœtu Christianorum dicere de aliquâ re* (*on a subject*): **de rebus divinis dicere* (*to avoid conational*). || **FIG.**, *docere*; *monere*; *hortari*; *cohortari*. *To preach against any thing, reprehendere, accusare aliquid*: *one who preaches to deaf ears*, **monitor non exauditus*.

PREACHER, **orator sacer* (*Eichst.*); **orator a sacris* [*et*] *Muretus and Periphan use conacioner in this sense, which others avoid*: *it occurs only once in ancient writers*: *vid. Krebs, Antib., CONCIOR-ator*; **verbi divini præco* (*Græc.*). *He is one of the most celebrated preachers, præfulgent nomen aliquis in clarissimis oratoribus sacris* (*Eichst.*).

PREACHING. || **PROR.** *By circumlocution with the verbs*. || **FIG.**, *hortatio*; *adhortatio*.

PREAMBLE, *exordium*: *præfatio*: *proemium* (*not introductio*): *aditus ad causam* (*Cic., of a judicial speaker*). *To make a preamble, dicere aliquid ante rem*; *præfationis loco ponere, scribere aliquid*.

PREBEND, **præbenda* (*technical term*).

PREBENDAL, *by genitive*, **præbendæ* (*technical term*).

PREBENDARY, **præbendarius* (*technical term*).

PRECARIOUS, *incertus*: *intutus*: *infidus*: *parum certus or firmus*: **precarlus*, *"obtained by entreaty, has not the meaning of our 'precarious,' though it often approaches it, as opposed to 'what is demanded as a right,' &c.* *Vid. Latin Dictionary*.

PRECAIOUSLY, *non certo*: *parum certo or tuto*.

PRECAUTION, *cautio*: *provisio animi* (*Cic., Or.* 56). *That uses precaution, providus, cautus*: *that does not use precaution, inconsultus*: *to use precaution, cautionem adhibere* *aliqui rei* *or in re*; *caute versari in re*; *caute tractare aliquid*: *without precaution, inconsulte*.

PRECEDE, *præire*: *præcedere*: *prægredi*: *antecedere*: *antire*: *antegredi*: *præcurrere*. *Preceding, antecelens*: *præcedens*: *præcurrens*: *prior*: *superior*.

PRECEDENCE, *prior locus*; *præcedendi, præuendi jus*. *To have the precedence of any body, loco or dignitate priorem esse aliquo*; *antecellere* *aliqui*: *to give any body the precedence, priore loco ire aliquem sinere*.

PRECEDENT, *probatum exemplum* (*= established precedent*). *Any thing becomes a sort of precedent to magistrates* *or &c.*, *aliqua res jus vel probato exemplo facti magistratibus* (*aliquis rei faciente*): *precedents, exempla judicata* (*legal prece-*

dents, Auct. ad Herenn., 2, 10, 4): *to be against the precedents, cum rebus judicatis dissentire*.

PRECENTOR, *præcentor* (*Appul.*); **qui regit, moderatur, cantum*. *To be a precentor*, **cantum regere, moderari*; **præire cantu, modis*.

PRECEPT, *præceptum*; *præscriptum*: *præscriptio*: *lex*. *To give precepts, præcipere, præcepta dare, tradere, de aliquâ re*: *to observe a precept, præscriptum servare*; *præceptum tenere* (*Cic.*); *præceptum observare* (*Ces.*).

PRECEPTIVE, **qui præcipit, præcepta tradit*.

PRECEPTOR, *præceptor, magister*.

PRECINCT, *ager*; *territorium*: *precincts of a town, pomerium or pomerium* (*also improprie, Varr., Macrob.*).

PRECIOUS, **Costly, sumtuosus*: *pretiosus*: *quod magni est pretii*. || *Excellent, pretiosus*: *gregius*: *præstans*: *excellens*. || *Precious stones*; *vid. JEWEL*.

PRECIOUSLY, *pretiose*: *sumtuose*.

PRECIPIE, *declivis et præceps locus*; *plural, derupta, precipitia* (*sc. loca, plural*).

PRECIPITATE, *adj.*, *præceps*: *precipitatus*: *temerarius* (*rash*). *Precipitate measures, præcipitata consilia*: *by precipitate measures, nimia celeritate consiliorum* (e. g., *societatem evertere, Liv.*); *to be precipitate, præpropere agere* (*Liv.*).

PRECIPITATE, *v.*, *præcipitare aliquid* (e. g., *consilia, Liv.*); *festinare, accelerare aliquid*.

PRECIPITATELY, *nimis festinanter, præpropere*.

PRECIPITATION, *nimia festinatio, præpropere* (*after Cic.*); *præmatura festinatio* (*Liv.*, 42, 16); *nimia celeritas, or simply festinatio* (*Cic.*).

PRECIPITOUS, *deruptus*: *præceps*: *a precipitous rock overhanging the sea, rupes directa emicans in mare* (*Ces.*).

PRECISE. || *Definite, exact*, *constitutus*: *dictus finitus*: *definitus*: *destinatus*. || *Accurate, accuratus*: *diligens*. [*Vid. ACCURATE*]. || *Formal, durus*: *rigidus*: *parum facilis*. *Precise manners, mores rigidi* (*Or.*).

PRECISELY. || *Accurately, accurate*: *diligenter*: *exquisite*. || *Exactly, by ipse*; e. g., *in ipso temporis articulo* (*precisely at that moment*). || *Formally, dure*: *rigide*.

PRECISENESS. || *Accuracy, diligentia*; *cura*. || *Formality, mores rigidi*; *morositas*: *or use the adjective*.

PRECLUDE. || *To shut out, excludere aliquem ab aliquo loco*; *or with the simple ablative*. || *To hinder, prohibere aliquem* (*ab aliquâ re*); *not in aliquâ re*; *impedimento esse* *aliqui in aliquâ re*; *arcere aliquem* (*ab*) *aliquâ re*.

PRECOCIOUS. || **PROPR.** *præmaturus, præcox*. [*SYN. in EARLY*]. || **FIG.** *Precocious abilities, ingeniorum velut præcox genus* (*Quint., 1, 3, 3*); *immature magnus ingenium* (*Sen., Controv., 1, 1*).

PRECOCITY, *maturitas præcox* (*Col., 1, 6, 20*); *maturitas festinata* (*with blame*; *opposed to maturitas tempestiva*, as *Quint., 6, proem. 10*); *ingenium velut præcox or immature magnus* (*of the mind, Sen.*).

PRECONCEIVED, *animo præceptus*: *ante conceptus* (*not preconceptus*). *A preconceived idea or opinion, opinio animo præcepta, ante concepta*; *opinio præsumta*.

PRECONCERTED, *ante constitutus or compositus*. *According to a preconceived plan, (ex) composito*.

PRECURSOR. || **PROPR.** *præcursor* (*Liv.*); *prodromus* (*Cic., Att., 1, 12, 1*); *anteambulo* (*Suet., Vesp., 2*). || **FIG.** *quasi dux consequentia aliquis rei* (*Cic., Tusc., 4, 30, 64*); *præcursor, in this sense, late*; *but præcursor et emissarius aliqui jus for "a person's precursor," if commissioned by him, his emissary, is classical* (*Cic.*); *zephyrus prænuntius veris* (*Liv., 5, 736*: *precursor of spring*).

PREDATORY, *rapax*; *prædatorius*. *A predatory people, genus latrocinii assueti* (*Curt.*).

PREDECESSOR (*in an office*), *decessor* (*Cic., Tac.*). || *Antecessor only in*

the lawyers). He is my predecessor, succedo ei: one of his predecessors, quilibet superiorum (e. g., regum).

PREDESTINATE, prædestinare, præstingere aliquid; in theological sense, also, prædestinare (ecclesiastical technical term).

PREDISTINATION, by the verbs. Also, prædestinatio (ecclesiastical technical term).

PREDICABLE, s., * prædicabile (technical term).

PREDICABLE, adj., * quod de re aliquo dici potest. [P] Prædicabilis means 'laudable'.

PREDICAMENT, ¶ In logic, genus (general term genus, classical); categoria; or * prædicamentum (technical term). [P] Position, locus.

PREDICATE, attributio; res attributa: id quod rebus or personis attribuitur, or attributum est: more general, quod dicitur de quodam (Cic., Off., 1, 1, 2). It does not find accidents, accidentia rerum or personarum, until the time of Quintilian.

PREDICT, prædicere; vaticinari: futura pronuntiare: augurari. To predict any body's fate, prædicere, quid alicui eventurum sit (Cic., Div., 1, 1, 2).

PREDICTION, vaticinatio: vaticinium: predictio: prædictum: præssagium.

PREDILECTION, studium et amor: amor et cupiditas: to have a predilection for any particular pursuit, alicui rei præter cetera studere.

PREDISPOSE, præparare, parare, apparare aliquid; the mind, animum præparare, componere ad aliquid. Predisposed to anything, propensus or proclivis ad aliquid: pronus in aliquid: inclinatissimus ad aliquid [vid. INCLINED TO]: opportunus alicui rei (predisposed to a disease; e. g., gravissimi; opportuniore morbis corporis).

PREDISPOSITION, proclivitas ad aliquid (natural propensity): inclinatio voluntatis; studium. To have a predisposition for, propenso animo, propensus voluntate esse in; opportunum esse (to a disease, morbo).

PREDOMINANT, victrix. To be predominant, or to predominate, prævalere, obtinere; dominari.

PRE-EMINENCE, excellentia: præstantia: eminentia (superiority): principatus; prior locus (precedence). To have the precedence, eminere, excellere inter alios: with respect to any body, loco, dignitate, priorem esse aliquo; præcedere alicui; antecellere, antecedere alicui.

PRE-EMINENT, excellens; insignis; conspicuus [vid. also, EXCELLENCE]. To be pre-eminent, præminere alicuiusque alio, or aliquo (Tac.). Vid. also, EXCEL.

PRE-EMINENTLY, præter ceteros (more than all others): præcipue (especially, particularly). Vid. also, EXCELLENCELY. PRE-EXIST, ante, antea, exstare, extistisse.

PRE-EXISTENCE, } By the verb.

PRE-EXISTENT, } By the verb.

PREFACE, proœmium (an introduction at the beginning of a treatise, &c.): præfatio (a verbal introduction to a speech, &c.; but allowable in the sense of preface to a book, as a written work takes the place of a spoken disputation, &c.; thus Columella often uses præfari in this sense; e. g., Lib. 1, pref., § 33): the preface to a book, proœmium libri ([P] not ad librum); proœmium libro addere. To write a preface, proœmium scribere: to prefix a preface to a work, libro proœmium addere or affigere: I will make no preface, omitto proloqui (Ter., Phorm., 5, 6, 21).

PREFACE, v., proœmiari or proœmium scribere (to write a preface): præfari, præfationem dicere (orally): to preface a few words, pauca præfari.

PREFATORY, By circumlocution with substantives or verbs: e. g., to make some prefatory remarks, pauca, paucis, præfari: without any prefatory remark, nihil præfatus: nullâ præfatione usus.

PREFER, ¶ To value a person or thing more highly than another, præponere: antepone: præferre: anteferre (general terms): alicuius potissimum diligere (to love any body before others): rem aliquâ re potius habere (to

prefer one thing to another as being better, more important or advisable, &c., Cas., B. C., 1, 8 and 9): præponere (with following infinitive; to desire rather): malis (to wish or choose by preference, with following infinitive; e. g., he preferred death, mori maluit). ¶ To promote, vid. OFFER, &c. To prefer a complaint, libellum dare iudici, against any body, de aliquo; a petition, libello or scripto adire alicuius (of a written petition): rogare alicuius aliquid (to ask him).

PREFERABLE, potior: antiquior: præstans: præcellens: præstabilis.

PREFERENCE, prior locus: priores or primas partes: to give one the preference, priores or primas partes alicui deferre: alicuius antepone: anteferre alicui: to have the preference, alicuius antecedere: alicuius potius, or priorem, esse; in anything, alicuius re præstare alicui; alicuius alicuius re præstare, or superare: to feel a preference for any body, alicuius potissimum diligere: alicuius præter ceteros amare ([P] not præcaris): to give a thing the preference, potissimum probare alicuius; alicuius mihi potissimum probatur: alicuius antepone, anteferre, præponere or præferre alicui rei, alicui rei principatum dare; alicuius alicuius re potius habere.

PREFERMENT, ¶ Advancement to a higher station, amplificatio honoris (Cic., Off., 2, 12, 42). ¶ Office of dignity or honor, dignitas; honoris gradus: a piece of preferment in the Church, beneficium (ecclesiastical): high preferment, fastidium.

PREFIGURE, rei future imaginem findere (after Cic.): præfigurare (late find ecclesiastical, Lactant., Cypr.).

PREFIX, v., antepone: præponere alicuius; prætexere, præscribere, inscribere rei alicui (in writing; e. g., nomina auctorum prætexere volumini, after Plin., 18, 25, 57; libello inscribere nomen suum, Cic., Arch., 11, 26).

PREFIX, s., * syllaba apposita, anteposita.

PREGNANCY, graviditas; prægnatio: during her pregnancy, dum gravida or prægnans erat.

PREGNANT, ¶ With young, prægnans (general term): gravidus (only of human beings): foetus (of any animal): fords or bords (only of cows): inciens (of small animals, especially swine): to be pregnant, gravidam or prægnantem esse: ventrem ferre; partum ferre or gestare: to be pregnant with, prægnantem alio continere alicuius (properly); parturire alicuius (figuratively). ¶ Important, full of consequence, magni or maximi momenti. Vid. IMPORTANT.

PREJUDGE, præiudicare alicuius (Cic.); prius iudicare quam quid rei sit scias (Ter., Heaut., 2, 2, 5).

PREJUDICE, s. ¶ Preconceived opinion, opinio præiudicata: alicuius præiudicati; opinio præsumta ([P] not præiudicium in this sense): opinio prava (a wrong opinion, prejudice): opinio ficta atque vana (false, untenable opinion): often simply opinio, where the context determines the sense: opinio commentum. To come to the consideration of any thing under the influence of some prejudice, alicuius præiudicati asserere: prejudice confirmed by the arguments, &c., of others, opinio confirmata: to have a prejudice in favor of any body, bene de aliquo existimare; against any body, male de aliquo opinari: to be under the influence of prejudice, opinione præiudicata duci. [Hurt, detrimentum: damnum: incommodum: fraus: to any body's prejudice, cum damno, detrimentum, dispendio.

PREJUDICE, v. ¶ To predispose any body against any thing or any body, alicuius in suspitionem adducere alicui (to make any body look upon another with suspicion): * efficere ut alicuius de aliquo male opinetur: alicuius alicui suspectum facere (Quint.). This prejudices the judge against the cause, hoc suspectum facit iudici causam (Quint., 5, 13, 5). Any body is prejudiced against any thing, alicuius alicui suspectum, or suspectum et invidium, est: many persons

are prejudiced against: the medicine of this mind, medicina animi pluribus suspecta et invidia (Cic.): to be prejudiced against any body, male opinari de aliquo; in favor of any body, bene de aliquo existimare. Do not come to the consideration of this question with prejudiced minds, postulo, ut ne quid præiudicati huc asseratis (Cic.). ¶ To be prejudicial to; vid. HURT.

PREJUDICIAL, damnosus (Liv.); noxius: malus: adversus: inimicus: alienus (Cic.); detrimens, once, Cas.; dispendiosus, very rare, Col.). To be prejudicial, damno, detrimento, fraudi esse; obesse; nocere.

PREJUDICIALLY, perniciose; cum damno, detrimento.

PRELACY, * præsulis or prælati munus.

PRELATE, * præsul; * prælatus (technical term).

PRELECTION, lectio; prælectio.

PRELIMINARIES, initia, plura (e. g., paces).

PRELIMINARY, antecedens.

PRELUDE, s., præventio (in music, of a leader, who gives the time): proœmium (a beginning, with a musical instrument; citharodi, Cic., De Or., 2, 80, 325): proloquium or præloquium (the beginning of a battle, or, figuratively, of anything which may be compared to it). To be a prelude to any thing (figuratively), alicui rei antecedere.

PRELUDE, v. ¶ Prop., præire ac præmonstrare (otherwise præministrare) modulos (Gull., 1, 19, 11); præcinere (of the player, or of the instrument). ¶ FIG., alicui rei antecedere.

PREMATURE, ¶ PROP., præmaturus: præcox. ¶ FIG., immaturus: præmaturus: præcox: a premature death, mors immatura (Cic.); præmatura (Plin.); de cæssio matura (Cic.); premature old age, cænitatis præmatura: a premature birth, abortus (Cic.).

PREMATURELY, præmature; ante tempus; ante annos.

PREMEDITATED, præmeditatus alicuius (Cic.). Premeditated, cogitatus (e. g., facinus, parricidium, Suet.); quod consulto et cogitatum sit. JN. quod consulto et cogitatum sit.

PREMEDITATION, præmeditatio (Cic., Tusc., 3, 14, 29): done with premeditation, i. e., with design, quod consulto et cogitatum sit: with premeditation, consulto; cogitate. JN. consulto et cogitate; voluntate (opposed to casu); dedita operâ; de or ex industria.

PREMIER (prime minister), * princeps regis in rebus publicis administrandis consiliariorum; more anciently, princeps amicorum regis; princeps purpuratorum (Curt.).

PREMISE, v., præfari (to say beforehand, with or without accusative of thing said): præmonere alicuius (reliquo) sermoni (premise what is of importance for the understanding of what is to follow, Cic.).

PREMISES, ¶ In logic, præmissa, plural (technical term); also prima, plural, or quod antecessit (Cic., when the context explains the sense; e. g., mihi non placeat consequentia reprehendere quin prima concesseris, Tusc., 5, 9, 24; conclusio reprehenditur, si id, quod sequitur, non videatur necessarium cum eo, quod antecessit, coherere, Inv., 1, 46, 56). ¶ House, house and land, tecta villatica; adificia villæ; villa.

PREMIUM, præmium; donum.

PREMONISH, certiorum facere; præmonere.

PREMONITION, præmonitio, -ds (Ov.; præmonitio, Ter.); or by the verb.

PREMONITORY, qui præmonet, &c. (premonitory, Ter.).

PREMUNIRE, To incur a præmunire, exsilio multari or * bonis publicatis in exsilium exigi or expelli.

PREOCCUPATION, præoccupatio (Jep.).

PREOCCUPY, præoccupare (properly and figuratively; e. g., timor animos præoccupaverat).

PREPARATION, apparatus or apparatus (especially on a magnificent scale; e. g., epularum): præparatio (a preparing be

forehand; e. g., belli): compositio (a *compounding*; e. g., of medicines, unguents, &c.): elaboratio (*careful working up*). *Preparation for war*, belli comparatio (*preparing one's self for war, as an action*): belli apparatus (*all preliminary measures for war, supplies, &c.*). To make preparation for any thing, parare, apparare, comparare, praeprare, adornare aliquid (to get ready things necessary): se comparare or parare ad aliquid (to make one's self ready): to make preparation for war, parare or apparare bellum; for the defence of a town, parare quae usui sunt ad defendendum oppidum; for a siege, &c., quae ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinent, administrare; se expedire ad oppugnationem urbis: to make great preparation for any thing, diligentissime, acerrime parare aliquid: to make all due preparation for any thing, omnes res ad aliquid comparare: with preparation, parate; praeprato; ex praeprato.

PREPARATORY, qui parat, praepratat, &c.

PREPARE, parare (to get any thing in readiness; also to provide): apparare (to make preparations for; e. g., bellum, convivium): praeprare (provide beforehand; animus or se ad aliquid; aures auditorum: also of food; ova, Mart.): comparare (to prepare for any thing by bringing together all that is requisite; also to provide or procure; also of preparing a share for any body, insidias alicui or in aliquem): struere: instruere: comparare (to prepare maliciously; plots, sorrows, misfortune): adornare (furnish with what is necessary, equip, &c.; e. g., naves): concinnare (prepare scientifically; as vines, skins, &c.): componere (prepare by compounding ingredients, medicines): moliri (by the application of force; to prepare something bad): machinari (to plot or hatch, by deceit, &c.). To prepare medicine, medicum parare or facere: medicamentum concinnare: remedium salutare componere: a draught, medicamentum in poculo diluere; a banquet, ornare et apparare convivium; a sumptuous banquet, magnifice comparare convivium: to prepare to answer, comparare se ad respondendum. || To get ready for any thing, praeprare se ad aliquid; se parare or comparare ad aliquid. (¶ Accingi, or se accingere ad, or in aliquid are not found in Cicero or Caesar, but occur in Terence and Livy, and very often in Tacitus; a dative or an infinitive after this phrase is poetical.) Often by praeprare or comparare aliquid: to prepare for his departure, praeprare profectionem (Suet.); to give any body time to prepare, tempus ad comparandum dare; for a journey, comparare se ad iter: to prepare or be preparing for war, bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, instruere; belli apparatus instruere; omnia, quae ad bellum pertinent, providere: to prepare a lecture at college, res in schola explicandas meditari (of the teacher): quae in schola audienda sunt praediscere ac meditari (of the pupil; vid. Cic. De Or., 1, 32, 147): to prepare one's self for the university, se praeprare ad studia academica: to prepare one for any thing, aliquem praemovere de aliqua re (to warn beforehand): alicuius animum ad aliquid componere or praeprare (to bring one into a due state of mind): I was prepared for it, aliquid mihi non imparate accidit: to prepare one's self for any thing, se praeprare ad aliquid (general term): parare or apparare aliquid (to make preparations for): praeprationem addibere in aliqua re; animum praeprare ad aliquid; se, or animum, componere ad aliquid (to make up one's mind to): meditari aliquid (to study or practice beforehand): commentari aliquid (to think over, a speech, &c.).

PREPAY (a letter). *epistola perferenda mercedem persolvere: prepaid, *im-munis a mercede curas publici; *a vecturae pretio immunis.

PREPONDERANCE, *quod iustum onus, or pondus, excedit (properly); major auctoritas, or vis (figuratively): to have the preponderance, propendere: praeponderare (properly or figuratively); poten-

tia, opibus, or viribus antecedere, antecellere, antere, antestare, excellere, praecedere, praercurrere, praestare, superare, praepollere (figuratively); praevaleo (figuratively, Lib. prof., § 4).

PREPONDERATE. [Vid. "to have the PREPONDERANCE":] preponderat, superans; major; gravior.

PREPOSITION, praepositio (technical term).

PREPOSSESS, preoccupare.

PREPOSSESSION. Vid. PREJUDICE.

PREPOSTEROUS, rationi repugnans (contrary to reason): ineptus, absurdus. JN. ineptus et absurdus (of persons or things).

PRESAGE, s., omen: portentum: augurium: presagium.

PRESAGE, v., divinare (by inspiration): praesagire (by natural sagacity): praesentire (by presentiment): vaticinari (to prophesy): praedicare (to predict).

PRESBYTER, presbyter, -eri, m.

PRESBYTERY, presbyteri (plural).

PRESIENCE, by the adjective.

PRESCIENT, praescius (Tac., Virg.): to be prescient, praenosce aliquid (Cic.).

PRESCRIBE. || To command, praecipere, or praescribere alicui aliquid, or with ut: to prescribe to any body what to do, praescribere alicui quae agenda sunt: to prescribe a rule or law to one's self, sibi ipsi aliquid praescribere, or legem scribere, statuere. || (As a physician), medicamentum praescribere (Cic.): for a disease, morbo remedium proponere (Nep.): valeditudinis evagationem praescribere (Cic.).

PRESCRIPTION. || (In law), praescriptio (Pand.); auctoritas (Cic., Off., 1, 12, 37); usus. || (Of a physician), medicamentum diluendi formula, or simply formula: to write a prescription, medicamentum compositionem literis innotare (Sen.); formulam medicamentum concinnare (Bau.); a prescription book, *liber medicorum formulas continens; *dispensatorium (medicine).

PRESENCE, praesentia (the proper word): assiduitas (frequent presence at a place): frequentia (of several persons): in the presence of any body, aliquo praesente (¶ Not in praesentia alicuius): coram aliquo (under the eyes of any body, the action not necessarily being directed to him): apud aliquem (not only in his presence, but also with reference to him; e. g., dicere, loqui, verba facere apud aliquem): presence of mind, animi praesentia; animus praesens.

PRESENT, adj. || Not past or future, qui nunc est (now existing, living, &c.): ¶ nunc hodiernus = of the present day, in the strictest sense): praesens (at the present moment; opposed to that which occurs at another time. Most frequently, however, by hic, when = "this one," where praesens would be wrong): the present day, hodiernus dies; hic dies: men of the present day, homines qui nunc sunt or vivunt; hujus or nostrae aetatis homines: the present times, haec tempora: the present age, haec or nostra aetas: up to the present day or moment, ad or in hodiernum diem (in the strictest sense of "to-day"): usque ad hunc diem (even up to the present time): usque ad hoc tempus: adhuc: usque adhuc (up to the present time). At the present day, hodie: hoc tempore: his temporibus: nunc (general terms; opposed to time). Even at the present day, or even up to the present day, hodie: hodie quoque: and even (or up) to the present day, et hodie: hodieque (in hodieque, Cic. [e. g., Verr., 5, 25, 64, &c.] the que = et, "and also"). The form does not occur for hodie or hodie quoque: ¶ hodiernum is quite barbarous; the present, praesentia, ium (the time close at hand; opposed to veneration): to enjoy the present, and not think of the future, praesentibus frui, nec in longum consulare (Tac., Hist., 2, 95, 3): to have a correct judgment respecting the present, de instantibus verissime judicare (Nep., Them., 1, 4): at present, hoc tempore, in praesentia (at this moment): in hoc tempore, in praesenti (under existing circumstances): in praesens (for now and the time immediately following): (¶) impraes-

entiarum, depraesentiarum, in praesentiam, and ad praesens are not classical: impraesentiarum stands, however, Nep., Hann., 6; Auct. Her., 2, 11, 16 (otherwise in praesenti), &c. Vid. Hand, Turs., 3, p. 234). || Not absent, praesens; qui adest: those present, qui adsunt; spectatores (spectators): auditores, audientes (hearers): corona (hearers round a speaker); a great number present, frequentia; frequentes: to be present, adesse (opposed to abesse): praesentem esse or adesse; praesto esse or adesse; coram adesse (with the notion of assistance, if necessary): to be present in an assembly, in concione stare: to be present at any thing, adesse, interesse, with a dative of that at which a person is or was present (adesse, general term, to be present as spectator, helper, &c.; interesse, to be present as a participator in any thing: thus, at a sacrifice, rebus divinis interesse, of the priest; sacris adesse, of the people; cf. Herz., Cæs., B. G., 6, 13).

PRESENT, v. || To bring to view, sistere; in conspectum dare, in conspectu ponere, ante oculos ponere, proponere, exponere (to set or place before the eyes): ostendere, ostentare (to show, the latter especially to excite attention): to present itself to view, occurrere, objici (of things; especially accidentally): se sistere; se dare in conspectum, se representare, se ostendere, offerre (of persons): apparere, manifestum esse (to be apparent). || To make a present, alicui donum (munus) dare; alicuius dono donare; alicui donum impertiri; munus alicui deferre: to make one a trifling present, munusculum alicui concinnare (Terbon. ap. Cic., Ep., 12, 16, 3): to give one any thing as a present, dare alicui aliquid dono or muneri; alicui aliquid or aliquem aliquid re donare. || To offer, offerre, praebere (general terms): circumferre (to carry round and offer; e. g., dishes of food). || To introduce any body to another [vid. INTRODUCE]. || To present arms, *telum (tela) erigere honoris causa; in honor of or to any body, *telum erigere aliquid.

PRESENT, s., donum (any voluntary gift, especially in order to please, δῶρον); munus (a present which one feels bound to make, especially as a token of affection or favor, ἵψος); premium (a reward of honor, with respect to the desert of the receiver, ἀλῶνα); jactura (a present for some definite purpose, such as involves a sacrifice on the part of the giver; vid. commentarius on Cæs., B. G., 6, 12; Mithrid., Cic., Manil., 23, 67); donarium (a consecrated or dedicated offering): corollarium (originally, a chaplet of gilded or silvered flowers as a present to actors, &c.; vid. Cic., Verr., 3, 78, 184; 4, 22, 49; then, figuratively, a douceur in money, Cic., Verr., 3, 50, 118); strena (a present given on a feast, especially on new-year's day, for the sake of a good omen): xenium (ἔτιον, a present to a guest, Virg., 6, 7 (10), 4, in the time of Pliny the Younger; also a present, consisting chiefly of catfishes, sent to one's intimate friends; vid. Gierig, Plin. Ep., 5, 14, 2); apophoreta (ἀποφορη, a present, on the Saturnalia, offered also on other occasions, sent home with the guests; usually articles of dress or ornaments): donativum (a present in money, made on extraordinary occasions, to the soldiers): congarium (nil, vine, corn, salt, in kind or in money, distributed by magistrates or other public men, afterward by the emperors, to the poor; sometimes also soldiers, favorites, or artists, received a similar present: ¶ Liberalitas was used first in the Silver Age in the sense of donum, but never otherwise than to denote imperial liberality): a small present, munusculum: a birth-day present, munus natalicium (Val. Maz., 9, 2, extr. 5): to make a present, munerari aliquid; donum or munus alicui dare, offerre; munus alicui or munere aliquem donare: to make a present of a thing to any body, munerari (rarely munerare) aliquid alicui re; donare aliquem aliquid re or alicui aliquid; dono mittere alicui aliquid (to send as a present): largiri alicui aliquid (to distribute, deal out abundantly): augere aliquem aliquid re (to en-

rich, especially with children): to make large or handsome presents to any body, magnis muneribus donare, afficere; donis amplissimè donare; amplissimis donis decorare; muneribus explere; amplis præmiis afficere; alicui non pauca large effusè donare: to receive any thing as a present, dono or muneri accipere aliquid: to bring any body over to one's side by great presents and promises, magnis jacturis pollicitationibusque ad se perducere aliquem.

PRESENTATION. || *Act of presenting, circumlocution by the verbs.* || *Appointment to an office.* *commendatio: letters of presentation, *literæ quibus aliquis commendatur.

PRESENTIMENT, præsensio; præsagium: I have a presentiment of evil, animus præagit mihi aliquid mali (Ter.).

PRESENTLY. || *Soon, mox (at a short time after the present; e.g. nunciari mihi jussit mox evenit, Cic.).* || *Immediately, statim; illico; confestim; e vestigio; continuo.* || *At present, now, hoc tempore; in presentia; in presentia; in præsens.* *Syn. in PRESENT, adj.*

PRESERVATION, conservatio; or by circumlocution with the verbs: if=safety, salus; incolumitas (safety without any injury or loss).

PRESERVE, conservare: servare (e.g. rem familiarem): sustinere: sustentare (e.g. one's health): tueri (to watch, to look to any thing, to keep in repair). *JN.* tueri et conservare: alere (by nursing or nourishing; then in general). *JN.* alere et sustentare: sustentare et alere. To preserve one's health, valetudinem tueri: to preserve any body's life, aliquem (integrum) conservare: alicui saluti esse; salus auctorem esse alicui (general term for saving one's life); alicui sanitatem restituere (as a physician). || *Of fruit, condire:* *saccharum incoquere alicui rei (after Plin., 34, 17, 48): *saccharo condire.

PRESERVER, servator: conservator. Or by the verbs: qui condit (fruit, &c.).

PRESERVING (of fruits, &c.), conditio (act of preserving): conditura (manner of preserving, &c.). To gather olives for preserving, olivas condituri legere (Col., 2, 22, 4).

PRESIDE, præses; præsidere.

PRESIDENCY, *præsidendi jus.

PRESIDENT, præses (one who presides over an office or business; [] in the best prose always with a genitive or dative of the office, &c.): magister (one who is intrusted with the oversight or care of an institution, or the like): præses (one who presides, as the head): antistes (the head of a temple, and of sacred offices belonging to it: [] rarely, and only in the Silver Age, in the more general sense of "a president"): To make one president of any thing, aliquem alicui rei præficere or præponere.

PRESS, e. || *To squeeze, impose constraint, premere (in nearly all the senses of the English word):* compremere (to press together): exprimere (to press out): imprimere (to press in or upon any thing, aliquid alicui rei or in re): niti, vergere (to press with its weight upon a body; against any thing, in aliquid: vid. Plin., 2, 65, 65): urere (to cause pain by pressing; to pinch, as a shoe): vexare: pungere: cruciare (to oppress, harass). To press a person's hand, manum alicuius prensare: to press a kiss upon any body's lips, alicui or alicuius labris basium imprimere (poetical): osculum alicui applicare (poetical): to press any body to one's bosom, aliquem premere ad pectus or ad corpus suum (poetical): aliquem artius complecti, aliquem amplecti (to embrace): to be pressed to death in a crowd, præ turbâ elidi exanimari. || *To urge, premere aliquem (general term):* urgere aliquem, or absolutely (to urge or press hard): instare alicui, or absolutely (to press close upon the heels; all these three especially as military terms of pressing an enemy): vexare (to harass, annoy, attack, &c. on different sides; also as a military term): propellere (to drive forward). To press the enemy in front and in rear, hostem a fronte et a tergo urgere: to be hard pressed, in angustias adductum esse; in angustias

esse or versari; acriter urgere (by creditors): when the creditors pressed hard, instantibus creditoribus: necessity pressed him, necessitas eum premebat: to press one's self upon any body, se ingerere or se obtrudere alicui; se venditare alicui: to be pressed for time or by business, multis occupationibus distineri. || *To try earnestly to persuade, petere ab aliquo:* contendere ab aliquo, ut: instare (absolutely or with infinitive, or with ut, ne): sollicitare aliquem ad aliquid, or with ut. To press any body earnestly, summe contendere ab aliquo (e.g. quum a me peteret, et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem, Cic.): Hortensius presses you to confer, &c., tibi instat Hortensius ut eas in consilium, &c.: if you press him, te instante. || *To act upon with weight, make smooth by compression, put any thing in a press, prelo premere:* to press grapes, uvas in torcular deferre preliaque subijcere, ut quantum possit exprimat (Col., 12, 52, 10): to press clothes, vestes ponderibus premere (Sen.); cloth, *pannum ponderibus premere (after Sen.): *pannum prelo bene solidare (Bau.). || *To force, constrain; to press sailors, nautas vi comparare (after Cæs., B. G., 3, 9, 11):* remiges in supplementum extrahere (after Lic., 26, 36, extr.).

PRESS, s. || *Instrument by which any thing is pressed, prelum (general term); torculum, torcular (for grapes, &c.): tormentum (for clothes, Sen., Tranq., 1, 3; later, pressorium). To put clothes in a press, vestes ponderibus premere (Sen.): the beam of a press, arbor; vectis: press-room, torcular; cella torcularia. || Instrument for printing; printing, prelum (general term). To send a book to press, *librum liturum formis exercibendum curare: *librum prelo subijcere: *librum edere (to publish): to be in the press, *sub prelo esse ([] not sub prelo solidare): *litterarum formis excubire: *prelum exercere or subijcere: a book fresh from the press, liber abductus musteus (Plin.): to come from the press, *prodire ex officinâ typographica: edi; emit: a sheet that has passed through the press, *plagula typis excerpta: to have passed through the press, *prelum reliquisse: error of the press, *mendium typographicum (when a wrong letter is used, &c.): *erratum typographicum (if a wrong word is put, as Cic., Att., 6, 1, 17, erratum fabrilis; post-Augustan, error: vid. Quint., 1, 5, 47): *peccatum typographi (as a fault of the compositor, Cic., Tusc., 3, 20, 47, paucis verbis tria magna peccata): *vitium typographicum (abundant destroying the sense; vid. Quint., 1, 5, 53): a book disfigured by errors of the press, *liber mendosus or mendose descriptus: a book free from errors of the press, *liber emendate descriptus or ab omnibus mendis purus. || *Act of printing and publishing:* e.g., the liberty of the press, *libertas sentiendi, quæ velis, et quæ sentias litterarum formis excubire; et quæ sentias litterarum formis excubendi; or *libertas, quæ sentias, litterarum formis describendi: in a republic the freedom of the press is a first principle, &c., in civitate sentire quæ velis, et quæ sentias litterarum formis excubere licet (after Tac., Hist., 1, 1, 4): in a free country the freedom of the press should be conceded, in liberâ civitate linguam mentemque liberâ esse oportet.*

PRESSURE, pressus: pressio: pressura: compressio (a pressing, pressing together): impetus: vis (force of weight): vis: ventio: injuria (oppression). The pressure of the atmosphere, *pressus æris: the pressure of a pen, *nisus: the pressure of the times, iniquitas or injuria temporum: the pressure of age increases, ætas ingravescit: to groan under the pressure of taxes, multitudinem tributorum premi: to feel the pressure of the war, incommoda belli sentire.

PRESUME. || *To suppose or believe previously; to take for granted, animo, opinione, precipere aliquid; opinari, putare (to think, conjecture). || To venture, dare, audere; id sibi sumere, ut, &c.; haud vereri: I do not presume to*

assert that my advice ought to have been followed, mihi non sumo, ut meum consilium valere deberet: though I do not presume, &c., quamquam mihi non sumo tantum neque ardeo (ut, &c. (Cic.).

PRESUMPTION. || *Opinio, conjectura; opinio; presunta opinio (Quint.).* || *Prima facie probability.* This is a point that, &c.; this constitutes a point that, &c., ex aliquâ re (conjecturâ) colligere potes, or *colligi posse videtur. || *Boldness, daring, audacia; confidentia; temeritas; arrogantia.*

PRESUMPTIVE, opinabilis; opinatus; conjecturalis; quod conjecturâ nititur, continetur (after Cic.).

PRESUMPTUOUS, audax (of persons or things): audaciâ præditus; ad audentium projectus (of persons): arrogans: I am not so presumptuous as... non tantum mihi sumo neque arrogo (ut, &c.); non (id) mihi sumo ut, &c.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, audacter (rarely): audaciter: confidenter.

PRESUPPOSE, sperare, confidere (to hope): ponere, sumere (to take for granted). || *Supponere and præsupponere are barbarous.* The decorum necessarily presupposes the honestum; quidquid est id quod deest, id tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas.

PRETENCE. Vid. PRETEXT.

PRETEND, simulare, assimilare, or (when an adjective follows as the object) assimulare se; either with an accusative of the object, or with an accusative and infinitive, or with quasi and subjunctive. To pretend friendship toward any one, amicitiam simulare: amicum assimilare: to pretend to be sick, simulare ægrum: to pretend to be mad, simulare se furere.

PRETENDED, qui perhibetur, dicitur, or fertur (that is said to be): opinatus (imaginary: opposed to verus): simulatus, fictus. *JN.* fictus et simulatus (feigned, opposed to verus): imaginarius (that is present, happens, &c., only in form, without having full validity; imaginary; first in Livy, neque se imaginarius fascibus eorum cessuros esse, 3, 41): adumbratus (sketched in appearance only; feigned; opposed to verus): fucatus, fucus (deceiving by a fair appearance; hence not genuine; opposed to verus). || *Speciosus is = "striking the senses by its fair exterior."* Sometimes "pretended" may be translated, (a) by the adverb fecte: a pretended reconciliation, gratia fecte reconciliata: (b) by id quod videtur neque est; e.g., pretended expediency, ea quæ videtur utilitas, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est: (c) by species with the genitive; a pretended advantage, species utilitatis.

PRETENDER, *qui sibi petit, deposcit, aliquid. Pretender to a throne, amulus regni (Just.): imperii affectator (Flor.): qui fasces regni sibi debere contendit (Noten.): two pretenders, qui de regno inter se contendunt (Cæs., B. G., 5, 3).

PRETENSION, jus (right): postulatio: postulatum (demand): vindicie (judicial or formal claim). To make pretension to any thing, rem sibi or ad se vindicare: moderate pretensions, postulata lenissima. Vid. also, CLAIM.

PRETEXT, causa (general term, but also for "pretended cause"): præscriptio: nomen (feigned title or name): simulatio: aliquid rei (pretence of any thing; also = pretext or cloak; for which prætextus is post-Augustan): species (appearance; colorable appearance: not obtutus). Under pretence of, specie, per speciem alicuius rei, nomine alicuius rei (under color of): simulatio, per simulationem alicuius rei (under cloak of: [] sub prætextu or obtenta not classical). *JN.* simulatio et nomine alicuius rei: fronte or in fronte (opposed to pectore): per causam alicuius rei: simulatâ aliqua re. || *Titulus apparently not before the Augustan age: under the pretext of equalling the laws, sub titulo æquandarum legum (Liv.): you may remember what pretext you held forth, licet vobis meminisse quem titulum prætendere ritus, &c.)* Under the pretext that &c., causâ interpositâ or illatâ (with accusative and infinitive); causatus (with accusative and

infinitive): to invent a pretext, causam confingere or reperire: to allege as a pretext, causam interponere or interserere: to use any thing as a pretext, causari, prætendere, prætendere aliquid: simulare aliquid (e. g., bonum publicum). || To believe any thing to be a deceitful pretext, aliquid ostentatim credere (e. g., signa deditiois, *Sall., Jug.*, 46, 6).

PRETTILY, belle; venuste. A *pretty-written letter*, epistola belle scripta; epistola literis lepidis scripta.

PRETINESS, venustus; forma venusta; and otherwise by the adjective.

PRETTY, bellus (the proper word): pulchellus (tolerably pretty; of persons and things): formosus (well-shaped; of persons): lepidus (neat, elegant; of persons and things): venustus (agreeable, charming; of persons and things): festivus (elegant, especially in behavior; of persons; then, like our "pretty," also = not inconsiderable; of a number, multitude, &c.): bonus (not inconsiderable, good, tolerable; of a number). || *Honestus*, of shape, &c., expresses more than "pretty," it is "stately," "imposing," &c. || To possess a pretty considerable number of books, habere festivum librorum copiam: a pretty share, bona pars: it is pretty, bellum est.

PREVAIL, || To obtain force, curentia, &c., invalescere, convalescere: ingravescere (to gain strength): increbrescere: percrebrescere (to become frequent or common): inveterascere (to take deep root): serpere (to spread abroad gradually and imperceptibly): late se diffundere: late serpere (to spread abroad widely): to prevail throughout any thing, diffundi or se diffundere per aliquid: pervadere per aliquid: a fever prevails, febris aëtur, increscit: luxury began to prevail, luxuria pullulare incipit (*Nep., Cat.*, 2, 3). || To be in force, have influence, vigere: increbruisse: invalluisse; obtinere (*post-Augustan*). Any body's opinion ought to have prevailed, aliquid consilium valere debuit. || To conquer, vid.

PREVAIL UPON, movere, adducere, perducere, impellere aliquid ad, or in aliquid, or ut faciat aliquid. He could not be prevailed upon to take the oath, adduci non potuit ut juraret (*Cæs.*). I can not prevail on myself to, &c., a me or ab animo meo impetrare non possum ut (faciam aliquid); animum or in animum inducere non possum, facere or ut faciam aliquid; not to do it, quic faciam.

PREVAILING, || That is in force, PREVALENT, &c., quod viget, increbruit, &c. To be prevalent, vigere, &c.: to become prevalent, increbrescere, percrebrescere (*Cic.*); invalescere (*Suet., Quint.*); (longius) serpere (*Cic.*). || Common, general, vulgatus, pervulgatus (spread abroad among the common people): communis (common, or belonging to all).

JN. communis et pervulgatus. Also by the genitives vulgi (= vulgatus) or omnium (= communis); e. g., the prevalent opinion, vulgi, or vulgata, or omnium opinio: a prevalent fault, vitium commune et pervulgatum.

PREVARICATE, prævaricari; prævaricari et colludere (*Cic.*): || prævaricari is to defend or accuse a person in a callidous manner: tergiversari or hinc illic tergiversari (to seek evasions to escape from the necessity of giving a straightforward answer): *secum pugnantly respondere (to give contradictory answers).

PREVARICATION, prævaricatio (*Cicero*).

PREVARICATOR, prævaricator (*Cic.*); collutor (*late*).

PREVENT, || To go before, prevenire: prevenire: intervenire (to get the start of). || To anticipate, præcipere: anticipare: (ante) occupare. || *Anticipate* (*late*). || To hinder, impedire aliquid: impedimento esse alicui rei: impedimentum afferre alicui rei faciendū (*General terms*): obstare or officere alicui rei alicuius: prohibere [*SYN. IN HINDER*]: non sinere aliquid, or generally non sinere aliquid fieri (*ὅκ ἐξ ἑ τ, not to allow any thing, not to let it pass or happen; e. g., the passage over, transitum or transire non si-*

nere): to prevent any body from doing any thing, prohibere alicuius aliquid facere; alicuius impedire aliquid re; impedire ne quis aliquid faciat; non sinere alicuius aliquid facere; alicuius arcere or prohibere alicui re: to prevent approach to the shore, alicuius e nave egredi prohibere: nothing prevents our doing it, nihil impedit, quominus hoc faciamus: which you both could and should have prevented, quod et potuisti prohibere ne fieret, et debuisti.

PREVENTION, prohibitio (*seldom, but classical*; e. g., non poena sed prohibitio sceleris): impedimentum; obstaculum.

PREVENTIVE, quod præcipit, &c.; e. g., preventive measures, cautio: to adopt preventive measures, providere (used absolutely in this sense, *Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 33): to adopt all possible preventive measures in any thing, omne cautionis genus adhibere in aliquid re.

PREVIOUS, antecedens; quod ante omnia dicendum, agendum, est; prior.

PREVIOUSLY, ante; antea; antehac; prius (followed by quam, as the English adverb by "to").

PREY, s., præda; raptum (booty). A bird of prey, avis rapax (*Cic.*): a beast of prey, bestia rapax (*Plin.*); bestia prædatrix (*Ammian.*).

PREY, v., prædari: prædam or prædas facere or agere. To prey upon, exedere: consumere: assumere: grief preys upon the mind, mæror exest animum planeque conficit.

PRICE, pretium. To set or fix a price, pretium statuere (*Plaut.*), constituere (*Cic.*), alicui rei imponere (*Quint.*): to set a price upon any body's head, mercedem mortis alicuius promittere: the price of estates is fallen, pretia prædiorum jacent (*Cic.*): the price of land falls, pretium agrorum retro alit (*Plin.*): to fall in price, vilis fieri or venire: corn is lower in price, villitas annonæ consecuta est, annona laxavit: to agree upon a price, de pretio convenire (*Quint.*): to raise the price, pretium alicuius rei efferre (*Varr.*), augere (*Plin.*): to raise the price of corn [*vid. CORN*]. Corn does not bear a good price, annona non habet pretium (*Cic.*): to be at a high price, pretii esse magni; at a low price, parvi; very low, minimi: to sell at a low price, parvo pretio vendere aliquid (*Cic.*): what is the price? quanti indicas? quanti vendis rem? what is the price of pigs here? quibus hic pretis porci veniunt? (*Plaut., Men.*, 2, 2, 15).

PRICE, s., || A puncture, ictus; punctio; punctum. A slight prick, punctiuncula. || A sharp instrument, goad, prick, stimulus; aculeus: to kick against the pricks, adversus stimulum calcare (*Ter.*).

PRICE, v., || **PROPR.**, punger, compungere (the proper words, both of persons and of things): stimulare (with a goad). To prick with a needle, acu punger or compungere: to prick one's hand with a needle, *acu sauciare manum. || **FIG.**, punger, compungere, urere, infestare.

PRICK UP (the ears), aures erigere (*Cic.*) or arrigere (*Ter., Virg.*). To prick up one's ears when any body is speaking, aures erigere et alicuius dicentem attendere.

PRICKLE, aculeus; spina.

PRIDE, || *Haughtiness*, superbia (opposed to humility and modesty, haughty sense of superiority): insolentia (active and offensive insolence): fastidium: spiritus (a middle word, in good or bad sense): animus inflatus, tumens, sublimatus: fastus (especially in poets, and prose of Silver Age). To charge any body with pride, superbiē tribuere alicui aliquid (*Nep.*): to bring down any body's pride, superbiem alicuius retundere (*Phædr.*, 4, 22, 21): to let go pride, superbiem ponere (*Hor.*): abjicere (*Plaut.*): spiritus remittere (*Cæs.*). || That on which one prides one's self, gloria. The husband is the pride of his wife, mari to superbiere potest conjux.

PRIDE ONE'S SELF, superbiere re: jactare aliquid (e. g., urbanam gratiam, *Cæs.*; ingenium, *Quint.*): gloriarī re, in re, de re: aliquid re indatum esse or tumere (to be puffed up by it): aliquid re elatum esse (e. g., opibus).

PRIEST, sacerdos (a sacrificer, heathen

or Jewish); presbyter (in the Christian sense) or sacerdotum antistes. A parish priest, curio (in the Roman sense, president of a curia): high or chief priest, pontifex.

PRIESTHOOD, sacerdotium (in the heathen or Jewish sense); *presbyteri munus (in the Christian sense).

PRIESTLY, sacerdotialis; sacerdoti conveniens; sacerdotē dicens (heathen or Jewish); *presbytero conveniens, or, by the genitive, presbyteri (*Christian*).

PRIM, perhaps *in severitatem (vultus) compositus; in ostentationem compositus; putidus.

PRIMACY, principatus; *archiepiscopalis dignitas (ecclesiastical).

PRIMARY, primus; principalis. The primary meaning of a word, naturalis et principalis verbi significatio [*vid. PRIMITIVE*]: the primary impulses or instincts of our nature, principia, initia or prima natura: principia naturalia (*vid. Cic., Off.*, 3, 12, 52; *De Fin.*, 2, 12, extr., and 5, 7).

PRIMATE, princeps (archiepiscoporum or episcoporum).

PRIME, s., || Best of any thing, flos. [*vid. FLOWER*]. To be in the prime, florere: the prime of life, ætas floris or optima; ætatis flos: to be in the prime of life, in flore ætatis esse; ætate florere: to be yet in the prime of life, integræ esse ætate: to die in the prime of youth, in flore primo juvenis extinctus esse alicui; in flore ætatis eripi rebus humanis. || Beginning, *vid. Morning*, *vid. The first canonical hour*, *prima hora, or prima only, from context.

PRIME, adv. *vid. First*, *Best*.

PRIME, v., || To put powder into the pan of a gun, *pulverem pyrium in scutulum or receptaculum infundere, injicere. || In painting, *primis coloribus imbueri.

PRIME COST, *vid. Cost Price*.

PRIMER, || *Prayer-book*, *vid. A horn book*, *libellus elementorum; *tabulae literaræ. A child in the primer, qui prima elementa discit (*after Quint.*); puer elementarius (*after Sen., Ep.*, 36, 4).

PRIMEVAL, antiquus; perantiquus; prisus. JN. vetus et antiquus: vetus et prisus: prisus et antiquus.

PRIMITIVE, primus; primigenius (*Varr.*); principalis (e. g., causa, significatio): || *Primitive* is late: nativus (*natural*). The primitive meaning of a word, ea verbi significatio, in qua natum est (*Gell.*): naturalis et principalis significatio verbi (*vid. Quint.*, 9, 1, 4): vera atque propria significatio verbi (its true and peculiar meaning, *Gell.*, 12, 3, 5). *vid. also, ANCIENT*.

PRIMITIVELY, primo: principio: primitus.

PRIMOGENITURE, primogenitura (*Jurists*); *primogenitudo*; better ætatis privilegium (*Just.*, 2, 10, 2).

PRIMORDIAL, primus; primordius (*Col.*); primordialis (*Terull.*); primigenius (*Varr.*).

PRIMROSE, *primula vulgaris (*Linna.*).

PRINCE, || A supreme ruler, princeps (*general term*): rex (a king, sovereign prince): regulus (a petty king): tetrarcha (a petty sovereign prince of Asia, who had kingly rank and power, but was not regarded as a king by the Romans; hence, usually, regis atque tetrarchis; tetrarchas regesque): tyrannus (properly, that has assumed the sovereign power in a free state): of or belonging to a prince or princes, principalis (|| under the emperors, || princeps juventutis does not belong to this; *vid. Tac., Ann.*, 1, 3, 1). || The son of a sovereign, adolescens or juvenis regii generis; puer or juvenis regius (a junior member of a royal family): filius regis or regius (a king's son): the princes; by the plural of the foregoing nouns; also, principis liberi; pueri regii (*Lic.*): the tutor of a prince, principis educator præceptorque (*Tac., Ann.*, 15, 62): to be the tutor of a prince, educationi filii principis præesse; principis pueritium moderari: a crown prince, *vid.*

PRINCELY, principalis (under the emperors), or, by the genitive, principis (or principum); regalis, regius (kingly, which see): in a princely manner, pri-

painter (under the emperors). Vid., also, ROYAL.

PRINCESS, princeps (general term): regina (a queen): mulier regii generis, virgo regia (as a junior member of a royal family): illa regia or regia (a king's daughter): a crown princess, filia regia or principis natu maxima (eldest daughter of a king or prince): * conjux heredis regni (wife of the heir to the throne).

PRINCIPAL, adj., primus, princeps, principalis (the first and most important; the latter post-Augustinian): precipuus (chief): potissimus (by far preferable, beyond comparison): summus, maximus (greatest): in a principal manner, precipue: potissimum: imprimis: maxime.

PRINCIPAL, s. *A chief person, caput: princeps: praepositus: praeful: principal of a college or school, gymnasiarchus. || Money laid out at interest, sors: caput: vivum (as opposed to *the interest): pecunia: nummi: res (money generally): that the woman's principal should be safer, ut mulier esset res cautior, &c. (Cic., *Carin.*, 4, 11): principal lying idle, pecunia otiosa or vacua, pecunia steriles: the principal lies idle, pecunia otiosa jacent: to live on the interest of principal, de fenore vivere: to deduct what is owed from principal, ut alienum de capite deducere: to deduct from principal, de vivo detrahere: the interest due is greater than the principal, mergunt sortem usurae: a principal arises from interest, sors fit ex usura.*

PRINCIPALITY, principatus, -us.

PRINCIPALLY, maxime: praecipue: Imprimis: praesertim: ante omnia. SYN. in ESPECIALLY.

PRINCIPLE, Iorigen, principium: origo. || Maxim laid down, opinion, practical sentiment, dogma (dogma), or pure Latin, decretum, or (post-Augustinian) placitum, or settum (of philosophers; vid. Cic., *Acad.*, 2, 43, 133; 2, 9, 21 and 23; Sen. *E.*, 1, 15, 1): ratio (at the foundation of thinking and acting; of philosophy and others. || In this sense principium is not Latin): consilium (rule for a rational mode of acting): praecipitum (a precept: regulating actions, a rule; also a maxim of a philosopher, as Hor. *Ep.*, 1, 1, 13; Sen. *Ep.*, 95, 12; differunt from praecipitum: institutum (that which use or custom has established as a rule, differt from institutum). Jn. praepetia instituta philo-ophis; sententia (an opinion): iudicium, also with animi (a conviction, view, founded on judgment): regula alicuius rei or ad quem aliquid dirigitur (rule by which one directs himself in any thing, that which one ought to follow in any thing. || never without a gentile of the object, &c.; e. g., eadem utilitas quae honestas est regula = the same principle is both for, &c., Cic., *Off.*, 3, 18, 75): lex (the rule for life, &c., Cic., *De Or.*, 2, 15, 63, primam esse historice legem): princeps vie (of sound reason, integra certaque via (vid. Cic., *Tus.*, 4, 17, 38): principis for our conduct in life, ratio vite; ratio ac vita: the principles of an individual, quid quisque sentit (sentit): firm prin-ple, ratio firma stabilisque: a man of firm principles, homo constans (true to his character): homo gravis (of strictly moral principles): a person of no fixed principles, homo levis; of corrupt principles, homo impudens (vid. Ter., *Eun.*, 2, 2, 4; Cic., *La.*, 16, 53): on which a man is to his principles, vir sui iudicii (according to his conviction, whereas vir sui arbitrii would be one who acts according to his own will and pleasure): from pleasure, ratione (agreeable to a rational pleasure): iudicio, animi quod iam iudicio (from certain conviction): doctrin (from instruction): opus ad naturam, iro n natural inclination: vir N. p., Att., 17, 3): to remain true to one's principles, rationem et institutionem suam conservare; sibi constare; obtinere eandem antiquam rationem (of conduct): in pristinis sententiis permanere (of opinion): to change one's principles, mutare animi iudicium: to adopt the principles of any body, alicuius rationem suam ipere: where principles, sentire, without adverb expressing the nature of the

principles; as, recte (correct), bene (good), male (bad), inutiliter demisique (low), temere (not firm): this is my principle, mea sic est ratio.

PRINT, v., formis pingere (linen): * typis or literarum formis describere or exscribere (a book: || non librum imprimere or excudere, or typis exarare; not libri impressi or excussi): a book is being printed, * liber ab operis descriptur: * liber prelum exercet or prelum subit: a book is being printed in London, * liber Londinensibus typis exscribitur: to publish a correctly printed book, * librum emendate descriptum edere: to have a book printed, * librum prolo subligere: * librum formis describendum curare; a book has been printed, * liber prelum reliquit.

PRINT, s. || Mark impressed, signum: nota (impressio, Appul.). || A picture, * figura, imago, ligno, aeri, incis. || A printed paper, * tabula, charta, placula, typis descripta.

PRINTER, * typographus: * libros typis, literarum formulis, exscribendi artilex: a printer's apprentice, * officina: typographice: alumnus: printer's devil, * qui operam suam locat typographo; plural, * operae typographicae.

PRINTING, * ars typographica: * ars libros typis exscribendi or formulis describendi.

PRINTING-HOUSE, * officina typographica: * typographum.

PRINTING-PRESS, * prelum typographicum.

PRIOR, s., * cenobii antistes or magister; or retain prior.

PRIOR, adj. Vid. FIRST, FORMER.

PRIORRESS, * cenobii antistita, magistra, -ae, fem.

PRIORITY (not antecessio in this sense), circumlocution by the adjective, prior, antiquior, superior.

PRIORY, * cenobium.

PRISMA, prismas, -atis (Marc. Cap.).

PRISMATIC, * prismaticus (technical term).

PRISON, custodia (properly, guard, watch; then, also, a place where one is in custody): carcer (a public prison for criminals): ergastulum (a place in which slaves were kept at hard labor): vincula, -orum (properly, chains and bonds; then, also, the place where they are used. || Robur was not properly a prison, but a deep place in a public prison, into which criminals were thrown; a keep, dungeon): to put or throw into prison, in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conicere; in custodiam (or in carcerem) dare, includere; custodiam (or vincula) mandare; in carcerem conicere, detradere; in ergastulum mittere: to send to prison, in custodiam or in vincula ducere, deducere: to hurry off to prison, in vincula abripere: to send to prison for life, vinculis aeternis mandare: to be in prison, in custodiā esse or servari; custodiā teneri; in carcerem or in vinculis esse: to be put in prison, in custodiam or in vincula mitti, or by passive of the other verbs under "to put or throw into prison": to escape from this earthly prison, e vinculis corporis evolare: ex vinculis bis emissum ferri: to thrust into the inner prison, in inferiorem carcerem demittere: to die in prison, in robore et tenebris expirare: thrust into the inner prison, clausus in tenebris.

PRISONER, captus (general term): comprehensus (in the hands of the police): priusquam de war, captivus; bello captus: (plural) captivi; corpora captiva (Litt., 3, 46): to make any body a prisoner of war, bello capere aliquem: to exchange prisoners of war, captivos commutare (Cic.): to release prisoners, captivos redimere, remittere (Cic.).

PRISTINE, pristinus, priscus.

PRITHIE, queso; dic tandem; tandem.

PRIVACY, solitudo (loneliness): secessus (retired residence): to live in privacy, in secessu vivere: procul costu hominum vivere, tempus solum in secreto degere. || Joint knowledge, conscientia, conscia, conscientia (alicuius rei, joint knowledge):

scientia or notitia (alicuius rei, knowledge) without my privacy, me inscio, me insciente, me nesciente: not without my privacy, me conscio, me sciente.

PRIVACY, privatus (opposed to publicus: may be used in nearly all the applications of the English word when joined with a substantiver, as domus privata, homo privatus, luctus privatus, &c., Krebs): domestica (that belongs to one's own affairs or family; opposed to forensis = that belongs to public life, to an office, &c.; or opposed to communis = that concerns all; vid. Cic., *Att.*, 1, 17, 6; non forenses res, non domestica, non publice, non privatas carere diutius tuo suavissimo atque amantissimo consilio ac sermone possunt): to inquire whether one came in a public or private capacity, querere privatumne an publicum venerit (Cic., *Off.*, 1, 41): to give a private audience, aliquem in secretum recipere (Sen.): to give private lectures, or be a private tutor at a university, * scholas privatas habere (Krebs): to attend private lectures, * scholas privatas audire, privatim doceri or erudi (Id.): a private person (not in office), privatus; qui ab omni rebus publicis administratione vacat: a private secretary (of a prince), quem princeps ad manum habet, scribe loco (vid. Nep., *Eum.*, 1, 5): scriba principis: scriba cubicularius (general term, Inscrip.): private interest, utilitas privata, domestica, or mea, commodum meum; compendium privatae cupiditas mea = selfishness: private interests, necessitates or necessitudines privatae (circumstances arising from one's private connections; vid. commenta on Cas. B. C., 1, 8): cupiditas mea (opposed to salus communis, Cic., *Off.*, 1, 19, 63): to neglect one's private interests, rei familiaris commoda negligere: to sacri- fice one's private interests to any thing, utilitates privatas alicui rei remittere (vid. Tac., *Ann.*, 1, 10, 2): to take care of one's private interests, suis utilitatibus, or suis modis servare; suis rationibus consulere: to consider every thing with reference to one's private interest, omnia ad utilitatem domesticam referre: private life, vita privata (general term): vita otiosa (with reference to the leisure which one enjoys): vita umbratilis (with reference to retirement and obscurity). Jn. vita otiosa et umbratilis vita privata et queta (calm, private life): to lead a private life, privatum or in otio vivere: to retire into private life, a negotiis publicis se removere ad otiumque perfugere: privatum fieri; eijorato magistratu se privatum facere (of one who lays down a magistracy): to quit private life and enter upon public business, ex umbratili et otiosa vita in solem et pulverem procedere: private circumstances, res privatae or domesticae, res familiares: to give private instruction, aliquem domi et intra privatos parietes instituire: to keep under private tuition, aliquem domi et intra privatos parietes discendum continere; * aliquem privatis praceptoribus erudiendum tradere: to have as private tutor, institutorem alicuius privata uti: private education, * institutio privata or domestica. Private tutor, * praceptor privatus (opposed to praceptor publicus, Quint., 1, 2, in.): to put any body under a private tutor, aliquem praceptoris privato in disciplinam tradere: for one's own private use, in privato (Litt., 40, 51, § 5): private theatre, scena domestica: private theatralis, spectaculum privatum (in the time of the emperor, a play which the emperor did not himself order to be exhibited; vid. Bremi, *Suet.*, *Ner.*, 21).

PRIVATEER, navis praedatoria. Captain of a privateer, navis praedatoria.

PRIVATELY, clam: secreto: occulte (secretly): remotis arbitrii (without witnesses): privatim (in one's private character; opposed to publice).

PRIVATION, privatio (e. g., doloris, culpe): ademptio: oratio; or by circumlocution with the adjective. Privations, inopia (want).

PRIVET or PRIMPRIET, liustrum (Plin.): * liustrum vulgare (Linn.).

PRIVILEGE, privilegium (a special right): beneficium (an advantage or favor granted): commodum (an advantage or

favor received and retained: all three are post-Augustin (in this sense): jus praecipuum (Cic.); jus paucorum (that to which few have a right; vid. Sall., Cat., 20, 5, res publica in paucorum potentium ius concessit); immunitas (immunity, right of exemption): patrocinium (the protection of a thing or person receives; e. g., patrocinio quodam iuvare, Quint., 10, 1, 28). To grant a privilege, alicui privilegium dare; with respect to any thing, alicui privilegium, beneficium, alicujus rei dare: to possess a privilege, privilegium habere; precipuo iure esse: to have the privilege of doing any thing, privilegium alicuius facendi habere: to take away from any body the privilege of doing any thing, privilegium or beneficium alicuius rei adimere.

PRIVILEGED (in *law* or at least incorrect or inelegant English = *having or possessing a privilege*), qui privilegium aliquid facendi habet; alicui privilegium, beneficium, alicujus rei datum est.

PRIVITY, by the adjective; e. g., *without my privity*, me insciento; *me inscio*; *me nesciente*.

PRIVY, adj. || *Private*, privatus, || *Secret*, secretus; arcanus; reconditus. || *Conscious*, partaking of knowledge, haud ignarus; *conscious to be privy to a crime*, facinoris cum aliquo societatem habere.

PRIVY, s., cella familiaria; or simply *sella*. A public privy, forica: to go to a privy, alvum exoneratum ire.

PRIVY COUNCIL, consilia interiora or domestica.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR, qui principi est a consiliis interioribus (after Nep., Hann., 2, 2); comes consistorianus (in the time of the emperors); or *circumlocution*, amicus regis quocumque secreta consilia agitare solet (Liv., 33, 15); amicus regis omnium consiliorum particeps; amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum habetur particeps (after Nep., Eum., 1, 5, 6).

PRIVY PURSE, erarium privatum; fiscus (the Roman emperor's privy purse; opposed to erarium publicum).

PRIVY SEAL, signum principis (after Suet., Oct., 94).

PRIZE, premium certaminis (in the games, Suet., Cal., 20, in: || *to brag him, which is late*). To offer a prize, praemium proponere: to give or appoint a prize, premium ponere: to gain a prize, premium accipere, auferre (properly); palmam accipere or ferre (properly, of the victory, or advantage); praemio augeri, ornari (after Cic.): to gain the first, second prize, praemio primario, secundario ornari (Eichst.): to award a prize, praemium alicui tribuere, dare, deferre: palmam deferre, dare, alicui (Cic.): to award the first prize, alicui primum praemium tribuere (properly); primas deferre, concedere, dare, priora deferre alicui (properly and improperly); the second, secundas dare (Cic.): subject for a prize, *questio contentationis instituta proposita (Eichst.), or *ad disceptationem certamen posita (Wyttenb.). The prize of female merit was adjudged to Lucretia, mulieris certamina laeta peneis Lueritiani fuit.

PRIZE ESSAY, *scriptum de praemio proposito certans (proposed for the prize); *dignum, quod praemio ornatur, scriptum (dowering the prize): *scriptum praemio ornatum, *libellus praemio ornatus; *liber qui praemio concedatur est (to which the prize has been awarded).

PRIZE FIGHT, *de praemio proposita certatio, or certamen; (in the ancient sense) certamen gladiatorum.

PRIZE FIGHTER, pugil (bozer): (in the ancient sense) gladiator.

PRO AND CON, in utramque partem [vid. "for and against" under AGAINST]. To state the pros and cons, consularum contentio nem facere (Cic., Off., 2, 2, 8): to argue pro and con, et pro re: contra rem disputare (after Cic., et pro omnibus et contra omnia disputare).

PROBABILITY, verisimilitudo: probabilitas. In all probability, haud dubie. *Especially by circumlocution with veri-*

*similia, or vidēti. In all probability he will not come, verisimilimum est, eum non veni-
turus, ut, or, non venturus videtur; or, veretur, ut venturus sit. In all probability a war is at hand, bellum imminere or exarsurum esse videtur.*

PROBABLE, adj., veri similis (rarely vero similis): probablis (satisfactory, from which one can not withhold assent; e. g., probablis causa, conjectura; but a probable story, verisimilis narratio). To be probable, verisimile or probabile esse; a vero non abhorre; accedere ad veritatem. To be highly probable, proxime ad verum accedere; vero proximum esse: it is probable that, veri simile est (with an accusative and infinitive; sometimes, but seldom, with ut and subjunctive): to be more probable, vero propius esse or abesse: it now seems to me more probable, nunc facilius adducor (|| *to induce*) ut credam, it seems to me more probable that this was the cause of his wrath than, &c., iam magis adducor ut credam causam ire, or cause, quam quod, &c., to render, or to cause to seem, probable, probabilitatem conciliare, ut se fidem facere alicui rei.

PROBABLY, || *With proof*, probabiliter (i. e., satisfactorily; || *in the sense of "perhaps," this is not Latin*). || *Perhaps*, || *verisimiliter* is late: we must employ a circumlocution with vidēti, non dubito an, nescio an, haud scio an, vereror ne, &c. || *It is probably a lie*, vereror ne mendacium sit: Milo probably slew Clodius, Milo Clodium interfecisse videtur. Vid. "in all PROBABILITY."

PROBATION, spectatio: exploratio: probatio: examen (Cic., inspection, examination): tentatio (Liv., trial). The period of probation, *vita in qua exercetur ad virtutem, ad felicitatem futuram: time of probation, *tempus ad alicujus facultates experiendum constitutum; *tempus tirocinii.

PROBATIONARY, by the substantives. Probationary year, *annus ad alicujus facultates experiendum constitutus; *annus tirocinii; *annus rudimentorum; *annuum rudimentum, tirocinium: to go through the probationary year, tolerare annum tirocinii; a probationary sermon, *oratio quā dicendi periculum fit: to preach a probationary sermon, *de sacro suggestu dicendi periculum facere: a probationary composition, liber qui documentum sui dat (after Liv., 32, 7, 10): a probationary soldier, *novicius socius.

PROBATIONER, tiro.

PROBE, s., specillum (Cic., Cels.).

PROBE, v. || *Probe*, *specillo vulnus explorare. || *Fie*, explore: exquirere: scrutari, perscrutari aliquid. JN. investigare: investigare: indagare et pervestigare.

PROBING, exploratio: investigatio: inquisitio.

PROBITY, probitas: integritas: fides: fidelitas: innocentia, continentia (especially in the discharge of a public office): a man of probity, vir probus, &c.

PROBLEM, questio (a question proposed, which is to be answered): questio difficilis, non facilia ad explicandum or expediendum: problema, -atis, n. (especially a mathematical problem; || *of the Silver Age*): enigma, -atis, n. || *riddle*; || *of later authority*). To propose a problem, querendum, expediendum alicui aliquid proponere: solve that problem for me, mihi, quod rogavi, dilue (Plaut.): it is a problem, questio est: magna est questio. Any thing is a difficult problem, res magna est: to solve a difficult problem, id quod est difficillimum efficere (i. e., practically).

PROBLEMATICAL, de quo quaeritur, questio est, disceptator: incertus, dubius (doubtful). It is problematical, quaeritur, questio est.

PROBOSCIS, manus (Cic.): proboscis, -idis (Plin.).

PROCEDURE, || *Mode of proceeding*, agendi ratio, or simply ratio. || *Action*, res gesta (a thing done): actio (course of action).

PROCEED, || *To advance*, go forward, procedere: progredi: prodire. || *To make progress*, procedere: pro-

gredi. JN. procedere et progredi: proficere (in ro.).

PROCEED AGAINST (in law). Vid. "TO BRING AN ACTION."

PROCEED FROM, proficisci a (ab) aliquare: oriri ab aliquo (to arise on the part of any body): manare ex or ab aliquo re (vid. "FLOW FROM"). Love proceeds from this beginning, ab istis incipit amor: proficiscitur: every treatise ought to proceed from a definition, omnis institutio a definitione proficisci debet: fear proceeded first from the military tribunes, timor primum a tribunis militum ortus est.

PROCEEDING, || *Procedure*, agendi ratio: ratio. || *Action*, res gesta: actio [SYN. IN PROCEDURE]. || *In law*, lis: legal proceedings; vid. ACTION.

PROCESS, || *Progress*, progressio: progressus, -us; processus, -us. Process of time, temporis decursus, -us, in course of time, vxo. || *Course of law*, lawsuit [vid. ACTION]. || *Methodical management*, agendi ratio.

PROCESSION, || *Proceeding*, processio; or by the verb. || *Train marching solemnly*, pompa; pompa sollemnis (a solemn procession). To make a procession, pompam ducere.

PROCESSIONAL, ad pompam pertinentis; or, by genitive, pompae.

PROCLAIM, promulgare (to make publicly known): pronunciare (to proclaim publicly): denunciare (to make a threatening announcement): edicere (to make publicly known by a written or oral proclamation): proponere (to make known by a public notice): praeconium facere (of a herald): praedicare (also of the herald): to proclaim any body the conqueror, an auction: indicare (a war or festival): salutare, consulari (to hail as king, dictator, &c.): the latter of several: declarare (e. g., any body consul). To proclaim any body the conqueror, aliquem victorem praedicare or citare (the latter, if he is called up); the names of the conquerors, nomina victorum pronunciare; an auction, auctionem praedicare: auctionem fore conclamare: to have any thing proclaimed by the herald or crier, aliquid per praekonem pronunciare; aliquid praeconi, or sub pracone, or praconis voce subicere: aliquid per praekonem vendere (to make him proclaim that something is going to be sold). || *Pro* nunciare, and denunciare are used, the latter especially, of proclaiming the persons chosen by the comitia as magistrates; re-nunciare by those who collected the votes of each century; pronunciare by the herald. When "proclaim" is = *declare*, a nunciar, it may be rendered sometimes by dicere, profiteri, praes ferre.

PROCLAMATION, || *Act of proclaiming*, promulgatio: pronuntiatio (the proclaiming any thing by public authority): praeconium (by herald): evocatio (a proclamation to call any body to serve as a soldier in a time of sudden danger): libellus (as a writing). To distribute proclamations, libellos dispergere (after Tac., Dial., 9, 3). [vid. PROCLAIM.] || *That which has been proclaimed*, edictum.

PROCLIVITY, proclivitas (properly, Auct., B. Afr.; figuratively, Cic.). Vid. PRONENESS.

PROCONSUL, by circumlocution with pro consule (e. g., to go as proconsul into Cilicia, pro consule in Ciliciam proficisci, Cic.), or, as one word, proconsul (this form is found in Cicero; e. g., Dirin., 2, 36, 76); proconsularis vir (Tac., Agrar., 42).

PROCONSULAR, proconsularis (Liv., not Cic. or Cels.), or by circumlocution with pro consule or consularis; e. g., to go or to send any body with proconsular authority, proficisci, aliquem mittere, &c., pro consule.

PROCONSULSHIP, proconsulatus, -us (Tac., Plin.).

PROCRASTINATE, TRANS., differre (to put off to a more convenient time, to defer): aliquid procrastinare (to put off from day to day): aliquid differre in crastinum, aliquid in post-urum diem conferre (to put off until the following day): in alid tempus differre, proferre, or rejicere (to put off until some other time). INTRANS.

diem ex die ducere, or prolatare. Vid., also, DELAY, v.

PROCRASTINATION, dilatio, prolatio (from time to time): procrastinatio (from one day to another). Vid., also, DELAY, s. PROCREATE, procreare. Vid. BEGET. PROCREATION, procreatio; or by circumlocution with the verbs.

PROCREATOR, procreator (Cic.). Vid. PARENT.

PROCTOR, procurator (in a court of justice [vid. ATTORNEY]; explained by alium juris vicarius, Cic., Caelin., 20); plural, delecti, alii decurati (deputies, e. g., from the clergy): * procurator (in a university, technical term).

PROCUMBENT, inclinatus (leaning forward): cernuus (leaning or falling forward; very rare, and only poetical): qui procubuit (that has fallen forward): humi jacens (lying on the ground): * humum spectans (toward the ground).

PROCURACY, procuratio (the proper word).

PROCURATION, procuratio (the proper word): [P] delegatio, in Cicero = "an assignment"; in Seneca it has the meaning of "delegation"; delegationem ista res non recipit.

PROCURE, parare; comparare. Vid. ACQUIRE, OBTAIN.

PROCUREMENT, comparatio: adeptio. SYN. IN ACQUISITION.

PROCURER, leno: libidinis minister: cupiditatem alicuius minister (Cic.): përductor (Cic., Verr., 2, 1, 12).

PROCURESS, lena: libidinis ministra; (sequestra stupri, Appul.).

PRODIGAL, prodigus (of persons): profusus, effusus (of persons or things), in aliqua re. A prodigal, homo prodigus, profusus, or effusus; heluo; gurgus. JN. gurgus atque heluo; nepos (heluo and nepos with reference to the whole character): to be prodigal of any thing, effundere, profunderè, conficere, consumere (to consume or destroy by lavishing, to waste): dissipare, abluigere, lacere (e. g., patria bona, rem familiarum): perdere (to throw away): heluari (to consume by luxury): * prodigere is an old word retired after the best period of the language, and therefore to be avoided): to be prodigal of time or words, tempus, verba, perdere: to be prodigal in the bestial of honors, in decernendis honoribus nimium esse at tamquam prodigum (Cic.).

PRODIGALITY, effusio: profusio (as act): sumptus effusi or profusi (extravagant expenses): profusa luxuria (luxurious and expensive habits).

PRODIGALLY, prodigè; effuse.

PRODIGIOUS, monstrosus; portentous; prodigiosus (Quint., Ov., properly): admirabilis: stupendus: immanis (improperly): * prodigious sum of money, immanis pecunia.

PRODIGIOUSLY, monstrose; prodigialiter (l): prodigiose (properly): stupendum in modum (in an astonishing manner): valde: vehementer (all improperly).

PRODIGY, PROPH., monstrum; portentum; prodigium; ostenium. INTERPR. A prodigy of any thing, perhaps miraculum alicuius rei (after miraculum magnitudinis, Liv., 25, 9); in quo plus est alicuius rei, quam videtur humana natura ferre posse; quasi unicum exemplum alicuius rei (e. g., antique probitas et fides; or by some other turn): a prodigy of learning, mire or doctissime eruditus; exquisita doctrinâ percreditus: any body is a prodigy of genius, plus in aliquo est ingenii quam videtur humana natura ferre posse. Vid. MIRACLE, MONSTER.

PRODUCE, v. [P] To bring forward, producere (lead forward a person): afferre, proferre (bring forward): memorare, commemorare (make mention of): laudare (especially, to praise; not = to quote a passage): citare (to call forth; e. g., aliquem auctorem, as one's authority; but rare in this sense). To produce witnesses, testes proferre, laudare, proferre, citare, excitare: testimonium, afferre testimonium: a passage, locum afferre [vid. CITE]: a reason, rationem, causam afferre; afferre cur with adjunctive (e. g., cur credam, afferre possum, Cic.): [P] not producere,

adducere, locum, rationem. [P] To yield (of trees, fields, &c.), ferre, efferre, proferre, fundere: effundere (of nature, the earth, a field, &c.): fundere and effundere = produce abundantly: to produce crops, ferre fruges, or ferre only; fructum afferre; efferre (especially of a field). [Vid. BEAR.] [P] To cause, afferre (to bring): facere: efficere (to cause): esse (with dative): parere (to beget; sorrow, weariness, sleep, &c.): creare (make, cause; danger, mistakes, pleasure, &c.): prestare (supply): to produce profit or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre; usui or voluptati esse. For other phrases, vid. the substantives.

PRODUCE, } fructus, -us; redditus,
PRODUCT, } -us; opus (work).
PRODUCTION, } The productions of art, opera et artificia. Whether this is a natural or artificial production, sive est nature hoc, sive artis (l): producti of the earth, terre fruges; id quod agri afferunt; quas terra gignit or parit; quas gignuntur in or terra: the products of manual labor, manu quaestita (Cic., N. D., 2, 60, 151).

[P] Product (in arithmetic), summa, quæ ex multiplicatione effecta est (Cot., 5, 2, 1).

PRODUCTION. (Act of producing), usually by the verb: procreatio (procreation).

PRODUCTIVE, ferax (the proper word of the soil, &c.): fertilis (civopos, that bears well, or produces much; opposed to infecundus, barren; alicuius rei): optimus (rich, in respect of corn and produce, of a country, &c.; both are opposed to sterilis). JN. optimus et fertilis; fecundus, alicuius rei (that bears well, civopos, usually of living animals: of things only when personified): uber (abounding in productive power): frugifer, fructuosus (bearing much fruit): largus (copious, abundant; e. g., messis): a province productive of corn, fecunda annonæ provincia: to be very productive of any thing, copiam alicuius rei effundere: this year was very productive of poets, magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit (Plin. Ep., 1, 13, 1); this age was very productive of orators, hæc ætas effudit copiam oratorum (Cic., Brut., 9, 36). Vid., also, FERTILE.

PROEM, proemium: præfatio. Vid. OBS. ON PREFACE.

PROFANATION, violatio (templi. Lit.: religionum, Sen.; profanatio, Tertull.). To order an investigation on the subject of the profanation of the holy rites, questionem de pollutiis sacris decernere.

PROFANE, v., profanare, profanum dicere (in the best age only = to confound divine things with human, sacred with common; opposed to sacrum esse velle: in later writers = general term, to violate): exaugurare (to recall a thing from sacred to common use; opposed to inaugurare; vid. Lit., 1, 55): polluere: maculare (to dishonor what is sacred or pure): violare (general term for any breach of what is due to any thing, templa).

PROFANE, adj., profanus. A profane person, homo profanus (general term): homo impius (godless): profane history, * historia rerum a populo gestarum; but perhaps profana historia is necessary as a technical term: opposed to sacra historia.

PROFANELY, impie: profane (Lact.).

PROFANENESS, impletas; profanum (Plin.).

PROFESS, profiteri: to profess an art, artem colere; in arte se exercere: to profess philosophy, philosophiam profiteri: to profess one's self a consulting barrister, se iure consultum esse profiteri: to profess medicine, or to be a physician, medicinam profiteri. Vid., also, DECLARE, PROCLAIM.

PROFESSEDLY, ex professo; aperte: or by circumlocution with libere profiteri, ingenuè confiteri.

PROFESSION. [P] A vocation, professio (e. g., bonæ voluntatis). [P] An employment, learned association, ars: disciplina: the profession of arms, disciplina militaria: the profession of medicine, medicina: to follow the profession of medicine, medicinam profiteri: the liberal professions, artes ingenuæ, liberales, honeste et elegantes; studia liberalia: to study a pro-

fession, arti alicui studere: to follow a profession, artem colere, facitare; in arte versari, se exercere (exercere artem, doubtful, Krbs): to relinquish a profession, artem desinere.

PROFESSIONAL. By the gentiler, artis, muneris, &c.: a professional income, muneris commodâ (plural, Cic.).

PROFESSOR, professor (Plin.; e. g., eloquentia, civilis juris). To be a professor, profiteri (post-Augustin; e. g., translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc proficetur, Plin. Ep., 4, 11): to blame any branch of study for the faults of its professors, studium quoddam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt (Auct. ad Her., 2, 27, 44). To be a professor of history, * historiam publicâ auctoritate tradere.

PROFESSORSHIP, * professoris munus or partes.

PROFFER, rem alicui offerre. Vid. OFFER.

PROFICIENCY, by circumlocution with adjective IN PROFICIENT.

PROFICIENT, eruditus: doctus: doctrinâ instructus or eruditus: a great proficient, vir perfectâ eruditione; vir perfectæ planeque eruditus.

PROFILE, faciei latus alterum; imago obliqua; opposed to imago recta (vid. Hand, Plin., 35, 8, 34): profiles may also be expressed by the technical term, catagrapha, -orum, m. (plural): to draw in profile, imaginem alicuius obliquam facere (Plin., 35, 10, 36): imaginem latere tantum altero ostendere (Quint., 2, 13, 15).

PROFIT, s., lucrum: emolumentum: questus: compendium: fructus: utilitas: commodum (SYN. IN ADVANTAGE: lucrum, emolumentum are general terms; questus and compendium are mercantile terms). JN. questus et lucrum: questus et compendium: source of profit, questus; res ex quâ aliquid acquiritur (Cic., Off., 1, 42, 151): great profit, questus magnus: lucrum magnum, amplum: small profit, lucellum: lucrum non magnum: questus turpis, mediocris, &c.: to derive profit from any thing, utilitatem capere or percipere ex re: fructum capere or percipere ex re [P] fructum alicuius rei is more common than ex re when the thing from which the person derives profit is possessed by himself; e. g., capio magnum laboris mei fructum: to make great profits, multum lucrari autem: to be making no profits, nullum facere questum; nihil proficere: to have an eye to one's own profit, aliquid ad fructum suum referre: privato suo commodò servire (of the habio): the profit of a farm, &c., fructus quoniam prædia reddunt; prædiorum mercedulus (both of rent); prædiorum proventus (of the whole produce): the landlord receives a great profit, puri atque reliqui aliquid ad dominum pervenit: to make profit one's first object, or the first consideration, omnia quaerit metiri; omnia ad emolumentum revocare: what profit have I in deceiving you? quid mihi lucri est te fallere? (Ter.): to bring in (so much) profit, fructum ferre (Cic.); lucrum apportare (Plaut.); lucro esse alicui: to make profits, lucrum or questum facere: I calculate my profits, enumero quod ad me rediturum puto. Vid. ADVANTAGE, GAIN.

PROFIT, v. [P] TRANS., utilem esse: usui esse: ex usu esse: utilitatem or usum præbere: prodese: conducere. To profit, if any body much, magne utilitati esse; magnum utilitatem afferre; plurimum or valde prodese: not to profit, any body much, non multum prodese: to profit any body, esse ex usu alicuius: alicui proficere (of persons or of a thing): alicui iuvare (by assistance), alicui adesse (by advice or support; both of men). [P] INTRANS. To profit by any thing, utilitatem, or fructum capere or percipere ex re, but also alicuius rei, especially if the person himself possesses the thing; e. g., capio magnum laboris mei fructum: commodum facere ex re (both of gaining advantage from): proficere: progredi: progressus facere: procedere (nil in re; to make progress). Vid. TO GAIN.

PROFITABLE, questuosus; lucrosus:

P R O G

atilis : commodus : fructuosus. [SYN. in ADVANTAGEOUS.] *To be profitable*, fructum edere ex se; uberrimus est redditus vinearum (*the vineyards are profitable*).

PROFITABLY, utiliter : bene : commode.

PROFITLESS, inutilis : cassus : inanis : vanus : irritus. JN. vanus et irritus : frivolus et inania. SYN. in USELESS.


PROFLIGACY, animus perditus (*depraved disposition*): perdita nequitia (*extreme vice or wickedness*).

PROFLIGATE, perditus (*lost to all sense of virtue, hopelessly corrupt*): profli-gatus (*abandoned*). JN. profligatus et per-ditus: sceleratus, scelerosus (*vicious, wick-ed*). *The most profligate of men, profliga-tissimus omnium mortalium et perditis-simus: to lead a profligate life, voluptati-bus se dedere or se tradere, servire, dedi-tum esse.*

PROFOUND. Vid. DEEP.


PROFOUNDLY, subtiliter: abscondite (e. g., disserere).

PROFUNDITY. Vid. DEPTH.
PROFUSE. || *Abundant*, abundans,
affluens. || *Lavish*, prodigus (*of persons*
; *careless of property*, &c.): profusus,
effusus (*of persons and things*; e. g., sum-
tus, *that spends freely or consumes*). *Pro-
fuse in any thing*, prodigus or effusus in
aliquâ re.

PROFUSELY, abunde: satis superque (*more than enough, denote a quality*): abundanter (*in an abundant manner*): proluxe: effuse (*in superabundance*). JN. proluxe effuseque; large effuseque:  not profuse *in this sense* (profuse tendere in castra, Liv.).

PROFUSENESS, } *Abundance*,
PROFUSION. } *abundantia*, *afflu-*
entia; *ubertas* [SYN. and PHR. in ABUND-
ANCE]. || *Lavish expenditure*, *effu-*
sio, *profusio* (*the action*): *sumtus effusi* or
profusi (*money lavishly expended*): *profusa*
luxuria (*the habit of spending lavishly*):
also, plural, effusiones (Cic.).

PROGENITOR. Vid. ANCESTOR.
PROGENY, progenies (☞) *proles* is
poetical; *prosapia obsolete*: *liberi, nati*,
plural (children): *posterī, plural*; *pos-*
teritas (posterity).

PROGNOSTIC, signum: nota futuræ
alicujus rei (Celsus: both especially =
"symptom," in medicine); prænuncius
(either as substantive, or as adjective agree-
ing with a substantive before mentioned, to
which it refers): prognosticus, prædicta,
-orum (as published beforehand):  prognostica in Cicero only as title of his
translation of Aratus, προγνωστικῇ. To
be a prognostic of any thing, alicujus rei
eese prænuncium; aliquid prænunciare.
Vid. FORERUNNER.

PROGNOSTICATE. Vid. FOREBODE,
PROPHECY.

PROGNOSTICATION. || *Act of prognosticating* [vid. PROPHECY].
|| *Prognostic*, vid.

PROGNOSTICATOR. Vid. PROPHECY.
PROGRAMME, *some say* prolōgus or
prolusio; *but perhaps* programma (al-
though not classical) is sometimes necessary
as a technical term; *George* since libellus

ry's technical term: *Georgics* gives *libellus*,
 with reference to *Cic.*, *Quint.*, *13*, *50*, and
19, *61*: *Cic.*, *Phil.*, *2*, *38*; *Tac.*, *Dial.*, *9*, *3*.
 PROGRESS, s., progressus, progressio
 (properly and figuratively): processus
 (figuratively). To make progress in any
 thing, procedere, progredi. Jn. procedere
 (progressus), to proficere in re; progressus
 (progressus), to proficere in re; progressus
 facere, to make progress in re; progressus
 a thing, parum proficere in re; to make
 great progress in a thing, multum pro-
 ficere in re; he made such extraordinary
 progress, that, &c., tanto processus effi-
 ciebat, ut &c. (vid. *Cic.*, *Brut.*, *78*, *272*):
 I am satisfied with my progress, me, quantum
 profecerim, non prohibet.

PROGRESS, *v.* (*not good English*).
Vid. ADVANCE.

PROGRESSION, *progressio* (also as *arithmetical technical term*)

PROGRESSIVE, qui (quæ, quod) pro-

PROGRESSIVELY, gradatim, gradibus (*step by step*): pedetentim (*by slow advances, gradually*).

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PROL

PROHIBIT, interdicere : vetare : prohibere. [SYN. and CONSTR. in FORBID.] *Prohibited goods, *merces vetitæ. Vid., also, CONTRABAND.*

PROHIBITION, interdictum. *To issue a prohibition, interdicere alicui aliquā re (not alicui aliquid, in the best age), or with ne; alicui prædicere, with ne or ut ne; vetare (to forbid).*

PROHIBITORY, qui (quæ, quod) vetat, &c.

PROJECT, s., consilium: machina, machinatio, conatus (*a secret, bad design*). *To form a project*, consilium capere, inire; *against any body, concerning any thing*, contra aliquem, de aliqua re; *also*, consilium aliquid facienti capere or agitare: *to form secret projects*, clandestinis consiliis operam dare; *consilia clam inire: to form a project for any body*, consiliū auctorem esse alicui: *to adopt a project*, consilium sequi: *to hinder or defeat a project*, consilium perimere or corfringere; *conatum infringere*.

PROJECT, *v.* || **INTRANS.** *To jut out, promûner (to hang out in front; figuratively) — to stretch out, extend; to, &c., in . . . usque): emînere (to jut out): exstare (to stand out; properly): projici, projectum esse (to be built out; e.g., in the sea; of a town, &c.): prosilire (to spring forth): procedere (to go forth or out): procurrere, excurrere, from any thing, ab aliquâ re, or into any thing, in aliquod (to run forth, run out; e. g., into the sea; of a peninsula, &c.).* || **TRANS.** *To form a project; vid. PROJECT. s.*

PROJECTILE, missile (telum *or* fer-
rum)

PROJECTION, } (*In architecture*), pro-
PROJECTURE. } jectura, ecphora
(*Vitr.*).

PROLEGOMENA. Vid. PREFACE.
PROLEPTICAL, *by circumlocution with*
anticipare or anticipatio.

PROLIFIC. || **PROP.**, (*of land, &c.*)
fertilis; fecundus; uber; ferax (*usually*
with a *gentive*, rarely with *ablative*; *Cicero*
uses it almost always figuratively):
fructuosus; grugifer: (*of animals*) fecun-
dus; multos partus, fetus, edens. || **FIG.**,
ferax; copiosus; fecundus; uber. **SYN.**
and **PHR.** in **FERTILE**, **FRUITFUL**.

PROLIXUS, *latus (wide, set forth in all its parts; opposed to contractus; of persons and things): copiosus (copious): verborum (using many words where the matter might be more simply expressed, verbose)*.
 I. *prolixus in this sense is not classical*.
 A *prolix* disputation, questio, disputatio
lata: a prolix speech, oratio longa, or lata, or copiosa, or verborosa: a prolix letter, epistola longior or verborosa: a prolix work, opus diffusum: to be prolix, longum esse; in any thing, multum esse in aliquā re: to be too prolix in any thing, nimium esse in aliquā re: I should be too prolix, longum est longum esset is not Latin; vid. Krüger, § 463; Zumpt, § 520: in order not to be too prolix, ne multus sim; ne plura dicam; ne longior sim: to become prolix, proveli: to become too prolix, longius proveli.


PROLIXITY, *verboſitas* (*verboſity*, *a making uſe of a great many words, as quality; late*): *anfractus*: *ambages* (*a roundabout narrative; e. g., ambages narrare. Ter., Heaut., 2. 3. 77*).

PROLIXITY, *late (widely):* longe (longly):
fusa: diffuse (*diffusely, extending widely*):
JN. latus et diffusus (☞) *but prolixus is quite unclassical in this sense*: copiose:
verbosus. [SYN. in PROLIX.] To speak
prolitzly, copiose et abundanter dicere;
fusa et late dicere; *on any subject, ubi-
que* et fusus de aliquo re disputare (*op-
posed to brevius et angustius*); also, dilate
aliquid (*opposed to premere aliquid*):
to speak too prolitzly, longius, latus, et dif-
fusius dicere: *more prolixly than necessary*,
verbosius, quam necesse erat: to write
prolitzly on a subject, late or verbosus ali-
quid describere.

PROLOCUTOR, orator (*general term*; e. g., in an embassy or any mission): cugiuitor (*agent of a party present in a court of justice*; vid. Heind., *Hor.*, Sat., 2, 5, 38): prolocuător (*one who speaks on behalf or in defence of another. Auct., Quint., decl.*).

FROM

PROLOGUE, prolōgus (πρόλογος;
PROLONG, prōlongus (πρόλογος;

PROLONG. *prolongare* (e. g., the time of an office, the term in which a payment ought to be made, &c.; e. g., *diem ad solvendum*: the chief command, imperium:  *prolongare* is *spurious Latin*): *propagare* (literally, to remove, as it were, the limits of any thing, to allow to continue, e. g., the chief command for one year, *imperium in annum*; hence, to carry on; e. g., the war, *bellum*): *producere* (to carry on for some time longer; e. g., an entertainment, feast, &c., *convivium vario sermone*): *extendere* (to extend beyond a certain time, to go on with any thing; e. g., until midnight, *ad medium noctem*): *continuatione* (to cause to continue or to exist, with reference to time; e. g., *militiam*; *alicui consulum, magistratum*: *trahere* to make any thing last longer than necessary from want of energy, proper measures, &c.; e. g., *bellum*: different from *ducere bellum*; i. e., to protract the war purposely, in order to tire the enemy out, by not engaging in a general battle): *proferre* (to defer, to postpone; e. g., *diem*): *prolatum* (to defer to another period; comitia): *To prolong any body's life*, *alicui vitam producere* (e. g., by giving alms to any body that would otherwise starve, *Plaut., Trin., 2, 2, 59*): *alicui vitam spatium prolongare* (of any body that is to die, e. g., a criminal, *Tac., Ann., 3, 51, extr.*): *alicui spiritum prolongare* (of a patient, on the part of the physician, *Plin. Ep., 2, 20, 7*): to prolong one's life by any means, * *vitam sibi producere* *alicui re*: *vitalium prolongare* *alicui re*

PROLONGATION, prorogatio: propagatio [SYN. *in* to PROLONG]: prolatio dici (*of a term of payment*).

PROLUSIO, praetentio (*beating the proper time in music, leading*): prooemium (*introduction made with a musical instrument*; e. g., citharædi, Cic., *De Or.* 2, 80, 325); prologus (*prologue*; of a play): prolausio or pra-lusio (*the commencement of a fight, skirmish which precedes the general combat*; hence, figuratively = *opening of any thing*; vid. Gierig, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 13, *extr.*): to be the prolation of any thing, (*praeratiō*) aliqui rei antecedere.


PROMENADE, s., ambulatio: spatium: ambulatorium: xystus (*alley; open at top, but with trees, &c., on each side*). Vid. WALK.

PROMENADE, *v.*, ambulare, inambulare, in aliquo loco (*to walk*): deambulare in aliquo loco (*to walk as long as one likes*): spatiari in aliquo loco (*to walk leisurely*): ire (*to walk up and down*, *Hor., Sat., 9, 1, 1*).

PROMINENCE, eminentia (*eminence*, vid.); or by *circumlocution* with verbs: *PROMINENTIA*, late.

PROMINENT (TO BE), *prominēre* (also *improperly* = to extend itself, as *for* as, &c., in... usque, but never in the sense of To Distinguish one's self): *eminēre* (to rise high, to tower; also, **FIG.** = to distinguish one's self among the rest, inter omnes): *exstare* (to be above the level; e.g., *capite solo ex aqua*): *proijci*: *proiectionem esse* (to be built in such a manner as to project; e.g., in alutem, of a town with regard to the sea). *Improperly*, *excellere* (to exert, vid.). If = **DISTINGUISHED**, vid. To make any thing a prominent part in a speech, *præmere aliquid* (to dwell on it particularly): *imprimis prædicere aliquid*; e.g., *alicuius in rita in republicam* (to make peculiar mention of): *prominent eyes*, *oculi eminentes*, *prominentes*, or *exstantes*: a prominent tooth, *dens exsertus*; *dens brochus* (in animals).

PROMINENTLY, Vid. "*in a Distinguished manner.*"

PROMISCUOUS, mixtus: permixtus (*mixed*): promiscuous (*composed of various parts, or of parts of various nature*):  miscellus and miscellaneous are not found in standard prose. *Promiscuous* writings *opera varii et diversi generis, or varia et diversa genera operum* (after Cic., *Manil.*, 10, 28). *If* = *COMMON*, vid. *Promiscuous* love, amor venereus or libidinosus: *to be given or to indulge in it, rebus venereis deditum esse, or amare simply* (ἐπὶ; vid. *Sall. Cat.*, 11, 6).

PROMISCUOUSLY, sine delectu (*with*

out *hoice*): temere (without discrimination). Quite promiscuously, sine ullo delectu.

PROMISE, *s.*, promissio; pollicitatio (vid. the verb); *idea* (one's word given, or pledged to a certain effect); promissum (that which one has promised, a thing promised). To give a promise, alicui promittere or polliceri (not alicui promissum facere); with an accusative and infinitive, de aliquo rei: he makes firm promises (ironically), satis scilicet tibi promittit (in comedy): to make many promises, multa alicui polliceri: to keep or fulfill one's promise, promissum facere, efficere, prestare, servare, solvere, exsolvere, persolvere; promisso stare or satisfacere; quod promissum est tenere; fidem servare, prestare, solvere, or exsolvere; promissae are not kept, promissae ad irritum cadunt; to be bound by a promise, promisso teneri.

PROMISE, *v.* || To make a promise, promittere (usually, in answer to a request, to engage one's self to a performance of the thing required at some future time); alicui aliquid, or de aliquo rei: polliceri (for the most part, spontaneously or of one's own accord; also = not to refuse; alicui aliquid, or de aliquo rei: neque minus ei prolixo de tua voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de tua polliceri, Cic. ad Div., 7, 5, 1; promittere here denoting to give the actual expectation of a thing in prospect, polliceri merely to manifest a willingness to do it, if possible): pollicitari (with repeated assurances): appromittere (to take upon one's self a promise already made by another in one's name); in se recipere, or simply recipere (to undertake, to become responsible for): recipere et ultro polliceri; spondere, despondere (formally, so as to come under a legal obligation to fulfill one's engagement); proponere (to propose or hold out as a reward; e. g., servis libertatem); pronunciare (publicly). "To promise that or to," is expressed in Latin by an accusative and infinitive (usually a future infinitive, rarely the present) after the verb of promising; e. g., I promise to do so or so, promitto, or pollicor, me hoc facturum esse: to promise in marriage, despondere (not desponsare). || To give hope, promittere; spern facere or dare alicuius rei. He promises well, aliquid alios bene de se sperare jubet; alii de aliquo bene sperare possunt.

PROMISING, qui promittit, epem facit or dat. Vid. the verb.

PROMISSORY NOTE, chirographum; chirographi cautio. To borrow money upon a promissory note, = per chirographum pecuniam mutuum sumere: to lend money upon a promissory note, = chirographo exhibito pecuniam alicui credere: to give a promissory note, chirographum exhibere (after Gell., 14, 2, § 7): chirographo cavere de aliquo rei (Suet., Cal., 12).

PROMONTORY, promontorium; lingua (= promontorii genus non excellens, sed molliter in planum devers, Fest., Lit., On.). To turn or double a promontory, dectere promontorium (Cic., De Div., 2, 45).

PROMOTE, || To aid, assist, vid. || To forward any body's interests, servare aliquis commodis; rebus or rationibus alicuius consulere or prospicere; the interests or welfare of a state, saluti reipublicae consulere; reipublicam juvare, tueri; reipublicam salutem suscipere; a study, studiis favere, studia concelebrare (by pursuing it eagerly; of several persons, Cic., Invent., 1, 3, 4). || To advance to honor or, aliquem augere, tollere, attollere (to raise a man to posts of honor in a state): favere (to show favor to by one's acts): ornare, exornare (to distinguish); gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare (support by one's influence). Jn. augere atque ornare; augere et adjuvare; favere ac tollere; sustinere ac favere: to anything, producere ad dignitatem (to raise to a post of honor): promovere ad, or in minus, or ad locum (to promote to an office; not promovere alone): to promote any body to a higher rank or office, aliquem promovere ad (in) ampliorem gradum, ad ampliorem

officia (to promote, &c., in this sense is always post-Augustan; the best writers use the word only in the strict physical sense, to move or push forward, Krebs): to be promoted, ascendere (ad) altiorum gradum; promoveri ad altiorum gradum (general term); in ampliorem ordinem evelli (of military men; after Cass., B. C., 1, 77): to be promoted through all the grades to the highest command, efferi per honorum gradus ad summum imperium: to be promoted by any one, auctum adiutunusque ab aliquo ascendere altiorum gradum; in altiorum locum ascendere per aliquem; alicuius beneficio altiorum dignitatis gradum consequi: to be promoted from a lower post to a higher, promoveri ab humiliori ordine ad altiorum gradum; to the highest posts, ad summos honores proveli.

PROMOTER, adiutor alicuius rei (a helper, supporter); auctor alicuius rei (one through whose influence, persuasion, &c., any thing takes place); minister alicuius rei (an aider or abettor in a bad action); fautor alicuius or alicuius rei (a favorer of a person or thing by advice or action).

PROMOTION, || Act of promoting, circumlocution by verbs under PROMOTE. || Advancement to honor, dignitatis accessio: officium amplius: promotio (post-Augustan). To hinder any body's promotion, adiutū ad honores alicui intercludere: to receive or obtain promotion, honore augeri; muneri praedici (to some particular office): to receive further promotion (vid. phrases in PROMOTE): in hope (of military) promotion, spe ordinis or (of several) ordinum (vid. Cass., B. C., 1, 77).

PROMPT, adj., celer (quick, expeditious): promptus, expeditus (ready).

PROMPT, *v.* || To help by secret instruction, suggerere alicui aliquid: suggerere, si aliquem memoria delect: subicere alicui verba (the latter, of the theatrical "prompter" or of one who acts like him). || To incite, instigare, insurrare (to whisper in any body's ears, aliquid or ad aurem [confidentially], or in aures [clandestinely], &c.).

PROMPTER, qui verba subicit alicui. **PROMPTITUDE**, celeritas (quick). **PROMPTNESS**, celeritas: velocitas: pernicitas: agilitas (Syn. in Fast): praesentia animi or animi praesentia (presence of mind; promptness in using means at hand, &c.). Vid., also, DEXTERITY.

PROMPTLY, promte (Tac.): celeriter, cito (quickly).

PROMULGATE, palam facere (to make known): aperire: patefacere (to bring to any body's knowledge). Jn. aperire et in lucem proferre: denunciare (to denounce, to declare publicly; e. g., war): prodere: memoris prodere (to deliver to posterity): promulgare (to give public notice of any thing; e. g., a law, &c.): proponere (to post up; e. g., edictum, edict; fastos populo, &c.): praedicare (as by a herald, κηρύττω, ἀναγγέλλω): pronunciare (to announce to the public; e. g., an order with regard to military matters, τάγμα; ἑλκεν): edere: foras dare (to issue, to give out; e. g., a writing, &c.). Vid., also, to DIVULGE.

PROMULGATION, praedicatio: pronunciatio: promulgatio (Syn. in to PROMULGATE): or by circumlocution with the verbs.

PROMULGATOR, by circumlocution with the verbs in to PROMULGATE.

PRONE, || Tending downward, deversus; declivis or declivus; inclinat. || Inclined, pronus (general term): proclivis (commonly to something good): propensus (commonly to something bad). Vid. "INCLINED TO."

PRONENESS, (voluntatis) inclinatio; animi propensio; proclivitas: = pronitas is an uncertain reading in Seneca, and therefore to be carefully avoided, Klotz. Vid. INCLINATION, PROPENSITY.

PRONG, dens; ramus.

PRONOMINAL, by genitive, prodominis; pronominalis (Priscian).

PRONOUNCE, || To articulate by the organs of speech, appellare (Cic., Brut., 35, 133): enunciare, efferre (to denote by sound; = pronunciare is rather = to deliver; first in Gellius, in pronounce):

dicere (to utter). To pronounce words too broadly, voces distrahere; letters, literas valde dilatare; (affectedly), puidius exprimere literas: to pronounce distinctly, plane loqui, alicui est os planum or explanatum: to pronounce words properly and with the right tone of voice, exprimere verba et suis quasque literas sonis enunciare: to pronounce indistinctly, verba literas (negligentius) obscurare: to pronounce incorrectly, aliquid perperam enunciare: to pronounce a syllable short, syllabam corripere or brevare; long, syllabam producere: not to be able to pronounce the letter R, literam R dicere non posse.

|| To speak, utter, pronunciare (to deliver with distinct and audible voice): eloqui, verbis exprimere (to express well in words): enunciare, also with verbis (to speak out): proloqui (to say out, say aloud): effari (to speak out, religious-archaic, and poetic word; but cf. Cic., De Or., 3, 38, 153): explicare, explanare verbis (to explain in words): edicere (to give to understand, to make known; vid. Cic., Ecl., p. 225). || To declare solemnly: to pronounce sentence, sententiam dicere (of a judge): sententiam pronunciare (to publish the judgment after and according to the decision of a judge): iudicium facere (not iudicium ferre, though sententiam or suffragium ferre are correct): to pronounce an opinion, dicere quid sibi videatur; sententiam suam dicere; aperire sententiam suam: to pronounce guiltless, absolvere (properly and improperly); of any thing, aliqua re or de aliqua re (e. g., regni suspicione, de praeviatione re): exsolvere aliqua re (e. g., suspicione): liberare aliqua re (set free; general term).

PRONUNCIATION, || Act or mode of utterance (of syllables or single words), appellatio (not pronunciation, which is always = actio, the whole delivery): prolatio (the uttering a word; Lino., 22, 13, Punicum os abhorret ab Latinorum nominum prolatione; i. e., the Latin names are very difficult to the Carthaginians): locutio (a speaking). An agreeable pronunciation, suavis appellatio literarum; literarum appellandarum suavitas: a gentle pronunciation, lenis appellatio literarum: a correct pronunciation, emendata locutio: a pleasant and distinct pronunciation, emendata cum enuntiatione vocum explanatio (Quint., 1, 5, 33): by a broad pronunciation, valde dilatanda literis: the sharp or acute pronunciation of a syllable, corripio (opposed to production).

|| Delivery of language; accent; os (language uttered): vox (voice). Jn. os ac vox (full-toned): vocis sonus, or, from the context, simply sonus (tone of voice). A correct pronunciation, vocis sonus rectus (opposed to oris privitas): a clear pronunciation, os explanatum or planum (opposed to os confusum): agreeable pronunciation, suavis vocis or oris ac vocis; os jucundum: a refined or elegant pronunciation, os urbanum: an easy or smooth pronunciation, os facile (opposed to asperitas soni): a rude pronunciation, oris rusticitas; sonus subrusticus: a foreign pronunciation, sonus peregrinus; oris peregrinitas; os barbarum os in peregrinum sonum corruptum (broken). I don't like an affected pronunciation, nolo exprimi literas putidius (Cic.); we must write according to the pronunciation, scribendum est ac loquumur; sic scribendum quidque iudico, quomodo sonat: not to write words according to the pronunciation, verba alter scribere ac enunciantur. To have (such) a pronunciation; vid. the corresponding phrase in to PRONOUNCE.

PROOF, || The act or mode of proving, probatio (in the Digest, also of proving before a court of justice); demonstratio (a showing by strong proof; in Vitruv., 9, pref. 4, also of mathematical pronunciation): argumentatio (by argument). To bring proof of any thing (vid. to PROVE): it is difficult of proof, difficile est probatum. || Convincing argument, argumentum: ratio. To bring or allege proofs, argumenta or rationes afferre: to derive proofs from, argumenta ex re deducere, sumere, erueri (to a proof of any thing; not argumentum pro aliqua re, but

argumentum quo aliquid esse demonstratur, &c.): to bring many proofs for the existence of a God, multis argumentis Deum esse docere: that is no proof, nullum verum id argumentum est: to produce or allege many proofs for that opinion, multa in eam partem probabiliter argumentari (*Liv.*). Argumentum is often left out when an adjective is used; e. g., "the strongest proof for this is," &c., firmissimum hoc affertur, videtur, quod, &c. (*Cic.*). Sign, to ken, signum; indicium; specimen (a visible sign); not in the plural; documentum sui (sign of one's ability); rudimentum, tirocinium (first sign of one's proficiency in an art, &c.). To give or furnish a proof, rudimentum or tirocinium ponere; documentum sui dare (of one's ability); specimen alicuius rei dare; significationem alicuius rei facere (e. g., probabilitas): to serve as a proof, signum, indicio, documento esse. Attempt to ascertain the quality of a person or thing, tentatio: tentamen: experimentum an attempt, in order to gain experience; periculum (an attempt, attended with some risk). To make proof of a thing, experimentum alicuius rei capere; periculum alicuius rei or in aliqua re facere; aliquid tentare, experiri, or periclitari; fidem alicuius explorare (to put to the proof); (In printing), trial sheet, *periculum typographicum (*Ruhnken*). *plagula exempli causa typis exscripta.

PROOF, *adj.*, tutus (*Liv.*); impervius ferro: the mind is proof against misfortunes, animus malis sufficit (*Or.*): virtue is proof against all force, nullâ vi potest labefacti virtus (*Cic.*).

PROP, *s.*, *PROP.*, statumen: pedamen: pedamentum; adminiculum (for a vine). *Fig.* Support, columnen (especially of persons on whom others depend): firmamentum (that gives stability to any thing): praesidium (safeguard): subsidium (*id.*, assistance): munimentum (defence): (tanquam) adminiculum.

PROP, *c.*, *PROP.*, fulcire: adminiculari: statuere (by building, &c., underneath): pedare (*id.*, of trees). To be proped up by any thing, niti, inniti aliqua re. *Fig.*, fulcire; praesidio esse. To prop one's self up on any thing, inniti aliqua re; confidere alicui rei or aliqua re.

PROPAGATE, propagare (properly and improperly, of propagating a race): disseminare (e. g., a report, rumorem; an evil, malum). The disease propagates itself by contagion, contactu morbus in aliis vulgatur (*Liv.*, 4, 30). To propagate a report, rumorem ore famam diffundere; rumorem spargere, dispergere, divulgare, &c.: to be propagated, sc. diffundere, diffundi (to spread itself); properly and figuratively, of rumors, errors, &c.; late serpere (of rumors, &c.).

PROPAGATION, propagatio; or by the verb. Society for the propagation of the Gospel, *ad fines Christianae religionis propagandas associatio.

PROPAGATOR, by circumlocution with the verbs: not propagator in this sense.

PROPEL, propellere (the proper word): proudere (more rare).

PROPENSITY, proclivitas; aninus proclivis or Propensity ad aliquid; libido alicuius rei. Propensity to satire, acerbitas (as a trait of character, *Quint.*, 10, 1, 117). The Latins also frequently denote it in compound words by the termination -entia, and the person possessing the propensity by -entus; e. g., propensity to drinking wine, vinolentia; one who has such propensity, vinolentus: propensity to extravagance, prodigientia (*Ter.*, *Ann.*, 6, 14, 1); one that has such propensity, prodigus: to have a propensity to any thing, non alicuium esse pro (in a good sense); pronum esse ad aliquid or in aliquid (in classical Latin only in a bad sense; not as *Suet.*, *Ner.*, 52, pronum esse ad poetam). Vid. *INCLINATION*.

PROPER, *Right*, *fid.*, *ius*, verus (*real*); opposed to falsus; germanus (*genuine*). *JN.* verus et germanus; justus (*right*, legitimate). A proper (opposed to a figurative, &c.) word, verbum proprium (opposed to verbum translatum). To de-

note any thing by the proper term or expression, aliquid verbo proprio declarare. *Vir.*, also, *Vir.* *Peculiar*, *vid.*

PROPERLY, *Strictly*, proprie. To use a word properly (i. e., in its proper sense), verbum proprie dicere. *Fittly*, suitably, apte: idonee: recte: commode: bene. *SYN.* in COMMODIOUSLY.

PROPERTY, *Peculiar* quality, proprietates, proprium (the proper word), natura (nature or quality); ratio, vis (efficacy); qualitas (coloris, peculiar nature or quality); a new philosophical term coined by Cicero: *vid.* *Acad.*, 1, 6 and 7; *N. D.*, 2, 37, 94). The Latins frequently use, in connection with esse, the simple genitive of the pronoun to which the property belongs, omitting proprium (with this difference, that proprium gives more prominence to the quality as characteristic, *cf.* *Grotef.*, § 188, obs. 3; *Hera.*, *Ch.*, 6, 23, *in.*): it is the property of a good orator, est boni oratoris, &c.: it is the property of a wise man to do nothing of which he may have to repent, sapientis est proprium (i. e., it is peculiar to him, it is a mark of his character) nihil, quod penitere possit, facere: or we may put, instead of the noun in the genitive, the neuter of an adjective answering to it; e. g., it is the property of mankind, humanum est: it is the property of a Roman, Romanum est (as *Liv.*, 2, 12, Romanum est, et agere opati furore). So, also, "of what property" is expressed by qualis, and "of such property" by talis; by sic comparatus. Good properties, virtutes; animus bona, orum, &c.; bona indoles: one possesses many distinguished properties, multa in aliquo eminent et elucet (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 10, 5): a bad property, malum; vitium. *That which is one's own, goods possessed, possessions; bona, orum, n.* (landed estates): fortunes (good effects); also by res (plural); as, movable property, res movens; res, quae moveri possunt: or by proprius, -um; also, from the context, by the possessive pronoun, proprius meus (tuus, &c.), and very often by the possessive pronoun alone; e. g., this is my property, hoc meum or meum proprium est: to consider any thing as his own property, suum aliquid ducere: to give any body any thing as his property, aliquid proprium alicui tradere: to have some property, to be a person of property, opes habere; bona possidere; in bona esse; in possessione bonorum esse: to have much property, to be a person of large property, magnas facultates habere; locupletem et pecuniosum esse; copis rei familiaris abundare: to have no property, facultatibus cedere; pauperem esse: to acquire property, bona sibi parare or sibi colligere: to be or become the property of any body, alicuius esse; alicuius fieri: to disturb any body in his property, to endeavor to deprive any body of his property, vexare alicuius bona fortunaeque: they take their property and go to Rome, sublatis rebus commigrant Romam: take your property and look for another place, res tuas tolle et alium locum quaere: right of property, dominium; auctoritas or ius auctoritatis (the right to a thing lawfully acquired): mancipium or ius mancipii (right of property by formal purchase).

PROPERTY-TAX, tributum ex censu collatum (*vid.* *Cic. Verr.*, 2, 53, 131).

PROPHECY, *Act* of prophesying, vaticinium; divination; praedictio (e. g., rerum futurarum) *SYN.* in PROPHETICAL. *A prediction*, praedictum; vaticinium; augurium. His prophecy was fulfilled, non falsus vates fuit.

PROPHESY, TRANS, vaticinari (general term): canere (to prophesy in verse or rhythm): augurari (to foretell by the flight of birds, &c.; then generally). To prophesy (anticipate) any thing, aliquid augurari; aliquid opinione, conjectura (*Cic.*), or mente (*Caes.*) augurari: to prophesy any body's fate, praedicere, quid alicui eveniturum sit; his death, alium mortem augurari. INTRANS, futura praedicere: praenunciare: vaticinari (to prophesy; be a vates).

PROPHET, vates; fatidicus, fatiloquus (*Liv.*); propheta, *Appul.*, *Lact.*: a false prophet, pseudopropheta (*Tertull.*). He was a true prophet, non falsus vates fuit:

ab eo praedictum est, fore eos eventus rerum, qui acciderunt.

PROPHETICAL, vaticinus (of or relating to prophecy); celestis quodam modo instinctu prolatus (inspired); fatidicus, fatiloquus (fatidicus, *Or.*); a prophetic spirit, praesentis animi divinitus.

PROPHETICALLY, divinitus; celestis quodam instinctu mentis; instinctu divini afflatus.

PROPHINQUITY. *Vid.* NEARNESS, AFFINITY.

PROPIATE, placare aliquem or alicuius animum offensum; mitigare, lenire aliquem or alicuius animum (*Or.*); propitiare (*Plaut.*, *Tac.*).

PROPIATION, *Act* of propitiating; placatio; reconciliatio; reconciliatio gratiae or concordiae. *An atonement*, expiatio.

PROPIIATOR, gratias reconciliator (*after Liv.*, 35, 45); gratias reconciliandus or reconciliator auctor (*after Cic.*).

PROPIIATORY, *s.*, *gratias reconciliatus testimonium, indicium, signum. A propitiatory sacrifice, piaculum; hostia piacularis: piaculare, with or without sacrificium: to offer a propitiatory sacrifice, piaculum, hostiam cedere.

PROPIIATORY, *adj.*, ad reconciliandum gratiam.

PROPTIOUS (of persons), propitius; aequus; favens, amicus, alicui; benevolus alicui or in aliquem: (of things), secundus; faustus; prosper; commodus; opportunus; bonus.

PROPTIOUSLY, *Favorably*, benevole; amice. *Fortunately*, prospere; fauste.

PROPORTION, *Comparative relation*, proportio (explained by *Vitr.*, 3, 1, 1, est ratio partis membrorum in omni opere totiusque commodulatio); communis (the proper quantity determined by measurement, also, with genitive, proportionis; *vid.* *Vitr.*, 3, 1, 2); symmetria (the whole whose parts are in proportion, *Vitr.*, 1, 2, 4, ex ipsius operis membris conveniens consensus ex partibusque separatis ad universae figure speciem ratioe partis responsus; and 8, 1, 3, expressed by circumlocution: ad universam totius magnitudinis ex partibus singulis convenientissimus communis responsus. *Pliny* says the Latin language has no corresponding word, 34, 8, 19, no. 6, § 65): congruentia, aequalitas (concordance and equality of parts, with reference to the whole; *vid.* *Plin. Ep.*, 2, 5, 11). The proportion (symmetry) of any body's figure, limba, convenientia partium; apta membrorum compositio; membrorum omnium competentia (*Gell.*); membrorum aequitas et commoditas (*Suet.*, *Oct.*, 79, of the body); his other limbs were, without exception, in the exactest proportion (i. e., to the breadth of his shoulders, ceteris quoque membris usque ad imos pedes fuit equalis et congruens (*Suet.*, *Tib.*, 68, *init.*); in proportion, proportione; aequaliter; congruenter: built in proportion, proportionate constructus (of a body); in perfect proportion, omnibus membris usque ad imos pedes equalis et congruens (of a person, *Suet.*, *Tib.*, 68, *init.*): to be (to be made, &c.) in proportion, inter se cum quodam lepore consentire; suos habere communis proportionis; proportionibus ad summamfigurationem corporis respondere (of the members of the body; *vid.* *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 28, 98; *Vit.*, 3, 1, 2 and 4); in proportion to, ad (with accusative of thing): pro: pro rata parte. Sometimes by ut est, &c. In proportion to the times, ut tum erant tempora. *Fixed part*, rata pars. *Analog*, analogia: proportio (*Varr.* and *Cic.*): similitudo (likeness).

PROPORTION, *v.*, *iusta ratione describere: pro rata parte ratione distinguere (*Cic. Rep.*, 6, 15): well proportioned, proportionate constructus (of bodies): perfectly well proportioned, omnibus membris usque ad imos pedes equalis et congruens (*after Suet.*, *Tib.*, 68, *init.*; of a man): to be well proportioned *quid*, "to be made in proportion". To be beautifully proportioned in all its details, ad universam totius magnitudinis summam ex partibus singulis convenientissimum habere com-

care (the proper word): testari (as witness, to testify): affirmare, confirmare (to declare strongly): adiutare (upon oath): to protest on oath, polliceri et iurejurando confirmare (Cæs.). To protest by the gods, testari, obtestari deos; per omnes deos adjurare: to protest most strongly, firmissime asseverare; omni asseveratione affirmare. || Of a bill of exchange, *syngrapham non expensam ferre; *syngrapham non recipere.

PROTESTANT, *a lege pontificis Romani plane abhorrens.

PROTESTANTISM, *protestantismus (technical term).

PROTESTATION, pollicitatio (a promise). Usually by the verbs in PROTEST: to make protestations, profiteri atque polliceri.

PROTOCOL, tabulæ; commentarii (Cic.): *protocollum* is a word of the Middle Ages.

PROTONOTARY, *scriba primus, *not* primarius.

PROTOTYPE, *exemplum primum (original, instead of which Cic. Att. 16, 3, makes use of the Greek ἀρχέτυπον, which we find afterward as a Latin word in Plin. Ep. 5, 10, 1); exemplum (model, or any object to guide us, in general): species (ideal, used by Cicero for the Platonic idea; vid. Schütz, Lex. Cic. in v.).

PROTRACT, trahere (general term, to allow to last longer than necessary): extrahere (to draw out, to defer): ducere: producere (to put off continually, to prevent the decision of any thing): to be protracted, trahi: extrahi: protrahi: duci: produci, until, usque ad (e. g., of fear, &c.; vid. above, the difference between trahere and ducere; vid. also, the SYN. in TO PROLONG, TO DEFER): to protract the matter as long as possible, tempus quam longissime ducere.

PROTRACTION, productio: prorogatio. [SYN. in TO PROTRACT.] Vid., also, DELAY.

PROTRUDE, prominere: eminare: proijci: exstare. SYN. in PROJECT.

PROTUBERANCE, *epiphyma, sarcōma, -ātis, n. (ἐπιφύμα, σάρκωμα, τὸ, any excrescence of the animal body): gibber (hump; but gibba, in Suet., Dom., 23, and gibbus, in Juv., 6, 109; 10, 294 and 303, are not usual): tumor (tumor, swelling): tuber (ulcer): panus (a swelling of the glands of the neck, under the armpit, &c.). Vid., also, TUMOR.

PROTUBERANT, by circumlocution with verbs in TO PROJECT, SWELL. Vid., also, PROMINENT.

PROUD, *Haughty*, superbus; fastuosus; arrogant [SYN. in ARROGANT]: contumax (stiff-necked; unwilling to bend to the will of a superior): tumens inani superbia: fastidiosus (contemptuous): magnificus (splendidus (of things); in this sense superbus is only poetical): to be proud, sublati esse animi: magnos gerere spiritus: inani superbiā tumere; of any thing, superbiere aliq̄ re: aliq̄ re inflatum esse, tumere, elatum esse (to be puffed up by any thing): to grow or become proud, magnos spiritus or magnam arrogantiam eibi sumere: to be intolerably proud, haud tolerandam eibi sumere arrogantiam: to make any body proud, aliquem superbum facere; alicui spiritus efferre (both of things): to make any body intolerably proud, inflare alicujus animum ad intolerabilem superbiā (Liv., 43, 31). || In surgery, proud flesh, caro fungosa (Plin.); caro supercrescens (Cels., 5, 22).

PROUDLY, superbe: insolenter; arrogant; magnifice. To behave proudly, elatus se gerere: insolentius se efferre; magnifice se jactare: to behave proudly in prosperity, præbere se superbum in fortunā: to act proudly, superbiere: fastidiere.

PROVE, *[TRANS.]* (1) To show, manifest, evince, significare; ostendere (to show): declare (to declare, publish; both stronger than the first; cf. Cic., Verr., 2, 60, 148; ad Div., 5, 13, 4): probare, comprobare (so as to convince others of the truth or excellence of a thing): prestare (to fulfill an obligation): to prove one's obliging disposition to any body, probare alicui officium suum: to prove any thing by act and

deed, aliquid prestare re; aliquid comprobare re: to prove one's self; i. e., to show, &c., se præstare, se præbere, as any body, aliquem; exhibere aliquem (*[TRANS.]* not se exhibere aliquem); e. g., to prove one's self the friend of the people, exhibere virum civilem. (2) To show by arguments, docere, especially with argumentis: demonstrare (to give full proof): firmare, confirmare, especially with argumentis (to confirm by arguments): probare alicui aliquid (to prove the possibility of a thing; vid. Herz., Cæs., B. G., 1, 3): efficere (to make out by strict logical proof): vincere, evincere (to prove irrefragably; vid. Curt., Cic. Ep., 11, 28, 4): to prove to any body by examples, cum aliquo auctoritatis agere (Plin. Ep., 1, 20, 4): this will prove that, &c., ejus rei testimonium est, &c.: that is difficult to prove, hoc difficile est probatu: that proves nothing at all, nullum verum id argumentum est: the event proved it, exitus approbavit. (3) To try, put to the proof [vid. TRY]. *[INTRANS.,]* fieri: esse; se ostendere; ostendi.

PROVERB, proverbium (the proper word): verbum: *[TRANS.]* adagio, adagium never occur in classical prose. To pass into a proverb, in proverbium or in proverbii consuetudinem venire; in proverbium eedere; proverbii cludi (to be the subject of a jesting proverb; Soytharum solitudinis Græcis proverbii eliduntur, Curt.). To be a common proverb, proverbio increbui, with accusative and infinitive (e. g., rem ad triarios rediisse—proverbio increbui, Liv.): proverbii locum obtinere; aliquid in communibus proverbii versatur. This has passed into a proverb among the Greeks, hoc Græcis hominibus in proverbio est: as the proverb says (or has it), ut in proverbio est; quod proverbii loco dici solet; also, quod ajunt; ut ajunt; ut dicitur (as people say): there is an old proverb, which, &c., est vetus proverbium; est vetus verbum; vetus verbum hoc quidem est: according to the old proverb, veteri proverbio.

PROVERBIAL, proverbii loco celebratus (e. g., versus): quod proverbii locum obtinet: quod in proverbium or proverbii consuetudinem venit. Any thing is proverbial, aliquid proverbii loco dici solet [vid., also, "to be a common PROVERB"]. *[TRANS.]* Proverbialis (only proverbialis versus in Gellius) late: to be proverbial, in ore vulgi atque in communibus proverbii versari.

PROVERBIALLY, proverbii loco: ut est in proverbio: ut proverbii loco dici solet. *[TRANS.]* Proverbialiter very late.

PROVIDE, parare, comparare (for money or otherwise): preparare, providere (to take care that a thing be ready): to provide the necessities of life, res ad vitam degendam necessarias preparare: to provide provisions for the winter, in hiemem providere frumentum: to provide a very great store of corn, frumenti vim maximam comparare: that is easily provided, parabilis.

PROVIDED; i. e., furnished, supplied, instructus, ornatus, exornatus, armatus, præditus, aliq̄ re: well provided, omnibus rebus instructus, or simply instructus: to be well or richly provided with any thing, aliq̄ re instructissimè or apparatusissimè esse; aliq̄ re abundare; aliquid mihi largissime suppedit (I am well provided with).

PROVIDED THAT, dum, modo, dummodo, with subjunctive: provided that not, dum ne; dummodo ne; modo ne, with subjunctive; also, by ad lege, cā conditione ut or nē.

PROVIDENCE, providentia (fore-sight): cautio, diligentia, cura (care, circumspection): DIVINE PROVIDENCE, providentia divina; mens divina; or simply Providentia (Cic.).

PROVIDENT, cautus; providus: circumspectus: consideratus. JN. cautus providusque; cautus ac diligens. To be provident in any thing, curam adhibere or in aliq̄ re; curam ac diligentem esse in aliq̄ re; diligentiam adhibere ad aliq̄ re in aliq̄ re; curam conferre ad aliq̄ re.

PROVIDENTIAL, quod divinitus accidit: *quod divinum numen instituit.

PROVIDENTIALLY, divinitus (from God): ducente Deo (under Divine guidance): Deo juvante, Deo bene juvante (with Divine assistance, by God's help): Deo annuente (by Divine favor).

PROVIDENTLY, diligenter; provide; caute: to act providently, circumspectus facere aliq̄ re, cautionem adhibere in aliq̄ re: omne cautionis genus adhibere in aliq̄ re: diligentiam habere ad aliq̄ re or in aliq̄ re.

PROVINCE, *[TRANS.]* Region, tract, regio (general term, a tract of country): provincia (a tract of country subdued, and annexed to, or incorporated with the conquering state; *[TRANS.]* never to be used in any other sense): to divide a country into four provinces, terram in quatuor regiones describere or dividere: to reduce a country to the form of a province, terram in provincie formam reducere; terram provinciam conficere (Liv., 27, 5). *[OFFICE,]* munus, officium; partes; also by the pronoun meus, &c.; e. g., non est meum, it is not my province.

PROVINCIAL, *regionis interioris: provincialis. A provincial, *incola regionis interioris (a dweller in the interior of a country): provincialis incola; provincialis (inhabitant of a provincia, properly so called).

PROVINCIALISM, *verbum regionibus quibusdam magis familiare. To be a provincialism, *regionibus quibusdam magis familiarem esse.

PROVISION, copia; apparatus: to make provision = to provide: it is a provision of nature that, est autem a natura comparatum, ut, &c.

PROVISIONAL, quod ad tempus constitutum, edictum, est: provisional command, imperium fiduciarium (Curt.; thus, also, legatus qui fiduciarium operam obtinet, Cæs., B. C., 2, 17): I have a provisional charge, Ad tempus delatum, mandatum, est mihi munus.

PROVISIONALLY, ad tempus (Liv.; e. g., ad tempus deligere, qui jus dicat): temporis gratiā (for the present time or crisis; e. g., aliquem regem statuere, Curt., 5, 9, 8).

PROVISIONS, cibis; cibaria, -orum, n.; alimenta, -orum, n. (general term): victus (food, necessities for support: *[TRANS.]* victualia is barbarous): penus, copias (a store of provisions): frumentum, res frumentaria (corn; forage for the army): comestus (provisions supplied, supply). JN. frumentum et comestus (when comestus is = all other supplies except corn): annona (a store consisting of the yearly produce of the earth): provisions for a year, alimenta annua: copia annua: for ten days, alimenta decem dierum: provisions begin to fail, alimenta deficient: cibus deficit: to furnish one's self with provisions, res ad victum necessarias parare (general term); rem frumentariam providere, comparare; frumentum parare, comparare, conferre; comestum preparare (for an army); for the winter, alimenta in hiemem providere, comestum in hiemem parare (for an army): to cut off provisions from any body, aliquem comestum (or comestibus) intercludere; aliquid rem frumentaria excludere.

PROVOCATION, By the verbs (provocation in classical Latin = appeal).

PROVOKE, movere: commovere (general term): concitare (stronger term): stimulare (literally, to spur, to stimulate): etomachum alicui facere or movere: indignationem alicui movere (to make angry): bilem alicui movere or commovere, or irritare alicui or alicujus iram (stronger terms): pungere (to sting, to mortify any body; of things; to cause vexation): offendere (to give offence; of persons and things): aliquem provocare (to challenge any body; e. g., to fight); also, aliquem ad certamen irritare: concitare ad or in aliq̄ re (to provoke any body to any thing; e. g., ad arma; to violence, ad vim afferendum; any body's anger, in iram): irritare ad aliq̄ re (to excite to any thing; e. g., ad certamen; to anger, ad iram): stimulare ad aliq̄ re (to urge men's minds, animos; e. g., to commotion, ad perturbandam rem;

publicum: acnere ad aliquid (*literally, to sharpen; hence to excite*; e. g., aliquem ad crudelitatem): provocare ad aliquid (*to challenge*; e. g., ad pugnam): adhortari ad aliquid or with ut (e. g., ad bellum faciendum, *to go to war*): tentare ad aliquid (*to be always at any body, to tempt him to do any thing*; e. g., animos ad res novas, *to insurrection*): aliquem illicere ad or in aliquid (*to entice any body*; e. g., to go to war, ad bellum: *to commit adultery, in stuprum*): any thing provokes me, aliquem mihi stomacho est; aliquem aegre fero (aliquid mihi or meo animo aegre est, *comie*); aliquem mihi molestem est; aliquem me pungit; aliquem male me habet: *that has provoked me more than even Quintus himself*, hinc mihi majori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt: *to be provoked, indignant*; stomachari; commoveri dolore; irasci [Syn. above]: *to be much provoked, dolore or ira exardescere*; dolore or ira incensum esse; *to be provoked that, &c., or it provokes him that, aegre ille fert, quod, &c.*: *to provoke the people still more, per se accensos animos incitare*: *to become provoked, (ira) exacerbatum or iratum esse*: *to be much provoked, iracundiā ardere*: *to be rather provoked, subirasci alicui*: *to be dreadfully provoked*, aevire. || **To provoke hunger, thirst, famem, sitim facere, or gignere or afferre**. Vid., also, *to Excite*.

PROVOKING, plenus stomachi (*desiring or causing indignation*): gravis: molestus (*troublesome, annoying*): quod aliquem pungit (*that stings any body*): *a provoking matter, molestus*: incommo- dum: *to be provoking to any body*; vid. **To Provoke**.

PROVOKINGLY, moleste: aegre. **PROVOST**, magister (*general term*): praeses (*a president*): princeps, caput (*chief, head*): antistes: praepositus: *the priest's house, sedes, domicilium praepositi, antistitis*.

PROVOSTSHIP, *praesidis, praepositi, antistitis munus (*office*): dignitas (*rank*). **PROW**, prowa (πρῶπα): or, *pure Latin, pars prior navis*.

PROWESS, fortitudo, fortis animus, virtus (*virtus shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive*; fortitudo in energetic resistance and unshrinking endurance, like constancy): acrimonia (*fiery courage*). *To be distinguished by personal prowess, manu forte or promptu esse*.

PROWL, || **To rove about**, vagari aliquo loco, praeter or circa aliquem locum (*general term*): ire per aliquem locum (e. g., per urbem): discurrere aliquo loco (*to run about all over a place*; e. g., totā urbe): peragere (*to wander about*; e. g., venando peragere circa saltus, *to go hunting about in the woods*). || **To rove about for plunder**, vagari latrocinia- quae facere (*Hirt, B. G., 8, 32, 1*): popu- labundum in aliquo loco vagari (*Liv., 3, 13*; *both of persons*): pervagari (aliquem locum; e. g., praedonum naviculæ, *Cic.*, and therefore a good word for praedones themselves): oberrare (*poetically and post-Augustan prose*; *to wander about, mustela in domibus nostris, Plin.*).

PROXIMATE, || **Near**, vid. || **Proxi- mate causes**, causae adjacentes et proximae (*Cic. Fat., 18*; *opposed to causae perfectae et principales, or primae causae, or ipsae causae, Cic.*): adjvantia (*plural participle*) causarum (i. e., the circum- stances and conditions that enable the true causes to produce their effects, *Cic.*).

PROXIMATELY, perhaps *proxime; or by circumlocution with proximis: any thing was proximately the cause of, *aliquid proxima fuit causa alicujus rei or cur, &c.

PROXIMITY. Vid. **NEARNESS**.

PROXY, || **Procuracy**, procuratio (*general term*): cognitura (*in a matter of law, and especially in state affairs; post-Augustan*): advocatio: patrocinium [Syn. in Advocate]: *to vote by proxy, *per procuratorem alterius sententiam ferre*. || **One who acts for another, procurator** (*general term*): cui rerum agendum licentia data or permissa est (*cf. Cic. Verr., 3, 94, 220; Sall., Jug., 103, 2*): qui manda- data habet ab aliquo (who has full power of transacting any body's affairs): *publi-

cā auctoritate missus; or legatus simply, if on state business: (cf. mandatarius is a doubtful reading in *Ulp., Dig., 17, 1, 10*; cf. Heinecc. ad Brisson. de verb. signif., p. 783): vicarius (who officiates for another person): *to act by proxy, alieni fungi vice*: procurare (*to officiate in any body's place as well in private as public business, to act in any body's absence*): alicujus vice or officio fungi (*to act in any body's stead*): alicujus negotia or rationes procurare, or simply aliquem procurare (*to take care of any body's affairs, to mind his interests*).

PRUDE, sava (*the proper word*): fastidi- osa.

PRUDENCE, prudentia: providentia (*foresight, guarding against a foreseen danger, Liv., 30, 5, 5*): circumspectio (*Cic.*): circumspectum judicium (*well- weighed judgment, for which Gellius has circumspectivitas*). Jx. circumspectio et accurata consideratio (*Cic.*): cautio: diligen- tia: gravitas (*habit of acting carefully after deliberation*). The thing demands much prudence, res multas cautiones habet; res est multa diligentia: *to act with much prudence in any matter, cautionem or diligentiam adhibere in aliqua re*; omne cautionis genus adhibere in re: *with prudence*; vid. **PRUDENTLY**.

PRUDENT, circumspectus (*post-classical*; in *Quint., Cels., Suet., &c.*, of persons and things; e. g., circumspectum judicium): consideratus (*both passive, "well-weighed," of things [e. g., considera- to judicia, Cic.] and active, "one who weighs things well" [e. g., homo, Cic.]*): providus: prudens; cautus. Jx. prudens et cautus: prudens et providus; cautus et providus: diligens (*careful, also of things*): gravis (*one who acts from sound principles after due deliberation*).

PRUDENTIAL, by circumlocution with substantive under **PRUDENCE**.

PRUDENTLY, omnia circumspectiens (*pericula, Cic.*): considerate: cogitate (*non cogitato*; *Sturenburg ad Cic. Arch., 8, 18*); caute: circumspecte (*Gell.*): diligen- ter: attente: circumspecto judicio.

PRUDERY, animus sapient; severitas.

PRUNE, *prunum.

PRUNE, *|| **PROP.**, (arbores) putare, interputare (*Col.*); interpergare (*Plin.*); collucare, interlucare; amputare; com- pescere (*vitum, Col.; ramos, Virg.*): *to prune a vine, vineam pampinare*; super- vacuos pampinos detrahare (*Col.*); vitum purgare a foliis (*Cato*); vitum amputare, deputare, rescindere (*Col.*). || **Fig.**, am- putare; rescicare; circumscribere; coer- cere.

PRUNER, arbores putator (*Varr.*); frondator (*Virg.*).

PRUNING, *|| **PROP.**, amputatio; puta- tio (*Fig.*); recisio, interlucatio (*Plin.*). || **Fig.**, by the verbs.

PRUNING-HOOK, falx arbores or arboraria; falx putatoria (*late*).

PRURIENCE, prurigo, -inis; pruritus, -us.

PRURIENT, pruriens: *to be prurient, prurire*.

PRY INTO, speculari; explorare; in- dagare; rem or in rem inspicere.

PSALM, *psalmus (*ecclesiastical*); hym- nus; canticum or carmen sacrum.

PSALMIST, *psalmista, psalmograph- us (*ecclesiastical*); *psalmodium scriptor, auctor.

PSALMODY, *psalmodium cantus.

PSALTER, psalterium (*ecclesiastical*).

PSALTERY, *psalterium.

PSEUDO, pseud(-o); e. g., pseudo-Cato (*a would-be Cato, Cic.*); pseudo Damaspi- pus (*Cic.*); pseudanchusa (*Plin.*); or fals- us; fictus; simulatus.

PSHAW! apage! phui! turpe dictu (*expressing detestation*).

PSYCHOLOGICAL, *psychologica.

PSYCHOLOGIST, *humani animi in- vestigator.

PSYCHOLOGY, *psychologia (*technic- al term*).

PTARMIGAN, *tetrao Lagopus (*Linna.*).

PTISAN, ptisana (*Plin.*); ptisanarium (*Hor.*).

PUBERTY, pubertas: *of the age of pu- berty, pubes*; pubens: *to arrive at puberty, pubescere*.

PUBLIC, publicus (*opposed to privatus, domesticus*): apertus, communis (*for the use of every one*): celeberr (*frequently*); alibi; vulgaris (*belonging or accessible to all*): *to come before the public, in publicum, in solem or in solem et pulverem prodire (of a statesman)*; in medium pro- cedere, surgere or aggredi ad dicendum (*of an orator*): prodire in scenam, produci (*of an actor*): se efferre, existere (*general term, to raise one's self to emi- nence*): public life, vita forensis (*opposed to umbratilis*), also, by circumlocution with rempublicam gerere: *to enter upon public life, ad rempublicam accedere*; rempublicam capessere: *his first entrance into public life was, primus gradus fuit cape- sendae rempublicae (Nep., Them., 2)*: the public, populus; vulgus (cf. non publi- cum). In a public character or capacity, publice (*opposed to privatum, Cic.*).

PUBLIC HOUSE, popina (*a cooking and eating shop, in the neighborhood of a bath*): caupona (*properly a wine-house; tavern on the road*): taberna (*a drinking- booth, where a person might likewise find meals and lodging*); also, taberna diversi- ora or diversoria, and diversorium or diversorium (*vid. Dict. of Antiqu., 226*).

Vid. **INX**.

PUBLICAN, || **Farmer of the revenue**, publicanus. || **An inn-keeper**, caupo.

PUBLICATION, promulgatio; or by circumlocution with verbs under **PUBLISH**: || **publicatio** means "confiscation."

PUBLICITY, aperta, manifesta, ratio alicujus rei: *to obtain publicity, in vulgus emanare, or simply emanare (Cic.)*; *to avoid publicity, lucem, oculos, aspectum aliorum fugere; odisse celebritatem*; fugere homines: *to court publicity, versari in celebritate (Nep.)*; vivere in maximā celebritate (*Cic.*).

PUBLICLY, || **Openly**, manifeste; aperte; palam; propalam. || **Before all**, in publico (cf. not publice, which means "by the authority, or at the expense of the state"); palam (*Cic.*); palam populo (*Liv.*); ante oculos populi; omnibus in- spectantibus (*Cic.*); luce ac palam (*Cic.*).

PUBLISH, || **To make known**, aperire (*to disclose*): patefacere (*to discover*); in medium proferre, also proferre only (*to make any thing generally known, in a good sense*). Jx. proferre et patefacere: enunciare: evulgare, divulgare (*to bring to the knowledge of the multitude what ought not to be told at all, or at least, only to confidential persons*): cum hominibus communicare (*to reveal to men, from God, ecclesiastical revelare*). || **To put forth a book**, (in lucem) edere; emittere; foras dare: *to publish a work on any subject, librum emittere de aliqua re (of the author)*: *libri exemplaria dividere, diver- dere (*of the act of publishing*), or *librum impensis, sumptibus, suis edere: *librum typis excribendum curare: *libri edendi sumtus facere (*with regard to the risk, of the publisher*).

PUBLISHER, || **One who proclaims**, predicator (*one who proclaims any body's praise aloud and publicly*): praeco (*a her- old*): buccinator (*the trumpeter, as a con- temptuous expression*; e. g., alicujus ex- imitationis). || **One who publishes a book**, *redemptor libri (*Erra*); *qui sum- ptibus, impensis, suis librum typis excri- bendum curat.

PUCK, larva, -æ, f.

PUCKER, rugas or in rugas cogere.

PUDDING, globulus (*farinae, Varr., Cat.*): *globus ex farina Britannorum more factus. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, exitus acta probat.

PUDDLE, aqua feculenta (*foetida, Appul.*).

PUERILE, puerilis: ineptus (*stronger term*): puerile conduct, puerilitas; mores pueriles: *to take a puerile delight in, &c.*, pueriliter exsultare: *it is puerile, puerile est: in a puerile manner, pueriliter*. Puerile play, lusus infantium or puerorum: puerile fooleries, ineptiae, nugae.

PUERILITY, puerilitas: mores pueri- les. A puerility, *puerile factum or pu- erile actum (*cf. Theb., 5, 503, where we find acta puerilia*): *to commit puerilities*

(all manner of puerilities), pueriliter multa et petulenter agere; pueriliter se agere or facere (the latter in *Cic., Acad.*, 2, 11, 33); pueriliter ineptire.

PUFF, PUFF up. || TRANS., inflare (properly and figuratively): to puff up any body with pride, inflare aliquid animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (of fortune, *Liv.*, 43, 31). || INTRANS., se sufflare or inflare; intumescere (with and without superbia).

PUFF off (goods), venditare; jactare. PUFFING (a sea-bird), mergus.

PUFFING, venditatio (*Cic.*); jactatio circulatoria (*Quint.*, 2, 4, 15).

PUFFY, turgidus; tumidus; inflatus. PUG. || A dog, *canis fricator (*Linnaeus*).

|| A nape, stria. PUG-NOSE, narca resinae (*Col.*): a man with a pug-nose, homo simā nare (*Mori.*); sinus (*Plin., Mart.*).

PUGILIST, qui pugnis certat; pugil. PUGILISTIC (contest), pugilatus (*Plin.*); pugilatio (*Cic.*).

PUGNACIOUS, alacer ad pugnandum; from the context, also, alacer only; cupidus pugnandi or pugnae, cupidus bellandi (rarely): certaminis avidus (found of, or eager for, battle).

PUGNACITY, alacritas pugnandi; studium pugnandi or pugnae, or ad pugnandum alacritas studiumque pugnandi; pugnandi cupiditas; alacritas ad litigandum (readiness to quarrel).

PUISNE, natu minor (younger): minor (general term). A puisne judge, perhaps judex minor (after *Liv.*, 22, 57, 3; cf. *Gell.*, 13, 15, 1, sqq.).

PUKE. Vid. VOMIT. PULE. Vid. CRY, WHINE.

PULL, v., trahere; attrahere (to pull toward one's self). To pull back, retrahere: to pull down, (addictionem) destruire (opposed to construere), demoliri (with violence); evertre (e. g., a statue); disjicere (e. g., walls, fortifications, statues); discutere (to shatter to pieces; a column, part of a wall, &c.). || To PULL off, detrahare aliquid, de aliquā re: abscondere (to not abscondere); avellere (to pluck off; pull off): abrumperre (to break off): to pull off fruit from trees, pomā ex arboribus avellere (*Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 19, 71, Orelli); to pull off bars from doors, claustra portarum avellere: to pull off clothes, exuere (opposed to indure; to be distinguished from deponere, to put off; opposed to amicare): to pull off any one's clothes, exuere aliquem veste; exuere or detrahare alicui vestem; one's own clothes, se exuere vestibus; vestes abici detrahare: to pull off any one's shoes, aliquem excalcare; one's own shoes, excalcare, excalcare pedes: to make another pull off one's shoes, pedes excalcare donare praebere alicui. || To PULL out, PULL UP, velare, evellere; revellere (to tear away): intervellere (to pull out here and there, to pull out in part): eruere (properly, to dig out; eyes and teeth); extrahere (to draw out). To pull up by the roots, radicibus vellere, evellere, extrahere; extirpare: to pull out a tooth, dentem evellere (alicui); dentem extrahere (alicui): to pull out one's eyes, oculos alicui eripere or erare.

PULL, s., tractus, -ūs; or rather by the verbs.

PULLET, pullus gallinaeus.

PULLEY, trochlea: the first pulley (in a system of pulleys), trochlea superior (called by some rechanus, *Vitr.*, 10, 2, 1); the third pulley, trochlea tertia: artēmon (ἀρτέμων, according to *Vitr.*, 10, 2, 9, the right expression): a system of pulleys, to be translated by so many orbiculi; a system of three pulleys, tres orbiculi; orbiculus (round which the rope runs).

PULMONARY, ad pulmones pertinens; pulmonarius: or, by the gentitive, pulmonia (late; *Celsus* has the word in Greek; but *Pliny* has the adjective peripneumonicus): phthisis pulmonalis (technical term): that has a pulmonary disease, peripneumonicus (of persons, *Plin.*, 20, 17, 68, &c.): pulmonarius (diseased in the lungs; of animals).

PULP, caro (*Plin.*); pulpa (*Scrib. Larg.*).

PULPIT, *suggestus sacer; *sugge-

tum sacrum; in connection, also, suggestio only. Pulpit eloquence, *ars de sacro suggestio bene dicendi.

PULPY, mollis; carnosus.

PULSE. || Motion of an artery or vein, arteriarum or venarum pulsus (the beating of the pulse in the arteries or veins); arteriae or venae (arteries or veins themselves). Our pulses beat incessantly, venae micare non desunt: the pulse is weak, arteriarum (venarum) exigui imbecillique pulsus sunt; beats irregularly or flutters, venae non aequis intervallis moventur; is quick, pulsus arteriae est citatus: it is a natural pulse, venae naturaliter sunt ordinatae (*Cels.*): to trust the pulse, which is very deceitful, venis maxime credere, fallacissimae rei: to make the pulse beat quicker, venas concitare, or resolve, or move, or turbare (all *Cels.*, 3, 6): a slower, quicker pulse, venae leniores, celeriores (venae leniores celerioresque sunt et aetate et sexu et corporum natura, *Cels.*): to feel any body's pulse: (a) properly, pulsum venarum attingere (*Tac.*); aliquem or aliquid manu tangere (*Plin.*); aliquid venas teatere (*Suet.*); apprehendere manu brachium (*Cels.*). (3) Improperly: to sound a man, aliquem teatere. || A leguminous plant, legumcn.

PULVERIZE, in pulverem aliquid redigere (*Cels.*) or conterere (*Plin.*).

PUMICE-STONE, pumex. To smooth with pumice-stone, pumice aliquid levigare (*Plin.*): of pumice-stone, pumiceus (*Stat.*): full of pumice-stone, pumicosus (*Plin.*): like pumice-stone, pumiceus or pumicosus.

PUMP, s. || A machine for drawing water, antlia (*Vitr.*). A ship's pump, sentinaucum (*Paul. Nol.*). || A single-soled shoe, calceolus (*Cic.*); socculus (*Sen.*).

PUMP, v., antliā exhaurire. To pump out bilge-water, exhaurire sentinam (sentinare, *Paul. Nol.*): figuratively, to pump any thing out of any body, aliquid ex aliquo exquirere, percunctari, percunctando atque interrogando elicere; aliquid ex aliquo sciscitari or sciscitando elicere; aliquid a or ex aliquo expiscari: to pump any body (i. e., to try to learn his opinion), animum alicuius explorare; voluntatem alicuius perscrutari; degustare aliquem (facile); pertentare alicuius animum; sciscitari quid cogitet.

PUN, logi (plural): logi ridiculi. Bad puns, *logi frigidi (after in jocis frigidum, *Quint.*). To make puns; vid. PUNNING.

PUNCH, s. || An instrument for piercing, *ferrum, in context with pertundere, &c. || A kind of drink, *calda citrea saccharo et vino indico condita. Punch-bowl, *catus capior calda citrea: punch-ladle, *trulla calda citrea haurienda. || A kind of buffoon, mimus.

PUNCH, v., pungere; pertundere; perforare; fodere, figere (to pierce, transfix).

PUNCTILIO. To stand upon punctilios, *minutus et scrupulosus (*Quint.*); agere or res tractare: don't let us stand on punctilios with these matters, cum his non magnopere pugnemus; in his rebus non desideratur ejusmodi scrupulositas (*Col.*).

PUNCTILIOUS, scrupulosus (post-Augustan); argutus; captiosus; subtilis.

PUNCTILOUSNESS, scrupulositas (*Col.*, in the sense of anxious exactness); tenuis et scrupulosa diligentia (*Quint.*).

PUNCTUAL, diligens; in rebus suis administrandis diligentissimus (after *Cic.*): *qui omnia ad tempus diligentissime agit or administrat (in the punctual performance of duties, business, &c.). To be punctual (as to time), ad tempus advenire.

PUNCTUALITY, diligentia (carefulness); or by circumlocution with the adjective.

PUNCTUALLY, diligenter; (as to time), ad tempus.

PUNCTUATE, punctis notare, distinguere; interpungere.

PUNCTURE, punctio (the act): punctum (a point). || Puncture, *Jul. Firm.*; punctura, *Appul.* = a point, *Plin.*

PUNGENCY, acerbus; aculeus; morsus. Vid. the adjective.

PUNGENT, acerbus (bitter): malignus (malicious): aculeatus, morēx (pointed,

biting): crimosus (reproachful; of a speech, &c.); acutus (sharp): salus (properly, seasoned with salt; then, also, improperly, having a witty piquancy; of men, speeches, &c.). To be pungen, mordere; aculeum habere (of speeches, writings); acerbum esse in vituperando (in blaming), in conviciis (in scolding; both of persons).

PUNISH, punire (general term): poena alicui irrogare (to settle or fix a punishment); poenas ab aliquo or in aliquo (to not in aliquem) petere, expetere, or de aliquo capere (to bring to punishment); poenas ab aliquo repetere (to seek satisfaction from): in aliquem animadvertere or vindicare (to resent or punish a crime; animadvertere, also, by blows, verberibus); exemplum in aliquem edere or facere (to make an example of; vid. *Ruhnck. Ter., Eun.*, 5, 4, 24); multare (to punish with sensible or painful loss, especially with the loss of money or life, when pecunia and morte are added); castigare (to chastise, with a view to improvement; verbis or verberibus); mulcare (with corporeal severity); plectere (usually in the passive, plecti); and especially of punishment by a magistrate). To punish any thing, aliquid vindicare (to resent), castigare (to punish); aliquid ulcisci, persequi. JN. ulcisci et persequi, aliquid exsequi (to resent or avenge by punishment; exsequi not before the time of Augustus); to punish a person severely, gravissimum supplicium de aliquo sumere; very severely, quam acerbissimum supplicium sumere de aliquo; most cruelly, in aliquem omnia exempla cruciatuque edere: to punish a thing most severely, acerrime vindicare aliquid: to punish one with exile or imprisonment, exilio or vinculis multare: to punish one with death, morte punire or multare; morte or summo supplicio mactare: to be punished, puniri; plecti; poenas dare,olvere, pendere, expendere; by any one, alicui; on account of any thing, alicuius rei: to be punished with death, poenas capite luere.

PUNISHABLE, poena or supplicio dignus (of persons or actions; the latter of the higher degrees of punishment, death, &c.); sons (guilty; of persons only): animadvertendus (only of actions; e. g., facinus). Any thing is punishable by law, alicuius rei poena est constituta (e. g., reticentia, *Cic.*).

PUNISHMENT. || The act of punishing, punitio (*Val. Max.*, 8, 1, 1); castigatio (a chastising); multatio (especially by a fine, or loss of life); or by the verbs. || That which is imposed or inflicted as a penalty, poena (as that which is to atone for a crime): noxa (as suffering incurred in consequence of a crime); multa or (more commonly) multa, multatio (punishment considered as a loss, especially in money; a fine); damnum (reparation, in money); lis: lis estimata (legal damages); supplicium (severe corporeal punishment; scourging, death); animadvertio (as a means of manifesting the displeasure of him who punishes); castigatio (chastisement, designed for the benefit of the sufferer). JN. animadvertio est castigatio. Capital punishment, poena vitae or capitis; supplicium capitis; ultimum or extremum supplicium; draconis punishment, metus poenae or animadvertio; to inflict punishment, punire aliquem; poena alicui irrogare; poena alicui multare; poenam capere de aliquo; poenam petere or repetere de aliquo; poenas expetere ab aliquo or in aliquem; poenam statuere or constituere in aliquem; poenam alicui irrogare; supplicio alicuius or punire aliquem; supplicium sumere de aliquo: to suffer punishment, poenam pendere, dependere, expendere,olvere, perolvere, dare, subire, perferre, luere, or ferre; supplicium dare,olvere, pendere, luere, or subire (generally of the crime for which). To suffer punishment from any body, or at any body's hands, poena alicui dari, pendere, or dependere; supplicium alicui dari: to suffer merited punishment, meritam poenam or meritis poenas accipere; poenas merito luere; jure plecti; also, poenam dignam suo scelere susci-

perco (Cic.): to be suffering merited punishment, meritum poenam or meritas poenas habere (of a continued state). **[[P]]** To punish any body in behalf of any body, i. e. per aliquo poenas capere in Sallust; but the usual form is alicuius poenas capere, persequi, &c. (Krebs). To bring any body to punishment, in poenam alicuius detrudere: to incur or render one's self liable to punishment, poenam sibi contrahere; poenam or multam committere: to fix a punishment, poenam constituere, dicere (irrogare, post-Augustin; in earlier times it meant, to propose a punishment to be inflicted by the people).

PUNING, annuimatio (general term for play on words: one species [called by Cornificius] traductio) was the using the same words, or the same words with a different quantity, in different meanings; e. g., *avium dulcedo* ad *avium* ducti; e. g., *avium* dulcedo est, si curetur ne quid inest amari, Quint., 9, 3). To be guilty of, or have the habit of punning, logos dicere (after logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, &c., Cic., fragm. ap. Non., 63, 18).

PUNSTER, qui logos dicit (after Cic., fragm. ap. Non., 63, 18).

PUNT (a kind of boat), lembus; alveus. **PUNY**, pusillus: exiguus: perparvus: perparvulus: minimus: minutus. **[[P]]** The best writers do not say homo parvus or pusillus, but homo brevi corpore, or staturâ brevis, or staturâ humilis (short). A puny little fellow, homulus, homuncio, or homunculus.

PUPIL. **[[A]]** scholar, discipulus; alumnus. **[[A]]** ward, pupillus. **[[A]]** Apple of the eye, pupula, pupilla; acies (sharp sight; vid. Cic., N. D., 2, 57, 142; acies ipsa, quod cerninus, quas pupula vocatur).

PUPILAGE. **[[Minority, ætas pupillaris.]]** State of a learner, tirocinium; discipulatus (Ter.).

PUPPET, *νεῦσάνααρος* (ap. Gall., 14, 1, § 23, 69); simulacrum ligneum, quod nec vivit nec movetur et agitur (Schol., Crug. ad Hor., Sat., 2, 7, 83); ligneola hominis figura, in quâ gestus nervis moventur, or alicuius membra filia agitantur (vid. Appul., De Mundo, 70, 19, sqq., for a further description). A puppet-show, *theatrum *νεῦσάνααρος*; *pegma, quo simulacra ligneâ nervis moventur et agitantur (Schol., Crug. ad Hor., Sat., 2, 7, 82). You are a puppet, duceris ut nervis alienis mobile lignum (Hor.).

PUPPY. **[[A]]** young dog, catellus; catulus (Cic.). **[[A]]** silly fellow; vid. DANDY.

PUPPYISM, by homo insolens or ineptus; e. g., this is a piece of puppyism, est hominis insulsi.

PURBLIND. Vid. **SHORT-SIGHTED**.

PURCHASABLE, quod emi potest: venalis (that is to be sold).

PURCHASE, *π. emere, redimere* (properly and figuratively; also to bribe): mercari, emercari (to obtain by purchase; often in a contemptuous sense; properly and figuratively); corrumpere (figuratively, to bribe). To purchase one thing with another, compensare aliquid cum re (vid. Cic., Fin., 5, 18, 48; but poetically, emere aliquid aliâ re, Hor. Ep., 1, 2, 55): to purchase peace, pacem redimere (aliâ re, e. g., obsidi, auro): pacem mercari aliâ re, e. g., ingenti pecuniâ; and this word expresses more forcibly the disgraceful nature of the act): to purchase peace from any one, pacem mercâre ab aliquo pacem redimere: to purchase victory with great loss of troops, victoriam damno amissi militis pensare.

PURCHASE, s. **[[Act of purchasing, emtio.]]** Thing purchased, mercimenium.

PURCHASER, emtor, emens (general term): manceps (one who thus acquires property in a thing). The property of a thing, emens aliquid, qui emit aliquid (one who buys): emtus aliquid or qui aliquid emere vult (that desires to purchase; e. g., equum): to find a purchaser, vendi (to be sold). Not to find a purchaser, *repudiari: good wares find purchasers enough, proba merx facit emtorem reperit.

PURE. **[[Free from stains, mizure, &c., purus (without any spot or blem-**

ish): mundus (only of solid surfaces, which are free from dirt or stains).]] Jn. mundus purusque. **[[Purair, aer purus: pure joy, sincerum gaudium: pure mathematics, *mathesis pura: pure doctrine, formula doctrine incorrupta: a pure virgin, virgo casta: figuratively, to have pure hands (=not to have stolen any thing), manus abstinere alieno; ab alieno abstinere cupiditatem aut inanus: pure water, aqua limpida.]]** Aqua pura is not clear, but unmixt water. **[[Free from moral impurity, purus, integer.]]** Jn. purus et integer: castus. Jn. purus et castus: castus purusque (both of body and mind): impollutus: incontaminatus. To lead a pure life, sancte vivere. **[[Of language, purus: emendatus.]]** Jn. purus et emendatus. **[[Pure Latinity, Latinitas pura et emendata: a pure style, pura oratio: pura et incorrupta dicendi consuetudo (Cic); purus et emendatus sermo (opposed to iniquitatus sermo): purum dicendi genus.]]** Of metals. **[[Pure gold, aurum purum: aurum purum purum: aurum cui obtrussa adhibita est: pure silver, aurum purum putum: aurum pustulatum (purified from any admixture of other metals, from all dross).]]**

PURELY. Vid. **CLEAN**, **adv.**; **CLEARLY**; **MERELY**.

PURENESS, munditia (**[[not puritas.]]** Pureness of morals, castitas; castimonia; sanctitas: pureness of language or style, sermo purus or emendatus. Jn. purus et emendatus. Vid. more in **PURITY**.

PURGATION, **[[purgatio; purificatio.]]** **[[Purgatio,]]** purificatio, s. tio (Plin., Mart., in a religious sense): lustratio (by sacrifice).

PURGATIVE, medicamentum catharticum: medicina alvum solvens or catherctum. To administer purgatives, cathartica dare: a purgative must be administered, or one must take a purgative, deiectione medicamento petenda est: to try to give relief by purgatives, to administer a purgative, deiectionem alvi ductione moliri; purgative alvum sollicitare: to take a purgative, alvum deiectione (of the effect): alvum medicamento cathartico movere, solvere.

PURGATORY, purgatorium (ecclesiastical); *locus purgandis post mortem animis destinatus (Murel.); *ignis maculas in animis corpore solutis residuas exuens (Moshelm). From *conucci*, *purgans ignis.

PURGE, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (general term: **[[P]]** avoid purificare: mundum facere, mundare, emundare (to cleanse from dirt: the two latter words are post-Augustin); lustrare (by a purifying sacrifice). To purge the body, purgatione alvum sollicitare. (1) Of the medicine, alvum movere, cîere, solvere, ducere, subducere: (2) Of the physician [vid. *administer a Purgative?]. To be purged, alvum deiectione, or deiectione only (Cels., 2, 12, 2, seems to show that ducere is by an injection).

PURGING, purgatio (general term): (of the body), purgatio; deiectione; detractio.

PURIFICATION, purgatio; lustratio; expiatio. A means of purification, februm (for an offering): purgamen alicuius rei (for expiation): purificatio (Plin., Mart. Ep., lib. 8, pref.).

PURIFIER, purgator (e. g., cloacorum, of the sewers): qui aliquid purgat, repurgat, emundat, mundum facit, &c.

PURIFY, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (general terms: **[[P]]** purificare not to be recommended): febrare (by a sacrifice; a religious word): mundum facere, mundare, emundare (purge from dirt; mundare, emundare, post-Augustin): eluere (wash or rinse out): abluere (by washing off): tergere, detergere (wipe off, sweep): extergere (wipe out): verrere, evertere (sweep, sweep out): lustrare (consecrate by a purifying sacrifice): expiare (expiate). To purify the sewers, cloacas purgare, detergere: the stables, stabula, bubula purgare or emundare: the body from filth, abluere corpus illivie: to purify the language, expurgare sermonem: sermonem usitatum emendare: consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emendare:

to purify the forum from the marks of crime, expiare forum a sceleris vestigiis.

PURISM, in loquendo (or scribendo) non sine molestâ diligens elegantia (after accurata et sine molestâ diligens elegantia, Cic.); or in loquendo, &c., diligenter nimium sollicita (after Quint., 3, 11, 23).

PURIST, *sermonis (Latin) expurgandi nimium studiosus (after Cic., Brut., 74, 258); *in sermone expurgando molestâ diligens: or in expurgando sermone (or in loquendo, scribendo) diligenter nimium sollicita (Quint., 3, 11, 21).

PURITY. **[[Cleanse,]]** munditia: mundities (**[[not puritas does not occur in the best prose.]]** **[[In a moral sense, integritas (unsuspected character): castitas, castimonia (chastity): sanctitas (holiness).]]** **[[Of language,]]** integritas (incorrupti sermonis integritas, Cic); munditia, or mundities verborum, or orationis; castitas; sinceritas. **[[Not purus; but the adjective purus is used, pura oratio, &c.]]** Vid. **PURE** (of language).

PURL, labi cum murmure; murmurare: susurrare (Virg.).

PURLOIN. Vid. **PILFER**, **STEAL**.

PURLOINER. Vid. **PILFERER**, **THIEF**.

PURPLE. **[[The color,]]** purpura (general term): ostrum (the liquor used in dyeing): conchylinum (purple color properly so called): color purpureus (a purple tint or hue). **[[A purple garment,]]** purpura; vestis purpurea; amictus purpureus; pallium purpureum: clothed in purple, purpuratus; conchyliatus (Sen. Ep., 62, 2): to appear in gold and purple, insinem auro et purpura conspici. A dealer in purple garments, purpurarius (Inscriptions); also purple-dyer: to sell purple garments, negotium purpurarium exercere.

PURPORT, sententia; e. g., recitata sunt tabellæ eadem fere sententiâ. Vid. **EFFECT**, s. **TENOR**, &c.

PURPOSE, *α. consilium, or, by circumlocution, id quod volo or cupio (what one intends, the design in a subjective sense): propositum, or, by circumlocution, quod spectro, or sequor, or peto (that one which a person has set before him to be attained, a design in an objective sense): finis (end, ultimate design, objectively, as Cic., Off., 1, 39, in: domus finis est usus. Vid., also, END): for that purpose, hanc ad rem; hac mente: hoc consilio: eâ voluntate (but ad eum finem not before Tac. Ann., 14, 64, 3, in this sense): for this purpose, that, &c., eo consilio, ut, &c.: for what purpose? quid spectamus? (ix ἐκείνῳ; but not quem ad finem?); from or contrary to the purpose, alienus a consilio or proposito: non idoneus: to be quite contrary to this purpose, alienum esse a re propositâ; repugnare consilio: I have not considered it contrary to the purpose, to relate, &c., haud ab re duxi, referre, &c.: on purpose, consulto; cogitate; also, Jn. consulto et cogitate (with premeditation): voluntate (designated; opposed to casu, by chance). Jn. voluntate et iudicio; datâ or deditâ operâ: de industriâ or (Lit.) ex industriâ (stronger terms, quite on purpose): prudens or sciens (knowingly, with consideration): on purpose, to, &c., eo consilio, ut, &c. [vid. also, "IN ORDER TO"]:*

of set purpose, de industriâ; sedulo; consulto; datâ or deditâ operâ (vid. above, "on purpose"): I am doing any thing of set purpose, prudens ac sciens facio aliquid: any thing is done of set purpose, consulto et cogitatum sit aliquid: with no purpose, *quod sine consilio fit or accidit (without plan): to no purpose, inutilis (useless); supervacaneus (superfluous; but supervacaneus is not classical). Jn. supervacaneus atque inutilis; cui eventus dedit: irritus (to no effect, in vain): to be to no purpose, successu carere (†): to do a thing to no purpose, frustra laborem suscipere; saxum sarrire (proverbial; i. e., to hoe a rock, Mart., 3, 91, 20): things that are to no purpose, nugæ: cassa, -orum: inanitas, -ium: to take pains to no purpose, operam perdere; olcum et operam perdere (vid., also, "IN VAIN"): to the purpose, ad usum accommodatus; convenientes (answering a certain purpose: e. g., vestis) alicui rei or ad aliquid; utilis (useful, serviceable) alicui rei; necessarius (necessarius) ad ali-

quid: *not to the purpose, alienus alicui rei, aliquid re ad ab aliquid re: it would seem to me to the purpose, ad rem pertinere videtur*: to adopt measures that are more to the purpose, fortioribus remediis agere: *this is nothing to the purpose, hoc non hujus loci est*; hoc alienum or hoc sejunctum est a re proposita: *to disappoint any body of his purpose, alicui conturbare rationes omnes* (Ter., Eun., 5, 2, 29); omnem ordinem consistit turbare (Liv., 40, 57, 3).

PURPOSE, v. || *To design, intend, spectare aliquid or ad aliquid, or with ut (to intend)*: querere aliquid (to try to reach any thing, to aim at); propositum habeo or est mihi aliquid (or with infinitive, I have proposed to myself): cogitare aliquid (or with infinitive, to think of any thing): animo intendere (with accusative of a pronoun, or with ut, or with infinitive): animum intendere ad or in aliquid (to direct one's thoughts to): tendere ad aliquid (to be striving after): id agere, ut (to be actually at work to, &c.). He could not accomplish what he purposed doing, quod intenderat, non efficere poterat || *To resolve*; vid. **DETERMINE**.

PURPOSELY, consulto; data or dedita opera; de industria; ex industria (Lin.). But, instead of an adverb, we frequently find an adjective agreeing with the substantive of person who purposely does any thing: as, prudens, sciens; prudens et sciens, sciens prudensque (e. g., facere aliquid); or agreeing with the thing which is purposely done; e. g., cogitatum; consulto et cogitatum (e. g., sit aliquid): not purposely, per imprudenter.

PURSE, sacculus; marsupium (sacculus, properly, any little sack or bag; then = marsupium, money-bag, purse, which was only a small leather bag, often closed by being drawn together at the mouth); crumēna (money-bag, usually worn round the neck, Plaut., As., 3, 3, 67; Truc., 3, 1, 7); zona (the girdle to which a purse was fastened, or which was so folded as to serve the purpose of a purse; so also, cingulum); loculi: arca; theca nummaria (money-chest); follis (any leather bag). A full purse, marsupium bene nummularum; an empty purse, crumēna deficiens (f.); to put money in a purse, nummos in crumēnam demittere; to empty one's purse, exināre; to fill it, implere (both Varr., of fish-ponds, the produce of which fills or empties the purse, according to its abundance or deficiency): to empty one's whole purse, marsupium exenterare (comedy); to open one's purse (i. e., to draw money out of), thecaurā nummaria reterege (Cic.); out of one's purse, e pecuniariis loculis suis (e. g., donare aliquid); privato sumtu (at one's own cost; e. g., bellum gerere); impendi; privato (to one's own loss; e. g., fidem publicam exsolvere); de suo (e. g., numerare pecuniam); suis opibus (from one's own resources; e. g., juvare aliquem). To consider any body's purse one's own, alicujus arcā non secus ac mōi dor: his purse is open to every body, nulli deest res ejus familiaris: to make a purse for himself, perhaps a suo privato compendio servire: * suis rebus or rationibus consulere: they have a common purse, pecunie conjunctum ratio habetur: a cut-purse, sector zonarius (Plaut.).

PURSE-PROUD, pecunie confidens: pecuniā superbus (Hor., Ep., 4, 5).

PURSUANCE, by circumlocution with the verbs. In pursuance of, secundum; ex; pro; ad. Vid. **ACCORDING TO**.

PURSUE, persequi; prosequi; consecrari; insequi; insectari; insistere or instare alicui: I will pursue the subject, pergam atque insequar longius (Cic.). Vid., also, **CHASE**.

PURSUER, By the verb (insecutor, late).

PURSUIT, || Act of pursuing, insectatio; consecratio. || That which one follows, an occupation, employment; studium.

PURSY, * obesus atque anhelus.

PURTEFANCE, exta, -orum, nom. pl.

PURULENT, purulentus (Cels.).

PURVEY, obsonari. Vid., also, **PROVIDE**.

PURVEYOR, obsonator (Plaut., Sen., Mart.).

PUS (medical term), pus, puris, n. Pus forms, pus oritur: to turn to pus, in pus verti, converti, or vergere: to ripen pus, pus maturare, citare: to promote or assist the formation of pus, pus movēre: full of pus, purulentus.

PUSH, s., pellere; trudere: to push forward, propellere; protrudere: to push out, expellere; pellere ex: to push on; vid. **IMPEL**, **EXCITE**.

PUSH, s., pulsus; petitio (thrust): when it comes to the push, ubi ad rem, ad discrimen pervenerit; ubi res in discrimen deducta fuerit (Bau.): to make a push, conari, audere.

PUSHING, importunus; immodestus; molestus.

PUSILLANIMITY, animi demissio or (stronger) infractio; animi contractio, imbecillitas; animus parvus, demissus, fractus, imbecillus (Cic.); also simply contractio (Cic.).

PUSILLANIMOUS, qui est animi parvi; qui est animo debilitatus et abjectus; fractus; demissus.

PUSILLANIMOUSLY, animo abjecto, demisso, fracto; demisse; abjecte; timido; humiliter (Cic.).

PUSTULE, pusula (Pliny); pustula (Cels.).

PUSTULOUS, pustulosus (Cels.); pusulosus (Col.).

PUT, ponere; collocare. (Vid., also, **PLACE**, **SET**.) You will put yourself out of court, ipse te impedies; ipse tuā defensionem implicabere (Cic.).

PUT AWAY, ponere; deponere (to lay down); abjicere (to cast away); exuere (to put off). To put away childish things, nubes relinquere (proverb, Pers., 1, 10).

PUT BY, [Vid. **LAY BY**.] || Divorce, vid.

PUT IN, ponere in loco (properly); in locum (figuratively; e. g., in historiam (Cic.); imponere in aliquid or in aliquo loco (the ablative very rare; in navem, in plaustrum, &c.; in equuleo, Val. Max. Vid. Haase ad Reisig., note 573); deponere apud aliquem (to deposit for safety); ponere, pangere, depingere, plantare, (to plant); (to set, plant); inficere (to fix or drive in claws, teeth). To put windows or doors in a house, fenestras, ostia, in vedes imponere (Julian., Dig., 6, 1, 9).

PUT OFF, || (properly) ponere; deponere (to lay down); exuere (e. g., vestem); abjicere (to cast away). To put off a garment, vestem ponere, or deponere, or abjicere (of a garment thrown or wrapped round one); vestem exuere (of a garment drawn on). To sell, extrudere (mercator). To defer, procrastinare, differre, proferre, conferre (with this difference, that with differre the term may be definite or indefinite; with proferre and conferre, for which we rarely find transferre, the term is always definite); procrastinare, JS. differre et procrastinare (to put off to the next day, especially in a dilatory way); producere, prolatare (to delay, procrastinate); rejicere, reservare (to reserve for another time what ought to be done now). To put off from one day to another, diem ex die ducere or prolatare: to put off for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovere; proferre (nuptias) aliquot dies.

PUT ON, imponere, alicui or alicui rei (e. g., alicui coronam); supponere alicui rei (e. g., capiti decus); apponere alicui rei (e. g., lumen mensā); aptare, accommodare alicui rei or ad aliquid (e. g., sibi coronam ad caput): to put on a habit, casum caput aptare; caput operire or adoperire (general term, to cover the head); to put on his cap again, pileum capiti reponere: to put on a helmet, galeam inducere (to induce is bad; vid. Herr., Cels., B. G., 2, 21); to put on a hood, calceamentum caput accommodare: to put food on the table, cibos apponere; mensam epulis construere: to put on the desert, mensam secundam apponere: to put on colors (on a picture), (pictura) inducere colores: to put on clothes (on another person), induere alicui vestem or alicuius veste (opposed to exuere alicui vestem); on one's self, calceos et vestimenta sumere; induere sibi vestem; se amleire (only of clothes wrapped about one, as the toga, never of those drawn on): he put on his shoes and

his clothes, et calceabat ipse sese et amleiebat (Suet., Vesp., 21).

PUT OUT, || *To expel, movēre; removere; submovēre: to put out of office, loco suo alicui movēre (in general); removere, amovēre, or submovēre alicuius munere (especially from offices of state): to put a magistrate out of office, abrogare or abolere alicui magistratum (both in the Roman sense; abolere with the notion of putting out finally): to put one out of power, a republic alicuius removere: to put a governor out of office, alicuius provinciam demovere; alicuius expellere potestate: to be put out of office, successorum accipere (to receive a successor). || To extinguish (fire), extinguere (general term, nocturnum lumen; incendium, &c.); restringere; compescere (incendium). || To dislocate (vid., extorque, with or without suo loco); ossa suis sedibus movēre; luxare. || To place at interest, fenerari; fenerare occupare or collocare (to lend out money): to put out money to any one at interest, pecuniam alicui fenerari dare; pecuniam apud alicuius occupare (with or without fenerare; vid. Mab., Cic., Man., 2, 4); to put out one's money safely, certis or rectis nominibus pecuniam collocare or expendere nummos (cf. Hor., Ep., 2, 1, 105); to put out money at two, four, five per cent. interest, fenerari pecuniam binis, quaternis, quinque centesimis (vid. Cic., Verr., 3, 70, 165); at high interest, grandi fenerare pecuniam occupare; at higher, graviore fenerare pecuniam occupare. || To publish, edere (vid. **PUBLISH**). || To disconcert, perturbare; confundi. || To disconcert, perturbare; confundi.*

PUT OVER, transmittere; trajicere: to be put over, transmitti, &c. (Cic.).

PUT TO, jungere; adjungere: to put to the horses, quos curra jungere or carpen to subjungere: to put to the ozen, juvenes plaustrum jungere. Vid., also, **LAY BY**, **REFER**.

PUT TO DEATH, Vid. **KILL**.

PUT TO SEA,olvere navem, or simplyolvere (poetically, vela ventis dare); with a fleet, classe proficisci: classe navigare (but the latter only when the place to which one sails is named; e. g., in Macedonia): a terraolvere (put off from land): e portu proficisci (of the person or ship): e portu exire, prodire (also without e portu, of the ship); naves e portu ducere, classem deducere (of the admiral).

PUT UNDER, supponere (to lay under); subjicere (to throw under); subdere (to place under); subternere (to spread under); alicui rei or sub aliquid.

PUT UP, || To start (an animal), feram excutere cubili (Plin., Pan.); excire e cubili (Liv.); bestiam excitare (Cic.); (deponere) excitare (Ov.); (ceruum nemorosus latibulis excitare (Phaedr.). || To expose publicly for sale, aliquid venale proponere, or simply proponere. || To offer one's self as a candidate, munus magistratum, petere; munus rogare, ambire: to put up for, ambire, petere, expetere; exposcere, orare, aliquid. || To build, erect, vid.

PUT UP AT, devertere, deverti, deversari; with any one, ad or apud aliquid; any where, ad or in locum. || Divertere can be used only of several persons, who separate and go one to one place, one to another. Vid. Goerz., Cic., Fin., 5, 2, 5, p. 534.

PUT UP TO, || To give a hint, of (in vulgar language), indicare alicui aliquid; docere alicui aliquid. || To indiglate or innuere. || To excite, vid.

PUT UP WITH, equo animo recipere (e. g., injuriam); tacitus habere injuriam (he puts up with it); devorare (to swallow it); hominum ineptias stultitias; paucorum diurnum molestiam, &c.); hardly to be able to put up with, vix ferre.

PUT UPON [Vid. **ON**, **IMPOSE**]; to put honor upon, honore alicuius afficere; alicui honorem habere, tribuere; to put all honor upon, omni honore afficere, ornare alicuius; summa observantia colere alicuius.

PUTREFACTION, putor (Cat.); putredo (Appul.); to cause putrefaction, putrefacere.

PUTREFY, putrescere; putrescere (Col.); putrefieri (Lucr.); vitari (Plin.).

PUTRID, putridus, putidus (Cic); puter (Cels).

PUTY, *gluten or glutinum vitrearium.

PUZZLE, v., impedire: turbare: conturbare: obturbare: *any thing puzzles us easily*, aliquid nobis acriter torquet (Cael. ap. Cic.); *to be puzzled with any thing*, impediti, implicari aliqua re: *to be puzzled to know what to do*, incertum esse, quid faciam: *to be puzzled how to do any thing*, aliquis magnâ difficultate afficitur, quâ ratione aliquid faciat.

PUZZLE, s., *State of confusion, dubitatio (doubt): angustia: difficultas. *To be in a puzzle*, incertus or dubius sum, quid faciam, &c.; in angustia esse: *we have got into a sad puzzle*, incidimus in difficultem nodum (Cael. ap. Cic., Fam., 8, 11). || *Something proposed to try ingenuity*, lusingus questio (Plin., as problem proposed): *lusus ad acuenda puerorum ingenia accommodatus (as general term); or *nodus quidam in lusu oblatu or offensus (aliquid in lusu offerre, Quint.). Dissecting puzzles, perhaps *figurae sectiles pueris in lusu offerende.

PUZZLING, obscurus; perplexus; ambigua.

PUZZLINGLY, obscure; perplexe; per ambages.

PYGMÆAN, *pygmæus (Ov., Juv.).

PYGMY, *pygmæus (Ov., Juv.).

PYRAMID, pyramis, idia, f.; meta (= a cone, conical figure).

PYRAMIDAL, *pyramidis formam habens; *in pyramidis formam reductus, erectus; in pyramidis modum erectus (Curt.: pyramidatus, once in Cicero, omitted in ed. Ern.); (collis) in modum metus in acutum cacumen fastigatus (Lin.).

PYRE, rogos (Cic.); pyra (Virg.). Vid. **FUNERAL PILE**.

PYRITES, pyrites, -æ, m. (Plin.).

PYROTECHNIC, *pyrotechnicus (technical term).

PYROTECHNY, *ars ignium artificiorum fingendorum; *ars pyrotechnia (technical term).

PYRRHONIAN, dubitandi or omnia in dubium revocandi studium; *omnia in dubium incertumque vocandi or revocandi libido.

PYX, pyxis, idia, f.

Q.

QUAB (a kind of fish), gadus loba (Linn.).

QUACK, v. || *To cry as a duck*, te-tinnire (Auct. Carm. ad Phil.). || *To brag*, se jactare; insolenter gloriari; gloriose de se prædicare. [Vid., also, BRAG.] || *To practice medicine as a quack*, *pharmacopolarum more medicinam exercere; *pharmacopolæ negotium exercere. || *To take quack medicine*, *pharmacopolam morbo adhibere; *malis medicamentis uti.

QUACK, s. || *Irregular medical practitioner*, pharmacopola circumforaneus; empiricus (sc. medicus, deriving his knowledge from practice only); medicus artis suæ parum peritus. || *An empty boaster*, jactator; ostentator; homo vaniloquus; homo vanus or gloriozus. Vid. **BRAGGART**.

QUACKERY, || *Art of irregular medical practitioner*, *circulatorius medicamentorum venditio. || *Empty boasting*, circulatoria jactatio; of literary men, &c., circulatoria literarum vanitas; ostentatio artis et portentosa scientias venditio.

QUADRAGESIMA, *Dopnices Quadragesima: Invo-cant (ecclesiastical).

QUADRAGESIMAL, quadragesimalis (ecclesiastical).

QUADRANGLE, quadratum (Cic.); quadrangulum (Gloss.).

QUADRANGULAR, quadrangulus; quadratus (square).

QUADRANT, || *The fourth part*, quadrans; quarta pars. || *An instrument for taking altitudes*, *quadrans (technical term).

QUADRATE, s., quadratum; figura quadrata.

QUADRATE, v., quadrare ad or in rem, or absolutely (Cic.); congruere cum re or alieni rei; convenire ad rem; conveni-entem, aptum consentaneumque esse aliqui rei.

QUADRATURE, quadratura (e. g., circuli, Appul.).

QUADRIENNIAL, quadriennus (Aurel. Vict.). || *Quadiennalis only in a probably corrupt translation of a Greek passage in Modestin*, Dig., 50, 12, 10).

QUADRILATERAL, quadrilaterus (Frontin.); quatuor habens latera.

QUADRIPARTITE, quadripartitus (Cic.).

QUADRUPED, quadrupes (Cic.).

QUADRUPLE, quadruplex (Lio.); quadruplus (Suet.); quadripartitus (Cic.).

QUADRUPLICATE, quadruplicare (Plaut.).

QUAFF, haurire (pocula, Plin.); sputantem paterem, Virg.; and improperly, sanguinem, Cic.; potare (as a translation it is pre-classical and post-Augustan); potitare (to quaff often, a Plautinian word). Obs., perpotare is absolute in Cicero, especially with totos dies or some other reference to a space of time: perpotare latitum (Lucr.).

QUAFFER, potor (Hor., Plin.); potator (Plaut.).

QUAFFING, potatio; perpotatio; computatio (of secretar.).

QUAGGY, pulidosus (Ov.); paluster (Cæs.); uliginosus (Col.).

QUAGMIRE, locus paluster; palus (Cæs.); locus uliginosus (Varr.).

QUAIL, s., coturnix: quail pipe, *fistula coturnicibus alliciendis, decipiendis.

QUAIL, v., pavere; demisso, abjecto, fracto esse animo; animum abieci-se, despondisse (Cic.); trepidare (when fear is manifested by trembling, &c.).

QUAINT, captatus (hunted after; opposed to oblatu, Quint.); insolitus: to say quaint things, captata dicere non oblata tantum (after Quint., non captata sed tantum oblata vox).

QUAINTLY, miro, insolito modo (Ov.).

QUAKE, tremere; contremiscere; intremere; horrescere. Vid. **TREMBLE**.

QUALIFICATION. By circumlocution with the verb.

QUALIFIED, aptus; idoneus; opportunus (vid. FR.) to be qualified to kill game, jus venationis habere; *jus minoris feras venandi habere.

QUALIFY, aptare: instituire: aptum or opportunum reddere, facere aliquem ad aliquid: to be qualified for any thing, aptum, idoneum, opportunum esse ad aliquid: *he is qualified for this post*, par, aptus est huic muneri sustinendo, administrando (= he is fit for it): *nulla lex ex-cipit eum, nē, &c. (e. g., ne ei ea potestas curatioe mandetur, after Cic., Agr., 2, 8, 21), *he is not disqualified by any law*.

QUALITY, || *Nature, kind, qualitas* (ποιότης, only as philosophical technical term): natura; ratio (Cic.); indoles: ingenium (natural, peculiar, essential quality): constitutio (quality as derived from its formation). Peculiar quality, proprietates (of wine) nota (Cic., Hor., Col.); e. g., vini nota optima, acetum primæ notæ, diversæ notæ esse (Col.). || *High rank*, claritas generis (Quint.); claritudo familiæ (Tac.): persons of quality, homines illustri loco nati: *he is a man of quality*, est vir nobilior, illustriore loco natus; genere et dignitate conspicuus.

QUALM, animæ defectio, or defectio only (vid. FAINTING). A qualm of conscience, conscientia mala; mens mali sibi conscia. Vid. **CONSCIENCE**.

QUANTITY, quantitas (Plin.); copia: numerus (Cic.); a great quantity, magnus numerus; multum: a considerable quantity, aliquot (of number): aliquantum (of quantity, with genitive; e. g., auri) in quantity, copiosus; adverb., copiose (in prosody) *mensura, *quantitas (gram-matical).

QUARANTINE, *tempus valetudini spectandæ præstitutum: to perform quarantine, *quadragesima dies extra aliquem locum propter suspectam valetudinem

morari; *valetudinis spectanda: causâ in statione retineri.

QUARREL, s., jorgium: altercatio: contentio (passionate and violent, but confined to words): controversia (between two persons in array on opposite sides): rixa (a fray, broil, that threatens to come to blows): pugna (a fight) [vid., also, DISPUTE]. To begin or seek a quarrel, causam jurgii inferre; controversiam intendere or struere; jurgium excitare; rixam movere: the quarrel is ended, rixa sedata est.

QUARREL, v., jurgare: rixari (Syn. in QUARREL, s.): to quarrel with any body, jurgio contendere cum aliquo; jurgia certare cum aliquo; rixari cum aliquo; rixa mihi est cum aliquo: to quarrel among themselves, inter se alterari; jurgia certare inter se; rixari inter se.

QUARRELSOME, jurgiosus; rixosus; rixæ cupidus (Syn. in QUARREL, s.); litigiosus; litium cupidus; altercandi or rixandi studiosus: to be very quarrelsome, mirâ esse ad litigandum, or ad rixandum, alacritate: a quarrelsome fellow, homo jurgiosus (Gell.); homo rixosus or rixæ cupidus (L.); rixator occurs first in Quint., 11, 1, 19): a quarrelsome temper, rixandi, altercandi, studium, cupiditas.

QUARRY, || *A stone mine*, lapidiciniæ (L.); not lapidiciniæ: || *latomia* or *latomia*, Plaut.; but afterwards only as the name of the famous Syracuse prison, or of other similar prisons, Varr., L. L., 5, 32, 42; Liv., 37, 3, &c.): overseer or inspector of a quarry, lapidinarium (Inscript. Orrell., 3246): quarry stone, cæmentum; saxum cæmenticium (whenem; opposed to quadratum). || Prev. vid.

QUARRYMAN, lapidica (Liv., Varr.); lapidum exemptor (Plin.); || *not lapidarius in this sense, which is late*.

QUART, quadrans.

QUARTAN, quartus: a quartan fever, (febris) quartana; febris quadri circuitus (Plin.); quartis diebus recurrens.

QUARTER, || *A fourth part*, quarta pars; quadrans (e. g., hora): quarter of a year, spatium trimestre: a year and a quarter, annus ac tres menses: every quarter, tertio quoque mense. || *Region of the skies*, pars: nor could the wind blow from any quarter that, &c., neque ullus flare ventus poterat, quin, &c. (Cæs., Herz., B. C., 3, 47). || *Particular region of a town or county*, pars; vicus. || *Plural*, Quarters, habitatio, abode, habitatio (general term): tectum (house): hospitium (especially in the house of a friend): deversorium (at an inn): statio (baiting-house on the road, &c.): mansio (place of a night's lodging). To take up one's quarters with any body, de-vertere ad aliquem (in hospitium): to have one's quarters with, deversari apud aliquem; habitare apud aliquem: tecto receptum esse ab aliquo; uti alicujus hospitium: to pay for one's quarters, pretium mansionis persolvere alicui (for the night's lodging). (Of troops) summer, winter quarters, æstiva, hiberna, plural: to station troops in winter-quarters, copias in hibernis collocare: to be in quarters, per hosi-pita dispositos esse; in oppido (oppidæ) collocatos esse: troops in quarters, milites per hospitium dispositi (in respect of the soldiers): milites tecto (tectis) recepti (in respect of the host): to change soldiers' quarters, *militum hospitium mutare; *milites in alia hospitia deducere (when they leave a town): to change any body's quarters, *in aliud hospitium traducere aliquem: to change one's own quarters, in alium domum immigrare. || *The grant of his life to a conquered enemy*, missio: quarter! (as exclamation) parce or parcite vite meæ: to grant no quarter, nullius vite parcere: quarter was neither asked nor granted, sine missione pugnamus est (Flor.); sine missione also, Liv., 41, 20, of gladiators): to cry for quarters, rogare ut aliquis mihi parceret: to give quarter, vite alicujus parcere; victo dare vitam. || *Close quarters*, plural: to come to close quarters, manum conserere; ad manum accedere: cominus pugnare (gladiis); cominus gladiis uti; manu decertare (all these = to fight close together,

or to come to close quarters with the sword, after the commencement of the fight with javelins, arrows, &c.) inter se (collatis signis) concurrere; proelium committere (commonly of two hostile armies): (armis) congrui cum aliquo; manu confligere cum aliquo; ferrum et manus conferre cum aliquo; signa conferre cum aliquo (all; e. g., cum hostibus). || **Quarter-deck**, perhaps *constratum navis posterius. Vid. DECK.

QUARTER, *v.* || **To divide** into four parts, quadrifariam dividere or disperdiri: to *quarter* the body of a criminal, in quatuor partes distringere (after Sen., *De Ira*, 3, 17, in.); corpus in diversa distringere (*Lic.*). || **To station**, put into quarters, collocare in loco or apud aliquem: to *quarter* soldiers, milites per hospitia disponere or in hospitia deducere (with the citizens); milites per oppida disperdiri (to station in the different towns): to have soldiers quartered upon me, *milites meo hospitio antur: to have quartered one's army in a town, exercitum in tectis habere: to *quarter* one's self upon any body (as a guest), devētere or devērti ad aliquem; aliquid hospitio uti.

QUARTERING (*of soldiers*), deductio (e. g., in oppida militum deductio, *Cic.*, *Phil.*, 2, 25, 62, which some, however, suppose to be selling them there as colonists, with grants of land, &c.) or by circumlocution with verb.

QUARTERLY, *adj.*, trimestris: a quarterly account or settlement of money, ratio, computatio trimestris; ratio tertio quoque mense confecta: a quarterly payment, *quarta pars annua mercedis (a quarter's pay): *pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda (sum to be paid quarterly).

QUARTERLY, *adv.*, tertio quoque mense.

QUARTERN, *modii quarta pars or quadrans.

QUARTETTO, *cantus quaternarius.

QUARTO, *forma quaternaria; *quarti ordinis forma (*Ruhnck.*); large, small quarto, *forma quaternaria major, minor: in quarto, quaternis: a quarto volume, *liber formā quaternaria: a quarto leaf, *folium, scheda, forma quaternaria.

QUARTZ, *quartzum (*Linn.*).

QUASH, extinguere; restringere; sedare (e. g., seditionem, tumultum). Vid. *also*, QUENCH.

QUATRIN, tetrastichon or tetrastichum (*Mart.*).

QUAVER, *s.*, vox or sonus vibrans (*Plin.*, 10, 29, 43).

QUAVER, *s.*, vibrare (*Tinn.*, ap. *Fest.*): vocem in cantando crispare (*Fest.*, p. 159, *Lindem.*).

QUAY, crepidines (bank protected with masonry): lapideus fluvii margo (*Varr.*).

QUEEN, regina (properly and figuratively); (*♀*) regnatricis is an adjective, "royal" (*Tac.*): the queen bee (*vid. BEE*). || **Queen** at chess, compar. (i. e., mate; of two lovers, &c., as queen at chess, *On.*, A. A., 3, 359).

QUEER, *vid. COMICAL*.

QUEERLY, *vid. COMICALLY*.

QUELL, comprimere; sedare. Vid., *also*, QUASH, QUENCH.

QUENCH, restringere; extinguere (general term, as well of fire as of time and thirst): perescere (to put out; of fire): opprimere (to put out or down; e. g., fire, flame, &c.). *JN.* extinguere et opprimere; explēre: sedare: reprimere: depellere (to still; e. g., one's thirst) (*vid.*, *also*, *to* EXTINGUISH, *to* ALLAY): to quench one's thirst, sitim explēre, &c. (*vid. SYN. above*): to quench one's thirst by a drink of cold water, sitim haustu golidā aequē sedare: he is only permitted to quench his thirst with water, potione aque tantum a sit vindicari debet. || **To destroy**, *vid. QUENCHLESS*. Vid. UNQUENCHABLE.

QUERIST. By circumlocution with verbs in *ASK*, *INQUIRE*.

QUERN, mola versatilis or trusatilis.

QUERULOUS, querulus, queribundus: to be querulous, conqueri: queri.

QUERY. Vid. QUESTION.

QUEST. || **Search**: by circumlocution with the following verbs; e. g., to be in

quest of anything, aliquid quærere; aquam quærere (to be in quest of water); perquirere aliquid (by making many inquiries); inquire (by following any body's traces); anquire (to take great pains in finding out); conquerere (of several objects that one is in quest of, also with the accessory notion of taking much trouble about it); one that is in quest of any thing, conquisitor; inquisitor (the latter of one who follows the traces of any suspicious person). || **Request**, rogatio; petitio; libellus supplicis (if couched in writing, *Mart.*, 8, 31, 3). || **In quest** or jury sworn to inquire, questio; inquisitio (the examination of any matter in order to come to the truth, veri). Vid., *also*, EXAMINATION, INQUEST.

QUESTION, *s.*, interrogatio (properly, an asking, in order to gain an answer or to learn the opinion of another; then, general term, any interrogative); questio (implies close and continued inquiry or examination; hence used especially of scientific and judicial investigation); percontatio (close or accurate inquiry into the particulars of a fact); disceptatio (discussion, debate); a slight or trifling question, interrogatiuncula; rogiatiuncula; quæstiuncula; disceptatiuncula: a captious question, captio; interrogatio captiosa; captiosum interrogatiōnis genus: to put a captious question, captiosus interrogatiōnis genere uti; captiose interrogare: to answer a question, ad rogatum respondere; interroganti alicui respondere (*vid.*, *also*, ANSWER); to put a question = to ask (*vid. ASK*); to propose a subject for debate, questionem ponere, proponere, afferre; de quo disceptatur ponere; or, from the context, ponere only: the question arises, quæritur: oritur disputatio; existit questio: but here a somewhat different question arises, whether, &c., existit autem hoc loco questio subdilligis, num, &c.: the question now is, nunc id agitur: here, perhaps, the question may arise, hic fortasse quærendum sit: that is not the question, hoc non dubium est; de hac re non dubitatur, dubitatio non oritur: it is a question, res in questionem venit or vocatur; res in disceptationem vocari potest: question by torture, questio ac tormenta; questio tormentis habita: a boundary question, controversia finis; jurgium finis (*Leg. Agr.*, p. 341, 342, *Goes.*): to debate a boundary question, de finibus ambigere: there is a boundary question, de finibus controversia est: to discuss, move, agitate a question, agere rem or de re (general term, to treat it, discuss it); disputare: disserere de aliquā re (of the discussions of learned men, the latter especially of a continued discourse); sermo est de re (of a conversational discussion, whether of two persons or more); aliquid in controversiam vocare, deducere, adducere (to make it a subject of dispute). Obs., agitare questionem is, to think it over, weigh it in the mind. To be made a question, in controversia esse or versari; in controversiam deductum esse; in contentione esse or versari; in disceptatione versari: to become a question, in contentione venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci.

QUESTION, *v.* || **To ask**, interrogare, interrogare, rogare, aliquid aliquid or (more rarely) de re. (*vid. ASK*). || **To doubt** about, throw doubt upon, dubitare, addubitare aliquid or de re (with the accusative usually only when it is a simple neuter pronoun, or passive with a nominative, *nas*, dubitatus parens; otherwise with *de*; *vid. Ochs.*, *Cic.*, *Ecl.*, p. 25): ponere in dubio (to bring in question); in dubitationem vocare (to call in question).

QUESTIONABLE, incertus; ambiguus; anceps: de quo dubitari potest.

QUESTIONLESS, haud dubie (indubitate, doubtful; indubitanter, late): certo, certe. Vid., *also*, CERTAINLY.

QUIBBLE, *v.*, cavillari.

QUIBBLE, *s.*, cavillatio.

QUIBLER, cavillator.

QUICK, *adj.* || **Swift**, nimble, celer (swift, fleet; of persons and things; opposed to tardus); praecipuus (hasty; of persons and things); citus (swift, often with the notion of great rapidity; usually of

things, rarely of persons or animals); properus, properans (hastening in pursuit of an object); festinus (poetically, festinus, anxiously in haste); citatus, incitatus, concitatus (set in rapid motion; of things with or without life); velox (that flies along or away, fleet, fleeting); of things with or without life); pernix (swift of foot); alacer (energetic); lively, brisk; opposed to languidus; agilis (nimble; both of living creatures); promptus (ready, prompt, near at a loss or unprepared); praesens (speedy in operation or effect); *☞* presentans (sudden). A quick pace, incensus citus (opposed to incensus tardus); with quick step, citato gradu; cito: a quick pronunciation, citata pronuntiatio; a quick reply, promptum responsum; quick-footed, pedibus celer; pernix (celerities is poetical); a quick sailer, celox; this vessel was a very quick sailer, haec navis erat incredibili celeritate velox || **Alive**, vivus. || **Ready**, actives, versatilis, &c., agilis (nimble, alert; of body or mind); facilis (that moves with ease); versatilis (accommodating; versatile; of the mind); callidus (clever, expert, from practice); *☞* (not versutus, which = sly, cunning); sollers (skillful); quick in any thing, exercitatus in re (practiced); peritus aliquid rei (experienced).

QUICK, *s.*, viva caro: to cut to the quick, ad vivum rescare (*Col.*; e. g., extrema ipsius unguis pars ad vivum rescetur): to cut or touch one to the quick, to sting any body to the quick, quam acerbissimum dolorem inuere alicui; (by one's words) aliquid gravissimam verborum acerbissimam afficere; aliquid animum graviter offendere: any thing touches me to the quick, valde dolco aliquid; gravissime fero aliquid; mordeor, quod, &c.; that has touched me to the quick, meum ille pectus puncti aculeus (*Plaut.*).

QUICKEN. || **To accelerate**, accelerare aliquid; maturare aliquid, or with infinitive; precipitare aliquid. [*SYN.* IN ACCELERATE.] || **To make alive**, animare (poetically, also figuratively); vivificare (*late*, *Tertull.*). || **To excite**, excitare, incitare; aliquid alacriorem ad aliquid efficere (e. g., ad pugandum); aliquid animum incitare: to be quickened, accedit mihi animus; alacriorem fieri; magna alacritas studiumque aliquid rei magni alicui injectum est: *☞* (not animi, except as = ferociorem reddi (*Tac.*, *German.*, 2, 3)).

QUICKENING, *s.*, acceleratio, maturatio (both in *Ant.* and *Herenn.*).

QUICKENING, *adj.*, circumlocution by the verb: vivificans, late.

QUICKLY. || **Speedily**, celeriter; cito; festinanter; velociter. || **Soon**, confestim; illico; extemplo; statim; continuo.

QUICKNESS. || **Speed**, swiftness, velocitas; celeritas; pernicitas; agilitas. [*SYN.* IN QUICK.] || **Readiness**, brisiness, solertia (dexterity or cleverness in an art; *vid. Herz.*, *Cas.*, B. G. 7, 23); exercitatio (practice); calliditas (skill, adroitness).

QUICKSAND, arenæ pedum vestigio cedentes; (also simply) sabulum (*Plin.*): the quicksands, syrtis.

QUICKSET HEDGE, sepes viva.

QUICK-SIGHTED. Vid. ACUTE.

QUICK-SIGHTEDNESS, perspicacitas; ingenii acumen or acies. Vid., *also*, ACUTENESS.

QUICKSILVER, argentum vivum (*Plin.*, *Vitr.*, in its natural state); hydrargyrum (*Plin.*), mercurius (prepared).

QUID (of tobacco), *globus tabaci manducandus or manducatus.

QUIDDITY. Vid. ESSENCE.

QUIESCENCE. Vid. REST.

QUIESCENT [*vid. QUIET*]: to be quiet, quiescere.

QUIET, *adj.* || **Denoting a state when one is without motion and without physical exertion**, quietus (general term, bring at rest, taking repose, in as far as it implies a notion contrary to that of exertion); tranquillus (still, without strong motion, especially of the sea, that is not disturbed by any external cause). *JN.* tranquillus et quietus; pectus (at peace

tranquillized, especially of countries in which a war, insurrection, &c., has been raging): sedatus (without stormy motion, sedate; e. g., step, gradus; time, tempus): placidus (placid, soft, without disturbance or any violent motion; e. g., river, annis; flumen [opposed to rapidus annis]; wealth, cōlum; day, dies; sleep, somnus): otiosus (at rest, not engaged in any business, idle): a quiet life, vita quieta, or tranquilla, or tranquilla et quieta; vita placida; vita otiosa: to lead a quiet life, vitam tranquillam, or placidam, or otiosam degere; quiete vivere; otiose vivere: a quiet province, provincia quieta (general term); provincia pacata (in which a war has been carried on before): quiet sea, mare tranquillum or placidum: to be quiet, quietum, &c., esse: to remain quiet, quiescere (also = to remain neuter); silentium tenere (to observe silence): to remain quiet at any thing, otiosum spectatorem esse alicuius rei (to be a quiet spectator; e. g., pugnae): se non admiscere or se non immiscere alicui rei (not to mix one's self up with any thing): be quiet! favete linguis! silentium tenetis: to make quiet [vid. to CALX].

¶ Relating to a state without mental agitation, and to whatever manifests such tranquillity, quietus (not taking a share or an interest in any thing, not moved by any thing): tranquillus (quia dispositio of mind or temper, not excited by any thing external): placidus (placid, peaceable, in contradistinction to tempestuosus or hasty temper): placatus (become quiet again after violent irritation): sedatus (pacified, sedate: all these speaking of the "animus;" i. e., the mind). JN. placidus quietusque; placatus et tranquillus; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque: a quiet or calm speech, oratio placida or sedata (e. g., manner of delivery or elocution); temperatum orationis genus; quietum disputandi genus (in conversation): to do any thing with a quiet mind or in a quiet temper, placatiore animo facere aliquid: to write in a quiet disposition of mind, sedatiore animo scribere: to be quiet, animo esse quieto, or tranquillo, or placato; animo non moveri: one can never be quiet, nunquam quietā mente consistere licet: be quiet! bono sis animo or bonum habe animum (e. g. of good cheer): to be quiet by any thing, placide or sedate ferre aliquid (to bear any thing quietly): not to be quiet at or under any thing, aliquid aegre ferre (not to bear it with indifference): sollicitum esse de aliquā re (to be annoyed at or alarmed about any thing).

QUIET, s. Vid. QUIETNESS.

QUIET, v., tranquillare (properly, mare; figuratively, animos): pacare (to establish peace; e. g., in a province): sedare, placare (to still, appease): permutare (to soothe): cōnare (to cense to abate, mitigate, atone).

QUIETNESS. ¶ The state of being free from mental agitation or physical exertion, tranquillitas (properly, the state of the sea when not agitated by storm; different from *thalassia*, *placidia*; i. e., calm; then, also, of a calm, unruffled life): quies (the state of being at rest; opposed to action; hence also = neutrality, state of peace, neuter state of things; opposed to tumultus): requies (of taking some relaxation after work; opposed to labor; i. e., trouble): otium (a being exempt from ordinary occupations; hence also = tranquillity of a state, peace): otiosa vita (a life without occupation): pax (peace; then, lasting repose and security): silentium (when nothing is said or spoken, or no noise made, &c.): to live in peace and quietness, in otio et pace vivere (general term): mirā concordia vivere (of man and wife, Tac. Agr., 6, 1): to live in peace and quietness with any body, concorditer vivere cum aliquo.

QUIETUDE. Vid. QUIETNESS.

QUILL. ¶ The feather of a goose, penna anserina. ¶ The dori of a porcupine, spina. ¶ The reed of musicians, fistula textoria. ¶ The instrument with which some stringed instruments are struck, plectrum (for the lura): pecten, -inis (for the cithara, Freund). To strike with the quill, pectine pulsare (l).

QUILT, s., *stragulum textile; *stragula vestis; *stratum: [?] peristoma = a curtain large enough to hang round the sides of a couch or bed.

QUILT, v., referre aliquid re (to stuff with any thing): *vesti xylium insuere (if with wadding).

QUINCE, malum cydonium (*pyrus cydonia, after Linn.): a quince-tree, cydonia (*pirus cydonia, Linn.): quince-colored, melius (μήλιος; e. g., vestimentum): the kernel of a quince, *grauum mali cydonii: the juice of quinces, succi (malorum) cydoniorum (Pallad., 11, 20, 2): melomeli (Col., 12, 47, 3): oil made of quinces: wine made of quinces, &c., vinum ex malis cydoniis factum [?] cydonites (Pallad., 11, 20) does not stand for wine made of quinces, but for the juice of quinces mixed with honey, κύνωμεναι [vid. Schneider on that passage].

QUINCE-TREE. Vid. QUINCE.

QUINQUAGESIMA, Dominica quinquagesima; quinquagesima poenitentis (ecclesiastic).

QUINQUENNIAL, quinquennalis

QUINQUENNIALY, quinto quoque anno.

QUINSY, angina.

QUINTAL, pondus centenarium (Plin.); centum (et duodecim) pondo, libra.

QUINTESSENCE, succus subtilissimus (properly); also by flos, robur, medulla (figuratively).

QUINETTO, *cantus a quinque symphoniacis editus.

QUINTUPLE, adj., quincuplex (Mort); quinquapartus (Cic).

QUINTUPLE, v., quinquuplicare (Tac., Ann., 2, 36).

QUIRE. ¶ A choir, vid. ¶ A bundle of paper, scapus (Plin., 13, 12, 23; containing twenty-four sheets): in quires, (liber) non compactus.

QUIRK, cavillatio (quibble): aculeus, dicerium (sharp, witty saying).

QUIT, discedere, &c. Vid. DEPART, LEAVE.

QUITCH GRASS, *triticum repens (Linn.).

QUITE, ex toto (entirely; e. g., tutum esse, to be quite safe): ex integro (afresh; e. g., aliquid efficere novum): ex omni parte (in every respect; e. g., to be happy, beatum esse): omni numero: omnibus numeris: omnibus numeris et partibus (in all its parts and details; e. g., quite complete or perfect, omnibus numeris absolutus; perfectus expletusque omnibus numeris et partibus: to be quite perfect or complete, omnes numeros habere or continere): omni ratione (in every kind of way; e. g., aliquem exinanire): longe: multo (by a great deal, with alius or diversus, different): prorsus, plane, penitus [Syn. in ALTOGETHER]: funditus (from the foundation): in or per omnes partes: per omnia (in every respect): totus (e. g., he is quite altered, totus commutatus est). Numantia was quite destroyed, Numantia funditus deleta est. Sometimes expressed by a compound word, or by some other turn of expression; e. g., to empty the bottle quite, lagenam exsiccare; a jug, potare facie tenus eandem. To loop quite over any thing, transire aliquid or trans aliquid. I am quite miserable, prorsus nihil abest, quin sim miserimus: he is quite unlearned, omnino omnis eruditionis expertus est: he is not quite unlearned, nec tamen scit nihil: to be of quite a different opinion, longe alter sentire: totā sententiā dissidere: to be quite otherwise, longe secus esse; longe aliter se habere. Quite right (in answer), ita est.

QUITS, interj., nihil reliqui est.

QUITTANCE. ¶ Act of quitting, by the verb. ¶ Discharge, apōcha: to give one a quitance, apōcham dare; acceptum referre alicui aliquid (Cic); acceptum aliquid testari.

QUIVER, s., pharetra.

QUIVER, v., tremere: contremere; intremere. Vid. also, SHAKE, TREMBLE.

QUOIF. Vid. BONNET, CAP.

QUOIT, discus: to play at quoits, disco ludere.

QUOTA, rata pars or portio.

QUOTATION. ¶ Passage quoted,

locus allatus or (if with approbation) laus data (citatus, allegatus, productus, not good). ¶ Act of quoting (passages, examples, &c.), prolatio (e. g., exemplum): commemoratio (the mentioning of them): relatio (Quint.).

QUOTE, proferre: afferre [?] not produce; and it is better to avoid adducere, for which Sen., De Irā, 2, 16, 2, is the only passage cited, ea animalia in exemplum hominis adducit, quibus, &c. Krebs allows citare with or without testes or auctores. Litig has magistratum libros Maecr Licinius et ita identidem auctores: laudare (to quote with approbation): notare (with censure): memorare: commemorare: ponere: proponere (of examples). To quote as authority, auctorem laudare or memorare (Cic) or citare (Lio): a passage, locum afferre; dictum scriptoris commemorare: referre (often, habitually); usurpare: I like better to quote examples from Grecian history than from our own, malo Græcorum quam nostra proferre: I will quote this one example, ponam illud unum exemplum: to quote the words of an author without naming him, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (Plin., H. N.).

QUOTH, ait; inquit.

QUOTIDIAN, quotidianus (daily; [?] diurnus = throughout the day, a day long).

R.

RABBET, s., coagmentum; compactura (Vitr.); conclusura (Vitr., 6, 11); compages. Vid. also, JOINT.

RABBET, v., conjungere; committere; coagmentare.

RABBI, *Rabbinus, *magister, doctor, Judaicus.

RABBINICAL, *Rabbinicus.

RABBINICALLY, *Rabbinice; *Rabbinorum more, modo.

RABBIT, cuniculus: rabbi-bois, rustum, cubile cuniculorum.

RABBLE, vulgus: multitudo de plebe: multitudo obscura et humilis: sectina republicae: or urbis: fæx populi: one of the rabble, unus de multis, or e multis.

RABID, furens, furiosus (furious, raging): insensatus (mad): rabidus (in the best age only in poetry; but rabies, and even rabide, occur in classical prose, so that rabidus is not to be regarded as unclassical in prose, Krebs). Vid. also, FURIOUS.

RACE, s., ¶ Family, stock, &c., genus (general term): gens (all who belong to one stock; then, all who bear the same family names (nomina); opposed to familia, which denotes the subdivisions of a gens, distinguished by cognomina (family names): stirps (the stock of a family as sprung from a gens): homines qui etate aliqua vivunt (men living at one time, contemporaries; e. g., hujus ætatis homines; qui nunc vivunt homines): an ancient race, gens antiquum; gens antiqua: to be of an ancient race, generis antiquitate florere: one of a very ancient race, homo veteris prosapiæ et multarum imaginum; ex familia veteri natus. Stirps, gens, and gens, denote the race usually in an ascending line, as abstract and collective terms for majores: where prosapia, progenies, propago, proles, suboles, in a descending line, as abstract and collective terms for posteri (Ded.). ¶ Course, cursus, -us; curiculum: cursus certamen (foot-race): cursus or curiculum equorum; cursus quæster (a horse-race).

RACE, v., cursu certare: certare pedibus: pedibus contendere (on foot): cursu equestri certare (with horses).

RACE-HORSE, equus curulis (in the Circusian games): equus pernix or velox (general terms).

RACER, cursor (Cic., Dio., 2, 70, 144): stadiodromus (Plin.): certans (Cic., on foot or with horses): agitor (in a chariot-race). ¶ Race-horse, vid.

RACINESS (of style), succus or succus et sanguis (Cic., Brut., 9, 36, &c.): vapor veraculus (idiomatic raciness, Cic., Brut., 46, 172). A certain peculiar raciness of its own, color quidam et succus suis (Cic.).

De Or., 3, 25, 96; nescio qui sapor vernaculus (a certain peculiar idiomatic raciness, Cic., ut supr.).

RACK. || *An instrument of torture, equulus: catasta (the scaffold itself, later only): to put to the rack, in equuleum imponere, injicere, conicere aliquem; equuleo torquere aliquem: to be brought or put to the rack, in equuleum ire, imponi, injici* (☞ *filiolae are the ropes used in torture but not the rack*); *to die on the rack, extortum mori: to abide by the truth even on the rack, vi tormentorum adductum in veritate manere: to undergo or go through the torments of the rack, vim tormentorum perferre* [vid., also, **TORTURE**] (respecting the abstract sense: *to put one's brains to the rack, cogitationem in aliquid maxime intendere. If = TORTURE, vid.* || *A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle, cratis: jacea (a common name, which Freund does not mention: cratis, quae jacea vocatur a vulgo, Veget.*, 1, 56).

RACK. v. || *To stretch, vid.* || *To torture* [vid. "to put to the Rack"]; || *To clarify, capulare (e. g., oleum, Plin.)*. Vid., also, **CLARIFY**.

RACKET. || *The bat used at tennis, perhaps reticulum (i. e., a small net). A clattering noise; vid.* **CLATTER**.

RACY. habens succum aliquem (Cic.), or nescio quem saporem vernaculum (after Cic., Brut., 46, 173): *to be racy, habere succum aliquem (Cic., Brut., 23, 76); * habere (nescio quem) saporem vernaculum*.

RADIANCE, claritas: fulgor: candor. SYN. in BRIGHTESS.

RADIANT, clarus: lucidus: illustris: splendidus: fulgens: nitidus, nitens. SYN. in BRIGIT.

RADIATE, radiare (to cast rays: in the sense of "glitter" it does not belong to classical prose): radios spargere; relucere; relucere.

RADIATED, radiatus.

RADIATION, radiatio (Plin.); or by the verb.

RADICAL. || *Primitive, native, primitivus; natus; insitus; innatus; ingenuus; primitivus (Varr.): a radical word, verbum nativum; vocabulum primitivum (grammatical): the radical syllable, syllaba primitiva: the radical meaning, naturalis et principalis significatio (Quint., 9, 1, 4); en verbi significatio, in qua natum est (Gell., 13, 29, in.). || Fundamental, circumlocutio per rudis et fundamentum; e. g., pietas est fundamentum omnium virtutum, is the radical virtue; or by the adverb, penitus, &c. Let us dare to attempt a radical cure of our miseries, audemus non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere (Cic., Tusc., 3, 6, 13): radical reformer [vid. REFORMER]. A radical difference, quanta maxima esse potest distantia.*

RADICALLY, penitus: radicatus.

RADICATE, radices agere (Col.), exigere (Cels.), capere (Col.): radicari (Plin.). Vid. to ROOT.

RADISH, raphanus (Plin.); radix Syriaca (Col.): also simply radix (Col.): radica (a kind of small radish, Col.); * raphanus hortensis (Linn.).

RADIUS, radius (Cic.).

RAFFLE, s., alea. To be the winner in a raffle, *ors aliquem cum lucro exiti.

RAFFLE FOR, v., *de re aliqua factu jactu contendere: to put up to be raffled for, *rem proponere de qua alea factu contenditur; *talorum jactu rem acquirituram proponere.

RAFT, ratis. Raft merchant, lignarius (sc. negotiator): ligni negotiator.

RAFTIER, canterius (Vitr.): (trabs, tignum = a beam).

RAG, pannus: plural, panni (also = an old garment): cento (a garment of old rags). Covered with rags, pannis obsitus; pannosus: to deal in rags, negotium pannicularium exercere (after Aurel. Vict., De Vir. ill., 72), *panniculos or pannos venditare: a dealer in rags, qui panniculos venditat: rag man, *qui panniculos ostiatum colligit.

RAGAMUFFIN, pannosus: mendicis (as beggar). Every ragamuffin, levissimus

quisque (e. g., Gallorum): *ragamuffins, homines perdit; faex populi.*

RAGE, s. || *Vehemence, fury, rabies; savitia; furor (only in poetry and post-Augustan prose). [SYN. in FURY.] || Anger excited to fury, ira (anger): indignatio; iracundia (great rage, violent anger) [vid. ANGER]: to fall into a rage, indignatione exardescere; ira incendi; into a great rage, iracundia ac stomacho exardescere; iracundia efferi or inflammari; to put any body in a rage, stomachum alicui movere or facere; iram alicujus concire. || Eager desire, studium (immodicum; e. g., a rage for building, *immodicum, or insanum, adificandici studium): aviditas (insatiable, passionate desire; e. g., glorie, imperandi, &c.): temeritas aliquid faciendi (a rash, thoughtless fondness for doing it; e. g., a rage for play, temeritas lacerandi perpendere, Tac., Germ., 24, 3). To have a rage for any thing, omni impetu ferri ad aliquid.*

RAGE, v. || *To be furious, furere (of persons; of things personified, only in the poets): survive (to be savagely violent; of persons, and also of things; mare ventis, Sall.: ventus, Ces., B. G., 3, 13, fin.; and poetically of lust, love, &c.). || To be violently angry, indignari: ira incendi, exacerbari, or exardescere: iracundia exardescere, inflammari, efferi.*

RAGGED, pannosus: pannis obsitus (of persons covered with rags): lacer, detritus (of clothes, &c., in rags, torn).

RAGING, atq., rabidus (of animals and men; vid. RABID): rabiosus (of animals, of men, and of things): furens: furiosus: furibundus (raving with passion): saevus (transported with rage; improperly, of things, mare, Sall.: ventus, Cic.).

RAGING, s., rabies: furor: savitia [SYN. in FURY]: violentia (e. g., maris, venti; then, improperly, of the violence of men): saeva via alicujus rei (the fearful strength of any thing; e. g., morbi): impetus (the violent attack; e. g., the raging of a fever, impetus febris). The raging of the sea, violentia or (Vell.) savitia maris.

RAGOUT, perhaps minuit.

RAIL, s., tignum transversum (nailed across between two upright posts): rails, railings, septa (plural, general term for fence; with boards, laths, &c.): cancelli (plural; clathri, trellis-work).

RAIL, v. To incense with rails, cancellos circumdare alicui rei; or seipre (general term, with or without stipitibus, &c.).

RAIL, v. To use opprobri- RAIL AT, s. ous language, conviciu alicui facere; aliquem conviciis consecrari, incescere; aliquem maledictis insectari: maledicta in aliquem dicere, conferre, conicere: railing language, maledictum; conviciu; probrum. Vid. more in ABUSE, CHIDE.

RAILER, in aliquem maledicus; consector.

RAILERY, jocatio, or, plural, jocationes (Cic.): cavillatio (ironical, teasing railery). Vid. JOKING, s.

RAIL-ROAD, s. *via ferrea or ferreis

RAIL-WAY, s. orbitis strata: a railroad train, *ordo vehiculorum vim ferream percurrentium.

RAIMENT, vestis: vestitus: cultus: ornatus. JN. vestis atque ornatus [vid., also, CLOTHES, DRESS]: to put on raiment; vid. CLOTHE.

RAIN, s., pluvia (as a beneficial natural phenomenon): imber (a shower): nimbus (of rain attended with cloudy weather; aque celestes is poetical). A drizzling rain, pluvia tenuissima: a sudden shower of rain, pluvia repentina: imber repente effusus; imber subitus: heavy rains, aque magnae (Linn.): heavy and continued rains, imbres magni et assidui: we shall have rain, imbres imminet: nubilator or nubilare ceipit: we shall have rain to-day, hodie pluit: the rains have swelled the river, aqua pluvendo crescit: the rain beats against my face, imber in os fortur: the rain does not cease, imber non remittit (vid. Linn., 40, 33): the rain comes through the roof, ex imbribus aqua perpluit: tectum imbres transmittit (vid. Plin., 18, 11, 29): much rain fell that year, aque magnae et ingentes eo

anno fuerunt: during the rain, in imbris, per imbrum; dum pluit.

RAIN, v., pluere (for the most part only in the third person, personally and impersonally, pluit, "it rains," &c., properly and figuratively): imber or nimbus effunditur: it rains such a thing, such a thing comes down in rain (stones, blood, &c.), res, re, or rem pluit; e. g., sanguine, lac, lapidibus, &c., pluit, terra pluit, terram pluit, also imber lapidum, sanguinis, &c., definit; and de celo lapidat; imbrilaplat: it rained all night, imber continens per totam noctem tenuit: it never rained more heavily in those parts, nunquam illis locis majores aquae fuerunt (Ces.). Prov., it never rains but it pours, malum malo addit (after Linn., 1, 3): it is constantly raining, or rains without any cessation, continuus or assiduus (less strong) habemus imbres.

RAINBOW, arcus pluvius (Hor.): commonly, celestis arcus, or, from context, arcus only.

RAIN-DEER. Vid. REIN-DEER.

RAIN-WATER, aqua pluvia, aque pluvia, imbrum aqua or aqua (in respect of its source): aqua pluvialis or pluvialis (in respect of its quality).

RAINY, pluvius (bringing rain with it; of winds, seasons, &c., or, where it usually rains, of a country): pluviosus (where or when it rains much; e. g., of winter): rainy weather, tempestas pluvia; pluvius celsi status; caelum pluvium. The rainy season, mensis, quo (or menses, quibus) imbres contant deferuntur (when it regularly rains, with little or no cessation; after Sen., N. Q., 4, 4, extr.).

RAISE, I. To lift up, tollere: elevare (the latter only of things rarely lifted up; hence elevare manus, tolli nec oculos: and not in the figurative sense; e. g., laudibus aliquem elevare: ☞ verbis aliquem elevare is to deprecate a man; to run him down, the opposite of extolling): subducere (to lead or draw from below): moliri (to raise up heavy weights, by pulleys, &c.). To raise the curtain, auleum tollere (with the ancients, at the end of the piece, to draw up the curtain before the stage; opposed to auleum premere or mittere, at the beginning of a piece, to let the curtain drop, so that the actors were seen; vid. Schmid, Hor. Ep., 2, 1, 180): to raise one's hands to heaven, tendere manus (supplices alii) (auleum in prayer). To erect, educere: excitare (pyramidas, towers): extruere: edificare (to build): to raise fortifications, munimenta excitare: toraise a m., aggerem facere, extruere; a wall, murum edificare. [Vid. to ERECT.]

To excite, arouse, erigere; excitare: firmare: confirmare (locomum, strengthen): relevare, recreare (to refresh): to raise the spirits of a dejected person, afflictu alicujus animum releare (cf. Cic., Att., 1, 16, 8, ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum, nunquamque confirmans, excitans); animum alicujus jacentem in oia liquem abiectionem et jacentem excitare: sublevaré stratum et abiectionem; ad animi equitatem extollere aliquem. || To give forth, occasion, tollere. To raise a shout, clamorem tollere: on the arrival of any body, clamoribus aliquem excipere: toraise a laugh, cachinnum tollere; in cachinnos effundi. Such phrases are frequently expressed in Lat. by single words; e. g., to raise a laugh, cachinnari: to raise a charge, accusare aliquem. || To bring forward, proferre: producere: in medium proferre: to raise an objection, opponere, contra dicere aliquid: obloqui: occurere. || To cause to rise (from the dead), aliquem excitare ab inferis; aliquem a morte ad vitam revocare (to recall to life): aliquem ab Orco reducere in lucem facere (o cause to return to the world. ☞ Vivificare is Lat. Latin). || To levy, prepare, parare, comparare; conferre, conquirere, conficere, cogere (to collect, bring together): to raise troops, copias parare or comparare: exercitum conficere: to raise money, cogere pecuniam, from any body, ab aliquo; pecunias expedire. || To augment, increase, efferre (to bring forth): augere (to increase): majus reddere (to render

greater, enlarge: exaggerare (to make higher or larger). || To raise the price of a commodity, pretium alicuius rei efferre (to make the price higher): carius vendere aliquid (to sell at more): to attempt to raise the price of corn, annonam flagellare (of a corn-farmer who keeps back his corn, that prices may rise, Plin.); annonam incendere, excaudescere (Varr., R. R., 3, 2, 16); annonæ caritatem inferre. Prices have been raised, merces cariores sunt or pluris veniunt: the price of any thing has been raised. [Vid. "prices, &c., have risen," in RISE.] || To raise the pay, stipendium augere: to raise courage, maiorem reddere animum; addere animum. || To promote, advance (to honor), augere, ornare (general term); producere ad dignitatem or ad honores, evehere ad honores: to raise to great honor, amplius honoribus ornare or decorare: to raise from the dust, ex humili loco ad dignitatem producere: e tenebris in lucem evocare; e tenebris et silentio proferre: to the highest honors, ad amplissimos honores or ad summum dignitatem producere: to raise any body to the throne, regnum et diadema alicui deferre (Hor., Od., 2, 2, 22). || To raise a siege; vid. SIEGE.

RAISE UP. || To lift or set up, erigere (as a person fallen). || To raise a person, manu allevare aliquem: sublevare ante pedes stratum: figuratively, to raise up a sick person, egrum levare (to set him on his legs again): ægro dare salutem or salutem et sanitatem, ægro sanitatem restituere (to restore to health); egrum levare ex præcipiti (from a very dangerous disease, Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 293). || To arouse, vid. || To cause to appear or come forward, afferre, parere, movere (to cause): præbere, dare (to afford): efficere, perficere (to bring about).

RAISIN, acinus passus (L. not uva passa = a dried bunch of grapes): poetical, racemus passus (Virg., Georg., 2, 269): raisin-vine, passum (sc. vinum): stone of a raisin, nucleus acini passii.

RAKE, s. || A agricultural implement, pecten (L. not rastrium or rastellus: i. e., a hoe): irpex (made of iron, to break the clods, not to hoe the weeds; vid. Schneid., Cat., L. L., 10, 2, p. 45). || A dissolute fellow, homo dissolutus, proficitus, perditus.

RAKE, v. || To clear with a rake, pectine verrere (Ov., Rem., 193). || To rake up (a crop, &c.), pectinibus legere aliquid (Col., 2, 21). || To scour, stringere, destingere. || To rake up = to collect, vid.

RAKISH, profligatus, perditus. JN. perditus profligatusque (of persons): corruptus, depravatus. JX. corruptus depravatusque (of manners, &c.).

RALLY. TRANS. (of troops), ordines restituere (general term), recolligere (to collect again): reducere, retrahere (if by force: e. g., fugitives). || INTRANS. (of troops): e. g., milites in eo loco denuo conserunt. (Mentally), se or animum colligere; ad se redire; se recipere. Vid., also, TO COLLECT.

RALLY. || To banter (vid.): any body on any thing, per ludibrium exprobrare alicui aliquid.

RAM, s. || A male sheep, aries. || A ram, arietinus. || The vernal sign, *Aries. || A battering-ram, machina, quæ muros quatit or percunt (general term); aries (with the ancients): to apply the battering-ram to the wall, arietem muro (muri) admoveere: to shake the wall with the ram, ariete or arietis pulsu murum quatere: the ram made a breach in the wall, aries percussit murum.

RAM, r., fistula adigere (Cæs.): fistucare: fistucatione solidare (Vitr.).

RAMBLE. PROP., vagari (the proper word): circumcursare (to run to and fro): palari (to straggle; of several). Fig., vagari: vagari: excurrere: a proposito digredi (Cic.): expatriari (Quint.).

RAMBLER, *vagus; vagans; errans. RAMBLING, *Rambling (of style), vagus (Cic., with blame: opposed to solutus, of an easy step): dissipatus: fluctuans et dissolutus (unconnected loosely put together).

RAMIFY, &c. Vid. BRANCH, &c. RAMMER, fistuca: pavicula (used for paving or for levelled the ground).

RAMMISH, olidus: hircosus (properly goatish).

RAMP, v. || To jump about, circumsilire, also with the addition of modo huc, modo illic (Catull., 3, 9): insultare alicui loco or aliquo loco; aliqualiter or in aliqual per saltare (to be ramping about; e. g., in a field, to mischievously tread down the fruit): to be ramping about before a place, ante locum persultare. || To climb, vid. || To creep up (as a plant), se circumvolvare alicui rei; claviculis adminicula tamquam manibus apprehendere atque ita se erigere (of vines, Cic., N. D., 2, 47, 120; cf. Cat. Maj., 15, 53): pererrare aliquid (of plants round the trunk and branches of a tree, truncum et ramos; e. g., of ivy).

RAMP, s. || Leap, vid. || A spotted plant, *arum maculatum (Linn.).

RAMPANCY, by circumlocution with verbs, invalescere: convalescere: ingravescere (to grow in power in general): increbrescere, precrebrescere (to become very frequent): rampancy of vices, vitia prævalida (Tac., Ann., 3, 53, 2): the rampancy of luxury was then first noticed, luxuria pullulare incipiebat (Nep., Cat., 2, 3).

RAMPANT. || Exuberant, lascivus: petulans: by circumlocution with present participle of verbs in TO RAMP: rampant vices, vitia prævalida (Tac., Ann., 3, 53, 2). || Rearing (of animals, in heraldry), perhaps by circumlocution with exsultare (as Nep., Eum., 5, 5), or se arrectum tollere (as Virg., Æn., 10, 392), or erigere pedes priores (e. g., erectis pedibus prioribus).

RAMPART. || PROP., vallum (the whole of that part of fortification, with its palisades, fascines, &c.): agger (a mound either of stone, rubbish, or earth). || To erect or to make a rampart, aggerem jacere, or facere, or extruere: vallum ducere: to surround the camp with a rampart and ditch, castra munire vallo fossaque: to surround a town with a rampart and ditch, urbem vallo et fossa cingere. || Fig. Any thing serving as a defence; vid. DEFENCE, BULWARK.

RAMPION (a creeping plant; vid. CREEPING), *phyteuma (the common rampion growing in fields, Linn.): *campanula rapunculica (Linn., the rampion with eatable roots).

RAMROD, *virga pyrobolaria.

RANCID, rancidus.

RANCIDNESS, *rancidus sapor.

RANCOR, odium: ira: similitas: odium et offensio (SYN. and PHR. in HATRED) (L. rancor, Hieron.).

RANCOROUS, malignus: malicious: infestus: infensus: inimicus (SYN. in INIMICAL). JN. inimicus atque infestus; infestus atque inimicus; infensus atque inimicus; inimicus infensusque: rancorous feeling, animus infestus or inimicus; infensus animus atque inimicus. || To entertain a rancorous feeling, infenso animo esse in aliquem: odium occultum gerere adversus aliquem (after Plin., 8, 18, 26).

RAND, Vid. BAIN.

RANDOM, quod sine consilio fit or accidit (without any plan): in casu positus (depending on chance): fortuitus (brought to pass by accident). Vid., also, CHANCE.

RANDOM (AT), per imprudentiam: imprudenter; inconsulte; temere: also, JN. inconsulte ac temere: temere ac fortuito; casu. (SYN. in CHANCE.) || To talk at random, aliena loqui: voces inanes fundere (stronger term); delirare (to talk like a fool): to fight at random, temere in acie versari: to act at random, temere ac fortuito agere. Vid., also, "without Consideration."

RANGE, s. || Row, ordo (a row of things that stand in a relative proportion to one another with regard to space or room): series (the successive or consecutive following of several objects, a series). [Vid., also, Row.] || Class, vid. || Course, vid. || A step of a ladder, gradus scalarum (cf. Cels., 8, 15, med., where we find the unusual gradus scalarum: also scala simply [cf. Mart., 7, 19, 20]). || A kitchen grate [vid. GRATE]. || A sieve, vid. || A chain

(of mountains) [vid. CHAIN]. || Reach (of cannon-shot), *tormentum iactus or coniectus: to be within range of cannon-shot, ictibus tormentorum interioriorem esse (after Liv., 24, 74): to be beyond range of cannon-shot, extra tormentum iactus or coniectum esse (after Curt., 3, 10).

RANGE, v. || To place in proper order [vid. TO ARRANGE]. || INTRANS. || To rove over, pervagari: peragere. tota urbe discurrere (through the whole town): the mercury ranges (in the barometer), *mercurius (in tubo Torricelliano) ascendit or descendit.

RANGER. || One that roves about, by circumlocution with verbs in TO RANGE. || In a bad sense, viarum obsessor (according to Fest.); latro (a robber). || An officer who tends the game in a forest, *rei salutaris prefectus or magister; *a conciliis rei salutaris. || A dog that beats the ground, canis vestigator.

RANK, adj. || Strong-scented, graveolens, male olens; foetidus: to be rank, male olere. || Gross, coarse, vid. || Also in composition; e. g., rank rogue, trifurcifer (comedy); caput acelerum (Plaut., Pseud., 4, 5, 3): princeps dagitiorum (Cic., Verr., 3, 1, 4): rank fool, homo stultior stultissimo (Plaut., Amph., 3, 2, 25): stultus bis torque (after Cic., Qu. Fr., 3, 3, cxxv).

RANK, s. || Row, ordo. [Vid. Row.] || Line of soldiers, ordo: the first, second, third rank, acies prima, media, extrema: in close ranks, munito agmine (e. g., incedere, Sall., Jug., 46, 3): to quit the ranks, ordine egredi (of one or several); ordines deserere or relinquere (of several): to break through the ranks, ordines percurrere: to break the ranks (i. e., to throw the troops into confusion), ordines turbare, conturbare: to march in rank and file, compositos et instructos procedere: to reduce to the ranks [vid. TO DEGRADE]. || Class, classis. || Grade, dignity, ordo (station): locus (by birth or distinction, often = auctoritas, dignitas, gratia; vid. Herz. ad Cæs., B. G., 5, 44): gradus (degree, often with honoris, dignitatis): honos (post of honor): fastigium, amplitudo, summus locus (high rank). A man of rank, vir honoratus: a man of respectability and rank, vir amplus et honoratus: vir personæ et dignitate clarus or præstans (after Cic.): the first rank, primæ priores (sc. partes); principatus: secundus rank, secundus locus (Nep.); sors secunda (Liv.); secundæ (sc. partes. Cic.): the lowest rank, infimus locus: to be of the first rank in the state, principem esse in civitate, or principis personam in civitate tuæ (Cic.): philosophers of the first rank, philosophi longe principes (Cic.): scholars of the first rank, literati primarium classium (Wytténb.); *viri docti qui primas in literis tenent, or qui principatum in doctrina et eruditione obtinent: to be of inferior rank, loco, ordine, dignitate esse inferiorum: to be of higher rank, honoris gradu esse superiorum: gradation of rank, dignitatis gradus.

RANK, v. || TRANS. (primas, priores, &c.) alicui deferre: principatum, chief rank) deferre, dare: loco aliquid ponere, disponere (of several). || INTRANS. locum (primum, secundum, infimum) tenere, obtinere.

RANKLE, suppurare (to fester, properly); inflammari, incendi (to be inflamed, properly or figuratively).

RANKNESS. || Strong scent, *rancidus sapor (L. rancor, Pallad.). || Exuberance. Vid. EXCESS, EXUBERANCE.

RANSACK. || To plunder, vid. || To search thoroughly, perscrutari (Cic.); rimari aliquid (Quint.). || To violate, throw into confusion, fodiendo disjicere aliquid.

RANSOM, s., pecunia, quibus aliquis redimitur (Suet., Cæs., 4): partum pro capite pretium (when one purchases his life with it, Cic., Off., 3, 29, 107): from the context, often simply pretium: pecunia: to restore, receive without ransom, sine pretio dimittere, recipere.

RANSOM, v., aliquem pretio or pecunia redimere (e. servitute); aliquem redimere.

RANT, *v.*, (quasi) furere et bacchari (to be mad, as it were, like a Bacchanalian, *Cic. Brut.*, 80, 276, of those quibus oratio altior, actioque esset ardentior): inanibus locis bacchari (to rant in empty commonplaces, *Quint.*, 12, 10, 73; of the speech): * fanaticum quoddam carmen bacchari (after Juvenal, grande carmen bacchari): * fanatica quādam verborum magnificentia declamare (of fanatical ranting; cf. *Quint.*, 3, 8, 61); emugire, multo discursu, anhelitu, jactatione, gestu, motu capitis furentem (*Quint.*, 2, 12, 9): tumultuari, or omīssa ratione, qua tulit impetus, passim tumultuari (especially with reference to a disjointed, wild style, &c., *Quint.*, 2, 12, 11).

RANT, *s.*, oratio, quoque inanibus locis bacchari, or oratio furiosae vociferationi simililina (both after *Quint.*; vid. RANTING); or furiosa vociferatio only; sententiarum vanissimus strepitus (*Petr.*): fanatical rant, * fanatica cantilena.

RANTEI, clamator, or clamator odiosus et molestus (bawler; opposed to orator, *Cic.*): clamator tantum et facundia rabida (*Gell.*, 19, 9, 7); or by circumlocution with verbs under RANT.

RANTING, *s.*, dicendi circus, quod inanibus locis bacchari (which runs riot on empty commonplaces, *Quint.*, 12, 10, 73): dicendi genus furiosae vociferationi simillimum.

RANUNCULUS, * ranunculus (*Linn.*).

RAP, *s.*, iactus (general term for blow) rap with the knuckles, talitrum (*Suet.*). You will get a rap on the knuckles, verbera tibi parata erunt; vulpabiles: you deserve a rap on the knuckles, dignus es qui vulpabiles: a rap at the door, pulsatio ostii.

RAP, *v.*, plagam alicui inferre, infligere; aliquid pulsare, verberare: with the knuckles, * talitrum alicui infligere; with a stick, aliquid baculo percutere: to rap at the door, pulsare fores, ostium (*Ter.*), januum (*Plaut.*); pulsare fores, ostium (*Plaut.*); pellere fores (*Ter.*); pulsare oēs (*Plaut.*): to rap (at the door) gently, placide pulsare fores (*Plaut.*). [?] Pulsare is pre-classical, according to *Quint.*, 1, 1, 4.

RAPACIOUS, rapax; cupidus; avidus.

RAPACITY, rapacitas (*Cic.*); cupiditas; aviditas.

RAPE, [?] Violence, raptus, -ūs; rapto (abduction); oblatum per vim stuprum or vitium; vis illata pudicitiae. [?] Something snatched away from, raptum; praeda. [?] A plant, rapum; * brassica napus (*Linn.*): wild rape, * sinapis arvensis (*Linn.*).

RAPID, rapidus; citus: celer: velox; citatus. *SYN.* in QUICK.

RAPIDITY, rapiditas; velocitas; celeritas: festinatio (too great rapidity). *SYN.* in SWIFTESS.

RAPIDLY, rapide: celeriter: velociter: propere: cito.

RAPIER. *VID.* SWORD.

RAPINE. *VID.* PLUNDER.

RAPTURE, summa voluptas; suavisimus voluptatis sensus; accessus mentis et animi a corpore; animus abstractus a corpore; mens sevocata a corpore (these three = ecstasy: ecstasis late): furor (of a poet, prophet, &c.): to be in a rapture of delight, summa voluptate affici: in a rapture of delight, quasi quodam gaudio elatus.

RAPTUROUS, suavisissimus: to be in a state of rapturous delight, letum esse omnibus latus; totum in letitiam effusum esse.

RARE, [?] Of unfrequent occurrence, rarus: (unusual, uncommon), insolitus; insolens: (strange), mirus; novus. [?] Excellent, select, &c., conquisitus: conquisitus et electus; exquisitus: eximius; egregius; praestans; rarest, conquisitissimus [?] rarus, in this sense, is poetical: rare wines, veterrima vina.

RARFACTION, circumlocution by the verb.

RAREFY, rarefacere: to be rarefied, rarefactus (of clouds, moisture, &c.); extenuari: rarefact air, aer extenuatus.

RARITY, [?] Rareness, raritas. [?] A rare thing, res rara; res rara visu or inventu.

RASCAL, nequam; furcifer. *VID.* VILAIN.

RASCALITY. *VID.* VILLAINY.

RASCALLY, *VID.* VILLAINOUS.

RASE, [?] To overthrow [vid. DESTROY]. [?] To erase, expunge; vid. ERASE.

RASH, *adj.*, temerarius (both of persons and things; e. g., consilia): inconsideratus; inconsultus [SYN. of their opposites in CIRCUMSPECT]: in consiliis praecipuus (as persons): calidus (hot, as it were; struck on the spur of the moment; opposed to cogitatus, what receives cool deliberation; of things, consilia, *Cas.*). Illeardous and rash, temerarius et periculosus (of things, *Cic.*); periculosus et calidus (e. g., plans, consilia; opposed to quietus et cogitatus, *Cas.*). Appearing rash at first sight, prima specie temerarius.

RASH, *s.*, formicatio (with itching, *Plin.*): * varus; * ionthus (technical term, on the face): boia (a disease in which red pimples rise on the skin, *Plin.*).

RASHER, (hard) ofula or segmentum.

RASHLY, temere: inconsiderate: inconsulte: temeritate quadam sine iudicio vel modo (*Cic.*).

RASHNESS, temeritas; inconsiderantia (*Cic.*). *SYN.* in RASH.

RASP, *v.*, * scobina polire or persequi. To rasp off, descobinare.

RASP, *s.*, scobina [?] not radula.

RASPBERRY, * morum Idaeum: Raspberry tree or bush, rubus Idaeus (*Plin.*, 16, 37, 71; and *Linn.*). Raspberry wine, * vinum ex moris Idaeis factum (after *Pallad.*, 3, 25, 19). Raspberry vinegar, * acetum ex moris Idaeis paratum.

RASURE, litura (smearing over a wax tablet).

RAT, * mus rattus (*Linn.*; included by the ancients under the general term mus). To smell a rat, subolet alicui aliquid (*Plaut.*): aliquid mali suspicari (*Cic.*).

RATABLE, * quod aestimari potest.

RATE, *s.*, [?] Price, value, pretium. A fixing of a rate, indicatio (*Plaut.*). [?] Valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, census: money paid as a tax, &c., census; vectigal [vid. TAX]; rate-payer, homo vectigalis. [?] Manner, modus; ratio: at this rate, in hunc modum.

RATE, *v.*, [?] To estimate, vid. [?] To tax property, &c., censere [vid. TAX]. [?] To chide; vid. CHIDE.

RATH, *adj.* *VID.* EARLY.

RATHER, potius (by way of preference): multo magis (of degree): quin etiam, quin potius, quin imo (intensive, with reference to something foregoing): imo (denotes either correction or complete opposition = nay rather; hence it is also conjoined with other words, as imo potius, imo vero, imo enimvero, imo etiam); and not rather, ac non potius, or simply ac non: so far from this, that rather, tantum abest, ut... ut [?] but not ut potius, for which there is no good authority. [?] With adjectives, rather is usually expressed by the comparative, with or without paullo [?] not aliquanto); e. g., rather timid, paullo timidior; rather longer, paullo longior (in measure); paullo diutius (in time). It is also frequently expressed by the compound sub, modifying the word: e. g., rather angry, subaratus; rather ugly, subturpis; rather obscure, subobscurus; to be rather irritated, subirasci: to be rather afraid, subtimere [?] but not subtimidus). [?] I had rather, malo (after which accusative of personal pronoun is sometimes inserted). I would rather, malo or malim (mallem, if it alludes to the past, the wish being one that can not now be realized). [?] The subjunctive after male, instead of accusative and infinitive, is poetical: mallem divitias mihi dedisses, *Catull.*. I had far rather, multo malo; haud paulo malim (*Cic.*).

RATIFICATION, by circumlocution with verbs under RATIFY (approbatio, comprobatio = approbation).

RATIFY, sancire (to make irrevocable, declare inviolable: e. g., augurum: pactum; legem): aliquid rei auctorem fieri (to approve of and accept): ratum facere or efficere, ratum esse habere (to confirm).

RATIO. *VID.* PROPOSITION.

RATIOCINATION, ratio; ratiocinandi vis; ratiocinatio. *VID.* REASON, REASONING.

RATION, demensum; cibis or victus diurnus: rationes, cibaria (plural).

RATIONAL (of persons), ratione prudens or utens; rationis participes [?] "rationals" first occurs in *Sen. Ep.*, 113, 114). (Of things), rationi consentaneus, rationi or cum ratione congruus; or simply by ratio: e. g., ratio non est (it is not rational).

RATIONALISM, * eorum opinio qui soli rationi omnia tribuenda esse statuunt: * rationalismus (technical term).

RATIONALIST, * qui statuit, omnia rationi tribuenda esse: to be a stout rationalist, * pro rationis humanae dignitate et jure propugnare.

RATIONALLY, ratione (ablativus): prudenter (prudenter): sapienter (wisely).

RATTLE, *s.*, crepitus (rattle, of a single sound repeated; tapping, stamping, &c.); strepitus (loud, noisy sound; of awnings, shrieking, &c.; but also of chains, vincula); sonitus (ringing, clinking sound); catenarum: also of wheels, rotarum; fragor (crash; e. g., of thunder). [?] An instrument to make a rattling noise, crepitaculum (general term; hence, also, of watchmen's rattles). A child's rattle, crepidula, -orum, plural (*Cic.*); puerile crepitaculum (*Quint.*, 9, 4, 64); or, from context, crepitaculum only.

RATTLE, *v.*, crepare: crepitum dare (to make a clattering noise): strepere; strepitum dare (to make a loud, sharp, rattling noise): sonare (to resound, general term). To rattle with their arms, armis concutere: his throat rattles, faucibus ejus illidit spiritus (e. g., in febre): in terclusus spiritus arte meat (he breathes hard).

RATTLESNAKE, * crotalus (*Linn.*).

RAVAGE, *v.* *VID.* DEVASTATE, DEPOPULATE.

RAVAGE, *s.*, [vid. DEVASTATION]. Ravages of time, insects, &c., perhaps quoque de aliquo (anni, &c.) praedati sunt (after *Hor. Ep.*, 2, 2, 55): to repair the ravages of time, &c., * detrimenta alicui rei per annos eumes importata reconcinare.

RAVAGER, vastator: populator: everor. *JN.* populator everosque. *VID.* the verb.

RAVE, tumultuari; tumultum facere (to make a noise or disturbance; of persons): strepere (to make a loud noise; of persons or things): bacchari (to rage enthusiastically; of persons): debacchari (to rave at any body till one is tired, to rave one's fill, *Ter.*; of persons; in the poets, also, of things): seivire (to storm, be angry; of persons; figuratively, also, of things): furere, insanire (to be mad; of persons).

RAVEL, implicare (properly and figuratively): ravel out (intransitively). * solvi or seolvere.

RAVELIN (in fortification), * munimentum exterius.

RAVEN, *s.*, corvus.

RAVEN, *v.* *VID.* DEVOUR, PLUNDER.

RAVENOUS, edax; vorax; cibi avidus.

RAVENOUSLY, by the adjective (voraciter, *Macrob.*).

RAVINE, fauces, plural; praerupta, plural.

RAVING, furiosus: insanus (properly or figuratively): rabidus [vid. RABID]. *VID.* also, MAD.

RAVISH, [?] To carry off by force, rapere: vi abducere or abstrahere. [?] To assault criminally, aliquid stuprum inferre or offerre: alicui vitium offerre: alicui vim afferre: aliquid per vim stuprum: aliquid vitare: pudicitiam alicui expugnare or eripere: decus mulieris or pudicitiam alicui expugnare. [?] To charm, attract admiration, capere: oblectare: voluptate perfundere: capere: suavis afficere (to delight in a high degree): animum a corpore abstrahere: mentem a corpore sevocare: vim animi a corpore sensibus sejunctare (to throw into ecstasy): retinere: detinere: attrahere: allicere (a person, or the mind). One who ravishes hearts, alicuius forma rapit (*Pro*

part.: a picture ravishes the eyes, tabula oculos tenet.

RAVISHER, stuprator (Quint.); or by circumlocution with the verb.

RAVISHING, suavisimus.

RAVISHMENT. || Criminal assault, stuprum mulieri illatum; vitium or stuprum mulieri oblatum. || Intense delight, summa voluptas: suavisissimus voluptatis sensus (agreeable sensation in the highest degree): secessus mentis et animi a corpore: animus abstractus a corpore: mens servata a corpore (ecstasy); || Ecstasy is late.

RAW. || Unripe, immaturus (the proper word): crudus (opposed to maturus et coctus). || Not dressed, uncooked, crudus; incoctus: half raw, subcrudus. || Unbrought, rudis (in a natural state): impolitus (unpolished): incultus (not cultivated or adorned): raw metal, (aurum, argentum) infectum (opposed to aurum factum, wrought). || Rude, unpolished, unmanly, rudis (inexperienced, unpracticed): incultus: agrestis (clownish): ferus agrestisque (coarse and unpolite: of persons or manners): asper (of persons, rough in manners): rusticus (boorish; of persons or manners). || Deprived of skin, attritus: saucius. Raw places, partes attritæ; attrita, -orum, plural: to make raw, atterere (e.g., femora equitum) or eundo atterere, Plin.). || (Of the weather), asper.

RAW-BONED, macer: strigosus: strigosi corporis.

RAWNESS. By circumlocution with adjectives under Raw.

RAY. || A beam of light, radius luminis: lumen: lux (Syn. in LIGHT): a ray of hope beamed forth, lux quædam vite voluntate oblata (Cic.); lux venisse quædam et spes videbatur (ib.); lux quædam affuisse (civitati) visa est (Livy). || A kind of fish, raia (Plin.).

RAZOR, novacula (the proper word): cultor tonsorius. To shave any body with a razor, radere or abrader barbam alicujus (novacula): to use sometimes scissors, sometimes a razor, modo tondere, modo radere barbam (Suet., Oct., 79): to teach any body how to use a razor, aliquem tonstrum docere; aliquem tondere docere.

REACH, r. || INTRANS. (A) PROP. To extend, stretch, perferre: porrigi: attingere: patere (Cic.): excurrere: procurare (Syn. in EXTEND). (B) To attain by the hand or the body, attingere: contingere. To be able to reach with one's hand, manu attingere, contingere. posse aliquid: I can not reach so far, istum locum attingere, contingere nequeo; eo usque manus porrigere non possum.

(C) FIG. (1) To overtake, assequi, consequi; adipisci (to arrive with exertion at a point; to reach at last; locum or aliquem). (2) To equal, consequi, assequi (to equal a person in any property or quality; assequi usually to attain to the quality or property itself): adæquare: exæquare (to attain to a property or quality). In. exæquare et assequi; æquare (to equal a person in a property; rarely = attain a property). The heaps of arms reached the top of the walls, muri altitudinem æcervi armorum adæquabant: to reach the number of any thing, multitudinem alicujus rei assequi et exæquare: to endeavor to reach a person or thing, aliquem or aliquid imitari: not to be able to reach any body (by imitating), aliquem imitando consequi non posse: to reach with words, or a description, oratione assequi: verbis æquare: dicendo æquare (to make a representation equal to the greatness of a subject, Plin. Ep., 8, 4, 3). (3) To come to a place, pervenire ad or in with an accusative (general term): attingere locum (to touch, approach): capere locum (to gain a place, especially from the sea to land; vid. Hor., Cass. B. G., 4, 26, extr.). To reach a harbor, portum capere; in portum pervenire, pervehi: to reach a very great age, ad summam ætatem pervenire: to reach the ears of any body, ad alicujus aures pervenire; aliquid audiri. || TRANS, porrigere: præbere: suppediare: engere: alicui aliquid. To reach a hand, manum alicui porrigere, præbere.

REACH, s. || Power of attainment, by circumlocution with quod manu prehendi, quod contingi, potest (within grasp, properly): * quod adipisci queas: * quod obtineri potest (figuratively): captus (capacity). || Extent, space, vid. || Part of a river between two windings, spatium: tractus. || A thrust, vid.

REACT, * mutuo vim exercere in aliquid. To act and react, * mutuum inter se vim exercere.

REACTION, * vis mutua.

READ, legere (general term): recitare (to read aloud, recite): præire, with or without voce (to read beforehand what another is to repeat: || prælegere, in this sense, is not Latin). To be able to read, legere posse; literas or literarum elementa didicisse: to teach any body to read, aliquem instituire ad lectionem (Quint., 1, 7, 17): elementa literarum alicui tradere (elementary knowledge). To learn to read, primas literas, prima elementa discere: to read well, commodè legere (with good emphasis, &c., e.g., a speech, sermon, &c.; opposed to male legere); librum ab oculo legere (Petron., 75, 4; to read it off without spelling, &c.): to read any thing (opposed to repeating from memory), de scripto dicere: orationem or sermonem ex libello habere (cf. Suet., Oct., 84). Hence = to become acquainted with the contents of any thing by reading; to amuse one's self by reading, &c., legere; cognoscere (avvivaavac, especially with attention = to study; vid. Nep., Lys., 4, 3; Dat., 5, 5, sq.; Suet., Gramm., 24, init.; Cic., Or., 33, 105): to read any thing frequently, lectitare (vid. Plin. Ep., 2, 17, 8, libri non legendi, sed lectitandi): very frequently, legendo conterere (= to wear out by readings): to read (a writing, book) carefully, diligenter evolere; diligenter repetere: to read any thing repeatedly, over and over again, repetere (general term); crebro regustare (e.g., epistolam, Cic., Att., 13, 13, extr.); recognoscere, retractare (to go over again, in order to make corrections, &c.): to be read much (of books which have a large circulation), frequenter lectitari; in manibus esse (vid. Plin. Ep., 1, 2, 6): you have read Demosthenes through; you still read his, and yet also read our writings, Demosthenem totum cognovisti, neque enim dimittis e manibus, et tamen nostra lectitas: to read a book, legere librum: to read any thing in a book, legere aliquid in libro. Hence, figuratively, to read in or from any thing = to discover signs from, &c., e.g., to read suavity in the stars, e siderum posita et spatia conjecturam facere de rebus futuris (cf. Tac., Ann., 6, 21, 3): to read any body's mind (i.e., to know his most secret thoughts, &c.), consiliarium omnium participem esse: to read any thing in the looks of a person, aliquid ex alicujus oculis et vultu cognoscere, peroscere, perspicere: one could read in his countenance the nobleness of his soul, quos spiritus gereret, vultu præ se ferebat (vid. Tac., Hist., 4, 85, 1). To read a lecture, legere, prælegere aliquid (to lecture upon and explain; especially a poet, of the Silver Age): scholas habere de re (to give lectures on any subject): scholis præcipere aliquid or de re (to give instructions or lessons on any thing, in single lectures): to read on the Stoic philosophy, scholam Stoicam explicare. Well read, qui multa legit et pervolvit; multa lectione exercitus: well read in the writings of the ancients, in scriptis veteribus multum volutus: a tolerably well-read man, homo satis literatus.

READER, lector (general term): recitator (one who reads over or recites): anagnostes (one who reads to persons at table): prælector (one who reads and explains the works of an author. In the Silver Age lector was used in this sense: for which, in the Golden Age, the Greek technical term anagnostes appears to have been employed; vid. Nep., Att., 13 and 14). Also by circumlocution with legere; e.g., a reader of the writings of Archimedes, qui Archimedis libros legit: I believed that it would not be unacceptable to my readers, * judicavi non ingratum fore illis qui hæc legant.

READILY. || Promptly, with fa-

cility, facile: commodè: paratè (e.g., dicere). To speak a language readily commodè uti aliquâ linguâ (after Nep., Them., 10, 1): he speaks Greek as readily as an Athenian, sic Græce loquitur, ut Athenias natus videatur: to speak Persian more readily than a native, in Persarum linguâ commodius verba facere, or Persarum linguâ commodius uti, quam hi possunt, qui in Perside sunt nati (vid. Nep., loc. cit.). || Cheerfully, willingly, promptè: prompto or parato animo: libenter.

READINESS. || State of being ready, habitus (acquired readiness in an art, &c., when one is, as it were, at home in it; vid. Cic., Invent., 1, 25, 36): facultas (general term, power or ability to do any thing): usus (practice and experience in a thing): || not facilitas; i.e., talent for any thing; vid. Cic., Tusc., 4, 12, 28; nor dexteritas; i.e., cleverness, adroitness). Readiness in writing, usus scribendi: readiness in a language, scientia alicujus linguæ (thorough knowledge of it, Cas. B. G., 1, 47): readiness in speaking Latin, * prompta atque expedita Latine loquendi facultas: to attain a certain readiness in any thing, quandam facultatem in aliquâ re consequi: to possess readiness in speaking, expeditum esse ad dicendum (by practice): promptum esse linguâ (with natural eloquence): commodè verba facere (by knowledge of a language, Nep., Them., 10, 1): to stand in readiness, paratum, promptum, promptum paratumque, expeditum esse (of persons; Syn. in READY); sub manibus esse (of servants, &c.); ad manum esse (to be at hand; of persons and things): in promptu esse, paratum or provisum esse, præ manu esse (to be close at hand; of things): to have or keep in readiness, habere paratum, in expedito, in prociuncto. || Willingness, animus promptus or paratus: facilitas (compliance): officium (readiness to serve): studium (zeal, good-will): with all readiness, animo promptissimo; libentissime.

READING. || The act or subjects of reading, lectio librorum; lectio: legendi usus (practice of reading): libri quos lego; libri legendi: lectæ literas (books which one reads). To take pleasure in reading, literis delectari: librorum lectione delectari mirifice: to give one's time to the reading of the poets, tempus in poetis evolvendis consumere: to spend one's mornings in reading, matutina tempora lectuiculis consumere: to amuse one's self with light reading, remissius et dulcius aliquid legere: to be a man of extensive reading, multa legisse et pervolvuisse (to have read much): multa lectione mentem formasse, multis literis doctum esse (to have formed one's mind by such reading).

|| A lecture, prælectio. [Vid. LECTURE.] || Words of a passage, lectio: * scriptura (the former the more perspicuous word, since scriptura may also = manner of writing): a different reading, * lectio varia; * lectionis varietas: * scripture discrepantia (but not lectio diversa, lectionis diversitas): the common reading, * lectio vulgata: to depart from the common reading, * a lectione vulgata recedere: various readings (of a passage) in a manuscript, * librorum varietas: the true or genuine reading is, * vera Ciceronis (Horat., &c.) manus hæc est: a corrupt reading, * lectio vana: * scriptura librarum manu depravata: * scriptura mendosa; * corruptela; * mendum: to adopt a reading, * lectionem recipere, reddere (but not adoptare): to reject a reading, * lectionem rejicere. Also, sometimes, by circumlocution with legere; as, the reading of most codices is, * in codicibus plerisque legitur.

READING-DESK, perhaps pultitum.

READY. || Prepared, paratus (having will and power to, &c., ad aliquid, or the infinitive): promptus (close at hand; quick and willing to, &c., ad aliquid, in aliquid, or in aliquâ re: || with the dative, post-Augustan). In. promptus et paratus: expeditus (not hindered, active). Ready to do any thing, paratus facere aliquid or ad aliquid faciendum: to be ready, ad manum esse; præsto adesse, for any

thing, ad aliquid: to have ready, aliquid expedire (e.g., arma): to make ready, parare, instruere aliquid [vid. PARARE]: to keep one's self ready, paratum proutumque esse. || *Well furnished* or *equipped*, able to act promptly, instructus: paratus: expeditus (freed from hindrances). Ready for sea, ad navigandum paratus: paratus ad navigandum ab omnibus rebus instructus: paratus instructusque remigio. To get a vessel ready for sea, navem aptare ad cursum, or aptare velis (i.e., parare instructumque remigio: navigium instruere armamentis ministris-que). || *A ready speaker*, orator semper ad dicendum expeditus: to make one's self ready for any thing, se parare, se expedire ad aliquid: parare, comparare, instruere aliquid: to get ready for a journey, parare iter: parare proficisci: se comparare ad iter, for the next day, in diem posterum. Hence, (a) Able to accomplish any thing easily and quickly, paratus; promptus: ready with the fist, manu promptus; manu fortis. Ready disputants, promti ad disputandum homines (Cic.); that has a ready tongue, promptus lingua; facundus [vid. ELOQUENT]: in a ready manner, parate (e.g., dicere). (b) *Willing*, libens (the proper word); alacer ad aliquid (active); promptus ad aliquid (at hand). In alacer et promptus ad aliquid: proclivis ad aliquid (inclined). To be ready to do any thing, promptus ad aliquid faciendum esse animo, perfectus (of things). Completed, finished, (c) absolute. To make any thing ready, perficere; conficere; absolvere. In conficere et absolvere. It is ready, rem absolvi (I have completed it). || *Immediate* (of money): ready money, pecunia praesens or numerata; nummi praesentes or numerati; also simply nummus (especially if in opposition: e.g., praedia locare non nummis, sed partibus): payment in ready money, representatio, with or without pecunia (cf. Cic. Att., 12, 29 and 31; ad Div., 15, 25, 3); to have ready money, nummus numeratus habere; in suis nummis versari: to pay ready money, praesenti pecunia or numerato solvere; pecuniam representare (vid. Herz., Cass. B. G., 1, 40): to any body, in pecunia aliquid satisfacere; for any thing, praesentibus nummis etiam aliquid: to sell for ready money, praesenti pecunia vendere; die oculata, vendere (Fron. ap. Plaut., Pseud., 1, 3, 67): he pays ready money for every thing, semper Graeca fide incertur (Plaut., Asin., 1, 3, 47): To have a good deal of ready money about him, secum aliquid nummorum ferre (Cic. Jarent., 2, 4, 14). || *Ready sale*, *facilis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a ready sale, facile vendi: that finds a ready sale, ventilis.

REAL, verus (true): germanus (one's own, genuine; e.g., germanus frater; germanus Stoicus, a real Stoic): solidus (substantial): certus (certain): ipse (the thing itself): qui (que, quod) est (opposed to quod videtur esse; e.g., induxit eam, quem videretur esse, non quem esset, repugnantiam, an apparent, not a real, contrariety, Cic.).

REALITY, quod est seu quod esse potest (in the concrete, that which is or may exist): res: res verbe: verum (in the concrete, things really existing; opposed to res fictae): veritas (in the abstract): natura (nature, in the abstract). In reality, in vero: in veritate. To become a reality, fieri: effici: ad effectum adduci.

REALIZE. || To effect, facere: afficere: perficere aliquid (Cic.): ad effectum adducere aliquid (Lin.). To realize one's plans, consiliorum suorum executionem esse. Not to be able to realize any thing, non parum esse aliquid rei exsequenda. || To place a notion before the mind as if it were a real thing, representare aliquid (e.g., memoriam consulas mei, Cic. Sest., 11, 26: imagines animo, Quint., 6, 2, 29): aliquid or aliquid oculis, or ante oculos proponere: or only aliquid or aliquid sibi proponere (to place it, as it were, before one's eyes, that one may dwell upon the thoughts of it): imaginem rei absentis ita reprae-

sentare animo, ut eam cernere oculis et praesentem habere videamus (Quint., 6, 2, 29). || To make money, pecuniam facere or capere; by any thing, ex aliquid re.

REALLY, re: re vera: respe: re et veritate (really, not in words only): sane: profecto (assuredly, words of assertion). Sometimes "really" is omitted (e.g., multis, ut erat, atrox videbatur ejus sententia): non, "if" followed by "any" sensu mori-ndi, si aliquid esse potest (if there really can be any); and after quam following a comparative, procor quam erat (than he really was). || *Ironically*, in a reply, itate vero? (implying that the thing is absurd): sin tu? (an expression of surprise at an assertion).

REALM, regnum. Vid. KINGDOM. REANIMATE. || *PROP.*, vitam alicuius restituere: vitam alicui reddere: aliquid a morte revocare (Virg.). || *IMPROVA.* To reanimate any body, ex novam spem aliquid erigere or excitare: novam spem aliquid ostendere. Vid. REVIVE.

REAP, metere (to mow) demetere (to mow down): desecare (to cut) colligere (to gather): proprie et figurative: percipere (properly, to gather). || *IMPROVA.* fructum capere or percipere ex re: consequi (figuratively, to acquire, attain): to reap the fruits of acquiring; fructum alicuius rei fore: to reap the fruits of one's labors, fructum ex laboribus percipere: to reap praise, laudem et admirationem consequi; laudem ferre. As you have sowed, so you must reap, ut sementem faceris, ita et metes (Cic.): tute hoc intristi; tibi omne est exedendum (Ter., Phorm., 2, 2, 4).

REAPER, messor: qui messem facit.

REAR-UP-HOOK, falx.

REAR, s. || *TRANS.* To bring up, educare [vid. EDUCATE]. || *INTRAN.* exsulare (the proper word, vid. Nep., Eun., 5, 5); erigere pedes priores (to raise the fore feet, Liv., 8, 7): tollere se arrectum (Virg., Aen., 10, 392).

REAR, s. agmen extremum or novissimum (Ces.); extrema agminis (Lin.): from the context also, novissimum (opposed to primum agmen). To bring up the rear, agmen claudere or cogere. The foremost when the army is considered as on a march; of an army in order of battle, we must say acies, not agmen, and then "the rear" is novissima acies: e.g., ab novissima acie ante signa procedere (Lin.).

REASON, s., ratio (faculty which calculates or deliberates): mens (understanding): sanitas (soundness of the mind, which displays itself in thinking and acting according to truth and right): prudentia: consilium (prudence, insight). Sound reason, ratio sana or recta, or integra: mens sana: sensus communis: naturalis or vulgaris prudentia (common sense). To follow sound reason, recte rationi parere. Endowed with reason, ratione praeditus or utens: rationalis particeps (Rationalis is first used by Sen., Ep., 113, 14). Without reason, ratione carens: rationalis experts. To lose one's reason, mentem amittere. To recover one's reason, ad sanitatem reverti or redire: resipiscere: ad se redire: ad bonam frugem re recipere. To bring any body to reason, ad bonam frugem corrigere or compellere: ad sanitatem adducere or perducere, or revocare. || *GROUND, cause* (efficient or final), causa: ratio [vid. CAUSE]. To state a reason, causam or rationem afferre. To be principally led by such or such a reason, aliquid or nonnihil sequi (in any thing), in aliquid re (Cic., Offic., 1, 13, 35, Reier., p. 81, sq.; Rusc. Am., 3, 8, Matitia). I have good reasons for, &c., non sine gravi causa facio aliquid: graves causas me impellunt, ut faciam aliquid (i.e., I am guided by very strong reasons). I will admit your reasons, causam accipio. For no other reason whatever than that, nihil sane, nisi, ut (as answer to a question why he had done so and so, Cic. Leu., 1, 1). Not without reason, non sine causa: cum causa. For or from good reasons, iustus de causis. Without any reason, nulla ratione: de nihilo (not Cic.; without any cause: e.g., hospites corripit: fiduciam, que non de nihilo profecto concepta est, Liv.,

39, 29). Without the slightest reason, temere. There is no reason for it, or I have no reason, followed by "to" and infinitive, or by "why," or "for" with the participial substantive; non est there for, quod or cur; non habeo, nihil habeo, quod or cur (e.g., you have no reason to put yourself out, nihil est quod te moveat. I have reason to, &c., est quod (e.g., I have reason to be ashamed of myself, est quod me pudeat): what reason is there for, (to) or why, quid est, quod, quamobrem (or cur (e.g., festines): what possible reason is there for, &c., quid tandem est, cur, &c.: I have cause, and generally causa, after nihil, quid, are also found: non fuit causa, cur metueres; quid erat causa, cur metueres? &c., sometimes est ut is used for est cur: ille erat ut odiasse (= he had reason, to hate) defensorem salutis meae (Cic., De Div., 1, 56): so non est igitur ut mirandum sit (Cic., Zumpt, § 562). My reason for doing any thing was, that, &c., quod aliquid feci, eo pertinet, quod, or, if a purpose is involved, ut; my reason for naming several sons, that, quod plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinet quod, &c. (Cic.). I have greater reason to congratulate than to entreat you, magis est, quod tibi gratuler, quam quod te rogem (comp. Krüger, § 615, A., 6, p. 838; Zumpt, § 562). I can give a reason for my belief, cur credam, afferre possum (Cic.). To find out some reason for any thing, querere causam alicuius rei: causas confingere. To state any thing to be the reason of, &c., praetextare aliquid. To state a reason for it, praetextare causam ad aliquid. For that reason, ea de causa: ob or propter eam causam. For more than one reason, aliquot de causis. For what reason? quam ob rem? quâ de causâ? Which (e.g., circumstance) is the reason that, &c., quod facit, ut, &c. (i. e., whence it happens that, &c.). For this reason, ... that, idcirco ... quod, or quoniam (idcirco, ... quia rare); ideo ... quod or quia (not quoniam in the older writers). The clause with quod, &c., sometimes precedes when more emphasis is to be laid on the cause). If the "that" denotes a purpose, ideo or idcirco ... ut or quod (nè or ut nè) are used. Was it for this reason ... that, &c.? idcirco. ? (in inquiring questions). And for this reason, idcirco; et ideo; atque ideo (neque ideo = neque eo inglis): not et igitur. (On all these particles, vid. Pr. Introduct., ii., 682-689). || *Argument*, ill. || *Ratiocination*, syllogismus (the γυλλογισμός, used as technical term of the modern logicians; but pure Latin is ratiocinatio or rationis conclusio). || *Right, equity*; e.g., with reason, iure; with full reason, iusti-sime; with the best or according to all reason, optimo iure; merito atque optimo iure; iure meritoque; iure ac merito; merito ac iure: for what reason? quo iure? according to reason, ex ratione; sicut equum est, it stands to reason, equum, verum (vid. Lin., 3, 49, fin.), par, ius, fas est nihil infirmius, or accurate and infinitive (vid. Groef., § 236, 5, 6; Zumpt, § 600 and 623). By reason of; vid. "on Account of."

REASON, v. || To employ the faculty of reason in order to come to a conclusion, ratiocinari. || To discourse by way of reasoning, agere rem and de aliquid re (general term, to treat on any subject; vid. Orsch., Cic., Ecl., p. 230): disputare: disserere de aliquid re (to hold a dissertation on a subject, especially by way of discussion; vid. Cic., Ecl., p. 12, and 354): sermonem habere de aliquid re (to have or to hold a conversation; of two or several persons); also, sermo est de aliquid re (vid. Orsch., Cic., Ecl., p. 401). [Vid. also, to DISCOURSE.] || To debate, consider, ponderare (to weigh any thing over in one's mind): reputare (to reckon over, as it were, in one's mind the probable result of any thing, generally with secum, or animo, or cum animo): scrutari: perscrutari (to dive into any subject, to find, by way of reasoning, the truth of it). Vid. to CONSIDER.

REASONABLE. || Endowed with reason, ratione praeditus or utens: rationalis particeps: Rationalis is not

found before Sen. Ep., 113, 14. || **TAS** *monit* *reason*, *sanus* (*betraying good sense*; *opposed to insanus, insaniens*): *prudens* (*prudent, showing natural good sense*): *modestus* (*that does not transgress the limits of what is proper and becoming*). **||** *Agreeable to reason*, *rationi conveniens, consentaneus*. **||** *Not immoderate, æquus* (*according to principles of equity*): *justus* (*according to natural law*; *both of things and persons*): *modicus* (*moderate, not too little and not too much*; *e. g., price, &c.*): *meritus* (*that which is owing or due to one's deserts*; *e. g., praise*): *it is reasonable, æquum, verum* (*vid. Lit., 3, 43, fin.*), *par, jus, fas est*, *with infinitive, or accusative and infinitive* (*vid. Grotf., § 236, 5, 6; Zumpt, 600 and 623*). *I consider it reasonable, æquum esse censuo*: *more than reasonable, plus æquo* (*h*): *as is reasonable, ex æquo*; *sicut æquum est*; *ut par est*: *against or contrary to what is reasonable, contra quam fas est*; *contra fas*: *against what is reasonable and right, contra jus fasque*: *to make reasonable demands, æqua postulare*: *in a reasonable manner*: *vid. REASONABLY.*

REASONABLENESS. **||** *Faculty of reason* (*vid. REASON*). **||** *Agreeableness to reason, or relating to the proper use of it, usus rationis*: *sanitas* (*soundness of mind, which displays itself in the mode of acting of rational beings*): *prudencia*: *consilium* (*prudence, insight*). **||** *Compliance with reason, consensus cum ratione*. **||** *Equity, moderatens, æquitas*: *justitia* (*SYN. in REASONABLE*): *moderatio*: *liberalitas* (*reasonableness in thinking or asking, demanding, &c.*): *to see the reasonableness of any thing, equitatem alicujus rei perspicere*.

REASONABLY, merito: *jare*: *non injuriâ* (*SYN. in REASONABLE*): *quite reasonably, jure optimo*: *jare meritoque*: *to buy reasonably, or at a reasonable price, bene emere*.

REASONING, ratio (*reasoning used in argument*; *e. g., eos . . . qui ratione nullâ vincerentur, rebus convinci non by reasoning, Cic. Tusc., 2, 21*; *argumentatio* = *explicatio argumenti, Cic. Partit., 13*; *the rhetorical technical term*): *ratiocinatio* (*Cic.*). *To establish anything not merely by plausible reasoning, but by strict demonstration, non modo probabili argumentatione, sed etiam necessaria mathematicorum ratione concludere* (*Cic. Fin., 3, 4, 9*).

REASSEMBLE, recolligere. *The troops reassembled in the same place, milites in eo loco iterum conseruerunt.* *For the intransitive meaning, iterum with the verbs in ASSEMBLE, INTRANS.*

REASSERT, iterum affirmare, asseverare, &c. *To reassert any thing again and again, etiam atque etiam confirmare aliquid* (*Cic.*).

REASSURE, resumere: recipere. **REASSURE, confirmare et excitare** (*afflictum*) *alicujus animum*: *confirmare aliquid diffidentem rebus suis* (*Cic.*) *or aliquid timentem* (*Cæsar*); *ad novam spem aliquid excitare or erigere*; *novam spem alicui ostendere*. *To be reassured, confirmare se, or erigere se et confirmare*; *animum recipere: se or animum colligere, erigere*: *a povere, ex timore se recipere*.

REBAPTIZE, *anabaptizare (*ἀναβαπτίζειν*): **iterum baptizare*.

REBATE. **||** *To blunt, hebetare* *aliquid or aciem alicujus rei* (*properly and figuratively*; *e. g., hastas; aciem oculorum*): *obtundere aliquid or aciem alicujus rei* (*properly and figuratively*; *e. g., gladios or aciem gladiatorum; aciem oculorum*). **||** *To deduct from the price, on the part of the seller, *remittere de pretio indicato*: *to rebate ten per cent., *remissionem centesimarum denarium facere. Vid. also, BATE.*

REBEL, v., seditionem movere (*to get up a conspiracy*): *imperium auspicumque abnuere* (*to refuse obedience*; *of soldiers*): *rebellare*: *rebellionem facere* (*to renew the war, to rise or take up arms again*; *of a nation recently conquered*). *To rebel against any body, resistere alicui* (*to resist*): *imperium alicujus detrudere* (*to re-*

fuse obedience): *desicere ab aliquo or ab alicujus imperio*: *desicere ab aliquo* (*to make a defection, to fall off*): **||** *Rebelle, not in Cicero or Cæsar, but in Hirtius and Livy, yet always in the sense of renewing a war, Krebs.*

REBEL, s., turbæ ac tumultus concitator: *stimulator et concitator seditionis*: *novorum consiliorum auctor*: *seditionis fax et tuba* (*the leader of a rebellion, in general*): *concitator multitudinis*: *urbator plebis or vulgi* (*one who incites the people to insurrection*): *evocator servorum et civium perditorum* (*one who calls on the slaves and the mob to take up arms*. **Cic., Cat., 1, 11, 27*): *conciuator* (*the inciting speaker*; *opposed to animus vere popularis, Cic., Cat., 4, 5, 9*): *homo seditiosus* (*he who takes an active part in a rebellion*).

REBELLION. **||** *Insurrection against a lawful authority, seditio*: *motus* (*disturbance in a state*): *concitatio* (*rebellious commotion, e. g., of the people against the Senate, plebis contra patres*): *tumultus* (*by this appellation was denoted any insurrection of the allies, the slaves, or the peasants against the Roman citizens*): *vis repentina* (*a sudden commotion or revolt*): *rebellio*: *rebellum*: *rebellatio* (*of a nation subdued against their conquerors*; **vid. rebellum, Livy, not Cicero*). *A rebellion among the citizens, seditio domestica*: *to get up a rebellion, &c., seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare*; *seditionem commovere, concitare*: *to increase the flames of rebellion, ignem et materiam seditioni subdere*: *to induce, to prompt to rebellion, sollicitare*: *concitare aliquid*: *to quell a rebellion, seditionem sedare, lenire*: *tranquillum facere, comprimere, exstinguere*: *arbellion is breaking out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exarscit*: *a rebellion breaks out again, seditio recrudescit*: **denuo exardescit* (*if it had been quite suppressed*) *de integro exoritur*: *the rebellion decreases, seditio languescit, conficiscit*.

REBELLIOUS, seditiosus (*being in the act of rebelling, or about to rebel*): *rerum evetendarum or rerum novarum cupidus*: *rerum mutationis cupidus* (*inclined for the overthrow of the existing order*): *rebells* (*rising against the conquerors*; *of a nation not long since subdued*): *turbulentus* (*revolutionary*). **IN, seditiosus *sub turbulentus* (*e. g., elvis*): *to be rebellious, novas res quærere*: *novis rebus studere*. *To make rebellious speeches, seditiosus per cotus disserere* (*Tac., Ann., 3, 40, 3*): *the Gauls are a rebellious people, Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitantur* (*Cæs., B. G., 3, 10*): *to make the people rebellious, seditiosius agitare plebem*. *In a rebellious manner*; *vid. REBELIOUSLY.***

REBELIOUSLY, seditiose: *turbulente, or turbulenter, or turbide. SYN. in REBELLIOUS.*

REBOUND, v., repercuti: *recellere* (*quickly or smartly*): *resultare* (*of the voice, and of solid bodies*): *resilire*: *repelli* (*of solid bodies*; *resilire also of persons*).

REBOUND, s., repercussio (*as act*): *repercutus* (*as state*).

REBUFF, VI. REFUSAL.

REBUILD, edificare aliquid totum donuo (*to build*; *e. g., a house, again entirely, or from the foundations*). **|| *Reedificare* *is found only in ecclesiastical Latin*: *in Cic., Att., 6, 8, extr., and Lit., 5, 53, 7, all good editions read edificare*: *de integro condere* (*to build afresh*; *e. g., a town that had been destroyed*): *restituere, reficere*: *renovare* (*to restore, repair*; **vid. reparare* *is not found in good prose in this sense*). *To rebuild towns and villages, oppida vicisque restituere*: *the city was rebuilt in the next age after it had been destroyed, urbs æ state, quæ excidium sequuta est, rearsuit*.**

REBUKE, v., vituperare (*aliquid de aliquâ re*): *reprehendere* (*aliquid de or in aliquâ re*): *oburgare* (*aliquid de or in aliquâ re, or aliquâ re*). **SYN. in BLAME.**

REBUKE, s., vituperatio: *reprehensio*: *objurgatio*: *a gentle rebuke, lenis objurgatio. SYN. in BLAME.*

REBUS, *enigma, quod vocant Rebus.

REBUT, repellere. Vid. REPEL. **RECALL.** **||** *To call back, revocare* (*by word or writing*; *properly or figuratively*): *aliquem clamare, ut revertatur* (*to call out to any body to return*): *aliquem reverti jubere* (*to command to return*). *To recall troops, signa receptui dare*: *to recall to life, aliquid in vitam revocare*: *any thing to people's memory, memoriam alicujus rei renovare or redintegrare*: *any thing to any body's mind, aliquid aliquid in memoriam redigere or reducere*: *aliquem in memoriam alicujus rei renovare or reducere*: *aliquem ad memoriam alicujus rei excitare*: (*to one's own memory*), *memoriam alicujus rei repetere or renovare*: *to recall from banishment, revocare de or ab exilio*: *reducere de exilio*: *in patriam revocare*: *in patriam restituere* (*to restore to all one's honors, property, &c.*). **||** *To recall any body from a post, revocare aliquid e munere*: *an ambassador, revocare aliquid e legatione*; **legatum reverti jubere*: *to recall* (*a governor, viceroys, &c.*), *revocare ex provincia* (*Suet.*). *In Lit., 5, 15, quæ cæcinerit, ea se nec, ut indicata sint, revocare posse, it is, to recall his prophecy, so that it might be actually unsaid*; *but revocare probably the best single word. || To retract, retract, revoke, vid.*

RECALL, revocatio; *or by the verb, past recall, irrevocabilis*: *in perpetuum recall* (*fixed forever*): *immutabilis* (*unchangeable*). *Any thing is past recall, aliquid dixi or feci, ut indictum or infectum sit, revocare non possum or revocari non potest* (*after Lit., 5, 15*).

RECALL, revocare (*post-Augustin in this sense, Freund*): *dicta retractare* (*Virgil*): *recantare* (*Horace, of withdrawing poetical abuse; of wishing it, not unsaid, but unsung*). **||** *palinodium canere, very late, Macrobr.*; **quod dixi, indictum esse velle, fati or profiteri* (*readily*): *sententiam mutasse* (*declare that one has changed one's opinion*).

RECAPITULATION, palinodia: **||** *not retractatio in this sense. Or by the verbs* (*very late, Macrobr., Sat., 7, 9; Cicero, in his Epistles, uses παλινωδία in Greek character*).

RECAPITULATE, v., res disperse ac dissipate dictas unum in locum cogere ac reminiscendi causâ unum sub aspectum subjicere (*Cic. De Invent., 1, 52, 98*): *colligere et commônere quibus de rebus verba fecerimus breviter* (*Auct. ad Her., 2, 30, 47*): *enumerationem subjicere* (*Quint., 6, 1, 3*): **rerum capita summam repetere*: **decurrere or repetere per capita*; **summa rerum capita, or potiora, repetere* (*Krebs*).

RECAPITULATION, s., enumeratio: *rerum repetitio et congregatio* (*vid. Cic., De Invent., 1, 52, 98; Auct. ad Her., 2, 30, 47; Quint., 6, 1*); *also by the verbs*.

RECAST. **||** *PROPR., recoquere*: *colligere* (*to melt it down*). **||** *IMPROPR., totum donuo fingere*; *ingere, or formare, in aliud*: *rescribere et corrigere*: *crebris locis inculcare et reficere* (*to introduce many changes, &c., in a writing, book, &c.*): *commutare*: *immutare*: *novare*: *to recast a work, retractare* (**vid. non denuo elaborare*). *I send you the work recast, idem* (*opus, &c.*) *mitto ad te retractatus* (*Cic., Att., 6, 16, 3*). *You will perceive that this has been entirely recast, hæc quasi nova rursus et rescripta cognosces*.

RECEDE, recedere: *decedere* (*general term*): *declinare* (*a little*): *deflectere, degressi* (*with the will*; *properly and figuratively*): *aberrare* (*without knowledge or will*; *properly and figuratively*): *discedere*: *ab aliquâ re* (*general term, to depart from, leave, abandon*): *not to dare to recede a finger's breadth from any thing* (*proverbially*), *ab aliquâ re, non licet transversum, at aiant, digitum discedere*; *ab aliquâ re transversum unguem non oportet discedere*.

RECEIPT. **||** *Act of receiving, acceptio* (*opposed to editio, donatio*): *or by circumlocution with accipere*: *after the receipt of the money, pecuniâ acceptâ*: *after receipt of your letter, literis tuis acceptis or allatis*: *to certify the receipt of any thing, testor me accepisse aliquid*: *to enter the*

receipt of anything in a book, acceptum referre aliquid. || *Money received*, acceptum (opposed to datum or expensum): receipts and expenses are equal, ratio par est acceptorum et datorum. || *Acknowledgment of payment*, apochia (ἀποχί, general term for receipt), or accepti latio: *apochia manu sigilloque firmata: *literae rei acceptae or traditae testes. || *Prescription (in cookery)*, *praecriptum.

RECEIVE, accipere (to take something offered): recipere (to take, admit): excipere (to catch, take quickly): to receive into one's house, recipere, excipere (recipere rather as a benefactor, excipere as a friend): hospitio accipere or excipere; tecto, ad se, ad se domum excipere; tectis ac sedibus recipere. To receive one as a guest, tecto ac domo invitare; ad se hospitio recipere domum; hospitaliter excipere: to receive one in a friendly, kind manner, benigne or benigno vultu excipere; benigne salutare, aliquid (to address): benigne audire (to attend or listen to); opposed to asperè tractare, male accipere): to receive with open arms, amantissime excipere: to be received by all with open arms, carum omnibus expectatumque venire: to receive a person coming (by going to meet him), aliquid obviam venienti procedere (Liv., 44, 1, 6): to receive one as a citizen, accipere in numerum civium: facere civem: to receive one into a league or covenant, ad fœdus accipere; into an alliance, in societatem assumere: to receive into a family, in familiam assumere: to receive into a college, cooptare (in collegium et in ordinem): to receive into the Senate, legere in senatum or in patres: to receive a reading, *scripturam or lectionem recipere (Cic.) not cooptare: opposed to rejicere): the Anassus, which receives the Varraus, Anassus, in quem Varraus defluit. || To admit, allow, vid.

RECEIVER, || *One who receives*, qui recipit, &c.; accipiens (opposed to dans, tribuens): receptor (especially of thieves, &c.): the receiver is as bad as the thief, non tantum qui rapuit, verum is quoque qui recipit, tenetur; quia receptores non minus delinquant quam aggressores (Marcian., Dig., 47, 16, 1): a receiver of customs, &c., exactor portorii: portorii qui vectigalia or portoria exigit. || *Vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still*, excipula or excipulum (Plin.); vas exceptorium (Ulp., Jurisconsulti).

RECENT, recens: novus. Vid. FRESH, NEW.

RECENTLY, recens: nuper: very recently, nuperime: modo. Vid. LATELY. RECEPTACLE, receptaculum (magazine, receiver): receptus, -us: perflugium (place of refuge).

RECEPTION, receptio: hospitium (at one's house and table): aditus (access to any body): salutatio (greeting): cooptatio (into a college). A kind, hearty reception, liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, quâ aliquid excipitur or accipitur: to meet with a good, a bad reception, benigne, male excipi: from any body, ab aliquo.

RECESS, || *Retreat, remote and solitary place*, recessus, -us: secessus, -us. || *Vacation*, vid.

RECHARGE, impetum reintegrare or repetere. Also by verbs in CHARGE, with rursus, iterum.

RECIPE, formula (medic): mixtura (mixture, Cels.) = compositio (e.g., Cels., 5, 26, fin., &c., and the title of Scribonius's work, "Compositiones medicæ"). The most celebrated recipes, compositiones nobilissimæ (Cels.) [vid., also, RECEIPT]: to prepare medicine according to a physician's recipe, *medicamentum ex medicis formulâ diluere.

RECIPIENT, Vid. RECEIVER.

RECIPROCAL, mutuos (when like is repaid by like): || *not alterius (one after another)*: || *reciprocal is unconditional*. Reciprocal acts of kindness, beneficia ultra citroque data et accepta: reciprocal services, merita danda recipiendaque.

RECIPROCALLY, mutuo (when the same thing is done on both sides): || *in vicem (by turns)*: invicem (in return). Vid. ALTERNATELY.

RECIPROCATÉ, *ultra citroque dare et accipere (e.g., beneficia).

RECIPROCITY, *mutua ratio.

RECITAL, narratio: rei gestæ expositio: relatio (e.g., in chronicles, &c., post-Augustan). To give a recital; vid. RECITE.

RECITATION, recitatio: lectio (reading).

RECITATIVE, *recitatio notis signisque composita: *episodiorum recitatio tibi succinente.

RECITE, || *To read over, repeat*, pronuntiare (general term, to pronounce audibly): recitare (with due emphasis). To recite from memory, aliquid memoriter pronuntiare or proferre: to recite word for word, iisdem verbis aliquid reddere. || *To narrate, relate*, narrare aliquid or de aliquâ re: exponere: explicare (fully): enarrare (fully and in order). To recite as length, pluribus verbis exponere: rem ordine enarrare: cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere: to recite accurately, with exactness, enarrare aliquid rem, quo pacto se habeat.

RECITER, by the verbs.

RECKLESS, securus (unconcerned, from an opinion of safety): imprudens (from want of proper foresight): to paratus): socors (stupidly thoughtless): incuriosus (wanting activity and proper care): indifferens: negligens (opposed to diligens): in aliquâ re (e.g., in re familiarum) negligens ac dissolutus: parum accuratus.

RECKLESSLY, sine curâ; secure: incuriosus (post-Augustan): negligentiter: dissolute (in a careless, expensive way): indifferenter.

RECKLESSNESS, securitas (freedom from care and from fear of danger): imprudentia (want of foresight): scordia (want of thought, observation, &c.): incuria (want of activity and good heed): indifference: negligentia (negligence and indifference).

RECKON, || *To count, calculate*, vide. PHR., to reckon without his host, frustra secum rationes reputare (Tr., Adelp., 2, 1, 54): spe frustrari. || *To esteem, ponere with in and the ablative*. To reckon any thing a vice, ponere aliquid in vitiis: ducere (with dative of what one reckons it); ducere sibi aliquid laudi): numerare aliquid in aliquid rei loco (e.g., to reckon a thing a kindness, in beneficii loco). To reckon any thing a gain, deputare aliquid esse in lucro (Tac., Phorm., 2, 1, 16). || *To judge, deem*, vid.

RECKONING, ratio: computatio: supputatio (act of reckoning): ratio subducenda or subducta (account to be made up, or already made up). Vid. more in ACCOUNT.

RECLAIM, || *To demand back, recover (the proper word)*: repetere (with entreaty, &c.). || *To cause to improve or amend*, mores aliquid emendare or corrigere. JN. corrigere et emendare: emendare et corrigere: revocare aliquid a re (e.g., ab errore, a cupiditate, &c.): aliquid a perditâ luxuriâ ad virtutem: to which may be added the state to which a person is reclaimed with ad; e.g., ad mansuetudinem, humanitatem, &c.). To be reclaimed, in viam redire: ad virtutem redire or revocari: ad bonam frugem se recipere. || *To recover*, vid. || *To reclaim against*, fremere adversus aliquid.

RECLINE, inclinare (se): recumbere (to lie down). Vid., also, LEAN.

RECLUSE, solitarius (adjective or substantive). A recluse life, vitam solitariam: I lead a recluse life, vitam solitariam ago (in solitude): habeo or ago vitam procul a republicâ (in retirement or privacy).

RECOGNITION, By the verb recognoscere, or agnoscere aliquid.

RECOGNIZANCE, sponsio: fidejussio: justitium (bail 'to appear in a court of justice): cautio (a security): satisfactio (guaranty, security for the performance of a stipulation). To enter into a recognizance, sponsionem or vadimonium facere; sponsione se abstringere; satisfacere: to take a recognizance, satis accipere. To forfeit a recognizance, vadimonium desce-

re: to apportion to one's recognizances, satisfactio: or vadimonium: satis.

RECOGNIZE, recognoscere aliquid also, agnoscere aliquid. There I recognize the Greek, jam agnosco Græcum: to recognize one's mistake, agnoscere erratum: to recognize one by any thing, noscitare aliquid aliquâ re (e.g., facie, voce); adjudicare aliquid aliquid (not to recognize in him). Vid., also, ACKNOWLEDGE.

RECOIL, r., recidere in aliquid. To recoil from, refugere: refugere et reformidare aliquid.

RECOLLECT, s., by circumlocution with verbs RECOLLECT, repetere aliquid memoria, or memoriam rei, or aliquid (Cic.) but Cicero rarely employs the last construction): meminisse: reminisci: recordari. Vid., also, REMEMBER.

RECOLLECTION, memoria: to preserve or cherish the recollection of any thing, memoriam aliquid rei tenere, retinere, servare, conservare; memoria aliquid custodire, seipere, tenere. To entertain a grateful recollection of any body, memoriam aliquid colere; gratissimam aliquid memoriam retinere.

RECOMMENCE, || *TRANS*, integrare; reintegrare (to begin afresh): renovare (to renew): iterare (to do once more, to begin a second time): repetere (after an interruption, of long or short duration). To recommence hostilities, bellum novum de integro instaurare: bellum reintegrare or novare: rebellare: rebellionem facere (of a conquered people revolting). || *INTRANS*, renasci (to arise or break out again; e.g., a war, calamity): recrudescere (of pain, fighting, &c.).

RECOMMEND, || *To commend*, commendare (in all the senses of the English word) aliquid or aliquid aliquid. To commend any body to the best of one's power, de meliore notâ commendare aliquid; earnestly, urgently, etiam atque etiam, or magnopere, valde commendare: most earnestly, intime commendare. To commend one's self to the love and care of any body, se commendare aliquid amanti et fidei: to seek to recommend one's self to any body, quærere sibi apud aliquid commendationem: to recommend itself, gratum esse (to be pleasant): placere (to please): probari (to find approval). To recommend one's self by any thing, se commendare aliquâ re: to recommend itself by any thing, commendari aliquâ re; suapte naturâ gratum esse. || *To persuade*, adnare, vid.

RECOMMENDATION, commendatio (commendation): suasio (advising). To give one person a recommendation to another, aliquid commendare aliquid; ad aliquid de aliquo scribere. A recommendation from one person to another is of the greatest service to me, maximo adjumento mihi est aliquid commendatio apud aliquid: the greatest recommendation of a youth is modesty, prima commendatio proficiscitur adolescenti a modestiâ: a letter of recommendation, literæ commendatiæ (Cic., ad Div., 5, 5, 1). To give one person a letter of recommendation to another, *aliquid commendare aliquid per literas: to have a letter of recommendation to any body, *literas commendatiâs habere ad aliquid.

RECOMMENDATORY, commendati-cus; or by the verb.

RECOMPENSE, r. Vid. REPAY, REWARD.

RECOMPENSE, s., præmium: remuneratio: merces, plural, Vid., also, REWARD.

RECONCILE, || *PROPR*, any body to any body, minimum aliquid in aliquid offensionem recolligere: placare aliquid aliquid or in aliquid; aliquid cum aliquid (or aliquid or aliquid animi aliquid) reconciliare, or reducere, or restituere in gratiam; also, aliquid in aliquid gratiam reconciliare or restituere; aliquid in concordiam or gratiam aliquid redigere (comedy). To reconcile enemies, inimicos in gratiam reconciliare; componere gratiam inter amicos (comedy): to reconcile any body to myself, reconciliare sibi aliquid or aliquid animi, or aliquid gratiam: to be reconciled to any body, recon-

reconcili alicui; in gratiam cum aliquo redire **or reverti**: to be sincerely reconciled to any body, bonâ fide cum aliquo in gratiam redire. || **Fig.** To be reconciled to any thing, *aliquid toleranter (æquo animo, sapienter) terre didicisse. I can not reconcile myself to do any thing, a me impetrare nequeo, ut (faciam, &c.). || To bring one thing into agreement with another; to reconcile, *facere ut aliquid cum aliquâ re conveniat: one thing can not be reconciled with another, aliquid cum aliquâ re non convenit (e.g., hæc tua deliberatio non convenit cum oratione Largi).

RECONCILIEMENT, {reconciliatio gra-
RECONCILIATION, }tis or concordia, or simply reconciliatio (Cic.) or by the verbs.

RECONDITE, abstrusus, reconditus. Jn. reconditus abstrususque. Vid., also, **ABSTRUSE**.

RECONDUCT, reducere (to lead or bring back again); or by rursus, &c., with verbs under **CONDUCT**.

RECONNOITRE, exploreræ: speculâri (the former, to obtain information respecting any thing, aliquid or de re; the latter, to spy out, whether from a higher position or by close observation; vid. Cæs., B. G., 1, 47. The latter refers rather to information gained by one's own sight, the former to intelligence gained by means of others): cognoscere situm alicujus loci; cognoscere qualis (sit) natura alicujus loci (¶ not cognoscere, or recognoscere, aliquid): situm loci visere; naturam loci perspicere; situm loci perspiculari; visere aliquid (general term; e.g., copias hostium): to send to reconnoitre, qualis (sit) natura loci qui cognoscant mittere; perspiculatore or exploratore cognoscere jubere.

RECONQUER, recipere (to retake a town; e.g., Tarento amisso—id oppidum recipere, Lic.): recuperare (to recover, locum: and improperly, libertatem, &c.): revincere (poetically; e.g., Hor., Od., 4, 24, and Tac.); iterum vincere.

RECORD, r. || To relate, memorare: rei mentionem facere: proferre: narrare: celebrare. [SYN. IN RELATE.] || To register in public monuments, &c., in acta publica referre: aliquid in tabulis consignare; aliquid in tabulis or commentariis referre; also, perscribere only (Cic., Sull., 14, 41).

RECORD, s. || Relation, mentio: narratio. [SYN. IN RELATION.] || Registrar, &c., of judicial proceedings, tabulæ: commentarii (general term): periculum (tablet on which the verdict against an accused person is written down, Nep., Ep., 8, 2): conscriptio questionis (written report of a judicial investigation; in Cic., Cluent., 67, 191).

RECORDS, tabulæ publicæ: ¶ acta publica or acta are the records of the proceedings of the Senate, people, &c.

RECORD OFFICE, tabularium (archivum: archivum, grammatophylacium, post-classical).

RECORDER. || A keeper of records, registrar, chartularius (Cod. Just.): ab actis (inscription); tabularii præfectus (Jan.); a commentariis (inscription). || A kind of judge, judex questionis: questionator.

RECOUNT. Vid. **RELATE**.

RECOURSE, periculum. To have recourse to = sty to, fugere, confugere, perferre, refugere, ad or in locum; se recipere aliquo (to retreat to): a person or thing, perferre, confugere, refugere ad aliquem or aliquid; alicujus rei periculum = apply to, se conferre ad aliquid, animum ad aliquid attendere, adficere, applicare: cogitationes ad aliquid dirigere, ad or in aliquid intendere.

RECOVER. || **TRANS.** recuperare: recipere: recipisci (Plant.). To recover my strength, vires et corpus revocare (Cic., Fam., 7, 26): one's liberty, libertatem recuperare: to recover losses, damnum or detrimentum sarcire, rescarcire: detrimentum reconciliare: jacturam rei familiaris rescarcire, restituere: lacunam rei familiaris explere: to recover one's influence, wealth, &c., auctoritatem, opes

recuperare: to recover one's sight, oculi restituuntur: to recover costs and damages, litem cum impensis obtinere. || **INTRANS.**, se reficere: se recreare or recolligere; reficere, recreari (to recover one's self from toil, sickness, &c.): se or animum colligere, or recipere, with or without ex (a) pavoris; se recreare ex timore; respirare a metu; respirare et se recipere; ad se redire (to recover from alarm, &c.): se or animum erigere (from dejection of spirits): se emergere, or emergere, from any thing, (ex) aliqua re (to recover from some overwhelming evil; incommoda valetudine, ære alieno). To recover one's health, convalescere: sanescere, sanitate recipere or recuperare (¶ convalescere is not Latin): to recover from a disease or sickness, convalescere e morbo; morbum (e.g., quartanum) pasum convalescere viresque integras recuperare; recreari e or a morbo; evadere e morbo (to rise): salubriorem esse incipere (said of the disease); the others of the person): sanum fieri e morbo: from a tedious and dangerous sickness, ex longinquitate gravissimi morbi revocari; a longâ valetudine se recolligere: to recover from the effects of a wound, convalescere de vulnere (¶ the patient has recovered, ægrotus e morbo evasit (Cic.): a person begins to recover, melius aliquid fit.

RECOVERABLE, reparabilis: * quod recuperari potest.

RECOVERY, recuperatio; or by circumlocution with the verbs: restitutio, restoration; e.g., libertatis, (Val. Max.; pristine fortune, Suet.). (Of health), refectio, recreatio (a recovering): sanitas restituta; valetudo confirmata; salus; sanitas ægri. To endeavor to effect the recovery of a sick person, petere sanitatem ægri: to have no hope of a person's recovery, aliquem or alicujus salutem desperare (cf. Cic., N. D., 3, 38, 91): all the physicians doubt his recovery, omnes medici diffidunt; a medicis desertus est: he had no great hopes of recovery, exiguâ cum spe trahebat animum: there appears to be hope of recovery, spes ostenditur sanitatis: to promise a speedy recovery to any body, dicere alicui ut perbrevis convalescat: ¶ convalescentia is unclassical.

RECREANT. || Apostate, defector (Tac.; apostata, Tertull.). || Coward, ignavus: timidus.

RECREATE, recreare, relaxare: to recreate one's self, vires reficere; requiem querere: respirare (to take breath again, Cic., Fin., 4, 23, 64): se remittere: remitti: animum remittere or relaxare: requiescere curamque animi remittere (after long-continued mental exertion): se reficere: se recreare: refici: recreari (to get fresh strength, after labor, an illness, &c.). **RECREATION**, animi remissio: relaxatio: requies. Relaxation of the mind and body, requies animi et corporis: gentlemanly recreations, honestæ remissiones (Gell., 15, 2): for recreation, animi relaxatio causa; laxandi levandique animi gratia. To seek recreation after business, exertion, requiem querere ex magnis occupationibus: to indulge in a little recreation, aliquantulum sibi parcere (comedy): means of recreation, avocamentum, laxamentum curarum (vid. Gell., Plin. Ep., 1, 24, 3): hour or time of recreation, rei sionis or respirandi tempus; otium (Vil. ure): ¶ recreatio only the elder Pliny.

RECRIMINATE, crimen alicui reprobare (Sen., Hippol., 720): regere culpas in aliquem (Plin. Ep., 20, 30): regere convicia alicui (to return abuse, Hor.).

RECRIMINATION, accusatio mutua (the charge, countercharge, of two persons, each of whom accuses the other, Tac., Ann., 6, 4, 2): * accusatio contra intentâ.

RECRUIT, r. || To refresh, repair, vid. || (Of the army). **INTRANS.**, i.e. to beat up recruits, scribere, or legere, milites in supplementum; scribere or conscribere milites: delectum habere: militiam cogere (Liv.). A recruiting sergeant, conquisitor (militum): to be on a recruiting party, esse or versari in aliqua urbe ad milites comparandos. || **TRANS.**, i.e. to restore or supply with recruits, supplere:

explere supplemento: delectibus supplere; supplementum scribere alicui: to recruit one's shattered forces, deimutus copias reintegrare (Cæs., B. G., 7, 31).

RECRUIT, s., novus miles: tiro: miles tiro (opposed to vetus miles, veteranus). recruits, milites tiroes: milites in supplementum lecti; supplementum.

RECTANGLE, angulus rectus or quadratus: * figura quadratis angulis (rectangular figure).

RECTANGULAR, orthogonius (Vitruv.); rectis or quadratis angulis (there is no authority for rectangularis). To describe a rectangular triangle, trigonum orthogonium describere.

RECTIFICATION, emendatio, or by the verb.

RECTIFY, corrigere: emendare. Jn. corrigere et emendare: emendare et corrigere [SYN. AND PHR. IN CORRECT].

RECTILINEAR, directus.

RECTITUDE, æquitas (general term): recta ratio (¶ rectitudo very late): probitas (probity): sinceritas (sincerity): fides (good faith): simplicitas (open dealing): integritas (uprightness): abstinencia (refraining from taking what belongs to others): animi candor (ingenuity). Vid., also, **HONESTY**.

RECTOR, * rector (e.g., scholarum, gymnasii, academiei). To be the rector of, præesse or præfatum esse alicui rei.

RECTORIAL. By circumlocution with genitive of rector.

RECTORSHIP, *munus rectoris: *rectoris vices. To offer any body the rectorship of a college, &c., *offerre alicui gubernationem gymnasii: *aliquem literis invitare ad gymnasium gubernandum.

RECTORY. || Rectorship, vid. || House of a rector, *rectoris ædes.

RECULER POUR MIEUX SAUTER, to be formed from, strenua ingenia, quo plus sumunt recessus, hoc vehementiores impetus edunt (Val. Max.).

RECURRENT, recubans: against any thing, by circumlocution with reclinari in aliquid; alicui rei or in aliquid incumbere: to be recumbent, recumbere.

RECUR. || To return, vid. || To come back again to a thought, alicujus rei remissio or recordari. || To have recourse, perferre, confugere, or refugere ad aliquid; alicujus rei periculum: decurrere ad aliquid: ad extrema decurrere (to the last): one hope was still left to which S. Roscius might recur, una spes reliqua erat S. Roscio.

RECURRENCE. Vid. **RETURN**.

RECURRENT, with present participle of verbs in **RECU**.

RECUSANT, imperium detrectans (refusing to obey authority): contumax (contumacious): ¶ not refractarius or præfractus.

RED, adj., rufus (general term): ruber (like blood): rufus (Lucr., 4, 73): rutilus (fiery red): rubicundus (a deep red, like glowing coals): rubidus (a dull red, brick color): purpureus (a purplish red): badius (brown red): coccineus (scarlet): melochinus (crimson): miniacæus (ermillion): roseus (rose-color): somewhat red, subruber: subrussus: subrubicundus: rubicundulus: rufulus (Plin.): rufus, Petron.). Red as fire, igneo colore; igneus: flammæus, flammæolus: red in the face, rubicundus: rubicundo ore; rubida facie: red with blushes, pudore or rubore suffusus: red hair, capillus rufus or rutilus; comæ rufæ or rutilæ (¶ capillus rufus was considered unsightly; rutilus beautiful): having red hair, rufus; capillo, or capite, rutilo: the Red Sea, mare rubrum: to dye red, rutilum reddere: red ochre, rabrica (rubicunda, sc. terra, any red earth).

REDBREAST, *sylvia rubecula (Linn.).

REDDEN. **TRANS.**, rufare: rutilum reddere (with the color of a fox): coccum tingere (to dye scarlet): miniare (with a sort of dark red): e nigro rutilum capillum reddere (to dye black hair red). [Vid., also, TO DYE.] || **INTRANS.**, rubescere: rubeſcere (properly, of the face, to blush).

REDDISH, rubens: subruber (of the color of blood): subrufus: rufulus (Plin.): of the color of a fox: subrubicundus: rubicundulus (with a red tinge): ruber sub-

alicans (of a light red color: *rus-
sus, Petron.*). To look reddish, subrubere.

REDDISHNESS. By circumlocution
with COLOR, and the adjectives in RED-
DISH.

REDDELE or **RUDDLE**, rubrica (se.
terra).

REDEEM, redimere, with or without
pecunia or pretio: to redeem from slavery,
redimere e servitute: to redeem any body
with one's blood, sanguine suo redimere
aliquem; e. g., from death, ab Acheronte
(*Nep., Dion., 10, 2*). To redeem a captive,
captivum redimere ab hostibus: to redeem
a pledge, repignere quod pignori datum
est (*Ulp., Dig., 12, 6, 5, § 12*). To redeem
the land-tax, agrum eximere de vectigali-
bus (Cic., general term), or *de vectigali
publico, or *de estimatione publice pro-
bata (Ulp. LAND-TAX). || To repair, vid.

REDEMER. || One who redeems,
qui redimit, &c. (†) Redemptor in this
sense is not classical: liberator: vindex.
|| The Saviour of the world, Servator
(better than Salvator); or perhaps it may
be necessary to retain the word Redemptor,
or Salvator (ecclesiastical): mundi re-
demtor, Fulgent., as technical term. Mu-
retius says Jesus Christus, humani generis
assertor; or it may be classical to say
Christus vindex periculi nostri (after Lic.,
10, 5).

REDEMPTION, liberatio: redemptio
(by purchase): salus (deliverance); or by
the verb. The work of human redemption,
*salus divinitus missa; *humani generis
servandus, conservandus, sospitandus opus.

RED-HOT, candens: ardens (properly
and figuratively).

RED-LEAD, minium: covered with red-
lead, miniatus.

REDNESS, rubor: color rubens.

REDOLENT, olens aliquis rei: redolen-
s aliquid (e. g., situm). To be redolent
of, redolere aliquid.

REDOUBBLE, duplicare (the proper word,
properly and figuratively): ingeminare (†):
sugere (figuratively, to increase, aug-
ment). To redouble one's pace, gradum
addere: to redouble one's industry and ef-
forts, majorem industriam ac diligentiam
adhibere: with redoubled zeal, acriore etiam
studio.

REDOUBT, propugnaculum: muni-
mentum: castellum. To throw up re-
doubs, castella construere, efficere (Ces.;
ad extremas fossas castella constituere
ibi que tormenta collocare, *Ces., B. G., 2, 8*).

REDOUBTABLE. Vid. FORMIDABLE,
TERRIBLE.

REDOUND. || **PROPR.**, resilire: rejici.
|| **FIG.** By esse with a double dative; e. g.,
it redounds to my honor, est mihi decore.
Sometimes, but rarely, instead of a dative
we find a nominative in apposition; = it
redounds to our disgrace, est dedecus nostrum;
but (†) we must avoid esse with an
ablative (instead of a dative) of that to
which any thing redounds; as, to redound
to great glory, not magna esse gloria (for
magna esse gloria), which in classical
Latin is = to have great glory, to be illus-
trious (Ulp. Bremi, *Nep., Thras., 4, 1*): al-
licui verti or vertere ad aliquid, allicui
converti ad aliquid, allicui credere in aliquid
(to turn out to advantage for any body,
when the reverse had been expected): verti
allicui in &c. (to be imputed to any body;
e. g., as blame): afferre allicui aliquid (to
bring any thing to one; e. g., profit, loss,
&c.): valere ad (to contribute to its pro-
duction; e. g., ad gloriam) ad aliquid
redundat (something comes to me from an-
other's superfluity; e. g., laus adolescentis
ad meum quendam fratrem redundat,
Cic.: glorie tue ad me pars aliqua re-
dundat (Plin. Ep., 5, 12, 2).

REDESS, v. || To amend, repair,
corrigere: emendare. [Vid. AMEND, RE-
PAIR.] || To assist, find a remedy
for, mederi: consuere: occurrere:
succurrere: subvenire: providere. Jn.
providere ac consuere remedium adhi-
bere allicui rei: sublevare aliquid. To re-
dress grievances, mederi malis or incom-
modis: to redress an injury, sarcire inju-
riam (Cic., Phil., 9, 4; of the person who,
having committed, afterward repairs it);
allicui aliquid; ulcisci aliquid pro ea,

quam accepit, injuria (Ces.); ulcisci in-
juriam (Cic., *Cas., Sall.*).

REDESS, s., compensatio: satisfactio:
expiatio. Unless any body has obtained
redress, nisi allicui satisfactum sit. [SYN.
and PHR. in AMENDS.] || Remedy, vid.

REDUCE. || To bring again or
back, reducere: redigere: revocare: to
reduce a sum to our money, *ad nostras
pecunias rationem revocare aliquid. || To
constrain, force, redigere (e. g., ad
nilhilum, in formam provinciae, in ordi-
nem, &c.). || To subdue, vi subducere:
domare: in ditionem redigere. || To
lessen, bring down, *ad minorem
modum redigere (to make smaller): con-
trahere (to contract): minuire, imminu-
ere. To reduce the price of any thing, pre-
tium allicujus rei imminuere: to reduce
the price of corn, annonam laxare, levare;
pretium frumenti minuire: frugum pre-
tia levare; ex hominum millibus LX. vix
ad D., qui arma ferre possent, ferre redac-
tos esse dixerunt (Ces., *B. G., 2, 28*; re-
duced from sixty thousand to scarce five
hundred). || To reduce fractions,
*fractiones ad minimos numeros reducere
(technical term). || To reduce a
dislocation; vid. DISLOCATION.

REDUCIBLE, *quod ad minorem
modum redigi potest; or otherwise by circum-
locution with verbs in REDUCE.

REDUCTION. || A bringing back,
reductio: reportatio. || A diminishing,
lessening, minutio: imminutio:
extenuatio (in size or circumference): le-
vatio (a lightening): remissio (a relaxa-
tion). To suffer a reduction in price, vilis
fieri or venire (Ulp. FALL). || A sub-
duing, taking by storm, expugnatio,
or by circumlocution with the verbs.
|| A rule in arithmetic, *reductio
(technical term). Other meanings by cir-
cumlocution with verbs.

REDUNDANCY, redundantia, or by the
adjectives; e. g., to prune (an author's)
redundancy of style, redundantem aliquem
et superfluentem juvenili quadam dicendi
impunitate et licentia reprime (if they
are the redundancies of a young man's
style): luxuriantia (plural participle) com-
pescere (Hor.), or asstringere stilo (Quint.,
10, 4, 1). The redundancies of an over-
fertile imagination, luxuriantis ingenii fertili-
tas (Plin.).

REDUNDANT, redundans: superva-
caneus: supervacaneus et inutilis (†)
in the Golden Age supervacaneus was used
only by the poets; superfluous did not come
into use at all until the third century. To
be redundant, redundare (Quint., 1, 4, 9):
supervacaneum esse: superesse (opposed
to desesse).

REDUNDANTLY, redundantiter (Plin.);
immodice et redundantiter (id.); nimium.

REDUPLICATION, duplicatio; or by
circumlocution with verbs.

RE-ÉCHO. || **TRANS.** [Vid. ÉCHO.]
|| **INTRANS.**, resonare: personare, with any
thing, aliquid re; e. g., vocibus, strepitu, &c.

REED, calamus (general term): arundo
(long and strong): canna (small and thin;
vid. Col., 4, 33).

REEDY, arundineus (reed-like, or made
of reeds): arundinosus (abounding in reeds,
Cattul.): arundinaceus (once in Pliny).

REEF, s. (of rocks), cautes (plural).

REEF, v. (a sail), velum (vela) subdu-
cere (Auct. Bell. Alex.): vela contrahere,
&c. (Cic.); velum subnectere antennis
(On); velum legere (Virg.).

REEK, fumare: vaporare: vaporem,
fumum, emittere.

REEL, s., rhombus. A reel of thread,
glomus lini. To wind thread on a reel,
*fila deducere in rhombum: *fila in
rhombum glomerare.

REEL, v. || **TRANS.** Wind on a reel
[vid. REEL, s.]. || **INTRANS.**, titubare:
vacillare (e. g., ex vino).

RE-ELECT, *iterum creare. Vid.
ELECT.

REEFLING, part. adj., titubans: ex vino
vacillans: temulentus: crapule plenus.

RE-EMBARC. || **TRANS.**, in nave re-
versus imponere. || **INTRANS.**, navem re-
versus iterum conscendere.

RE-ENTER, iterum ingredi, intrare, in-
troire, &c. SYN. in ENTER.

RE-ESTABLISH, restituere: reflectere
Vid. also, RESTORE.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, restitutio: re-
fectio.

REFECTION. Vid. REFRESHMENT.
REFECTORY, cœnaculum (Varr.);
cœnatio (Plin. Ep.); conclave ubi epula-
mur (Cic.): a small refectory, cœnati-
cula (Plin. Ep.).

REFER. || **TRANS.** To direct to an-
other for information, &c., aliquid
or aliquid deligere ad aliquid, or ad ali-
quid (e. g., rem ad senatum; aliquid ad
volumen): relegere ad aliquid (e. g., ad
auctores; † but not allegare ad ali-
quem or ad aliquid, in this sense): revo-
care aliquid ad aliquid or ad aliquid (e.
g., aliquid ad Græcorum poetarum fabu-
las; aliquid ad philosophos): rejicere or
remittere aliquid ad aliquid (e. g., causam
ad senatum): to refer any thing to (some
deliberative body), referre rem or de re ad
(e. g., ad senatum). But (†) ad popu-
lum ferre aliquid, not referre, because the
people were not called upon to advise, &c.;
vid. Rukh, ad Muret., Op. 4, 9. Hence,
also, referre ad concilium, to a council of
war): to refer a matter to arbitration, rem
allicujus arbitrio permittere. || To re-
fer, to ascribe to, referre ad aliquid:
trahere in or ad aliquid: to refer any thing
to something else, aliquid ad aliam rem
transferre: to refer every thing to sensual
enjoyment, omnia ad voluptatem corporis
refere. **INTRANS.** To regard, have
relation to, spectare ad aliquid: referri,
referendum esse ad aliquid: attingere
ad († not pertinere ad). Vid. REGARD.

REFEE, arbitri: disceptator. SYN.
and PHR. in ARBITER.

REFERENCE. By the verb: with refer-
ence to [vid. WITH RESPECT TO]. ||
The act of sending a cause to
an umpire for an extra-judicial
decision, by circumlocution. To sub-
mit to a reference, arbitrum or discepta-
torem sumere. || Any body gives a
reference to any body, *aliquis nomi-
nat or indicat aliquem, cui notus sit.

REFINE. || **PROPR.**, defæcere (e. g., vi-
num): liquare: eliquare: deliquare (of
liquids). To refine sugar, *saccharum co-
quere. || **FIG.**, expolire: purgare: ex-
colere. Refined habits, &c., politus hu-
manitas: refined life, cultus; vitæ cultus:
refined luxury, eruditus luxus (Tac., Ann.,
16, 18).

REFINEMENT. || Act of refining,
by the verbs. **FIG.**, politio: expolitio.
|| Refined manners, humanitas: po-
litior humanitas: cultus (vitæ).

REFINER, qui defæcat, &c. Sugar re-
finer, *coctor sacchari.

REFINERY (of sugar), *officina sac-
charo coquendo.

REFIT, reficere: restituere. Vid. also,
REPAIR.

REFLECT. || **TRANS.** To give back
a reflection, radios repercutere: radios
regerere (in oculis): to reflect as a mirror,
in modum speculi imaginis reddere (vid.
Sen., N. Q., 1, 11, 3): aliquid est tanti
splendoris, ut imaginem recipiat (Plin.,
31, 7, 41): is so bright as to be capable of re-
flecting: the house is reflected in the water,
aqua domus imaginem recipit: human na-
ture is faithfully reflected in boys, in pueris
ut in speculis natura cernitur, or pueri
specula nature: the mind is reflected
in the countenance, imago animi est vultus.
|| **INTRANS.** To consider, &c.,
meditari: to reflect upon any thing, meditari
(with one's self, secum) de re, or ali-
quid (to think how a thing ought to be, or
to be done, to devise means for accomplishing
any thing: with an accusative usually
= to prepare one's self for any thing; e. g.,
orationem): commentari de re, or aliquid
(to meditate upon; to study): commentari
atque meditari de re, considerare (secum
in animo) aliquid, or de re (to consider how
to choose or decide): perpendere aliquid
(to weigh carefully): aliquid reputare, with
one's self, secum, in eum animo (as it
were, to calculate results; also = to recol-
lect): cogitare aliquid or de re (general
term, to think over or upon any thing): to
reflect much, diu multoque secum repu-
tare; totæ animo et toto pectore cogitare;

acts on the defensive; the confutans on the offensive: refutare oratione (e. g., contra-ria, aliquid magis re, quam verbis): diluere (to do away with, to show its nothingness; e. g., crimina): confirmationem avversariorum. JN. refutare ac diluere: diluere ac refellere: dissolvere aliquid et falsum esse docere: dissolvere (to destroy entirely).

REGAIN, recuperare: recipere: redipisci (Plant.). Vid., also, RECOVER.

REGAL. Vid. ROYAL.

REGALE. || TRANS, blande, benigne excipere aliquem hospito (Liv.): convivio excipere aliquem (Cic.): laute excipere aliquem (Hor.): apparatis epulis excipere aliquem (Tac.): lautissimis epulis, exquisitissimos cibos apponere alicui (amplificatively). || INTRANS, epulari: convivari.

REGALE (The), *jus principis proprium.

REGALIA, ornatus regius (royal ornaments): sceptrum regium or regis (the sceptre): insigne regium (distinctive badge of royalty): *Reges non regale.*

REGALITY, dignitas regia (royal dignity): regia potestas (royal power).

REGARD, s., ratio: respectus. To pay regard to = TO REGARD: with regard to [vid., "with RESPECT to"]. || Affection, vid.

REGARD, v. || To respect, pay regard to, alicuius rei rationem habere or ducere; respectum habere ad aliquid (to have respect to, &c.): respicere (to have respect to, &c.; then, also, to care for any thing): cogitare de aliquo or de re (to take thought for). Not to regard a thing, nihil curare, negligere aliquid: to regard nothing, nihil pensi habere. || To concern, pertain to, attinere ad. As regards myself, quod ad me attinet (Cic.) quod ad me pertinet in this sense would not be Latin: pertinere ad aliquid means to reach any one, to affect any one well or ill, to do good or harm to; attinere ad aliquid, to belong to, to concern. || To esteem, vid.

REGARDLESS, negligens (alicuius rei): incuriosus (Tac., recantem, &c.): securus (without any anxiety about; e. g., pelagi atque mei, Virg.; poetical in this sense). Vid., also, CARELESS.

REGARDESSLY, negligenter; incuriose; sine cura.

REGENCY, regni procuratio (Ces.).

REGENERATE, adj., renatus: regeneratus (ecclesiastical).

REGENERATE, v. || PROP., regenerare: revivificare (Tertull.). To be regenerated, renasci, renatum esse (of the state).

|| FIG., renovare: restaurare. Vid. RE-NEW.

REGENERATION. By the verbs. Regeneratio (ecclesiastical).

● REGENT, rerum publicarum rector or moderator (general term): princeps (a prince; in the Silver Age): procurator regni (one who administers public affairs during a minority, or the like). To be regent (in the latter sense), in regni procuratore esse (Ces., B. C., 3, 104).

REGICIDE, regis interfector or parricida (from the context, also, percussor vid. Justin., 9, 7, 9). *Regis occisor regis only in Plant., M., 2, 64.*

REGINEN, lictus: certus vivendi modus ac lex: vex quadam ciborum (diet): exercitatio ac lex quadam ciborum (Quint., exercise and diet). Vid. DIET.

REGIMENT. || Government, vid. || A body of soldiers under one colonel, usually rendered by the Greek chili- as; better, perhaps, by legio. A regiment of cavalry, turma equitum: the band of a regiment, *militis symphoniaci (analogous to pueri symphoniaci, Cic., Mil., 21, 55): to ask a regiment for any body, petere (ab aliquo) praefecturam (i. e., of cavalry) alicui, or tribunatum (both Cic.).

REGIMENTAL, *legionarius, or, by genitive, legionis.

REGIMENTALS, ornatus vestitusque militaris (Nip., Dat., 9, 3); also, from context, vestitus, ornatus only.

REGION, regio (general term): tractus (in reference to extent: a tract of country): plagae: ora (mostly of regions in the heavens, with or without coils). Regions, regi-

ones (general term; also tracts of country): partes (parts, districts; also of the heavens): loca (places, usually with an adjective denoting the physical quality of a place; e. g., loca amena): flat regions, loca patetia; campi (opposed to mountains): in the region of, &c., regione, with a genitive (vid. Bremi, Suet., Ces., 39); in with an ablative of the name of a town (at, near; e. g., in Philippis; vid. Benecke, Justin., 11, 5, 12).

REGISTER, s., commentarii (inscriptions): index (list; *Index* catalogus, late). An alphabetical register, aliarum rerum in literas digesta nomina: to set down in a register, *in indicem referre: *in acta publica referre (in an official register): aliquid (in tabulis) consignare; in tabulis or commentariis referre: register of deaths, annales funesti (Liv., 4, 20), or perhaps ratio Libitinae (cf. commentators on Suet., Ner., 29).

REGISTER, v. || PROP., in acta publica conferre (of a public registrar): in tabulas referre, consignare or in tabulis consignare. FIG., tueri: ab oblivione defendere.

REGISTRAR, ab actis: a commentarius (both inscriptions): commentariensis (Paul., Dig., 49, 14, 45).

REGISTRATION, *actorum publicorum consignatio.

REGISTRY, commentarii (the thing; inscriptions): *actorum publicorum consignatio (act).

REGNANT, qui nunc praest civitati: or by circumlocution with verbs in REIGN.

REGRESS, reditus: reditio. Vid., also, RETURN.

REGRET, s., dolor (sorrow): desiderium (the longing after something of which one feels a want, hence mostly after what one no longer possesses): poenitentia (penitential regret). To be moved with regret; vid., TO REGRET.

REGRET, v., dolere: aere or moleste ferre: lugere (to mourn for). It is to be regretted that, dolendum est, quod, &c. Hence, (a) To rue or repent of any thing, poenitet me alicuius rei. I do not regret having been of their opinion, me non poenitet eorum sententiae fuisse: I regret that I was not present, dolet mihi, non adfuisse. (b) To miss an object, desiderare aliquid: desiderio alicuius moveri (to regret a person who is dead; e. g., Scipionis, Cic., Lael., 3): he made us bitterly regret his prudential wisdom, prudentiae suae triste nobis desiderium reliquit. I regret to learn, desiderium me tenet urbis (Cic.).

REGULAR. || Well arranged, compositus; bene et ratione dispositus.

|| Lawful, correct, justus: legitimus.

JN. justus et legitimus. || Bound by a religious vow, *religiosae vitae legibus adstrictus: regularis (ecclesiastical technical term). || Well formed, omnibus membris equalis et congruens: bene figuratus (after Vitruvius, 3, 1, 1). || Constant, constans. || (Of troops) of the line, plural (*militēs) disciplinā militari assuefacti (after Ces., B. G., 4, 1): *militēs legionarii (with the ancients; opposed to velites; i. e., light troops). || Formal, set, complete, solemn (festive, solemn): verus (true, real): justus (due, proper, as it ought to be): legitimus (conformable to law). A regular will, testamentum nuncupatum (made before witnesses): a regular engagement, proflum justum: to meet in regular engagement, proflum iusto congressi cum aliquo: acie concurrere, congressi, colligere, decernere, dimicare.

REGULARITY, ordo (due arrangement): constantia (quality of not changing): apta membrorum compositio (regular adjustment of the parts of the body).

REGULARLY. || According to rule, ordine (in order): constanter (without variation; e. g., cursus suos servare, of the planets): ad regulam (to a rule; e. g., exequi or dirigere aliquid; also, ad normam dirigere aliquid; e. g., vitam; these, however, are seldom used absolutely without a genitive, though Quintilian has ad legem ac regulam compositus, 12, 10, 52; regularly, i. e., by line and rule). To increase and decrease regularly, statis auctibus ac dimi-

nutionibus crescere decrescereque (Pim Ep., 4, 30, 2); regularly formed, bene figuratus. || Rightly, correctly, vid.

REGULATE. || To adjust, adapt, aliquid ad regulam exequere: aliquid ad regulam or normam dirigere (e. g., vitam). To regulate one's self by any thing, se accommodare, fingere, or formare ad aliquid; by any body, alicuius rationem habere (to regulate one's movements or actions according to those of another person); ad alicuius voluntatem se conformare: ad alicuius arbitrium et nutum se fingere (to regulate one's self by the will and fancies of others): to regulate one's self entirely by the will, &c., totum se fingere et accommodare ad alicuius arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad alicuius nutum et voluntatem convertere: to regulate one's conduct by any thing, alicuius rei rationem habere: aliquid spectare (to take into consideration, to regard): alicui rei obsequi (to regulate one's mode of acting according to any thing): aliquid sequi (to take any thing as a pattern or model): to regulate one's self by the times, or by the circumstances of the times, tempori, or temporibus servire or inservire: to regulate one's self by time and circumstances, tempori et rebus servire: to regulate one thing by another, accommodare aliquid alicui rei or ad rem (e. g., sumtus peregrinationis ad mercedes; sum consilium ad consilium, alterius): dirigere aliquid ad rem (to regulate; e. g., to regulate one's mode of living by a certain law, vitam ad certam normam; one's opinion by the will of another person, sententiam suam ad voluntatem alterius): to regulate one's (mercantile) dealings according to the times, negotia cum tempore committeri. || To arrange, ordinare: constituere: componere. Vid. ARRANGE.

REGULATION. || Act of regulating, ordinatio: dispositio: constitutio: institutio. || Order, ordo: ratio. || Rule, praecceptum: institutum: lex. These are excellent regulations, haec optima instituta or instructa sunt.

REGULATOR. || One who regulates, circumlocution by the verbs. || A part of a watch, *machinatio, quā horae tardius aut celerius moventur (after Cic., N. D., 2, 38, 97).

REHEARSAL. || Relation, narratio: commemoratio. || Previous practice, meditatio (the preparatory study or practice; e. g., of a gladiator, Cic., Tusc., 2, 17, 41). *Præexercitamentum is an attempt of Priscian's (1329, P.) to translate the Greek προγυμνασία. Rehearsal of a play, *fabulae agendae periculum.*

REHEARSE. || To relate, narrare; commemorare: pronuntiare. || To practice beforehand (of actors), meditari (μεταρᾶν). To rehearse a play, *fabulae agendae periculum facere: *praludere fabulae (of musicians); *praludare contentui.

REIGN, s., regnum (unlimited power in a country, especially that of a monarch; at Rome, after the expulsion of the kings, it denoted despotic rule): imperium (the supreme authority of any commander; at Rome, in the time of the emperors, it denoted their reign; over any body, in aliquem): dominatio: dominatus (with reference to the unconditional subjection of those over whom the authority extended). To begin his reign, diadema accipere: imperium inire or auspiciari (post-Augustan): regnare comipisse: in any body's reign, aliquo imperante or regnante: aliquo imperatore or rege: at the beginning of his reign, intra initia regni: in the first year of his reign, eo, quo regnare primum cepit, anno: shortly before the reign of Dionysius, paulo ante, quam regnare cepit Dionysius: the first year of any body's reign, primum imperii dies; of my reign, dies imperii mei.

REIGN, v. || PROP., imperium tenere, imperare (general term, to be a sovereign or ruler): summā rerum praesere (Liv.): addere ad elavum, ad gubernaculum (to be at the head of affairs). *Reign* Avoid regere without an object: regere, especially as a despotic prince. To reign over any body, alicui imperare: imperium or

dominationem habere in aliquem: *over a country*. Imperium alicujus terrae obtinere (to *dominate over him*): the reigning prince, qui nunc praest civitati; qui nunc est in magistratu: the reigning family, regum domus (domus regnatricis, Tac., Ann., 1, 4). || IMPROPR.: vid. RULE.

REIMBURSE, rependere (Cic.): remunerare alicui aliquid (e.g., pecuniam or aurum alicui, Ter., Plaut.): reddere ad aequum alicui impensum. To reimburse himself, impensam (or-as) alicujus rei reficere.

REIMBURSEMENT, by circumlocution with the verbs. To undertake a new war for the reimbursement of his expenses in the former one, impensas belli alio bello reficere (Just.).

REIN, *n.*, habena: lorum (frenum, usually plural, freni, or frena, *bridle*). To gaily the reins, habenam remittere (properly and figuratively); frenos dare (properly and figuratively, Cicero): to draw in or tighten the reins, habenam adducere (properly and figuratively).

REIN, *v.* || PROP., frenare, infrenare equum: frenos equo injicere (to put on the reins). To rein up, habenam adducere. || FIG., frenare: refrenare: coercere: continere: comprimere: reprimere; e.g., refrenare, coercere or reprimere cupiditates (libidines): moderari cupiditatibus: frangere cupiditates.

REIN-DEER, *tarandus (Linn.). || (As a constellation), rangifer (technical term).

REINFORCE, firmare: majoribus copiis firmare: exercitum confirmare (Cic.), augere (Vell.): incremento novare (Curt., 5, 1, 39). To reinforce one's army, majorum manum accrescere: novis opibus copiosius se renovare (Cic.): novis peditum et equitum copiis sese firmare (Tac., Ann., 2, 65). Vid. TO RECRUIT.

REINFORCEMENT. || Act of reinforcing, confirmatio; usually by the verb. || Fresh supply of troops, incrementum: supplementum; also, auxilia: subsidia (plural, Cels.). To send a reinforcement, mittere alicui subsidium, or milites subsidio mittere alicui: integros milites submittere defessis (in action).

REINS, renes, *um*, plural.

REINSTATE, restituere (to restore): aliquid in suo loco reponere (to put a thing into its former place). To reinstate a king, in regnum restituere or reducere: regem reducere (of another prince or general who takes him back and restores him): aliquid in regnum reducere: to reinstate any body in any body's favor, reducere aliquid in gratiam cum aliquo.

REINSTATEMENT, circumlocution by the verbs; restitutio in integrum (Jurisconsult.). Ambassadors came from Persia to negotiate the reinstatement of Targintius, legati a Persenā de reduendo in regnum Targintio veniunt.

REITERATE, Vid. TO REPEAT.

REITERATION, Vid. REPETITION.

REJECT, (a se) rejicere: improbare: reprobare (to disapprove): repudiare (to be ashamed of): respuere (to repel with disgust): spernere: aspernari (with contempt). Jx. a se rejicere et aspernari: || IMPROPR.: abdicare rem chiefly in Pliny.

REJECT, entirely, omnino non probare; funditus repudiare: to reject advice, consilium improbare, reprobare, or repudiare: to reject an opinion, sententiam aspernari or contemnere: to reject the terms, conditionem repudiare or respuere.

REJECTION, rejectio (the proper word, e.g., of judges): improbatio (disapproval of): repudiatio (with shame): aspernatio (with disdain); or by the verb.

REJOICE, || TRANS., gaudere: letari (to be glad; vid. Joy): exsultare (to show joy by outward gestures): subridere (to smile). To rejoice at any thing, gaudere, letari aliquid re, de or in aliquid re (the latter construction when the joy is represented as lasting: the construction with the accusative almost entirely limited to pronouns in the neuter): delectari aliquid re (to delight in any thing): to rejoice very much, gaudere vehementerque letari: non modicam voluptatem animo capere. (in a thing) magnam letitiam, voluptatem, capere (or percipere) ex re: magnas leti-

tudine mihi est aliquid: aliqua re gaudio exsultare (to leap or jump for joy): to rejoice secretly, secum tacitum gaudere: to rejoice within one's self, in sinu gaudere (of malicious joy): to rejoice unspeakably, incredibiliter gaudere: my heart rejoices, impendio mihi animus gaudet (Ter., Eun., 3, 5, 39): to rejoice with any one, una gaudere: gaudio alicujus gaudere (rather poetically, Tac., Andr., 5, 5, 8, and Cael. ap. Cic., Ep., 8, 2, 1). || TRANS., gaudio afficere. Vid. DELIGHT, *r.*

REJOICING, letatio: gaudium: letitia (Joy). Vid. Joy.

REJOIN, || To join again, by verbs in Join, with iterum or rursus. || To answer to a reply, excipere aliquem or alicujus sermonem (to speak immediately after another person): alicui respondere (to respond, to answer in general). He rejoined, inquit (following the quotation of what the person responded).

REJOINER, responsio: responsum (general term): defensio: excusatio: purgatio (answer to a charge): responsio latera (on the part of the defendant with regard to the accusation of the plaintiff, if couched in writing, according to the Roman civil law).

REKINDLE, PROP., ignem languentem excitare (Virg., Morel., 12; cf. Cas., B. G., 7, 24): ignem extinctum suscitare (after Ov., A. A., 3, 397): sopitos ignes suscitare (Virg., Oe.): invalidas flammās a motu fomite excitare (Lucan).

|| IMPROPR., iterum excitare incendium (excitare incendium improperly, Cic., Phil., 7, 1, 3): refovere (e.g., studia prope extincta, Plin.; studia partium, Suet.; post-Augustan in this sense): rursus aliquid, quod jam extinctum erat, incendere (e.g., odia populi in nos, Cic., Att., 1, 9, 5). To rekindle a war, belli reliquias restaurare et renovare (Cic.).

RELAPSE, *v.*, recidere (general term). Vid., also, *To have a RELAPSE.

RELAPSE, *s.*, morbus recidivus (Cels.); febris recidiva (in a fever); also, recidiva only (Cels., 3, 4): novae tentationes morbi (opposed to vetus morbus, Cic., Att., 10, 17, 2). To have a relapse, in eundem morbum recidere; a severe relapse, in gravem morbum recidere: lest there be a relapse, ne febris recidat: to fear a relapse, recidivam timere.

RELATE, || To narrate, narrare alicui aliquid or de aliquid re (to describe and tell of): referre (to inform, report, whether by word of mouth or in writing; the proper word of chronicles, annals, &c.); commemorare (to mention): proferre, with or without memorie; posterius tradere; scriptum relinquere (to hand down to posterity; of historians): alicujus rei autorem esse (to declare a thing, and more or less to pledge one's self for its truth): exponere: explicare (to expound); opposere (to summas tantum attingere): enarrare (to relate in order, and with all the circumstances): persequi (to go through any thing, to relate it thoroughly): garrere (to chatter of any thing; e.g., fabellās. Hor., Sat., 2, 6, 77, sq.): to relate at length, pluribus verbis exponere: to relate in due order, rem ordine enarrare: to relate diffusely, rem paulo altius repetere. To relate the progress of a thing, cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare alicui rem, quo pacto se habet. A thing is related in two different ways, de aliquid re duplex memoria est (of traditions) or duplex fama est (of rumors). The event is related (traditionally) in different ways, variatur memoria actae rei: they relate (as a phrase; parenthetical), traditur, fertur. I can not suffer this to be related, abhorret alicui ad aurium approbatione. || To have a reference to, spectare ad aliquid: referri, referendū esse, ad aliquid: this relates to me, hoc ad me attinet.

RELATED, || PROP., propinquus alicui (of near relationship in general): necessarius (connected by ties of duty, &c.); sometimes used with regard to distant relationship: cognatus (related on the father's or mother's side); agnatus (on the father's side); affinis (by marriage): consanguineus, consanguinitate proprius (related by blood, especially of brothers and sisters by

the same mother): consobrinus (of the same mother's children): sobrinus (of cousins); gentilis (of the same clan). To be related to any body, alicui propinquum esse: alicui or cum aliquo propinquitate conjunctum esse (in general): cognatione alicui conjunctum esse (on the father's or the mother's side): affinitate, or affinitatis vincula, cum aliquo conjunctum esse (by marriage): consanguinitate alicui propinquum esse; sanguinis vinculo alicui, or cum aliquo, conjunctum esse (by blood). To be distantly related to any body, alicui longinquā cognatione contingere: to be not at all related to any body, nullo gradu alicujus domum attingere. || FIG., propinquus, finitimus, vicinus, alicui or alicui rei. Jx. propinquus et finitimus: vicinus et finitimus. All the arts are related to each other, omnes artes quasi cognatione aliqua inter se continentur. Not to be related to each other; vid., *to have no RELATIONSHIP.

RELATER, narrator: auctor, rerum gestarum pronunciator (especially of historians); auctor so far as the narrator serves as a voucher; fabulator (for the amusement of the hearers; vid. Suet., Oct., 75).

RELATION, || A narration, narratio (the act, or the thing): relatio (notice in chronicles, &c.): (the) of the Silver Age: memoria (handed down); fabella (a tale); or by the verb. || A relative, propinquus, &c. (vid. RELATED): a near relation, artā propinquatē, or propinquā cognatione conjunctus: a distant relation, longinquā cognatione alicui conjunctus: relations, propinqui; genere proximi; necessarij, &c. || Reference, ratio: in relation to, ad: super: quod attinet ad. || Intercourse, commercium: friendly relations, gratia.

RELATIONSHIP, || PROP., propinquitas: propinquitatis vinculum: necessitudo: cognatio: agnatio: affinitas: affinitatis vinculum: consanguinitas: consanguinitatis vinculum: sanguinis vinculum [SYN. in RELATED]. To have relation ship; i. e., to be related (vid. RELATED). || FIG., i. e., nearness, resemblance, cognatio; conjunctio: to have relationship to, cognationem habere cum aliquā re; propinquum, finitimum, or propinquum et finitimum, esse alicujus rei: est quadam inter has res cognatio (Quint.). To have no relationship, non habere aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum aliquā re (Cic.).

RELATIVE, adj. || (In grammar), relatus (e.g., pronomen, grammatical): quod ad alterum aliquid refertur: quod sibi aliud aliquid assumit (which implies and has reference to something else; opposed to quod simpliciter et ex se consideratur, Cic., De Invent., 2, 33, 102). || (A philosophical language), by circumlocution (I use in this sense relatus and relative are not Latin); e.g., all these are relative ideas, with respect to length or shortness, omnia ista ut cuique data sunt pro rata parte, ista longa aut brevia nominatur (Cic., Tusc., 1, 33, 94).

RELATIVE, *s.* Vid. RELATION, RELATED.

RELATIVELY, habitā ratione alicujus rei; or circumlocution by illud spectare, illius rei rationem habere. Not absolutely, but relatively, *non simpliciter et ex vi suā sed aliā aliā re assumit, or alius rei ratione habitā.

RELAX, || TRANS., laxare: relaxare: remittere (properly and figuratively): mollire, emollire (to soften): frangere: languorem afferre alicui (to render [mentally] dull): to relax the body and mind, i. e., to weaken, frangere vires animi, corporis: to relax the mind, debilitare animum: to relax the mind and body, mentis et corporis nervos frangere: to be relaxed by any thing, aliquid languorem afferit mihi: to relax the mind; i. e., to refresh, animum remittere or relaxare: to relax military discipline, disciplinam militarem resolvere.

|| TRANS., laxari, relaxari, remitti: languescere, languere, relaxare: languescere (to become dull, feeble, &c.): flaccescere (to become loose, of soils; then, figuratively, of speech). Vid., also, ABATE.

RELAXATION, || Refreshment of

mutu, relaxatio *o* remissio animi. [Vid., also, RECREATION.] || *Weakness, debilitas (of mind): languor (of body).*

RELAXED, laxus (opposed to strictus, artus): remissus (opposed to adductus, contentus): flaccidus (opposed to rigidus): languens, languidus (languid).

RELAY, equi recentes. *To provide or appoint relays, equos recentes per vias disponere* (vid. Suet., Oct., 49); *commutatus per oppida et pagos disponere* (vid. Suet., Tib., 38).

RELEASE, *v.*, exonerare aliquā re (from a burden, weight): levare, liberare aliquam aliquā re (to free from any thing): demere alicui aliquid (to relieve from any thing: as, from fear, &c.). *To release from bonds, c. vinculis aliquem eximere; vinculis aliquem liberare: to release any body from fear, exonerare aliquem metu; metum aliquo demere.*

RELEASE, *s.* || *Dismissal from confinement, c.*, liberatio. [Vid. DISCHARGE.] || *Discharge for money received, apocba.* Vid. RECEIPT.

RELENT, molliri: leniri: mitigari: animo flecti atque frangi: se molliori et mitigari puti; residit ira alicujus.

RELENTLESS, durus: crudelis: suus: atrox. SYN. IN CRUEL.

RELiance, fiducia: fides (faith in any body's integrity): spes firma *o* certa (firm hope): reliance on one's self, fiducia (sui); fidentia (boldness): confidentia (a blind trust, especially in one's own strength): audacia (boldness). *To have or place one's reliance in any body, fidere *o* confidere alicui *o* alicui rei; fretum esse aliquo *o* aliquā re (to rely upon any thing): fiduciam habere alicujus rei (to have reliance in any thing): to have reliance on one's self, fiduciam in se collocare: to place too much reliance on one's self, nimis sibi confidere: to place one's whole reliance in any body, se totum alicui committere: from reliance in myself, yourself, fiducia mea, tua; from reliance in any thing, aliquā re fretus (objectively, as being protected by it) *o* confusus (subjectively, as trusting in it, and so making one's self easy, Dēd.). To place reliance in one's self, sibi confidere; (great reliance), multum in se fiducia certā cum spe collocare: to place no reliance in a person, alicui diffidere.*

RELIC. || *That which is left, or remains of any thing, reliquum; plural, reliqua *o* reliquiae* (also, by circumlocution, quod superest, *o* restat, *o* reliquum est; e.g., quod membrorum reliquum est). || *Body deserted by the soul, corpus.* || *That which is kept in memory of another, perhaps monumentum.* Vid., also, REMAINDER, REMAIN.

RELICT. Vid. WIDOW.

RELIEF. || *Alleviation, levatio: allevatio: mitigatio (as act *o* thing; relieved administered): levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (as thing; relief received): laxamentum (some remission that falls to one's lot): delinamentum (not Cic. *o* Cæc.): medicina alicujus rei (remedy for it): fomentum (a soothing application; fomenta dolorum, Cic.). To cause *o* bring with it some relief, habere levationem alicujus rei (e.g., aggritudinum); levationi *o* levamento esse: to find *o* seek for some relief, levationem invenire alicui rei (e.g., doloribus). || (In military language), *obsidionis liberatio (from blockade): auxilium, subsidium (help, succor). To come to the relief of, auxilio venire; subsidio proficisci (i.e., non suppetis ferre, ire, proficisci, venire, advenire, accurere, in the best writers). (2) Troops which come for succor, auxilia, -orum, n.; auxilia subsidaria, -orum, n.; subsidie: to send relief, mittere, submittere, auxilium. || (In a painting), subtilitas (in pictura, Plin.); eminentia (Cic.); asperitas. [Vid. CONTRAST.] || *Relievo, opus calatum, cultrata (but perhaps this is chasing): toreuma (torcethio seems to have been the art of working in relief, properly so called): a work in relief, anaglyphum; in bass-relief, protypum: in full relief, cetypum.**

RELIEVE. || *To alleviate, lenire (to soften): to make less painful *o* disagreeable; e.g., dolores, miseria, aggritudi-*

nem): mitigare (to make milder: iram, tristitiam, severitatem, dolorem, labores, febrem, &c.): mollire (to soften; iram, impetum): levare, allevare (to lighten; partially remove: levare luctum, metum, molestias, curam; also, levare aliquem luctu, Liv.: allevare sollicitudines, onus): sublevare (pericula, offensionem, res adversas): laxare (to lessen the tightness of any thing that compresses: laborem, Liv.): expedire: explicare (to render the performance of any thing easier): temperare (to temper by an admixture of an opposite feeling; e.g., hilaritatis *o* tristitiae modum, Cic.). To relieve any body's labor, partem laboris alicui mittere: to relieve in some degree, aliquā ex parte allevare: to relieve hard work by relaxation, graviora opera lusbis jocosis distinguere: to relieve from pecuniary difficulties, difficultate pecuniarum exuere. || To take the place of another at a post of duty, &c., subire alicui *o* alicquem, with *o* without per vices; succedere alicui *o* in alicuius locum (to succeed in office). To relieve wearied troops by fresh ones, milites integros submittere defatigatis; defatigatis integri et recentes succedunt: to relieve soldiers on guard, vices stationum permutare (Curt., 8, 6, 11: vices variare, Virg., Æn., 9, 164, is perhaps only poetic). The guards relieve each other, succedunt alii in stationem aliorum.

RELIEVO. Vid. RELIEF.

RELIGION, religio (in its widest sense; reverence for every thing sacred, and any manifestation of this feeling): pietas erga Deum (the fear of God): res divine (things divine *o* sacred, general term): religiones (the course of religious observances): caerimonia, caerimoniae (sacred rites): sacra, plural (religious worship): lex (the law *o* doctrine of a religion; as lex Christiana, the Christian religion). A man of no religion, homo impius erga Deum; religionis contemtor; religionum omnium contemtor; religionum negligens: not to be without a sense of religion, haud intacti religione animi esse: the religion of a country, cultus deorum ab omnibus fere civibus susceptus (after Cic., De Legg., 1, 23, 60): sacra publica, -orum, n. (general term, the public service of God; opposed to sacra privata): formula, doctrina, ratio rerum divinarum *o* sacerorum (a system of religion *o* religious doctrine; e.g., the Romish religion, sacra Pontificia, plural): to adopt a religion, sacra (e.g., Romanam) suscipere: to embrace the Christian religion, *sacra Christianorum suscipere: to renounce one's religion, *patria sacra deserere: a change of religion, *sacra commutata; *sacerorum professio mutata.

RELIGIONIST, *religionis studiosus (general term); qui omnia que ad cultum Dei pertinent diligenter tractat (a careful observer of religious rites and duties; after Cic., N. D., 2, 28, 72): homo religiose nimis (excessive in religious observances; after Tac., Hist., 1, 35, 2): *pietatis erga Deum æmulator (in a bad sense, a hypocrite). A co-religionist, sacris conjunctus cum aliquo (after Cic.).

RELIGIOUS, || *Influenced by religion, religiosus: pius: sanctus. JN. sanctus piusque; religiosus sanctusque; sanctus et religiosus* (SYN. IN PIOUS). || *Relating to religion, ad religionem, ad sacra, attinens; de rebus sacris *o* divinis: a religious book, *liber præcepta de rebus divinis continens; *liber, qui est de rebus sacris: religiosus læta, *studium religionis, pietatis: religious liberty, *libera quo ritu velli Deum colendi potestas; *sacra omnia libera, nom. plural: a religious peace, *pax de religionibus conventa (not pax religionis): a religious ceremony, ritus sacer; caerimonia: a religious war, bellum pro religionibus suis susceptum (after Cic., Font., 9, 20). A religious teacher, *qui tradit præcepta, decreta, doctrinæ sacra: a religious opinion, sententia, opinio, ad res sacras, divinas, attinens: a religious party, religionis (or legis; e.g., Christianæ) studiosi: founder of a religious party, conditor sacri (vid. Liv., 39, 17, § 7): a religious matter *o* question, *res ad religionem, ad sacra, attinens, spectans: a re-*

ligious system, *sacerorum ratio, formula; *or, in a wider sense, *sacerarum chriminarum et institutionum divinarum complexus. A religious custom *o* practice, *usus sacerorum, plural; quæ ad cultum dei (deorum) attinent: religious instruction, *institutio religionis; *institutio ad religionem, ad res sacras, spectans. To give religious instruction in a school, *præcepta legis, religionis Christianæ in scholâ tradere; *præceptis doctrinæ Christianæ instituere discipulos: a religious constitution, *institutio ad res sacras *o* divinas pertinentia, spectantia: religious truth, *sacerorum, doctrinæ sacrae veritas: a religious truth, *præceptum, decretum, sacrum: religious despotism, *sacerorum jus imminutum, negatum; to exercise it, *dominari velle in saceris: religious toleration *o* moderation, *animus aliorum de rebus divinis opinionibus leniter ferens. || Belonging to an order of monks, &c., *ordini religioso, sacro, addictus.*

RELIGIOUSLY. || *Piously, religiose: pie: sancte* (SYN. IN PIOUS). || *Strictly, carefully, vid.*

RELINQUISH, relinquere (to leave behind in any way, whether deliberately *o* not): derelinquere (to abandon it deliberately, and care no more about it): deserere (to abandon what one ought not to give up): dimittere (to give up what one can not retain; a property, one's freedom, a right, a man's acquaintance): abjicere, deponere (what one does not find it good *o* profitable to retain; a plan, intention, opinion, friendship, hatred, hope): desistere aliquā re *o* de aliquā re (implies a sudden change of intention): omittere (to give up; let a thing go: a contest, wrath, sorrow, fear, a plan, an opportunity): destituere (to desert one in need, just when our assistance is expected). JN. relinquere *o* destitueret: deserere *o* derelinquere; destituere *o* derelinquere. To relinquish a cause, affligere causam susceptam (abandon, and so ruin it): causam alicujus deponere: a causâ alicujus recedere.

RELICQUARY, *theca reliquiarum sacrarum.

RELISH, *v.* || *TRANS. To give a flavor, saporē admiscere; with any thing, aliquid condire aliquā re. || To enjoy a flavor, &c., sapere (properly and figuratively): to relish one's food, libenter cibum sumere. || INTRANS., sapere, respire: to relish well *o* badly, jucundo *o* ingrato esse sapore; jucunde, male, sapere: to relish one's food, libenter cœnare.*

RELISH, gustus, -us: sapor (both used either actively *o* passively; but more frequently gustus actively, taste for a thing; sapor, passively, flavor, savor). He has no relish for food, abest desiderium cibi potisque: aspernatur cibum potumque.

RELUCTANCE, animus alius, aversus, ab aliquā re: stomachus.

RELUCTANT, invitus: invito animo: to be reluctant, animus abhorret ab aliquā re; odium me tenet alicujus rei; aspernari, ægre ferre aliquem rem.

RELUCTANTLY, ægre: animo invito, averso, alieno.

RELY ON, fidere, *o* confidere alicui, *o* alicui rei, *o* aliquā re (to place one's confidence in any body *o* any thing): fretum esse aliquo *o* aliquā re (to trust in, depend upon): niti aliquā re (to lean upon): fiduciam habere alicujus rei (to have confidence in any thing): credere: fidem habere, *o* tribuere, *o* adungere (to put faith in; all four without distinction; vid. Cic., De Divin., 2, 53, 113; 2, 59, 129): not to rely upon any body, alicui parvam fidem habere: alicui diffidere: relying on, fretus aliquo re; nixus aliquo re (trusting in any thing, leaning on it): feroc aliqua re (relying presumptuously; e.g., ex par-to virum).

REMAIN. || *To continue to be, to last, endure, manere, permanere: durare (to endure): stare (to stand). As long as the remembrance of Roman affairs shall remain, dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit: to remain for whole ages, durare per sæcula* [vid. also, COEX-

FINIRE, INTRANS.] *To continue to be in a certain state, or to have certain properties, manere; permanere. I am and remain thy friend, et sum et ero semper tibi amicus; * me semper tui studiosum habebis: to remain lying, non surgere (not to rise): to remain unmovable, immobilem manere (properly); immobilem se ostendere (Tac. figuratively); moveri or flecti non posse (not to suffer his determination to be shaken): to remain alive, in vita manere or remanere: to remain safe and sound, saluum atque incolumem conservari: to remain in one's habit or custom, in consuetudine perseverare; institutum suum tenere (opposed to a consuetudine declinare). To remain firm to one's purpose, in proposito persistere or perseverare (opposed to declinare or degedi a proposito). To remain true to one's promise, promissis stare: to remain unhurt, nihil mali nancisci: to remain silent, tacere; tacitum teneri: let that remain as a secret between us, hæc tui tecum habeto; hæc tui tibi solum dicta puta; secreto hoc audi, tecum habeto; hæc tibi in aures dixerim; hæc lapidi dixerim (sub rosa tibi hoc dixerim is not Latin): it remains, manet. Tiberius remained unmoved by those speeches, immotum adversus eos sermones infixumque Tiberio fuit (followed by an infinitive, Tac. Ann., i, 47, init.). *To continue in a place, manere; morari, commorari (to tarry); sustinere se in aliquo loco (to stay any where because it is dangerous to proceed; or waiting for intelligence; vid. Cic. Att., 10, 2, init.): consistere (to make a halt): consistere (to lie any where; especially of ships after a voyage): to remain the night any where, manere (e. g., extra domum, inter vias or inter vias; vid. Suet., Oct., 39): pernoctare (e. g., apud aliquem, in publico): to remain in bed, se continere in lectulo: to remain in the camp, castris se tenere (of all who are there); in castris subsistere (of some, while others go away). Remain a little longer, mane paulisper: to invite one (who is about to go away) to remain, invitatione familiari retinere aliquem: to remain at a distance from any body (i. e., to avoid his society), alienum aditum sermonemque defugere. Hence figuratively, *Not to come at the time when one is expected, to remain behind, morari (to stay away too long): cunctari (to delay): non venire (not to come). To be over and above, manere: reliquum esse, reliquum (to be left): superesse (to be over): supersitum esse (to have survived): * tria si subduxeris a tribus (or tria de tribus detracta) nihil facient reliqui (nothing remains).***

REMAINDER, reliquum: reliqua, plural; quod restat; plural, quæ restant: quod reliquum restat (Plaut.); quod reliquum est aliqujus rei (Cic.); residuum (Cic., Suet.); residua (plural; e. g., residuum cibarium; residua vectigalia). The remainder of the money, pecunia residua: all the remainder, quicquid reliquum est or reliquum restat.

REMAINS, reliquæ (the rest): fragmenta, plural; rutæ (fragments, ruins). Mortal remains, cadaver: quod membrorum reliquum est.

REMAKE, iterum facere. Vid., also, RESTORE.

REMAND, remittere (to send back); compendinare (e. g., reum; to call on him to appear again on the third day). Sometimes amplius dicere (i. e., to adjourn the cause).

REMANDING, compendinando.

REMARK, s. notatio (a marking down): annotatio (critical, post-Augustan): dictum (a short or well known saying or observation: sometimes omitted; e. g., præclarum illud Platonis, the celebrated remark of Plato): scholion (an explanation, note, for learners; in Greek, Cic. Att., 16, 7, 3): nota (the censor's mark of disapprobation). *Moderns use this word incorrectly; as also additio and animadversio, instead of annotatio. A short remark, annotatuncula (Gell., 19, 7, 12): explanatory (grammatical) remarks, commentaria (Gell., 2, 6, in.); remarks on language, observationes sermonis (Suet., Gramm., 24):*

a severe remark, nota censoria severitatis; animadversio. To escape unpleasant remarks, effugere animadversionem (e. g., neque enim effugere animadversionem possemus, si semper ipsam pedibus uteremur, Cic.). To make severe remarks on any thing, notare aliquid; reprehendere et exagitare aliquid: on any body, notare ac vituperare aliquem. I made this remark among others, tam multa, tum etiam hoc dixi.

REMARK, v. *To observe, note, animadvertere:* observare: notare aliquid. *To express in words, notare:* denotare: observare: dicere: *To*

REMARKABLE, notabilis: memorabilis: commemorabilis: in aperto positus (conspicuous, attracting observation): distinctus et notatus, for any thing, aliquid rei (distinguished): conspicuus (strikingly remarkable, insigne; insignitus: to render remarkable, conspicuum facere; in lucem proferre: a remarkable thing or circumstance, res insignis (something notable); res memorata or historici digna (a circumstance worth mentioning or recording); res memorii digna (worthy of record): remarkable things, ea quæ visenda sunt (Cic., Verr., 4, 59, 132): remarkable sayings or actions, dicta factaque aliejus. Too remarkable, ad reprehensionem (Tac.) or in pejus (Quint.) notabilis.

REMARKABLY, notabiliter (Plin. Ep.): insigniter; manifesto (Cic.): significanter (Quint.).

REMEDIAL, sanabilis; quod sanari potest: medicabilis is poetical, curabilis is not Latin in this sense.

REMEDILESS, insanabilis (properly, of things; e. g., diseases, wounds): irremediabilis, poetically: irremediabilis (post-Augustan and Pliny): quod curationem non recipit (Cels.).

REMEDY, s., remedium (properly and figuratively): medicina (properly and figuratively): medicamentum (properly): antidotum (an antidote). To apply a remedy to a disease, morbo medicinam adhibere: to seek a remedy for any thing, medicinam alicui rei querere (properly and figuratively). To find a remedy, auxilium (or medicinam) reperire, or remedium invenire, alicui rei; res adversus aliquid præsentis remedio est (is a quick remedy); si perturus es, qui laborat, nisi temeraria quoque via fuerit aditus, satius est anceps auxilium experiri quam nullum (Cels., 2, 10; desperate remedies must be tried in desperate cases).

REMEDY, v., mederi alicui or alicui rei (properly and figuratively): sanare, or sanum facere aliquid or aliquid (to make a person or thing sound or whole, properly and figuratively) [vid., also, CURARE]; remediare esse, any thing, ad aliquid (to serve as means against any thing; of medicine); utilem esse, any thing, contra aliquid, alicui rei (to be useful or serviceable; of medicine and other things); prodesse, any thing, adversus aliquid, alicui rei (to be good for any thing; of medicine and other things); salutarium esse, any thing, ad aliquid (to be wholesome; of medicines and other things); posse ad aliquid (to operate in or against any thing; e. g., ad morsus serpentum); valere adversus aliquid, efficere esse contra aliquid (to be good or effectual against any thing); to remedy a want of provisions, rei frumentariæ mederi; rei frumentariæ expedire. To remedy quickly and effectually (of a medicine), res adversus aliquid præsentis remedio est. To discover how to remedy a thing, auxilium reperire or remedium invenire alicui rei (that can not be remedied, insanabilis (Cels.) irremediabilis is poetical).

REMEMBER, meminisse: commemorare: meminisse: recordari (with this difference, that meminisse, *μνησθαι*, is, to know any thing without having forgotten it; meminisse, *ἀναμνησθαι*, to remember a thing which had escaped the memory; recordari, *ἐμνησθαι*, to call any thing up in one's mind, and to dwell upon it). Meminisse and recordari are followed by a genitive, an accusative, or by de; meminisse only by a genitive or accusative: meminisse generally takes the infinitive of

the present, the speaker placing himself, as it were, at the time of the occurrence, and describing it as going on; the perfect, however, is also found, when a fact is to be represented as completed, or simply a result stated. Thus, meministi me ita initio distribuisse causam, Cic., Rosc. Am., 42, they were to remember, not how he distributed it, but the simple fact that he did so distribute it. The present is, however, the prevailing usage; cf. Krüger, 473, Obs. 3; Haase ad Reisk., Obs. 452). Jn. meministi et recordari: memoria tenere (to bear in mind; e. g., plures turres de colosse percussas, Cic.). To remember any thing, memoriam alicujus rei tenere or habere; memorem or haud immemorem esse alicujus rei (= meminisse); memoriam alicujus rei repetere, revocare, renovare, redintegrare: memoria repetere aliquid (Cicero rarely says simply repetere aliquid); subito animam alicujus rei memoria; res mihi redit in memoriam; venit mihi in mentem res, alicujus rei, de re (all = meminisse). I can not remember a thing, memoria aliquid excesit, elapsum est; e memoria aliquid mihi exiit, exiit; e memoria aliquid effluxit; fugit or refugit aliquid meam memoriam: not to desire to remember a thing (purposely), nullam alicujus rei adhibere memoriam (Nep., Epam., 7, 2). To remember well, very well, bene, praeclare meminisse: to remember a person or thing with gratitude, grato animo alicujus nomen prosequi; gratissimam alicujus memoriam retinere: grata memoria prosequi aliquid: to remember with affection and kindness, memoriam alicujus cum caritate et benevolentia usurpare: to remember any thing with pleasure, recordatione alicujus rei frui (Cic., Læl., 4, 15). I will always remember a person or thing, nunquam ex animo alicujus or alicujus rei discedet memoria; alicujus or alicujus rei memoriam nulla umquam delebit oblitio; semper memoria alicujus rei meis iteri infixa mentibus: I remember having read, meminisse me legere: as far as I remember, at mea memoria est; quantum memini; nisi animas or memoria me fallit.

REMEMBRANCE, memoria: recordatio (the former = memory; the latter, recollection). Jn. recordatio et memoria. A constant, perpetual remembrance, memoria sempiterna, æterna, or immortalis; memoria diuturna: a fresh remembrance, memoria recens: to keep in remembrance, memoriâ custodire, tenere aliquid; memoriam alicujus rei servare, conservare, retinere (of any thing); memoriam alicujus colere (of a person): to retain a grateful remembrance of any body, gratissimam alicujus memoriam retinere: to keep any thing fresh in remembrance, recenti memoriâ tenere aliquid: to have or keep any thing always in remembrance, immortali memoriâ retinere aliquid: to keep a person always in remembrance, æternam or sempiternam alicujus memoriam servare: he will every where be had in everlasting remembrance, in omnium centum sermonibus ac mentibus semper habebit, nunquam ulla de eo obmutescit vestustas: to bring any thing again into remembrance, to renew the remembrance of a thing, memoriam alicujus rei revocare, renovare, redintegrare, repræsentare: to destroy the remembrance of any thing, tollere memoriam alicujus rei; aliquid e memoria evellere: to erect a statue in remembrance of any body, laudis ut maneat memoria statuum alicui ponere. Vid., also, ΜΕΜΟΡΑΥ.

REMEMBRANCER, monitor: admonitor.

REMIND, monere: admonere: alicui aliquid in memoriam redigere, reducere: alicui in memoriam alicujus rei reducere: alicui in memoriam alicujus rei excitare. This reminds me of Plato, hæc res affert mihi memoriam Platonis: to remind one of a debt, alicui appellare de nomine.

REMINISCENCE, *Remembrance, vid. *To remember, recordare, res, quæ mihi in mentem venit: res, cujus memoria animam subit.**

REMISS, negligens: indiligens: incuri-

OSUS (*negligent*): lentus; tardus (*slow*); remissus (*lax*); *To grow remiss in one's studies, studium remittere* (Cic.).

REMISSION, remissio (*a remitting the payment of a tax, punishment*); *Remission of taxes for three years, remissio tributi in triennium*; *To pray for remission of past offences, veniam precoriturum precari*; *To obtain remission for past transgressions, imputationem peccatorum assequi*.

REMISSLY, negligenter: indiligenter: incuriosus: lente: tarde: remisse (Col.). *Vid. the adjective*.

REMISSNESS, negligentia: indiligentia: incuria (*negligence*): lentitudo: tarditas (*slowness, sluggishness*).

REMIT, solvere: exsolvere: liberare: aliquid re (*to free from an obligation*): remittere: condonare alicui aliquid: gratiam alicuius rei facere alicui (*to remit the payment of money, a punishment, &c.*; gratiam facere, Sall. Cat., 52, 8; Cic. 104, 5; *Lit.*, 3, 56, in.); ignorare alicui rei or alicui aliquid remi; alicuius rei veniam dare (*to pardon for a fault*). *To remit a debt to any body, pecuniam creditam condonare or remittere*; creditum condonare; debitum remittere alicui: *to remit taxes, vectigalia omittere*; tributa remittere: *to remit a portion of the rent to any body, aliquem parte mercedis relevare*: *to remit nine parts of a fine, detrachere multa partes novem*: *to remit a punishment, poenam remittere*; multam condonare; delicti, criminis gratiam facere: *to remit sins, peccata or delicta alicui ignoscere*; peccata alicui condere. || *To send (money), (pecuniam) mittere alicui or ad aliquem*.

REMITTANCE. || *Money sent*, *pecunia, alicui missa.

REMNANT, reliquum: quod restat. *Vid. REMAINDER*.

REMODEL, totum denovo fingere (*properly, to begin to make it over again*; *apud Plaut.*, *Mus.*, 1, 2, 36): fingere or formare in aliud (*to make it into some other shape*): recoquere (*melt it down again*; *then, figuratively*=remodel, *make new*; *vid. Heind.*, *Hor.*, Sat., 2, 3, 55; *Quint.*, 12, 6, 7): commutare (*to alter*; e. g., republicam): immutare (*to make a complete change*; *give any thing quite a new shape, aliud de institutis priorum*): novare (*to make any thing new, give it a new form*: aliud in legibus): transfigurare or transformare (*in aliquem or aliquid*): remodel a work, &c., retractare (*not denuo elaborare*). || *Remodelled, retractator*: crebris locis ineuclutus et relectus (*of a literary work*; *both Cic.*).

REMODELING, transfiguratio: immutatio (*change*).

REMONSTRANCE, admonitio: monitus. *To make remonstrances* [*vid. To REMONSTRATE*]: *not to produce any impression by mild remonstrances, leniter agendo nihil proficere*: *to bring back to allegiance by mild remonstrances, oratione reconciliare aliquem* (e. g., a people; *opposed to alicui reconciliare*): *to listen to any body's remonstrances, aliquem monentem audire*; alicui monenti obsequi.

REMONSTRANT, *Arminianus: *dis-sentientia formula Batavorum.

REMONSTRATE, monere: admonere: agere cum aliquo de aliquo re (*to treat or speak with any body on any subject*). *To remonstrate earnestly, diligenter aliquem monere*; *against his doing any thing, ne, &c., with subjunctive*. *Vid., also, to REPROVE*.

REMORA (a fish), *echineus remora (Linn.).

REMORSE, conscientia: angor, sollicitudo: angor conscientie fraudumque cruciatus: morsus, stimuli, cruciatus conscientie (*after Cic.*). *To be stung with remorse, conscientia angore et sollicitudine agitari, vexari* (Cic.); conscientia examinari (Cic.); conscientia malefici (orum), auctoris (-um), vitiatorum, aliquem stimulat (Cic.): conscientia scelerum agitur animus alicuius (Sall.); exorariur conscientia delictorum, peccatorum, scelerum: conscientia stimulis vexari, morderi (*after Cic.*); conscientia ictum esse (*Lit.*, 33, 28).

REMORSELESS. *Vid. CRAUEL*.

REMOVED, amotus (*removed*): disjunctus (*separated, not in connection with, properly or figuratively*): remotus (*that lies far off, or at a distance, properly or figuratively*): longinquus (*at a great distance*): ultimus (*that lies or dwells at the extreme end*; *vid. Held.*, *Cas.*, B. G., 3, 27): *to be remote, distare*: abesse (a), &c., (*with this difference, that distare, to stand or be apart, or asunder, gives the idea simply of the interval which separates two objects; but abesse, to be away, signifies either that the remote object went away from another, or that the distance between the two is measured. Both are used of persons or of things, and with an accusative of the distance*: alienum esse, abhorrere a (ab), &c. (*figuratively, to be strange to, not to have*): dissentire: dissidere: discrepare ab aliquo (*not to agree with*). *To be far remote from a person or thing, longe distare a loco*; longo intervallo or procul disjunctum esse a (ab), &c.: *not far, parvo spatio disjunctum esse a (ab), &c.*; *rather far, satis magno intervallo remotum esse a loco*: a remote place, longinquus et reconditus locus: latebra (*a hiding-place*): a remote part of a house, adlata vices aedium.

REMOVEDNESS, longinquitas (Cic., *Fam.*, 2, 9, in this sense): distantia. *From the remoteness of its situation, propter longinquitatem* (Cic.).

REMOVAL, ablegatio: amandatio (*the sending a person away, in order to get rid of him*): relegatio (*a banishing*): amotio (*a putting away*): remotio (*a removing from one's self*): abitus: discessus (*a removing one's self, a going away*; e. g., from a company, &c.): abcessus (*separation of persons, especially implying change of residence*): or by the verbs.

REMOVE, subst. || *Removal*, *vid. || Course of dishes* [*vid. COUSSE*]. || *Degree, gradus* (e. g., of consanguinity).

REMOVE, v. || TRANS, PROP., amovere: removere: at ducere: deducere (*to lead away*; the latter usually followed by a (ab) or de, with an ablative of the place whence): ablegare (*to send away in order to be quit of any body, under some pretext*): amandare: relegare (*to banish the latter to a definite place; both with the idea of the disgrace affecting the person sent away*): amoliri (*to remove a person or thing with pain or effort*): avertere (*to turn away a thing unpleasant to the sense*; *vid. Cic.*, *N. D.*, 2, 56, etc.): subducere: submovere (*to remove gradually and unobscurely*): depellere: repellere: propulsare (*to drive away by force*; *from a place, ex loco expellere, ejicere*): to remove the cloth, mensam tollere (*in the Roman sense*): to remove one from an office, loco suo aliquem movere (*general term*): removere, amovere, or submovere aliquem a munere (*especially from an office of state*). *To remove a magistrate, abrogare or abolere alicui magistratum* (*both in the Roman sense*; and *abolere with the notion of total and final removal*): to remove a senator, movere aliquem a or de senatu: movere aliquem loco senatorio. *To remove any body from a public office, a republic aliquem removere*: *to remove a governor, aliquem provinciam demovere*: aliquem expellere potestate (*to be removed, successorum accipere* (*to receive a successor*)). || FIG., demere, adimere (*to take away, deprive of a thing, so that a person has it no longer*): auferre (*to take away*): tollere (*to take away entirely, remove wholly, destroy*): eripere (*to snatch away, to take away by force*): detrabere, subtrahere (*to withdraw*): subtrahere, secretly: privare aliquem aliquo re (*to deprive*): intercludere: praecludere (*to obstruct, stop*; e. g., spiritum or animam, vocem): levare, liberare aliquo re (*to remove a burden, free from any thing oppressive*): abstergere (*to wipe away, to shake off, drive away any thing unpleasing, especially fear, &c.*): evellere, excutere (*to pluck out, shake off, entrain, to remove*): to remove hope, spem adimere, auferre, iucere, dere, tollere, praecludere (*quite to cut off*). *To remove mountains, montes sede sua moliri* (*Lit.*, 9, 3). *To remove fear from any body, metum alicui tollere, abster-*

gere: metu aliquem levare or liberare: aliquem metu exonerare: timorem alicui eripere. *To remove doubt or hesitation, dubitationem alicui tollere or eximere*, scrupulum alicui evellere; religionem alicui extrahere ex animo: *to remove an error, errorem alicui extrahere, eripere, extorquere* (*implying the notion of resistance*). || INTRANS., se movere: se amovere: abire: discedere (*to depart, go away*): ex oculis or e conspectu abire; e conspectu recedere (*to remove one's self out of sight of any body*): excedere: evadere: erumpere (*out from a place; the latter*—*to break or burst out from*; *vid. Cic.*, *Cat.*, 2, 1, 1, abire, excessit, evasit, erupit): se subducere (*gradually and imperceptibly*; also with clam; e. g., de circulo). *To remove one's self in haste, celeriter abire*; e conspectu fugere or evolare; se eripere or proripere: *to remove one's self out of the way, de via deflectere or declinare*; aberrare via, decurrere itinere (*to wander from the way, to wander against one's will*): *to remove one's self too far from the camp, a castris longius procedere*: *never to have removed one's self from a place, nunquam ex loco (urbe) auferre*.

RENUMERATE, remunerari: pensare or compensare aliquo re. *Vid., also, REWARD*.

RENUMERATION, remuneratio (*the act*): munus quo aliquem remuneror (*the thing itself*). *To make a fair remuneration to any body, remunerari aliquem* quum similimo munere: *to make any body, if not an adequate remuneration, at least one deserving of thanks, aliquem remunerari si non pari, at grato tamen munere*: *if you know what remuneration he would make, si scias quod donum huic dono comparat*.

RENCOUNTER, s., concursus, -us: concursio.

RENCOUNTER, v. || *To meet, fall in with, offendere aliquem* (*to meet with accidentally*): incidere in aliquem (*to light upon, happen to fall in with by accident*): incurrere in aliquem (*to come quickly upon*). IN, in aliquem incurrere et incidere: alicui obvium fieri (*to meet*). || *To meet, as enemies or contending forces, (inter se) concurrere* (*of men or things*): (*inter se*) congregi (*of armies or single combatants*): signa inter se conferre: cum infestis signis concurrere (*of two armies*).

REND, lacere: dilacerare (*rend asunder*): laniare: dilaniare (*in pieces*): dis-cerpere: conscindere (e. g., a garment, vestem, Ter.; pallium, Plaut.); findere: diffindere (*to split*, e. g., an oak).

RENDELL, reddere: tribuere: dare: praebere (*furnish*): tradere (*deliver*). *To render service, operam alicui navare, dare, dicare*: *to render gratuitous services to the state, suo sumtu republicae operam praebere*: *to render great services in a war, aliquid plurimum et in bello aliquo opera*. *To render an account, rationem reddere*: *to render good for evil, maleficia beneficiis pensare*; *etiam for good, beneficia maleficiis pensare*. || *To make (with predative adjective), reddere*: facere: efficere: *in the passive, fieri*; *hardly ever reddi* (*nor can every adjective be so used*; e. g., *not reddere aliquid verisimile, but aliquid demonstrare, studere, probare, Krebs*; *after Klotz, ad Sint.*, p. 162: *reddere aliquid aliquo re* (*aliquid ex aliquo is right*; e. g., homines ex furis): minus-otus reddere (*dicere and efficere are simply to put any thing into a certain state; reddere implies a change of its preceding state*). || *To translate, vid. || PRIN.* *To render homage, in verba or in nomen alicuius jurare* (*to take the oath of allegiance*): in obsequium alicuius jurare (*to vow obedience*): aliquem venerationem rebus consalutare (*to salute solemnly or formally no king*).

RENDEZVOUS, s., locus ad conveniendum dictus: constitutum (*both the appointment and the place fixed for meeting*).

RENDEZVOUS, v., in locum dictum, constitutum, convenire.

RENDING, laceratio (*a tearing asunder*): laniatio, laniatus (*a tearing in pieces, of flesh*; the former, *Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 2).

RENEGADE, qui sacra patria deserit et deseruit: * rei Christiani desorior: apostata (ecclesiasticus): desertor (a desert; e. g., from the army, Cic.); perfuga: transfuga (perfuga, as a delinquent who betrays his party; transfuga, as a wanderer, who changes and forsakes his party, Döderlein).

RENEW. || *To make new again, restore to its former state, novare*: renovare: reconcinnare: reficere (to mend, repair; reficere, especially by building). || *To begin anew, renovare*: renovare et instaurare: instaurare de integro (to arrange, begin anew). But instaurare of itself never means to renew, but = to enter upon, &c.; vid. *Did.*, Syn., 4, p. 300: integrare: redintegrare (to begin again, go over quite from the first): repetere (to repeat, take in hand again): iterare (to take in hand for the second time). To renew a war, bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare: rebellare, rebellionem facere (both only of a conquered people, without the idea of rebellion): to renew a battle [vid. *BATTLE*]. To renew friendship, amicitiam renovare; with any body, se restituere in aliquis amicitiam: to renew pain or grief, dolorem renovare, reficere: to renew a custom, referre consuetudinem, morem; institutum referre ac renovare: to renew itself, recrudescere (of pain, disturbance, war, &c.).

RENEWAL, commonly by the verbs: renovatio (a making new, renewing): instauratio (a repetition): redintegratio (rare; usually, in later Latin, in the sense of repetition): renewal of hostilities, rebellio: rebellum (by a conquered people); or by bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare (general term).

RENOUCE, decedere aliq. re or de aliq. re (e. g., de suis bonis; jure suo or de jure suo): aliquid misum facere, mittere (to let go): deponere aliq. (to lay down or aside; e. g., omnes curas doloresque; imperium): aliquid rei renuntiare (Quint., Plin. Ep.): alienare aliq. (to alienate, sell): se subtrahere aliquid (to withdraw from): to renounce a post or office, abdicare munus, or (more commonly) se munere; abire magistratu or honore; abcedere munere (Llo., 9, 3); (magistratum) deponere.

RENOVATE, { *vid. RENEW, RE-*
RENOVATION. } **NEWAL**.

RENOWN, fama: laus: gloria: claritudo: claritas. SYN. and PHR. in GLORY.

RENOWNED, clarus: praeclarus: illustis: perillustis: inclutus: nobilis: { *not* famosus. SYN. and PHR. in

CELEBRATED.

RENT, s. (from REND), scissura: scissum.

RENT, s. { *Annual payment (for land, &c.), fructus: redditus (received): vectigal (received or paid): pretium conducti (paid): merces (the payment): annua merces, if calculated yearly: house-rent, merces habitationis: habitatio. What rent does he pay? quanti habitat? to give a high rent, magni habitare: he pays the rent of thirty thousand asses, triginta millibus (understand aries) habitat: to remit, return the house-rent, conductioribus annum habitationem remittere, or annum mercedem habitations donare: rent day, dies vectigalis: rent roll, *index, codex, vectalis.*

RENT, r. conducere (to take on hire; e. g., hortum, domum): mercede conducere. A rented house, domus (mercede) conducta: to live in a rented house, habitare in conducto: I have rented a place for him in my neighborhood, huc ego locum in proximo conducto (Cic.).

RENTOR, conductor.

RENUCINATION, commonly by the verbs (to renuntio in this sense): abdicatio (of an office): cessio (cession in favor of another). Renunciation of the world, rerum humanarum contentio ac despectio (Cic., Tusc., 1, 40, 95): self-renunciation, animi moderatio.

REPAIR, s. refectio. To need repair, refectioem desiderare: to keep in repair, tueri (tectum, or sarta tecta aedium; vias): in good repair, sarta tectus: to keep a house in repair, sarta tecta aedium tuere;

domum sartam ac tectam conservare. To examine whether a house be in good repair, exquirere sarta tecta aedium.

REPAIR, v. || **TRANS.** To mend, reficere: renovare (to restore to its former state; { *not* avoid reparare in this sense): in melius restituere (to put in a better state, to improve): sarcire, resarcire, reconcinna (e. g., clothes, a house; vid. Cic., Qu. Fr., 2, 6, 3, tribus locis edidit, reliqua reconcinno, I am having them repaired): emendare = to correct, improve anything written, and retractare to look through again and correct. || *To supply, make good (a loss), explere: supplere (to supply, fill up): pensare: compensare; by any thing, aliquid aliq. re or cum re (to make equal, balance): sarcire, resarcire (Suet., Plin.): reconcinna, reficere, reparare, restituere (to restore): to repair a loss, damnum explere, pensare, compensare, sarcire, restituere: detrimentum sarcire, reconcinna; quod amisi, reparo: quae amissa sunt, reficere.*

|| **INTRANS.** To betake one's self, repere: to a place, se conferre aliquo: perire, capessere locum (to make a place the end of one's journey): concedere aliquo (to return to a place): ire, proficisci aliquo (to travel to a place): to repair to any body, se conferre, accedere ad aliquem: adire, convenire aliquem (especially in order to speak with him): to repair in great numbers to a place, in locum concurrere; frequently, frequentare locum. He repaired to Argos (in order to dwell there), Argos habitum concessit: to repair to the interior of the kingdom, petere interiora regni: to repair to a monastery, * capessere monasterium: * capessere vitam monachorum: to repair to a place of safety, in tutum cedere or se recipere: in portum se conferre.

REPAIRER, refector.

REPARATION, usually by the verbs: refectio (a repairing, Vitr., Suet.): reparatio, Prudent.: restitutio (a restoring, Val. Mar.; rebuilding, Suet.): satisfactio (for an injury; by apology, Cic.; by punishment, Tac.). To demand reparation, res petere (of a state; properly, demanding restitution of property taken away). To make reparation; vid. *REPAIR*.

REPARTEE, acute responsum: * quae aliqua contra respondit: quick at repartee, promptus (Cic., Or., 1, 19).

REPASS, || **INTRANS.**, redire. || **TRANS.**, iterum transire (over and across): praeire or pratergredi (at or near).

REPAST, cibum (general term): prandium (at or before mid-day): coena (a principal meal): to take a repast, cibum sumere or capere. A moderate repast, cibum modicus. Vid. also, *MEAL*.

REPAY, reponere (e. g., nummos): gratiam referre aliquid (any body): referre, reddere, remunerari (anything; in a good sense): pensare, or compensare aliq. aliq. re: rependere aliq. aliq. re (to not recompensate). To repay good for evil, maleficia benefactis pensare: to repay evil for good, benefacta maleficia pensare.

REPAYMENT, by the verbs.

REPEAL, v., tollere: abolere (to do away with altogether): abrogare (to abolish by the authority of the people): derogare legi or aliq. de lege (of a partial abolition; but sometimes with accusative for abrogare, Ochsner): derogare legi (to repeal it wholly or in part by a subsequent enactment).

REPEAL, s. abrogatio (legis, Cic.): derogatio; obrogatio. Vid. SYN. in *REPEAL*.

REPEAT. || *To do again, repetere (the proper word and general term): iterare (to do a second time): redintegrare (to do or say afresh): iterum legere (to read again; { *not* reiterare). || To recite, rehearse, recitare: pronuntiare: reddere aliq. (to repeat from memory, memoriter pronuntiare): to repeat word for word, fideis verbis aliq. reddere (Cic.): to repeat letters backward, litteras retro agere (Quint., 1, 1, 25).*

REPEATED, iteratus (for the second time): repetitus (more frequently).

REPEATEDLY, rursus (once more,

again): iterum ac sapis (again and often): identidem (continually, in succession): etiam atque etiam (again and again, earnestly). { *Repetita vice and iterata vice are both Latin.*

REPEATER, * horologium tempus sonis indicans.

REPEL, amovere (to turn away): recusare (to refuse): abnuere (to refuse contemptuously): deprecari (to pray to be excused from). To repel an accusation, culpam a se amovere; crimen diluere or criminatorem dissolvere (to prove its falsity): crimen amoliri, propulsare (to disprove).

REPERT, ponitit me aliquid rei (rarely rea me ponitit), or followed by an infinitive, or by quod with subjunctive: agor ad ponitendum: subit me ponitit: (rarely) ago ponititum aliquid rei. To be repented of, ponitendus (Lit., perhaps not pre-Augustan; mostly with a negative, non, haud).

REPENTANCE, penitentia (general term): * dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus (in the theological sense). Repentance comes too late, sera aliquem subit penitentia; celeris penitentia, sed eadem sera atque inutilis sequitur: where repentance is not possible, unde receptum ad penitentiam non habes; so deep was his repentance, tanta via fuit penitendi (Curt.): * to leave room for repentance, penitentia relinquere locum.

REPENTANT, Vid. *PENITENT*.

REPERCUSSION, repercusio (as act): repercusus (as state).

REPRTORY, * promtuarium.

REPETITION, repetitio (repetition of a word, statement, &c., in speaking or writing; in Cicero only of the rhetorical repetition of it = *anaphora*): iteratio: redintegratio (e. g., ejusdem verbi, Auct. ad Her., 4, 28; { *not* reiteratio).

REPINE, pigrire: piget: tædet me aliquid rei: male me habet aliquid: est mihi aere aliquid: murmurare, fremere (when one gives utterance to his feelings). To repine at or against, queri de aliq. re: non sedate, non aequo animo ferre aliquid.

REPINING, s. querela: questus: querimonia: lamentatio. SYN. and PHR. in *COMPLAINT*.

REPINING, adj. By circumlocution with the verbs under *REPINE*.

REPLACE. || *To put back into its place, aliquid loco suo reponere. || To put one in the place of another, aliquid substituire in aliquis locum. || To restore, repair, vid.*

REPLENISH, Vid. *FILL*.

REPLETE, Vid. *FULL*.

REPLETION, nimia ubertas: abundantia: (of the body), plethora (technical term); * sanguinis abundantia, redundantia.

REPLEVY (in law), repignorum quod pigmori datum est (Ulp., Dig., 13, 6, 5).

REPLY, s., responsio: responsum (general term: the former in Quintilian, a refutation; the latter, also, the answer of an oracle): defensio: excusatio: purgatio (reply to a charge): oraculum: sors oraculi (oracular response): scriptum (written reply of a prince; Siler. Age). A reply given to one's self to a question put by one's self (of an orator), sibi ipsi responsio, subjectio (ἀντηρσις). Reply to an objection that might be made, ante-occupatio: praesumptio (ἐπιληψις). Sharp, witty replies, acute responsa. To read a written reply, ex libello respondere (Plin., Ep., 6, 5, 6). To make a reply [vid. to *REPLY*]. To receive a reply, responsum ferre, auferre: I receive a reply to my letter, meis literis respondetur or rescribitur: I got a reply, responsum mihi est; responsum datum est: to bring back a reply, responsum referre, renunciare.

REPLY, v., respondere: to any thing, ad aliquid or aliquid rei: responsum dare, edere, reddere: rescribere (ad aliquid or aliquid rei): excipere aliquem or alienum sermonem. SYN. in *ANSWER*. To reply to an objection, referre: reponere: respondere contra aliquid: id quod oppositum refutare: respondere de jure: re sponsio (to reply to legal questions when ever applied to, of lawyers): respondere

se defendere: se purgare (to reply to an accusation; or criminibus respondere). To reply to a question or questions, respondere ad interrogata (rogata) or ad ea, quae quaesita sunt: not to reply to, non respondere; tacere; obmutescere: give no reply to, nullum responsum dare; nullum verbum respondere: omnino nihil respondere: to reply boldly, *freely*, &c., fortiter, audacter, ferociter respondere: to reply courteously (by letter), rescribere humanissime. It is easy to reply to this, *hujus rei facilis et prompta est responsio*.

REPORT, s. || Rumor, fama (general term = tradition; not = a single narrative or account, which is rumor: hence fama, in this sense, is never to be used in the plural: vid. Krebs, s. v.): rumor: narratio: narratiuncula (a story): sermo (the talk of people among each other respecting any thing): opinio (on opinion spread abroad so far as it shows itself; vid. commentators on *Cæs.*, B. G., 2, 35): auditio (hearsay). JN. rumor (or fama) et auditio: a false report, rumor falsus; plural, audiciones falsæ: a widely circulated report, disseminatus dispersusque sermo: an uncertain report, rumor incertus or non firmus. There is a report, a report is current that, &c., rumor, fama, or sermo est: sermo datur (*Lic.*, 2, 2; *¶* not rumor or fama obtingit; i. e., the report is generally received, it continues to be the general account, &c.; vid. *Lit.*, 21, 46, etc.). There is a very general report about any thing, de aliquâ re rumor calet (*Cæl. ap. Cic. Ep.*, 8, 1, 5): a report spreads that, &c., rumor oritur, or existit, or exit, venit. A report spreads on all sides, rumor differtur; fama differt (*Suel.*, *Cæs.*, 33, *Brem*): a report spreads over the town, fama totâ urbe discurrit. The following report is in circulation, serpit hic rumor (*Cic.*, *Murc.*, 21, etc.). The report having been quickly spread abroad that Dion had been killed, celeri rumore dilato, Dion vim allatum: a report reaches my ears, rumor (fama) affertur or perfertur ad me, respecting any thing, de re: report says, that, &c., fama nunciat, to know any thing only by report, famâ et audicione accipisse aliquid: to hear an obscure report of any thing, quasi per nebulam audire aliquid (vid. *Plaut.*, *Capit.*, 5, 4, 26; *Pseud.*, 1, 5, 48): to spread a report, rumorem spargere: (on all sides), rumorem dispergere or diffundere: to spread evil reports of any body through the town, aliquem per totam urbem rumoribus diffundere: to stop a report, rumorem extinguere. || A relation, narrative, general account, relatio: relatus (intelligence of any thing, post-Augustan): narratio (a narrative, relation): rei gesta expositio; conscriptio questionis (law report, in plural, *Cic.*, *Cluent.*, 67, 191): renunciatio (of an ambassador): libellus: literæ (general term, a written report; libellus in the form of a treatise, literæ in the form of a letter). To make a report, deferre, referre ad aliquem de re (both, especially to a superior, but with this difference, that deferre is used of one who voluntarily gives a report, referre of one who does this by virtue of his office and duty): to make or render a report, renunciare, to any body, aliquid (vid. *Held.*, *Cæs.*, B. G., 1, 10): referre or renunciare legationem (of an ambassador): to draw up a report (of a judicial investigation), perscribere (e. g., omnia iudicium dicta, interrogata, responsa perscribere, *Cic.*, *Sull.*, 14, 41). To give an accurate report of an event to the Senate, ordinem rei geste ad senatum perferre: to make a full report of any thing, omnem rem ordine enarrare: to make a circumstantial report, pluribus exponere: to give in a report, libellum tradere (to deliver in with one's own hands) or mittare (to send in). A report came from the questor, a questore literæ sunt allatæ. || An exact or official account, return, nuncius, of any thing, aliquis rei (property, oral intelligence by messengers, &c., as opposed to that by writing; then, also, general term): literæ (written intelligence): by oral and written report, nuncii literisque: to receive a report, nuncium accipere; nunciatum mihi aliquid; nunciatus mihi perferitur;

certainum fieri, respecting any thing, aliquis rei or de re; accipere, audire, compertire: I have received a report respecting it, mihi allatum est de eâ re: he received a report of all the proceedings, quid ageretur rescit: to receive a circumstantial report (from any body) concerning a matter, cuncta edoceri de re: report having been brought, nuncio allato, nunciato, comperto, auditu, which may be followed by an accusative and infinitive (with the historians); therefore not to be rejected from historical style; vid. *Held.*, *Cæs.*, B. C., 1, 30; cf. *Zumpt*, § 647): a report is brought, arrives, nuncius affertur: to bring a report to any body, aliqui nuncium afferre; also simply afferre: to have received a report, nuncium accepisse; compertisse; nuncius mihi perlatu est. || *Repute, reputation*, vid. || *Loud noise, crepitus; fragor (very loud)*. There is a report, fit fragor ab aliquâ re: to make a report, crepare, sonare: to make a loud report, fragorem dare or edere; crepitare vehementius.

REPORT, v. || To relate what one has heard, referre (*¶* only poetical, renarrare). You can report it after me, * meâ auctoritate hoc referre licet: I merely report it as I heard it, hæc auditu comperita habeo; hæc audicione et famâ accepi. || To say any thing of a person, de aliquo dicere, with an adverb (general term, to speak of one): incusare aliquem in aliquem (to accuse a person of a thing; vid. *Döderlein*, *Syn.*, 2, p. 66): to report badly of any one, malè dicere de aliquo: to report well of one, bene or honorifice dicere de aliquo: they report well of any one, bene audit aliquis: they report of me, you, him, that I, thou, he, &c., dicor, diceris, dicitur (followed by a nominative and infinitive; vid. *Zumpt*, § 607; e. g., dives esse dicitur). Reported = alleged, qui (quæ, quod) dicitur, fertur, editur (*¶* dictus, editus are not classical in this sense). || To give accurate intelligence, or an official account, nunciare (to announce): renunciare (to bring back word, in consequence of a commission received, or as a return for other intelligence; vid. *Held.*, *Cæs.*, B. G., 1, 10); any thing to a person, aliqui aliquid: certiorum aliquem facere de re (to inform): docere, edocere aliquem aliquid (or rarely) de re (to instruct; edocere = to give accurate information on a definite subject; vid. *Herz.*, *Sall.*, *Cat.*, 48, 4): deferre, referre ad aliquem de re (to give information, &c., especially to a superior; deferre voluntarily, referre by virtue of office and duty): per literas significare (by writing): narrare (general term, to narrate): memorias tradere or prodere, or simply prodere (to hand down to posterity; of historians): to report the whole progress of an event, omnem rem ordine enarrare; ordine edocere omnia (orally): omnia perscribere (by writing). || To make a sudden noise, crepare: sonare: fragorem dare or edere, crepitare vehementius (when very loud).

REPORTER. || A narrator, narrator. || One who takes down notes of speeches, and reports them, notarius: (scriptor velox, *¶* *Manil.*: *¶* notarius vice is not Latin: vid. the commentators on *Plin.* *Ep.*, 3, 5, 15).

REPOSE, v. || TRANS. To place, set, put, vid. || To repose confidence in, fidere or confidere alicui et alicui rei: frutum esse aliquo or aliquâ re (to rely upon any thing): fiduciam habere aliquis rei (to repose in any thing). To repose one's whole confidence in any body, se totum alicui committere; omnia consilia alicui credere: to repose no confidence in a person, aliqui diffidere. || INTRANS. To take rest, quiescere: conquiscescere: requiescere (general term, also, of taking rest in sleep): quietem capere (to take rest in sleep).

REPOSE, s. requies (rest): quies (freedom from interruption and noise, a quiet life): otium (leisure, freedom from business): somnus (sleep). Repose of mind, animi tranquillitas: animus tranquillus. To find repose after one's troubles and toils, ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus conquiscescere: to give any body a little repose, aliquem respirare et conquiscescere jubere:

to allow any body three hours for repose, alicui tres horas ad quietem dare: a place of repose, tranquillitas ad quietem locus (property); portus otii, or portus otii (figuratively). Vid. *Restr.*

REPOSITORY, receptaculum (any place in which a thing can be laid or kept): cella: cellula (especially a store-room): horreum (a ware-room, store, granary): apotheca (for wine): penus (for victuals): armarium (for clothes): claustrum (for wild beasts).

REPREHEND, reprehendere: vituperare: culpâre: increpare: improbare. SYN. and CONSTR. IN BLAME.

REPREHENSIBLE, reprehendus: vituperabilis: vituperandus: reprehensione or vituperatione dignus (blameworthy). SYN. of reprehensione and vituperatione, under TO BLAME. Not to be reprehensible, a reprehensione abesse (not blamable): nihil in se habere, quod reprehendi possit (to be without fault).

REPREHENSION, reprehensio (the censure which tends to correct a committed fault, or to exhort for the future; opposed to probatio): vituperatio (the censure which tends to exhort a confession and produce repentance; opposed to laus): vituperium is spurious Latin, introduced (*Cic.*, *De Legg.*, 3, 10, 25) by ignorant copyists. To visit any body with reprehension on account of any thing, reprehendere aliquem de aliquâ re or in aliquâ re: vituperare aliquem de aliquâ re: oburgare aliquem de aliquâ re, or in aliquâ re, or aliquâ re: accusare aliquem de aliquâ re or in aliquâ re: to be visited with reprehension, reprehendi: vituperari in vituperationem venire, cadere, incidere, or adduci: vituperationem subire.

REPRESENT. || To depict or describe the form of a thing, repræsentare (*Plin.*, *Quint.*: to set clearly before the view): exprimere: fingere: effingere (to express; of an artist): pingere: depingere (to point): reddere et offerre alicui aliquid (of the memory): oculis, sub oculis, or sub aspectum alicuius subijcere aliquid (of persons, by description, &c.). The artist represented him in the act of sacrificing, artifex eum sacrificantem expressit. || To describe mimetically, to sustain the person of, agere. To represent an individual, alicuius partes agere: alicuius personam induere, suscipere, or gerere (either on the stage or otherwise): to represent a play, fabulum dare (*¶* not fabulum docere, which means "to train the actors"). || To bring before the mind, give notice of, aliquem de aliquâ re monere, or with ut or ne (to admonish): aliquem aliquid docere (to instruct): ostendere alicui aliquid (or with an accusative and infinitive): to represent to any one the impossibility of a thing, alicui ostendere rem fieri non posse: to represent to one the benefits of a thing, alicui ostendere quanta sit alicuius rei utilitas: to represent to one's self, cogitare: animo cogitare: cogitatione sibi fingere: animo sibi effingere: animo concipere: aliquem, or aliquid oculis, or ante oculos proponere: aliquem, aliquid, sibi proponere: cogitare de aliquo or de aliqua re: repræsentare aliquid or sibi aliquid does not occur until the Silver Age. || To be in the place or act on behalf of any one, agere aliquem or pro aliquo (*¶* not se agere aliquem): gerere or sustinere alicuius personam (*¶* not agere alicuius personam): vicem alicuius implere (*Plin.* *Ep.*).

REPRESENTATION, || Act of representing, by the verbs. || Exhibition, vid. || Image, likeness, vid.

REPRESENTATIVE, s. and adj., qui vice alicuius fungitur or vicem alicuius implet: (of the people) qui personam populi gerit (vid. *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 34, 124). A representative constitution, or a representative and constitutional government, civitas in qua ex eorum arbitrio qui singulorum ordinum personas gerunt, leges feruntur; e. g., civitas que convocationis ad comitia civium ordinibus ferendisque ex illorum arbitrio legibus popularem aliquem formam induit (after *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 34, 24).

REPRESS, reprimere (to press back;

and so prevent from breaking out, lacrimae, detum, iracundiam): comprimere (to press together, and so prevent from spreading; e. g., tumultum, seditionem, motus): suppressere (to press under, and so keep down; e. g., iracundiam, iram): opprimere (to press against any thing, and so keep it back; e. g., tumultum, libertatem, rurem). Vid. RESTRAIN.

REPRIEVE, *s.*, mora mortis (e. g., non modo effugium sed ne moram quidem mortis assequi potuit Cic.). IMPROPE, dilatio, &c. To beg for a reprieve, dilationem petere (of a debtor): to grant him a few days' reprieve, paucos dies ad solvendum prorogare.

REPRIEVE, *v.*, *moram mortis alicui concedere or dare (mora mortis, Cic.). To be reprieved, moram mortis assequi (Cic.).

REPRIMAND, *s.*, reprehensio: vituperatio. A gentle reprimand, lenis objurgatio.

REPRIMAND, *v.*, vituperare: reprehendere: (verbis) increpare: increpitare: culpae: SYN. in BLAME: objurgare (to reproach with a fault; opposed to laudare): conviciari (to make railing accusations): exagitare, destringere (to make sharp attacks on any body): corripere (to blame with harsh words): cavillari (to blame with irony): exprobrare (alicui aliquid, to reproach any body with something as dishonorable to him). To reprimand any body on account of any thing, reprehendere alicquem de or in aliqua re: vituperare alicquem de aliqua re: objurgare alicquem de or in aliqua re, or aliqua re only: to be reprimanded, objurgari: vituperari: in vituperationem incidere, cadere, venire, or adduci: vituperationem subire: to reprimand in gentle terms, levi brachio objurgare alicquem (de aliqua re).

REPRINT, *v.*, *librum denuo typis exercibendum curare (of the author): *typis denuo describere (of the printer). Librum repetere is not Latin.

REPRINT, *s.*, *exemplar typis denuo exercipitum.

REPRISALS, vis vi repulsa. To make reprisals, pari ferre: vim vi repellere.

REPROACH, *s.*, probrum (reproach which may be justly made): opprobrium (reproach actually made): maledictum; vox contumeliosa: verbum contumeliosum.

REPROACH, *v.*, objicere (the proper word): exprobrare (alicui aliquid, or de aliqua re): objurgare (alicquem, alicquem de aliqua re or in aliqua re: also aliqua re only, and with quod): aliquid alicui crimini dare. Also, reprehendere alicquem de or in aliqua re: vituperare (alicquem de aliqua re) [SYN. in BLAME]. To reproach in mild terms, levi brachio objurgare alicquem (de aliqua re): to reproach any body severely, alicquem graviter accusare: when I was reproached with being almost beside myself, cum objurgarer, quod paene desiperem (Cic.).

REPROACHFUL, contumeliosus: maledictus. SYN. in REVILING.

REPROACHFULLY, contumeliose: maledice; or by circumlocution with the substantive or verb.

REPROBATE, *adj.*, damnatus (condemned: hence, also, reprobate, vile: quis te miserior? quis te damnatio? *Cic., Pis., 40, eur.): prodigatus: perditus (abandoned). JN. prodigatus et perditus: sceleratus.

REPROBATE, *v.*, damnare: reprobare. Vid. CONDEMN.

REPROBATION, damnatio (condemnation): reprehensio: vituperatio (blame): reprobatio (Tertull.).

REPRODUCE, *denuo generare: denuo ferre or proferre (of the earth).

REPRODUCTION, by the verb: power of reproduction, *vis denuo generandi or proferendi.

REPROOF, reprehensio: vituperatio: objurgatio: culpa. A mild reproof, lenis objurgatio.

REPROVE, reprobare (express disapprobation; opposed to probare: approbare): damnare: condemnare (condemna; also opposed to approbare): reprehendere: vituperare (opposed to probare, laudare. SYN. in BLAME). JN. reprehendere et exagitate alicquid. To reprove in no measured terms, vehementer reprehendere alicquem de aliqua re or in aliqua re: vituperare alicquem de aliqua re: to be reprovved, reprehendi: vituperari: in vituperationem venire, incidere, cadere, adduci: vituperationem subire. Vid. CONDEMN.

REPROVER, castigator (Hor., Liv.): exprobrator (Sen.). Also by the verbs.

REPTILE, *animal or bestia repens (after Cic.: bestie volucres, nantes).

REPUBLICAN, civitas libera: civitas libera et sui juris: respublica libera; also simply respublica, when the context fixes the sense: the monarchy is changed into a republic, a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicatur respublica: the republic of letters, perhaps we may say civitas eruditorum or literaria, or respublica erudita, docta, literaria, or doctorum, eruditum bonum; but these phrases denote an actual, rather than ideal republic. Some adopt a name of doctorum (from Cic., N. D., 1, 34, cum tamquam senatum philosophorum recitares). Avoid orbis literatus or eruditus: orbis literatorum, eruditum, although defended by Nollen, Antib., ii, p. 165. Orbis never denotes a number or body of men (Krebs).

REPUBLICAN, *adj.*, must, for the most part, be expressed by a genitive: e. g., a republican constitution, respublica (libere) forma: to give a republican constitution to a country, respublicam formam civitati dare: to have republican feelings or predilections, respublicam libere esse amicum: libertatis esse amantem.

REPUBLICAN, *s.*, respublice liberae civis (citizen of a republic): respublicae libere amicus: communis libertatis promotor (a friend of the republican form of government). A zealous or fierce republican, acerrimus respublicae liberae promotor.

REPUDIATE. || To reject, repudiare (to reject as worthless or bad): spernere (opposed to concupiscere): aspernari (opposed to appetere): respuere (with loathing or disgust): aspernari ac respuere: rejicere (to turn back): recusare: renuere: abnuere (to refuse). || To divorce, vid.

REPUDIATION, repudiatio (Cicero seldom, but classical in prose): or by the verb.

REPUGNANCE, discordia rerum: repugnantia rerum (contrariety of nature and qualities. Pliny also uses antipathia, ἀντιπάθεια): odium: fuga: aversans et repugnans natura (natural feeling of dislike; these three especially of persons): naturale bellum (Cicero, of the consequence of a natural antipathy between animals: est alicui cum alio). To feel repugnance against any thing, abhorrere a re: aversari alicquid: alicquid spernere, aspernari, respuere. JN. aspernari ac respuere alicquid: fastidire alicquem or alicquid (feel disgust or loathing): to entertain a repugnance against any body, animorum contentione ab aliquo discrepare: to feel a great repugnance against any thing, magnum odium alicuius rei me caput: there is a great repugnance between two things, res quaedam pervicaci odio dissident: without any repugnance, prompt animo: libenter: with repugnance, repugnantem.

REPUGNANT, odiosus (hateful): alienus (foreign to, &c.): pugnans: repugnans (contradictory, inconsistent; of things): aversus: contrarius. [Vid. also, CONTRARY.] Any thing is repugnant to me, me alicuius rei pertuesum est: tædet me alicuius rei: res pedium mihi creat: alicuius or alicuius animus abhorret a re.

REPUGNANTLY, repugnanter: animo averso, alieno, invito.

REPULSE, *s.*, repulsa. To suffer a repulse, repulsam ferre, accipere: repulsum abire: to give a repulse, petenti alicui deesse: alicuius alicuius rei ab aliquo repulsam ferre: alicuius precibus non satisfacere: you shall not suffer a repulse, haud repulsus abibis: quidquid me ores impetrabis (after Plaut., Capt., 3, 2, 14).

REPULSE, *v.*, depellere (to drive away): repellere (to drive back; vid. Ors., Cic., Ecl., p. 70): propellere: propulsare (the

latter the stronger word). To repulse an enemy, hostem or impetum hostium propulsare; hostes rejicere or fugare; hostes terga vertere cogere (Cæs.): to repulse force by force, vim vi repellere.

REPULSE, || PROP., quod repellit, propulsat. || FIG., quod fastidium or odium affert alicui; quod affert alicui non fastidium modo sed plerumque etiam odium (after Quint., 11, 1, 15).

REPURCHASE, *v.*, redimere.

REPUTABLE, || VID. RESPECTABLE.

REPUTABLY, || RESPECTABLY.

REPUTATION, || fama: existimatio

REPUTE, || (good or bad re-

pute). Good repute, bona fama: bona existimatio; also simply fama (vid. Her., ad Sall., Cat., 25, 3): existimatio: nomen: high repute, magna fama, existimatio: bad repute, infamia: mala fama: mala existimatio: to be in good repute, bene audire: bene existimari de aliquo (Cic.); in famâ esse (Tac., Hist., 2, 73): to be in bad repute, male audire (Cic.): in infamia esse (Ter.): esse infamâ (Cic.): infamâ aspersum esse (Nep.): infamiam habere (Cæs.): to be in very bad repute, infamâ flagrare (Cic.): in bad repute, infamis: to bring into repute, ad famam proferre (Tac., Ann., 16, 18): in famam probere alicquem (Plin. Ep., 9, 14): to be in repute, esse in numero aliquo et honore: alicquem numerum obtinere: to be in very great repute, magno honore esse (apud alicquem): to care for one's reputation, famam servare (Nep.), consulere (Sall.): famam studere (Quint.): existimati serviri (Cic.): to be tender or careful of another's reputation, existimati alicuius consulere, servire: to injure or detract from any body's reputation, famam alicuius laedere, atterere (Sall.): existimationem alicuius perdere (Auct. ad Her.): spoliare alicquem famâ (Cic.): est aliquid contra famam alicuius (Cic.): detrahere de famâ alicuius (Cic.): obtrahere alicuius gloria, laudem (Livy, when the reputation is high): infamiam alicui movere (Liv.), ferre or parare (Tac.), inferre (Cic.): infamare alicquem (rarely; Nep., Quint.): not diffamare alicquem, late, invidiam alicui facere (Suet.): to lose reputation, amittere famam: deserit aliqui famam.

REPUTED, qui (quæ, quod) dicitur, fertur, existimatur (not dictus, editus). The reputed author, *qui auctoribus suis libri fertur, dicitur, existimatur.

REQUEST, *s.*, preces (plural): rogatio: rogatus (only in the ablative singular: not petio). At any one's request, aliquo rogante, petente: to listen to a request, preces alicuius audire (not exaudire) or admittere: alicui petenti satisfacere, annuere: quod petit alicui, dare: to refuse a request, preces alicuius spernere (Ov.), aversari (Liv.), repudiare (Cic.): alicui petenti deesse. What is your request? quid petis? If you grant my request, *si feceris, quod rogo: to make a request: vid. the verb.

REQUEST, *v.* || INTRANS., rogare: petere (general term for asking, whether as a request or a demand; in the middle, therefore, between poscere and orare, but somewhat nearer to a request: petere mostly refers to the object, rogare to the person: hence petere alicquid ab aliquo: rogare alicquem alicquid). || TRANS., rogare, orare alicquem alicquid: flagitare: efflagitare alicquem alicquid (with eagerness and importunity). To request the gods, precari a diis: precatione uti: precationem ad deos facere: to request humbly any thing from any body, supplicare alicui pro re: petere, postulare suppliciter alicquem ab aliquo: orare alicquem suppliciter: to request importunately and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, paene lacrimis etiam obsecrare alicquem: to request in the most earnest manner, alicquem ita rogare, at majore studio rogare non possum: to request the life of a malefactor, petere vitam nocenti: let me request of you, oratus sis: plurni rogati sitis or estote: let me request and beseech you, queso: oro: obsecro: to request the favor of any body's company, alicquem invitare, vocare: to request any body's company to dinner, alicquem ad co-

nam vocare or invitare: to request any body's company at one's house, aliquem domum suam invitare (condicere alicui, with or without conam, or ad conam, is to invite one's self; to fix to dine with any body).

REQUIRE. || To need, poscere: postulare: requirere, desiderare (to hold as necessary): esse, with a genitive of a substantive, together with an adjective; e. g., it requires much labor, multi laboris est: to be required, opus esse: the times require it, tempus ita fert: if circumstances require it, si res or tempus postulat: si res cogit (of urgent circumstances): the affair requires great foresight, magnam res diligentiam requirit: as a thing requires, pro; e. g., as his dignity requires, pro ejus dignitate. || To ask, request, vid.

REQUISITE, necessarius: quod requiritur, desideratum in aliqua re: quod abesse nequit. To be requisite, requiri: desiderari: opus esse. Vid., also, **NECESSARY.**

REQUISITION, rogatio (act of requiring or asking): rogatus (only in ablative singular): quod aliquis petit (subject of an entreaty): imperatum, quod imperatur (subject of a command or injunction). Vid., also, **REQUEST.**

REQUITAL, par gratia (the same favor in return): premium: merces (reward, wages; merces also in a bad sense). To make a requital, par pari referre. Vid., also, **TO REQUITE.**

REQUITE, referre: reddere (general term): gratiam referre alicui, or parem gratiam referre alicui (vid. Bentl., Tr. Eun., 4, 4, 51; in a good or a bad sense): remunerari (in a good sense): pensare or compensare aliquid aliqua re (to make even; e. g., benefactions by benefactions, beneficia beneficiis: meritis by benefactions, merita beneficiis: recompensare is to be avoided): respondere aliquid aliqua re (literally, to weigh the one against the other; figuratively, to set off, make up; e. g., damnum, by any thing, aliqua re): par pari referre (to render like for like). To requite any body's love, aliquem reclamare: to requite kindness, beneficiis respondere or vicem exsolvere: I can not requite your services, tantum tibi debeo, quantum solvere difficile est: to requite any thing badly, malam gratiam referre.

RESCIND, rescindere (to cancel and make void; e. g., decrees, compacts, wills, &c.): inducere (to strike out a resolution, a decree of the Senate, a contract, locutionem): pervertere (abolish by violence; laws, justice, &c.): abrogare: abrogare: [Syn. in ABOLISH]: derogare legi or aliquid de lege (of a partial abolition; but sometimes with accusative for abrogare; Ochsner, Cic., Eclog., p. 65): obrogare legi (to render it a dead letter, wholly or in part, by a subsequent enactment).

RESERPT, rescriptum: libelli (plural): codicilli (plural).

RESCUE, s., liberatio: conservatio: auxilium: usually by the verb.

RESCUE, v., liberare aliquem aliquam re or ab aliqua re: servare, conservare, vindicare, eripere aliquem: salutem ferre, affat, e, alicui: ad salutem vocare aliquem (Cic.). To rescue from death, eripere aliquem a morte, ex cede (Cic.): to rescue from danger, aliquem servare, eripere, ex periculo (Cic.): eripere aliquem periculo (Cic.): to rescue one's count y, patriam eripere ex hostium manibus (Liv., 5, 46; from an enemy): patriam e servitute in libertatem vindicare (Nep., Thras., 1, 2; from oppression): to rescue from prison, aliquem liberare custodiis, eximere vinclis (Cic.).

RESEARCH, questio: inquisitio: cognitio (inquiring): investigatio: indagatio: exploratio (investigation). To make research, querere aliquid or de aliqua re: inquirere in aliquid: investigari, scrutari, perscrutari, explorare aliquid. Our researches on this subject led to nothing satisfactory, nos nihil de eo percunctationibus reperiebamus.

RESEMBLANCE, similitudo. Vid. **LIKENESS.**

RESEMBLE, alicujus or alicujus rei esse similem: accedere ad similitudinem

alicujus rei (Cic., Au., 7, 2, 3): similitudinem speciemque alicujus gerere (Cic., Off., 3, 4, 16): est mihi cum aliquo quodam similitudo: (in character) mores alicujus referre (Plin.): (in features, &c.) os vultuque alicujus referre (ib.): to resemble closely, prope (propius, proxime) accedere ad aliquid (of internal or outward resemblance).

RESEMBLING. Vid. **LIKE.**

RESENT. || To take ill, aliquid in malam partem accipere: ferre aliquid egre, graviter, moleste, acerbe (Cic.), indigne (Nep.), iniquo animo (Cic.): gravius excipere (Suet.). || To avenge, ulcisci, vindicare aliquid: ulcisci aliquem pro acceptis injuriis: ulcisci or persequi alicujus injurias. Vid. **AVENGE.**

RESENTFUL, qui succenset alicui, qui odium occultum gerit adversus aliquem. Vid., also, **ANGRY.**

RESENTMENT, ira (anger): ultio (revenge): odium occultum or inelusum (concealed hatred). To feel resentment against any body, odium occultum gerere adversus aliquem. Often by the verb.

RESERVATION, retentio (a keeping back): repositio (a laying by for future use); usually by the verbs. Vid., also, **RESERVE.**

RESERVE, n. || To lay up, servare: reservare (to lay by or keep in store for a particular purpose, to refrain from using any thing until a certain season or occasion occurs): conservare (to keep in good order, let alone, refrain from injuring): reponere: seponere (to put aside for future use): condere: recondere (to lay by, or in store; e. g., fruit). JN. condere et reponere: reponere et recondere. To reserve for another time, in aliud tempus reservare or differre. || To keep back, retinere (properly), celare, occultare, to gero, dissimulare aliquid: comprimere (to conceal).

RESERVE, s. || A keeping back, retentio; usually by the verbs. To keep in reserve; vid. the verb. || Studied silence, taciturnitas (silence): modestia, verecundia (modesty): dissimulatio (not telling all that one knows): cautio (caution). Without reserve, aperte: ingenuè: libere: plane: simpliciter: non timide: to speak with reserve, verecundius loqui de aliqua re: to practice reserve, tergiversari (Liv., Cic.): veram animi secretitatem celare, premere: dissimulato: qui practices reserve, quid sentirent non retineverunt (Cic., Att., 13, 27, 1). || A body of troops kept back, subsidia, -orum (n.). copie subsidiarie: (militia) subsidarii (general term) acies subsidiarii (drawn up in order of battle). To be in reserve, pro subsidio consistere: in subsidio esse: to appoint a reserve, in subsidio ponere or collocare.

RESERVED. || PROP., repositus: reconditus: vid. the verb. || FIG., taciturnus (silent, in a good sense): tectus: occultus: occultus et tectus (that conceals his true sentiments): cautus (careful in speaking and acting): modestus: verecundus (modest, shy). Inferred to any body, tectus ad aliquid: cautus (in speaking): timidus (timid): frigidus (cold). To be of a gloomy and reserved disposition, esse natura tristi ac recondita (Cic.).

RESERVOIR, locus (a large, deep tank): castellum: divitiolum (a building in which water is collected, and thence distributed to other places by pipes): cisterna (a cistern under ground, in which rain water is kept).

RESIDE, habitare (aliquo loco): domicilium or sedem ad domicilium habere (aliquo loco), degere or degere vitam, vivere loco (to live at): with any body, in alicujus domo or apud aliquem habitare: apud aliquem or in alicujus domo deversari for a time, as a guest; cum aliquo habitare (to live together): commorari (to be stopping at or abiding for a time).

RESIDENCE. || A place of abode, domicilium (abode, as far as one is at home there): sedes (as the fixed spot where one resides): habitatio (dwelling-house or chamber, as long as one resides therein; hence,

also, lodging). To choose a place for one's residence, locum domicilii deligere: aliquo loco domicilium collocare: aliquo loco sedem seu domicilium constituere: aliquo loco considerare (to take up one's residence at). [Vid., also, HOUSE.] || Time of one's abode, commoratio: statio: mansio (opposed to itio: decessio; implying a stay of some length): habitatio (the dwelling at a place). Residence in the country, rusticatio.

RESIDENT, by the verbs, or by circumlocution; e. g., to be resident, sedem stabilem et domicilium habere: in a place, locum sedem sibi delegisse.

RESIDUARY, Residuary legatee; heres will commonly suit. He left that son (such a sum), and made Oppianus his residuary legatee, illi filie legavit; heredem instituit Oppianicum.

RESIDUE. Vid. **REMAINDER.**

RESIGN. || To give up, cedere: concedere (to yield): abjicere: deponere: omittere (to let go, abandon): cedere aliqua re or de aliqua re (implying a sudden change of purpose): renunciare alicui re (to renounce). To resign one's self to an occupation or pursuit, alicui rei se dedere: studio alicujus rei se dedere or se tradere: to resign one's self to suffering, equo animo ferre or tolerare aliquid: in se recipere aliquid. || To abdicate or retire from an office, abdicare munus or (for more commonly) se munere: abire magistratu or honore: abscedere munere (Liv., 9, 3); magistratum deponere (of magistratus); missionem postulare (to demand a discharge of soldiers). || To donate, "to give up a command," is of the Silver Age.

RESIGNATION. || The act of giving up, renunciatio (general term): abdicatio (of an office; e. g., dictatura): cessio (a renouncing or giving up any thing in favor of another person); or by the verbs. || Submission of mind, patientia: equus animus. To bear any thing with resignation, aliquid equo animo ferre (Nep.): accipere (Sall.) or tolerare (Sall.); aliquid patienter ferre: with perfect resignation, exquisitissimo animo. All this I bear with perfect resignation, tranquillissimus animus meus totum istud equi boni fecit (Cic.).

RESIGNED, equo animo: patiens: tolerans alicui rei placidus (with good humor) [Vid. PATIENT.] To be resigned to any thing, pati, patienter ferre: tolerare: equo animo ferre: equo animo tolerare aliquid: in se recipere aliquid.

RESIN, resina: fastened with resin, resinatus (Plin.).

RESINOUS, resinaceus (of resin, Plin.): resinosus (full of resin, Plin.).

RESIST, resistere: obistere (Cic.), reniti (Liv.); repugnare: to resist the enemy, hosti se opponere, obviam ire, repugnare: hostem propulsare, defendere: to resist any thing, resistere alicui rei. To resist an attack successfully, impetum sustinere.

RESISTANCE. Usually by the verbs, e. g., to make resistance, resistere: obistere: repugnare. For resistance, ad resistendum, nature endures no resistance, natura nullo modo obisti potest (after Cic.).

RESISTLESS, qui nullo modo resisti or obisti potest.

RESOLUTE, firmus: constans: stabilis: obstinatus: obfirmatus. Syn. in **RESOLUTION.**

RESOLUTELY, firmo animo atque constanti: obfirmato animo [Syn. in **RESOLUTION**]: fidenter: confidenter: audacter (boldly).

RESOLUTION. || Firmness of purpose, firmitas: stabilitas: constantia (opposed to mobilitas): gravitas (opposed to levitas): animi fortitudo: animus certus or confirmatus. || Determination, purpose, consilium (plan, design); or, by circumlocution, consilium captum: quod aliquid apud animum statuit, in animum induxit (Cic.): sententia (will, opinion): voluntas (pleasure). A sudden resolution, repentina voluntas: impetus: consilium repentinum or subitum: to form a resolution, consilium capere: to do any thing, aliquid facienti; aliquid facere [Cic., Quis

16. *fin.*; *Ces.*, B. G., 7, 71), or *ut* aliquid faciam [e.g., subito consilium cepi, *ut*, antequam lucret, exirem, *Cic.*, *Att.*, 7, 10]: consilium inire: *to have formed a resolution*, in animo habere: *my resolution is firm*, certum est mihi; *stat* mihi (sententia); statum habeo cum animo et deliberatum; *also*, consilium est aliquid facere (*Cic.*); *To adhere to one's resolution*, in sententia manere, perstare; sibi constare; consilium tenere; consilium non mutare; in proposito susceptoque consilio permanere: *to change one's resolution*, consilium mutare, abjicere; de sententia decedere; a sententia discedere. || *Solution*, solutio: dissolutio (*both especially of a captious question*): explicatio: condatio (*of a perplexed, difficult matter*).

RESOLVABLE, qui (que, quod) solvi, dissolvi, potest.

RESOLVE. || *TRANS.* *To dissolve*,olvere: dissolvere:olvere; *if* = liquescere, liquefacere: liquare: diluere. || *To separate*, dissolvere: sejungere: socernere. || *To solve*,olvere (questionem, *Gell.*); dissolvere (interrogationem, *Cic.*);olvere (enigma, *Quint.*);olvere,olvere (ambiguitatem, *Quint.*); tollere (dubitationem, *Cic.*). || *INTRANS.* *To determine*, statuere, constituere, decernere, upon any thing, aliquid, *or* followed by an infinitive (*to fix, settle, ascertain*): consilium capere (*to form a determination or resolution: followed by the gerund in di or infinitive, or* *ut*; *vid.* in "*to form a resolution*"); inducere animum *or* in animum (*to bring one's mind to*; followed by an infinitive *or* *ut*): decernere (*properly, to decree that any thing shall take place*; then = *to resolve*): apud animum statuere, constituere (*to fix, settle*): destinare, animo proponere (*to propose to one's self*: *the latter without animo, especially in the Silver Age*): censere, placet alicui (*of the Senate*): sciscire: jubere. JN. sciscire jubereque (*to make a law or ordinance*, sciscire especially of the plebs, jubere of the populus: *vid. commentaries on Nep.*, *Arist.*, 1, 4; *Heusinger.*, *Cic.*, *Off.*, 3, 11, l.). *I am resolved*, certum est mihi; *stat* mihi (sententia): statum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: *to be sufficiently resolved upon*, &c., satis habere consilium de, &c. (*Cic.*, *Att.*, 12, 50, extr.). [*Vid.*, *also*, "*my RESOLUTION is firm*."] *Not to be able to resolve on any thing*, animi *or* animo pendere; varie *or* in diversis partibus distrahí: certum consilium capere non posse; certum aliquid in sententia consistere non posse; haec quid faciam: in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam.

RESORT, *r.* || (*To a place*), frequentare (*to visit frequently*; aliquid domum, scholam, &c.); celebrare (*to come to in numbers, or often*: aliquid domum, delum delubra, *Lucr.*, &c.): se conferre aliquid, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere aliquid (*retire*): commorari (*to travel backward and forward*; e.g., of merchants, Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus commorant, *Cic.*). || (*To a person*), se conferre, accedere ad aliquid: adire, venire aliquid (*for protection or aid*): ad aliquid opem confugere, perferre. || *To resort to means*, confugere (*to fly to, as a resource*; e.g., ad preces): adhibere (*to employ; general term*). *To resort to a different treatment or method of cure*, aliquid quendam ad aliquid admoveere curatum (*Cic.*). *Vid.* *TO EMPLOY*.

RESORT, *s.* || *Meeting, assembly*, frequentia: conventus. *A place of much resort*, locus celebris (*opposed to desertus*). *I wished to be in a place of less resort*, volebam loco magis deserto esse. *Any body dislikes a place of so much resort*, offendit aliquid loci celebritas. || *Refuge*, refugium: periculum.

REOUND, resonare (*properly and figuratively*): personare (*to sound through; ring with*). *Vid.* *SOND*.

RESOURCE, auxilium: subsidium: praesidium: adjumentum (*aid*): instrumentum (*means*): resources = property, &c., facultates, opes, copiae, plural.

RESPECT, *s.* || *Account, regard*, respectus: ratio (*in respect of a thing*, aliquid rei ratione habita; aliquid rei respectu. *Without respect of persons*, nullius

ratione habita; delecto omni et discrimino: omissio: in every respect, omnino (*claiming general acceptance or assent*): ab omni parte: omni ex parte: in omni genere: omnibus rebus (*in all points or particulars*). *In both respects, utraque in re* (*vid.* *Cic.*, *Lael.*, 18, 14); *also* by the accusative, aliquid (e.g., *Ces.*, B. G., 1, 40). *In many respects, multis locis* (*vid.* *Klotz.*, *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 4, 1, 1). *This can help in no respect*, hoc nullam ad partem valet: *this is troublesome to me in every respect*, hoc in omnes partes molestum est: *with respect to*, quod attinet ad (*what pertains to*; *as Cic. ad Dio.*, 3, 5, 3, quod ad librum attinet quem tibi filius dabit, *and Cic.*, *Fam.*, 1, 2, 4, quod ad popularem rationem attinet, *what concerns*; and *this is the only sense in which quod attinet ad is with respect to in good Latin*): ad (*in reference to, in respect of*; *as Cic.*, 2 *Verr.*, 1, 22, 58, adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatum; *and Cic.*, *N. D.*, 2, 62, 155, nulla [species] ad rationem desideratque praestantior; *and Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 3, 5, 11, mentis ad omnia cecitas: de (*in respect of, concerning, about*; *as Ter.*, *Ad.*, 2, 1, 50, de argento omnium; *and Ces.*, B. G., 6, 19, de morte si res in suspitionem venit; *and Cic.*, *Att.*, 9, 1, 2, recte non credie de numero militum): a *or* ab (*on the part of*; *as Cic.*, *De Or.*, 3, 61, 229, nihil enim isti adolescenti neque a natura, neque a doctrina deesse sentio). *Sometimes this may be rendered by respiciens, in such phrases as, with respect to those things the people chose rather, haec respiciens populus maluit: or by si judicandum est aliquid re; in such cases as the following: he had a household, excellent indeed with respect to their serviceableness, but with respect to appearance very inferior, usus est familia, si utilitate judicandum est, optimis, si forma, vii mediocri (Nep., Att., 13, 3). *With respect to what, &c.*, quod with a verb; *with respect to your doubting, from the nature of my plans, whether you shall see me in the province, quod itinerum meorum ratio te nonnullam in rationem videtur adducere, visurusne me sis in provincia* (ea res sic se habet, &c., *Cic.*, *Fam.*, 3, 5, 3; *vid.*, *also*, *Liv.*, 3, 12, 7, &c.): *with respect to myself*, quod attinet ad me, de me, a me, per me; *out of respect to*; i.e., on account of, ob; propter; causa. || *High esteem, reverent regard, observantia* (respect shown to any body by waiting upon him, &c.): verecundia (regard): reverentia (esteem: these three of respect shown to another): honor (honor): dignatio (esteem caused by desert). *To possess, enjoy respect*, habere aliquid honor: coli et observari: aliquid numerum obtinere: *to entertain or feel respect for any body, vereri, revereri aliquid, aliquid colere, tribuere aliquid cultum: to show respect to any body, observare, honorare aliquid; reverentiam adhibere adversus aliquid or praestare aliquid: hence, also, JN. colere et observare aliquid: to show due respect to any body, aliquid prosequi, vixi or without observantia (opposed to elevare aliquid).**

RESPECT, *v.* || *To regard*, aliquid rei rationem ducere *or* habere: *not to respect*, negligere aliquid *or* aliquid; nihil curare aliquid: *to respect as*, ponere with in and the ablative; ducere aliquid aliquid rei; numerare aliquid in aliquid rei loco. [*Vid.*, *also*, *REGARD, v.*] || *To relate to, ad rem spectare* [*vid.*, *also*, *RELATE*]. || *To entertain or feel respect for* [*vid.* in *RESPECT, s.*]. || *To respect any body's will or pleasure*, aliquid voluntati obsequi *or* morem gerere: *to respect any body's commands*, ab aliquid imperata facere.

RESPECTABILITY, bona existimatio: locus: numerus. JN. locus et numerus: dignitas: auctoritas.

RESPECTABLE, colendus: suspiciendus (*to be looked up to*): honestus (*honorable*): venerabilis (*deserving of veneration*): conspicuus et spectabilis (*not before the Augustan age*): a respectable man, vir honestus, gravis; spectatus et honestus: vir bonae existimationis (*of unblemished reputation*): vir spectabilis (*as a title, under the emperors, Cod. Just.*).

RESPECTABLY, honeste: decore

(creditably): laudabiliter: cum laude (*as to deserve praise*): *ut deest (becomingly): bene (well)*. *To live or conduct one's self respectfully, decore, honeste, vivere*.

RESPECTFUL, observans (toward any body; aliquid); reverens: venerabundus. [*SYN. in RESPECT*]. *To be respectful toward any body*; *vid.* "*to show RESPECT*."

RESPECTFULLY, reverenter: *to speak very respectfully to any body, aliquid reverentissime alloqui: to rise respectfully before any body, in venerationem aliquid assurgere*.

RESPECTIVE, proprius: peculiaris et proprius: singularis; *sometimes with quique; e.g., that all might be responsible for their respective portions, ut eum quique partis tutandae reus esset (Liv.)*.

RESPECTIVELY, *by ut quique est, suus cuique; hic—ille; tu—ille, alter—alter*. *They rely on the will and the claims of relationship respectively*, hic testamentum, ille proximitate nititur (*Quint.*); [*the orators who pleaded*] *for Scaurus and his son respectively*, pro Scauro hic, ille pro filio; *you and he are equally desirous to see your sons respectively*, tuum tu gnatum, ille suum cupit videre (*after Plaut.*, *Capt.*, 2, 3, 39). *They require respectively a bride and spurs, alter frons eget, alter calcaribus*.

RESPIRATION, respiratio: respiratus (*not respiritus*). *Vid.* *BREATH*.

RESPIRE, spirare: respirare: animam reciprocare: spiritum trahere et emitte-re: animam *or* spiritum ducere. *Vid.* *BREATH*.

RESPIRE, mora (*Held.*; mora mortis = reprieve): dilatio: prolatio (*adjournment, putting off*). *Respite from trouble, interapedio molestiae*.

RESPLENDENCE, } fulgor: splendor:
RESPLENDENCY, } nitor: claritas.

SYN. in BRIGHTNESS.

RESPLENDENT, fulgens: splen-didus: nitidus: nitens: illustris: clarus.

SYN. and PHR. in BRIGHT.

RESPLENDENTLY, splendide, nitide, &c.

RESPOND, } *Vid.* *ANSWER*.

RESPONSE, }

RESPONDENT, qui alicui respondit (*in a controversy*): qui contra disputatur: "propagator questionis."

RESPONSIBILITY, *By the adjective*.

RESPONSIBLE, } Accountabile, cul ratio reddenda est. *To be responsible, praestare aliquid. I am responsible for that, mihi res praestanda est. To make one's self responsible, aliquid in se recipere (to take it on one's self): periculum in se recipere, rem aliquid sui periculi facere: to be responsible for a loss, praestare damnum: to be responsible for charges, sumtus tolerare, suppeditare: you shall be responsible, tu culpam praestabis: that rack might be responsible for the safety of his own part, ut suas quique partis tutandae reus esset (Liv.).* || *Able to pay, qui est solvendo or ad solvendum*.

RESPONSION, responsio: responsus. *Vid.*, *also*, *ANSWER*.

RESPONSIVE, ex altera parte respondens. *Sometimes answer. Vid.*, *also* *ANSWERABLE*.

REST, *s.* || *Repose, requies (after activity): quies (in itself): otium (leisure): tranquillitas (freedom from disturbance): day of rest, dies ad quietem data: hour of rest, hora ad quietem data. You give yourself no rest, nullum remittis tempus neque te respicias (Ter. Heaut., 1, 1, 18): Sleep, vid.* || *Prop, support, adminiculum* [*vid.* *PROP.*]. || *Remainder, reliquum: quod reliquum est or restat: quod restat, plural, quae restant: reliqui, plural (of persons)*. *The rest; e.g., part of the senators... the rest, pars senatorum, ... reliqui for the rest, ceterum, cetera (in all other respects: ceteroquin or ceteroquin is extremely rare, being found, perhaps, only in Cic. Att., 16, 11, 7, and Fin., 1, 3, 7): de reliquo: reliqua: quod reliquum est: quod superest (as regards the remainder)*.

REST, *v.* || *To be still*, non moveri. || *To repose, quiescere: conquiescere: requiescere (general term, of persons and things): quiet, se dare or tradere (to take*

rest; of persons. To *rest* from all trouble and toil, ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus conquiscescē; to *recommend* any body *rest*, aliquem respirare et conquiscescere jubere: *not to let any body rest*, aliquem nunquam acquiescere sinere. *I will not rest until*, haud desinam, donec: *the land rests* (i. e., is uncultivated, lies fallow), ager quiescit or requiescit. || *To let an, niti, linit in re or in rem*: sustinere aliquā re; incumbere in aliquod or alicui rei. || *To depend, in the phrase to rest with*: i. e., to depend upon, in aliquo, or in re positum, situm esse. **VID. DEPEND.**

RESTING-PLACE, tranquillitas ad quietem locus (*Cic.*, properly); portus otii, or simply portus (figuratively). *To find no resting-place*, locum ubi consistat, non reperire.

RESTITUTION, restitutio: reffectio (restoring, repairing). || *To avoid restitution in this sense.* Usually by the verbs. *To demand restitution and satisfaction*, res repetere. *To insist on restitution*, pertinacem esse ad obtinendam injuriam (*Lic.*, 29, 1, 17).

RESTIVE. A *restive horse*, perhaps in-iomitus (*not broken in*, *Plaut.*), or contumax (obstinate; used of animals; e. g., of oxen, *Col.*): *frenis non parens.

RESTIVENESS, perhaps contumacia (used by *Columella* of the obstinacy of oxen, contumacia pericax boum).

RESTLESS, inquietus: turbidus (opposed to quietus): turbulētus: turbatus: tumultuosus (agitated, stormy): perturbatus: commotus: sollicitus (troubled, disturbed, especially in mind): rerum novarum studiosus, cupidus (desirous of change or innovation). A *restless mind* or spirit, animus nunquam agitatione et motu vacuus (*Cic.*, *De Divin.*, 2, 63, 128). *To pass a restless night*, noctem perpetuis vigiliis et cum magno animi motu agere: to have restless nights, insomniis fatigari: to be restless (in mind), angī (to be disturbed with fear): sollicitus esse (to be troubled).

RESTLESSLY, usually by the adjective (|| *not inquiete, which is late*; turbate is = in disorder, confusedly): turbulēte: turbulētus (*Cic.*); tumultuose (*Livy*, of civil commotion).

RESTLESSNESS, inquietus (a state of disquietude, when one can not rest, post-Augustinus; e. g., inquietus nocturna, *Plin.*, restlessness by night): turbidus motus inquiet motion, general term; *vid. Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 1, 33): animi motus (disturbance of the mind, e. g., in sleep; as *Cur.*, 7, 5, 16): aestus (unsettled state of mind, when one is at a loss, or does not know what course to adopt): perturbatio (great disturbance, whether in the state, usually with rerum, or of the mind, usually with animi): sollicitudo (excitement with anxiety): angor (disquietude arising from fear of impending calamity): turba (mostly plural, turbæ), tumultus, tumultuatio (disturbance: *Syn.* and *Pitt.* in DISTURBANCE).

RESTORATION, restitutio: redintegratio (general: reparatio, *Prudent.*; restitutio, *Eumen.*). Usually by the verbs. *Restoration of concord, reconciliation gratis*: to demand the restoration of any thing, repetere, repositere aliquod.

RESTORATIVE, adj., vires reficiens.

RESTORE. || *To give back, reddere, restituere*: to restore to life, ab inferis excitare, revocare: restored to life, ab inferis excitatus, revocatus (|| *not redi-vivū*). || *To put into its former condition*, restituere (general term): rursus restituere: reficere (to repair what was injured): reparare (to renew what had been more completely destroyed): renovare (to renew). *To a wider sense*, also, revocare (*Livy*): reducere (*Plin.*, *Ep.*): referre aliquod (*Cic.*).

|| *To avoid restaurare: even instaurare occurs but seldom in the best writers: to restore a picture, picturam jam evanescentem vetustate coloribus isdem quibus fuerat renovarē* (*Cic.*, *Rep.*, 5, 1, 2): novā picturā interpolare opus (to restore with fresh colors, *Plaut.*, *Most.*, 1, 3, 103).

RESTORER, restitutor (*Cic.*, *Liv.*): reparator (*Stat.*), or by the verbs.

RESTRAIN. || *To confine, keep in, terminis or cancellis circumscribere, finire, definire*: terminis circumscribere (t

definire: also circumscribere only (to surround with boundaries, as it were): finire: definire (to keep between certain outlines): coercere (to keep within proper limits, to curb or bridle). *To restrain a thing within its proper limits*, aliquid intra terminos coercere: to restrain one's empire within its ancient limits, antiquis terminis regnum finire: to be restored within their own narrow limits, suis finibus exiguū continēre: to restrain a thing within a narrow sphere, in exiguum angustamque concludere (e. g., friendship, *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 17, 53, *Beier.*): to restrain an orator within narrow limits, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (*Cic.*, *De Or.*, 3, 19, 70): to restrain one's speech, orationem finire or in angustias compellere (opposed to oratio exultare potest): to restrain one's self, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possis: to restrain one's self to any thing, se continere re or in re (of things and persons). *To be restrained*, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse: to restrain one's self (= contain one's self), se tenere, sustinere, cohēbere, coercere: to be hardly able to restrain one's self from doing any thing, vix se continere posse, quā, &c.: vix temperare sibi posse, quā, &c.: *To restrain one's laughter*, risum tenere, continere: one's tears, lacrimas tenere, continere; lacrimis temperare (*Cic.*); lacrimas cohēbere (*Plin.*); actum reprimere (*Cic.*); one's tongue, linguam comprimere (*Plaut.*); continere (*Cic.*); one's wrath, iracundiam cohēbere (*Cic.*); one's hands, eyes, &c., manus, oculos cohēbere (ab aliquā re). || *To repress*, coercere: continere: cohēbere: frenare: refrēnare (to hold in check; all with accusative): inhibere (to stop): comprimere (to suppress): reprimere: suppressere (to repress): obviam ire alicui rei (to take preventive measures). *To restrain the ardor of youth*, juventutem refrēnare or coercere: to restrain one's passions, cupiditates coercere, continere, comprimere; cupiditatibus imperare. *To restrain by severe laws*, vincere aliquid severis legibus: circumscribere (to restrict any body, e. g., in his liberty, manner of life, &c.): in angustum deducere (reduce to a narrow compass; e. g., perturbations, *Cic.*): moderari: temperare: modum facere alicui rei (to put a limit or bounds to anything). *JN.* cohēbere et continere: reprimere et coercere. **VID.**, also, to COMPEL.

RESTRAINT, coercitio: vis (force); necessitas (restraint imposed by necessity); moderatio: temperatio (of things). *To do any thing from restraint*, vi coactus aliquid facio: to use restraint with any body, aliquem vi cogere; aliquem per vim addigere: to use restraint, vim adhibere. *Without any restraint*, non vi coactus: the right of restraint over any body, coercitio in aliquem (*vid. Suet.*, *Oct.*, 45).

RESTRICT, circumscribere: moderari, temperare, modum facere alicui rei (to set a measure to any thing): coercere (to keep within limits or bounds, to keep in check): reprimere (to bring back to its former limits). *To restrict to any thing*, temperare aliquid aliquā re: to restrict any body, aliquem coercere, continere, circumscribere (in his liberty, modum of living, &c.); aliquem parce habere, aliquem arte colere (in diet; the latter, *Soll.*, *Jug.*, 85, 35): in breve tempus conficere aliquid (in time, *Ter.*, *Hec.*, 5, 4, 2). *To restrict one's self*, parce vivere, sumtus circumsicere, modum facere sumptibus, impensas corripere (in respect of expense; the latter, *Suet.*, *Tib.*, 34): moderate, or continenter, or sobrie vivere; se cohēbere (in one's mode of living).

RESTRICTION, moderatio: temperatio (of a thing): || *not descriptio and restrictio in this sense: with a restriction, cum or sub exceptione (with an exception, conditionally): || not circumscrip-tio in this sense: parce (sparingly). With the restriction that, &c., ita quidem, ut, &c.*

RESTRICTIVE. By the verbs.

RESULT, s., eventus (a consequence): exitus (an issue). *JN.* eventus atque exitus: exitus eventusque; emolumentum (advantage, profit). *A fortunate result*, pro-

ventus secundus; proventus (*vid. commentators on Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 7, 29): *to have a result, non frustra (not in vain)*: prospere (fortunately): without result, frustra; ne quidquam or in cassum: to be without result, irritum or frustra esse; ad irritum cadere; secus cadere: to have a good result, succedere; bene or prospere cadere; prospere evenire: *not to doubt of the good result of a measure*, rem confici posse non diffidere: to have the desired result, optabilem exitum habere; ex sententiā evenire: to have not the desired result, haud bene, minus prospere evenire. *To have a fortunate result*, felicem exitum habere; prospere, feliciter evenire: to have a remarkable result, notabili exitu concludi: to foretell the result, de exitu divinare: to know the result, scire quos eventus res sit habitura, *I fear the result*, bunc quo sint raptura timeo; quosum hoc evasurum sit vercor.

RESULT, v., sequi, consequi (to follow upon); evenire (to fall out as a consequence); inanare, fluere, proficisci (to proceed from), with ex.

RESUME, resumere: recipere (to take again); denuo incipere: repetere: redintegrare, revocare (to begin again).

RESUMPTION. By the verbs.

RESURRECTION, resurrectio mortuorum (*Lact.*), to be retained as a technical term): excitatio a mortuis, revocatio in vitam do not meet the Christian notion. *"I am the resurrection and the life."* *Kraft* gives ego sum vitæ æternæ auctor et parens; but, in quoting the Bible, the literal interpretation must be kept, which is by no means adequately expressed by the substitute recommended. *"The resurrection at the last day,"* dies, quo in vitam redibunt mortui (*Kraft*); better *dies, quo corpora hominum in vitam redibunt: *dies quo Deus jubebit manes (better corpora) exire ex sepulcris (after *Or.*, *Met.*, 7, 206). *"The day of our Lord's resurrection,"* *dies Christo a morte redeuntis sacer.

RESUSCITATE, revocare aliquem a morte ad vitam: revocare aliquem ab inferis or a mortuis: mortuum ab inferis excitare (*Cic.*).

RESUSCITATION, excitatio a mortuis: revocatio in vitam.

RETAIL, s., mercatura tenuis (general term for a business in a small way). A retail shop (for cloth), *tiberna, in quā pannū ad ulnam venduntur (*Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 42, 151).

RETAIL, v., dividere: distrahare: ad ulnam vendere (of stuffs, &c.): mercaturam tenuem facere (after *Cic.*): promiscua et villa mercari (*Tac.*, *Germ.*, 5).

RETAILER, qui (quæ) tenuem mercaturam facit, or *merces minutim dividit; in the Roman sense, also, caupo, propola; institor (a hawker).

RETAIN. || *To keep, servare*: conservare (to keep, preserve, not lose; opposed to rejicere): aliquis rei detrimentum facere nullum: nullam fieri in aliquā re jacturam (not suffer or sustain a loss; e. g., in one's credit or authority, consequently to retain it): to retain any body, aliquem tenere or retinere (not allow him to go): hospitio aliquem excipere or recipere (to take or keep him under one's roof, &c.): ecum adhibere (at a meal): to retain a custom (vid. *Custoni*): to retain the magistracy, manēre in magistratu (opposed to magistratu abire). *To retain its color*, *colorem servare or retinere. || *To keep in pay* (e. g., soldiers, &c.), alere (militēs, exercitum): mercede conducere (to hire; e. g., milites): mercedē accersere (of soldiers from a different or foreign country; e. g., Germanos; *vid. Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 1, 31, 11).

RETAINER. || *One who retains, by circumlocution with the verbs in to RETAIN.* || *One that is retained in any body's pay.* (*VID. DOMESTIC.*) || *A follower, assessor, assella* (assessor in a good, assella in a bad sense; *vid. CREATURE*). || *The retainers of any body* (i. e., his hangers on), qui faciunt or sentiunt cum aliquo; qui stant cum or ab aliquo: our retainers, nostri: qui nobiscum stant: he can depend or reckon on those that are his retainers, habet certos

sui studiosos. *If = Client*, vid. *¶ A fee to secure counsel for a trial, arbor arborum* (Plaut. and Gaj. Dig.).

RETAKÉ, resumere; recipere. *To take any thing, alicui aliquid auferre.*

RETALIATE. Vid. *TO REQUITE*.
RETALIATION, circumlocution by the verbs. *The law of retaliation, ius injuriarum illatum ulciscendi; * ius talionis* (technical term). *In retaliation for, ut ulcisceretur* (ulcisceretur, &c.).

RETARD. Vid. *DELAY, HINDER*.

RETCH, nausea segnis et sine exitu torquet aliquid, quae bilem movet nec effundit (Sen. Ep., 53); * nausea segni et sine exitu torquet.

RETENTION, retentio (as act of retaining). *If = Memory*, vid. *Retention of urine, stranguria* (ερπυ; yovpία, also ορυπία, used by Cic., Attic., 10, 13, 3, as a Greek word; in later literature it stands as a Latin expression; the pure Latin, however, is urinae tormina, n., or urinae difficultas or angustia).

RETFENTIVE, by circumlocution with the verbs in *TO RETAIN*. *A retentive memory, memoria bona* (Cic., Att.), tenax, a more retentive memory, memoria melior (Cic.); a very retentive one, tncacissima (Quint.); *to have a retentive memory, memoria valere, vigere*. *If preceded by "a"* (—hat), tantus. *Any body had so retentive a memory, that, alicui memoria tanta fuit, ut, &c.* (e. g., Hortensio, Cic.).

RETFENTIVENESS, by circumlocution with the verbs in *TO RETAIN*.

RETICLE, reticulum.

RETICULAR, } reticulatus.

RETICULATED, } reticulatus.

RETINA, retinas (technical term).

RETINUE, comitatus, -as: comites (plur.); stipatio: associatorum turba (large retinue, great number of followers). Vid. also, RETAINERS.

RETIRE. *¶ PROP.*, recedere (general term); migrare, emigrare, demigrare (ex) loco, in locum (to remove from, &c.); migrare, emigrare, domo (to remove from a dwelling); secedere in locum (to separate and withdraw to another place; vid. *Lio*, 2, 32, sq.). *To retire out of sight, abdere se in locum* (rarely with a dative). *¶ FIG.*, a republica recedere or se vocare: a negotiis publicis se removere: de foro decedere. *To retire entirely from public business, ab omni parte reipublicae se subtrahere* (gradually); a negotiis publicis se removere ad otiumque perigrare: *to retire from life* (i. e., to die), de presidio et statione vitae decedere; (from an office) abdicare munus (which, however, is rare) or (more commonly) se munere; abire (magistratu or honore); abcedere munere (*Liv*, 9, 3); magistratum deponere.

RETIRED, solitarius (of places or persons). *A retired life, vita solitaria: to lead a retired life, vitam solitariam agere* (in solitude); in solitudine or secum vivere; lucem conventumque hominum vitare (Cic.); tempus solum in secreto trahere (*Liv*); vitam agere segregem (Sen. Benéf., 4, 18, 2); habeo or ago vitam procul a republica (not a public or political life); *a retired place, locus desertus* (opposed to locus celebris); solitudo; locus ab arbitris remotus (Cic.).

RETIREMENT. *¶ Act of retiring, by the verbs*. Retirement from office, abdicatio munieris. *¶ Retired place, solitudo*: locus desertus; locus ab arbitris remotus (Cic.). *¶ Retired state or life, solitudo*: vita solitaria; otium (freedom from business, leisure). *¶ A person living in retirement in the country, solitarius homo et in agro vitam agens: to live in retirement, vitam solitariam agere* (in solitude); habere or agere etatem procul a republica (far from political life); *to spend one's youth in retirement, juvenutem procul a coetu hominum agere: to withdraw into retirement, vitam solitudini mandare*; a turbā in otium et solitudinem se conferre (to go into solitude); a negotiis publicis se removere; de foro decedere (to withdraw from political life).

RETORT, r., referre: remittere: rejicere: regerere (retorquere; e. g., crimen, argumentum, late). *An argument that*

can be easily retorted, contrarium genus argumentationis (Quintilian, but not Cicero; vid. *Ern*, *Lex. Rhetoricum*).

RETORT, s. *¶ A reply, responsum; responso; or rather by the verbs*. *A chemical vessel, * vas chemicum curvo collo* (Kraft); perhaps *lagenae curvi colli (Gorenius).

RETOUCH, retractare aliquid (Cicero), with the accessory notion of improving it; emendare (to amend); recudere (earmen, Muret); refingere (orationem, Wolf); in several places, crebris locis incutere et reficere (Cic.). *To retouch a picture, picturam jam evanescentem vetustate coloribus isdem, quibus fuerat, renovare* (to freshen an old painting); novā picturā interpolare opus (to put on fresh colors here and there).

RETRACT, revocare: referre. *To retract one's steps, recedere: reverti: se referre: redire: to retrace in memory, memoria repetere aliquid; memoriam alicujus rei repetere.*

RETRACT, dicta retractare (Virg.); revocare (post-Augustin in this sense; perhaps aliquid, ut indictum sit revocare velle (after *Liv*). Vid. RECALL.

RETRACTATION, *¶* not retractatio or revocatio in this sense; use the verbs. (Cicero uses τολιμωία in Greek characters in his epistles; e. g., Att., 7, 7.)

RETREAT, s. *¶ Act of retiring, abitus: discessus: receptus* (of soldiers). *To sound a retreat, receptui canere*; *to stipulate for a safe retreat, ut incolumibus abire licent pacisci: the signal for retreat, receptui signum: revocatio a bello* (Cic. Phil., 13, 7, 15); *to provide the means of retreat, receptui sibi consulere* (Ces., B. C., 3, 11); *to lose the means of retreat, receptum amittere* (Pomp. ap. Cic.); *the retreat being difficult, haud facili inde receptu* (Lio); *let us cut off all the means of retreat, that our only hope may be in victory, nos omnium rerum respectum praeterquam victoriae nobis abscondamus* (Lio, 9, 23). *¶ Place of retirement, solitudo*: locus ab arbitris remotus; (as a refuge) refugium; perfrugium: respectus (properly, place to which one may look back, and fall back upon; place of refuge, Cic. Lio); (for pleasure) recessus, -as.

RETREAT, v. (of troops) se recipere: se referre (not common): referre pedem (Cic.) but not retrahere pedem, which is praetextum: referre gradum (of retreating from actual engagement). *To retreat in excellent order, quietissime se recipere* (Ces.); *to retreat to the camp, se recipere ad castra* (Lio); in castra (Ces.); se referre in castra (Nep.).

RETRENCH, circumseribere: finire: coercere: reprimere: modum facere alicui rei. *To trench expenses, sumtus circumcidere* (Lio); sumtus contrahere, minuire: parce vivere (Cic.).

RETRENCHEMENT. By the verbs.
RETRIBUTION, remuneratio (in a good sense): gratia (in a good or bad sense); praemium: merces (reward, recompense: merces also in a bad sense); or by the verbs; e. g., par pari referre: rependere: referre gratiam. *In a good sense = Reward, which see*. *To exact a severe retribution, ulcisci injuriam ab aliquo illatum*.

RETRIEVE, Vid. RECOVER, REPAIR.
RETROGRADE, adj. *¶ PROP.*, retrogradus (Plin.); usually by the adverb, retro, retrorsum. *To have a retrograde motion, recedere* (opposed to adire; of the planets); *to make a retrograde movement, se recipere: pedem referre: a retrograde motion, regressus* (opposed to progressus, Cic., N. D., 2, 20, 51; of the planets); recessus (opposed to accessus). *¶ FIG.*, irritus: vanus.

RETROGRADE, r. *¶ PROP.*, To go back, retroradi (Plin.); retroire (Sen); se recipere: pedem referre (to retire, give ground). *¶ FIG.*, To decline, vid.

RETROSPECT, respectus, -as (act of looking back; praeteritum recordatio (opposed to expectatio reliquorum, the prospect before us, Cic., Brut., 76, 266). *To take a retrospect of, respicere aliquid*.

RETROSPECTIVE. *To be retrospective, or have a retrospective effect* (of a law),

in praeteritum valere: not to have a retrospective effect, perhaps in posterum valere.

RETURN. *¶ TRANS.* *To give back, reddere* (general term); restituere (to restore the same thing); remittere (to send back); redhibere (to return a purchase that is imperfect, &c., in which sense reddere or reddere aliquid unde emptum est is also found: *¶* redhibere also = to take back). *¶ TO repay, requite, referre aliquid: respondere alicui rei* (in an equal degree); remunerari aliquid (as a remuneration). *To return like for like, par pari respondere or referre* (Cic. not pro pari; vid. Bentl., Ter., Eun., 3, 1, 55); parem gratiam referre alicui (Ter., Eun., 4, 4, 51); *to return a salutation, salutem referre: to return the affection of any one, alicuius amori respondere* (Cic. redamare is used only once by Cic., Lel., 14, 49, and that with the addition of "ut ita dicam" it should, therefore, not be employed in composition); *to return kindnesses, beneficia reddere: beneficiis respondere* (with services); officiiis beneficiis remunerari (Cic., post-Red. in Sen., 12, 30); *to return a present by giving one similar, aliquem remunerari quam similimum munere: I will return this favor if you require it, and even without your requiring it, reddam vicem, si reposes; reddam et si non reposes* (Plin. Ep., 2, 9, 6). *¶ TO reply, respondere, to any thing, alicui rei: referre: repone* (to answer an objection); subjicere (to answer immediately); the shout was returned by others, clamor exceptus est ab aliis. *¶ TO give in an official account of one's property, &c., profiteri*. *¶ INTRANS.* *To come or go back, redire* (to be on the way back or home); reverti (to turn back); reducere esse (of a happy return from a distant country, captivity, &c.); revenire (to come back; opposed to advinire); recurrere (hastily); revolare (still stronger, to fly back). *To order any body to return, aliquem revocare; aliquem repetere* (urgently); *to return to any place, aliquo reverti or redire; aliquem locum repetere* (to a place where one used to be); remigrare (to a place where one lived before; e. g., Romam).

RETURN, s. *¶ A coming back, reditio*: reditus. *Return home, reditus domum*. *Return of a disorder* [vid. R. LAPSE]. *¶ A going back, restitutio* (Pand.; not reditio); by the verbs. *In return, vicissim*. *¶ Requital, remuneratio* (absolutely, Cic., Off., 2, 20, 69; benevolentiae, Cic., Lel., 13, 49); or by a circumlocution with referre (for ratio occurs only in Sen. Ep., 74, 13, and De Benef., 5, 11, 1, sq., in the expression relatio gratiae; i. e., a returning of thanks by an act). *¶ Profit, proventus, fetus*: proventus (of the soil); fructus (general term, that which a thing produces in fruits, money, &c.); quaestus (gain); reditus: vectigal (income from a thing); merces (rent). *Returns from estates, fructus, quem praedia reddunt; praedium mercedibus* (in money); praedium proventus (in fruits); quod ex aliq. re refectum est (cf. Lio, 35, 1; Papin., Dig., 26, 7, 89, 8); some clear return still comes to the proprietor of the land (sc. after deducting tithes, &c.), puri atque reliqui aliquid ad dominum pervenit (Cic., Verr., 3, 86, 200); *to yield or produce return, fructum ferre: fructum edere* ex se; fetum edere: the vineyards yield an abundant return, uberissimū est vinearum reditus: *this estate makes an excellent return, hic fundus est fructuosissimus; hic ager efficit plurimum*. *There is a return for the outlay, impensam ac sumtum factum in cultum, fructus reficit* (Varr., R. R., 1, 2, 8). *¶ Report of property, &c.* (under an income tax), professio (with or without bonorum).

REUNION. *¶ Act of rejoining, circumlocution by the verbs in UNITE, with iterum or rursus. ¶ Reconciliation, reconciliatio.*

REUNITE. *¶ To rejoin* (transitively or intransitively), by verbs in JOIN or UNITE, with iterum or rursus. *¶ To reconcile, reconciliare.*

REVEAL, detegere: reterege (the proper words; opposed to tegere, contegere; to reveal secrets, crimes, &c.): aperire (dis-

cover: also of secrets, crimes, &c.): patefacere (open what was before concealed; rem, odium, &c.): in medium proferre, or proferre into (to make any thing generally known; in a good sense). JN. proferre et patefacere: enunciare, evulgare, divulgare (to declare publicly what ought not to be declared at all, or, at all events, only to confidential persons): manifestum facere (to manifest never occurs in good prose): cum hominibus communicare (to reveal; of God: ecclesiastical, revelare): prodere (to betray). Revealed religion, * religio divinitus patefacta or cum hominibus communicata: to be revealed, patefieri: patefcere: to reveal itself suddenly, e tenebris erumpere (Cic.).

REVEL, v. || PROPRI, commissari. [Vid., also, CAROUSE.] || FIG. To delight, v. REVEL, s., commissatio. Vid. CAROUSAL.

REVELATION. || ACT of revealing; by circumlocution with the verbs. || A discovery, vid. A divine revelation, visum a Deo missum. || Revealed religion, * religio divinitus patefacta or cum hominibus communicata. || The Apocalypse, Apocalypse (technical term).

REVELLER, commissator.

REVENGE, s., vindicta (as an act of justice): ultio (as an act of anger): talio (as an act of retaliation): poena (satisfaction by punishment inflicted): ulciscendi cupiditas (the spirit of revenge): ira: iracundia (anger, wrath). To take revenge on any body, expetere poenas ab aliquo or in aliquem: a spirit of revenge, ulciscendi cupiditas. To glut one's revenge; vid. TO GLUT.

REVENGE, v., ulcisci aliquem or aliquid: vindicare aliquem or aliquid: persequi aliquem poenas, or, post-Augustan, exsequi aliquem: poenas capere pro aliquo or aliquis rei: punire aliquem. JN. ulcisci et punire. [For SYN., vid. REVENGE, s.] To revenge any body's death, aliquem mortem (or necem) ulcisci, or vindicare, or persequi: to revenge any body by the blood of his murderer, alicui or aliquis manibus sanguine aliquis parente (Herzog, Cas., B. G., 7, 17, extr.): to revenge one's self on any body, ulcisci or persequi aliquem injurias: ulcisci aliquem pro acceptis injuriis (never ulcisci aliquem alone in this meaning): vindicare aliquid ab aliquo (to visit any thing upon any body): poenas aliquis or aliquis rei repetere ab aliquo.

REVENGEFUL, ulciscendi cupidus (in a single case): qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit (that is of a revengeful disposition).

REVENGER, ultor or vindex aliquis, or aliquis rei: punitor aliquis rei (one who revenges any body or any thing). SYN. IN REVENGE, s.): ultor injuriarum: punitor doloris (one who avenges himself for injury or wrong done).

REVENUE, vectigal: vectigalia (whether public or private income; in Cicero frequently in the latter sense; vid. Off., 2, 25, 88; Parad., 6, 3): reditus (always in the singular; that which comes in, return): fructus (returns yielded by a thing, as by an estate, &c.): pecunia: reditus pecuniae (income in ready money). Public revenue, fructus publici (Tac., Ann., 4, 6, 3: if consisting of money, pecuniae vectigales): revenue from mines, pecunia: quæ reddit ex metallis; pecuniae, quæ facio ex metallis: from estates, prædiorum fructus; fructus, quem prædia reddunt: to have or derive revenue from any thing, pecunias facere or capere ex re: to furnish revenue, in redditu esse: a fixed revenue, statum redditum præstare (Plin. Ep., 3, 19, 5): the expenditure exceeds the revenue, redditum impendia exsuperant.

REVERBERATE, resonare: voci respondere (return an echo): turres septem acceptas voces numerosos repercussu multiplicat (Plin., 36, 15, 23; cause to reverberate): vastis altibus clamor repercutitur (Curt., 3, 10, 12; reverberates).

REVERBERATION, resonantia (Vitr., 5, 3, 5): sonus relatus (Cic.): vox reddita (Liv.), repercussa (Tac.). There is a reverberation, soni referuntur (Cic., N. D., 2, 57, 144).

REVERE, venerari: colere: observare. JN. colere et observare. Cicero uses venerari only with reference to divine worship, or that which is allied to it; observare only of reverence toward men; colere of both: observare has respect rather to the feeling of reverence; colere to the act.

REVERENCE, s., reverentia: reverentia: veneratio: admiratio. [SYN. IN AWE.] || As a title, * vir reverendus.

REVERENCE, v. Vid. REVERE.

REVEREND, venerabilis: venerandus: reverendus (venerable, deserving of respect): gravis: augustus (especially with reference to outward dignity). || As a title, * reverendus; when prefixed to a name, add vir: e. g., the Rev. A. B., vir reverendus A. B.; so likewise, Rev. Sir, * vir reverende.

REVERENT, reverens (Tac., Plin.): reverendus (of the habit or disposition).

REVERENTLY, reverenter (Tac., Plin., Suet.): reverunde.

REVERIE, somnium (vigilantis).

REVERSAL (of judgment), destructio sententiæ (opposed to confirmatio, Quint., 10, 5, 12): rei judicatæ infirmatio (Cic.).

REVERSE, s. || Change, vicis, vices: vicissitudo: commutatio. [SYN. IN ALTERATION.] Reverse of fortune, fortunæ vicissitudo: to suffer a reverse of fortune, alteram fortunam experiri. || Opposite, contrarium. To do the very reverse, contra facere (to not contrarium facere): my opinion is the very reverse, ego contra puto (Cic.); mihi contra videtur (Sall., Jug., 85, 1): to maintain the reverse, in contrarium, in oppositum, ire or discedere sententiam; contra dicere: whether he is happy or the reverse, utrum felix sit an contrarius. || The contrary to the obverse in a coin, pars aversa.

REVERSE, v. || To alter, change, mutare: immutare: invertere: variare. [SYN. AND PHR. IN ALTER.] || To overthrow, rumpere: evertere: abolere. To reverse a judgment, iudicium rem judicatum irritum facere (Cic., Phil., 11, 5, 11): to seek to reverse a judgment, rem judicatum labefactare conari.

REVERSION. || ACT of reversing, by the verbs, or by substantive IN REVERSE. || (In law), spes numeris: * spes succedendi (with reference to an office): * spes hereditatis: pecunia morte aliquis ad quempiam perventura (after Cic., Top., 6, 29; with reference to the future inheritance of an office). To promise any body the reversion of an office, * spem succedendi alicui facere.

REVERT, redire: reverti: revirere. SYN. AND PHR. IN RETURN.

REVIEW, s., recensio: recensum (the former as action; the latter as state): iustratio (celebration of the lustrum): recognitio (an inspecting, Liv., Suet.). To hold a review, recensum agere: to pass in review, transvahi (of the cavalry) the action, transvectio equitum): transire (of infantry).

REVIEW, v., recensere: recensum aliquis agere (to go through singly, in order to satisfy one's self of the proper nature, number, &c.; e. g., of troops, the Senate, the people): inspicere (to inspect; e. g., the legions, &c.; cf. Liv., 41, 6, arma, viros, equos cum curâ inspicere): numerum aliquis (to take the numbers): aliquid recensere et numerum inire (Cas., B. G., 7, 76): iustrare (to make the solemn review, national and religious, every five years by the censor; and with the army, by a general, every time that he came to the army, or at his departure out of his province, or before a battle): to review a book, * libri censuram scribere: * libri aliquis argumentum recensere atque iudicium de eo ferre (Wyttenb.).

REVIEWER (of a book), * censor: * iudex doctus, literatus: * novus (-orum) libri (orum) censuram (-as) scribens (Wyttenb.).

REVILE, convicium alicui facere: alicui conviciis consecretari, incescere: ali-

cui maledicere: alicuius maledictis insectari: maledicta in alicuius dicere, conferre, conicere: probris et maledictis alicui vexare: maledictis or probris alicui increpare: maledictis alicuius figure: contumeliosis verbis alicuius prosequi.

REVILER, maledicus. Or by the verbs. REVILING, adj., contumeliosus: probrosus (of persons or language): maledicus (only of persons).

REVILING, s., maledictum: convicium: probrum. SYN. IN ABUSE.

REVISAL, } recognitio (a reconsider-
REVISION, } ing, revicating). Or by

the verbs: retractio (Augustin).

REVISE, perscrutari: recensere (to sit in judgment on any thing critically): corrigere (to correct it): retrahere: recognoscere (to go through it again to remove what faults may remain). To revise and enlarge, crebris in locis inculcare et reficere (Cic.). All carefully revised and collated, omnia summâ curâ recognita et collata (Cic.).

REVISIT, revivere: iterum visere or invisere.

REVIVAL, renovatio. Usually by the verbs.

REVIVE. || TRANS., PROPRI. [Vid. RESUSCITATE.] Revived; i. e., restored to life, non rediit, but ab infers excitatus or revocatus. FIG., vires reficere (bodily strength or vigor): animum reddere, renovare, excitare (to give fresh courage or spirits). || INTRANS., reviviscere (properly; then figuratively, to recover; of persons and things): ad vitam redire (to come to life again): se colligere, se or animum recipere, respirare et se recipere, ad se redire (to recover one's self; of persons).

REVOCACTION, revocatio. Usually by the verbs.

REVOKE, revocare (general term): tollere (the proper word; e. g., of an office, a law, a command, a judgment, friendship): abolere (e. hist., not to suffer to be any longer valid, to abolish, abrogate): abrogare (to revoke, by authority of the people, a law, a decree; also an office): derogare legi or aliquid de lege (to revoke part of a law; but derogare is sometimes used with an accusative for abrogare; vid. Ochsen., Cic., Ecl., p. 85): abrogare legem (to repeal one law by another, or at least to deprive it of its full force): inducere (to strike out, cancel; e. g., a decree, contract): solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (to dissolve): rescindere (to render invalid; e. g., ordinances, contracts).

REVOLT, s., defectio (ab aliquo): rebellio: rebellum (resumption of hostilities by a conquered party, or one who has been compelled to maintain peace). To attempt or plan a revolt, defectionem moliri, attentare.

REVOLT, v., rebellare: rebellionem facere (to renew a war, to rise again; of a vanquished people): seditionem movere (general term, to raise a disturbance): imperium auspicumque abnuere (to refuse obedience; of soldiers, Liv., 27, 27). To revolt against any one, resistere alicui (to oppose): imperium aliquis detractare (to refuse obedience to): deficere ab aliquo or ab aliquis imperio, desicere ab aliquo (to fall off from).

REVOLTER, defector (Tac.): rebellis (Virg., Or.); rebellans. [SYN. IN REVOLT.] Or by circumlocution.

REVOLUTION, || Rotatio, circular motion, circinatio: circumactus: ambitus (solis): || Revolutio, which is very late, Augustin. || Change in a state or government, rerum publicarum commutatio or conversio: rerum mutatio: res commutata: civilla perturbatio, seditio (tumult, disorder). To seek or endeavor to effect a revolution, res novas querere or moliri: novis rebus studere: rerum evertendarum cupidum esse: to promote disturbances and revolutions in a state, novus motus conversionesque republicæ querere.

REVOLUTIONARY, rerum evertendarum cupidus: rerum mutationis cupidus: rerum commutandarum cupidus: rerum novarum cupidus or molitor (all of persons): seditiosus (of persons or things; e. g., voces, colloquia). A revolutionary

temper, ingenium ad res evertendas et commutandas proclive (after Ter., Andr., 1, 1, 5): to hold revolutionary language in the clubs, seditious per catus disere (Tac., Ann., 3, 40, 3).

REVOLUTIONISTS, homines rerum commutandarum cupidi (Cic.) rerum novarum inolitores (Suet.): rerum mutationis cupidi (Cic.). *Or by circumlocution with rebus novis studere: res novare.*

REVOLUTIONIZE. *To overthrow a government by violence, rerum publicarum statum violenter commutare, perturbare, et evertere (after Cic.). To excite men to an uproar, tumult, cives ad res novas sollicitare, stimulare, incendere.*

REVOLVE. *TRANS.* revolvere: circumagere: circumvertere. *To revolve a thing in one's mind, rem secum animo volvere (Lac.): consilium animo volutare (Curt.): rem in corda versare (Plaut.): cogitare et meditari de aliqua re. [Vid., also, CONSIDER.]* *INTRANS.* se revolvere: revoli (of stars, seasons, years): circumvolvari (Plin.): circumagi: se circumagere: circumferri: circumverti (of wheels, the heavenly bodies, &c.): in orbem circumagi or se circumvolvari.

REWARD, s. *The act of rewarding, remuneratio, for any thing, aliquid rei (a repaying). A thing given as a reward, praeium: pretium [P]raemium is a price that confers distinction on the receiver, as a reward; opposed to pena; whereas praeium is a price for the discharge of a debt, as a payment): honores (reward of honor): merces (pay for services performed): fructus (produce of pains and exertion): [P]raemium, common in modern writers, is without authority). To give or receive a reward [vid. REWARD, v.]: to expect a reward for one's services from any one, pretium meriti aliquo desiderare: to propose a remedy for any thing, praeium aliquid rei proponere.*

REWARD, v., praeium alicui dare, tribuere, persolvere: praeium alicui deferre: praeio alicui afficere, donare (general term, to give a reward): praeio alicui ornare et decorare (to distinguish by a reward): remunerari alicui praeio (to remunerate by a reward). *To reward with money, praeia rei pecuniaria alicui tribuere: to reward richly, praeium alicui dare amplissimum: amplis praeiis alicui afficere: to reward merit, virtutem honorare: to reward one according to his desert, meritum praeium alicui persolvere: to be rewarded, praeium consequi: praeio donari: for any thing, praeium or fructum alicuius rei capere, percipere. ferre: by any one, fructus alicuius rei ferre ex aliquo: I consider myself richly rewarded, magnum rei fructum percipisse videor.*

RHAPSODICAL, interruptus (unconnected: of style, &c.): dissignatus (rambling: of a speaker).

RHAPSODIST, qui poetarum carmina pronuntiat (Quint., 12, 3, 1).

RHAPSODY, carmen (Lucr., 6, 9, 38): rhapsodia (a name given to each of the books of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey): furgo (a medley): cento (a compilation, Isidor.): opus in breve tempus reffectum (a light composition).

RHETORIC, rhetorica or rhetorice: oratoria, sc. ars (Quint.): ars orandi, or bene dicendi scientia. *To write on rhetoric, de oratoribus scribere.*

RHETORICAL, rhetoricus. *Rhetorical embellishment, cultus: ornatus: dicendi, or orationis cultus, or ornatus: dicendi, or orationis, or verborum lumina (any conspicuous rhetorical embellishment): quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia (with reference to expression and thought): fucus, pigmenta orationis (of ambitious ornaments used with bad taste).*

RHETORICALLY, rhetorice.

RHETORICIAN, rhetoricus: rhetor.

RHEUM, gravado: catarrhus: destillatio (narium). *Vid. CATARRH.*

RHEUMATIC, rheumaticus (Plin.).

RHEUMATISM, rheumatismus (Plin.).

RHINOCEROS, rhinoceros (Plin.).

RHOMB, rhombus (Frontin.).

RHOMBOIDAL, rhomboides (Frontin.). **RHUBARB**, radix Pontica (Cels.): rha in very late writers, Ammian.): *rheum rhaiponticum (Linn.).

RHYME, s., *extremorum verborum similis sonitus. *Rhymes, versuum clausulae inter se consonantes (vid. Quint., 9, 3, 45): bad rhymes, *extrema verba non bene consonantia: verses in rhyme, *versus extremis verbis in se consonantes: *versus qui extremis verbis similiter sonant. [P]rovide such expressions as versus similiter desinentes or cadentes: for Cicero employs the phrases similiter desinere or cadere only to denote the similar fall or termination of periods: vid. Cic., De Or., 3, 54, 206. I see neither rhyme nor reason in this, *haec quomodo inter se cohaerent, non intelligo.*

RHYME. *INTRANS.* *in eundem sonum exire: *extremis verbis inter se consonare. *TRANS.* *facere ut versus cum antecedente consonet extremis verbis.

RHYMER, versificator (Quint. Just.).

RHYTHM, rhythmus (Porphyr., or, pure Latin, numerus, which Cicero always uses), or numeri (numeros Porphyr. accipi volo, Quint.).

RHYTHMICAL, rhythmicus (Porphyr., Cic., Quint.), or, pure Latin, numerosus.

RIB, costa. *To break a rib, costam frangere: his rib is quite broken, tota costa perfracta est (Cels.): to stick a man in the ribs, aliquid latus transfigere, confodere or transfodere gladio (sic, &c.). [Ribs (of a ship), costas: statumina (the framework): the keels and ribs were first made of light timber, carinae primum ac statumina ex levi materia fiebant. [Ribs (on leaves), foliorum nervulae (Plin.). [Wife, vid.*

RIBALD, obscenus.

RIBALDRY, verborum obscenitas (Cic.).

RIBAND, vitta (Virg.): tenia: fascia (strip or band of stuff for the forehead or hair): lemniscus (riband of a garland): the best word for the riband of an order: also, perhaps, by clavus (the purple stripe or stud worn on the tunic of Roman men). *To trim with ribands, *clavis, vittis variare, praeferre.*

RIBBED, costatus (properly, Tarr.: e. g., boves): nervosus (of plants; e. g., cauliculi, Plin.).

RICE, oryza. *A rice pudding, *pulmentum ex oryza confectum: *puls ex oryza confecta (if soft or fluid): *oryza cocta (baked).*

RICH. *PROPR.* dives (possessing much money = pecuniosus; opposed to pauper): locuples (far above want; opposed to egenus, egenus): fortunatus (in good circumstances; less than dives): opulentus (wealthy, and thence possessing influence): copiosus (possessing the necessities of life in abundance; opposed to tenuis, exilis): beatus (possessing abundance of earthly goods; opposed to mendicus). *JN.* locuples et copiosus: opulentus et copiosus; locuples et refertus. *When there is an especial reference to money, pecuniosus: bene nummatus: argento copiosus (Cic.): nummis dives (Hor.): pecuniae opulentus (Tac.). Very rich, praedives (Lac.): perdives, magnis opibus praeditus (Cic.): to be very rich, divitiis diffundere, affluere, abundare: omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse: amplissimum possidere pecuniam: opibus maxime florere: magnas opes habere: maximis esse fortunis: omni rerum abundantia circumfluere: to make rich, locupletare (Cic.): ditare (Liv.) but chiefly in the poets: opibus, divitiis augere, ornare aliquem (Cic.): pecunia augere aliquem (Tac.): to become rich, divitem fieri (Cic.): ditescere (Hor., Sat.), ditari, locupletari (Cic.): ad divitias pervenire: opes nasci (Lac.): angere, crescere opibus: divitiis, pecuniis, fortunis (after Cic.). [Fig., (1) Having abundance of any thing, copiosus: largus: uber: locuples. (2) Abundant, copiosus: largus: plenus: opimus. Rich presents, munera locupletata, magna (Nep.): ample (Ces.). [Costly, dives, pretiosus. A rich cloth, pannus auro, argento dives, pretiosus.*

RICHES. *PROPR.* divitiae (opposed to paupertas; of a private man): opes (as a means of influence; hence of the wealth of nations): opulentia (power and greatness with good circumstances): facultates, plural (means; private): fortunae (goods, in general): copiae (plentiful means): abundantia (affluence): gazae (royal treasures). [Fig., divitiae (rarely in this sense): copia: ubertas: crebritas: abundantia.

RICHLY, large: abunde: copiose: cumulate (Cic.): liberaliter (Ces.): benigne, prolixie (Ter.): very richly, effuse, uberrime (Cic.).

RICHNESS, abundantia: copia (abundant): ubertas: fertilitas: fecunditas (of the soil: fecunditas also, improperly, of the mind): or by the adjective.

RICK, acervus: a rick of hay, meta fœni. *To make ricks of hay, fœnum exstruere in metas (Cic., 2, 19, 2).*

RICKETS, *rachitis: *cyrtosis.

RICKETY. *[P] Afflicted with rickets, *rachiti laborans. [Weak, crazy, fragilis (not durable): caducus (inclined to fall or give way): ruinosis, pronus in ruinam (tottering to a fall).*

RID. *Vid. CLEAR, DELIVER.*

RID, (properly past participle) (1) *To get rid of any body, aliquem amovere, removere, amoliri (general terms): aliquem ablegare or amandare (by sending him away with some commission or errand). JN.* aliquem removere atque ablegare (Cic.): aliquem absolvere, dimittere (by satisfying his demands; e. g., creditores (Plin. Ep., 2, 4, 2). *To get rid of one's creditors by giving them security, creditores interveni sponsum removere. (2) To get rid, or be rid of any thing, solvi aliquam re (to be freed from an obligation, &c.; e. g., of serving in the army, militia): liberari aliquam re (to be freed from it): emergere ex aliqua re (to escape from what one has been, as it were, sunk in; from difficult circumstances, &c.). amoliri: amovere: removere (general terms, to remove: amoliri, by great exertions). *To get rid of one's debts, are alieno liberari, ex are alieno emergere: or were all one's exire: to get rid of expense, sumtum removere.**

RIDDANCE. *Vid. DELIVERANCE.*

RIDDLE, s. *A puzzling question, enigma, aenigma, aëis (Cic.): griphus (an artificial and puzzling combination of words, used by the Greeks at their entertainments; the word is employed with reference to Greeks, Gell., 1, 2, 4; Appul., Flor.): ambages (a dark and obscure expression: e. g., Liv., 1, 24). To propose a riddle, *aliquem aenigma solvere jubere: *aenigma alicui interpretandum, explicandum, proponere. To solve a riddle, aenigma solvere (Ruhnck.), interpretari, explicare: griphum dissolvere: not to understand a riddle, aenigma non intelligere. [Fig. Riddles, verba caecis latebris obscura (Ov., Met., 1, 389): sermones perplexi (Lac., 40, 5). It is all a riddle to me, hoc vero obscuro mihi est: hoc mihi non liquet: hoc non intelligo: it is a complete riddle, hoc nemo conjectura assequi potest: hoc nemini liquet. To speak in riddles, aenigmatia loqui (Plin. Ep., 7, 12). [A coarse sieve, cribrum (carbonarium).*

RIDDLE, v. *To sift, cribrare: cribro subcernere.*

RIDE, v. *INTRANS.* equitare: equo vehi (general term): [P] equo or super equo ire (is postical): equo invehiri (to ride into): equo gestari or vectari (to take exercise on horseback). *To teach any body to ride, aliquem equo docere: to learn to ride, equo doceri: to ride away from a place, avehiri or evehiri equo: to ride over or through, perequitare (to ride through, ride about; e. g., per omnes partes): equo collustrare (to inspect or survey on horseback, Tac., Ann., 3, 45, 3). To ride round, circumequitare or equo circumvehi locum: to ride round between the ranks, interequitare ordines: to ride a horse round, equum agitare (for exercise): to ride round in a circle, certum equitare in orbem. [To ride at an anchor, consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras: stare in ancoris*

(*Lie*): navem in ancoris tenere, or in statione habere (*of a pilot or crew*; *of whom was also said*, in ancoris commorari or expectare; *the last with dum*). [*TRANS.*: equo vehi, invehī, vectari [*SYN.* *trans.*]; equum exercere (*for exercise*); equum tentare (*for the purpose of trying a horse*): *not to bear to be ridden (of a horse)*, sessorum recursare or non pati.

RIDE, *s.*, equitatio: vectatio (*for exercise*). *To take a ride*, equo excurrere; equo viti aliquo. *Vid. the verb.*

RIDEUR. *A horseman, eques (as distinguished from a pedestrian; also of a horse soldier: sessor (one who is on horseback): rector (one who guides a horse): to be a good rider, equo habilium esse (to sit a horse well): optime equis uti (to manage a horse well): equitandi peritissimum esse (to be skillful in horsemanship). A horse without a rider, equus sine rectore: to have lost its rider (of a horse), rectorem amisisse.* [*A earth thrown up, adjunctio.*

RIDGE. *A clathra thrown up by the plough, porca (earth between narrow furrows): lira (earth between wide furrows). The top of a mountain or hill, dorsum, jugum, montis (Ces., Lie.; *not tergum collis* or *montis, which means the back or hinder part of a hill or mountain*). *A line or chain of mountains, continuum montium jugum (Tac., Germ., 47): continuum montium dorsum (Lie., 41, 18): montes continui (Hor. Ep., perpetui (Lie.): juga velut serie coherentia (Curt., 7, 3, 21): perpetuo jugo juncti colles (Mela, 1, 5, 3): jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit (Lie., 41, 18): continuatio scriesque montium (after Cic., vid. Herz. ad Ces., B. G., 7, 44).**

RIDGE-TILE, imbræx, iels (Plin.); tegula collicialis (Cat., 14, 4).

RIDGY, jugosus (Ov.); *or by phrases in RIDGE.*

RIDICULE, *s.*, risus (laughter): ludibrium (*mockery, sport*): *to excite ridicule, risum movere, concitare: to expose to ridicule, risui, ludibrio, aliquem exponere: a subject of ridicule, ridiculus (-um).*

RIDICULE, *v.*, ludere: ludibrio habere: ludificare (*to make an object of sport or ridicule*): illudere (*to jest upon, amuse one's self with*).

RIDICULOUS, ridiculus: ridendus (Cic.): deridiculus: ridicularis (Plaut.): extremely ridiculous, perdidiculus (Cic.): a ridiculous fellow, homo ridiculus (Cic.): deridiculus (Plaut.); caput ridiculum (Ter.): homo perdidiculus (Cic.). *A ridiculous thing, res ridicula: to be ridiculous, risum movere, concitare. To make any body ridiculous, ridiculum aliquem facere (Juv.): risui, ludibrio aliquem exponere: to make one's self ridiculous, ridendum, irridendum se proponere: risui, risui se exponere; also, risum dare (Hor.) or præbere (Juv.).*

RIDICULOUSLY, ridicule. *Very ridiculously, perdidiculus.*

RIDING. [*On horseback*], equitatio: vectatio (*general terms for being carried: opposed to walking: vectatio et iter reficiunt animum*): vectatio equi (*horse exercise*). *To give lessons in riding, equo docere alios: to receive them, equo doceri. A district, ager: territorium.*

RIDING-COAT, vestis quam equites gere-re con-ueverunt (after Nep., Dat., 3, 1); lacerna: aniculum.

RIDING-SCHOOL, hippodromus.

RIFE. *Vid. COMMON.*

RIFLE, *v.*, prædare: spoliare. *Vid. PLUNDER.*

RIFLE, *s.*, *sclopetum striatum.

RIFLEMAN, *sclopetarius.

RIFT, rima (small): fissura (large).

RIG, *v.*, PROPRA, navem armare: navigium, navem armamentis instruere. [*Pro, rebus omnibus instruere or armare.*

RIGGING, armamenta (plural, Caesar, Lily): instrumenta navalia (Lie., 45, 23; also simply navalia (Plin., 16, 11, 21): *in a narrower sense (of the ropes), rudentes (Cic.). To arrange the ropes, armamenta instruere (Ces.) or componere (Plaut.); rudentes disponere (Quint.).*

RIGHT, adj. [*Opposed to left*, dexter: *the right hand, dextra manus, or simply dextra: the right eye, dexter oculus*

(Nep.). *On the right side, ad dextro latero: on the right hand, ad dextram: a dextra (Cic.), or simply dextra (Ces.). To be any body's right hand (figuratively), consilio et re ita juvare aliquem, ita adesse alicui, ut operâ meâ carere non possit; also, in this sense, Quintus filius, ut scribit, Antonii est dextella (is Antony's right hand, Cic., Att., 14, 20, 5; a playful expression).] *Straight, in a direct line, rectus (e. g., recta linea, rectus angulus).] Agreeable, according to one's wish, gratus; commodus; exoptatus. Not wrong, fit, suitable, proper, rectus; verus: idoneus; verum. To take the right road (property), aptam, rectam, ingredi viam: to go the right way (figuratively), rectam, veram, hinc viam, rationem, quâ perveniam, deducar ad id, quod maxime volo (after Cic.). To set right [vid. RECTIFY, CORRECT]. That is not the right place, non est ille locus qui tendimus: that is not the right book, non est ille liber quem quærebam: to apply the right remedies, apta, efficacia, remedia adhibere morbo: to hit the right nail on the head, rem acu tangere (Plaut.). At the right time, opportune, in tempore, in ipso tempore (Cic.); ad tempus (Sall.); per tempus (Ter.). To do any thing at the right time, in tempore, opportuno tempore facere aliquid (after Cic.). To come at the right time, in tempore, opportune venire (Cic.): the right size, measure, justa magnitudo, mensura (Plin.). To make a right use of any thing, recte, bene uti aliqua re (Cic.). True, real, verus (not false): sincerus, germanus (genuine). The right meaning of a word, vera notio, vis ac potestas, significatio, vocis, verbi. I say this in right earnest, hoc serio, ex animo, dico (after Cic.): the right ground or reason of any thing, vera aliquid rei ratio, causa. Legitimate, regular, justus: legitimus. Just, equitable, æquus; rectus; justus. It is right and fair, hoc æquum est et bonum: it is not right, minime convenit: all is not right, fraudis aliquid subest: hoc monstri simile est (Ter.). Not mistaken; mostly by circumlocution; e. g., you are right, recte dicis, dixisti; recte suades: vera prædicens; verum dicis: est ut dicis (after Cic.); res ita est ut dixisti (Ter.): recte intelligis (Cic.).**

RIGHT, *adv.* Properly, fitly, RIGHTLY, apte: accommodate. Truly, not falsely or wrongly, recte; vere: if I understand rightly, nisi fallor, nisi animus me fallit (Cic.); nisi quid me fellierit (Ter.). Not to understand rightly, non satis intelligere aliquid. Fully, completely, accurately, accurate; probe; bene; plane: to hit any thing right in the middle, plane medium ferre. I do not rightly comprehend it, non satis, non plane, hoc scio, novi. Very (with adjectives and adverbs), valde; admodum; bene; also by a superlative, or quam and superlative: e. g., right often, sapissime: right willingly, libentissime. Duty, recte; rite (formally): satis (sufficiently). With justice or equity, recte; juste; bene; ut par, ut æquum, est; ut decet. I served you right (colloquial), jure, merito hoc tibi accidit: non immeritis tuis poenis (after Cic.); haud immerito id tibi accidit (Lie.).

RIGHT, *s.* Liberty, privilege, claim, jus; potestas; copia: common rights, jura communia. Wives have the same rights as the husbands, uxores eodem jure sunt quo viri (Cic.). To grant equal rights, in parem juris libertatisque conditionem recipere (Ces., B. G., 1, 28): with right, jure; non injuria; nec, neque injuria: with full right, jure optimo (Cic.) non summo jure: recte ac jure; merito atque optimo jure (Cic.). Just, jure, legality; merito, moraliter; recte, logically. To defend or maintain one's right strenuously, omnia pro suo jure agere; jura suum sibi eripi non pati: jura suum tenere, obtinere: to have right to any thing, jus ac potestatem aliquid rei habere: to vindicate one's right, (de) jure suo decedere (Cic. Lie.): all have equal rights, æquatum est jura omnium (Lie., 2, 3). All the citizens must have equal rights, jura paria esse debent eorum inter se, qui sunt cives ejus-

dem civitatis (Cic., De Rep., 1, 32). That to which one has a legal claim, jus: to give any body his right, jus suum tribuere alicui; jus dare, tribuere alicui; reddere alicui quod jure suo postulare potest.

RIGHTFOUS. Religious, pioms, pius: sanctus: religiosus: pius erga Deum. JN. religiosus sanctusque; sanctus et religiosus. [SYN. in HOLY.] Upright, justus: æquus: rectus: integer. Over-righteous, nimis sancte pius (Plaut., Rud., 4, 7, 8): to be righteous, pie Deum colere; pietatem erga Deum colere.

RIGHTEOUSLY. Religiously, piusly, pie: sancte: religiose. JN. pie sancteque; also, religiosissime: sanctissime. Uprightly, juste: nque: recte: honeste.

RIGHTEOUSNESS. Piety, vid. Uprightness, justitia: honestas: rectum: integritas.

RIGHTFULL, legitimus: debitus: justus.

RIGHTFULLY, legitime: jure: juste: jure; jure meritoque. JN. merito ac jure: jure ac merito.

RIGID. *Vid. STIFF, SEVERE.*

RIGIDITY. *Vid. STIFFNESS, SEVERITY.*

RIGIDLY. *Vid. STIFFLY, SEVERELY.*


RIGOROUS. With regard to enjoyment, durus. A rigorous mode of living, duritia (relative to abstinence or hard living; also of hardening the body): parsimonia victus atque cultus (with reference to abstinence from all luxury). A man of a very rigorous mode of living, vir vitâ durus: to lead or live a very rigorous life, parce ac duriter vitam agere. Strict, severe, severus (severe in a moral point of view, as well against one's self as against others; then, also, of what shows such a character; opposed to indulgent; clemens; e. g., judge, iudex); rigidus (rigid; e. g., censor, censor; disinterestedness, innocentis); rigorous, formed from the French, is a barbarism): acer (literally, sharp; opposed to lenis, mollis; e. g., judgment, iudicium): acerbus (harsh; opposed to lenis). JN. acer et severus; acerbus ac severus; austerus (austere; e. g., like the Stoics; opposed to com-). *Vid. also, SEVERE.*

RIGOROUSLY, severe: rigide: acriter: acerbè: austère: diligenter. SYN. in SEVERELY.

RIGOR. In a physical sense, rigor (e. g., of the cold, frigoris): asperitas (roughness, asperity; e. g., of the winter, hiemis): savitia (e. g., frigoris hiemis, excessive cold). In a moral sense, severitas rigor: acerbitas: austeritas: savitia. SYN. in SEVERITY.

RILL, rivulus: rivus.

RIM, margo (e. g., of a shield, plate, &c.): ora (broader than margo): labrum (e. g., of a ditch): ercpido (a brink, edge). *Vid. also, EDGE.*

RIME, pruina (gelicidium, Cato;  gelu is frost, ice, cold).

RIMY, pruinosis.

RIND, cortex (outer): liber (inner). To be covered with rind, cortice, liuro, obduci: to strip off the rind, decorticare (Plin.); delibare (Col.); delibare corticem (Col.).

RING, *v.* TRANS. tinnire: to ring at a door, pulsare fores or Januam (in the sense of the ancients, who always knocked): * agitare tinnitum tinnulum (in our sense). To ring the bell for any body, * eris tinnitum aliquem ac perire: digitis concutere (to snap with the fingers, as the ancients did, in calling slaves). [*INTR.* tinnire (only properly): sonare (general term, to strike the ear). The ears ring, aures tinnunt.

RING, *s.* A circle, orbis: circulus. A ring round the moon, halo (Sen.): round the moon or sun, corona lunnæ or solis (Sen., Q. N., 1, 2). A circular substance, annulus: a finger ring, annulus: a little ring, annulus: a seal ring, annulus signatorius, or, from the context, simply annulus: a marriage ring, annulus pronubus (Juvencus); annulus in fidem coniugii datus: adorned with rings, annulatus: a ring chain, catena annulis conseruta (after Virg., Æn., 3, 467): to exchange

ring, annulos commutare, dare et accipere: *to wear a ring on the finger*, annulum in digito habere (Ter., Hec., 4, 1, 59); geititare (Plaut.): *to put on a ring*, annulum digito inducere, aptare, inserere. *To take off a ring*, detrahere alicui annulum (Ter.): *an ear-ring*, inauris (Plaut.), or annulus de aure dependens; *curtain rings*, velares annuli. *An open place in a town*, forum.

RING-DOVE, *columba caudā torquata (Linn.).

RINGER, *campanarum agitator.

RINGING, by circumlocution. *A ringing in the ears*, murmur aurium (Plin., 28, 7, 3).

RING-LEADER, caput: signifer: fax (ring-leader of a party, a conspiracy, &c.). *The ring-leader in a civil war* (who gave the signal for its breaking out), tuba belli civilis (Cic. ad Div., 6, 12, 3).

RINGLET, annulus: cincinnus (Plaut., artificus): cirrus (Mart., natural).

RINIWORM, lichen, or, pure Latin, mentāra (vid. Plin., 26, 1, 2); *mentigo*, impetigo = scab.

RINSE, eluere: colluere. *To rinse the mouth*, colluere os (Plin., 23, 4, 38).

RIOT, s. *Revelry*, commissatio; bacchanalia, plural (drunken feasts): bacchatio. *They tumult, uproar, tumultus*: seditio: turba, plural. **SEN** and **PHR** in **COMMON**.

RIOT, v. *To revel*, conissari: bacchari: debacchari. *To be in a state of uproar*, tumultuari; *tumultus* movere; tumultum facere or praeberē.

RIOTER. *A reveler*, commissator: bacchans. *A turbulent person*, seditiosus: turbulentus.

RIOTOUS. *Disorderly*, dissolutus. *A riotous liar*, homo violentus ac dissolutus; dissolutus; luxuriosus: potator (fond of drinking). *Seditious*, seditiosus: turbulentus: tumultuosus.

RIOTOUSLY, seditiosē: turbulente or turbulenter: turbide.

RIP, divellere: scindere: discindere. *To rip open a wound*, vulnus divellere (Flor.): refricare, exulcerare (Cic.).

RIFE. *Peopra*, maturus (of fruit that has attained its full size and flavor): tempestivus (of fruit that has grown quite long enough): coctus (mellowed by the sun; of grapes, &c.). *A ripe ulcer*, ulcus ad suppurationem perductum. *Thoroughly ripe*, permaturus: *to become ripe*, maturescere (Ces.); ematurescere (Plin.); percoqui (Col.); maturitatem adipisci (Plin.), assequi (Cic.); ad maturitatem venire (Plin.): *to be almost ripe*, non multum abesse a maturitate (Ces.). **FIG**, maturus; tempestivus. *A ripe judgment*, iudicium maturum (Cic. Caecl., 3, 7); iudicium firmiter, certum, subtile, rectum, verum (Cic.): *ripe age*, aetas matura (Ulp.), firmata (Cic.). *Ripe in years*, in understanding, maturus annis, animo (Ov.).

RIPEN. *TRANS*, ad maturitatem perducere: maturare. *To ripen an ulcer*, ulcus ad suppurationem perducere. *INTRANS*, maturari, maturescere: ematurescere: ad maturitatem venire or pervenire (properly, physically): maturitatem natatis ad prudentiam assequi (figuratively, of the mind; after Cic. ad Div., 4, 4, 4). **RIPENESS**, maturitas: tempestivitas (properly and figuratively): maturitas tempestiva (properly). *Ripeness of judgment*, iudicandae maturitas.

RIPPLE, v. leni murmure delabi, defluere: lenē susurrare (Claud.): forare (Col.). *A rippling stream*, fons lenē sonantis aquae (Ov.); iūcundo labens murmurare rivus (Cic.).

RIPPLE s. *lenis, placidus, lapsus (of the sound): unda parvula (of the form).

RISE c. *PROPR*, surgere: exsurgere: consurgere (especially of seers): *as erigere* (to raise one's self up; of little children trying to raise themselves from the ground): *from a seat*, surgere e sella: *to rise up* (when a person appears), assurgere alicui (as a mark of respect): *from bed*, surgere, vix or without (c) lectulo or (c) lecto: *surgere cubiti* (properly): *ex morbo* assurgere, of leaving one's bed after a disease: *from table*, surgere a cenā; also *boscere calceos*, asking for one's shoes as

a sign of intending to rise from table).

To mount up on high, se levare (of birds; penis or alis): levare: sublime ferri: sublimem abire. *Clouds rise*, nebulae levantur in nubes: *the smoke rises from the cottages*, fumus evolvitur e tuguriis. *The barometer rises*, *argentum vivum barometri tollitur. *A storm rises*, tempestas cooritur. *To swell*, vid. *(Of the heavenly bodies)*, oriri: exoriri: emergere (of the stars; not of the sun). *(Of thoughts in the mind)*, subire mentem or animum: succurrere. *A thought rises in my mind*, subit cogitatio animum. *(From the dead)*, reviviscere: in vitam redire: ab inferis exsurgere: ab Orco in lucem reducem fieri (according to heathen notions): ab inferis excitari or revocari. *(Of the day)*, appetere: dies appetit: lucebit: dilucescit: illucescit. *As soon as the sun rose*, ubi primum illuxit. *To rise in the stomach* (of food), ructum cedere, movere, or facere. *To rise in blisters*, pustulari. *Fig. To come into notice*, appear, prodire: exsistere: se efferre (of eminent men): exoriri (of remarkable persons or things, whether good or bad; e. g., libidō; ferrea proles; Sulla; vultor, &c.). *To advance in rank or dignity*, procedere honoribus longius; altiore ascendere gradum; in ampliorem gradum provchi; altiorem dignitatis gradum consequi: *to rise above others*, alios superare, vincere, post se relinquere. *To rise to the highest pitch of human greatness*, in summum fastigium emergere et attolli. *To rebel*, exsurgere contra or adversus aliquem (Tac.): cooriri in aliquem: imperium alicuius detrectare: consurgere ad bellum: ad bellum cooriri: rebellare (the proper word of those who had been subdued). *(Vid. REBEL, REVOLT)*. *To mount up, become higher* (of prices), cariorem fieri: pretium alicuius rei exandescit: incendi: *ingravescere*: crescere: augeri (of the price of corn; annona). *To advance to any thing* (= to pass from a lower to a higher point), transire ad aliquod. *To rise from the necessary arts to the arts of luxury*, a necessariis artificibus ad elegantiores defluere (Cic., Tusc., 1, 25, 62). *To flow or proceed* (from), to be generated (by), fluere, manare, proficisci, nasci, gigni, exsistere, erumpere, ex aliqua re: oriri (general term): scaturire: excurrere: *from a place*, ex (of springs, fountains, &c.: on excurrere, vid. Curt., 3, 1, 3): *profuere* (of streams, fountains, &c.): originem habere (of streams): sequi aliquid (to result from any thing). *To raise itself* (of things), se tollere: se attollere: surgere: assurgere: exsurgere. *A hill that rises gradually*, clementer editus (or assurgens) colis: *raising a little from the plain*, paulum ex planitie editus: *not to be able to rise higher*, se tollere a terrā altius non posse (of plants).

RISE s. *(Of the heavenly bodies)*, ortus, exortus (of all the heavenly bodies): ascensus, emersus (of the planets or other stars; the former especially of the moon). *The rising and setting of the stars*, siderum ortus et occasus: *siderum ortus et obitus*: at sunrise, sole oriente; sub luce. *A little before sunrise*, sub ortum lucis. *Rising ground*, clivus leniter assurgens. *Source, origin*, fons: causa: initium: caput. *To give rise to*, efficere: occasionem praeberē. **VID. CAUSE**.

RISIBILITY, circumlocution by verbs in **LAUGH**, or substantives in **LAUGHTER**.

RISIBLE, ad ridendum compositus: there is nothing to excite my risible faculties, non habeo, or non est, quod rideam.

RISING, by the verb, or **RISE**, s.

RISK, alea: periculum: discrimen (attended with danger): *or my risk*, meo periculo: meo Marte (not meo proprio Marte). *Risk of one's life*, vitae or mortis periculum (general term): vitae or salutis discrimen (dangerous situation in which one is placed, involving risk of life): capitis periculum or discrimen (when one is in danger of suffering capital punishment): *at the risk of one's life*, cum capitis periculo: *to run the risk of losing any thing*, de

aliquid re in dubium venire (e. g., de civitate, Cic., Caecl., 7, 18): *to run or incur the risk of one's life*, adire vitae or capitis periculum; mortis periculum se committere: *to be at the risk of one's life*, in capitis or vitae periculum vocatum esse, ad mortis periculum adductum esse (of an accused person): in praecipitio esse (of a sick person). *To run a risk*, periculum subire: fortunae se committere.

RISK, aliquid in aleam dare: ire in aleam alicuius rei (to peril or risk any thing): aliquid audere (to dare any thing): periculum alicuius rei or in aliqua re facere; aliquid tentare, experiri, periclitari (to try one's luck in a dangerous business). **JN**, experiri et periclitari: *one's life*, committere se periculo mortis: adire vitae or mortis periculum: *to risk one's life on any body's behalf*, vitae or capitis periculum pro aliquo subire: inferre se in periculum capitis atque in vitae discrimen pro aliquo; vitae dimicationem subire pro aliquo: *not to refuse to risk one's life for any body*, pro aliquo vitae dimicationem non profugere.

RITE, ritus, -us (vid. also, CEREMON-)

NY): funeral rite, vid. FUNERAL.

RITUAL, adj., rituales (Fest.); solemn.

RITUAL, s., liber rituales (Fest.).

RIVAL, s., aemulus (e. g., glorie, laudis regni): rivalis (almost always of a rival in love): obtretractor (a political rival).

RIVAL, v., aemulari (to emulate): certare, concertare, contendere cum aliquo (to contend with).

RIVALRY, aemulatio: obtretractio: rivalitas (in love).

RIVE, finire: diffundere: discutere (to strike asunder).

RIVER, flumen: fluvius: amnis (flumen usually of larger rivers, flowing into the sea; fluvius, of smaller fresh-water rivers, which are sometimes dried up: amnis, a stream, with reference rather to the flow of the water, or its breadth and depth). *Of or belonging to a river*, fluvialis (e. g., piscis); fluvialis: fluviatricus: or by the genitive, fluminis; e. g., a river god, *fluminis nomen. *A great river*, fluvius magnus, flumen magnus: *a small river*, amniculus: *a rapid river*, flumen rapidum, fluvius rapidus; amnis incitator: *a slow or gentle river*, amnis sedatus: incredibiliter lenitate flumen est, ita ut oculis, in utram partem falli, iudicari non potest (Ces., B. G., 1, 12; is so slow): *to turn the course of a river*, amnem in alium cursum deflectere et contorquere (Cic., Div., 1, 19, 38): *The river has shady and pleasant banks*, amnis multa riparum amoenitate innumbratur (Curt.). *The river divides the city*, amnis mediam urbem interluit (Cic.): *the bed of a river*, fossa (e. g., fossa Rheni; vid. Cic., Pis., 33, in ita): *down the river*, secundo flumine: *up the river*, adverso flumine.

RIVER-HORSE, hippopotamus.

RIVET, s., clavulus (little nail): cuneus tractatus (a wedge driven through).

RIVET, c. *clavulo figere aliquod: *to rivet one's attention*, aures alicuius tenere.

RIVULET, rivulus: rivus.

RIX DOLLAR, *imperialis, or thalerus imperialis (the term rix dollar is a corruption of the German reichsthaler; dollar of the empire).

ROAD, *cyprius rutilus (Linn.).

ROAD. *A way*, properly, via (the road itself): iter (journey, route): *a made or paved road*, via (lapidibus) strata (Liv., 8, 15, 9: in later writers also simply strata; vid. Entrop., 9, 9, 15). *To pave a road*, viam lapidibus sternere, consternere.

Fig. A way, means, via: *a right road*, via: via certa: *a wrong road*, error (an error): vitium (a fault): *to fall into the wrong road*, in errorem induci, rapi (to be led aside, through want of consideration): *a virtute discedere*, honestatem deserere (through one's own evil inclination): *to be on the wrong road*, errare (without knowing it): vitium deviam sequi (wilfully). *To bring any body into the wrong road*, aliquem in errorem inducere (to lead into error): aliquem transversum agere (to lead from the path of virtue). *A sta-*

tion for ships, statio navium (any anchorage): salum (a part of the open sea, opposite the coast): to lie at anchor in the roads, stare in salo, or in salo ante ostium portus, reith or without in ancoris (of ships): in salo esse (of sailors).

ROAM, vagari: palari (to wander about alone).

ROAN, (*equus) albus maculis albis sparsum.

ROAR, rudere (Virg.); rugire (Spart.; of lions): rudere, vociferari (of men): mugire, fremere (of thunder): immugire (of a storm, a volcano): mugire, immugire (of the sea).

ROARING, mugitus, ds.

ROAST. || TRANS, assare (meat, Apic., 2, 1); coquere (general term, to bake dry; e. g., bread, time): torrere, torrefacere, siccare (to dry, scorch; e. g., fruit): friggere (to broil, fry, as eggs in oil, ova ex oleo): to roast a little or slowly, subassare (Apic., 4, 2, &c.): to roast on a spit, in veru inassare: roast, assus. || INTRANS, assari (Appul); torri. || IMPROPR. To roast any body, calefacere aliquem (to make him hot by attacking him). To roast any body well, luculente calefacere aliquem (Cic.).

ROAST MEAT, assum: caro assa: assa, -orum, u. (of several joints). Roast beef, assum bubulum: roast veal, assum vitulum.

ROB, privare aliquem aliqd re (to take away any thing from a person, so that he suffers loss): spoliare, (more strongly) depoliare or exspoliare (to strip, deprive of). JN, detrahere spoliareque: spoliare nudareque: either a person or a thing, aliquem or aliquid, or a person of a thing, aliquem re; nulum (to take away): eripere (to snatch away), aliquid aliquid: detrahere (to draw away or from), aliquid aliquid, or (more rarely) aliquid de aliquo; auferre (to carry or take away), aliquid aliquid or aliquid ab aliquo: depoliare (to steal from, to pillage, &c.). JN, spoliare aliquem aliqd re et depoliare: diripere (to plunder towns, &c.): exspoliare, compilare (to rifle) aliquid; the latter also aliqd re: fraudare aliquem re (to cheat of): nudare, denudare, exuere aliquem re (to deprive or make bare of any thing): orbare aliquem re (to take any thing which is dear to us, as children, hope, &c.): multare aliquem re (to take from by way of punishment, to amerce). To rob one of a kingdom, regno aliquem nudare, expellere, multare: to rob one of one's country, patriâ aliquem multare, privare, expellere: in exsilium aliquem ejicere, pellere (by sending him into exile): to rob one of one's whole fortune, aliquem omnibus bonis everte re, expellere: aliquem de fortunâ omnibus deturbare: to rob one of one's children, aliquem orbare liberis: liberis ab aliquo abstrahere: to rob one of one's senses or understanding, aliquem deturbare de mente et sanitate: robbed, orbis aliqd re (and most participles of the verbs already given): robbed of one's children, liberis orbatus: of the use of one's limbs, membris captus: of sight and hearing, of one's understanding, oculis et auribus, mento captus: of hope, spe orbatus.

ROBBER, raptor (one who violently takes away any thing specified): prædo (one who seeks for plunder): latro (one who robs openly, and with violence): fur (a thief, one who robs secretly): pirata a sea-robber, pirate). A band of robbers, latronum or predonum globus (or turba, Hor.); latrones; predones.

ROBBERY, vid. PLUNDER.

ROBE, s. [VID. CLOAK, GOWN.] Gentlemen of the long robe, homines forenses. Master of the robes, perhaps vestispex (inscriptions). Mistress of the robes, vestispicia (Plant.).

ROBE, r., vestem talarum, togam, sibi induere (Cæsar's life): togam induere aliquid or togâ induere aliquem (another).

ROBIN, *motacilla rubecula (Linn.).

ROBING-ROOM, *vestiarius (although this denoted properly a place where clothes were kept, not where they were put on; vid. Baugier, Sabin., ii., p. 91).

ROBUST, robustus: validus: firmus: valens: integer. JN, robustus et valens: firmus et valens. SYN. in HEALTHY.

ROBUSTNESS, robur (corporis): vigor: nervi, plural.

ROCHET. || An episcopal vestment, *rochetum (technical term). || A kind of fish, erythrion (Plin.).

ROCK, s., saxum (general term, any large mass of stone): rupes (a steep, rugged rock): scopulus (in prose, a sharp, dangerous rock in the water, a cliff): cautes (a long, narrow bank of sand or rocks in the sea): rock, ridge: saxa et cautes = rocks and reefs, Cæs., B. G., 3, 13: Petra is a Greek word, and not used by Latin writers in the best age). That is or lies among rocks, saxatilis (e. g., piscis, piscatus): as firm as a rock, adamantinus: as hard as a rock, saxeus (properly and figuratively): to strike against a rock, scopulum offendere (properly and figuratively): to strike or founder on a rock, ad scopulum appellere (navem); ad scopulum appellere (the former of persons, the latter of ships): both also figuratively; after Cic., Rab. Perd., 9, 25, nec tuas unquam ratios ad eos scopulos appulisses, ad quos Sex. Tidi afflicti navem); ad scopulum allidi (properly, of ships): to escape the rocks, scopulos prætervehî (properly and figuratively).

ROCK, r. TRANS, movere. To rock a cradle, cunas infantis movere (Mart.): to rock a child to sleep, perhaps *infantem cunis motis sopire, or *cunarium agitatione sopire (properly); sopire, securum reddere (figuratively, to render secure and careless): one that rock's cradles, cunarium motor (Mart., 11, 39, ia.: feminine, cunsaria, inscriptions). INTRANS, moveri: agitari: factari.

ROCKET. || A plant, *brassica eruca (Linn.). || An artificial fire-work. *missile pyrium: *radius pyrius (Bau.).

ROCK-SALT, sal fossilis (opposed to marinus, Varr.).

ROCKY, saxosus (saxeus rather = stony).

ROD, virga (general term, a long, thin, rigid, &c.): fasciculus virgarum, or mostly virga, -arum, plural (when composed of several twigs bound together): furula (for punishing children). To beat with rods, virgis aliquem cadere (Cic.), variare (Plant.), multare (Liv.): to give a boy the rod, puerum ferulâ cadere (Hor.), castigare: to be under the rod (figuratively), disciplinâ, imperio aliquid subiectum esse: to use the rod (figuratively), severâ disciplinâ coercere, continere aliquem: severâ adhibere aliquem: a measuring-rod, decempeda: a fishing-rod, arundo.

ROE, caprea, -æ, f.

ROGATION, supplicatio [vid. PRAYER]. Rogation-days, rogationes (technical term): rogation-week, hebdomada crucium (technical term).

ROGUE, nequam: furcifer. An arrogant rogue, trifurcifer (in the earlier comic writers): caput scelerum (Plant., Pseud., 3, 5, 3): princeps flagitiorum (Cic., Verr., 5, 1, 4): A rogue in grain, homo nequissimus ac sceleratissimus; or, by circumlocution, homo qui peribit nequitiam, et ita visceribus immiscuit, ut nisi cum ipsis exire non possit (Sen., De Ira, 1, 16, 2).

ROGUERY, flagitium: scelus.

ROGUISH, || Bad, wicked, nequam: pravus. (Vid. BAD.) || Wanton, petulant, lascivus (e. g., homo, full of roguish tricks): protervus.

ROLL, r., volvere (transitively): volvi (intransitively). To roll up or together, convolvere: to roll into a ball, glomerare: to roll up in any thing, involvere or obvolvere aliqd re: amicare aliqd re (e. g., chartâ): to roll round any thing, involvere circum aliqd: amicare aliqd re: circumvolvere aliqd aliquid rei: time rolls on, tempus devolvitur, effluit: tears roll down the cheeks, lacrimæ per genas aliquid manant.

ROLL, s., circumactio: circumactus (circular motion): volumen (that which is rolled up): chartæ convolute (a roll of paper). The roll of a drum, *tympani crebra, continua, pulsatio.

ROLLER, cylindrus (a large cylinder for pressing surfaces and making them smooth): scapus (a cylinder on which paper, ribbon, &c., is rolled): phalanga (a

cylinder put under a heavy body to assist in moving it): rotula (a little wheel).

ROLLING, volubilis; or by the verbs.

ROLLING-PIN, *radius, or *cylindrus pervius.

ROLLS = public documents, tabulæ (general term): literæ publicæ (archives), acta publica, or acta only (records of the proceedings of the Senate, magistrates, or people).

ROMAN CATHOLIC, *Romanæ sacrorum formulæ addictus: Romanæ legis studiosus (after Ammian., 25, 10, 15): *pontificis Romani assella. To turn Roman Catholic, sacra Romana suscipere (of a whole Church, after Liv., 1, 7): *doce trium pontificis Romani amplecti (of a Church or an individual). To be a Roman Catholic, legis Romanæ studiosum esse (after Ammian., loc. cit.): *Romanæ sacrorum formulæ addictum esse.

ROMANCE, s. It may be necessary to say fabula Romanensis (technical term): fabula Nilensis is rather = tale, story. Vid., also, FABLE.

ROMANCE, r., *fabulas or fabulosa narrare. Vid., also, BRAG.

ROMANIZE. Vid. "to turn ROMAN CATHOLIC."

ROMANTIC, fabulosus: fictus (fictions) [vid., also, FABULOUS]: gratus: amœnus (of place, charming). Romantic shores and coasts, amœnitates litorum et orarum.

ROMANTICALLY, fabulose: ut in fabulis fit.

ROMP, s. || Rude play, ludus protervus. || A boisterous girl, *puella proterva or lasciva.

ROMP, r., proterve ludere.

ROOD. || A pole, pertica [vid. POLE]. || An image of the cross, *crux sacra.

ROOF, s. || PROP, tectum (general term, especially the outer part of a roof): cantherii (the inner part, the rafters): culmen (the highest line of a roof, the ridge; also the whole roof; vid. Liv., 27, 4, adis culmen Jovis fulmine intecti: togulæ (a roof covered with tiles): tectum scandulare (a roof of shingle, Appul., Met., 3, p. 137, 2): suggrundium or suggrundatio (a pent-house, caves). A building (temple, &c.) without roof, edificia hypæthra: to have advanced as far as the roof, ad tectum pervenisse (of a house in course of building): to keep the roof, &c., of a house in good repair, domum sartam et tectam conservare: sarta tecta adium tueri: to blow off the roof, deturbare tectum ac tegulas: de tecto tegulas deturbare (Plant.); tecto nudare. || FIG. = House; e. g., to lie under the same roof with one, unâ adie in unis adibus (Ter., Eun., 3, 2, 76): habitare cum aliquo: to welcome any body under one's roof, tecto ac domo invitare aliquem (to invite): hospitio aliquem excipere (to receive): omnibus tectisque accipere aliquem, or tectis ac sedibus recipere aliquem (of the inhabitants of a town who give shelter to persons in flight, &c.).

ROOF, r., tegere, integere, contegere aliqd re; with wood, scandula contegere: with thatch, stramento integere.

ROOFLESS, non tectus (not covered in): apertus (open).

ROOK. || A bird, *cornix nigra frugilega. || At chess, *turrus.

ROOM. || Space, spatium (general term): intervallum (space between). There is not room enough in the house, domus parum laxa est: to have room for any thing (properly), capere aliqd; (figuratively) admittere, accipere: locum dare: plenty of room, laxitas (e. g., in a house, Cic., Off., 1, 39, 139). || An apartment, chamber, conclave (room that can be locked up, chamber, dining-room): cubiculum (room for lounging or reclining in; but commonly sleeping-room): diæta (any room in which one lives; e. g., a summer-house with chambers attached): membrum (chamber, as portion of a house, apartment): cubiculum hospitale (dining-room): cubiculum dormitorium: membrum dormitorium (sleeping-room). A side room, cubiculum continens, or junctum et contigens, conclavi: cella minor (a smaller room, in general, Virg.). || Occasion, opportunity, vid. || Place, vid.

ROOMINESS, laxitas (Cic.).

ROOMY, spatiosus (that occupies a large space): amplius (of great extent): latus (not narrow or confined): capax (that can hold much). JN. spatiosus et capax. A roomy house, spatiosa et capax domus; laxior domus (Vell., 2, 81).

ROOST, s., stabulum (avium cohortallum, pavonum, Col.).

ROOST, v., stabulari (Col.).

ROOT, s. || PROR., radix: stirps (the root, with the whole of the lower part of a tree). A little root, radícula. To take root, pull up by the roots; vid. the verb. || FIG., radix: stirps: causa: semen: fons. [Vid., also, CAUSE, ORIGIN.] || In grammar, vocabulum primitivum (grammatical).

ROOT (itself), v., radicem or radices agere (also improperly, Cic., Off., 2, 12, 43), capere or mittere: radicari (only properly) in radices exire [radicescere only once, Sen. Ep., 86, fin.]: insidere: inveterascere (figuratively, to become inveterate; the former of something suspected; the latter of a custom or evil). To let any thing root itself, favère or alere (figuratively): the tree is deeply rooted, radices arboris altius descendunt: to be deeply rooted, altissimis radicibus defixum esse: rooted, radiceatus: quod radices egit (properly) in veteratus: confirmatus: deeply-rooted, penitus defixus (improperly); of faults, &c.): penitus insitus (of an opinion, implanted): there he stood, as if rooted in the ground, defixus stetit (1): the Gauls stood as if rooted in the earth by fear, pavor defixerat cum admiratione Gallos. || To root out or up, (a) PROR., eradicare: extirpare: radicibus evellere, extrahere, evellere et extrahere: eruere (dig up): runcare (hoe up weeds). (3) FIG., extirpare: delere: extinguere: excidere. To root any thing up or out thoroughly, allicius rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus: omnes allicius rei stirpes ejicere; aliquid funditus tollere. JN. extirpare et funditus tollere (e. g., superstition; the last also of faults, passions, &c.): e natura rerum evellere (annihilare): to root out a nation [vid. EXTIRPATE]: to root all human feeling out of any body's heart, omnem humanitatem ex animo allicius extirpare.

ROPE, funis (a thick rope): restis (a small rope): rudens (sail rope): retinaculum, ora (anchor rope, cable). To stretch a rope, funem extendere: to dance on the tight rope, per funem ingredi (Quint.); per funem extentum ire (Hor. Ep.); per extentum funem ponere vestigia (Cic., Manil., 3, 632).

ROPE-DANCER, funambulus (Ter., Suet.); schoenobates (inscriptions); by circumlocution, qui meditatus est (i. e., didici) per extensos funes ire (Sen., De Ira, 2, 13); petaurista (a vaunter). A rope-dancer's pole, pertica libratoria. || Halter were masses of lead held in the hands in leaping, &c., in order to assist the swing of the arms.

ROPE-MAKER, restio (Plaut., Suet.); restiarius (Front.).

ROPE-WALK, *locus ubi funes textuntur.

ROPE-YARN, *stamen.

ROPY, lentus: tenax: viscosus (Pall.).

ROSARY, *rosarium (technical term). Vid., also, BEAD.

ROSE, rose (the plant and the flower): rose flos (the flower). A rose-bed, area rose consita: of roses, roseaceus: oil of roses, oleum roseaceum or rhodium (Plin.); or roseacum only: rose-leaf, rosea floris folium: the scent of roses, odores qui afflantur e rosia (after Cic., Cat. Maj., 17, 59): *odor rosarum: to lie among roses, in rosa jacere (Sen. Ep., 38, 9): or of belonging to a rose, roseus: rose color, color roseus: roses on the cheeks, color egregius (Cic., Fin., 2, 30, 64).

ROSE-BUD, calix roseæ.

ROSE-BUSH, rosea froxet: rosa.

ROSEMARY, rosmarinum or rosmari-us (Plin., Col.): libanotis (Plin.).

ROSE-WATER, aqua rosata.

ROSIN, resina.

ROSTRUM, rostra, plural.

ROSY, roseus: rosaceus (made of ros-

es). Rosy lips, labra quæ rubent rosis (after Mart., 4, 42, 10).

ROT, v., putrescere: putrefieri: putrescere or putrescere: vitari: fracescere (of fruit, especially of olives). To cause to rot, putrefacere.

ROT,

ROT TENNESS, } pator: putredo: ca-
ries. SYN. in ROT-
TEN.

ROTATION, rotatio (Vir., 10, 3): circumactio (a turning itself round, Vir., 9, 8, 15): in rotation, per ordinem: rotation of crops, ordo culturæ (e. g., hunc ordinem culturæ expert probavimus).

ROTATORY, by circumlocution with verbs in TRANS, intransitive.

ROTE, To learn by rote, ediscere: memorias mandare, tradere, committere, iungere. To say by rote, memoriter pronunciare, recitare; ex memoria exponere.

ROT TEN, putridus (of flesh, fruit, &c.), putridus (decayed, rotten); of teeth, a house, &c.): cariosus (eaten away): ritiatus (spoiled, putrefied); of flesh, fruit, &c.): marcidus (e. g., asser).

ROTUNDA, *ædificium rotundum. rotundatum: or ædes in modum circuli extractæ (after Plin., Ep., 5, 6, 17).

ROTUNDITY, forma rotunda (Cic.); rotundities (Plin.).

ROUGE, s., purpurissum: fucus (not facio illius, sed sanguine diffusus color, Cic.).

ROUGE, v., purpurissare (transitive, Plaut.): *purpurissare linere. To have one's cheeks rouged, buccas belle purpurissatas habere (Plaut.): rouged cheeks, buccæ purpurissatæ (Cic.).

ROUGH, asper (opposed to levis or lenis; of roughness that causes pain, as of thorns, &c.; also of the sea, and of the voice): salebrosus (rugged): confractus (with broken fragments of rock, &c., in wild confusion): procellosus (stormy): horridus: horridus et durus: asperi animi (rough in mind): incultus: inurbanus: inurbanus (rough in manners): infabre facies, inconditus, non artificiosus (roughly made, not well finished). The rough breathing (in grammar), spiritus asper.

ROUGH-CAST, trullissatio (with lime): arenatio: arenatum (with sand and mortar). To rough-cast, parietem trullissare: parietem trullissationem inducere (to cover with coarse mortar): || parietem lorice opere tectorio = to whitewash.

ROUGHLY, aspere: horridè (SYN. in ROUGH): crasse (coarsely). To treat roughly, horridè vivere: to treat any body roughly, aspere tractare aliquem: to speak roughly, aspere loqui (with severity, &c.): horridè loqui (in a strong and forcible, though rough manner). To speak roughly to any body, horridè aliquem aliquem (Tac.); aliquem severius adhibere (Cic. ad Att., 10, 12, 3). || Rudely, in an unpolished manner, inurbane: rustice: vasse (e. g., loqui): infecte: illiberaliter: incomposite. || In an unskillful, unfinished manner, inscite: incommode.

ROUGHNESS, asperitas (e. g., viarum, faucium, cœli, vocis; opposed to lenitas vocis, vini; also nature, and of character): asperdo and asperitudo (Cels.); crassitudo (opposed to fineness). || Roughness of manners, &c., inhumanitas, inurbanitas: rusticitas: mores inculti or rustici. Roughness of speech, verba rustica (rough, coarse words): maledicta: probra: probra et maledicta (abuse, &c.): contumelie (insulting language). Roughness of mind, ingenium incultum (want of cultivation): asperitas animi (savage roughness): feritas animi. A savage or brutal roughness of mind, feritas animi et agrestis inhumanitas.

ROUND, adj., rotundus (general term): globosus (glabular): orbiculatus (circular): teres (cylindrical, rounded [not square]); said of long bodies). To make round, rotundare: corrotundare. To take a round form, se rotundare, or rotundari; conglobari; conglobari undique æqualiter. A round number, numerus par (equal number): magna (a whole). A good round sum, magna pecunie summa, or nummi non mediocri summa.

ROUND, prep. and adv. (of local sur-

rounding), circum: circa (for the difference between these words, vid. ABOUT). Circumcirca, round about, does not belong to classical prose, which uses instead of it circum et circa: round in a circle, in gyrum: round in succession, in orbem: all round, totus circum: in circuitu. Often by circum in composition: to ride round, circumequitare or equo circumvehere (locum): to roll round, circumvolvère (transitive), circumvolvi (intransitive). Sometimes by per: to wander round, pervagari (locum): to look round, circumspicere: circumspicere: oculos circumferre: perlustrare (omnia, &c.): to look round in a threatening way, oculos minaciter circumferre: to dig a trench round a city, oppidum fossâ (vallo fossâque) circumdare.

ROUND, v., rotundare: to round itself, se rotundare: or rotundari: conglobari (spical), To round itself equally on all sides, conglobari undique æqualiter. || FIG., to round a sentence, sententiam, ordine verborum paulo commotat, in quadrum redigere (Cic., Or., 70, 233). The rounding of a sentence, verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio: structura (not circumscriptio in this sense): rounded, rotundatus (made round): rotundus (round): conglobatus (like a ball): figuratively, of speech, quasi rotundus. A sentence is properly rounded, forma concinnitasque verborum facit orbem suum (Cic., Or., 44, 149).

ROUNDLY, libere. To deny roundly, alicui precise negare: alicui plane sine ulla exceptione prædicere.

ROUSE, excitare: expergefacere (e somno): excitare (e somno): suscitare somno or e quiete: aliquid may be used without e somno, &c.: also figuratively. Vid. AWAKE.

ROUT, s. || A clamorous multitude [vid. CROWD]. || Discomfite [vid. DEFEAT]. To put to the rout, fundere fugareque: to put to the rout with (great) slaughter, stragem dare, or edere, or facere: alicui cladem afferre or inferre: aliquem prosternere: alicui detrimentum inferre: aliquem ingenti cæde prosternere: aliquem ad internecionem cadere or redigere, or delere hostem, or hostium copias occidione occidere or cadere: hostium internecionem facere, &c.: to be put to the rout, cladem pugnæ, or simply cladem, or calamitatem, or incommodum, or detrimentum accipere: ad internecionem cædi pr deleri: ad internecionem venire. Should the army be put to the rout, si adv. sa pugna cerneret. || It may be remarked here that the Romans, in speaking of their own defeats, or when introducing a person as speaking of his, were in the habit of using the euphemistic terms of adversum proelium or adversa pugna (unlucky fight, Lic., 7, 23, ceteri: 8, 31, 5); or incommodum, detrimentum (misap, loss, Cic., Lat., 3, 10: Cæs., B. G., 1, 3: 5, 52; 6, 34, &c.); and obitus (complete defeat, Cæs., B. G., 1, 29).

ROUT, v. (an army). Vid. To put to the rout, in ROUT, s.

ROUTE, iter (journey): via (way, road taken): ratio itineris or itinerum (plan of a journey, Cic., Fam., 3, 5, 3). To continue one's route, viam or cursum tenere: viam persequi; iter pergere: iter reliquum conficere, pergere: en route, in itinere: to be en route to Rome, iter mihi est Roman: to take route for a place, iter aliquo movere or dirigere: cursum suum aliquo dirigere: viam aliquo habere: to take different routes, diversos discedere, abire: to change a route, bectere iter.

ROUTINE, usus: exercitatio: habitus: facilitas consuetudine et exercitatione parata (after Quint., 10, 8): mere routine, usus quidam irrationalis (Quint., 10, 7, 11: Greek: πῶν δόγος). To be accustomed to the routine of business, in negotiis gerendis, or administrandis bene versatum, or exercitatum esse. This is a mere matter of routine, hoc vero tralaticium est (Cic.).

ROVE, palare: vagari. Vid. WANDE.

ROVER, || One who wanders about, erro: vagus: multivagus (Plin.): vagabundus, late). || A pirate, vid.

ROW, *s.*, ordo (the proper word: *series* rather = *succession, series*). In a row, ordinate: ex ordine: in ordinem: per ordinem (in regular or due order): deinceps (one after another). To build a row of houses, domos continuare.

ROW, *v.* TRANS, remis propellere. || INTRANS, remigare; remis navigare: navem remis ducere or propellere. To row with all one's might, remis contendere: to row back, (navem) remis inhibere; retro navem inhibere. To row off or away from shore, navem remis incitare et terram relinquere, or et altum petere (vid. Cæs., B. G., 4, 25).

ROWEL. || The points of a spur turning on a little axis, *rotula calcaris. || A roll of hair put into a wound, *funis, funiculus e pills, eribus contortus (as to its substance): fonticulus (technical term, as to its use).

ROWER, remex. The rowers, remiges, plural, or remigum (Lir., 20, 51, § 6).

ROYAL, regius, or the genitive, regis (of or belonging to a king, that relates to his person or dignity): regalis (worthy of a king, fit for a king). This distinction is always observed by good prose writers: in Cic., Tusc., 1, 48, 116, and Nep., Eum., 13, 3, ornatus regius is the ornament which belongs to the king; but in Cic., De Fin., 2, 21, 63, ornatus regalis is ornament as rich as that of a king; again, cultus regius, Sall., Cat., 31, 4, is magnificence such as a king has or ought to have; but Hor., Od., 4, 9, 15, cultus regalis is only magnificence like that of a king; sententia regis is an opinion, sentence of a king; sententia regalia, noble, worthy of a king. The royal family, reges; *domus regia.

ROYALIST, regi amicus: regis studiosus: faciens cum rege (after Cic.).

ROYALLY, regie: regium in morem: regio more: regalar.

ROYALTY, regnum (a kingdom): regia potestas (royal power). The ensigns of royalty, regia insignia, plural.

RUB, *v.*, fricare (to clean or smooth by rubbing, also to wear): confricare (to wear away): terere, atterere, usq. deterere (to wear). To rub in or into, infundere: to rub one's self, fricari: to rub round, circumfricare: to rub the eyes (so as to bring tears), oculos terere: to rub down, defricare. To rub out, eradicare (to scratch out): inducere (to erase by rubbing the inverted style over). To rub up or over [vid. RETOUCH]. To rub any thing (metallic) bright, deterens aliquid nitidare, atque rubigine liberare (Cic., 12, 5).

RUB, *s.* || Act of rubbing, tritus: attritus (so as to wear): fricatio: fricatus (of the body). || Difficulty, vid.

RUBBER, || One who rubs, tritor (e. g., of paint, &c.): fricator (of the body; late). || A cloth used in rubbing, *linum ad detergendum or abstergendum factum. || A coarse file, scobina (Plin.); lima crassa, aspera (Jan.). || Indian rubber, *gummi elasticum. || To win a rubber, *ludo bis vincere. To play a rubber, ludere.

RUBBISH, || PROP., rudus; rudera (plural; rubble, &c.): ejectamentum (any thing cast away): quiescille (refuse). To cover with refuse, rudera (Plin.): to clear of refuse, erudera (Solin.). || FIG., of worthless persons, quiescille; fax, sentina (Cic.); qui sunt infra infimos homines omnes (Ter.); purgamentum (servorum, Curt.).

RUBICUND, Vid. RED.

RUBRIC, rubrica (properly, the title of a law, which was written in red characters; hence = "law" itself; e. g., Masuri rubrica, Jur.).

RUBY, carbunculus: *rubinus (technical term).

RUDDER, gubernaculum, clavus (properly and figuratively). To hold or guide the rudder, gubernaculum tractare, clavum tenere. Vid. also, HELM.

RUDDINESS, rubor.

RUDDELE, rubrica (sc. terra, any red earth).

RUDDY, rubidus: rubicundus: rubens. RUDE, rudis (unexperienced; e. g., as an artisan): incultus, agrestis (unmannerly): ferus, immansuetus (not tame, wild).

JN. ferus agrestisque (clownish): asper (rough, harsh): inurbanus (not polite). Rude manners, mores agrestes or feri.

RUDELY, aspere: inurbane. Usually by the adjectives.

RUDENESS (uncivilized state of manners), feritas. Usually by the adjectives; e. g., mores agrestes et feri. Rudeness of (their own) manners, (sua) inhumanitas.

RUDIMENTS, initia, elementa, rudimenta (with or without prima). To learn the rudiments, prima elementa discere: to be instructed in the rudiments, primis elementis or literis imbui: to be still engaged in the rudiments, in tirociulis hærere: to be but a little beyond the rudiments, paulum aliquid ultra primas literas progressum esse. To know the rudiments of an art, aliquid arte imbutum esse.

RUE, *v.* PLD. REPENT.

RUE, *s.* (a plant), *rûta graveolens (Linn.).

RUEFUL. Vid. SAD, SORROWFUL.

RUFFIAN, homo nequam: sceleratus: scelus, -cris: homo pugnax, manu pronus (quarrelsome).

RUFFIANLY, nefarius (contrary to laws natural and divine): scelestus (wicked, vicious): improbus (bad). A ruffianly deed, nefas: facinus nefarium: scelus: (more strongly), scelus nefarium.

RUFFLE, *v.*, turbare: perturbare: agitare (of things, or of the mind): molestia afficere (of the mind): auster disturbat freta (ruffles, agitates, Sen., Hippol., 1011). To ruffle their feathers, inhorrescere (as a hen when she has laid an egg). Vid. also, AGITATE.

RUFFLE, *s.*, *limbus manicæ præfixus.

RUG, stragulum; *pannus crassiore lanâ contextus.

RUGGED, confragoosus (properly, also figuratively of speech): salebrosus (properly and figuratively): inconditus: horridus or (less strong) horridulus (figuratively, of speech; opposed to levis): asper (rough, properly; also of speech, unpolished; opposed to cultus). Rugged places, aspera, sc. loca, plural; aspreta, plural; salebras. To complain of rugged roads, salebras queri (h).

RUGGEDNESS, asperitas. Vid. ROUGHNESS.

RUIN, *s.* || Destruction, ruina; excidium (properly and figuratively): interitus: perniciës: naufragium: occasus. JN. occasus interitusque (figuratively). To avert ruin, perniciem depellere: to plan any body's ruin, alicui perniciem struere, parare, moliri. To come to ruin, perire, interire (SYN. and PHR. in DESTRUCTION). || Ruins, fragmenta, -orum (broken pieces, fragments): reliquæ (remnants; e. g., of a wreck): naufragia, -orum (properly, the remnants of a wreck; but figuratively, of persons or things, as we say, ruins): ruinae (of a building, city, &c., Lir.; not in Cicero): rudera, -um (walls, &c., broken into small fragments, post-Augustan): vestigia, -orum (the site of a ruined town, &c.): parietinæ (dilapidated walls; e. g., Corinthi, Cic., Tusc., 3, 22, 53, Orelli). The smoking ruins of Thebes, fumantes Thebarum ruinae. A town deserted and nearly in ruins, urbs deserta et strata prope ruinas: to fall to ruins, frangi; ruinas collabi: to be buried under the ruins of a house, ruinâ ædium opprimi; or, if followed by death, oppressum interire. Here on one spot the ruins of so many cities lie before us, uno loco tot oppidorum cadavera projecta jacent (Sere. Sulpic., Cic., Fam., 4, 5, 4; perhaps too far-fetched for prose).

RUIN, *v.* || To demolish, to destroy, vid. || To injure greatly, perdere: pessumdare: ad interitum vocare: præcipitare (stronger term): conficere (entirely, altogether; e. g., a part of the citizens by imposts, partem plebis tributo): trucidare (literally, to kill; e. g., by high interest, fenore): profligare (to subvert; also of health, &c.). JN. affligere et perdere: affligere et prosternere: prosternere affligereque: affligere et profligare (all = funditus perdere or evertere; i. e., to ruin completely). To try to ruin any body, alicujus interitum querere.

|| To impoverish, aliquid ad pauper tatem protrahere: ad inopiam redigere: ad famam rejicere (stronger term). To ruin one's self entirely, se detrudere in mendicitatem.

RUINOUS, || Dilapidated, ruinous; pronus in ruinam (ready to fall): vitiosus (injured, damaged): dilabens (falling to pieces). To be in a ruinous condition, ruinosisus esse, ruinam minari (to be on the point of falling): labare (to totter). The house is in a ruinous condition, ædes vitium fecerunt. || Destructive, pernicious, perniciosus: exitiosus: exitialis: exitiabilis: damnosus: funestus: pestilens: pestifer. SYN. in HURTFUL.

RUINOUSLY, perniciosè: pestifere: funeste.

RULE, *s.* || An instrument for drawing lines and measuring, regula (for drawing straight lines): norma (for measuring squares); amussus (a carpenter's rule). || A law, regulation, constitution, lex (a prescribed method of acting or of doing any thing; hence leges dicendi, "the rules of grammar," in which case regula would not be Latin); præscriptum, præceptum; alicujus rei, or with a gerund in di: regula (an instrument for drawing straight lines) and norma (properly, a square, an instrument for marking out right angles) can never be employed with reference to a single rule or prescription, but only when "the rule" is equivalent to "a body of rules, a code," hence these words always take a genitive, or there is a circumlocution; as, regula ad quam aliquid dirigitur, or quâ aliquid judicatur; norma quâ, or ad quam, aliquid dirigitur. || There is no plural regula, or norma, in the sense of "rules." To prescribe a rule, legem dare, scribere; præceptum dare, tradere; præcipere; præscribere. To give rules concerning any thing, præcipere, tradere de aliquâ re: to observe or follow a rule, legem servare, observare; præscriptum servare; præceptum tenere (the regulam servare is not Latin). Made by line and rule, ad legem ac regulam compositus (Quint., 12, 10, 50). It is to be observed as a rule, not to, &c., tenendum est hoc alicujus rei præceptum, ne, &c. It is a rule in any thing that, hæc lex in aliquâ re sancitur, ut. It is an exception to the rule, hoc excipio. I depart from my rule, discedo a more meo: to live by rule, dirigere vitam ad certam normam; vitam severis legibus astruere. || Government, dominion, imperium: potestas: ditto: principatus: dominatio: dominatus: regnum. SYN. in DOMINION.

RULE, *v.* || TRANS. To draw lines with an instrument, lineas ad regulam dirigere, exigere: to rule paper, *chartam lineis signare, distinguere: ruled paper, *charta lineis ex atramento signata. A ruled table, tabula lineis distincta (Gessner). || To govern, imperare, imperare, alicujus esse imperatorem, imperio regere or imperio tenere alicujus, aliquid (to have the command over a person or thing): dominari, dominationem habere in alicujus (to exercise unlimited power over; especially figuratively): præesse alicui or alicui rei (to preside over). To rule a city, urbem imperio regere: to be ruled by any body, imperio alicujus teneri; teneri in alicujus ditone et potestate: to submit to be ruled by any body, imperium alicujus sustinere; se regi ab aliquo pati (opposed to imperium alicujus detractare). The mind rules the body, animus regit corpus: to be ruled by ambition, ambitio teneri. || To manage, constituere: ordinare: decernere: dirigere. || INTRANS. To be in command, civitatem regere; imperium tractare; regnare; esse in imperio; potiri rerum; potiri sceptri (Lucr.), sceptris (Virg.), regnis (Vell.); imperio uti (Sall.); regnum (in loco) exercere (Plin.).

RULER, || One who rules, a governor, dominator alicujus (the governor, Cic., N. D., 2, 3, 4, dominator rerum Domus; dominus, of any body, alicujus (unlimited master, lord; hence the phrase Latin term for tyrannus: moderator: gubernator: rector. JN. rector et moderator (guide and

governor, especially of God: tyrannous (one that has raised himself to dominion; a tyrant); princeps; imperator (as prince, emperor); **of the Silver Age:** feminine, quæ imperio regit; dominatrix, moderatrix, gubernatrix. *The sovereign or universal RULER, regator omnium; cuius numini parent omnia (of God; regator omnium Deus, cetera subiecta et parentia, Tac., Germ., 33, 5). || An instrument for ruling with; vid. RULE, s.*

RUM, *sicera et saccharo cocta; *vinum Indicum.

RUMBLE, sonare: crepare: crepitum dare.

RUMBLING, sonitus: crepitus.

RUMINATE. || **PROP.** ruminari, and (post-Augustinian) ruminare (Col.): remanere (post-Augustinian). || To meditate, vid.

RUMINATION, ruminatio (Plin.).

RUMMAGE, excutere (the proper word): scrutari, or (more strongly) perscrutari (to search and examine).

RUMMER, Vid. CUF.

RUMOR, fama: rumor. **Vid. REPORT.**

RUMP, os sacrum (technical term, propriety): nates, clunus (buttocks).

RUMPLE, e., corrugare; in rugas plicare: rugam (-as) figure in re.

RUMPLE, s., ruga.

RUN, cursus (general term, of bodily motion, &c.): lapsus (a flowing, especially of water): curriculum (in a race-course): motus (motion, general term). The ordinary run of affairs, rerum humanarum cursus.

RUN, v. || **Of persons, currere (general term):** decurrere (from a higher to a lower point; from a place, a, ab: down from, de; out from, e, ex; through, per with an accusative, or by a simple accusative; to a place, ad; so that whenever the terminus a quo or the terminus ad quem is not mentioned, it must be supplied): cursu ferri (with haste): aufugere (to run away): cursu tendere aliquo (to run to a place): accurrere (to run hither): percurrere (to run to): procurrere (to run forth or out): se proripere (to run forth or out; both, e. g., in publicum; foras): effundi, se effundere (to flow out; of a mass of persons; e. g., in castra): currere in, &c. (to run into any thing; but incurere in aliquem, in aliquid, means to run against, to attack): transcurrere aliquo (to run over any thing; then absolutely = to run over to or from; e. g., ad aliquem): circumcurrere, circumcursare locum (to run about in a place): pervagari locum (to pass through quickly). To run against each other, inter se concurrere: to run to any body, currere, cursum capessere ad aliquem: transcurrere ad aliquem (to any body who is or dwells over against us): concurrere ad aliquem (in order to speak to him; vid. Grav. Cic. Quint., 16, 53): to run one's self out of breath, cursu exanimari: to run for a wager, cursu certare; certatim currere. Run as fast as you can, percurrere curriculo. Run as fast as you can, and bring, curriculo eas et afferas: curriculo affer, afferas, &c. || **This adverbial use of curriculo is found in the language of common life, in the comic writers, and in Appulian.** Run and fetch him, curre, accesse cum. Run away, abi! fe abeas! to come running, accurrere. Figuratively, to run after any thing (i. e., to solicit or sue earnestly for a thing), ambire (absolutely: **non ambire munus**). To run after a girl, virginem ambire nuptia (in order to marry her; after Tac., Germ., 17, 2): circa domum virginis assiduus esse (to frequent her house). || **Of things movable, currere (in prose only of such things as move in a circle; e. g., a wheel, a ball; of rivers, &c., it is used only by poets and prose writers of the Silver Period; hence, e. g., for flumen per ultima Indis currit, Curt., 8, 9, 9, it ought to be flume per ultima Indis fertur: for amnes in aquora currunt, Virg., Æn., 12, 524, the prose expression would be amnes in maria induunt &c. Likewise decurrere ex or in for defluere, to flow down, is rather poetic: ferri (to be borne along with rapidity: of the heavenly bodies, rivers, &c.): labi, delabi (to glide along or down;**

of water, &c.): devolvi (to roll down); fluere, into any thing, in aliquid; through any thing, per aliquid (to flow); influere in, &c., effundi, se effundere, in, &c. (to flow into; e. g., in mare): intrare aliquid, locum (to enter or go into; e. g., of ships, portum): exire loco, ex loco (to run out from a place): ferri, moveri, torqueri circa aliquid (to turn itself about any thing; e. g., of the sun, circa terram): serpere per, &c. (to run or entwine itself on or about any thing; of plants; e. g., per humum). Running water, aqua fluens (opposed to aqua putalis, or aqua dividualis, or viva; dumcu vivum (a river). Running brooks, salientes rivi. Tears run down the cheeks, lacrimæ manant per genas (vid. Hor., Od., 4, 1, 34); fluent per os lacrimæ (Ov., Met., 4, 581). The candles are running, candelæ diffundunt: to run round any thing; i. e., to surround it, cingere aliquid (e. g., urbem cingit fossa alta). The road runs (leads) to Rome, hæc via fert (to **non ducit**) Roman. || **Fig.** To run into debt, as alienum contrahere or confutare.

RUN AGAINST, incurere or incursare in aliquid (to strike against in running): offendere aliquid (general term, to strike against). To run against any body, in aliquid incurere atque incidere. To approach violently or boisterously, incurere; incurare; irrure; impetum facere in aliquid.

RUN AWAY, fugere: aufugere: effugere. || **Vid. FLEE, DESERT.** || **Of a horse, effrenatum incerto cursu ferri (Liv., 37, 41):** *frenis non parere.

RUN DOWN. || **INTRANS,** defluere: delabi. || **TRANS, PROP,** peragere aliquid (to run down without giving any rest, Cel. in Cic. Ep., 8, 8, 1; S. N. Ep., 58, 1): defatigare (to fatigue thoroughly). || **Fig.** To calmate, defatigare, vid.

RUN FROM. **Vid. DESERT, ABANDON.**

RUN ON, procurere (to run further): produrere (to flow further; of water): decurrere (e. g., manus in scribendo, Quint., 10, 7, 11): the pay runs on, procedunt aliquid era (Liv., 5, 7, 12). The interest runs on (i. e., at compound interest), centesimæ fenore perpetuo ducuntur (Cic., Att., 5, 21, extr.). Interest that runs on, centesimæ perpetuæ (opposed to quotannis renovatæ, ibid., 6, 2, extr.).

RUN OUT. || **As liquids from a vessel, effluere:** emanare: stillare: exstillare (hy drops): clepsidra extremum stillidium exhaust (has run out, Sen.). || **To project, excurrere:** procurere: promittere (in architecture). A promontory that runs out into the sea, promontorium in mare procurrens.

RUN OVER. || **Peruse hastily, percurrere.** || **Drive over in a carriage, jumentis obtinere aliquid.** Nero whipped his horses and ran over a boy on purpose, Nero citatis jumentis puerum baud ignarus obtrivit (Suet., Ner., 5).

RUN THROUGH. || **PROP,** percurrere, percurrere; pervolare (to go through with speed): discurrere aliquo loco per locum (in different directions = to run about; of several): decurrere (to leave behind in running): cinctri (qu., to measure through). || **Fig.** To spread quickly, of a report, &c., pervadere locum (e. g., forum atque urbem): discurrere (in all directions; e. g., totâ urbe). || **To pass quickly through in succession, percurrere; decurrere.** To run through each post of honor, efferi per honorum gradus ad summum imperium. || **To wear away by running, usu deterrere (the soles of shoes):** cursu attare (the feet; after Plin., 18, 15, 61). || **To pierce, perforare, vid.**

RUN UP (a building), constituere repente (ad necessitatem) ædificium (Hirt., B. G., 8, 5): subitum ædificium extrudere (Tac., Ann., 15, 39): (an ædificium), conflare ædificium (Sall.). || **Of a fit of trembling, perstringere aliquid.**

RUN UPON, Vid. RUN AGAINST.

RUNAGATE, Vid. VAGABOND.

RUNAWAY, Vid. DESERT, FUGITIVE. A runaway slave, fugitivus.

RUNDLE, cylindrus (a cylinder): gradus (a step).

RUPTURE, s. || **Breach, ruptum:** scissum (properly): violatio (figuratively). || **Dissension, falling out, discordia (discord, want of unanimity):** dissidium (dissension, disagreement): **non dissidium, which = separatism** to cause a rupture, discordiam concitare. There is already a slight rupture between them, jam leviter inter se dissident. It comes to a rupture, res ad discordias deducitur: discordia oritur. || **(A disease), hernia; rames:** afflicted with a rupture, intestinum descendit; ramicosus (to **herbulous in later writers**).

RUPTURE, v. **Vid. BREAK.**

RURAL, rusticus: agrestis: campestris (Cic.): rural occupations or affairs, res rustice. A rural population, rustici. Devoted to rural pursuits, rusticus rebus deditus. **Vid. also, RUSTIC.**

RUSE, Vid. ARTIFICE.

RUSH, s. (A plant), juncus: scirpus (pizos or rypios, of a grassy nature). Made of rushes, juncus or juncinus; scirpus: full of or abounding in rushes, juncosus: a spot grown all over with rushes, juncetum: to make of rushes, e juncu texere. Any thing is not worth a rush, nihil esse. Not to think any thing worth a rush, non unius assis æstimare: a rush-light, lucerna cubicularia (Mart., 14, 39). To use or burn any thing instead of a rush-light, aliquid in usum nocturni luminis urere (to **nocturnum lucrum = a light during the night**). To work by a rush-light, or by candle-light in general, lucubrare: elucubrare.

RUSH, s. (A driving forward), incursio: incursum: impetus (of an attack). At the first rush or onset, primo incursum: primo impetu. A rush of waters, auctus aquarum (vid. also, CONCOUSSE): to make a rush at any body, incurere or irrumperere in aliquid: irrure, or incurare, or impetum facere in aliquid.

RUSH, v., ferri (to move quickly): rapide ferri (rapidly; e. g., of a river, &c.): sublimare ferri (in an upward direction from below): precipitem ire: precipitari (down from a height): precipitem devolvi (down from or through a rock, per saxa, of a river): to rush at any body, incurere or irrumperere in aliquid: to rush forth, effundere (of water): evomere: eructare (of flames): also, prorumpi: prorumpere (to burst out): profundere: se profundere (to stream forth: all four of men and things; e. g., uars, &c.). To rush out of the gates, se proripere portâ foras: to rush forth from out of the ranks, equo citato evehi extra aciem. To rush forth from the ambush, ex insidiis subito consurgere: to rush out, avolare: aufugere: se proripere (impetuously, or in great haste; also with ex, &c.): to rush in, irrure (to run into) or irrumperere (to break into, in, &c. e. g., into the town, in urbem): precipitem dare or precipitare in aliquid (to precipitate into). To rush into any thing; e. g., into the flames, the ranks of the enemy, &c., se injicere in ignem, in medios hostes: also, se immittere in aliquid: equum immittere or permittere in aliquid: e. g., in medios hostes (the latter if on horseback); also, incidere in aliquid or aliquid in e. g., into the open gates, patentibus portis: se offerre, se inferre (e. g., into danger). The crowd that was rushing into the circus, infusus populus.

RUSH LIGHT, Vid. RUSH, s.

RUSHY, juncosus (full of rushes): juncus: juncinus (made or consisting of rushes).

RUSSET, fuscus: adnstris (brownish), ravis (grayish): subrufus (reddish).

RUST, s., rustigo (general term): ferrugo (on iron): æron (verdigris, on copper or brass). Iron contracts rust, rubigo corripit ferrum. Iron is eaten out with rust, ferrum rubigine raditur.

RUST, v. || **INTRANS,** rubiginem trahere or sentire: rubiginē obducere: rubiginē ladi or corripi (general term): in ærumen incidere (of brass or copper). The mind rusts with inactivity, incultu atque secundaria torpescit ingenium (Sall.): incognum longa rubigine læsum torpet (On, Trist., 5, 12, 21). || **TRANS,** rubiginem obducere aliquid rei.

RUSTIC, adj., rusticus (*residing in the country, like "countryified"; hence intellectually rough, bashful, ignorant of the conventional laws of decorum. Rusticitas is, in its best sense, allied to ignorance; in its worst, to awkwardness: agrestis (residing or growing wild in the fields; hence morally rough, shameless, vulgar; always in a bad sense, like "churlish."* The rusticus violates only the conventional, the agrestis even the natural laws of good behavior): rusticus (still wilder in its censure than rusticus: rusticus is one who actually lives in a country village; rusticus, one who resembles those who live in country villages = rusticorum similis); inurbanus (unmannerly); incultus (without cultivation; ill-bred). JN. agrestis et inurbanus. *Somewhat rustic, subrusticus, subagrestis. Rustic manures, mores rustici. A rustic pronunciation, vox rustica (broad) et agrestis (coarse). In a rustic manner, rustice. To speak with a rustic pronunciation, rustice loqui. To behave like a rustic, rustice facere. A rustic dress, cultus agrestis; vestitus agrestis.*

RUSTIC, s., rusticus (*the peasant, as well with reference to his occupation as to his manners; opposed to urbanus*): agrestis (*the peasant with regard to his dwelling and manners*): *the rusticus violates merely the conventional, but the agrestis also the common laws of civility. He is a mere rustic, merum rus est (comedy) homo agrestis, stipes, caudex (as abusive epithets). Vid. RUSTIC, adj.*

RUSTICATE, rure (*Hor.*), or ruri (*Cic.*): vivere, degere, vitam agere.

RUSTICITY, rusticitas: inurbanitas: inhumanitas: mores inculti or rustici. Vid. RUSTIC, adj.

RUSTLE, crepare: crepitare: sonitum dare (*of flames*).

RUSTLING, crepitus (e. g., *of a silk dress*): sonitus (e. g., *of flames*).

RUSTY. || PROP., rubiginosus (*general term*): aeruginosus (*of brass and copper*): rubigine obductus (*covered with rust*). || FIG. *Morose, difficultis: natura difficultis: morosus. JN. difficultis et morosus: tristis.*

RUT. || *Track of a wheel, orbita. || Desire of copulation (in deer, &c.), libido; rabies; eocundi ardor; e. g., in rabiem agi: to be in rut, lascivire in venereum; lucundi cupiditate exerceri; rabie libidinis se vivere (opposed to desiderio libidinis solvi).*

RUTHLESS. Vid. HARD, STERN, SEVERE.

RUTHLESSLY, inclementer: acerbe: acriter: crudeliter [*SYN. in HARD*]: *to exact money ruthlessly, acerbissime pecunias exigere.*

RUTHLESSNESS. Vid. HARDNESS, HARSHNESS.

RYE, secale: *secale cereale (*Linn.*). *Rye bread, *panis secalinus (general term): panis fermentatus (leavened bread): panis cibarius (common bread for daily food).*

S

SABAOTH, exercitus (*plural*); or rather Sabaoth (*technical term*).

SABHATHI, sabbatum (*Hor., Sat.*): dies ad quietem datus, quieti dicatus (*as a day of rest*). The celebration of the Sabbath, sacra sabbatice (*plural, Bau.*). A Sabbath-breaker: *sabbatorum negligens.

SABBATIC, *sabbaticus.

SABLE, s. || *The animal, *mustela zibellina (Linn.). The ancients seem to have comprehended it under the general term mus silvestris (vid. Benecke ad Just., 2, 2, 9). || The skin or fur, *pellis zibellina; *pellis muria silvestris. The hunting of sables, captura zibellinarum. A dress of sables, indumentum ex pelibus zibellinarum consarcinatum (after Ammian., 31, 2, 5). To be dressed in sables, tergis zibellinarum indutum esse.*

SABLE, adj., pullus: niger: fuscus: ater. *SYN. in BLACK.*

SABRE, gladius (*general term*): acinācea (*Persian, Curt.*): ensis falcatus (*Oe.*): copia, idris (*Curt., a small kind*). A sabre

cut or wound, ictus acinacis, gladii. [Vid. SWORD.] To receive a sabre cut, gladio (or acinace) cassum vulnerari.

SACCHARINE, *saccharinus: *sacchari dulcedinem habens (*sweet as sugar*). **SACERDOTAL**, sacerdotalis: sacerdoti conveniens: sacerdote dignus.

SACK, s., saccus (*general term*): culeus (*especially a leather sack or bag, such as that in which criminals were sent up and thrown into the sea, Cic., Inv., 2, 50, 149*). A little sack, sacculus (*Juv., sacculus, Petr.*): to put into sacks, infundere,ingere, indere in saccos.

SACK, v., vastare: devastare: populari, depopulari (*stronger than vastare*): exinanire (*literally, to make empty; e. g., domos; reges atque omnes gentes, Cic.*): everrere et extergere (*literally, to sweep clean; fanum*).

SACKBUTT, perhaps *buccina. Sound of the sackbut, buccine sonus; buccinum. The sackbut sounds, buccinatur; buccinat.

SACKCLOTH, linteum erasso filo (*as coarse cloth*): toga lugubris (*as mourning*). To be in sackcloth and ashes, in luctu et squalore esse (*Meil., ap. Cic.*); sordidatum esse (*Cic.*).

SACRAMENT, sacramentum (*ecclesiastical*): mysterium (*ecclesiastical*). For "to take the sacrament," vid. LORD'S SUPPER.

SACRAMENTAL. By circumlocution; e. g., sacramental controversia, *controversia, his, de sacramentis.

SACRED. || PROP., sacer (*opposed to profanus; i.e., consecrated*): sanctus (*under divine guardianship, laws, not to be violated or polluted, pure, spotless*): divinus, religiosus (*to be regarded with veneration*). A sacred place, locus sacri, religiosus. Sacred groves, luci sacri or sancti. A sacred war, bellum pro religionibus susceptum. || FIG. (1) Inviolable, sanctus (e. g., fides, officium); sacrosanctus: inviolabilis (*Lucr.*). To regard as sacred, sanctum habere aliquid (*Nep., Liv.*). The persons of the tribunes were sacred at Rome, tribuni plebis Romae sancti (*Cic.*), or sacrosancti (*Liv.*), erant. Nothing is more sacred to me than our friendship, nihil est mihi antiquius nostrā amicitia. (2) Venerable, sanctus: augustus: venerandus: sollemnis. A sacred day, dies festus ac sollemnis.

SACREDLY, sancte: religiose: pie sancteque: auguste et sancte.

SACREDNESS, sanctitas; or by the adjectives. Vid. HOLINESS.

SACRIFICE, s. || PROP. Any thing devoted and offered to a deity, sacrificium (*general term*): sacrificium placulare: piaculum (*expiatory*): res divina; res sacra; sacra, -orum, plural (*as an act of religious worship*): hostia placularis (*a victim to be offered as an expiatory sacrifice*). To offer a sacrifice, sacrificare; sacrificium facere; sacra facere, conficere. To offer the sacrifice of thanksgiving, gratiarum agendum, persolvendum, officio satisfacere. || FIG. A thing or person devoted, offered, or given up, victima, præda (*when the object is represented as standing in the place of an expiatory victim*): jactura (*a loss incurred in order to avert some greater evil*): damnum (*loss*). To make a sacrifice, jacturam facere (*Cæs., Cic.*). Without any sacrifice, sine ullo dispendio: to fall a victim to any body, cadit aliquis falli victimæ: to any body's avarice, &c., avaritia, malitia aliquis perire, opprimi (after Cic.). The sacrifice of one's life, devotio vite or capitis; by great sacrifices, magnis jacturis (e. g., aliquem ad se perducere; aliquis animum sibi conciliare). To endeavor to save any body by great personal sacrifices, *capitis ac fortunæ periculum adire pro aliquis salute.

SACRIFICE, v. || PROP. Absolutely, sacrificare; sursum, sacrificium facere (*Cic.*); sacra curare; sacra operari: res divinas peragere; hostias rem divinam facere (*Liv.*): rem divinam, sacram, facere (*Cic.*). With an accusative, sacrificare aliquid, aliqd rei alicui (*Plaut.*); sacra rei aliquid, aliqd rei (*Liv.*): to sacrifice victims, facere aliqd rei (*Cic.*), mactare (*Sua.*), cadere (*Cic.*): hostiis sacrifici

care (*Liv.*); immolare aliquid (*Cic.*). || FIG. (1) To devote to destruction, perdere (*general term*): morti dedere se dare (*to give up to death, Plaut., Asin., 3, 3, 18; Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 197*). To sacrifice one's life for any body, vitam pro aliquo profundere; (*for one's country, &c.*) pro patriâ vitam or sanguinem profundere; pro patriâ mori; se pro patriâ ad mortem offerre; pro patriâ mortem occumbere; sanguinem suum patriâ largiri; pro salute patriæ caput suum vovire; se suasque fortunas pro incolumitate reipublicæ devovere; se suamque vitam reipublicæ condonare; pro reipublicâ sanguinem effundere. (2) To give up willingly, concedere (*to concede*): permittere (*to yield up, resign*): condonare (*to give up, aliquid aliquid*). To sacrifice all to one's own advantage, *omnia posthabere rebus suis; *præ commodo suo omnia postponere. To sacrifice all to the advantage of another, præ commodo alicuius omnia post esse putare (*Ter., Ad., 2, 3, 9*). To sacrifice any thing to any thing, aliquid alicui tribuere (e. g., reipublicæ); one's own interests to the public good, salutem reipublicæ suis commodis preferre. To sacrifice life and property for any body, capitis ac fortunæ periculum adire pro aliquo: to sacrifice a portion of one's rights, paulum de jure suo decedere; (inagam) facere jacturam juris.

SACRIFICER, sacrificans (*general term*): immolator (*of an animal*).

SACRIFICIAL, sacrificius: sacrificalis.

SACRILEGE, sacrilegium (*not præ-Augustinus, Quint.*): sacrorum spoliatio (*Liv., 23, 8*): templa violata (*ib.*): to commit sacrilege, sacrilegium facere, admittere (*Quint., committere, Just.*): rem sacram de templo surripere (*Quint.*, as a definition of sacrilegium): templum or templa violare (*Liv.*); sacrum or sacro commendatum auferre (*Cic., Leg., 2, 16, 40*); sacrilegas manus admovere alicui rei (*Liv.*).

SACRILEGIOUS, sacrilègus (*Cic.*). To lay sacrilegious hands on any thing, sacrilegas manus admovere alicui rei (*Liv.*).

SACRISTAN, perhaps edictus (*Cic.*);

*sacrum, sacra supellectilis, custos.

SACRISTY, sacrarium (*Liv., Oe.*).

SAD. || *Sorrowful, tristis (of a sorrowful man; opposed to latus, hilaris): mæstus, muerens (cast down, depressed in spirits): afflictus (gravely dejected): per-mestus (very sad). Rather sad, subtristis (Ter.); tristisculus (Cic.): to make any body sad, merore aliquid affligere; magnam mæstiam alicui inferre: to be sad, in mærore, in mæstitia in luctu esse: to be very sad, merore affligi, confici. || Cause of sorrow, mournful, tristis: miser: miserabilis: gravis: acerbus: luctuosus. || Serious, grave, vid. || Dark-colored, vid.*

SADDEN, dolorem alicui facere, efflere, afferre, commovere, incutere; dolore, sollicitudine, agitudine, aliquem afficere.

SADDLE, s., sella (*in later writers*): ephippium, Greek; stragulum, Latin (*a housing, caparison, which the ancients used instead of our saddle*): stratum (e. g., qui asinum non potest stratum cadit, *Pron., Petron., also Liv., 7, 14, 7*): clipea (*pack-saddle*). To take off a saddle, *equo detrahere sellam or stragulum. Some horses are more fit for the saddle, others for draught, quidam equi melius equitem patiuntur, quidam jugum. To throw out of the saddle, aliquem de equo de-jicere, deturbare (*properly*): aliquem dejicere, depellere de gradu; aliquem loco movere (*figuratively*). Firm in the saddle, qui hæret equo; qui non facile dejicitur de equo (*properly*): paratus; firmus; tutus; qui de gradu dejici non potest (*figuratively*).

SADDLE, v. (*equum*), eternere, or insternere (*Liv.*): imponere equo sellam: saddled, stratus; equus instratus frenatus (*Quint., 21, 17*): saddled and bridled. || FIG. To saddle with, imponere, injungere alicui aliquid.

SADDLE-BACKED, (*tectum) in utramque partem fastigiatum.

SADDLE-BAG, hippopæra (*Sen. or, pure Latin, bisaccium (its original name, Petron.)*: vulga or bulga (*Luci. and Varr.*

ep. Non. : a *Gallie* name, according to *Festus*. Vid. CLOAK-BAG.

SADDLE-HORSE, *equus sellaris* (after *Iumenta sellaria, Veget.*) : * *equus ad equitandum idoneus*.

SADDLER, * *ephippiorum* or *stragulum* artífex.

SADLY, *mæste* : *misere* : *miserabiliter*.

SYN. in *SAD*.

SADNESS, *miseria* (*wretchedness*) : *ægritudo* : *ægritudo* (*opposed to alacritas*) : *grief* or *gloom* produced by a sense of present evil; the latter implying that it is an abiding sense) : *dolor* (*opposed to gaudium*, a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief) : *tristitia* : *mæstia* (*natural, involuntary manifestation of grief*) : *angor* (*passionate, tormenting apprehension of a coming evil*) : *solicitudo* (*being the anxious, unsettling apprehension of it*) : *mæror* (*is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation*) : *afflictio* (= "ægritudo cum vexatione corporis" *Cic.*). *Not luctus*, which = *mourning* ; i. e., by conventional signs.

SAFE. || *Not exposed to danger*, tutus (*of persons or things*) : *periculo vacuus* (*free from danger*) : *periculi expers* (*only of persons, Cic.*) : *incolumis* (*said of political safety, or of bodily health*). *To be safe from any thing*, tutum esse ab aliquo re, rarely ad or adversus aliquid. || *Not dangerous*, tutus : *certus* : *stabilis*. *A safe road*, iter tutum : *a safe horse*, equus certus ; *a safe remedy*, exploratum, probatum, remedium : *this place is not safe*, infestus, parum tutus est hic locus : *safe counsel*, consilium tutum. || *Certain*, vid.

SAFE-CONDUCT, commonly by *fides* or *fides publica*. *To apply for a safe-conduct*, fidem publicam postulare : *to obtain a safe-conduct*, fidem publicam accipere : *to grant any body a safe-conduct*, fidem publicam alicui dare ; *fidem alicui dare* impune vneturum or abiturum : *under a safe-conduct*, fide publica interposita : *a letter of safe-conduct*, syngraphus (*Plant.*, *Capit.* 3, 2, 6) : *to provide one's self with a letter of safe-conduct*, syngraphum sumere (*ibid.*).

SAFE-KEEPING, *fides*. *I commend my property to your safe-keeping*, bona nostra tibi permitto et tunc mando fidei (*Ter.*).

SAFELY, tute : tuto.

SAFETY, tutum (*a safe condition*) : *of that which is free from threatening evil* : *incolumitas* : *salus* (*in a wider sense*). *The public safety*, omnium salus ; *communis salus* : *to be in safety*, in tuto esse ; *incolumem esse* : *to consult one's safety*, præcavere sibi (*Tac.*) : *saluti sue prospicere*, consulere (*after Cic.*) : *to seek safety*, salutem petere (*Nep.*) : *to put into a place or condition of safety*, in tuto collocare aliquid, aliquid.

SAFFRON, crocus : crocum. *Of saffron*, saffron-colored, croceus : *saffron color*, color croceus.

SAGACIOUS, sagax (*often with ad aliquid* : e. g., ad hæc pericula perspicenda, *Planc. op. Cic.*) : *acutus* : *acer* : *subtilis* : *argutus* : *perspicax* : *plenus rationis et consilii* (*Cic.*). *Very sagacious*, peracutus : *peracer* (*SYN.* in *ACUTE*) : *a sagacious mind*, sagax ac bona mens (*Cic.*).

SAGACIOUSLY, sagaciter (e. g., per-vestigare aliquid, *Cic.*) : *acute* : *acriter* : *subtiliter*.

SAGACITY, sagacitas (*power of tracing things to their causes* ; by metonymy, from *hounds*) : *ingenii acumen* or *acies* (*the former implying more of depth ; of original and inventive ability*), and *acumen* only : *perspicacitas* : *prudentia* : *perspicax* (*insight, taking in all at one glance*) : *subtilitas* (*fine discrimination*). *To possess natural sagacity*, naturâ acutum esse : *such is his own sagacity*, quâ est ipse sagacitate.

SAGE, s. (*A plant*), * *salvia* officialis (*Linn.*).

SAGE, s. (*A philosopher*), sapiens : *plenus rationis et consilii*. Vid. PHILOSOPHER.

SAGE, adj., sapiens : *prudens*. Vid. WISE.

SAGELY, sapienter : *prudenter*. **SAGO**, * *modulla* cypæ. *Sago-tree*, * *cypæ*, see (*Linn.*).

SAIL, s. || **PROPR.**, velum. *To set sail*,

vela facere : *vela pandere* (*properly and figuratively* : *opposed to remigare*, *navem remis propellere*; vid. *Cic.*, *Thuc.* 4, 4, and 5, § 9) : *solvere navem et vela ventis dare* (*to set sail*). *To furl the sails*, vela contrahere (*also figuratively*, as *Hor.*, *Od.* 2, 10, 23) : *to strike sails*, vela subducere (*properly*) : *cedere* (*figuratively* = *to give in, to yield*) : *to arrive at a place with all sails set*, velis passis aliquo pervenire (*of persons*) : *velo passo aliquo pervenire* (*of ships*) : *to set sail* = *to loosen the ship*, navem solvere : *without sails*, velis carens. || By metonymy = *the whole ship*, navis. *A fleet of thirty sail*, classis triginta navium. || *Of a wind-mill*, perhaps al.

SAIL, v. || *To be conveyed, or pass, by sails*, vela facere : *vela pandere* (*opposed to remigare* or *navem remis propellere*) : *navigare* (*to pass by ship*). *To sail to a place*, vela dirigere ad aliquem locum ; *navem* or *cursum dirigere aliquo* : *tenere locum* : *he sailed for the place of his destination*, cursum direxit, quo tenebat : *to sail slowly*, tardius cursum conficere : *to sail very quickly*, esse incredibili celeritate velis : *to sail with a full, fair wind*, pede aequo or pedibus æquis vebi : *to sail with a half wind*, pedem facere or proferre : *ventum obliquum capere* : *to sail about*, circumnavigare : *to sail over*, trans-vehi : *trajicere* : *transmittere* : *to sail over with the fleet to Eubœa*, classem transvehere, transmittere in Eubœam (|| *transfratere*, "to sail over the sea," is a late word, for which the best writers said mare trajicere or transmittere) : *to sail through*, navigare : *pervagare* (*to sail all over*) : *enavigare* (*to pass over by sailing in a certain time* : e. g., *to sail through the gulf in twelve days and nights*, sinum duodecim dierum et noctium remigio, *Plin.* 9, 3, 2). || *To set sail*,olvere navem, or simply *solvere* (*poetical, vela ventis dare*). *To sail with a fleet*, classe navigare (*but only with mention of the point to which one sails* : e. g., *to Macedonia*, classe navigare in Macedonia) : *to sail from land*, a terrâ *solvere* : *to sail from the harbor*, e portu *solvere* : *the ship sails*, navis solvit ; *a terrâ provehitur navis*. *Ready to sail*, ad navigandum paratus ; *paratus ad navigandum* atque omnibus rebus instructus.

SAIL-CLOTH, * *linteum* velorum : * *pannus* ad vela aptus fastucque.

SAILER ; i. e., *ship that sails*. By circumlocution : e. g., *a ship is a remarkably good sailer*, navis est incredibili celeritate velis.

SAILING, navigatio.

SAILOR, nauta : *homo nauticus* (*mariner, general term*) : *navigatio additus* (*one fond of sailing*). *The sailors*, nautæ ; *nautici*.

SAIL-YARD, antenna.

SAINT, homo sanctus. *The saints* [vid. CELESTIAL] : *image of a saint*, * *sanctus homo pictus* (*pointed*) : * *sanctus homo fictus* (*carved*). *To regard one as a saint*, intueri aliquem ita, ut divinum hominem esse putes.

SAINTED, * *in sanctorum numerum* relatus : * *sanctorum ordinibus* ascriptus.

SAKE. *For the sake of*, ob, propter, per, de causâ, gratiâ. **SYN.** in *ACCOUNT*.

SALAD, acetarium (*food seasoned with oil and vinegar*) : *olus acetarium* (*herb used for salad*) : *lactuca sativa* (*garden salad*, *Linn.*).

SALAMANDER, salamandra. -æ, f.

SALARY, merces : *mercedis præmi-um* (*Cic.*) : *salarium* (*Suet.*) : *commoda*, plural (*Cic.*, *Vitr.*). *A good salary*, luculentum, largum, salarium : *a poor or small salary*, tenue, exiguum, salarium : *to fix a salary*, salarium alicui constituere, decernere (*Pand.*) : *a public salary is paid*, publice salarium, merces, datur, solvitur.

SALE, venditio mercium. *A good or quick sale*, * *facilis* et *expedita* venditio mercium : *to find a good sale*, * *facile vendi* : *to find no sale*, * *repudiari* : *that has a good sale*, vendibilis (*opposed to invendibilis*) : *for sale*, venalis : *promercale* (*that is dealt in, bought, or sold* ; post-Augustan) : *goods for sale*, res venales : *res promercales* (*post-Augustan*) : *to have for sale*, aliquid venale habere ; *venum dare*, vendere, venditare : *to be for sale*,

venale esse ; *venum ire* ; *licere* (*to be valued and offered at a certain price*) : *to offer for sale*, venum dare ; *venale proponere* (*to have or expose for sale*) : *predicare*, clamitare (*to call or cry for sale*) : *rem proscribere* (*to offer for sale by posting a bill in some public place*) : *rem venalem inscribere* ; *also simply rem inscribere* (*to ticket or mark as for sale*).

SALEABLE, vendibilis (*for sale*) : *quod emtores reperit* (*that finds purchasers*).

SALESMAN, venditor : *qui vendit*, or *venale habet*, aliquid.

SALIENT. || **PROPR.** = *leaping*, saliens. || **FIG.** = *prominent*, vid.

SALINE, salus : *sali similis*. *A saline flavor* or *taste*, sapor salis : *sapor salis* (*Lucr.*, 4, 223) : *to acquire a saline flavor*, salis sapore concipere : *to have a saline flavor*, salis saporis esse.

SALIVA, saliva : *humor oris* : *sputum* (= *spittle*). *To cause saliva*, salivam movere, cedere, facere.

SALIVATE, salivare (*Col.*).

SALIVATION, salivatio (*Caes. Aurel.*) : *salivatium*, *Col.* = *a medicine for exciting spittle*.

SALLOW, s. (*A tree*), * *salix cinerea* (*Linn.*).

SALLOW, adj., luridus (*Or.*) : *cadaverosus* (*Ter.*).

SALLY. || **PROPR.**, excursio : *eruptio* (*Cæs.*) : *procuratio* (*Liv.*). *To sally*, or *make a sally*, erumpere, facere excursionem or eruptionem (e. g., *ex oppido*) : *eruptio* ex urbe pugnare ; *portis se foras erumpere* ; *egredi* et *portis* et *hosti signa inferre*. || **FIG.**, impetus, æstus (e. g., *ingenii*, *a sally of wit*).

SALMAGUNDI, satura (*sc. lanx* or *res*).

SALMON, salmo, -onis (*Plin.*) : * *salmo salar* (*Linn.*). *Salmon fishing*, captura salmonum : *salmon color*, * *ad colorem salmonis* accedens.

SALOON, œcus (*Vitr.*, *general term*) : *conclave amplius, majus* : *atrium* (*for receiving company or giving audience*) : *exhedra* (*for assemblies*, *Vitr.*).

SALT, s. || **PROPR.**, sal. *Common salt*, sal popularis (*Cat.*) : *rock salt*, sal fossilis : *sea salt*, sal marinus : *refined salt*, sal candidus, purus : *fine salt* ; i. e., *beaten small*, sal minute tritus : *to turn to salt*, in salem abire (*Plin.*) : *to eat bread and salt*, salem cum pane esitare (*Plin.* ; cf. *Hor.*, *Sat.* 2, 17) : *to sprinkle salt over any thing*, sale conspergere aliquid (*Col.*), or rei salem aspergere (*Plin.*) : *a salt spring*, * *fons aque salis* : * *fons unde aque salis profuunt* : *a salt pit*, salis fodina (*Varr.*) ; *salifodina* (*Vitr.*) ; *salina* (*Cic.*, *Cæs.*) : *a dealer in salt*, salinator (*Liv.*) : *a grain of salt*, grumus or mica salis (*Plin.*) : *the salt trade*, negotium salarium : *salis commercium* (*Liv.*) : *a salt warehouse*, * *horreum salis* : * *horreum salibus* servandis. || *The plural, salia*, salts, used by some moderns, is not found in any ancient writer.

|| **FIG.**, sal : *sales*, plural : e. g., *Attici sales* (*Cic.*, *Fam.* 9, 15, 2) : *Attico lepore tincti sales* (*Mart.* 3, 20, 20).

SALT, adj., salus. *Salt fish*, pisces sale conditus or maceratis : *salt meat*, caro sale condita ; *also*, salsamenta, -orum (*nom. plural*) : *salt meat or fish*, an article of trade or commerce : *a salt taste*, sapor salis (*Plin.*) : *sapor salus* (*Lucr.*).

SALT, v., salire : *sale conspergere* : *sa-lem aspergere alicui rei* (*to strew salt over*) : *sale condire* (*to season or preserve with salt*) : *sale macerare* (*to dissolve*) : *sale indurare* (*to harden with salt*). *To salt thoroughly*, sale obruere.

SALT-CELLAR, salinum (*Hor.*) : *concha salis* (*Hor.*, *Sat.*) : *salillum* (*a small salt-cellar*, *Catull.*).

SALTING-TUB, vas salsamentarium (*Col.*, in plural, tubs in which salt fish, &c., are kept) : * *cadus salsamentarius*.

SALTS, subsalsus.

SALTNESS, salinitudo (*the permanent condition of a salt substance*, *Plin.*) : *sal-sedo* (*salt flavor of any thing*, *Pall.*) : *sal-silgo* : *salsilago* (*quality of being salt*, *Plin.*).

SALTPETRE, nitrum (*general term*, *Plin.*) : *sal petre* (*technical term*). *Rough saltpetre*, nitrum crudum (*technical term*). *Refined saltpetre*, nitrum depuratum (*tech*)

nical term): full of salpêtre, nitrosus: spirit of salpêtre, spiritus nistri.

SALUBRIOUS, salutaris; saluber (Cicero). *Some grammarians say salutaria exaluitur, a salubria saluti affertur. Salubrious situations, loci salubres (Cic.).*

SALUBRIOUSLY, salubriter.

SALUBRITY, salubritas (properly and figuratively).

SALUTARY. || **PROPR.**, salutaris: saluber (Cic.); medicus (Plin.). || **FIG.**, salutaris (opposed to pestifer): saluber (opposed to pestilens); utilis (useful). To be salutary, salutari esse: prodere; juvare; aliquid, aliquid rei, aliquid salutis, or ad aliquid conducere: salutary advice, consilia salubria (Cic., Curt.). to adopt salutary measures, consilium salubribus uti (Cic., Att., 8, 12, 5).

SALUTATION, salutatio: consalutatio (the latter especially of secret): salus (a salute): appellatio (an addressing, avowing, Cas., B. C., 2, 28). After mutual salutation, salute dati in vicem redditaque; salute accepta redditaque: to return a salutation, salutem alicui reddere or referre (Cic.).

SALUTE, s. || *Salutation*, vid. *A discharge of artillery, &c., in honor of any one, saluatorius, gratulatorius* tormentorum bellicorum et scopetorum strepitum (Dan.). To fire a salute, *tormentorum fragoribus gaudium testari.

SALUTE, v., salutare aliquem: salutem alicui dicere: salutem alicui impetire or salute aliquem impetire (vid. Zumpt, § 418): salutem alicui nunciare (from any one else). To salute any one heartily, plurimum salutem alicui impetire: plurimam salutem alicui impetire: to salute in return, resalutare aliquem: resalutationem impetire aliquem: our whole family salutes you, tota nostra domus te salutât: to salute any one absent, jubere aliquem salvere or saluum esse (general term, to wish him well): mittere salutem ad aliquem, per aliquem (to send a salutation through any one): to salute a person in the name of another, nunciare alicui alicuius salutem: nunciare alicui salutem alicuius verbis (I do not alicuius nomine; vid. commentaries on Nep., Them., 4, 3): to salute one another, salutem dare reddereque: salutem accipere reddereque; inter se consalutare: to salute (as soldiers), *militari more colere aliquem.

SALVE, unguentum (general term): collyrium (eye-salve). To anoint with salve, ungere; inungere (Cicero); unguentare (Suet.): unguento ungere, oblinere, aliquid (Cic.): a box for salve, pyxis unguentaria.

SALVO, exceptio (limitation, saving stipulation): conditio (condition; general term). With this salvo, hac lege or hac conditione, or cum hac exceptione, ut. Without any salvo, sine (ullâ) exceptione (Cic.): sine additione.

SAME, ejusdem generis (of the same kind): idem, eadem, idem: unus et idem (just the same, one and the same); e.g., of the same color, ejusdem coloris; at the same time, eodem or uno eodemque tempore: to be the same, nihil differre; nihil interesse: bodily exertion and pain are not the same, interest aliquid inter laborem et dolorem: it is the same to me, meâ nihil interest (it makes no difference to me): meâ nihil refert (it does not affect me): it is not at all the same whether . . . , or, multum interest, utrum . . . , an: to regard as the same, juxta habere or estimare: to write always the same, nihil nisi idem quod supe scribere: to hear always the same, semper ista eademque audire: to be always harping on the same string (Prov.), cantilemam eandem canere (Ter.); uno opere eundem incudem diem noctemque tundere (Cic., De Or., 2, 39, 162).

SAMENESS, by circumlocution; e.g., the sameness of a business, negotium semper istud idem (after Liv., 10, 8, 9). To have a great sameness in one's writings, nihil nisi idem quod supe scribere.

SAMPLE, exemplum. A sample of goods, of wheat, exemplum mercis, tritici: to shew a sample of any thing, exem-

plum alicuius rei ostendere. Vid. SPECIMEN.

SAMPLER, *pannus acu texendi exempla, formas, continens.

SANATIVE, by circumlocution with the verbs in HEAL. Vid., also, SALUTARY.

SANCTIFICATION. || *Act of consecration, consecratio*. || *The making or being holy, sanctificatio (ecclesiastical technical term): sanctitas, pietas erga Deum (holiness): or by the verbs*. Vid., also, HOLINESS.

SANCTIFIER, sanctificator (ecclesiastical technical term): sanctitatis, pietatis auctor (Bian.). or by the verbs.

SANCTIFY. || *To make holy, sanctum facere; pietatis, virtutis, sanctimonias studio imbucere; ad vite sanctitatem adducere aliquem*. || *To consecrate, vid.* || *To venerate, worship, sancte, religiose, pie colere; sancte venerari*. || *To observe religiously, sancte observare, colere, religiose colere aliquid (e.g., dies festos)*.

SANCTIMONIOUS, *sanctimoniam or sanctitatem prae se ferens.

SANCTION, s., auctoritas (authority, ratification): confirmatio: comprobatio. Vid. the verb.

SANCTION, v., firmare: confirmare: affirmare: ratum facere (to ratify): fidem alicui rei firmare, addere: auctoritate suâ affirmare rem (to confirm). || *To consent, vid.*

SANCTITY, sanctitas (sacredness; of a place or person; then also = holiness, moral purity, or goodness): cerimonia (the sacredness of a being or thing which occasions dread and veneration): religio (sacredness of a place or thing, inasmuch as the violation of it is considered a crime): pietas erga Deum (piety). Sanctity of a league, fœderis religio; sancta fides societas: to lose its sanctity (of a place, &c.), religionem amittere: to violate the sanctity of a place, loci religionem violare; locum religione liberare: he utterly disregards the sanctity of treaties, apud eum nihil societatis fides sancti habet. Vid. HOLINESS.

SANCTUARY. || **PROPR.**, occulta et recondita templi: sacrarium iutunum: penetralia (plural): adytum (Gr.) || **FIG.** Vid. REFUGE.

SAND, s., arenâ (general term). Coarse sand, gleba (gravel): saburra (for ballast): sabulum: sabulo (such as is mixed with earth or lime): vegetables grow in sabulum, but not in arena: pulvis scriptorius (used in writing): full of sand, arenosus: sabulosus: a sand-pit, arenaria; specus egatâs arenæ (Suet., Ner., 48): a sand-bank, syrtis (or in pure Latin) pulvis (Sere. ad Æn., 10, 303): to be left on the sands, æstu destitui (Curt.): to build on the sand (figuratively), non certâ spe niti: non firmo fundamento niti; alicuius rei fundamenta sua tamquam in aquâ ponere (Cic., Fin., 2, 22, 73): consisting of sand, arenaceus: a grain of sand, grunum or mica arenæ.

SAND, v.; i. e., to strew or cover with sand, *arenâ, glaciâ, sternere, conspersere aliquid.

SAND-BOX, *pyxis, theca, pulveris scriptorii.

SAND-STONE, saxum arenaceum.

SANDAL, solea: crepida (Cic.). A little sandal, crepidula (Plant.): wearing sandals, crepidatus: a sandal-maker, solarius (Plant.): crepidularius sutor (Gell.).

SANDARACI, sandaracâ (Plin.).

SANDY. || *Full of sand, arenosus: sabulosus (Syn. in SAND). A sandy soil, solum arenosum, sabulosum (Plin., Cnl.)*; terra quam steriles arenæ tenent (Curt., 7, 4, 27). || *Consisting of sand, arenaceus*. || *Red (of hair), rufus: rufulus*.

SANDWICH, *offula carnis interjecta duobus frustis panis butyro illitis.

SANE. || *Of the body, sanus: validus*. || *Of the mind, sanus: integer: animi or mentis integer, compos*.

SANGUINARY. Vid. BLOODY.

SANGUINE. || *Abounding with blood, sanguine abundans: plethoricus (technical term)*. || *Fervent, ardent, ardens: fervidus: acer: fervidulus in-*

geni: vehemens. || *Bold, confident*; vid.

SANITY, mens sana: ratio integra.

SAP, s. || **PROPR.**, succus. || **FIG.**, succus: vis; gravitas.

SAP, v., abluere (the proper word); suffodere (to undermine).

SAPIENT. Vid. WISE.

SAPLESS. || **PROPR.**, exsuccus (Sen., succo carens). || **FIG.**, exsuccus: aridus (Quint.). A dry and speechless, oratio arida (Quint.), jejuna, exilis, languida (Cic.).

SAPLING, sarculus (general term): palmes, -itis; flagellum (of the vine).

SAPPER, qui (menia, &c.) subruit: cunicularius, Veget. = miner.

SAPPHIRE, sapphirus (Plin.).

SARCAASM, *dictum aculeatum, mordax; plural, facietis acerbæ: acerbæ dictorum contumelias: dicitia (Cic., Frag.). Sarcasmus, in Greek characters, Quint., 8, 6, 57.

SARCASTIC, acerbus (bitter; e.g., wit, facetie): mordax (biting).

SARCASTICALLY, facetiis acerbis (e.g., irridere aliquem).

SARCOPHAGUS, sarcophagus (Jum.).

SARSAPARILLA, *emilax sarsaparilla (Linn.).

SARSENET, *pannus sericus.

SASH. || *A girle, cingulum: cingulum zone, "a girle," constructed for carrying things instead of a pocket*. || *Window-frame*, *margo ligneus fenestrarum; *clathi fenestrarum (with reference to the divisions).

SASSAFRAS, *laurus assafras (Linn.).

SATAN, Satanas, -æ, masc.

SATANICAL, by circumlocution with Satanas.

SATCHEL, sacculus: ancellus.

SATELLITE, satelles, -itis, m. and f.

SATIATE, satiare (to cause any body to have enough of any thing, properly and figuratively); with any thing, aliqd re: saturare (to fill so that the person is incapable of taking any more, properly and figuratively); with any thing, aliqd re: exsatiare (to satisfy fully); vino ciboque, Lit.: exsaturare (Cic., stronger than saturare). To satiate one's self, se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare; vino ciboque exsatiari: I am satiated with any thing, satietas alicuius rei me tenet; me tædet or pertusum est alicuius rei (am wearied of it even to loathing); explere (to fill, quench; properly and figuratively); satietatem or fastidium afferre: satietatem creare: fastidium movere alicui; tadium afferre; tædio offere aliquem; nauseam facere (figuratively).

SATIETY, satietas (properly and figuratively, including the idea of excess): saturitas (without the idea of excess and disgust): fastidium (loathing, from excess).

SATIN, *sericus pannus densus et colostratus.

SATIRE, satira: carmen satiricum (late). To make or publish a satire, carmen, &c., facere, condere, edere. Vid., also, SATIRIZE.

SATIRICAL, satiricus (properly): acerbus: mordax (figuratively).

SATIRICALLY, acerbè: facetiis acerbis (e.g., irridere aliquem).

SATIRIST, satirarum scriptor: satirid carminis scriptor (late).

SATIRIZE, distringere; perstringere (to censure): carpere, also with vocibus, sinistris sermonibus, or dente maledico (to rail at): vexare: exagitare: peracero (to disturb with censure, to attack violently): peragere in Cel., in Cic. Ep. 8, 8, 1): conscindere: proscindere (to cut up): proscindere also with convicio or conviciis: lacerare (aliquem or alicuius famam = "to tear one's reputation to pieces" also with verborum contumeliis, probris): facietis acerbis irridere aliquem (to mock any body satirically). To satirize one in a poem, mordaci carmine distringere aliquem: to satirize one publicly, traducere aliquem per ora hominum: to satirize without mercy, vocis libertate aliquem perstringere.

SATISFACTION. || *Content, satisfactio (general term): solutio (a paying): expletio (of a wish, necessity). Satisfac-*

tion of one's wish, eventus ad spem respondens : to give satisfaction [vid. SATISFY]. || *Attonement, amends, satisfaction (satisfaction for an injury; e. g. for killing a person): poena (general term for punishment): piaculum (in religious matters): placamentum (that by which satisfaction is made). A sacrifice of satisfaction: mors quo nūmen placatur or expiatur: to require satisfaction from any body, piaculum ab aliquo exigere: to make satisfaction for any thing, expiare aliquid; by any thing, aliqua re: to have received satisfaction, satis mihi: to receive satisfaction for any thing, satisfacere mihi: to be satisfied, propter satisfactionem: from any body, poenam ab aliquo expetere: to demand satisfaction, res repetere (of the Fœdalis, who demanded satisfaction from the enemy; also of a buyer who claims an allowance for defective goods, &c.).*

SATISFACTORILY, bene: satis bene (well enough): ex sententiā (with, or more commonly without, meā, tuā, nostrā, &c.; as one could have wished). All has ended satisfactorily, omnia evenērunt ex sententiā: to prove satisfactorily that, &c., (argumentis) convincere (with accusative and infinitive).

SATISFACTORY, in quo acquiescas (*that quite answers our wish*): idoneus (*fit*): probabilis (*Cicero; good, worthy of approbation*): or by the verbs.

SATISFACERE, satisfacere alicui (the proper word): explere aliquem or aliquid (especially, like satiare or saturare, to satisfy the desires or passions): alicui probari (to meet with approval): respondere alicui or alicui rei (to answer; of persons or personified things). To satisfy one's creditors, creditoribus satisfacere: creditores absolvere or dimittere (vid. Gierig, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 4, 2): to satisfy one's own voluntary, alicuius satisfacere or obsequi; aliquid or animum alicuius explere; optima alicuius respondere: to satisfy the expectations of any one, expectationem alicuius explere; respondere alicuius expectationi (opposed to decipere alicuius expectationem): to be satisfied, contentum esse; with any thing, aliqua re (or, after the *Augustan* age, followed by an infinitive; to be content): satis habere (followed by an accusative and infinitive, or by a simple infinitive; to hold or esteem sufficient): acquiescere in re (to rest in any thing, not to desire more): to be satisfied with little, parvo contentum esse; parce vivere: to be satisfied with what one has, suis rebus contentum esse. Vid. also, SATIARE. PAX. CONVINCERE.

SATRAP, *satrāpes*, -is; or *satrāpa*, -æ, *m.*
SATURATE. Vid. SATIATE.
SATURN (*the planet*), *stella Saturni*:
stella Saturnia.

SAUCE, condimentum (*that which seasons*): jus: liquor: liquamen (*gravy*): sorbitio: embamma (*poured over food, or in which food is dipped*). *Hunger is the best sauce*, cibi condimentum fames est (*Cic., De Fin.*, 2, 28, 90); *malum panem tenerum tibi et siligineum fames reddet* (*Sen. Ep.*, 123, 2).

SAUCE-PAN, olla; *diminutive*, ollula: lebes, -ētis, *m* (Greek).

SAUCER, scutella (as a stand for vessels, it occurs *Ulp., Dig.*, 34, 2, 19, § 10): paropsis or parapsis, -idis, *f.* (a small desert plate).

SAUCY, &c. Vid. IMPUDENT, &c.
SAUNTER, lente incedere: tarditati-
bus uti in gressu mollioribus (*of an affect-*
ed lounging gait, Cic., Off., 1, 36, 151), or,
from the context, ambulare, ire.

SAUSAGE, farcimen: botulus (the latter, according to Gellius, a low word): hila (a small sausage, highly seasoned): tomaculum (a kind of sausage, mentioned by Juvenal and Petronius, different from the botulus. Petronius, 49, speaks of tomacula cum botulis; and ib., 31, we read fuerunt et tomacula supra craticulam argeatam ferventia). To make a sausage, farcimen facere; intestinum farcire.

SAVAGE, *adj.* || *Wild*, ferus: ferus
incultusque: agrestis. *Savage nations*,
feræ incultæque gentes [vid. **WILD**].
|| *Ferocious*, barbarus: ferox: ferus:

sævus: naturâ asper: atrox. JN. sævus et atrox. *A savage disposition*, ferî morea (plural, Cic.); immansuetum ingenium (Ov.): *he is so savage that*, asperitate eâ est et immanitate naturæ, ut (Cic.). SYN. IN CRUEL.

SAVAGE, s., homo ferus incultusque.
Savages, feræ incultæque gentes.

SAVAGELY, ferociter: crudeliter: sæve. *To act savagely*, sævire. Vid., *also*, CRUELLY.

SAVE. || *To preserve from destruction, to hinder from being*

lost, *servare*: *conservare* (*opposed to per-*
dere): *salutem dare* or *afferre alicui*: *sa-*
lutis auctorem esse alicui (*to save any-*
body from ruin): *servare ex aliquâ re* (*to*
save from or out of any thing, to rescue;
e. g., *navem ex tempestate*): *eripere ali-*

rescui rei or aliquā re (to *snatch any body, rescue him from danger, aliquem periculo* or *ex periculo*). To *save out of the hands of the enemy, aliquem ex manibus hostium* : to *save from or out of any thing, servare ab aliquā re* (to *preserve* : e. g., *from death, aliquem a morte*) : *vindicare aliquā re* and *ab aliquā re* (to *protect, to shelter from* ; e. g., *from destruction or ruin, aliquem ab interitu* ; to *save the state from great dangers, rempublicam magnis periculis*) : *liberare ab aliquā re* (to *free from* ; e. g., *the town from being burned, urbem ab incendio et flamma*) : *retrahere ab aliquā re* (to *draw back, to withdraw from any thing* ; e. g., *any body from perishing or ruin, aliquem ab interitu*) : *er-*

perire ab ore x aliqui rei (to snatch, to tear out of e.g., any body from death, aliquem a or ex morte): they had only saved their lives, its præter vitam nihil erat super: to save the state by exposing one's own person to danger, suo periculo salutem afferre republicæ: he can not be saved, is not to be saved, actum est de eo (it is all over with him): a medicus desertus est; omnes medicis diffidit (he is given up by the physicians): to be anxious to save any body, aliquem servatum velle; aliquem saluum esse velle: to save one's self, se servare (e.g. one's life): in tutum pervenire (to arrive safely at any place; e.g., by swimming, nando): aliquo confugere (to take refuge in a place): to try to save one's self, salutem petere; saluti suæ consulere (e.g., by flight, fuga): to save one's self from a shipwreck by swimming, e naufragio enatare: to be saved or safe, in tuto esse; in portu navigare (the latter, Proc., Ter., Andr., 3, 1, 32): to save appearances [vid. APPEARANCE]. || To spare, aliquid rei compendium facere (properly and figuratively: for which the comic writers frequently say aliquid compendii facere); comparcere; any thing, de re (Ter., Phorm., 1, 1, 9): parcere alicui rei (to keep back, refrain; e.g., verbis, Sen. Ep., 29, 1). || Parce and comparcere, with an infinitive for noli, are poetic. To endeavor to save time, temporis compendium sequi (Col., 4, 22, 5): to save time and trouble, tempus et operas compendii facere (after Plaut., Pam., 1, 2, 138): to save one any thing (trouble, exertions, &c.), alicui gratiam facere aliquid rei: to save one's self any thing, omittare aliquid (to leave off): supersedere aliquā rei (to excuse one's self); also with an infinitive; e.g., supersedissem loqui.

SAVE, } *prep.* Vid. EXCEPT.
SAVING, }
CAVING, }

SAVING, *adj.*, parcus : præparcus.
Vid. FRUGAL.

SAVING, *s.*, compendium (*a sparing*): quod aliquis parsimoniâ collegit (*that*

which has been saved): quod aliquis de aliqua re comparuit (*that which any one has put by from a thing*; e. g., quod servus unciatum de demenso suo comparuit, *Ter., Phorm.*, 1, 1, 9): *with a great saving of wood, magno ligni compendio* (*Plin.*).

SAVINGS-BANK, **ærarium in quod conferuntur peculia*; **vindemiolæ collectæ*; *or perhaps better* **mensa publica*, apud quam pauperum vindemiolæ occupantur.

SAVIOR, servator; *feminine*, servatrix.
THE SAVIOR OF THE WORLD, Salvator
(*Tertull.*): hospitator (*Appul.*): * nostræ
salutis Auctor: humani generis Assertor

(*Muret.*) *Salutis Auctor, or the saviour*, is better, in this sense, than *Servator*; because, while *Servator* does mean *savior* or *deliverer* (e. g., *servator* republicae, Cic.; *servator mundi*, Prop.), it was also employed (poetically) to signify merely "one who watches or tends" (e. g., *servator Olympi*, Lucan; *servator nemoris*, Stat.); and hence *servator animarum* would be "one who has the care of souls;" although other renderings of that phrase are preferable, on account of the equivocal meaning.

SAVOR, s., odor (ὁσμή, scent, general term): nidor (of fat, &c., burning; e. g., of a sacrifice, κνίσσα). Agreeable savor, odor suavis; odorum suavis (εὐωμία): pleasant savor arising from flowers, suavis odorum, qui efflatur e floribus

SAVOR, *v.*, sapere *or* resipere aliquid (*properly*); redolère (*figuratively*).

SAVORY, s., *satureia hortensis (Linn.).

SAVORY, *adj.*, boni, jucundi, snavis saporis: quod jucunde sapit (*having a good flavor*): bene olens (*Cic.*): odoratus (*Ov., Plin.*): odorosus (*Ov.*): odoratus (*Plin.,*

SAW, *s.*, *serra* (*general term*): serrula (*a little saw*); lupus (*a hand-saw*). *The grating noise of a saw*, stridor: *a grating saw*, *serra stridens* (*Lucr.*): *toothed, jagged like a saw*, serratus: *the blade of a saw*, *lamina serræ*: *the tooth of a saw*, *dens serræ*: *to cut any thing through with a saw*, *serrâ dissecare* aliquid.

SAV, v. || INTRANS. serram ducere. || TRANS. serrā secare or dissecare aliquid. To *saw off*, serrā præcidere (Col.), serrulā desecare; lupō desecare; lupō rosecare (*with a hand-saw*) : to *saw a tree into planks or boards*, arborem in laminas dissecare : to *saw round*, serrulā circumsecare : to *saw marble*, marmor secare (Plin.). To *saw asunder*, aliquem medium serrā dissecare (*as a mode of execution*, Suet., Cal. 27).

SAW-DUST, scobs or scobis (Col., Hor., Sat.): serrão (Cal. Aur.). The borer makes shavings, not saw-dust, terebra, quam Gallicam dicimus, non scobem, sed ramenta facit (Col., De Arb., 8, 3).

SAW-FISH, **squalus pristis* (Linn.).
SAW-FLY, **tenthredo* (Linn.).

SAW-MILL, * machina (☞ *not mola*)
quâ roborâ aliarumque arborum trunci
in asses dissecantur.

SAW-PIT, *fossa serratoria.
SAWYER, *sector tabularum : qui ser-

ram ducit.

SAXIFRAGE, saxifraga (Plin., Linn.).
SAY, dicere (to speak; general term):

loqui (to utter, not to be silent): fari (not to be speechless; and in the Golden Age political for loqui); eloqui (to utter aloud or boldly, to speak out); proloqui; profiteri (to give utterance to thoughts hitherto kept secret): profiteri, afferre aliquid (to bring forward): pronuntiare: edicere (to proclaim publicly): edicere (to publish, make known): aio (to affirm; opposed to nego): memorare (Plaut.): commemorare (Ter.), and especially in the language of common life: narrare (to relate). To say nothing of this, hoc ut omittam, (silentio) praetermittam: to say what one thinks, sententiā suam dicere; dico quod sentiam: *I say what I think, dico quod sentio: have you any thing else to say to me? num aliquid aliud me vis? (Ter. Phorm., 1, 2, 101).*

We often find *cedo*, especially in familiar conversation, in such phrases as—say, what shall I do? *cedo*, quid faciam? Every thing that we say, omne quod eloquimur (Cic.): to say for certain, pro eo-ter to dicere (Cic.), ponere (Lin.): let them say what they have done, edant et exponant quid gesserint (Cic.): what do you say? quid narras? (Ter.): I do not understand what you say, quid narres, nescio (Ter.): they say (indefinitely), dicunt; aiunt; ferunt; loquuntur; narrant; dicunt; ferunt; tradit; narratur. It is said that a you, &c., disto, dicis, with a nominative; e. g., Aristides inventor olei esse dicitur, is said to have been. To say, followed by a negative, is often expressed by *negō*; e. g., he said that it was not expedient, negativum esse. To *sav* was *no* (aliquando

notes the conviction of the speaker); affirmare (to maintain for certain): to say no, nego. It is commonly said, hinc est una vox omnium; omnium sermone celebratur: not to say a word, nullam vocem emittere (Lin.); nullum reddere vocem (Curt.); ne hiscere quidem audire (Liv., not to venture to speak). Don't say a word about it, hanc tibi dicta patet; hanc tu tecum habito; hoc tibi in aurem dixirim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim; ¶ *non* sub rosa hoc tibi dixerim, which is *not* Laubi. I have heard say, or hear it said, audio; audivi; accēpi; certior factus sum; mihi nuntiatum, ad me perlatus est; ad aures meas pervenit. I only said so, I said it in joke, per jocum dixi; jocus sum; temere, non serio dixi. Do you really say so? an tu itane? hem, quid narras? No sooner said than done, dictum factum (Ter.); temporis puncto (Ces.); to say that a thing must, or must not be done, dicere, jubere, ut; dicere, jubere nē; vetare with accusative and infinitive: to say = advise, vid. I do not say, or will not say, non dico; non dicam (when the notion thus suppressed says less than a second): ne dicam; nedom (not to say, when the notion thus suppressed, but which might be said, says more than what is said). I will not say... but only, non dicam... sed, non modo... sed (Zumpt, 724). I heard any body say [vid. under to HEAR]. I say no more, nihil dico amplius. I will only say this, unum illud dico; tantum dico. I say, (a) when a speaker merely repeats his observation, inquam: (β) "say rather" when a speaker corrects himself, quid dico?; imo vero; autem... imo (vero, etiam); e. g., we wish to be at Rome on the twentieth; do I say wish? I should rather say we are compelled to be there, Romae a. d. xiii. Cal. volumus esse; quid dico, volumus? imo vero cogimus. What a retinue! retinue do I say? I should rather say, what a large army, qui comitatus; comitatum dico? imo vero quantus exercitus. You must bear with my mistake; bear with it, do I say? I should rather say, you must lend your assistance, ferendus tibi in hoc meus error; ferendus autem? imo vero etiam adjuvandum. ¶ After a parenthesis, or in resuming a subject, "I say" is rendered by inquam (after one or more words of a clause); ceterum (at the beginning of a clause); vid. Lin., 38, 55, 4). ¶ As a short parenthesis, "I say," said he, inquam, inquit, not at the beginning of a clause, but always after one or more words, and always before the name of the speaker); ait; ¶ *in* inquam, inquit, when the words of a speaker are directly quoted; ait, when the sense only is given, or the quotation is indirect. (as Cicero says), (ut ait Cicero). ¶ To say to any thing (= express the opinion one entertains upon the subject), censere, judicare, &c. You will see what the physician says to it, videris, quid medico placeat. What will people say to it? quid homines judicabunt? qui erit rumor populi? (comedy). What do you say to it? quid tibi videretur? quid censes?

SAYING, dictum; effatum. ¶ This word is often implied in the use of a neuter pronoun, without any substantive expressed, followed by a genitive; e. g., præclarum illud Platonis, an excellent saying of Plato; an old or common saying; vid. PROVERB.

SCAB, scabies (Cic.); scabities (itch, Col.); mentagra (on the head).

SCABBARD, vagina: to draw a sword out of the scabbard, gladium e vaginā educere (Cic.); telum vaginā nudare (Nep.); to put up into the scabbard, gladium in vaginā recondere (Cic., Cat., 1, 2, 4); gladium vaginæ reddere (Val. Max.).

SCABBY, scabiosus: to be scabby, scabie laborare.

SCABIOUS, s. (A plant), * scabiosa (Linn.).

SCABD, * scomber trachurus (Linn.). Vid., also, SHAD.

SCAFFOLD, tabulatum (any boards raised in stories; e. g., by builders); machina (any artificial stage); pulpitum, cata (a scaffold or stage made of boards,

for some given purpose; pulpitum, especially for actors and orators; catasta, on which verses were exposed for sale).

SCAFFOLDING, machina edificatio-nis: tabulatum, or plural, tabulata.

SCALADE, * ascensus urbis scalis tentatus (after partim scalis ascensus tentant, Liv.), or urbis ascensus only (after homines ab ejus templi adita atque ascensus repulisti, Cic., Dom., 21; so aditum ascensumve difficilem præbere, Liv., 25, 36); or by circumlocution with impetu facti scalis capere, &c. Vid. to SCALE.

SCALD, * aqua calidā or fervida urere; aqua fervent perfundere aliquid (to throw scalding water upon); scalding hot, fervens; fervidus.

SCALE, s. ¶ Of a balance, lānx: scales, trutina (ρύραξ; properly, the hole in which the tongue of the balance plays; then general term for balance: trutinum, quæ statēre dicuntur, Vit., 10, 3, 8, 4); libra (a pair of scales); statēra (mostly steel-yard; seldom a pair of scales); to weigh in a scale, pendere; trutinā examinare (Cic., De Or., 2, 38, 159). ¶ To weigh in too nice a scale, non aurificis statēra, sed populari trutinā examinare: to hold the scale even, binas lances aequato examine sustinere (Virg., properly); æquabilem juris rationem tenere (Cic., figuratively). The scale turns [vid. TURN]. ¶ A thin lamina, squama (as, of a fish); covered with scales, squamis obductus or intectus; squamosus: to take off scales from fish, pices desquamare.

SCALE, v. ¶ TRANS. To strip off scales, desquamare (general term); or desquamare pisces (fishes). ¶ To pare the surface from, summum corticem desquamare (of the bark of a tree); also, decorticare arborem, or corticem arbori in orbem detrahere (all round). ¶ To climb as by ladders [vid. to CLIMB]. To scale the wall, scalas mœnibus applicare or admovēre (to put the scaling-ladders to the wall); scalis muros adoriri (to attack it); scalas erigi jubere (to order the scaling-ladders to be used); murum or in murum ascendere; in murum (muros), in mœnia evadere (of the enemy, but also of the inhabitants of a town); impetu facto urben scalis capere (to take by scaling); to endeavor to scale, ascensum urbis scalis tentare. ¶ INTRANS. To pare off, desquamari (of bodies covered with scales); squamule ex cute decedunt or a cute revoluntur; squamæ a cute recedunt or ex cute secedunt (relating to the skin); also, * furfures cutis abscedunt.

SCALING-LADDER, scala: ¶ not sambrica.

SCALLION, * allium schoenoprasum (Linn.).

SCALLOP, s. ¶ A kind of shell-fish, pecten, -inis, m.; diminutive, pectunculus. ¶ A hollow cut in the edge of any thin, g., incisura.

SCALLOP, v. * incisuris distinguere; * serratim scindere (Appul.).

SCALLOPED, serrato ambitu; serratim scissus.

SCALP, s., corium capitis; or, for the skull, general term, cranium; calvaria (Cels.); calva (Liv.).

SCALP, v., alicui cutem detrahere (to flap, or * corium detrahere capiti).

SCALY, squamosus; squamis intectus, obductus.

SCAMMONY, scammonia (Cic., Plin.); * convolvulus scammonia (Linn.).

SCAMPER, abripere sec: avolare (to hasten away); proripere se ex loco (to get quickly out of a place); fugere; fugæ se mandare; in fugam se conjicere; fugam capere or ecapeere (to flee).

SCANS. ¶ To measure verses, pedes versuum syllabis metiri (Cic., Or., 57, 194; Kraft adds, versum per pedes metiri; pedes versuuli numerare, from the grammarians); ¶ *scandere* versum is low Latin (Dionet.). ¶ To examine narrowly, expendere; perpendere; pensitare; examinare; ponderare.

SCANDAL, ¶ That which sets a bad example, res mali or pessimi exempli. ¶ That which brings discredit or occasions reproach, res iniquis infamie. ¶ Reproachful aspersions,

calumniæ, criminationis; labe or labecula aliquid sepersa.

SCANDALIZE. Vid. OFFEND, DEFAME.

SCANDALOUS. ¶ That sets a bad example, mali or pessimi exempli: exemplo haud salubere. ¶ That gives offence, quod offensionem habet or affert: quod offendit; quod non vacat offensione. ¶ Disgraceful, insignis infamie. ¶ Defamatory, reproachful, vid.

SCANDALOUSLY. ¶ Setting a bad example, pessimo exemplo. ¶ Disgracefully, badly, vid.

SCANT, ¶ exiguus; tenuis; angustus. SCANTY, ¶ (harrow); hence insufficient; e. g., res frumentaria). JN. tenuis et angustus; angustus; contractus. JN. angustus et contractus.

SCANTILY, exigue; tenuiter; parce (sparingly); maligne (e. g., præbere aliquid). To be scantily supplied with any thing, aliqua re anguste uti (Ces.).

SCANTINESS. Vid. the adjectives

SCANTLING. Vid. LITTLE.

SCAR, cicatrix. Covered with scars, cicatricosus. Scars on the breast, cicatrices adverso corpore acceptæ; cicatrices adversæ. To return from war covered with honorable scars, cicatrices ex bello domum referre: to receive scars in war, cicatrices in bello accipere or suscipere.

SCARANOUCH. Vide RASCAL, SCOUNDREL.

SCARCE, rarus (found only seldom, or in small quantities; happening but seldom, &c.); angustus (e. g., res frumentaria); tenuis (opposed to amplus, copiosus). JN. tenuis et exiguus. Vid., also, RARE.

SCARCELY, vix; ægre [SYN. in HARD LY]. JN. vix ægreque; scarcely, if at all, vix aut ne vix quidem; vix aut omnino non; vix vixque: to be scarcely able to restrain one's self, vix se continere posse; ægre se tenere; scarcely thirty, vix triginta; scarcely any body, vix quisquam; non fere (so nullus fere; nihil fere; numquam fere). It can scarcely be told, dici vix potest, or vix potest dici (¶ *non* vix dici potest). ¶ (With plurifer) = when: vix or vixdum = quum: commodum or commodum = quum: tantum quod = quum [vid. examples under HARDLY]. ¶ The quæ is sometimes, but rarely, omitted; thus, qui tantum quod ad hostes perveniorat. Datamæ signa inferri jubet (Nep.). ¶ Only just now, vixdum; vix tandem; tantum quod; modo. Marcellus, who had scarcely ceased to be a boy, Marcellus tantum quod pueritiam egressus (Suetonius). ¶ Scarcely... much less, vixdum = nedom (e. g., vixdum libertatem, nedom dominationem modice ferre).

SCARCENESS, ¶ angustia (e. g., rei familiaris); paucitas (e. g., oratorum). A time of scarceness, annus sterilis. This year was a time of great scarceness, hoc anno frumentum angustius provenit (Ces., B. G., 5, 24); scarcity of money, argentaria inopia (Plant.); difficultas nummaria (Ter.); difficultas rei nummarie (Cic.).

SCARE. Vid. FRIGHTEN.

SCARECROW, formido (f); linea; panis distincta (a line with feathers, Sen., De Ira, 2, 12, 2).

SCARF, fascia (militaris, muliebris, funebris); ¶ cingulum = belt, girdle.

SCARIFICATION, scarificatio (Col.).

SCARIFY, scarificare; scarificationem facere.

SCARLET, s., coccum (the dye); color coccineus (scarlet color); scarlat color, coccum (Suet., Ner., 30; Sil. Ital., 17, 396). Adorned with scarlet and gold, auro et coccio insignis (after Lin., 34, 7, 6; Curt., 3, 13, 7). Clothed in scarlet, coccinatus (Suet., Dom., 4).

SCARLET, adj., coccineus or coccineus; coccio tinctus (died scarlet). A scarlet dress, vestis coccinea or coccinea (Mart., 14, 31; Juv., 3, 289); coccum (Suet., Ner., 30; Sil. Ital., 17, 396); scarlet garments, coccina, -orum, n. (Mart., 2, 39).

SCARLET FEVER, ¶ febris purpurea or scarlatina (technical term).

SCARLET oak, ilex (Plin.): * quercus ilex (Linn.). Scarlet convolvulus, * ipo-

mæa coccinea (Linn.): *scarlet horse-chestnut*; *pavia* (Linn.): *scarlet jasmine*; *bigonia* (Linn.): *scarlet lobelia*; *lobelia cardinalis* (Linn.): *scarlet lupine*; *lytharus* (Linn.).

SCARP, *declivitas valli interior*.
SCATE, *squasina* (Plin.): **squalus squatina* (Linn.).

SCATTER. || TRANS. spargere (the proper word); jacere (to throw out); sehere (to sow); all property and figuratively: disseminare (figuratively, to scatter abroad); dispergere, dissipare (to scatter abroad, properly and figuratively); differre (figuratively, to carry about, spread abroad; all these, e. g., of conversation, reports). To scatter the enemy, hostes fugare, dispellere (Cic.); dissipare (Cæc.); to scatter the seeds of discord, serere causam discordiarum; semina discordiarum or odium jacere (spargere); also simply discordias serere: among citizens, civiles discordias serere; civium dissensiones commovere or accendere: scattered reports, disseminati dispersique sermones; sparsi rumores (disseminationes in late writers). || INTRANS. spargi; distrahi; in diversa discedere.

SCAVERGER, purgator cloacarum (Plin., *Math.*, 8, 20): **purgator viarum* (urbanarum); **qui vicos (or perhaps better, vias) purgat*.

SCENE, scena (properly and figuratively); also figuratively: spectaculum: scene of action, arena (literally, wrestling-place); campus (literally, field); theatrum (theatre, place of exhibition). A noisy scene, turba; an unwhisked of scene, miraculum bloody scenes, res cruentæ. The various scenes of war, varium genus bellorum.

SCENERY, loca, plural (general term for places); amenitas locorum (i. e., beautiful scenery). Running brooks contribute very much to the beauty of scenery, ad amenitatem locorum salientes rivi plurimum conferunt (Cic.).

SCENIC, scenicus (Cic., Quin.).

SCENT, s. || The power of smell, odoratio (perception by means of the olfactory nerves); odoratus (sense or faculty of smelling); olfactus instead of odoratus and odor are poetical only. || The exhalation of any thing, odor, odor (general term, both good or bad smell); nidor (viciosa): spiritus (e. g., of flowers; to lie on the scent of flowers, spiritum florum naribus hausto viticare); anhelitus (of spirits). A bad scent, odor malus or fetor; odor fœtor (the latter stronger terms). A pleasant or agreeable scent, odor suavis: suavitatis odoris; a strong scent, odor gravis: to have a scent, odorem habere, prestare, emittere (poetically, expargere, spirare, diffundere); to have a fine scent, bene or jucunde olere: to have a bad scent, male olere; foetere. The agreeable scent of flowers, suavitatis odorum, qui afflatur e floribus: to have a scent of such and such a thing (= to smell like so and so), olere or redolere. Any thing loses its scent, aliquid rei odor non permanet integer (after Col., 12, 51 [49], 3): without scent, odore carens; ex aliquid rei odor non afflatur or odorem non afflatur: to be without scent, nihil olere (to smell of nothing). || (Of dogs), agnasci: a dog of good scent, canis sagax, or canis vestigator. To follow the scent [vid. TO SCENT]: to be on the scent, odoratu sentire aliquid, odoratu aliquid (properly); odorare, sentire (figuratively); to put upon a wrong scent, a rectâ viâ abducere (properly); inducere aliquem in errorem (figuratively); to get on the wrong scent, deflectere a viâ (properly); errare (figuratively). To get scent of any thing; e. g., that there is money somewhere, nummos olfacere (as Cic., Rull., 1, 4, 11). Should not I have got scent of this six whole months ago, when, &c., non sex totis mensibus prius olfecissem quum, &c. (Ter., Ad., 3, 42): **oleo* or *suboleo* aliquid aliquid comic only.

SCENT, v. || TRANS. TO PERCEIVE by the smell, odorari: olfacere (to inhale any scent so as to have the olfactory nerves affected by it; hence to perceive = to get or have a scent of any thing [vid. SCENT, subst.]: conceptum odorem se-

tari (properly, of dogs, to follow the scent); also, allicijus or allicijus rei vestigia persequi, or persequi aliquid or aliquid odori. || To imbue with odor, odoribus imbuiere or perfundere (to perfume); unguento perficere (by way of anointing): to be scented, unguenta olere (to smell of scent or perfume); unguentis affluere (all over); to scent one's self, se odoribus imbuiere (general term); se ungere: caput et os eam unguento perficere (with unguentis): to scent with any thing, suffire aliqua re; e. g., thymo [vid. TO FUMIGATE]; scented, odoratus. || To perfume, vid.

SCENT-BOX, vasculum olfactorium (Isidor., 19, 31, extr.).

SCPTIC, qui contra omnia disserit: qui a rebus incertis assensionem cohibet (both after Cic.). If = *unbeliever*, vid.

SCPTICAL, contra omnia disserens: a rebus incertis assensionem cohibens. A sceptical turn of mind, contra omnia disserendi ratio: qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat: incredulus (poetical, Horace).

SCPTICISM, ratio eorum, qui a rebus incertis assensionem cohibent (after Cic., N. D., 1, 5, 11): contra omnia disserendi ratio (of a sceptical turn of mind): ratio eorum, qui contra omnia disserunt. If = *unbeliever*, vid.

SCPTRE, || PROPRI., sceptrum (regnum or regis; **not regale*). || FIG., sceptrum: regnum: imperium. To wield the sceptre, regnum administrare.

SCPTRIFER, scepterifer (Or.); scepteriger (Stat.); sceptuchus (Tac., said of an Eastern viceroys).

SCHEDULE, libellus: commentarius.

SCHEME, v. Vid. DESIGN, PLAN.

SCHEME, v. Vid. TO DESIGN, CONTRIVE.

SCHISM, schisma, -ntis (technical term): discidium (not dissidium, which is dissent, &c. [Madwig, however, endeavors to prove that no such word as dissidium exists]).

SCHISMATICAL, schismaticus (technical term).

SCHOLAR. || A learner, pupil, discipulus (general term): puer discens (a boy at school): alumnus discipline (a youthful learner of any thing): auditor (one who attends lectures): trio (a beginner, novice): rudis (raw or inexperienced in any art, &c.). My scholar, alumnus discipline mevi: to be still a scholar, scholæ adhuc operari (vid. Quint., 10, 3, 13). To be any body's scholar, uti aliquo magistro; uti alicujus institutione; aliquem magistrum habere (to have any body for a teacher): aliquem audire (to attend any body's lectures): esse or profectum esse ab aliquo (to belong to any body's sect). To become any body's scholar, tradere se alicui in disciplinam (to go to learn of any body): aliquem sequi or persequi (to attach one's self to any body's sect). || A learned man, doctus: eruditus: doctrinâ instructus. Jn. doctus atque eruditus: scholar, ille qui intelligit; docti atque prudentes. One who is no scholar, homo rudis (Vell., 1, 13, 4, Mummii tam rudis fuit, ut, &c.): homo imperitus, ignarus; in any thing, allicijus rei. An elegant scholar, homo elegans; spectator elegans (Ter., Eun., 3, 5, 18). A great scholar, perdoctus: pereruditus: doctus atque imprimis eruditus: mire or doctissime eruditus, &c. To be a great scholar, multâ doctrinâ esse. A great and enlightened scholar, doctus et intelligens existimator; homo doctus et prudens. A fine Latin scholar, *interiores Latinitatis scientissimus. The greatest Latin scholar, *Latinarum literarum princeps.

SCHOLARSHIP, disciplinæ (the single branches of learning): literæ (learning, in as far as it is based on written documents): scientia literarum or hoestiarum artium (knowledge of written documents, a being well versed in literature, &c., subjective learning or learnedness: **not* scientia, alone, would not be Latin: the same may be said of literatura = with the ancients letters, as means of conveying any thing by writing only; its acceptance in the sense of "learning" originates from an erroneous reading of Cic., Phil., 2, 45, 116.

vid. Orelli): studia (studia; of objects of learning); humanitas (cultivation of the mind, inasmuch as it is acquired by occupying one's self with the sciences). Studies that presuppose good scholarship, studia quæ in quadam varietate literarum versantur: to acquire profound scholarship, accuratam doctrinam sibi comparare: without any scholarship, omnis omnino eruditionis expert et ignarus. He was more distinguished by his scholarship than by his dignities, clarior fuit studiis quam dignitate. A man of perfect scholarship, vir perfectâ eruditione: to have or possess no scholarship, literas nescire. || By metonymy, A maintenance for the encouragement of learning, *beneficium annuum: *annua in beneficium loci præbita, or perhaps stipendium: to present any body with a scholarship, *aliquem or allicijus tenentem beneficio annuo sustentare.

SCHOLAR-LIKE, doctus: eruditus. Pretty scholar-like, satis literatus. Not particularly scholar-like, mediocriter a doctrinâ instructus.

SCHOLASTIC, *scholasticus (σχολαστικός). In a scholastic manner, *scholasticorum more: *ut assident in scholis.

SCHOLIAST, e. g., of Euripides, *Græcus Euripidis explicator: of Horace, *Romanus Horatii explicator: **scholias-tes is now avoided by good scholars*.

SCHOOL, s., ludus discendi: ludus literarum (a lower school for boys, who are compelled to learn): schola (a higher school for youths and men, who wish to learn). To go to or attend a school, in ludum literarium itare (ire of a single time). To send any body to school to any body, aliquem alicujus institutioni committere; aliquem alicui in disciplinam tradere: to make a boy attend the public schools, aliquem scholarum frequentare et velut publicis præceptoribus tradere (i. e., in a place where public lectures are attended by a boy residing at home; opposed to aliquem domi atque inter privatos parietes studentem literis continere); studia extra limen proferre (Plin.). To be in a school, in scholâ sedere or assidere: not to have left school, scholam nondum egressum esse: to attend any body's school, alicujus scholam frequentare (properly): in alicujus disciplinam se tradere (resolue to receive instruction for him). To attend school still (be still a pupil), scholam adhuc operari (Quint., 10, 3, 13). To leave school, scholam egredi (Quint.): divertere a scholâ et magistris (Suet., Vit. Pers., extr.). To give up a school (resign the office of teacher), scholam dimittere: to open a school, ludum aperire (Cic. ad Dir., 9, 18, 1): to keep school, ludum habere (Cic., exercere (Tacitus). Music school, ludus fiducius (Plaut.). A public school, schola publica (late). Military school, ludus militaris. A schoolmaster, vid. To have known a boy as a school, puerum in ludo cognovisse (Nep.): to return home from school, ire e ludo domum (Plaut.). To tell tales out of school, dicta foras efferre, proferre. Rules of a school, *leges quæ in scholâ valent or exerceantur. Examination of a school, *tentatio scientiæ discipulorum: school punishment, *pœna in scholis usitata: school hours, schola. || FIG. This is a school of patience, *hac in re tentatur patientia nostra. I have learned in the school of experience, multis experimentis eruditus sum (after Plin. Ep., 1, 5, 16). || The followers of a teacher, schola (general term): disciplina (with reference to peculiar doctrines; especially of a philosophical sect): secta: familia (as opposed to other schools). The school of the Stoics, Stoicorum secta or familia. The founder of a school, scholæ princeps or auctor. A philosopher of the Academic school, Academicæ sectæ philosophus. To belong to the school of Zeno, esse or profectum esse a Zenone: to be of the same school, ex eadem scholâ esse: to be superstitiously attached to a school, scholæ me addixi velut quadam superstitione imbutus. || School-house, schola: *ades scholarum.

SCHOOL, v. Vid. TEACH, CHIDE. SCHOOL-BOY, **s.*, puer, puella, in SCHOOL-GIRL, **s.*, ludum literarum itans (after Plin., 9, 8, 8); puer (puella)

scholæ adhuc operatus (operat) (vid. *Quint.*, 10, 3, 13); puer, puella, discens. Like a school-boy, *trivium more. || *Hardly worthy of a school-boy*, *vix tirone dignus.

SCHOOL-FELLOW, condiscipulus. To be any body's school-fellow, una cum aliquo literas discere or preceptorem audire; *feminine*, condiscipula (*Mart.*, 10, 35, 15). *I have been intimate with any body since the time that we were school-fellows*, aliquo a condiscipulatu tuo familiariter (or conjunctus sum, or vivo conjunctissimæ: cf. *Nep.*, *Att.*, 5, 3).

SCHOOL-LESSONS, discenda or ediscenda, -orum, n. (*general term*): dictata, -orum, n. (*dictated by the teacher*).

SCHOOLMASTER, ludi magister or magister ludi (one who teaches reading and writing); preceptor publicus (master of a public school); scholasticus, late = a rhetorician; doctor umbraticus is a private tutor. The manners or tone of a schoolmaster, præcipiendi ratio.

SCHOOL-ROOM, schola: auditorium (*lecturæ-room*, post-Augustin).

SCHOOLING, || *Instruction*, doctrina: eruditio. || *Money paid for instruction at a school*, præceptoris, or magistris, merces; pretium operæ quod præceptor, or magistro, solvit; *simply merces* (from the context); *vid. Cic.*, *Phil.*, 2, 4, 9; *Acad.*, 2, 30, etc.; so also pretium (*vid. Suet.*, *Gramm.*, 3). *In epistolary style the Greek διδάσκειν may be used, but not minerval or minervale, which = a present brought by the scholar to the master on entrance; as we say, entrance money*.

SCHOONER, *vid. SHIP*.

SCIATICA, coxæ dolor: dolor ischiadicus. Subject to the sciatica, ischiacicus (τοξικανς).

SCIENCE, scientia: notitia: cognitio (*in the subjective sense, of the knowledge which one has, not of the thing which one knows*); ars (objective); doctrina: disciplina (objective); of any particular branch. The sciences, doctrina: disciplina: disciplinæ studia, plural; *but not scientiæ, which can be used only in a subjective sense*. Arts and sciences, ingenia, studia atque artes. The liberal sciences, liberales doctrinae atque ingenia; liberales disciplinæ (*not studia humaniora or literæ humaniores*); to reduce to science, aliquid arte concludere, aliquid ad artem et præcepta revocare; *not ad artis regulas revocare; to study a science, doctrinam, or disciplinam, imbui or erudiri*.

SCIENTIFIC, quod in artibus versatur; or by the genitive, artis, artium, or literarum. Scientific precepts or rules, artis præcepta. A scientific discourse or lecture, sermo de artium studiis atque doctrinâ habuit. Scientific training, eruditio: doctrina. To give a scientific form to any thing, ad artem redigere, revocare; arte concludere aliquid.

SCIENTIFICALLY, in modum disciplinæ or artis; ars; literis. Scientifically taught or trained, literis eruditus; omnibus literis or doctrinis eruditus; to arrange scientifically, arte concludere; ad artem et præcepta (*not ad artis regulas*) revocare.

SCIMITAR, acinares (*Hor.*, *Curt.*). **SCINTILLATE**, scintillare (*Pliny*). **VID. SPARKLE**.

SCINTILLATION, scintillatio (*only properly, a sparkling, Plin.*): scintilla (a spark, improperly, of the first manifestations of reason, genius, &c.); igniculi or primi quasi (aliquos rei) igniculi et semina (*Cic.* = scintillæ).

SCIOLIST, semidoctus (*Cic.*); leviter eruditus; eruditulus (*Catull.*). Sciolus very late (*Arnob.*).

SCION, || *PROPR.*, sculus: talea (*Varr.*); diminutive, taleola (*Col.*); of or belonging to a scion, scurcularis (*Col.*); scurcularius (*Varr.*). || *FIG.*, ramus (*vid. BRANCH*). Scion of the royal stock of Argos, Argivorum regum de stirpe oriundus.

SCIRRHUS, scirrus or scirrhus, a, m.; scirrhus or scirrhus, -atia, n. (*Plin.*).

SCISSORS, forfex; diminutive, forficula.

SCOFF, s., ludibrium: ludificatio: ir-

risio (*Cic.*); derisus (*Tac.*); derisio (*Suet.*, with a view to annoy or give pain): cavillatio (with a view to hurt). A bitter scoff, cavillatio acerba (*Suet.*), or dicax et morosa (*Cic.*).

SCOFF, v., cavillari. To scoff at, deridere; irridere; irriri insectari; cavillari; sugillare; irridere aliquem acerbis facetiis: to scoff at things sacred, *res divinas, libros sacros, in ludibrium vertere; *res divinas, libris sacris, pro ludibrio abuti.

SCOFFINGLY, cum aliquo aculeo: acerbis facetiis: acerbe.

SCOLD, v., (verbis) increpare: increpare: oburgare (to reproach with a fault; opposed to laudare); conviciari (to make railing accusations): exagitare, destringere (to make sharp attacks on any body); corripere (to blame with harsh words); exprobare (aliquid aliud, to reproach any body with something as dishonorable to him). To scold any body on account of any thing, vituperare aliquem de aliquâ re; oburgare aliquem de or in aliquâ re, or aliquâ re only. To be scolded, oburgari, vituperari; in vituperationem incidere, cadere, venire, or adduci; vituperationem subire.

SCOLD, s., (mulier) rixosa, rixæ cupida (*Jurgiosus*, *Gell.*).

SCOLDING, oburgatio: jurgium.

SCOLLOP, s., || *A kind of shell-fish*, pecten; diminutive, pectunculus. || *A hollow or round at the edge of any thing, perhaps sinus*.

SCOLL, v., perhaps sinuare; or seriatim scindere (of a jagged edge, *Appul.*).

SCONCE, s., || *A branched candlestick*, lychnæbus: candelabrum. || *A fine mullet*. *vid. FINE*.

SCONCE, v., mulctare.

SCONCE, perhaps, haustum (*general term*; cf. *Lat.*, 4, 517).

SCOOP OUT, haurire (of liquids): cavare, excavare (to scoop out a hollow place in the earth, &c.).

SCOPE, || *End, aim, propositum*: is, qui mihi est or fuit propositus, exitus: finis (the highest end, whether attained or not); || *not scopus in this sense*; Cicero uses the Greek σκοπός in his epistles: so Macrobius, ipsum propositum, quem Græci σκοπὸν vocant. To propose to one's self a scope, finem sibi proponere, spectare aliquid or ad aliquid: to miss one's scope, a proposito aberrare; propositum non consequi. || *Room, space, spatium*: locus: laxitas [*SYN.* IN SPACE, ROOM]. || *Field for any thing, campus*; e. g., scope for a speech, in quo oratio exaltare possit (i. e., where it can display itself). There is large scope for his activity, latissime manus ejus industria: he has free scope, libere egressu memorare potest (of an historian, relative to his subject). *vid. also, FIELD*.

SCORBUTIC, *scrofulosus (*technical term*).

SCORCH, urere: adurere. *vid. BURN*.

SCORE, s., || *A mark of number*, nota. || *An account, ratio*. || *The cost of an entertainment*, summa comissionis (not computatis). To pay a score, comissionis summa facere (properly); quod alii intrivimus exdere (figuratively). || *A n. individual's share of the whole expense*, symbola: to pay one's score, symbolum solvere; pro hospitio solvere (at an inn). || *Twenty, viginti*; vicini (distributive). || *In music*, summa omnium vocum, *vocum (muscarum) omnium designatio.

SCORE, v., incisiura distinguere. To score or mark a line under, *lineam ducere subter aliquid; *linea conspicuum reddere aliquid; (*not* lineâ subnotare aliquid in this sense, which = to write any thing upon a line, *Appul.*).

SCORN, s., *vid. CONTEMPT*.

SCORN, v., *vid. DESPISE*.

SCORNER, contemtor: spector.

SCORNFUL, *vid. CONTEMPTUOUS*.

SCORNFULLY, *vid. CONTEMPTUOUSLY*.

SCORPION, || *A venomous reptile*, scorpio: nepa (also as sign of the zodiac: *not* scorpio likewise for a machine used in war). The sting of a scorpion, ictus scorpionis (the sting as inflicted): pla-

go scorpionis (wound made by the sting). || *A kind of fish*, *cottus scorpio (*Linnaeus*). || *By metonymy*, A scourge, scorpio (inasmuch as it had iron stings to it, *vid. Isidor.*, *Orig.*, 5, 27, no. 18).

SCOT, [*vid. TAX*]. To pay ecot and lot, vectigalia pensitare.

SCOT-FREE, || *IMPROPR.* To escape scot-free, impune abire or dimitti. To let any body go scot-free, aliquem impunitum or incastigatum omittre. *vid. UNPUNISHED*.

SCOUNDREL, *vid. RASCAL*.

SCOUR, || *To cleanse by rubbing*, defricare et diligenter levare; diligenter mundare levareque (*Col.*). To scour a ditch, fossam detergere or purgare. || *To range about, percurrere, pererrare, pervagari regionem*.

SCOURER, qui mundat, &c. (mundator, *Jul. Firm.*).

SCOURGE, || *PROPR.*, flagrum, flagellum (the proper words; consisting of single thongs): scorpio (armed with prickles, *vid. Isidor.*, *Orig.*, 5, 27). || *The severest punishment was the flagellum*, s.; next was the milder scutica; or the lora, -orum, n., whip of thongs; and after this the ferula; i. e., rod of the plant vitifera; *vid. Hor.*, *Sat.*, 1, 3, 119, sq. || *FIG.*, pestis: perniciæ: verba (plural); to hold the scourge of criticism over any body, *acerbe or severe reprehendere aliquem; A scourge of God, *immissus a Deo ut severit in omne flagitium voluptatibus liquefact generis humani. The scourge of a country, republicis or patriæ pestis.

SCOURGE, v., || *To beat with rods, &c.*, flagris or flagellis cadere; flagellare (*post-Augustin*); virgis verberare, cadere, mulctare (*Lat.*); verberibus accipere or excipere (*Cic.*). To punish, *vid. SCOURING*. By the verbs.

SCOUT, s., emissarius: explorator: speculator [*SYN.* IN SPY]: to place scouts at various places, speculatores spargere. *vid. also, SPY*.

SCOUT, v., || *To act as a scout*, explorare; speculari (the former to find out any thing, aliquid and de aliquâ re; the latter to spy in all directions, in order to find out); *vid. Cas.*, B. G., 1, 47. [*vid. also, to SPY*]. || *To repeat, reject*, *vid. SCOWL*, s. *vid. FROWN*.

SCOWL, s., *vid. FROWN*.

SCRAMBLE, v., || *To attempt to seize hastily*, involare in aliquid; manus afferre alicui rei (to stretch out the hands toward any thing in order to obtain it); rapere, arripere aliquid (to snatch at); aliquid diripere (*Sen.*, *Suet.*, to be anxious or eager to attain any thing). || *To ascend a place, using one's hands and feet*, niti, eniti in aliquid; evadere in aliquid (to reach any thing by scrambling); e. g., in verticem or in jugum montis.

SCRAMBLE, s., By circumlocution with the verbs in to SCRAMBLE. There is quite a scramble for that article, permitti gestiunt, concupiscunt, illas mœces emere.

SCRAP, frustum: frustulum: scraps of learning, docta dicta (*vid. Lucr.*, 2, 287). Be off with your scraps of learning, habas tibi dicta tua docta. *vid. also, CRUMB, FRAGMENT*.

SCRAPE, v., || *To rub the surface of any thing by an edge*, scabere (from *scabere*, to rub, to scratch); radere (to scrape with a tool, in order to remove any extraneous matter); fricare (to rub, in order to make smooth); abraderè (to scrape off); deradere (to make a smooth surface by scraping); subradere (to scrape from below); circumradere (all around). || *To clean by rubbing* [*vid. TO CLEAN*]. || *To act on the surface with a grating noise* [*vid. TO GRATE*]. || *To collect by penurious diligence*, corrâdere; e. g., some money; convertere (to sweep together, then to collect, bring together with a great deal of trouble; e. g., hereditates omnium, *Cic.*, *Off.*, 3, 19, extr.). || *To play badly (on the fiddle)*, *strepere fidibus; chordas misere radere (*Raw.*). || *To make a noise with one's feet*, (pedibus) strepitum edere; pedibus terram radere (of birds). || *PHR.* To scrape acquaintance, insinuate as

allici et insinuare alicui; insinuare se in familiaritatem alicujus.

SCIAPE, s. By circumlocution with the verbs in to SCRAPE. *|| A perplexity, angustiae: to get any body into a scrape, in angustias adducere: in angustum compellere. To get (one's self) into a scrape, in angustias adduci; in angustum venire: to be in a scrape, in angustias esse or habere; angustus se habere. To get the money-lenders out of a scrape, ex obsidione trahere eximere (Cic., Fam., 5, 6, Cortie). || A boat, vid.*

SCRAPER, s. radula: rallum.

SCRATCH, s. vulnus leve (a slight wound): summæ cutis laceratio: usually by circumlocution. *He received a slight scratch on his arm, cutis brachii leviter perstricta est.*

SCRATCH, v. radere (the proper word): scabere (to scrape): scalpere (to scrape, shade): fricare, perficere (to rub gently): leviter perstringere (to wound slightly). *To scratch the head, caput scabere or scalpere: caput perficere: to scratch behind his ears with his hind feet, aures posterioribus pedibus scabere (but radere aures or aurículas, in Quint., 3, 1, 3, and Pers., 1, 107, is = to offend the ears; of a speech, &c.). The pen scratches, *pena radit chartam: to scratch out, radere: eradere: exculpere. To scratch out one's eyes, oculos alicui effodere. I will scratch out your eyes, unguibus involabo tibi in oculos.*

SCRAWL, s. *scriptio mala.

SCRAWL, v. Vid. SCRIBBLE.

SCREAM, s.

SCREECH, s. clamor: vociferatio.

SCREAM, v. clamare (maximâ voce). **SCREECH, v.** clamare (all one's might): lugubrem edere clamorem; trucem tollere clamorem.

SCREECH-OWL, s. stryx flammea (Linn.).

SCREEN, s. *|| Prop., perhaps umbraculum. || Fig., presidium: tutela.*

SCREEN, v. tegere, protegere, aliquid or aliquid: munire aliquid ab aliquâ re: tueri, tutari, defendere aliquid, aliquid, ab aliquâ re. *To screen any body from punishment, poenâ eripere aliquid: poenâ ab aliquo avertere.*

SCREW, s. cochlea: epitonium (ἐπιτόνιον: screw to tighten the strings of a musical instrument). *The threads of a screw, rugæ per cochleam bullantes (Plin., 18, 31, 74). A female screw, *cochleæ matrix. Archimedes's screw, cochleâ (for drawing up water). Cork-screw, *instrumentum extrahendæ corticibus.*

SCREW, v. *|| To use a screw, *cochleâ adigere or astringere aliquid. To screw any thing to any thing, cochleâ affigere aliquid alicui rei: to screw any thing in any thing, cochleâ opè inserere aliquid. || To twist, contorci, detorquere (general term): distorquere (e. g., oculos, os). || Prov. To screw any thing out (figuratively), elicere aliquid: elabidari aliquid (by flattery or wheedling): expiari aliquid (to fish it out): extorquere aliquid (by violence). To screw one's self into any thing, se insinuare in aliquid (e. g., in familiaritatem alicujus; in causam, &c.): se immiscere or inserere alicui rei (into a crowd of persons, or into a thing). To screw any thing too tight, aliquid (nimis) intendere (e. g., loges, Plin.). To screw one's self up to any thing, intendere se ad aliquid (e. g., intendere se ad firmitatem, Cic.).*

SCRIBBLE, s. aliquid illinere chartis (Hor., Sat., 1, 4, 36).

SCRIBE, s. actarius (in the Silver Age, was a kind of short-hand writer who took notes of the speeches delivered in a court, Suet., Cas., 55): a manu (sc. servus, a private secretary, an amanuensis): a librarius (a writer [not author] of books; also employed for copying, &c.; hence private secretary, scribe, &c.): ab epistolis (sc. servus, the slave who wrote from his master's dictation): notarius (a short-hand writer, post-Augustan). *To be any body's scribe, a manu alicui esse; ab epistolis alicui esse.*

SCRIP. *|| A purse, marsupium: cru-*

mēna [vid. Purse]. *|| A written paper or list, libellus: commentarius.*

SCRIPTURE, s. literæ sanctæ, divinæ; libri divini; arcane sanctæ religionis literæ (Lact.): biblia (plural, modern).

SCRIVENER, s. nummularius (Suet.): nummularius (Sen.).

SCROFULA, s. scrofula (medical technical term).

SCROFULOUS, s. scrofulosus (technical term).

SCROLL, s. volumen (of paper): *aliquid in cylindri speciem convolutum.

SCRUB, s. homo pusillus; frustum hominis (comedy): a little man, short in stature, &c.): homo malus, improbus, nequam (man of bad character).

SCRUB, v. tergere: detergere: abtergere: tergere et purgare.

SCRUBBY, s. pusillus (small, diminutive): malus: improbus: nequam (bad).

SCRUPLE, s. *|| Doubt, difficulty, dubitatio: cunctatio (a delaying): hæsitatio (hesitation): scrupulus (a disquieting doubt): religio (a scruple of conscience). To make, raise, or cause a scruple, dubitationem afferre, inferre, incutere, dare: scrupulum alicui injicere, incutere: to make a scruple about any thing, aliquid in religionem trahere; aliquid religioni habere: I make no scruple about it, nulla mihi religio est (Hor., Sat., 1, 9, 70). I make no scruple, have or feel no scruple in doing any thing, religio mihi non est quominus, &c. (vid. Cic., Cat., 3, 6, 15). Without any scruple (you can do so and so), sine sollicitudine religionis (Trojan. ap. Plin., Ep., 10, 62, in.). To remove a scruple, dubitationem alicui præcidere, tollere, expellere: scrupulum alicui eximere or ex animo evellere: religionem alicui evellere: religionem alicui eximere. I have still one scruple, unus mihi restat scrupulus. I am disturbed by a scruple, scrupulus me stimulat ac pungit. There is a scruple whether or not consultation tenet, ne, &c. (Liv., 2, 3). If the slightest scruple should seem to exist, si tenuissimus scrupulus residere videbitur: without scruple, nullâ interpositâ dubitatione; sine ullâ dubitatione. || (As a weight), scrupulum or scrupulum, and sometimes scrupulus: of a scruple, weighing a scruple, scrupularis, scrupularis: by scruples, scrupulatum, scrupulatum.*

SCRUPLE, v. dubitare: hæsitare: cunctari. Vid. HESITATE.

SCRUPULOUS, s. anxius et sollicitus: religiosus: scrupulosus (post-Augustan in this sense; or by the substantive). Over-scrupulous care, *minuta et anxia diligentia.

SCRUPULOUSLY, s. religiose: sancte: severe (conscientiously): diligenter: caute: curiose (carefully).

SCRUTINIZE, s. rem excutere (Cic.): scrupulos expendere, discutere: minutis et scrupulosis omnia scrutari (Quint.). Vid. also, EXAMINE.

SCRUTINY, s. probatio: examen: exploratio: tentatio. *To subject to a scrutiny, sistere, mittere, aliquid spectandum, tentandum: to conduct a scrutiny, spectare, explorare, examinare aliquid.*

SCUD, s. imber subitus.

SCUD (along), s. properare (general term, to hasten): accurrere, advolare ad or in aliquid locum: contento cursu petere aliquid locum.

SCUFFLE, s. rixa: pugna: jurgium (quarrel). Vid. FIGHT.

SCUFFLE, v. Vid. FIGHT.

SCULK, s. delitescere in aliquo loco: se abdere in aliquo locum. *To sculk away out of any body's sight, se occultare alicui or a conspectu alicujus. To be skulking somewhere, abditum latere: in occulto se continere: abditum et inclusum in occulto latere. Animals sculk away to their retreats, feræ latibulis se tegunt. Skulking-hole, latibulum: latebra.*

SCULL, s. calva: calvaria (the proper word): caput (the head): ossa capitis (the head considered as a bone; e. g., to drink out of sculls, in ossibus capitum bibere).

SCULL, v. cymbam impellere (remis brevioribus).

SCULLER, s. cymba (unius remigis), or diminutive cymbula.

SCULLERY, s. lixarium officina.

SCULLION, s. lixa.

SCULPTOR, s. sculptor (in raised or half-raised work; *sculptor* not sculptor): nector (general term, one who forms or fashions). statuarum artifex, qui signa fabricatur (a statuary).

SCULPTURE, s. *|| The act of sculpturing, coelatura: sculptura: sculptura. SYN. in the verb. || A thing sculptured, coelamen (Ovid): signum (any plastic work: opposed to tabula, picture) [vid. STATUE]. || The art of sculpturing, ars pingendi: ars signa fabricandi: ars et statuas et simulacra fingendi.*

SCULPTURE, v. coelare (from κοίλω: to work figures in relief on metals, especially silver, ivory, &c.; also in wood, Virg. Freund writes coelare): scalpere: sculptare (the former of work but little raised, like *sculpt*; the latter like *sculpt*, of works in half or whole relief. So Müller, Archæol., 108): insculpere: scribere: inscribere (of cutting inscriptions). *To sculpture any thing in gold, aliquid auro or in auro coelare: to sculpture in stone, aliquid e saxo sculptare or exculpere: to sculpture in marble, sculptare marmora (Cic): to sculpture flowers, sculptare flores (Virg.).*

SCUM, s. spuma (general term): scorium (of metals). Scum of the earth, homo ad extremum perditus: the scum of the state, sentina republicæ: labes et cluvies civitatis: thou scum of the earth, o lutum! o sordes!

SCUM, v. despumare (e. g., carnem, Plin.).

SCURF, s. ulceris crusta (of a wound, an ulcer, &c.): furfuris (a disease of the skin, common with children on their heads): porrigio (a cutaneous disease or eruption on the head, of a malignant nature). Having the scurf, porriginosus (Plin., Val., 1, 4).

SCURFY, s. crusta obductus (of wounds, covered with scurf): porriginosus (one who has the scurf, Plin., Val., 1, 4). A scurfy head, caput porriginosum (Plin., Val., 1, 4).

SCURRILITY, s. scurrilitas (Tac., Dial., 22, extr.): dicacitas scurrilis (Cic., De Or., 2, 60, 244). Vid. also, GROSSNESS.

SCURRILOUS, s. scurrilis: jocularis: ridiculus (jocose). Vid. also, GROSS.

SCURRILOUSLY, s. joculariter: ridiculose: scurriliter. Vid. also, GROSSLY.

SCURVILY, s. Vid. CONTEMPTIBLY.

SCURVY, s. Vid. SCROFULA, SCROFULOUS.

SCUTCHEON, s. clypeus insignis: insigne generis (cf. Cic., Sull., 31, 85). Vid. also, "COAT of arms."

SCUTTLE, s. *|| A wide, shallow basket [vid. BASKET]. || A coal-scuttle, *corbis carbonaria.*

SCUTTLE, v. *|| perhaps pertuudere per fundum (Cat): * (navem) pertuudere, perforare.*

SCYTHE, s. falx, falcis, f.

SEA, mare (general term). *|| The Greek pelagus and pontus are poetical only: oceanus, mare oceanus (the ocean). The high sea, altum (opposed to coast or harbor): the open sea, salum (salus; opposed to harbor): at sea, mari: both on land and at sea, terrâ marique: terrâ et mari: et terrâ et mari: et mari et terrâ: mari atque terrâ. [The usual expression is terrâ marique; the others are used only in cases where more stress is laid on either, or where the style is more emphatic; but aqua et terrâ is not Latin.] To go to sea, mare ingredi: navigationi se committere (opposed to vie se committere, to set out on a road; vid. Cic., Fam., 16, 4, in.): to be at sea, mari navigare: to put to sea [vid. to set SAIL]; also, altum petere: in altum provehi (to the high sea): the Mediterranean Sea, *mare Mediterraneum (the ancients called it, by way of distinction, mare nostrum): the Black Sea, pontus Euxinus; or simply Pontus (also = the country about it): the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice, mare Adriaticum: the Tuscan Sea, mare Etruscum: the Caspian Sea, mare Caspium: the Red Sea, sinus Arabicus: the Dead Sea, lacus Asphaltites: that is situated or takes place upon the sea, maritimus: in the sea, marinus: beyond the sea, transmarinus: to be on the level of the sea, locus pari librâ cum æquore maris*

est (Col., 8, 17). *Empire of the sea*, imperium maris (Cic.) imperiū maritimi summa in Nep. *Arist.*, 2, 2 = the chief command at sea; command at sea, imperium maritimum; adventures at sea, * quae evenerunt in navigatione: dangers of the sea, periculum navigationis.

SEA-CALF, phoca (Virg., On): * phoca vitulina (Lian.): pure Latin, vitulus marinus, or, from the context, vitulus only.

SEA-COAST. Vid. COAST.

SEA-FIGHT, proelium navale: pugna navalis.

SEA-GREEN, glaucus (Lan.) poetically, thalassinus; caruleus is = of a watery blue.

SEA-SICKNESS, nausea. To make a voyage without suffering sea-sickness, navigare sine nausea: to suffer sea-sickness, nauseare (Plautus); in mare nauseare (Sen.); nausea tentari; nausea molestam suscipere (Cic.): to be suffering dreadfully from sea-sickness, nausea premi (Celsus); nausea aliquem torquet (Sen.); nausea confectum esse.

SEA-WEED, alga.

SEAL, s. || A sea-calf, vid.

SEAL, s. || PROPRIETY, Impression, signum: sigillum. To break a seal, resignare. A stamp, * forma quā signatoria utimur. A seal ring, annulus quo signatorio utimur (Val. Max., 8, 14, 4). || FIG., fides. To tell a thing to any body under the seal of secrecy, taciturnitati et fidelitatis clam concedere aliquid (Vid. Plaut., Trin., 1, 2, 104; not, as Ruhnken writes, dicere aliquid aliquid sub fide silentii, which is not Latin). I tell you this under the seal of secrecy, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aurem dicrim; hoc lapidi dixerim (not sub rosa tibi hoc dixerim).

SEAL, v., signare: consignare (not subsignare in this sense): obsignare (to seal up); signo imprimere aliquid: sigillum imprimere in cerā (to imprint the mark of a seal; e.g., in cerā, on wax). To seal dispatches, signo suo tabellam imprimere: to seal a letter, literis sigillum imprimere: sealed up, obsignatus.

SEALING-WAX, cera (which the ancients used), or * lacca signatoria. To use red sealing-wax, signare cerā ex milto (Vitr., 9, 3).

SEAM, s., sutura.

SEAM, v., consucere: suere.

SEAMSTRESS, * femina acu opus faciens or acu victum quaritans.

SEAR, adj. Vid. DRY.

SEAR, v. || PROPRIETY, urere: ustulare: amburere. || FIG., durare (e.g., animus or se). To be seared, durescere: obdurescere: indurescere.

SEARCH, s., indagatio: investigatio: often by the verbs.

SEARCH, v., quærere (by asking): exquirere: perquirere (to inquire or examine strictly): scrutari: perscrutari (to search out or investigate thoroughly): percutari (to inquire after any thing; especially with reference to public news, &c.): esciscitari (to desire to know, endeavor to learn: de aliquā re): esciscitando elicere (to elicit by inquiry): percutando atque interrogando elicere (by various inquiries): explorare (to spy out): expiscari (= to fish out): odorari (= to smell out): indagare: investigare (= to track out); also, for emphasis, J.N. investigare et scrutari: indagare et perinvestigare: indagare et odorari: percutari et interrogare: tentare (e.g., vulnus, to search a wound): penetrare (to penetrate, enter deeply into): se insinuare (to find its way into). To search any body, excutere aliquem (to see if he has any thing contraband about his person). To search any body's house; vid. HOUSE.

SEARCHER, explorator: indagator: scrutator (post-classical). Classically, by the verbs.

SEASON, s. || Time of year, anni tempus: anni temporas (with special reference to the weather). The four seasons, quatuor anni tempora (Cic.); commutationes temporum quadripartitæ (Cicero, Tuscul., 1, 28, 89): Laetius commodior anni tempore ad navigandum usus est (a better season, Celsus): change of seasons, an-

nuæ commutationes. || Time, fit time; vid. TIME, OPPORTUNITY.

SEASON, v., condire (properly and figuratively): sale alicuius rei spargere aliquid (figuratively; e.g., epistolæ: humanitatis sparsæ sale): aliquā re tamquam sale perspergere aliquid (figuratively; e.g., orationem lepore). To season one's discourse, sermonem: to season a discourse with wit, facetiarum lepore tamquam sale perspergere orationem: no man is better able to season his conversation with refined wit and the graces of style, nemo lepore, nemo suavitate conditior est: well-seasoned = iured to toil, duratus; ab usu alicuius rei duratus.

SEASONABLE, tempestivus.

SEASONABLY, in tempore: tempestive.

SEASONING, conditio (as action): conditurs (as method of preparing, Sen., De Irâ, 3, 15, 1): condimentum (condiment): aroma (foreign spices: cinnamon, ginger, &c.).

SEAT, s. || Place in which one sits or may sit, sessio: sedile (place in which one may sit): sedes (place in which one sits). To take the highest, lowest seat, supremum, ultimum, capere locum. || That whereon one sits, sedes: sella. A raised seat, solum: seats in the circus, fori (plural): seats of the senators, subsellia (plural): to take one's seat, sedem capere (Liv., 1, 18): seat of justice, tribunal. || Place of abode, sedes: domicilium: habitatio: deversorium (an inn): cubile: lustrum (lair of a wild animal): latibulum: receptaculum (a hiding-place; the first especially of animals): refugium: perfugium. J.N. portus et perfugium: portus et refugium: receptus (a place of refuge). Seats of the gods, sedes, spatia immortalium: to change one's seat, sedem alio transire: seat of government, sedes, domicilium, imperii, regni: seat of war, locus belli gerendi (Cic.): sedes belli (Liv.): to change the seat of war, bellum (sedem belli) in alias terras transferre (Liv., 21, 21). || Country-house, villa.

SEAT, v., sede locare, collocare, ponere. To seat one's self, sedem capere, considere (properly): considere: residere (Cic.): subsidere (Virg.): sedem eam domicilium collocare aliquo loco (Cic., figuratively = to settle): to seat one's self at table (after the manner of the ancients), accumbere: decumbere: recumbere; (according to our custom), ad mensam considere. SECEDE, secedere: decedere (to depart).

SECEDER, v. by the verb.

SECESSION, secessio: decessio (departing).

SECLUDE, secludere. Secluded, solitarius: a man who leads a secluded life, solitarius homo et in agro vitam agens: to lead a secluded life, habere or agere ætatem procul a republica; ætatem procul a cœtu hominum agere.

SECOND, adj., secundus (next to the first): alter (the other when only two are spoken of, and those two things of the same kind and present at the same time). The second each time, or every second, secundus quisque: to love any body as a second parent, aliquem sicut alterum parentem diligere: for the second time, iterum (again); || SECONDO, secundum or secundo (in this sense, Döderl., Syn.); of the second sort or quality, secundarius; the second part, secundus, sc. partes: a second-rate state or power, * civitas secundæ loci: to be pronounced second best, to come off second, proximum iudicari; * secundas ludæ partes ferre: * any thing is not the best, vid. at all events the second best, est hoc, ut non optimum, sic tamen secundum (Celsus): second mate, qui pro gubernatore operas dat (after Cicero, Fam., 13, 15, 1): second time; vid. above: every second day, year, &c. [vid. ALTERNATE]: upon second thoughts, or on a second consideration, re consulta et explorata: initia subditiæ ratione; circumspiciendis rebus omnibus rationibusque subditiæ: to be second to none (of persons), non inferiori esse aliquo aliqūā re; parem esse aliquo aliqūā re; non multum aut nihil omnino cedere alicui: of second quality, secundæ notæ

(e.g., wine, vinum): second hand [vid. HAND]: second rate, secundarius: securi loci. Second teeth [vid. TOOTH]. Secunda class in school, classis secunda.

SECOND, s. || An assistant, adjutor: socius [vid. ASSISTANT]. || The sixtieth part of a minute, punctum temporis (a moment).

SECOND, v. || To come in the next place [vid. TO FOLLOW]. || To support, back, assist; vid. TO AID, HELP.

SECONDARY, secundarius (second in order; also inferior): secundæ loci (second in rank, second rate). Secondary causes, causæ adjuvantes et proximæ (opposed to perfectæ et principales).

SECONDLY, secundo, iterum (again, the second time); tum; deinde (when the division is not so strict or precise).

SECRECY, || Close silence, taciturnitas; or by circumlocution with arcanum or secretum. We must have secrecy, opus est fide ac taciturnitate: to preserve secrecy, secretum taciturni premere (Cic.); commissæ tacere (Hor.); arcanâ celare (Curt.): to violate secrecy, arcanum aperire (Liv.), proferre (Plin.), prodere (Curt.); commissæ enuntiare (Cic.).

SECRET, adj., arcanus (that one keeps hidden or unrevealed): secretus (that one keeps separate): abditus: tectus: occultus (removed from sight: abditus, hidden by being put away; tectus, by being covered; occultus, veiled): ab arbitris liber (free from eye-witnesses; e.g., locus): reconditus: absconditus: abstrusus (deeply hidden, abstruse; reconditus of things difficult to reveal, absconditus and abstrusus of things altogether unknown): interior (not exposed): latens (that lies in obscurity): clandestinus (that takes place without the knowledge of another): tactus (that acts or takes place without noise or show): furtivus (by stealth). J.N. arcanus et secretus: secretus et arcanus: occultus et abditus: occultus et quasi involutus: reconditus atque abditus: interior et reconditus: abditus et ab arbitris liber (e.g., locus). A secret writing, literæ secretiores (the characters, ciphers, &c.): furtivum scriptum (any thing written with private characters, &c., Gell.): secret power, tacta vis (that works in silence; vid. Quint., 3, 5, 9, and 8, 4, 13): occulta vis (that is not observed or known; vid. Quint., 1, 10, 7): secret counsel, consilia arcanâ, interiora (private consultations; different from consilia clandestina = secret tricks or artifices; vid. Nep., Hannib., 2, 2): sanctuarium or conspiratorium, principis (the place in which the prince held his councils; under the emperors): secret conversations or negotiations, occulta colloquia; clandestina colloquia; with any one, cum aliquo: to hold secret consultation with any one, to consult with any one in secret, cum aliquo colloqui arcano (when the subject of consultation is a secret), or secreto (when the parties meet in private; i.e., so that their deliberations are not overheard, or in occultu (when the parties meet secretly; i.e., so that their meeting is not known): to speak with any one in secret, sine arbitris loqui cum aliquo: secret arts, artes secretæ: in secret (or secretly, i.e., an adverb) arcano (so that that which takes place must remain unknown): secreto (not in the presence of unconnected persons; vid. Cels., B. G., 1, 31; J. C., 1, 19). Nearly = secret, to be free from arbitris or persons present, but with this difference, that secreto implies that a person removes himself from witness e, while sine arbitris merely affirms that no witnesses are present, and arbitris remotia implies that the witnesses have been removed: occulte (in a hidden manner; opposed to aperte; in occultu, in a hidden place; ex occulto, from a hidden place; ex insidiis, from an ambush): tecto (concealed); latenter (in a hidden manner, when we do not perceive how a thing happens): clam (without the knowledge of others; opposed to palam, or ante oculos alicuius, or coram aliquo; || clanculum is comic): obscure (in the dark; of one who shows the light): tacte: silentio (in silence, without noise; silentio always subjective = without speaking of a matter): furtim (by

*stealth; of one who desires not to be caught in the act; opposed to palam et libere; vid. Cic. N. D., 2, 63, 157): furtive (unobscurely; of one who would have what he does not to be seen by others). Latin writers also frequently express "in secret" or "secretly" by sub in composition with verbs, to which, however, they sometimes add clam for emphasis; e. g., to carry away in secret or secretly, supportare: to lead away in secret, subducere; clam subducere or abducere; furto subducere (e. g., obsides): to withdraw one's self in secret or secretly, se subducere: to rejoice in secret or secretly, in sinu gaudere (to laugh in one's sleeve): to keep any thing secret, tacitum tenere, habere; tacite habere (not to speak of it): secum habere (to keep it to one's self): tacere, reticere (to observe silence): continere (opposed to proferre, enunciare; vid. Cic. De Or., 1, 47, in.): celare (to conceal what one ought to make known; opposed to palam facere): to keep a thing secret from any one, celare aliquem aliquid or de re; occultare (opposed to aperire; passive, oculi, opposed to apparere): occultare, occulte ferre (opposed to palam facere): not to keep any thing secret, aliquid haud occultum habere or tenere; aliquid non obscure ferre; aliquid proferre, enunciare (to blab): aliquid prae se ferre: keep this secret, I tell you this in secret, hoc tibi soli dictum puto; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim (not not Latin): I can keep nothing secret, plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perilio (comic; ap. Ter., Eun., 1, 2, 25): a secret order or command, *nuncius per litteras secretiores or per notas scriptus (written with secret characters): a secret messenger, nuncius clandestinus (a messenger dispatched in secret, Cæs., B. G., 1, 64): *nuncius de rebus arcanis missus (that has secret commands).*

SECRET, s., res arcana, secreta, occulta, recondita [SYN. in SECRET, adj.]: res silenda (of which one must not speak): mysterium, especially in plural, mysteria (râ pavorifica, the celebrated Greek mysteries or secrets; Cicero names himself to use mysterium, general term for a secret only in epistolary style; in De Orat., 3, 17, 64, he qualifies it by tamquam, in the words tacitum tamquam mysterium tenent). Secrets, arcana: secreta: occulta: recondita, plural [SYN. in SECRET, adj.]: commissa (things entrusted in secret): silenda (concerning which one should be silent; e. g., a secret society; vid. Liv., 39, 11, med.): secrets of the heart, animi secreta; occulta peccatoris: the secrets of a conspiracy, occulta conjurationis: this is no great secret, hæc res sane non est recondita; hoc in vulgus emanavit (is no longer a secret): something is a secret to me, aliquid me non præterit or me non fugit (I have no sure authority for aliquid mihi or me latet; in Cic., Cat., 7, 6, 15, and Cic., Sull., 23, 63, the best Codices have a different reading; vid. Orrelli): to make a secret, non secret of a thing; vid. To keep, not to keep secret, in SECRET, adj.: I tell you this as a secret [vid. SECRET, adj. sub fin.]: they have no secret between each other, nec quidquam secretum alter ab altero habent. To be in the secret, scire.

SECRETARY, scriba: qui est alicui a manu or ab epistolis [vid. SCRIBE]: *secretarius (in modern technical term). A prince's private secretary, quem princeps ad manum habet scribæ loco [vid. Nep., Eun., 1, 5]: scriba principis or regis (Plin., 13, 14, 32). A sort of cabinet, armarum.

SECRETARYSHIP, scribæ munus: *secretariatus (as modern technical term, for the sake of distinction).

SECRETE. To hide, abdere aliquid in locum or in loco; occultare aliquid loco or in loco (very seldom in locum; vid. Hor., Cæs., B. G., 7, 83, extr.). To secrete any thing under any thing, abdere aliquid sub aliqua re or intra aliquid (e. g., a knife, a sword under one's robe, cultum sub veste, ferrum intra vestem). To secrete one's self, delitescere, se abdere in occultum (to secrete one's self in a lurking-place).

To secrete one's self in any place, delitescere in aliquo loco or in loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco. To secrete one's self from any body, se occultare alicui or a conspectu alicujus: to keep one's self secret, additum latere; in occultum se continere; additum et inclusum in occulto latere: to be secreted, latere. To separate, secerne-re, separare.

SECRETION. Act of secreting, by the verbs. That which is secreted in the body, humor: if = excrement, stercus (of man and beast): excrementa, plural (post-Augustan); also, alvus (e. g., liquida, pallida).

SECRETLY, occulte: secreto (opposed to aperte): clam: clanculum: clandestino (Plaut.; opposed to palam): furtim (Cic.): furtive (Or., by stealth). Vid. "in secret," under SECRET, adj.

SECRETORY, *secretorius (technical term; e. g., vas): *secretionem efficiens.

SECT, secta (the disciples of a philosopher): schola (a school founded by a philosopher): familia (an independent society): disciplina (a society, with reference to its tenets and principles). To belong to a sect, sequi or persequi sectam: profiteri sectam (to profess one's attachment to a sect). To be attached to a philosophical sect, sequi philosophiam; esse ab aliqua disciplina: to go over to a sect, ad sectam transire: to found a sect, novam sectam instituere: sectam condere: to incline to the sect of (the Stoics), auctoritatem (Stoicæ) sectæ præferre.

SECTION, pars; diminutive, particula: portio.

SECULAR. Of an age, secularis. Not spiritual, *a rebus divinis alienus (not not mundanus): profanus: civilis. A secular office, munus civile. Temporal, evanescent, fluxus: caducus: vanus. Devoted to worldly pleasures, vanus: rerum inanum amans: voluptatibus deditus.

SECULARIZATION, by circumlocution with the verb.

SECULARIZE, perhaps exaugurare (opposed to inaugurare): profanum facere (opposed to sacrum esse velle). Vid. CONSECRATE.

SECURE, adj. Safe, tutus: securus [vid. SAFE]. Careless, securus: negligens: imprudens. SYN. in CARELESS.

SECURE, v. To make safe, put out of danger, tutum reddere, facere, or prestare: in tuto collocare aliquid (e. g., one's reputation, famam): munire (to provide with a defence): confirmare aliquid or spem alicujus rei (e. g., spem successuionis, Suet.; pacem, regnum, &c.). To secure one's self against danger or casualties, corpus tutum reddere adversus pericula (Cels.): to be secured against any thing, tutum or munimentum esse ab aliqua re. To apprehend, comprehendere: in custodiam tradere. To be secured, cum prehendi; in custodiam tradi: (of a permanent state), in custodia haberi or servari; custodia teneri or retineri.

SECURELY, tute: tuto (safely): securè: indiligenter (carelessly).

SECURITY. Freedom from danger, incolumitas: salus [vid. SAFETY]. Protection, vid. Pledge, guarantee, cautio (general term): satisfactio (at law). To give security, cautionem interponere; cautionem cavere; satisfacere (pro re); satisfactioem interponere, prestare, or dare: to ask or demand security, exigere ab aliquo satisfactioem; satis petere ab aliquo: to receive security, satis accipere: to offer security, cautionem offerre; satis or satisfactioem offerre: to give any body back his security, cautionem aliqui remittere [all from legal writers]: to give security, prædibus cavere (Dict. Antiq.). To give security to twice the amount, cavere in duplum: to have given security for any body to a large amount, intercessisse pro aliquo magnam pecuniam. One who gives security, sponsor; fidejussor: vas, vadis, masculint; præst. SYN. in SAIL.

SEDAN, sella: lectica (lectica = palanquin, the person being recumbent): sella gestatoria (Suet.). Toride in a sedan, lec-

tica or sellâ vehi; gestamine sellâ pervehî (to a place; e. g., Baïas, Tac.).

SEDATE, lentus (without emotion): ab animi perturbatione liber (free from passion): tranquillus (calm): quietus: sedatus (composed, collected): placidus (of an even temper, mild). JN. quietus placidusque; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque; placidus et sedatus.

SEDATELY, lente: tranquille: quiete: sedate: sedato animo: placide. JN. sedate placideque: placide et sedate.

SEDATENESS, lentitudo: animus ab omni perturbatione liber [SYN. in SEDATE]: animi æquitas, æqualitas: animus æquus (equanimity): animus sedatus (composure).

SEDATIVE, mitigatorius (Plin.: mitigativus, late). Or by circumlocution with dolorem sedare, compescere.

SEDENTARY, sedentarius (e. g., opera sedentaria, Cic. (l) op. Col.): sellularius (of a mechanic whose work is done in a sitting posture, Cic., Lic.: sedentaria ars, App.). To lead a sedentary life, vitam sedentariam (non vitam domisædam) agere: domi (desidem) sedere. Domisæda is the epithet of a woman who stays at home, Orrelli, Inscrip., 4639. For a person of sedentary habits, Krebs recommends reconditus, but this is "recovered": umbraticus (homo; opposed to reges, Plaut. Curc., 4, 3, 24) is one who stays at home, avoiding public life and public duties: qui in totum aut certe plurimum domi moratur (Cic. ap. Col., but this may include the idea of activity and movement in the house): *qui inter parietes libenter se continet.

SEDGE, carex: ulva palustris.

SEDGY, ulvulus (Sidon.): ulvâ abundans or obductus.

SEDIMENT, subsidentia, pluvial; sedimentum: crassamentum: quæ in aliqua re subsidunt (e. g., in urina). To deposit a sediment, habere quædam subsidentia (Cels., 2, 5). Sediment of wine, fæces.

SEDITION, seditio: motus (a disturbance in the state): tumultus (which the Romans any sudden disturbance, sudden war): vis repentina (a sudden sedition): rebellio: rebellum: rebellatio (rising of a vanquished people against their conquerors). To raise or cause a sedition, seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare: seditionem commovere, concire: to inflame sedition, ignem et materiam seditioni subdere: to endeavor to stir up sedition, sollicitare, concitare aliquid: to suppress a sedition, seditionem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, extinguere: a sedition arises, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit; breaks out again, seditio recrudescit: abates, seditio languescit; dies away, conticescit.

SEDITIOUS, seditiosus (engaged in a disturbance): rerum evertendarum or rerum novarum cupidus; rerum mutationis cupidus (disposed to overthrow the existing order of things): rebellans (that rises against a conqueror): turbulentus (restless, unquiet). JN. seditiosus ac turbulentus; e. g., civis. To be seditious, novis res quarere; novis rebus studere (seditiously disposed); in seditione inter se esse (in a state of sedition): to make seditious speeches against any one, seditiosis vocibus increpare aliquid: to hold seditious language, seditiosa per cœtus disseminare (Tac., Ann., 3, 40, 3): the Gauls are a seditious people, Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitantur (Cæs., B. G., 3, 10).

SEDITIOUSLY, seditiose: turbulente: turbulenter: turbide.

SEDUCE, a rectâ vii abducere (properly, to mislead), aliquid transversum agere (figuratively, to draw from the path of virtue): corrumpere alicujus animum et mores, or simply corrumpere aliquid (to corrupt): aliquid ad nequitiam adducere: alicui fenestras ad nequitiam patefacere (to entice to debauchery or a dissolute mode of life): in stuprum illicere (of illicit amours): in errorem inducere (to deceive).

SEDUCER, qui aliquid ad nequitiam adducit: corruptor: auctor flagitii, fraudis: (with reference to female chastity) qui aliquid in stuprum illicet.

SEDUCTION, corruptiô: illecebæra;

or by the verbs. *Acts of seduction, ars ad illi-lingens adolescentulorum excitandas accomodata.*

SEDUCTIVE, omnibus libidinum illecebris repletus (e. g., regio): captivus (*dangerous*; e. g., societas): corruptrix (*of persons and things, feminine*).

SEDULITY, sedulitas (*indefatigable, bustling activity in small matters*): assiduitas (*continued, uninterrupted exertion*): diligentia (*careful and close application*): Industria (*industry of a high and elevated kind*). **VID. INDUSTRY.**

SEDULOUS, sedulus (*busily active, bustling*; *opposed to piger*): assiduus (*constantly active*): industrius (*restlessly active in high matters*; *opposed to segnus*): diligens (*carefully and closely applying one's thoughts and exertions to the attainment of an object*). *To be sedulous in any business, in re agenda acrem et industrium esse.*

SEDULOUSLY, sedulo: assidue: industrie: diligenter. **SYN. IN SEDULOUS.**

SEE, s., *sedes (episcopi).

SEE, v. || *Perceive or distinguish by sight, videre* (Hic, *to possess the faculty of vision*; || *tu, in the same sense, is poetical*): cernere (Aperit, *to discern, distinguish by the sight*), or oculis cernere aliquid: oculis percipere: spectare (*to look at attentively or anxiously, to survey closely or narrowly*): aspicere (*to turn the eyes to, to look at*): conspici (to see at a distance; usually in the perfect passive participle, and in Caesar). *To go to see, viscere*: *to see well, bene, acute, acriter videre*: *acres et acutos habere oculos*: *to see to a great distance, longe videre*: *not to see, carere sensu oculorum* (*not to possess the faculty*): caecum esse (*to be blind, to have lost or been deprived of the faculty*): *to be able neither to see nor to hear, oculis auribusque captum esse*: *not to see so well with the right eye as with the left, dextro oculo non aequè bene uti* (Nep.; *opposed to sinistro oculo minus videre, Suet.*): *to see well with one eye, altero oculo bene videre* (Cic.); *to see clearly, clare videre oculis* (Plant.); *videre perspicere, diligenter, recte*: *not to be able to see any thing, fugit aliquid aciem, obtutum oculorum*: *effugit aliquid sensum oculorum* (*opposed to cadere in conspectum*): *not to endure to see any thing, vultum alicujus pati non posse*: *oculi mei aliquid ferre non possunt*: *worth seeing, visendus*: *spectandus*: *conspiciendus*: *visu* or *spectatu dignus*: *it is worth seeing, aliquid dignum est, quod spectetur*: see ||

BEHOLD, vid. || *After "to wait," &c., a dependent interrogative clause often follows immediately, "to see" being omitted: "when all were waiting to see who would be best," &c., expectantibus omnibus, quisnam esset, &c.* || **FIG. To observe, perceive, notice, videre**: *videre animo*: *cernere* (mente); *also, perspicere*: *animadvertere*: *intelligere*: *to see in a dream, videre aliquid in somnis* (Cic.); *pro somnum, per quietem* (Just.); *the enemy saw himself obliged to retreat, hostis se recipere coactus erat*: *to see through, perspicere, animo videre*: *to see through a plan, quid agat aliquid, quid moliat, sentire et videre*. || *To consider, videre*: *considerare*. *I will see presently, mox video* (|| *less commonly video, Matth., Excurs. de Jul. c. xvi.*). || *To take precaution, se on one's guard, videre*: *cavere*. || *To provide, videre*: *providere*: *curare*. || *To conjecture, conclude, videre*: *intelligere*: *conferre*: *colligere*.

SEED, || **PROPR.**, semen. *To sow seed, semen spargere* (Cic.): *semen jacere, serere* (Plin.); *semen solo iugere, or terere mandare* (Col.); *semen jactare, demittere in terram* (Varr.). *Seed is apt not to come up, semen difficulter animatur*: *semen tamen up, semen procedit or prodit*.

To go to seed, in semen ire or *abire in semina* *erescere*. || **FIG.**, semen: causa. Jn. semen et causa (Cic.); *stips*: *ignituli* ne semina. *To sow the seeds of any thing, seminem aliquid rei facere*: *velut semina ferre*: *aliquid rei* (e. g., bello): *nova semina*, *ministere aliquid rei* (*of sowing the seeds of another war, &c.*, bello). *To sow the seeds of political troubles, civiles discordias serere*.

SEED-CORN, semen: sementia.

SEED-PLOT, seminarium (Col., Varr.).

SEED-TIME, sementis (Col.); *sationis tempus* (Cic.): *tempus satts* (Plin., 19, 8, 40).

SEED-VESSEL, vasculum seminis.

SEEDSMAN, *qui semina vendit.

SEEDY, gronosus, or by circumlocution with semen: || *seminosus* is late.

SEEING THAT, siquidem (implies something known and granted, Zumpt, § 345): *quum* (*relating to time as well as stating a reason*): *quia*: *quod*: *quoniam*: *quandoquidem* (*implying also a reason, with this difference, that "quum" alleges a simple reason merely, our "since," "quoniam" and "quod," of which the former is the stronger, allege a reason founded on necessity, our "because," "quoniam" alleges a reason deduced from the accidental occurrence of circumstances, our "whereas," "quandoquidem" gives a reason inferred from some preceding circumstance*).

SEEK, || **TRANS.** *To search for, quærere*. || *To desire and pursue, petere*: *appetere*: *expetere*: *sequi*: *persequi*: *sectari*: *consecutari*: *captare*: *aucupare*: *studere* or *servire* alicui rei. *To seek a livelihood, victum quærere* (Plautus): *to seek one's own interests, rebus et commodis suis servire*: *omnia ad utilitatem suam revocare* (Cic.). || *To ask in order to receive, petere*. || *To endeavor, studere* (*with an infinitive, or, more rarely, ut*); *operari* dare, ut: *capere* (*with an infinitive, to seek to*; || *but quærere with an infinitive or ut is not found in the best prose*). *To seek one's life*; i. e., *to compass one's death, insidias vite moliri*. || **TRANS.** *To make search, quærere*: *indagare*: *vestigare*: *investigare*. || *To endeavor to do or effect, conari*: *moliri*: *machinari*.

SEEKER, by the verbs. **VID.**, also, **SEARCHER**.

SEEM, vidèri. *The impersonal form "it seems" is mostly translated personally; "it seems that our friends will not come," amici nostri non venturi videntur. To seem in any body's eyes, judicio alicujus esse*: *ab aliquo existimari*: *vidèri alicui*: *esse apud aliquem*: *it seems to me that you are a passionate person, stomachicus esse vidèris*: *it does not seem so to me, non ita mihi videtur*: *it does not seem to me that, &c., non mihi videtur* (*with accusative and infinitive*): *to seem to one's self, sibi vidèri*.

SEEMINGLY, vid. **APPARENT**.

SEEMINGLY, ut videtur.

SEEMLY, decorus: decens (*becoming*; *opposed to indecorus*): honestus (*honorable*; *opposed to inhonestus, turpis*). *To be seemly, decorem, honestum esse alicui*: *decere* (*with an accusative of the person to whom any thing is seemly*): *it is seemly, aequum est, par est* (*followed by an infinitive*): *it is seemly that, &c., convenit* (*followed by an accusative and infinitive*; *vid. Benecke, Cic. Cat., 1, 2, 4*): *it is not seemly, non decet*: *it is not at all seemly, &c., minime decet* (*both followed by an accusative and infinitive*; e. g., *oratorum irasci minime decet*). "It is seemly for" may frequently be rendered by *est* with a genitive; e. g., *est juvenis*, "it is seemly for a young man."

SEER, **VID. PROPHET**.

SEETH, **VID. BOIL**.

SEGMENT, || **PART** of a circle, *segmentum (*technical term*; *not in this sense in Pliny*). || *A part, portion, segmentum*: *pars*: *portio*.

SEGREGATE, **VID. SEPARATE**.

SEIGNIOR, dominus.

SEIZE, || **PROPR.** *To lay hold of with the hand, prehendere*: *apprehendere*: *comprehendere*: *arripere* (*to snatch to one's self, to seize hastily*). *To seize the hand of any one, dextram alicujus complere* (*as a suppliant, &c.*): *to seize any one by the hand, manu prehendere* (*general term*); *manu reprehendere* (*in order to bring him back*): *to seize a pen, calamus sumere*: *stilum prehendere*: *ad scribendum se calamo* (*figuratively*): *to seize a person, aliquem prehendere, comprehendere*: *aliquem arripere*. || *To take, catch, capere* (*to get possession of*

a thing in order to keep it): *sumere* (*to remove a thing in order to use it*): *prehendere* (*to take hold of a thing in order to hold it*; *all with an accusative*): *tangere aliquid* (*to touch*): *manus adhibere alicui rei*: *manus afferre alicui rei* (*figuratively, to endeavor to get a thing into one's own possession*; e. g., *vestigalibus alienis bonis*): *descendere ad aliquid* (*to have recourse to, when other ways and means do not succeed*): *to seize any thing violently, eagerly, rapere, arripere aliquid* (*hastily*): *involare in aliquid* (*figuratively, to fly or pounce upon*; e. g., *in alienas possessiones*). || **FIG.** *To fall upon suddenly* (*of things without life*), *arripere*: *corripere*: *occupare* (*to take possession of*): *invadere*: *incessare* (*to fall upon, especially of fear*): *the fire seized any thing, ignis or flamma comprehendit, corripit aliquid*: *a disease seizes me, I am seized by a disease, morbo tentor*: *with compassion, misericordia cepi or corripi*: *in morbum incido*: *a panic seizes me, pavore me occupat*: *metus, pavor, mihi inecurit*: *timor me inest*: *to be seized by fear or a panic, me oppellit*: *in timorem dari*: *timore percelli*: *to be seized with compassion, misericordia cepi or corripi*: *with astonishment, stupor, admiratio me incescit*: *to be seized with anger, ira incendi*: *(ira) exandescere*: *ira exacui* (*of the most violent anger*): *to seize the mind, animum commovere, permovere*.

SEIZURE, || **PROPR.** *A laying hold of, prehensio* (Varr. ap. Gell.): *captus* (Val. Max.). *Usually by the verbs*. || **FIG.** *Attack* (*of a disease, &c.*), *tentatio* (sc. morbi, Cic., Att., 10, 17, 2). *A slight seizure, commotio* (Cic., Att., 12, 1), *extr.*: *levia motu* (Cic., Att., 12, 1), *extr.*: *to suffer under the seizure of a disease, tentari morbo*: *experience a slight seizure, levis motu* (Cic., Att., 12, 1), *extr.*: *not accessio febris, which is a paroxysm*.

SELDOM, raro (*opposed to vulgo, sepe, &c., and distinguished from interdum*). *Very seldom, admodum raro* (Cic.): *raro admodum* (Quint.); *perquam raro* (Plin.); *rarisime* (Suet.); *frequently . . . now and then . . . but seldom, frequenter . . . interdum . . . raro autem*: *so seldom, ita raro* (Cic.); *sic raro* (Hor.). *Jn. insenter, et raro* (*opposed to vulgo, Cic.*): *not seldom, non raro* (Quint., 9, 4, 74): *this is seldom found, hoc raro est inventu*: *it is seldom happens, raro fit* (Cic.). || **FIG.** *Rare* (Plaut.), *rarenter* (Cic.) are ante-classical.

SELECT, adj., electus: selectus: delectus (electus *improperly* = excellent). *Jn. conquisitus et electus = exquisitus* (*searched out* = excellent): *eximius*: *egregius*: *prestant* (excellent). *A select band, delecta manus*: *select letters, *selectio* (epistol.)

SELECT, v., eligere (*general term, to choose from several things, without reference to any particular object*): *deligere* (*to choose what is* or *appears to be most suitable*, Cic., B. G., 7, 31, *huic rei idoneos homines deligebat*): *selegere* (*to choose and set apart*). *To select a place for a camp, locum castris capere*: *locum idoneum castris deligere*: *to make or hit at any body select, facere aliquid potestatem optionemque ut eligat utrum velit*.

SELECTION. || **The act or right of selecting, electio**: *delectio*: *selectio* (Syn. in **SELECT**): *optio* (*free choice, option*). *To make a selection, delectum habere*: *facere*: *with a selection, cum delectu*: *electo*: *diligenter* (*with care*): *elegantiter* (*with good taste*): *without any selection, sine ullo delectu*: *promiscue*. || **Things selected, by the adjective selectus**; e. g., *a selection of letters, *epistolae selectae*.

SELF (as a definite pronoun), ipse. || *When "self" is combined with a personal pronoun (myself, himself, &c.), observe carefully whether it be as an object (subject) or a passive (object), in the former case ipso is put in the nominative or in the accusative (only when connected with an accusative and infinitive); in the latter, ipso is in the case of the personal pronoun, whatever it may be; e. g., se ipsum irridet* (*he laughs at himself*), *and at no other*; *he laughs at himself alone*: *se ipse irridet* (*he laughs at himself, and no other laughs at him*; *he alone laughs at himself*): *ali-*

quis sibi ipsi inimicus est (*is an enemy to himself*). "Self" is also denoted by the appendage of *met* to the personal pronouns *ego*, *tu*, *sui*, and *their* cases; sometimes with the addition of *ipse* in the same case as the pronoun; e. g., *myself*, *memet*, *memet ipsum* (I, but never *memet ipse*). Of *my* (*your*, *him*, or *it*) *self*, *ipse*; *mea* (*tuā*, *sua*) *sponte* (*without external impulse or cause*); *ultra* (*of free will, voluntarily*); *per se* (*by one's self*); a *se* (*self-originating*); *sine magistro* (*without a teacher*); *his* *other self*, *alter idem* for *nominative*; for *another case*, *se*, &c., *alterum*; *Pompey said I should be like my other self*, *me alterum se fore*; a *friend is like one's other self*, *tamquam alter idem*; *like your other self*, *tamquam ipse tu*; *sometimes tamquam exemplar mei*, *tui*, *sui*, &c., *may be used*; e. g., *he who has a friend looks upon him as his other self*, *is tamquam exemplar aliquod intueatur sui*; the *door opened of itself*, *valvæ se ipse aperuerunt*; to *recover himself*, *ad se redire*; for *itself* (= for its own sake), *propter se* or *esse* (e. g., *amicitiā propter se expetendā*); *naturā* (e. g., *honestum—naturā esse laudabili*, Cic.). With *genitive sui* = *themselves*, the singular *gerund* is used; e. g., *sui colligendi* (*not colligendorum*) *causā*. Many *passive verbs* have a *purely reflexive meaning*; as, *falli* (*to deceive one's self*); *cruciari* (*to torment one's self*); *vid. Krug., § 471.* || (*As an intensive*) *ipse*: *vel*; *adeo*; e. g., *virtute ipse est desipiens*, *virtus ipsa continentius*; *the enemy themselves could not refrain from tears*, *vel hostes lacrimis temperare non poterant*; *you yourself are angry with me*, *tui adeo mihi succenses*. *Vel*, *also*, *HEMSELF*.

SELF-CONCEIT, *vana* or *arrogans* de se *persuasio*. To have no little conceit (*of one's self*), *multum sibi tribuere*; *se aliquem esse putare*; *magnifice de se statuere*; *magnos sibi sumere spiritus* (*to be conceited*); *to have a great deal of self-conceit*, *tumescere inani persuasione* (Quint., 1, 2, 18); *sibi placere*: *full of self-conceit*, *arrogantia plenus*.

SELF-CONCEITED, *arrogans* (*assuming*); *superbus* (*proud, haughty*). A *self-conceited person*, *homo opinionibus indatus* (Cic., Off., 1, 26, 91); *homo nimium amator ingenis sui* (Quint., 10, 1, 88); "qui sibi præ ceteris sapere videtur."

SELF-CONFIDENCE, } [*VID. CONFIDENCE*].
SELF-CONFIDENT, } DENCE, CONFIDENT.] *Blind self-confidence*, *stolidus sui fiducia*: *reasonable self-confidence*, *haud vana de se persuasio* (after Quint., 2, 2, 12).

SELF-CONTROL, *temperantia* (*opposed to libido*); *moderatio* (*opposed to effrenata cupiditas*); *modestia* (*opposed to petulantia*); *continentia* (*opposed to luxuria, libido*). To exercise *self-control*, *sibi met ipsi temperare*; *in se ipsum habere potestatem*; *se habere in potestate*.

SELF-DEFENCE, *contra vim defensio* (Cic., Mil., 5, 14). To practice *self-defence*, *ipse me contra vim defendo*; *to carry arms for self-defence*, *sui defendendi causā telo uti* (Cic., Mil., 4, 11).

SELF-DENIAL, *animi moderatio*; *dolorum et laborum contentio*; *rerum humanarum contentus ac desipientia*. To practice *the most rigid self-denial*, *omnia quæ jucunda videntur esse, ipsi naturæ ac necessitati denegare* (after Cic., Ver., 5, 14, 35).

SELF-EVIDENT, *ante oculos positus*; *manifestus*; *apertus*; *evidens*.

SELF-EXAMINATION, "spectatio vitæ nostræ. Sometimes meditatio (Quint., 10, 1, 17) or sermo intus (Cic., Tusc., 2, 22, 51) may suit. To institute a self-examination, *in sese descendere* (Pers.); *me ipse perspicio totumque tento* (Cicero, Leg., 2, 22, 59).

SELF-GOVERNMENT, *imperium sui*. *VID. SELF-CONTROL*.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE, *se may say cognitio sui*; *scientia factorum suorum*; or, by a turn of the expression, *noscere semet ipsum*; e. g., *Pythius Apollo noscens self-knowledge*, *jubet nos Pythius Apollo noscere nosmet ipsos*; *monet Pythius Apollo*. *ut se quisque noscat*.

SELF-LOVE, *cæcus amor sui* (*poetical*). To possess *self-love*, *se ipsum amare*:

all men possess self-love, *omnes sibi esse melius quam alteri malunt* (*in bad sense*); *in good sense*, *vid. SELF-PRESERVATION*; *self-love portrays itself*, *est se ipsum amantia*. **SELF-POSSESSED**, *suas* (e. g., *semper in disputando suum esse, like himself*, Cic.).

SELF-PRAISE, *de se prædicatio*.

SELF-PRESERVATION, *ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus* (Cic., Fin., 5, 9, in.); *conservandi sui custodia* (Cic., N. D., 2, 48, extr.); *corporis nostri caritas* (Sen. Ep., 14, 1). The instinct of *self-preservation belongs to all living creatures*, *omni animal primus ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a naturā datus est*, *se ut conservet* (Cic., De Fin., 5, 9, 34); *omne animal se ipsum diligit*, *ac simul ortum est*, *id agit*, *ut se conservet* (ib.); *generi animantium omni est a naturā tributum*, *ut se, vitam corpusque tueatur*, *declinetque ea, quæ nocitura videantur*, *omniaque ea, quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria*, *inquirat et pareat* (Cic., Off., 1, 4, 11); *omni animal insita est corporis sui caritas* (Sen. Ep., 14, 1); *omnibus ingenuis animalibus conservandi sui natura custodia* (Cic., N. D., 2, 48, extr.).

SELF-SATISFACTION, *admiratio sui* (after Nep., Iph., 5, 1); *immodica sui estimatio*; *vana* or *arrogans de se persuasio*; *nimius sui expectus* (Sen., Ben., 2, 26, 1).

SELF-SATISFIED, *sibi valde placens* (Petr., 126, 9); *immodicus sui estimator* (Curt., 8, 1, 22).

SELF-TAUGHT, *qui artem literis sine interprete et sine aliquâ institutione percepit* (after Cic., ad Fam., 9, 19, 5). *Epicurus used to boast that he was entirely self-taught*, *Epicurus gloriabatur, se magistrum habuisse nullum*.

SELF-WILL, *animus obstinatus*; *obstinatio* (*in any thing*) *aliquius rei* (*determined perseverance in one's own way, without listening to advice*, &c.); *pervercia*: *animus pervicax* (*the same, in order to carry a point or achieve a triumph*); *peritina*: *(doggedness in maintaining an opinion, &c.)*; *animus præfractus* (*obstinacy*); *contumacia* (*untractableness*).

SELF-WILLED, *obstinatus*; *pervicax*; *pertinax*; *præfractus*; *contumax* [SYN. IN SELF-WILL]. A *self-willed man*, *homo qui nimium sui juris sententiæque est*.

SELFISH, *suo commodo* or *privatè* (*domestic*) *utilitati serviens*: *qui suis commodis metitur omnia*; *qui suis commodis inservit*: *qui suā cupiditate, non utilitate communi, impellitur* (Cic., Off., 1, 19, 63). To be *selfish*, *suo privato commodo* or *privatè* (*domestic*) *utilitati servire*; *ad suum fructum* or *ad suam utilitatem referre omnia*; *id potius intueri, quod sibi, quam quod universis utile sit*; *to be completely selfish*, *nihil alterius causâ facere, et metiri suis commodis omnia*; *without any selfish motive*, *suorum commodorum oblitus*; *nullâ utilitate quæstâ*; *innocenter*; *sine quæstu*.

SELFISHLY, *propter sui commodi* (or *lucris*) *studium*; *ob aliquod emolumentum enim*; *illiberaliter*; *avare*. To act *selfishly* *in any thing*, *ad suam utilitatem referre aliquid*; *lucris facere aliquid*; *to be acting selfishly under the mask of patriotism*, *bonum publicum simulatim pro suâ potestate certare* (vid. Sall., Cat., 38, 3; of ministers and public men).

SELFISHNESS, *respectus privatarum rerum* (Liv.); "private utilitatis studium"; *suorum rerum studium*; *avaritia* (*avarice*). From *selfishness*, *commodi* or *quæstus sui*, or *utilitatis suæ causâ*; *respectu rerum privatarum, or* (*with reference to pecuniary advantage*) *pecuniæ causâ*; *to do any thing for selfishness*, *referre aliquid ad utilitatem domesticam*; *to love any body without selfishness*, *amare aliquem nullâ utilitate quæstâ* (Cic.); *without selfishness*, *integre*; *innocenter*; *suorum commodorum oblitus* (Cic.).

SELL. || **TRANS.** *vendere*: *dividere* (*to sell in parcels or lots*), *to sell single articles*; *venum dare* (*to expose for sale*); *to venditare* (*to offer for sale*). To be sold, *vendi*; *venire* (*to go for money*); *venum ire* (*to be exposed for sale*). To sell one's self, *se venditare* (*to undertake a service or burden for pay*); *se auctore* (*to bind*

one's self, by receiving money, to the performance of a service; as in the case of a gladiator contracting with the lanista, *ad aliquem, ad aliquid*; *to sell one's self to any one*, *se vendere alicui* (*properly or figuratively*); *pecuniā accipere ab aliquo* (*to receive a bribe*); *to sell one's country*, *alicui patriam venditare*; *to be selling off*, *divendere*; *distrahare*; *foras*, *quidquid habeo, vendi* (Plaut., Stich., 1, 3, 67). || **INTRANS.** *vendi*: *venire*.

SELLER, *venditor*: *qui, quæ vendit, &c.*

SELLING, *venditio*. *VID. SALE*

SELVEDGE, *limbus*.

SEMBLABLE, *similis*. *VID. LIKE*.

SEMBLANCE. *VID. LIKENESS, PRETENCE*.


SEMI (*in composition*), *semi*, or *the Greek hemi*, *hū-*.

SEMICIRCLE, *hemicyclus* (*ἡμικυκλος*) and *hemicyclius* (*ἡμικύκλιος*), or, *pure Latin*, *semicirculus*: *semiorbis*: *dimidia pars orbis* or *circuli* (*general terms*): *dimidia circuli forma* (*as to its form*). To describe a *semicircle*, *hemicyclium describere*: *the rainbow forms a semicircle*, *arcus fit dimidia circuli forma*.

SEMICIRCULAR, *hemicyclius* (*ἡμικύκλιος*), or, *pure Latin*, *semicirculatus* (*not semicirculus*); *in semicirculi speciem*.

SEMI-DIAMETER, *dimidia pars orbis* (Sen.): *radius* (*line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle*, Cic., Un., 6).

SEMINAL, *by circumlocution with genitive of semen*.

SEMINARY. [*VID. SCHOOL*].  *Seminarium* = *nursery garden* (*properly and figuratively*).

SEMITONE, *semitonium* (Macrob., Somn. Scip., 2, 1).

SEMPITERNAL, *sempiternus*. *VID. ETERNAL*.


SEMPSTRESS, *puella* or *mulier quæ acui victum quæritat* (after Ter., And., 1, 1, 48).

SENATE, *senātus*, -ūs. *In speaking of this assembly*, *Cicero says*, *sumum consilium orbis terræ* (Phil., 7, 7, 19); *publicum orbis terræ consilium* (Fam., 3, 8, 4). A *decree of the Senate*, *senatus consultum* (*when formally sanctioned by the tribunes of the people, and so having received the force of law*); *senatus auctoritas* (*properly, a measure proposed, but not carried, yet sometimes used for senatus consultum*); *senatus* or *patrum decretum* (*a decree of the Senate investing magistrates with authority for the discharge of some special duty, or ratifying and giving force of law to decrees of the people*); *a sitting of the Senate*, *conventus senatus*; *senatus*: *to call a Senate*, *senatum vocare* or *convocare* (*to summon*); *senatum cogere* (*to send for individual members*); *to dismiss the Senate*, *mittere* or *dimittere senatum*: *a full Senate*, *senatus frequens*.

SENATE-HOUSE, *curia*.

SENATOR, *senator*. The *senators*, *ordo senatorius*; *patres conscripti*: *the youngest senator*, *minimus natu ex patrum concilio*.

SENATORIAL, *senatorius*. *Senatorial duties*, *senatoria munera*.

SEND. || To dispatch from one place to another, *mittere* (*general term*); *legare* (*to send on public business*). To send away, *ablegare* (Ter.); *dimittere aliquem* (Cic.); *to send for*, *arcessere* (*implying that the party comes and appears*); *accire aliquem*; *aliquem evocare* or *exire* (*of magistrates*); *to summon any body to appear before them*; *to send help to any body*, *auxilium submittere alicui*; *to send forth*, *emittere*; *to send forth*, i. e., *publish*, a book, *librum emittere*, *edere*; *to send out*, *mittere*; *dimittere*; *circummittere* (*with or without in omnes partes*); *emittere* (*only as a military term, of the sending out a division of an army against an enemy*; as Cæsar, B. G., 5, 19, 2, *essedarios ex styliæ emittebat*). || To grant, *vid.* || To transmit, *vid.*  In English, "to send" must be scribbled in reference to sending news, &c., by letter. I hear a somewhat different report from what I sent you in my last, nuncio oïd aliter audio atque ad te scribam. To

send me (all the news), perscrutae (omnes res urbanas, &c.).

SENIOR, major natu; or major only (opposed to minor natu); prior: superior (the one who lived first).

SENIORITY, etatis privilegium (Just., 2, 10, 12 = *primogenitūre*, [?] *not primogenitura*); or by circumlocution with major natu.

SENNIGHT. Vid. WEEK.

SENSATION. || *PROPR.* Effect produced on the bodily organs, sensus. An agreeable sensation, corporis voluptas: a painful sensation, corporis dolor: to experience agreeable sensations, suaviter affici; from any thing, aliquā re; voluptate quādam perfundi: any thing occasions a painful sensation, dolore affici ex aliquā re; (dolorem percipere ex aliquā re (Cic.): to have a sensation of any thing, sentire aliquid; sensu alius rei commoveri: to be deprived of sensation, sensu carere; callus sensui obductus est (e. g., of a limb): to have no sensation of any thing, aliquā re non moveri: to have no sensation whatever, omni sensu carere; omnes sensus exiisse: to have lost all sensation (of limbs, &c.), torpescere; obtorpescere; torpore hebetari (Fal. Maz., 3, 8, extr. 6): to lose the sensation of any thing, sensum sicutius rei amittere: no sensation remains in the body, in the soul, nullus residet in corpore or animo sensus: all sensation ends with this life, pariter cum vitā sensus amittitur; post mortem sensus nullus est; mors omnes omnino sensus auferit: when sensation is at an end, sensu perempto. || *FIG.* Emotion of the mind, animi motus. || *POPULAR* excitement, turbas; plural; motus: to produce a sensation (of a person who is admired), cuius incurrere admirationem sui (Vep., Iph., 3): to create a sensation, turbas dare, facere, efficere.

SENSE. || *THE* faculty of perception, sensus, -us (e. g., oculorum; vident, cernendi; aurium, audiendi). To make any impression on the senses, sensus movere: to soothe the senses, sensibus suaviter blandiri (Cic.): to be deprived of sense, sensu carere; sensibus captum esse: beyond the reach of the senses, quod in sensus non cadit; quod nullo sensu percipi potest: pleasures of sense, voluptates corporis (Cic., Fin., 1, 18); corporeales voluptates (Sen. Ep., 78): [?] *not* corporeas, which would be "corporeal, consisting of a body," ex corpore constantes, Frotscher ad Murat., 1, 143). || *UNDERSTANDING*, mind, mens: animus: plural, senses; e. g., to be in one's senses, competere esse animi (Ter.), mentis (Cic.); apud se esse (Ter.); esse sanā mente; mente constare; mente bonā prāditum esse (Cic.): to be out of one's senses, mentis non competere esse (Cic.); animi non competere esse; non esse apud se (Ter.): to lose one's senses, a mente deseri; mente capi (Cic.): to be hardly in one's senses, dubie sanitatis esse: to have lost one's senses, mente captum esse; de ore ex mente exiisse; mente alienatā esse: to recover one's senses, ad sanitatem reverti, respicere: are you in your senses? sat' n' sanus es? I am in my senses, mens mihi integra, or sana, est. || *WILL*, animus: mens: voluntas: sensus. To take the sense of the country, populum in suffragium mittere. || *OPINION*, sententia. || *TASTE, RELISH, PERCEPTION*, gustatus or voluntas alius rei (e. g., of beauty): figuratively, by the verb; e. g., from a sense of their superiority, quum se superiores esse sentiant or sentiant: impressions on the senses [vid. IMPRESSION]. || *MEANING, SIGNIFICATION*, sententia: vis: ratio: (Cic.): sensus (Quint., Phadr., Sen., Gell.): [?] *not* sententia is the best word: vid. Klotz ad Cic., Tusc., 1, 36, 87). To attach a certain sense to a word, sententiam sub aliqua voce subijcere (Cic.): to ascertain the sense of every passage, cuiusque loci sententiam assequi (Wyttenb.): these words furnish a good sense, *verborum sententia satis bona est ([?] *not* *not* verba fundunt sensum satis bonum, which is *not* Latin): the word *emulatio* is used in a good or bad sense, dupliciter dicitur *emulatio* (Cic.): this name is found

in both a good and a bad sense, nomen in laude et in vitio est (Cic.).

SENSELESS. || *WITHOUT* (external) senses, sensation, &c., sensu carens: sensibus orbatus: attonitus (thunder-struck): sensus expertus: a sensu (or sensibus) alienatus: nihil sentiens (properly, without sensation; e. g., tollere aliquem sopitum vulneri ac nihil sentiente, Lic., 42, 16). To be senseless, sensu carere; nihil sentire; nullius rei sensu moveri; a sensu abesse or alienatum esse (without sensation); durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse; inhumanum esse ingenio (figuratively, unfeeling). || *IRRATIONAL*, vid. || *FOOLISH, SILLY, INSULSUS* (= in-salsus): absurdus (foolish, senseless): ineptus (= in-aptus, without tact and propriety): inlicitus (opposed to factus: all three of persons or things): futus (wack, foolish; of persons). JX. ineptus et absurdus. Very senseless, perabsurdus: to be senseless, ineptire; nugari, nugas agere: a senseless expression, verbum inane (not omni sensu carens).

SENSELESSLY, inepte: stulte: stoliditate: insulse.

SENSIBILITY. || *FACULTY* of perception [vid. SENSE]. || *TENDERNESS* of feeling: vid. SENSITIVENS.

SENSIBLE. || *THAT* falls under the cognizance of the senses, sensibus or sub sensu subjectus: sensibus perceptus: quod sentiri or sensibus percipi potest: sensibile ([?] *not* in Cicero, but as early as Vir., 5, 3, 6). Sensible objects, ea quae sub sensu subjecta sunt; res quae subiectae sunt sensibus (both Cic.). || *SENSITIVE*, vid. || *OF* good sense, intelligent; sapiens: prudens. || *Persuaded, convinced*; vid. CONVINCERE.

SENSIBLY. || *PERCEPTIBLY*, ita ut facile percipi possit. || *GRACILY*, vid.

SENSITIVE. || *QUICK* of sensation, *facile sentiens ([?] *not* sensibile in this sense). The eye is a very sensitive organ, oculi facile laeduntur. || *ALIVE* to emotion, mollis; qui or cuius animus facile movetur. The sensitive plant, *mimoso sensitiva (Linn.). || *IRRITABLE*, mollis ad accipiendam offensionem (e. g., animus, Cic., Att., 1, 17, 2): irritabilis (excitable): iracundus: facile exarscens: iram in promptu gerens (irritable: the latter, Plant., Pseud., 1, 5, 33). To be (over) sensitive, animo esse molliore; in aliquo est animus mollis.

SENSITIVELY, animo molliore.

SENSITIVENESS, animi or naturae mollitia (Cic.): *animus molliore sensus facile concipiens: *animus mollior.

SENSUAL, ad corpus pertinet, or by the genitive, corporis (of the body; of things): voluptatibus corporis deditus (given to sensual pleasure): libidinosus (delivering one's self up to sensual pleasure; of persons). Sensual pleasure, corporis voluptates; voluptates ad corpus pertinentes; res venereae (with reference to love): sensual love, amor venereus: sensual desires, libidines: to be sensual, voluptatibus plurimum tribuere; omnia ad corporis voluptatem referre: to have a sensual effect (of things), sensus movere or pellere.

SENSUALITY, voluptas or voluptates corporis: corpus (the body or flesh, as the seat of sensual desires): temeritas (opposed to ratio).

SENSUALLY, mollior, or by the adjective. To be sensually inclined, corpori servire; voluptatibus corporis deditum esse; servum libidinum esse.

SENTENCE, s. || *JUDGMENT*, iudicatio (Cic., Tusc., 4, 11, 26): arbitrium (the decision of an umpire; then any decision): decretum (a legal opinion): responsum ac decretum iudicii (sentence of a judge): decisio (the decision of a person conversant with a matter): pronuntiatio (the pronouncing of a judicial sentence, Cic., Cluent., 20, 56; Petrar., 80, 7). Sentence of condemnation, damnatorum iudicium: *sententia, quā aliquis capitis condemnatur (of death): to pronounce sentence of condemnation on any body (i. e., of condemnation to death), capitis or capite damnare aliquem; capitis condemnare aliquem; supplicium consti-

tuere in aliquem: to give or pass sentence, respondere; responsum dare or edere (general term); decernere (to give a decision on any subject; of magistrates or private persons); oraculum dare, edere, funder (of an oracle); iudicare; sententiam dicere (of a judge); disceptare; arbitrari (as an umpire; the latter, Scæv., Dig., 4, 8, 44, and Paul., Dig., 6, 1, 35): to reverse a sentence, rem iudicatam rescindere (Cic.): to leave or refer to the sentence of any one, arbitrio alicujus permittere; subijcere: conferre ad arbitrium alicujus: a definitive sentence, *sententia, quā omnis controversia dirimitur, or quā his iudicatur ([?] in the late Latin of the lawyers, sententia terminalis, Cod. Just., 4, 31, 14): to pass a definitive sentence, item d[i]c[i]t iudicare [vid. HOR., Od., 3, 5, 54]. || *OPINION*, vid. || *PERIOD*, sententia (e. g., sententiam detornare, Gell.): periodus. Vid. PERIOD.

SENTENCE, v., damnare or condemnare aliquem (with either genitive of the crime, if that is mentioned, with or without nomine or crimine, or with de and ablative: the punishment, however, is generally put in the genitive, seldom in the ablative, or with ad or in with accusative; vid. Zumpt, § 447). To sentence any body to death, aliquem capite, or capitis damnare or condemnare; aliquem penae capitalis damnare; aliquem morti addicere: to sentence any body to eightfold damages, aliquem octupli damnare: to sentence any body to hard labor, aliquem damnare ad or in opus publicum: to sentence to pay the costs, damnare in expensis: to sentence any body without trial, or unheard, aliquem iudiciā causā damnare or condemnare.

SENTENTIOUS, sententiosus (Cic.).

SENTENTIOUSLY, sententiose.

SENTIENT, sensu prāditus; also, patibilis (e. g., natura, Cic., N. D., 3, 12, in.).

SENTIMENT, ingenium: natura (natural character or disposition): animus (mental or spiritual power or energy): sensus (inclinations and feelings): ratio (manner of thinking): voluntas (will or inclination): mens (mind). Also by circumlocution; e. g., quae suum volvo, cogito (what I think), or quae sentio (what I feel). Kind, friendly sentiment, animus benignus, benevolus, amicus; toward any body, in aliquem; also, studium alicujus; benevolentia erga aliquem: hostile sentiment, animus iniektus; toward any body, in aliquem or alicui; odium alicujus or in aliquem (hatred): noble sentiment, mens liberalis: to find out any body's sentiment, in alicujus sensum intrare: to endeavor to find out any body's real sentiment, alicujus animum tentare: to discover one's sentiment, alicui sensus suos aperire: to conceal one's real sentiment, sensus suos penitus abdere: to adhere to one's sentiment, in sententiā suā permanere; sententiam suam non mutare; de sententiā suā non decedere: to change one's sentiment, animi iudicium, or consilium, or sententiam mutare: these are our sentiments, haec mens nostra est. || *In rhetoric, thought* (in contradistinction to expression), cogitatio (the act of thinking, and also that which is thought in concreto): cogitatum (that which is thought). || *OPINION*, opinio (in as far as it rests on any thing premeditated): sententia (opinion either kept to one's self or expressed, especially if grounded on certain reasons; then also = memorable thought).

SENTIMENTAL, *qui, quae, animi motibus nimis indulget. To be sentimental, animo esse molliore: *nimia animi mollitia laborare: *animi motibus praeter modum indulgere.

SENTIMENTALITY, *nimis molles animi sensus: (*nimia) animi or naturae mollitia.

SENTINEL, excubitor (Caes.): miles stationarius (Liv.): statio (Caes., sentinels placed at the gates as outposts): excubiae (Tac., especially before a palace, as guards of honor, &c.): vigili (by night, Liv.; collectively, vigiliae). To place sentinels, disponere excubias (Caes.), stationes (Caes.). Also, in a wider sense, custos: speculator. SENTRY. || *A sentinel*, vid.

Watch guard, excubies (plural): statio [SYN. in SENTINEL]: vigilie (Plur., by night). **To keep sentry, excubare (Cic.):** excubias agere (Suet.). in statione esse (Cæs.): stationem habere, agere (Litt.).

SEPARABLE, dividuus (that can be divided into separate parts): separabilis (that can be disjoined or disconnected from some other thing). **To be separable, dividi, or separari, or disjungi posse.** SYN. in SEPARATE.

SEPARATE, adj., separatus (apart): privus (single, alone); disjunctus: sejunctus (disjoined). **Each has his separate seat (Cæs.):** stationem habere, agere (Litt.).

SEPARATE, v. || TRANS., dividere (to divide, so that the parts may be distinguished from each other): dirimere (to dissolve the connection between things, to break a line of continuity): separare (to part one thing from another, so that it ceases to have any connection with it; opposed to conjungere): sejungere: disjungere (to cause those things to be distinct which otherwise would be united); abjungere for sejungere is classical, but very rare, Cic., Att., 2, 1; Cæs., B. G., 7, 57, Krebs). segregare (properly, to take out of a flock; hence, to remove, part): discernere (especially what is pure or good from the impure and bad): semovere (to put aside): secludere, discludere (to separate by any thing placed between; e. g., of mountains or rivers which separate countries). Jn. semovere et discludere: to separate one's self from any body, se sejungere ab aliquo: to separate one's self from human society, *ab hominum consuetudine se remove: hominum consuetudini se excerpere (Sen. Ep., 5, 2). That can be separated, separabilis.

|| INTRANS., solvi: dissolvi: seculi: discidere. Jn. discidere ac sejugi.

SEPARATELY, separatum (apart; opposed to conjunctum): seorsum (singly; opposed to una): singulatum or singulatum (one by one): singulariter (alone before others). Frequently, however, the English adverb, when used in reference to persons, is expressed by the adjectives solus (alone; opposed to several) and singuli (each one singly, one after the other); e. g., to ask each separately, de aliquo solo querere. I will answer each separately, singulis respondebo. If "separately" be = "apart, aside," and belong to the verb, it is usually expressed by a verb compounded with se; as, to place separately, seponere: to shut up separately, secludere.

SEPARATION, seunctio (ab aliquo rei); disjunctio (aliquis rei); separatio (aliquis rei); discussus: digressus, digressus et discussus (of persons). SYN. in SEPARATE.

SEPARATIST, *qui secreta or privata sacra colit, sequitur.

SEPTEMBER, mensis September (Cicero); Nones (Varr., L. L.). The Calends (Nones, Ides) of September, Calendæ (Noon, Idus) Septembres.

SEPTENARY, numerus septenarius.

SEPTENNIAL, septennis (Plaut.); septem annorum: septimo quoque anno factus (or other suitable participle of what is done every seven years).

SEPTUAGENARY, septuaginta annorum: annos septuaginta natus (septuagenarius, Pand.).

SEPUCHRAL, sepulchralis (On); sepulcro similis, or otherwise by circumlocution with the substantive.

SEPUCHRE, sepulchrum (Cic.): conditorium (Plin. Ep., Suet.): tumulus (a mound, barrow). SYN. and PHR. in GRAVE.

SEPULTURE, sepultura, humatio (interment): funus, exsequie (funeral rites). To refuse sepulture, aliquem sepultura prohibere.

SEQUEL, exitus: eventus (differ nearly as our "event" and "result," Cic., Invent., 1, 22, 42. eventus est aliquis exitus negotii, in quo quæri solet, quid ex qua re eveniret, eveniat, eveniturum sit; hence, also, exitus eventusque; eventus atque exitus): finis (the end).

SEQUENCE, ordo: series (sequela, late). Vid., also, ORDER.

SEQUESTER, } || To set aside SEQUESTERATE, } from the use of the owner, apud sequestrem or sequestrem ponere or deponere; in sequestro or in sequestri ponere or deponere; sequestro dare (goods or merchandise): *in usum creditorum administrandum curare (an estate). || To set aside, aliqui seponere: to sequestrate one's self, hominum consuetudini se excerpere (Sen. Ep., 5, 2): *ab hominum consuetudine se remove.

SEQUESTRATION, sequestratio (Cod. Theod., 2, 28, 1).

SEQUIN, *nummus aureus Venetus: *sequinus (technical term).

SERAPH, seraphus (ecclesiastical technical name).

SERENADE, s., *concentus nocturno tempore factus.

SERENADE, v., aliquem fidium ac tibi arum cantu honorare (with a full band): *aliquem vocis ac fidium cantu honorare (when a single singer accompanies himself on an instrument).

SERENE, serenûs (clear, cloudless; of the sky and weather; rarely figuratively in prose; as Cic., Tusc., 3, 15, 31, frons tranquilla et serena): sudus (not damp or rainy; of the atmosphere and weather): clarus, pellucidus (clear, transparent; of glass, &c.): tranquillûs (of internal tranquility): lætus: hilaris or hilarus (cheerful; opposed to tristis; of persons). A serene sky, serenum: serenitas: sudum. In a serene sky, sereno; serenitate: ubi serenum, sudum est. Serene highness, serenitas (as a title of the emperors, Vegetius).

SERENITY, serenitas (only properly): hilaritas (gayety). Imperturbable serenity of disposition, *immota animi tranquillitas. Vid., also, the adjective.

SERF. Vid. SLAVE, VASSAL.

SERGE, *paddus crassior.

SERGEANT, apparitor: accensus (an inferior officer; of magistrates): perhaps optio; or princeps decurionum: instructor cohortis (in the army): caudicatus: patronus: actor causarum (at law). Sergeant at arms, accensus.

SERIES, series (a succession of things): ordo (a row of things, with reference to their local relation to each other): tenor (an unbroken line, continuity). A series of defeats, continuus cladis.

SERIOUS, serûs: serius (severus, that causes no mirth; serius, that contains or has no mirth. The former is used by classical writers of persons, and then, figuratively, of things; e. g., when things are represented with reference to the impression which they make; as, severa oratio; while serie oratio would be a speech seriously meant: severus also refers to seriousness of disposition): gravis (of dignified gravity; said of persons or things). Jn. gravis seriusque (e. g., res, Cic., Off., 1, 29, 103): austerus (austere; serious in countenance or deportment; opposed to jucundus). Jn. austerus et gravis: tristis (gloomy, sad). To write any thing serious, gravior aliquid scribere: to assume a serious look, vultum ad severitatem componere; vultum componere: to talk in a serious tone to any body, severe sermonem cum aliquo conferre (cf. Titian. ap. Non., 509, sq.).

SERIOUSLY, severe: serio, extra jocum (without joke): ex animo (from the heart): gravior (with dignity or gravity).

SERIOUSNESS, severitas: gravitas: austeritas [SYN. in SERIOUS]. A gloomy seriousness, tristis severitas: tristitia. Jn. tristitia et severitas.

SERMON, *oratio quæ de rebus divinis habetur; *oratio de rebus divinis habita (but not concio sacra). A sermon on a gospel, or an epistle, *ratio, quæ explanatur pericope evangelica, epistolica: to preach a sermon [vid. TO PREACH]: to attend or hear a sermon, *orationem, quæ de rebus divinis habetur, audire: to attend sermons constantly, *numquam a Christianatione sacris abesse. || IMPROF., *oratio severa, aspera, or acris: verbo rum castigatio. To preach any body a sermon, aliquem verbis castigare; graviter invehi in aliquem; aliquem graviter monere (i. e., to rebuke severely).

SEROUS, serosus (of serum): *sera similis (like serum).

SERPENT, || PROF., serpens (general term): anguis (a large, formidable serpent, coluber (a small serpent): draco (poetical): anguiculus (a little serpent). A serpent's cast-off skin or slough, anguina pellicia (Cat): spoliûm serpentis (Plaut): exuvie serpentis (Virg., Æn., 2, 473). The sting of a serpent, ictus serpentis: bite of a serpent, morsus anguis (Cic.). || FIO. A crafty or treacherous person, homo verustus, astutus, fallax, fraudulentus. || A kind of fire-work, *draco volans igneus.

SERPENTINE, anguineus: colubrinus (only figuratively, Plaut); or by the generic, anguis, draconis, serpentis, anguim, &c.: in modum serpentis (serpentinus, Ambros.).

SERUM, serum (Plin.).

SERVANT, servus (a slave; opposed to dominus): puer (especially a young slave): famulus (one who serves in the house, a domestic): minister (a helper): stator, apparitor (a magistrate, officer: the former in the provinces, the latter at Rome): pedessequus, a pedibus (a lackey, footman). Your most humble and obedient servant (in letter-writing), tui studiosissimus or observatissimus. A female servant, famula (general term, a female domestic): ancilla (a maid): ministra (an assistant): ministra et famula. A good servant, famulus bonæ frugi (Plaut). The servants, a set of servants, ministerium, or, plural, ministeria (the of the Silver Age): famuli, ministri (the servants): familia is the whole household: my, thy servants, mei, tui, &c. (vid. Plin., 1, 4, 3): servants of state, publici serantes, ministerium alicuius (courtiers, late): qui publicis muneribus funguntur; qui publica munera administrant (ministers of state).

SERVE, || To render service, servare alicui or apud aliquem (especially as a slave): alicui famulari, ex alicujus famulatu esse, in famulatu or in ministerio alicujus esse, ministerium alicui facere (as a servant for hire): in alicujus operis esse, operam suam alicui locavisse (to be a day-laborer): alicui apparere (as a secretary, or magistrate's officer): alicui or alicujus rebus adesse (in a court of justice, as an advocate: opposed to alicui abesse): aliquem colere, venerari (to serve with reverence; as, God): militare: merere: stipendia facere or merere (mereri): stipendia merere in bello (to do military service). To serve on horseback, on foot, equo (equis), pedibus merere; equo (equis), pedibus stipendia facere (merere). To serve for pay, mercede apud aliquem militare: to serve under any body, aliquo imperatore or imperante, sub aliquo merere; sub aliquo sub signis alicujus militare; alicujus castra sequi. To serve with any body, militare cum aliquo; cum aliquo in castris esse: we have served together, eum commilitonem habui; simul militavimus. He had served thirty-five years, quinque et triginta stipendia fecerat: to serve out one's time, emereri (general term): stipendia concidere or emereri (of soldiers): to have already served out his year, annum tempus jam emeritum habere: to have served out one's time, rude donatum esse (properly, of gladiators; then figuratively and facetiously of others, Hor. Ep., 1, 1, 2, Schmid.): stipendii or militiæ functus esse (of soldiers). || To show favors or civil attentions to any body, alicui servire, deservire, inservire: alicui adesse, præsto esse (to assist, to be ready to help in time of need): alicui gratum facere, gratificari (to show kindness to any body): to serve one in any thing, aliquem juvare aliquâ re (to help with any thing): commodare alicui aliquid (to lend). || To be useful to or for any thing, esse (with a dative; also with a genitive of the participle future passive, and of a substantive): prodesse (to be good for any thing): usui or usu esse, utilem esse (to be useful or serviceable): utilitatem habere or afferre (to have or bring advantage): conducere, juvare (to be conducive, to aid): valere contra aliquid, mederi alicui rei, facere ad aliquid

(to be of service as a remedy against any thing; of medicines): to serve as an alliteration, levationem facere; levamentum praeferre.

SERVICE. *Duty or benefit rendered, work performed, opera, &c.*; officium (from politeness or kindness); beneficium (a kindness, act of friendship, &c.): usus: utilitas (advantage accruing from an act of service): to perform or render service to any body, operam alicui navare, dare, dicare (to work for): alicui gratum facere, gratificari; officia alicui praeferre, in aliquem conferre (to show kindness to): alicui prodesse (to be useful to; also of medicines): to do service to the state, republicam operam praeferre. A person does me excellent service, optima alicuius datur opera; mirabiles mihi praebeat utilitates: to offer one's services, offerre se si quo usus operae est; to or in any thing, ad aliquid operam suam proferri. To be always ready to render any body important services, utilitatibus alicuius parere. To be able to dispense with the services of any body, alicuius utilitatibus carere posse. I am quite at your service, cupio omnia quae vis (poetically); ad omnia quae velis praesto adero (cf. Cic. ad Fam., 4, 8, 3). Every thing I have is at your service, *omnia mea tibi patent, parata sunt. || The work or duty of a soldier, militia (general term): res militaris (general term, every thing that belongs to the soldier and his duties): munus militiae (the obligation under which one lies to serve as a soldier): munus belli, munus militare (a single duty belonging to service in war, or in the field; hence munera belli or militaria, military service, as denoting the single duties of a soldier). To learn military service, militiam or rem militarem discere; militiam edoceri: capabile of military service, homo aptus militari (in respect of age, Tac., Ann., 2, 60, 3; cf. Liv., 22, 11): qui arma ferre or qui munus militiae sustinere potest (in respect of strength; cf. Caes., B. G., 6, 18; Liv., 1, 44): not to be capable of service, ad arma inutilem esse: to call out all who are capable of service, omnem militarem etatem excire (Liv., 7, 7). To declare any body capable of military service, aliquem probare (cf. Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep., 42): to enter upon military service, militiam capessere (to undertake): nomen dare militiae, or, from the context, simply nomen dare (to enlist: || not nomen profiteri): to enter military service as a volunteer, voluntarium extra ordinem profiteri militiam (Liv., 5, 7): to enter military service under any body, ad aliquem militatum ire or abire: to be in the service of any body (as a mercenary), apud aliquem (e. g., apud Persas) mercede militare: to do military service [vid. TO SERVE (as a soldier)]: to release or dismiss any body from military service, militiam solvere aliquem (Tac., Ann., 1, 44, 4). To be free from military service, militiam immunem esse; militiae or munere militiae vacare; militiae vacationem habere: to quit service (of soldiers), *discedere ab armis; *missum facere militiam (of servants), *divertere ab heri. || Office, business, ministerium (as, of a scribe, licitor, &c.): munus, officium, provincia (a public office). To discharge a service, ministerio, munere fungi. || Condition of a servant, servitus: servitium: famulus (of a domestic service). || Benefit, advantage, lucrum: fructus: commodum: emolumentum: utilitas: usus. [SYN. IN GAIN.] To be of service, utilitatem, or usum afferre, or habere, or praebere; usui esse: prodesse: conducere (to be advantageous), all with alicui, to any body; also, ex usu esse (to be of use) or usui esse: to be of great service, magnum utilitati esse; magnum utilitatem afferre; plurimum or valde prodesse: to be of little service, non multum prodesse: to be of too little service, parum prodesse: to be of service to any body, esse ex usu alicuius; esse ex aliquo re or in rem alicuius (to be profitable to any body): alicui prodesse (to be in favor of any body, of persons and also of things, profitable to any body): aliquem juvare (to help any body on): alicui adesse (to assist any body by advice and by deed; both

of persons). To be of little service to any body, longe alicui abesse (of a thing). To try to be of service to any body, alicui non deesse (not to leave any body in the lurch): alicui favere (to assist him by one's influence). To make any body to be of service to us, alicuius animum conciliare et ad usus nostros adjungere. To be of service to others by one's own knowledge, and the insight one has of things in general, suam intelligentiam prudentiamque ad hominum utilitatem conferre. To be of service to the state by the experience one has acquired, consilio et prudentia rem publicam adjuvare: to be of no service, nihil prodesse [vid., also, "to no PURPOSE"]. || Public office of devotion, Dei cultus: divinus cultus (divine worship, in general): res divina (any thing relating to that worship): sacra, nom. plural (every thing respecting the outer worship, sacrifice, &c.). To read the service, sacra procurare: sacris operari: res divinas rite perpetrare (in the sense, at least, of the ancients); also, facere sacra publica: to be at the service, sacris adesse (of the people): rebus divinis interesse (of the minister): belonging to the service, ad Dei cultum (or ad res divinas or ad sacra) pertinens. || (At table, set of dishes, &c., synthesis (Stat., Sylb., 4, 9, 44; Mart., 4, 46, 15); ferculum (a course of dishes, Petron., Suet.; missus, a course, late Latin).

SERVICE-TREE, sorbus: *sorbus aucuparia (Linn.).

SERVICEABLE, utilis (useful; || not conduciibilis in good prose): saluber, salutaris (wholesome): efficax (efficacious): commodus, accommodatus, aptus (fit): to be serviceable to, adjuvare aliquem, adjuvare (feminine, adjuvricem) esse alicui, adjuvare esse alicui (general term, to help, support); auxiliari alicui, auxilio esse alicui (to aid or help one in need); sublevare aliquem or aliquid (properly, to raise one up); consulere alicui (to consult the good of any body). To be serviceable to a person in any matter, adjuvare aliquem or adjuvare (adjuvricem) esse alicui in aliqua re or ad aliquid (general term, to assist): commodare alicui operam suam ad aliquid (to lend one's help to any thing): in re alicui non deesse (not to withhold one's aid): sublevare aliquid aliqua re (to lighten or render easy; e. g., fugam alicuius pecunia). He has been serviceable to me for that purpose, ejus opera consecutus sum, quod optabam.

SERVICEABLENESS, VIT. UTILITY. **SERVICEABLY**. Vid. USEFULLY.

SERVILE. || PROP. servilis. || FIG., humilis, illiberalis, abjectus (e. g., animus: servile imitator, servum pecus imitatorum (Hor. Ep., 1, 19, 19): servile imitatio, servilis imitatio (Ruhnke).

SERVILELY. || PROPERLY, serviliter. || FIG., humiliter: illiberaliter: abjecte.

SERVILITY, humilitas: illiberalitas: or by the adjective.

SERVITUDE, servitus: servitium: jugum (oppressive servitude, a yoke). To deliver from servitude, aliquem ex servitute in libertatem vindicare; jugum servitutis alicui demere: to free one's self from servitude, servitium or jugum exuere; jugo se exuere; jugum servile a cervicibus dejicere.

SESAME, *sesamum orientale (Linn.). **SESSION**, sessio (a sitting): consessus (the same; of several). A session of the Senate, senatus (|| not sessio senatus).

SET, v. || To put, place, rem in loco ponere: locare: collocare: statuere: constituere. To set on, imponere in: to set on the table, ponere, collocare aliquid in mensa: to set foot into a place, pedem inferre in aliquem locum: never to set foot in any body's house again, nunquam postea limen alicuius superare, subire. You are not suffered to set foot in your province, prohibiti estis in provincia vestra pedem ponere (Cic.): to set one's foot upon any thing, pedem imponere alicui rei: to set up a trophy, tropaeum ponere (Nep.), statuere (Cic.). To set a boundary or limit, terminum ponere (Tac.), pangere (Cic.). [Vid., also, PLACE.] || To appoint, constitute, statuere: constituere. (Vid. APPOINT.) || To prescribe, praefinire:

praescribere. || To place, *et*, replace (a limb), in sedem suam compellere or reponere; reponere; in suas sedes (or in suam sedem) excitare (Cels., 8, 10). To set a broken hip, coxam fractam collocare (Plin. Ep., 2, 1, 5). Not to set it well, parum apte collocare aliquid (e. g., coxam fractam, Plin., loc. cit.). || To in close (in gold, &c.), circumdare; circumcludere aliquid aliqua re; marginare aliquid (to put in a frame). To set in gold, auro includere (e. g., smaragdos, Luer.); aliquid a labris circumcludere auro or argento (to surround with gold or silver at the edge; e. g., cornu, Caes., B. G., 6, 28). To set a stone in a ring, fundā claudere or includere gemmam. || To variegate by something placed or fixed in any thing, intrudere, extrudere, aliquid aliqua re (to furnish copiously or sufficiently with); ornare, adornare aliquid aliqua re (furnish, adorn with any thing); distinguere (to set with things which attract observation by their color and brilliancy). JX. distinguere et ornare. || PTR. To set bounds to, terminis circumscribere; terminos statuere alicui rei; terminos, modum, ponere alicui rei: to set fire to, succendere: to set one's mind on any thing, ad aliquid animum adijcere: to set to music, aptare: to set a net, rete ponere: to set a dog on any body, canem in aliquem: to set in order, disponere [vid. ARRANGE]: to set a price on, pretium imponere alicui rei: to set sail [vid. SAIL]. To set to [vid. APPLY, FIGHT]. || In composition: to set about [vid. BEGIN, UNDERTAKE]. To set against [vid. OPPOSE]. To set aside [vid. OMIT, REJECT, ABROGATE]. To set by [vid. REGARD, ESTEEM]. To set down (= put down by a severe speech), verbis castigare [vid. REGISTER, FIX, ESTABLISH, DEGRADE]. To set forth [vid. PUBLISH, DISPLAY, REPRESENT, SHOW]. To set forward [vid. ADVANCE, PROMOTE]. To set in [vid. BEGIN, COME]. To set off [vid. ADORN, COMMEND]. To set on [vid. INCITE, ATTACK]. To set out [vid. ADORN, DISPLAY]. To set up [vid. ERECT, ESTABLISH, APPOINT, FIX]. To set upon; vid. ATTACK, PUT.

SET, v. || INTRANS. (Of the heavenly bodies), cecidere: obire: abire. The sun is near his setting, jam ad solis occasum est: the sun sets, sol occidit: nox appetit (night draws on). SET in (as a tide), se incitare; (as the spring), appetere. [Vid. COME.] Set out; vid. DEPART.

SET, adj. || Formal, regular, vid. A set speech, oratio bene commentata; oratio meditata et composita; oratio apparatus, or apparatus et composita.

SET, s. || Number of things suited to each other, ordo (or mostly by circumlocution; e. g., a set of horses, eorumque jugum; equi juncti, jugsales). A set of dishes, synthesis. || Preparation for an attack, saltus, impetus [vid. ATTACK]. || A layer, propago.

SETTLING, taēta: clavula (Varr.): viviradix (Cic.): surculus: malleolus (Col.).

SETON, fenticulus. To make or open a seton, fenticulum aperire quo corruptus humor exeat; fenticulo aperto evocare corruptum humorem (corruptum humorem evocare is found in Cels., 2, 17).

SETTEE, sedes: sedile.

SETTER (dog), canis avem faciens (after Sen., Erc. Contr., 3, p. 397, 24. Bip.). *canis avicularius: canis venaticus (general term).

SETTING, occasus (of any of the heavenly bodies): obitus (of the moon and stars). At the setting of the sun, solis occidente; prima vespri: from the rising to the setting of the sun, ab ortu solis ad occasum: the sun is near its setting, jam ad solis occasum est.

SETTLE, v. TRANS. || To fix, establish, statuere: constituere: componere. || To adjust amicably; e. g., differences, &c., componere: dirimere: cum bonā gratiā componere: controversias componere, minuere (the latter in Caes., B. G., 7, 23, Herz.). || To calm, tranquillare (e. g., animos): sedare (to make quiet, to appease; e. g., anger, &c.): placare (to assuage): permulcere (to appease by caresses, &c.): lenire (to cause to abate:

e. g., a. r., fear, &c.: to settle any body's mind by exhortations, remonstrances, &c., aliquid animus verba confirmare: by consolations, aliquid solari; aliquid or animus aliquid consolatione lenire, permulcere: to become settled, acquiescere; consolatione se lenire (by consoling one's self). || To arrange finally (a business), finire aliquid, finem facere or imponere alicui rei (to end or finish any thing): conficere aliquid (to effect, accomplish, complete; but conficere cum aliquo de re, to finish a business with any body, to close with any body about a thing): negotium procurare (on behalf of another): aliquid transigere, decidere, transigere atque decidere (with any one, cum aliquo, especially by agreement): disceptare aliquid (to decide, especially after a previous examination of proof on both sides). To settle an account, rationem expedire,olvere, exsolvere. To settle one's family accounts, rationes familiares componere. To settle a dispute, controversiam dirimere, disceptare, judicare (to adjust, as a judge); componere litem (to come to an arrangement; of the contesting parties): to settle any thing amicably with a person, aliquid cum aliquo sua voluntate decidere; aliquid aliquid voluntate transigere: not to settle a matter, rem in medio or integrum relinquere. || To occupy with colonists, &c., colonos or coloniam deducere aliquid (in one's own person): coloniam mittere in locum (to send out a colony): to settle one's self as a colonist, domicilium or sedem stabilem et domicilium collocare; domicilium constituere; locum aliquid sedem sibi deligere (to not consider aliquid loco; i. e., to remain fixed in a place). INTRANS. || To subsist, reside; subsidere. || To light or fix one's self upon, assidere in aliquo loco; considerare aliquid loco: devolare in aliquid locum (of a bird): in terram decidere (Oc.). || To become fixed, in re adherere or manere. || To take up one's abode, domicilium collocare or constituere aliquid loco (not consider aliquid loco in this sense). || To marry, vid.

SETTLE, *s.*, sedes: sedile.

SETTLED, *part. a.*, certus (sure, certain): exploratus (found sure): perspectus, cognitus et perspectus (fully perceived): confessus (confessed, placed beyond all doubt). A settled thing, res confessa: it is a settled point with philosophers, inter omnes philosophos constat: it was spoken of as a settled thing, constans fama erat: as if it were a settled thing that, &c., quasi id constet: the matter is not yet settled, adhuc sub iudice lis est (Hor.). It is settled, exploratum, certum, manifestum et apertum est; constat inter omnes; omnes in eo conveniunt: to consider as settled, pro explorato habere.

SETTLEMENT. || Arrangement, constitutio; institutio; ordinatio (act of settling): constitutum, institutum (matter adjusted or settled). || Adjustment of an account, rationes confectas et consolidatas (if the settlement has taken place), or conficiende et consolidande (if it be yet to take place): after a settlement of accounts, ratione subducta; rationibus confectis et consolidatis. To have a settlement of accounts with any body, putare rationem cum aliquo; calculum ponere cum aliquo; aliquid rationem reddere (of the debtor): aliquid vocare ad calculos (of the creditor). || A colony, colonia; coloni, plural (the colonists): colonia (the place): to establish a settlement, coloniam condere, constituere, collocare. || Dregs, faex: crassamen: crassamentum (Col); subsidientia (plural, participle). Vid. SEDIMENT.

SETTLER, colonus.

SEVEN, septem: septēni, -es, -a (distributedly; also = seven at once, especially with substantives that are only used in the plural; e. g., boys of seven years, pueri septēni annorum: seven letters, epiales, littere septēnæ; not littere septem: i. e., seven letters of the alphabet): consisting of seven, septenarius (e. g., numerus = number seven; versus = consisting of seven members: fistula = a tube which measures

seven feet in diameter): seven feet long, large, &c., septēpedalis: seven-thief parts of the whole, septunx (e. g., jugeri): lasting seven years, septennis: a course of seven dishes, synthesis septenaria (Mart., 4, 46, 15). A committee or commission of seven members, septemviri: any thing relating to such a commission, septēmviralis: a space of seven years, septem anni (septennium late): once in seven years, septimo quoque anno: seven and a half, septem et semis.

SEVEN-FOLD, septuplus: the seven-fold, septuplum (later). Also by septies tantum, quam quantum, &c.; e. g., they have reaped seven-fold, septies tantum, quam quantum satum sit, ablatum est ab eis (after Cic., Verr., 3, 43, 102). || Not to be mistaken for septemplex (i. e., divided into seven parts).

SEVENTEEN, septēdecim (very often in Lily; only twice in Cicero); decem et septem (Lily); septem et decem (Cic.); decem septemque (Nep.); decem septem (Lily, 24, 15); (if with a substantive that is used only in the plural) septēni deni; distributive) septēni deni: seventeen years old, septēdecim annos natus; septēdecim annorum: seventeen times, septies decies.

SEVENTEENTH, septimus decimus.

SEVENTH, septimus. Ecce seventh, septimus quisque: for the seventh time, septimum. One seventh, (pars) septima: two sevenths, duæ septimæ.

SEVENTIETH, septuagesimus.

SEVENTY, septuaginta: (with a substantive that is used only in the plural) septuagēni: (distributive) septuagēni: a man seventy years old, homo septuaginta annorum; septuaginta annos natus (Cic.); septuagenarius (Pand.). Seventy times, septuagies.

SEVER. Vid. SEPARATE.

SEVERAL. || More than one, plures, *n.* plura: complures, *n.* complura (of which plures always implies comparison with a smaller number; it may be with two only: complures = an indefinite number of several individuals considered absolutely as forming a whole): nonnulli. || Different, diversus. Vid. SEPARATE.

SEVERALLY. Vid. SEPARATELY.

SEVERE, durus; molestus (troublesome): gravis (oppressive): acer (violent, severe): acerbus (sour, peevish): iniquus (unjust; hence oppressive, hard): austerus (grace): severus (rigid, strict, harsh): very severe, atrox (herce): savus (cruel). A severe battle, proelium durum (Lily, 40, 16); certamen acre; pugna or proelium atrox (very severe): there was a severe battle, acriter or acerrimo concursu pugnabatur: severe toil, labor gravis or molestus: a severe disease, morbus durus, gravis, or periculosus: to have a severe complaint or disease, gravi morbo laborare or conflictari; graviter ægrotare or jacere: a severe winter, hiems gravis or acris: very severe, hiems atrox or sæva: a severe government, imperium grave, iniquum, or acerbum; imperii acerbitas: if I should experience a severe stroke (of misfortune, &c.), si mihi aliquid acerbissimè acciderit; si durior acciderit casus. Vid., also, HARSH, STRICT.

SEVERELY. || Not gently, harshly, severe; acriter: acerbè; asperè; restricto: to judge severely, severe judicare: to treat severely, severitatem in aliquid adhibere; severius adhibere aliquid (Cic.); to rule severely, acerbiorè imperio uti (Nep.). || Carefully, accurately, diligently; accurate; diligentissime; accuratissime; severe (Cic.). || Parsimoniously, parce ac duriter.

SEVERITY. || Harshness, rigor, severitas (opposed to facilitas; humanitas; indulgentia); rigor: rigor et severitas (opposed to clementia): duritia: asperitas (roughness): acerbities (with the infliction of injury, &c.): severitas (despotic, tyrannical cruelty): accuracy, extreme care, diligentia. || Fia. (Of the weather, &c.) severitas: asperitas: duritia: severity of the winter, severita hiemis (Tac.); rigor hiemis (Just.); severity of the cold, via frigorum (Cic.); asperitas, rigor fri-

gorum (Tac.): severity of the climate, duritia cœli (Tac., Ann., 13, 33).

SEW, suco. To sew on, assuere alicui rei: to sew in, insuere in aliquid: to sew together, sew up, consuere (to sew together): to sew up a wound, vulnus fibulis consuere; vulnera oria fibulis or suturis inter se committere (but vulnus alligare = to bind up a wound); obseure (to stop up by sewing).

SEWER. || One who sews, qui suit, consuit, &c. || Sutor = a cobbler shoemaker.

SEWER. || A drain, &c., emissarium (simply for water; i. e., a gutter, conduit): latrina (for filth); the latrine lead into the cloacæ, main sewers): cloacæ (i. e., receptaculum purgamentorum, Lily, 1, 56). To clear out the sewers, cloacæ purgare or detergere.

SEWING, *s.*, suendi ars (the art of sewing): usually by circumlocution with the verb.

SEX, sexus, -us. The male sex, sexus virilis: the female sex, sexus muliebris; sexus feminus (Suet., Calig.); genus femineum (Virg.); mulieres, plural (Plant.). Children of both sexes, liberi utriusque sexus (Suet.); liberi virilis ac muliebris sexus omnes (after Lily, 31, 44, 4). Without any distinction of sex, sine ullo sexus discrimine (Suet., Cal., 3). To forget their sex (of a woman), sexum egredi (Tac.). To make separate baths for the two sexes, lavacra pro sexibus separare (Spart., Hadr., 18, fin.).

SEXAGENARY, sexagenarius: sexaginta annos natus.

SEXTON, perhaps æditus: æditimus.

SEXUAL, by circumlocution with sexus. Sexual desire, desiderium naturale; conjunctionis appetitus procreandi causa: sexual intercourse, coitus.

SHABBLI, sordide: misere (properly and figuratively). To be shabbily dressed, male vestiri.

SHABBINESS. || Prop., by circumlocution with adjective. || FIG. Vid. MEANNESS, ILIBERALITY.

SHABBY. || Prop. Mean in dress or appearance, male vestitus: sordidus: pannosus; pannis obitus (ragged). || FIG. Mean in disposition or conduct, sordidus: villis: levis.

SHACKLE, *s.* Vid. CHAIN, FETTER.

SHACKLE, *v.* || Prop., catēnis vincire or constringere aliquid: catēnas alicui indere or injicere. || FIG. Vid. FETTER.

SHADE. || *s.* || Prop. Want of SHADOW, { light, place not lighted by the sun, umbra (opposed to lux); opacitas (opposed to lumen; e. g., umbra platani, terre; opacitas ramorum). To afford or give a shadow, umbram facere (Virg.); præbere (Sen., Trag.); umbrare (once, Col., 5, 7, 2). To repose in the shade, in or sub umbrâ requiescere: to cast a shadow, umbram jacere, ejaculari (Plin.), afferre (e. g., colles afferunt umbram vallibus, Cic., De Rep., 2, 6). A thick shade, umbra densa (Hor.), nigra (Luc).

To be afraid of a shadow, umbras timere (Cic.). To be afraid of one's own shadow, suam timere umbram (Quint., Cic., Pæ., Cons., 2). (Prop.) To throw any body into the shade, obstruit aliquis luminibus aliquid (Cic.): to cast any thing into the shade, removēre et obstruere aliquid (opposed to in luce ponere aliquid, or insigne facere aliquid, Cic.). || FIG. (In painting) umbra (e. g., ars pictoria invent lumen et umbras, Plin.); lumen et umbras custodire, &c.; in umbris et in eminentia, &c.

To throw any thing into the shade, *aliquid in imagine ita ponere, ut recedat (properly), aliquid removēre et obstruere (figuratively, opposed to aliquid in luce ponere or insigne facere). || A slight or faint trace of any thing, umbra (e. g., glorie, juris, libertatis): adumbrata imago; imago; simulacrum; species (opposed to effgies eminentes; res solida et expressa). || A departed spirit, umbra: (plural) umbræ (the shades; also, manes). || Leisure, ease, umbra: otium. || Protection, umbræ; tutēla. || Difference or degree of color, discrimen: there are many shades even in white, in candore ipso magna differentia est: to

have a shade of black, nigricare (to be blackish); nigrescere (to become black): (of violet) in violam vergere, violam sentire, in violam desinere (Plin.). White with a shade of violet, candidus color violam sentiens (Plin.). [Vid. HUE.] FIG. (*Of meaning, &c.*) *discrimen. To distinguish the nice shades of meaning in words, tenuissima discrimina significationum verborum definire.* [In painting, umbræ (plural).] [Vid., also, STADING.] || *Protection (for the eyes);* *umbraculum oculis a luminis splendore tucis.

SHADE, *v.*, umbram facere (*general term*): umbrare (*to make a shade when none ought to be*): umbram præbere (*to furnish a shade*): to shade a picture, in picturâ umbras dividere ab lumine.

SHADING. (*In painting*), umbræ: umbra et recessus: transitus colorum (H. *Delicate or soft shading, tenues parvi discriminis umbræ* (Or., Met., 6, 62).

SHADOWY or SHADY, opacius: umbrōsus (*the distinction between which, perhaps, is like that of shadowy and shady, but which probably was hardly observed or noticed; umbrifer, however = throwing a shade over, or affording shade, is poetical. This shady plane-tree, plataneus, quæ ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusâ ramis.* || *Unsubstantial, vid. || Typical, vid.*

SHAFT. || *Something rising upward; hence, e. g., the spire of a steeple, fastigium turris.* || *The shaft of an arrow, &c., handle (opposed to spiculum; i. e., the iron point): of a gun, *lignum (literally, the wood): of a tree, truncus; sapinus or sappinus (of the fir-tree).* || *Of a column, scapus.* || *The handle of an instrument* [vid. HANDLE.] || *The pole of a carriage, perhaps brachium, or, as we may say, temo bifurcus (the temo was properly a single pole).* || *A narrow perpendicular pit, (from the context) puteus or specus: fodina (a pit in general).*

SHAG, villus: pannus villosus (*shaggy cloth*).

SHAGGY, villosus (*full of shag*): hirtus, hirsutus (*rough*).

SHAKE, *s.*, quassatio (e. g., capitis): jactatio (e. g., cervicium): *usually by the verb. A shake of the voice, vox or sonus vibrans* (vid. Plin., 10, 29, 43).

SHAKE, *v.*, TRANS. || *PROP.*, quater: quassare: concutere: agitare. *To shake the head, caput concutere, quater, quassare: to shake the head at any thing (i. e., to show unwillingness or hesitation), renuere aliquid; dubitare; hesitare; nolle aliquid facere; rem improbare: to shake hands with any body, manus aliquis quassare (Cic.): and perhaps prensare manus aliquis (Liv.): to shake out or down, excutere; decutere: to shake one's self, se concutere (of animals, Juv.). To shake one's clothes, excutere vestem; excutere pulverem e veste: to shake the voice, vibrare (Tullin. ap. Fest., who explains it by vocem in cantando crispare).* || *FIG.*, quater: quassare: concutere: conquassare: labeficere; labefactare: convellere. JN. labefactare convellereque; percutere, percellere (*to make a violent impression upon*). *To shake the kingdom, regnum concutere, labefactare: imperium percutere: to shake the credit of any body, fidem aliquis moliri: creditus was shaken, fides concidit.* INTRANS, quati, concuti: quassari. *To laugh till one's sides shake, concuti cachinnio: to shake with fear, corhorrescere, inhorrescere.* Vid. TREMBLE.

SHAKE OFF, decutere (*properly*): excutere (*properly and figuratively*). *To shake off dust from clothes, excutere vestem: to shake off the yoke, excutere jugum (properly and figuratively).*

SHAKING. || *Act of shaking, quassatio: juctatio. Vid. the verb. || Tremulous motion, tremor: motus.*

SHALL, often only the sign of the future, sometimes of the imperative; but it conveys also the idea of (a) duty, and may be rendered by debere. (b) Necessity, oportet: necesse est. (c) Compulsion, cogi, or the participle future passive; e. g., bodie ei abundum est. (d) Command,

jubere: præcipere. (e) Desire, entreaty, jubere velle (e. g., quid me facere vis, jubes? quid hic mihi faciendum est?). (f) Possibility, by the subjunctive; e. g., si forte tibi occurrat; si quispiam dixerit. Vid. SHOULD.

SHALLOW, lembus (Curt.): celox (Liv.): scapha navi annexa (Cic.).

SHALLOW, *s.*, vadum; locus vadosus (Cæs.). || *Brevia vada, or simply brevina, are poetical.*

SHALLOW, *adj.* PROP., tenuis: vadosus (*full of shallows, Cæs.*). Shallow water, aqua languida, tenuis. FIG., tenuis: aridus: jejunus: levis. Shallow knowledge or learning, levis rerum cognitio; parum subtilis doctrina: shallow wit, ingenium jejunum, aridum, tenue.

SHALLOWNESS. PROP., vadosa tenuis: alijus loci natura, ratio. FIG., jejunitas: levitas: tenuitas.

SHAM, *s.*, simulatio (*the proper word, a pretending that a thing is, which really is not*): dissimulatio (*a pretending that a thing is, which really is not; concealment of truth or fact*): fallacia (trickery): praeiudicium (sleight of hand).

SHAM, *adj.*, falsus (*general term*): simulatus: fucatus, fucosus: adulterinus: subditus, suppositus: fallax: alienus. [SYN. IN FALSE.] A sham fight, decursio: decursus: decursio campestris or campi: decursus ludicrus (*the two former general terms; the latter as an exercise or for amusement; decursio always denoting the action, decursus the state*): simulacrum ludicrum; simulacrum proeli voluptarium; certamen ludicrum; imago pugnae (*as a contest between troops for exercise and amusement, after Liv., 26, 51, in.; 40, 6, and 9; Gell., 7, 3, p. 273, Bip.*): meditatio campestris (*as a preparation for a battle, Plin., Paneg., 13, 1*). A naval sham fight, simulacrum navalis pugnae: to appoint a sham fight, militibus decursionem or certamen ludicrum indiciere (vid. Suet., Ner., 7). To enter upon a sham fight, milites in decursionem or in certamen ludicrum educere (*to march out troops to a sham fight, after Veget., Mil., 2, 22*): certamen ludicrum committere.

SHAM, *v.*, simulare: fingere: mentiri. Vid. FEIGN.

SHAMBLES, laniena (= butcher's stall): macellum (market). || Carnarium = a place where meat is kept, a safe, larder.

SHAME, *s.*, pudor (*sense of shame*): verecundia (*respect for others*): pudicitia (*modesty*): oppositio: impudicitia, libido, cupiditas). JN. pudor et verecundia; pudor pudicitiaque; pudicitia et pudor. To have lost all shame, pudorem dimisisse, procijsse; pudor me non commovet (Ter.); pudor mihi detraxit esse (Curt.). To be alive to a sense of shame, est pudor in aliquid; pudore affectum esse, moveri: to do any thing out of shame, verecundiâ adductum, impulsum facere aliquid (*opposed to pudore refugere ab aliquâ re: pudore prohiberi ab aliquâ re: to feel shame on account of any thing, pudet me aliquis rei: for shame! prohi pudor! o indignum facinus! It is a shame to do so or so, turpe est, &c.* || *Part of the body which modesty conceals, pars pudenda, verenda.* || *Disgrace, dedecus: opprobrium, ignominia.*

SHAME, *v.*, ruborem alicui afferre; pudori esse.

SHAMEFACED, pudens: pudicus: verecundus [SYN. IN SHAME]. || Pudi-bundus is foreign to the prose of the Golden Age.

SHAMEFUL, turpis: foedus (*stronger term, both in a moral and physical sense*). JN. turpis et foedus: obscenus (*creating disgust when seen or heard*): spurcus (*of a disgusting nature, disgustingly dirty, both with regard to the sight and the smell*): ignominiosus (*bringing disgrace upon the person, ignominiosus: e. g., fight*): inhonestus (*dishonest, immoral: of persons and things*). JN. turpis et inhonestus: flagitiosus (*full of or abounding in disgraceful actions, vile: of persons and things*): scelere contaminatus (*stained with crime: of persons*): nefarius (*acting contrary to divine and human law, detestable: of persons and things*). Shameful things, res

turpes: flagitia: nefaria (*the last a strong term*). To lead a shameful life, turpiter or flagitiose vivere: it is shameful to say, turpe est dictu: shameful! o indignum facinus! in a shameful manner, turpiter: foede: flagitiose: nefarie. SYN. above.

SHAMELESS, impudens (*of one that has no shame, in general*): confidens (*bold, in a bad sense*): impudicus (*of one who has no natural shame, unchaste*): inverecundus (*immodest*). A shameless fellow, or without shame, homo quem libidinis infamiaeque neque pudet neque tædet: he is a shameless fellow, verèri perdidit (he has lost all shame or proper feelings, Plaut., Bacch., 1, 2, 50). To turn quite shameless, pudorem ponere; omnem verecundiam effundere (*to strip one's self of all feelings of decency*).

SHAMELESSLY, impudenter: confidenter. SYN. IN SHAMELESS.

SHAMROCK, trifolium (Plin.).

SHANK, crus: (of a column) scapus: (of a plant) scapus.

SHAPE, *s.*, figura: forma: species. JN. figura et forma; forma figuraque; figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura or forma. SYN. and PIR. in FORM.

SHAPE, *v.*, formare: conformare: figurare: fingere: confingere. JN. fingere et formare: formare alijus rei facere. [SYN. IN FORM.] To shape one's course, cursum dirigere aliquo.

SHAPELESS, figura cærens (*properly, without form*): horridus: inconditus (*unshapely, ill-formed*).

SHAPELINESS, formositas: forma.

SHAPELY, formosus: formâ præstans.

SHARD, testa.

SHARE, *s.*, || *Portion, pars, pars (considered simply as a portion of a whole): portio (a part of a whole, so far as any one has a right to it, a share, portion; &c. in classical Latin, only in the expression pro portione). Each according to his share, pro ratâ parte; pro portione (Cic., Verr., 5, 21, 55). To receive one's share, pro ratâ (parte) accipere: to have a share in any thing, participem esse alijus rei (*general term, to be partaker*): venire in partem alijus rei, habere partem in re (a share considered as property): socium or adiutorem esse alijus rei, venire in societatem alijus rei (*to co-operate with*): to have no share, expertem esse alijus rei: to take a share in any thing, societatem habere cum re: to give a share, aliquem facere participem alijus rei; aliquid communicare, participare cum aliquo: to have had a share in a crime, aceler affinem esse; alijus in scelere consortem esse. || *Part of a plough, vomer or vomis, æris. m. Share-beams, dentalia.**

SHARE, *v.* || INTRANS. To take a share; TRANS. To give a share; vid. the substantive. To share the command with any body, æquato imperio uti (Liv.). || *Share with; i. e., to give up a part to any one, partem alijus rei cedere alicui Vid., also, PARTAKE.*

SHARER, qui partitur, &c. (one who gives a share): participes (one who takes or has a share). Sharers, socii.

SHARK. || A kind of fish. *squalus (Linn.). || A cheat, rogue, homo ad fraudem acutus (*after Nep., Dion., 8, 1*); homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus: fraudator; praestigator. A thorough shark, homo qui totus ex fraude et mendaciis constat; qui totus ex fraude et mendaciis factus est.

SHARP, || *PROP. Of the senses, acutus: sagax (having a fine sense of hearing or smelling, sagaciously). OBS.*, oculi acuti; oculi acres et acuti: visus acer; acer videndi sensus: narcs acutus; naeus sagax: aures acutæ. || *Of the mental faculties, acutus (quick): acer (rigorous, penetrating): subtilis (fine, discriminating accurately): argutus (over-acute, making too fine distinctions): perspicax (clear-sighted). A sharp understanding, ingenium acre or acutum; mens acris: very sharp, peracutus, peracer: to be very sharp, acutissimè, acerrimè esse ingenio; ingeni acuminè valere. || Violent, severe, acerbus; gravis. Sharp want, summa egestas, mendicitas: sharp hatred,*

acernum odium: sharp cold, frigus acerbum. || *Biting, cutting, reproachful*, acerbus: amarus: mordax: aculeatus. Sharp words, voces contumeliosas, contumeliarum aculei: a sharp letter, litera aculeata: to use sharp language to any body, aliquem gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus afficere.

SHARPEN, præacuerē (to make pointed at the end or in front): acuerē: excacuerē (to make sharp or pointed in general): acuminare: cuspidare (to put on a point at one end or in front, to fix a pointed head): cuneare (in the shape of a wedge). To sharpen on a whetstone, cote acuerē aliquid.

SHARPER, veterator: fraudator: præstigator: homo ad fraudem acutus, or ad fallendum paratus or instructus: homo totus ex fraude factus.

SHARPLY. || PROP., acute. || *Of the senses, acute* (cernere, audire): acriter (intuēti aliquid). *Of the mental powers, acute, acriter, subtiliter*. [SYN. under SHARP.] || *Severely, severe*: amare: acere: aspere: graviter. To accuse one sharply, acere or graviter accusare aliquem: to reproach one sharply, aspere vituperare aliquem.

SHARPNESS. PROP., acies. The sharpness of an axe, acies securis. FIG. || *As opposed to mildness*, (a) *Of taste, acritudo* (as a lasting property): acrimonia (as felt at any time: e. g., of mustard, sinapis). (b) *Of character, severitas*: acerbitas. "To use sharpness," severitate adhibere (against any body, in aliquo): with sharpness, severe. || *As a penetrating power*, (a) *Of the senses, acies*: sharpness of sight, acies oculorum; of smell, nasus sagax; of hearing, sures acuta. (b) *Of mental powers, ingeniū acumen or acies* (the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability or acumen only: acies mentis: ingeniū acrore: judicium acre et certum: perspicacitas: prudentia perspicax (insight, taking in all at one glance): subtilitas (fine discrimination): sagacitas (the power of accurate investigation). Oss., acrimonia is "life" "energy," &c.: [F] acrimonia judicii (Murel.) incorrect.

SHARP-SIGHTED. || PROP., acute cernens: acri visu. To be sharp-sighted, acuto cernere: to be very sharp-sighted, acrimo esse visu. || FIG., perspicax (that sees things at a glance): sagax (that has a thorough insight into things: e. g., sagax ad suspicandum: sagax ad pericula perspicenda).

SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS. || PROP., acies oculorum: visus acer. || FIG., perspicacitas: prudentia perspicax.

SHATTER. || *To break in pieces, frangere, confringere*: quassare. || *To weaken, crush, debilitare*: infirmum reddere: minuire: imminuere: comminuire: frangere: conficere: affligere. My strength is shattered, vires me deficient: debilitor et frangor: to shatter the enemy's forces, hostium vim pervertere.

SHAVE. || *With a razor, &c.*, radere or abraderē barbam alicujus (with a razor, ruciv): tondere alicujus barbam (with scissors, ruciv): vid. Suet., Oct., 79, modo tondere, modo radere barbam). To shave one's self, barbam radere or tondere: To be shaved, tondēri: tonsori operam dare (Suet., Oct., 79): to be shaved for the first time, primam barbam ponere (for which Petron., 74, extr., in the language of rustics, says, barbarianum facere): to be shaved every day, faciem quotidie rasare (Suet., Oth., 12): figuratively, to shave one; i. e., to cheat, impose upon, aliquem attondere (Plant., Barch., 5, 1, 9). To shave closely, aliquem admuliere ad cutem (Plaut.). || *With a plane, &c.*, radere: radere et levare: to shave off, radere: deradere (also to make smooth): subradere (from below): circumradere (all round).

SHAVER, tonsor. A female shaver, tonatrix: of or belonging to a shaver, tonsorius. Vid. also, BARBER.

SHAVINGs, ramenta, -orum (e. g., abietis).

SHAWL, *amiculum muliebre.

SHE, feminine of pronouns in He.

SHEAF, fascis (bound together in order in ve carried: e. g., stramentorum, Cæs.):

liminatively, fasciculus: manipulus (a bundle not too large to be carried by hand).

To bind sheaves, fascēs colligare, vincire. SHEAR, tondere (the proper word): recidere, præcidere (to cut short, or too short; e. g., capillum).

SHEARS, forx (F) forceps = tongs or pincers.

SHEATH, thēca (general term: e. g., of a razor): vagina (for a long, sharp instrument; also of plants): involucrium (covering, wrapper; e. g., of a shield, for papers, &c.).

SHEATHE, in vaginam recondere: to sheathe again, put up again into a sheath, vaginā reddere.

SHED, v., effundere: profunderē. To shed around, circumfundere: to shed tears, lacrimas effundere, profunderē, or proficere: lacrimare: flere: to shed blood, sanguinem effundere, profunderē (one's own blood; e. g., pro patriā): eadem or sanguinem facere (the blood of others): to shed the blood of any body, alicujus sanguinem haurire: to shed teeth, primores dentes amittere, mutare. To have shed all one's teeth, omnes dentes habere et renatos et immutabiles (Plin., H. N.): to shed a coat, villas mutare (of a horse, &c.): to shed horns, cornua deponere.

SHED, s., turgium: diminutively, turgurium: officina (as a workshop): subgrandum = the eaves of a house.

SHEDDING, effusio: profusio. Shedding of tears, lētus (weeping): lacrimae (tears): shedding of blood, cædes. Usually by circumlocution with the verb.

SHEEP, ovis (properly and figuratively): diminutively, ovicula (F) laniger, bidens, poetically: pecus, -idis, fem. (a single head of sheep; plural, oves); pecus, -oris, n. (ovarium, ovillum, or lanigerum). A flock of sheep, grex ovium: a sheep dog, canis oviarius, pecuarius, pastoralis: sheep-shearing, ovium tonsura (Col.).

SHEEP-COT, } ovile, -is, n.

SHEEP-FOLD, }

SHEEP-HOOK, pedom: baculum pastoralis.

SHEEPISH, timidus: demissus: pavidus.

SHEEPISHLY, timide: pavidē.

SHEEPISHNESS, timiditas: animus timidus, pavidus.

SHEEP-SHEARING, tonsura ovium. To have one's sheep-shearing, tondere oves.

SHEEP-SKIN, pellis ovilla (Plin.): corium ovillum (prepared). Sheep-skin cloak, masticæ.

SHEEP-WALK, *pascuum ovium.

SHEER, parus: merus. Vid. MERX.

SHEER OFF, (clam) se subducere: cedere loco: discedere de or ex aliquo loco: se amolari (Ter., Plaut.).

SHEET. || *Of a bed, &c.*, perhaps lodix: (tota) is = counterpane; linteum, a linen cloth; general term). || *A thin plate, lamina*: bractea; bracteola (diminutively): sheet copper, sheet iron, lamina, lamella, mæna, ferrea. || *A piece of paper, plaga*.

SHEET-ANCHOR, ancora ultima; also figuratively; e. g., fessis (Sil., 7, 24).

SHEET LIGHTNING, fulgurtrum (Plin.).

SHEKEL, sicles (ecclesiastical).

SHELF. || *Board to lay things on, plateus* (when covered over, or when one shelf is above another in a set): tabula (as a single board). Book-shelves, (librorum) foruli, loculamenta: plateus.

|| *So-and-bank, syrtis*; Latin, pulvis.

SHELL, s., cortex (e. g., of nuts): crusta (a crust; hard, thick coat): corium (a leather-like covering; e. g., of chestnuts): cutis (a thin covering, skin): putamen (of eggs, nuts, beans, testaceous animals): testa (of animals and eggs): folliculus (of pulse and corn): tunica (husk of corn).

SHELL, v. || TRANS., putamen alicui rei detrudere; desquamare (to take off the scales). || INTRA., cutem, corticem, &c., deponere, exuere, testasquari (in scales). To shell teeth, dentes cadunt, excidunt.

SHELTER, s. || *That which covers or defends, tectum* (roof): perfigium (place of refuge, or offering a shelter): deservorium (a place to put up at, on the

road): hospitium (if in the house, or under the roof of a friend): asylum (an asylum). To afford a shelter, tectum præbere; also, hospitio accipere: tecto, ad se or ad sed domum, recipere (under one's roof, in one's house); tectis ac sedibus recipere; mœnibus, tectis, recipere (of the inhabitants of a town, with regard to fugitives); asylum aperire (to give an asylum). To find a shelter, hospitium nasci. At some places I can not even find a shelter, multis locis ne tectum quidem accipio. || *Protection, præsidium*. || *Protector, scutum* (figuratively; i. e., shield). || *A protection against rain, &c.*, subgrunda: subgrandum.

SHELTER, v. || *To give or to take shelter* (vid. SHELTER, subst.; vid. also, the SYN. in TO DEFEND, TO GUARD). To shelter against the heat of the sun, contra solem protegere (e. g., one's head). To shelter against the cold and the heat, contra frigorem aestusque injuriā tueri. The harbor was sheltered from the south-west winds, portus ab Africâ tegbatur. To be sheltered by one's post as ambassador, legationis iure tectum esse: to be sheltered, tectum or tutum esse.

SHELVLING, declivis: acclivis: proclivis (sloping; declivis, if looked at from above, and acclivis if from below): proclivis if gradually; fastigatus (in the way of a roof): abruptus (rather steep; e. g., abrupta ripa, of the bank of a river).

SHEPHERD, opilio (Col.): ovium custos (Cic.): ovium pastor, or pastor (general term for one who feeds herds or flocks). A shepherd's life, vita pastorum (the life of shepherds): vita pastorica (also, a life like that of a shepherd). A shepherd boy, *puer pastoria. A shepherd's staff, pedom, pastorale baculum: shepherd's pipe, fistula pastorica or pastoralis. A shepherd's dog, canis pastoralis or pastoricius; canis pecuarius: of or belonging to a shepherd, pastoralis: pastorius: pastoricius: shepherd's weather-glass (a plant), *anagallis arvensis (Linn.); shepherd's purse (a plant), *thlaspi bursa pastoris (Linn.); shepherd's needle (a plant), *scandix pecten (Linn.).

SHEPHERDESS, *femina pastoris.

SHERBET, perhaps sicora (late).

SHERIFF. The nearest word is perhaps praetor: but the English term must often be retained for the sake of perspicuity.

SHERIFFALTY, perhaps prætura.

SHIEW. Vid. SHOW.

SHIELD. || PROP., clipeus (a large shield, round or oval): scutum (large, oblong; parma (small, round): pelta (small and light, of various shape, usually with a semicircular indentation on one side, pelta lunata). || FIG., Defence, vic.

SHIFT, s. || *Artifice, trick, dolus*: ars (artificium, techna, comedy). || *Expedient, ratio*: modus: remedium. To put one to his shifts, multum negotii alicui facessere; negotium facere alicui: alicuique torquere. I am put to my last shifts for money, consilia rerum domesticarum sunt impedita (Cic.): to make the best shift one can, molâ tantum salsâ litant, qui non habent thura (Proe., Plaut.). || *Chemise, indusium*; or, by circumlocution, immo corporis velamentum (after Curt., 5, 1, 38).

SHIFT, v. || *To change, vid.* || *To use expedients, consilium* a presentî necessitate repetere (Curt., 6, 4, 10).

SHILLING, *schellinus (in the Latin of the Middle Ages): *schillingus (technical term). To pay twenty shillings in the pound, solidum suum cuique solvere (i. e., the whole amount, Cic.): to pay ten shillings in the pound, dimidium ex eo, quod debebat, aliquis solvit (Quint., 5, 10, 105).

SHIN, tibia.

SHINE, s., claritas: splendor: nitor: candor: fulgor. SYN. in BRIGHTNESS.

SHINE, v. || PROP., splendēre: fulgere: nitēre [SYN. in SPLENDOR]: micare (to sparkle, twinkle; of bodies which shoot forth beams suddenly at intervals): rutilare (to shine with a gold color). radiare (to beam, cast beams): coruscare (to dart forth; of flames) and candere (to shine brightly) are only poetic. To shine with ivory and gold, ebone et auro fulgere || FIG., splendēre (to make n shine): fulgere (to shine forth, in any body, in aliquo,

of *good qualities*: nitēre (to be illustrious; e. g., recenti gloriā): enītere or clucēre (to be conspicuous; e. g., in bello, in foro; of persons and things, as virtues, &c.); by any thing, aliqūā re. To endeavor to shine with any thing, se ostentare (especially externally, and in speech): honoris or gloriæ cupidum esse (to strive after honor and glory).

SHINE FORTH, clucēre: enītere: effulgere (properly and figuratively): fulgēre: exsplendescere (figuratively). The sun shines forth between the clouds, sol inter nubes effulget: figuratively, even in youth his excellent disposition shone forth, fulgebāt jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis. The good and beautiful shone forth from the virtues I have named, honestum decorumque ex iis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus perliet.

SHINE THROUGH, translucēre: perlucēre: interlucēre. The moon shines through the windows, luna se fundit per fenestras (Virg., *Æn.*, 3, 152).

SHINE UPON, luce collustrare. The moon shines upon the earth, luna mittit lucem in terram.

SHINGLE, scandula (not scindula). To be roofed with shingle, scandulis tectum esse: scandula contectum esse.

SHINGLES. || Loose stones on a beach, perhaps lapilli litorales or (poetical) litorei. || A kind of disease, *zona morbus (technical term).

SHINING. || PROPRIETY, lucidus (shining with a bright, pure light; opposed to obscurus): pellucidus (transparent, pellucidus): illustris (existing in light; of a road, star, &c., Cic., *Verr.*, 3, 94, 219): luminosus (having abundant light): nitidus, nitens (shining beautifully, with pure brightness): splendidus (shining with dazzling, splendid brightness): fulgens (blazing with fiery brightness; e. g., of a comet; opposed to sol nitidus). || FIG. Illustrious, vid.

SHIP, *s.*, navis (general term): navigium (a smaller ship; in later Latin as general term for navis: carina, puppis, rater in this sense are poetical). The several kinds of ships with the ancients were the following: navis oneraria (general term for any ship carrying heavy freight): navis mercatoria (a merchantman): navis frumentaria (for carrying corn): corbita (a slow-sailing vessel laden with goods): gaulis (γῆυλος, a Phœnician merchantman of an oval form, *Gell., 10, 25, and Fest.): cercūrus (κίρκυρος, a light sailing vessel, with oars only in the fore part, peculiar to the Cyprians): hippagōgus (ἵππαγος, ὄς, a horse transport, *Lid., 44, 28, 5, 7): acturia: acturarium: acturiarium (a small, light sailing vessel, provided with sails and oars): navis longa or rostrata (a ship of war, long, armed with a strong head or beak; if with two banks of oars, birēmīs; with three, triremīs; with four, quadriremīs; with five, quinquerēmīs): navis prædatoria or piratica (a pirate): myopār (μυοπαρ, a pirate of smaller size): celox (a light, fast-sailing vessel, with two or three oars): lembus (λέμβος, a low, sharp-bellied vessel, adapted for very fast sailing; skiff, yacht): leniculus (a little skiff or fishing-boat): pristis (πρίστις, a long, small sailing vessel, like the lembus): phasēlus (φάσηλος, a small, fast-sailing vessel in the shape of a kidney-bean, such as was in use among the pirates of Phœlias, on the borders of Lycia and Pamphylia): aphractus (ἀφρακτος, a long vessel without deck, in use among the Rhodians): dicrōtum, dicrōta (δίκροτος, a kind of galley with two banks of oars). Of or belonging to ships, navalis: nauticus. To build a ship, navem construere, edificare (Cic.), facere (Cæs., *Lic.*), fabricare (Curt.). To repair a ship, navem reficere, reparare. To fit out a ship, navem instruere, ornare, adornare (Lid.), armare (Cæs.): to dismantle or unrig a ship, navem exarmare (Sen.): to go on board a ship, navem ascendere (Ter.), conscendere (Cic.): a ship lies at anchor, navis stat, consistit in ancoris. To sink a ship, navem deprime (Cæs.), demergere (Lid.). A ship is ready for sea, navis apta est instructaque omnibus rebus ad navigandum (Cæs.). A ship is dricōn out of its course,

navis tempestate discedit suo cursu (Cæs.). Ship-timber, materia navalis; arbores naves.

SHIP, *v.*, in navem (naves) imponere. To ship goods for a place, aliquo merces devehendas dare.

SHIP-BUILDING. By circumlocution with edificare naves; e. g., the art of ship-building, ars edificandæ naves, or *architectura navalis.

SHIPMATE, socius or comes navigationis (Cic.).

SHIPMENT, by circumlocution with the verbs.

SHIPPING, naves: navigia (plural): classis (a fleet).

SHIPWRECK, *s.*, naufragium. To suffer shipwreck, naufragium facere (Cic., *Nep.*); navem frangere (Ter.) [naufragium pati, Sen., *Trag.*: not to be followed]. To perish by shipwreck, naufragio perire, interire (Cic., Cæs.); naufragio intercipi (Tac.). One who has suffered shipwreck, naufragus: qui naufragium fecit; also, ejectus only. Also figuratively e. g., if these men remain at the helm of affairs, there is reason to fear a general shipwreck, qui nisi a gubernaculo recesserint, maximum ab universo naufragio periculum est (Cic.). In the shipwreck of the state, in naufragio republicæ.

SHIPWRECK, *v.* Vid. TO WRECK.

SHIPWRIGHT, *architectus navalis (ναυπηγος, Pand.).

SHIRE, provincia; some say *comitatus.

SHIRT, tunica-interiula: interiula: subucula (with the ancients, the under tunic, made of linen or cotton; the upper tunic was called indusium; vid. Bekker's *Gallus*, vol. ii., p. 89, 39): sindon (a fine shirt worn by young slaves in attendance, tucked up at the knees): wearing a shirt, in a shirt, subuculatus: linteo succinctus (with a sindon, Suet., *Cal.*, 26). Prov. Near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin, tunica pario propior (Plaut., *Trin.*, 5, 2, 30); proximus egomet sum mihi (Ter., *Andr.*, 4, 1, 12).

SHIVER, *v.* || TRANS., frangere: confringere. [Vid. BREAK.] || INTRANS., horrere: horrescere (to shudder with cold, &c.): tremere, contremiscere (to tremble). To shiver all over, totum tremere horre-reque: omnibus artibus contremiscere.

SHIVER, *s.* || A broken piece, fragmentum: fragmen (poetical): frustum (a little bit).

SHIVER, *s.* || A shuddering, horror: cold shivers, febrim frigus; frigus et febris (after astus et febris, Cic., *Cat.*, 1, 13, 31); from the context, frigus only; e. g., to be attacked with cold shivers, corpus frigore tentatur (Hor., *Sat.*, 1, 1, 80). To have cold shivers, frigore et febris jac-tari (after Cic., loc. cit.).

SHIVERING, horror (opposed to febris, Cæs., B. C., 3, 28).

SHOAL, || A multitude, copia: multitudo: vis. || A sand-bank, syrtis (Latin): pulvinus.

SHOCK, *s.* || Collision, concussion, vid. || Conflict (of enemies), vid. || Offence, offensio: injuria: contumelia. [SYN. IN OFFENCE.] || A pile of sheaves, *acervus. || A shagged dog, *canis aquaticus (Lid.).

SHOCK, *v.* || To shake, vid. || To offend, vid.

SHOCKING. || Offensive, quod offensivum est; quod offensum non habet or affert: quod offendit: quod non vacat offensione: quod displicet (that gives offence): exemplo haud salubere: mali or pessimi exempli (that sets a bad example). || Atrocious, dirus (of things that excite horror): atrox (exciting fear; e. g., facinus): fœdus (foul): abominandus: detestandus: detestabilis (detestable): nefandus: nefarius (the former of actions; the latter of men, their thoughts and actions): immanis (shocking); of actions: teter (hideous, shocking; abominable in character and conduct): odiosus (hateful, abominable). A shocking villain, homo omni parte detestabilis: homo impurus: monstrum hominis.

SHOCKINGLY, atrociter: immaniter: fœde: tetre.

SHOE, *s.*, calceamentum, or (post-Augustinian) calceus, -ūs (collectively, for all that covers the foot): calcus (if of a small size): calceolus (the shoe which covered the foot up to the ankle, made of black leather, and laced with a leather strap; it was worn only together with the toga): crepida (XPRIS), or, pure Latin, solea (the sandal only protecting the foot-sole, worn by the Greek women; by the Romans only in the house and on a journey. The crepida differed from the solea inasmuch only as it might be worn on either foot; compare Gell., 13, 21, 5, § 1. The gallicus (sc. solea), introduced shortly before the time of Cicero, were also sandals of that description, made after the fashion of the Gauls): sandaliū (σαῦδαλιον, a high sandal, made of wood, cork, or leather, tied to the foot by means of a leather strap, worn at Rome, especially by the rich ladies, who had them enriched with all manner of ornaments; with the Greeks they were worn also by the men): caliga (the shoe of the common soldier, a sole simply, with iron nails, laced with leather thongs up to the middle of the leg): sculpœæ (sc. soleæ, wooden shoes worn by slaves and rustics); pero (a large shoe of untanned leather, generally with the hair of the animal on it, that covered the foot up to the ankle, and was fastened with leather thongs like the calcus. It was worn by the most ancient Romans, with the exception of the senators; in later times it was worn by slaves and peasants): soccus (σῦκκος, a low, thin, light shoe, worn by females and actors of Greek comedy): cothurnus (κόθουρος, the shoe of the huntsman in Crete, introduced by Æschylus on the stage, with soles four inches thick. Females of a short stature used to wear it, for the sake of making themselves look taller): wide shoes, calcei laxi: tight shoes, calcei pedibus minores (after Hor., *Ep.*, 1, 10, 43): easy shoes, calcei habiles et apti ad pedem. One who has shoes on, calceatus; solentis. One who has taken off his shoes, without shoes, discalceatus: to wear shoes, calceis uti: to change one's shoes, se or pedem calceare; calceos sibi inducere; calceos sumere. To put on other shoes, calceos mutare. To assist any body in putting on his shoes, aliquem calceare; calceos inducere alicui; calceare aliquem soccis (vid. above). To ask any body to put on one's shoes, committere alicui pedes calceandos: to take off one's own shoes, excalceare pedes: to take off any body's shoes, excalceare aliquem: to make any body take off one's shoes, or to have one's shoes taken off by any body, præbere alicui pedes excalceandos: the right, left shoe, dexter, sinister calcus (Suet., *Aug.*, 92): a horse-shoe, solea ferrea: to cast a shoe (of a horse) [Vid. HORSE-SHOE]: to patch a shoe, laciniam assuere calceo. The shoe pinches, calcus urit (f). Prov. Every one knows best where the shoe pinches him, *sua quisque incommoda optime novit.

SHOE, *v.*, aliquem calceare: calceos inducere alicui. To shoe a horse, equo inducere solens ferreas: equum calceare (both in the sense of the ancients, who employed shoes that could be put on and off at pleasure): *equo ferreas solens clavus sufficere (after our manner).

SHOE-BLACK, *calceos detergens.

SHOE-BRUSH, *peniculus quo calceamenta detergentur.

SHOE-HORN, *cornu quo calcei pedibus or in pedes inducuntur.

SHOEING-SMITH, *faber ferrarius, qui equis solens ferreas suppingit.

SHOE-MAKER, sutor (general term): sandaliarius (one who makes sandals; vid. SYN. IN SHOE): crepidarius (one who made soles). A journeyman shoe-maker, *sutori operas præbens. A shoe-maker's apprentice, tabernæ sutoriæ alumnus (Tacitus, *Ann.*, 15, 34, 3).

SHOE-STRING, obstragulum crepidæ (*Plin., 9, 35, 56): habena: corripia (if of leather; vid. STRAP).

SHOOT, *s.*, virga (twig, general term): surculus: talea (such as will serve for settings, &c.): sarmentum (a useless shoot): stolo (a hurtful sucker, Dôd): germis shoot, eye, that would serve for grafting).

SHOOT, *v.* || TRANS. To propel a

weapon, &c., mittere : emittere : conijcere (of weapons hurled; sagittas, &c.) : permittere (so as to hit the mark). **To shoot arrows, sagittas mittere :** sagittas conijcere (e. g., into a castle, in castellum, Cas.); also poetical, sagittam arcu expellere (Oo.); telum trajicere (from one point to another) : with a gun, * glandes e scopeto mittere (if loaded with ball) : to be going to shoot (at any thing), ictum intente. **To shoot at any body or any thing,** telo petere aliquem or aliquid; tela in aliquid conijcere; telum in aliquem immittere (Cic.). **To shoot at a mark,** destinatum petere. **He shot with so sure an aim, that he could hit birds flying,** adeo certo ictu destinata feriebant, ut aves quoque exciperent (Curt., 5, 41). [Vid. AIM.] **Prov. To shoot with a long bow, gloriöse mentiri ; gloriosus de se prædicare (of one whose tales magnify his own deeds).** **To hit with a missile, aliquid ictu ferire. To shoot any body dead, aliquem telo occidere (general term) :** aliquem sagittâ conijcere (with an arrow). **To shoot game, &c., bestias venabulo (&c.) transverberare (Cic.). To shoot one's self, ad manu cadere : to shoot off any body's arm, leg, &c., ictu telli auferre alicui brachium, pedem, &c. : to shoot a ball, obdere pessulum ostio is the nearest expression.** [INTRANS. **To move rapidly, ferri :** rapidus ferri. **To shoot up into the air, sublimiter ferri :** to shoot down, præcipitum ire (general term) : præcipitum devolvi (e. g., per saxa; of a river) : propere se (Virg., to shoot or dart away) : emicare (of the heart, lightning, flame, water, blood). A vine shoots, vitis in jugum emicat (Col.). **To grow quickly, prosilire (of plants; e. g., frutex, Col.) :** adolescere (of corn); avide se promittere (to grow large; of trees); herbescere (of corn in the blade). **To prick, smart (of sounds), pungere (me, te, eum, &c.). To shoot, alicui, prævehi (præter aliquid or aliquid).**

SHOOT FORTH, (i. e., to bud, &c.) gemmare : gemmescere : progeminare (to put forth buds) : germinare : germinare : progeminare (to get twigs or branches) : pullulare : pullulascere (afresh) : fruticare : fruticari (to form a stalk; of some plants, as cabbage, &c., then of bushy trees, as the willow, &c.). The trees shoot forth, gemmæ proveniunt, existunt.

SHOOT THROUGH. [TRANS, trajicere : transfigere (with an arrow or javelin) : transverberare (with a javelin, or the like).] [INTRANS, Fig., transcurrere : transmittere.

SHOOT UP. **To dart up (as water from a fountain, &c.), emicare, with or without aid or in altum ;** sublimiter ferri. **To grow rapidly, adolescere (of persons; also of corn) :** exrescere (of persons) : avide se promittere (of trees) : herbescere (to grow in the stalk; of corn).

SHOOTING-GROUND, jacularius campus (Ulp., Dig., 9, 2, 9).

SHOP, taberna (the proper word) ; diminutive, tabernacula : pergula (a building in which goods were exposed for sale, and works of art for inspection, &c.; vid. Hard., Plin., 35, 10, 36, n. 12, § 84) : officina (a work-shop). **Bookseller's shop, taberna libraria :** to keep a shop, tabernam habere : to shut shop, tabernam claudere.

SHOP-BOY, tabernæ mercatoris minister (after Tac., Ann., 15, 34, 3).

SHOP-KEEPER, tabernarius : (facetè, goods that do not find sale), merx invendibilis : merx quæ ementem non reperit.

SHOP-PRICE, pretium quo aliquid in tabernis venditur.

SHORE, s., litus (as the line of coast) : ora (as a more extended space, bordering on the sea). **To lie at anchor off a shore, in solo navem tenere in ancoris :** acta (= litus) should not be used except with reference to Greek history, &c. [according to Döderlein, "coast as presenting agreeable views, a pleasant residence." &c.]. **Towns on the shore, urbes maritimæ. To keep close in to shore, litus or oram legere :** to sail along the shore, litus prætervehi : as closely as possible, quam proximè petarum, litus tenere (Liv., 44,

12, 6) : to set any body on shore, aliquem in terram exponere : to bring a vessel to shore, navem ad terram appellere, applicare, ad litus appellere.

SHORE, v. Vid. PROP, SUPPOT. **SHORELESS.** [PROP., sine litore. [Fig. Boundless, interminatus : infinitus : immensus.

SHORT. [Of small extent in space, brevis (general term; opposed to longus, latus) : curtus (cut short; too short) : contractus (narrowed, limited in extent) : strictus (drawn tight; short in breadth or width). JN, contractus et strictus : artus : angustus (tight, narrow) : minutus (made very small) : præcisus (broken off, abrupt; e. g., conclusions) : pressus (compact). Very short, perbrevis; brevissimus : short of stature, statura brevis : brevis ; brevi corpore : a short way, via brevis or compendiosa ; rise compendium (post-Augustan) : short hair, capilli breves (opposed to capilli longi) : capillitoni (cut, Juven., 9, 149) : short sight, oculi non longe conspectum ferentes : to have short sight, oculis non satis prospicere : to be short (in speaking or writing), breviter, or paucis, or præcisè dicere (opposed to copiose, plene et perfecte dicere) : brevi prædicare ; paucis or breviter scribere or perscribere : to be short (in narratives or description), breviter exponere or paucis absolvere aliquid ; in pauca conferre aliquid ; breviter attingere aliquid (e. g., argumenta) : be short, in pauca conferre ; verbo dicas ; prædicè ; id, ei pates, verbo expedi : I will be as short as I can, in verba conferam paucissima, in short, to be short, ut in pauca conferam ; ne longum faciam ; ne longus sim ; ut ad pauca redeam ; ut paucis dicam ; ne (multa) morer ; do quo se multa disseram ; ne multa ; ne plura ; quid multa ? quid plura ? quid queris ? ad summam ; denique (denique especially when a conclusion is added to a series of enumerations) ; uno verbo (in one word) ; only when no more than one word follows : vid. Cato, R. R. 157, 5 ; Cic., Phil., 2, 22, 54. Also, que (affixed) is used to express "short" (in order to resume; vid. commentators on Cæsar, B. G., 2, 3; ad Cic., Cæcil., 3, 8, 28 ; ad Cic., De Legg., 1, 13, 48, and 2, 7, 16). Short and sweet, paucis quidem, sed bene. [Of brief extent in time, brevis, exiguus (unimportant, inconsiderable) : contractus (contracted, shortened ; e. g., noctes). The shortest day, dies brumalis (opposed to dies solstitialis) ; bruma (the winter solstice ; opposed to solstitium) : the shortest night, nox solstitialis (opposed to nox brumalis, in Oct., Pont., 2, 4, 26) : solstitium (the summer solstice ; opposed to bruma). The writers of the best age, and even Sen., N. Qu., 7, 1, 3, use solstitium only in this sense ; and hence it is unclassical to say solstitium brumale or hibernum for bruma, or solstitium æstivum for solstitium aliud ; vid. Rhank., Ter., Phorm., 4, 4, 28 ; Ockan., Cic., Ecl., p. 234). A short syllable, syllaba brevis : to mark a syllable as short, syllabam corripere (opposed to producere) : to pronounce short, breviter dicere syllabam : in incultus the first letter [syllable] is short, incultus dicimus [dicitur] brevi primâ literâ : a short memory, memoria hōbes : in a short time, brevi tempore ; brevi spatio, or, more commonly, brevi, celeriter (quickly) : in a very short time, perbrevis : a short time before, brevi ante, paulo ante, proxime ; modo (just now, not long since) ; nuper (lately, but of a point of time more or less remote ; vid. Cic., Verr., 4, 3, 6, quid dico nuper ? immo vero modo ac paulo ante). Recens for modo or nuper is not classical : a short time after, brevi post or postea ; paulo post or post paulo (vid. commentators on Liv., 22, 60, 16) ; non ita multo post ; brevi spatio interjecto : a short time before (a person's death, &c.), haud multum ante (mortem alicujus) : a short time after (a person's death, &c.), haud multum post (mortem alicujus) : a short time before day, paulo ante lucem ; plane mane (early in the morning) : to cut short a conversation, sermonem incidere (sermonem alrumperè belongs to the Silver Age and the poets) : to cut short

an acquaintance, friendship, &c., societatem, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere, amicitiam repente præcidere (opposed to sensim disuadere) : to be short with any body, aliquem severius adhibere (Cicero, Att., 10, 12, 3).

SHORT-HAND, ars dicta or dictata velocissimo explicendi (after Suet., Tit., 3) : tachygrapha (technical term) : scriptura compendium. **To write in short-hand, notare (opposed to perscribere) ; to take down in short-hand, per compendia excipere aliquid (e. g., cursim loquentis voces, Cic., Manil., 4, 198) ; notis excipere aliquid (Prudentius uses punctis dicta prædicta sequi, and notare verba fictis signis.**

[Fig. Abbreviate is low Latin : per notis scribere has a different meaning]. A short-hand writer, notarius (one who takes down a speech, &c., by the use of certain contractions, notes ; called, poetically, by Manil., Astron., 4, 160, scriptor velox) : Notarius velox is not Latin ; cf. commentators on Plin., Ep., 3, 5, 15 ; Gæmæ Chrestom., Plin., p. 110 : actarius (one who takes notes of speeches delivered in a court ; vid. Suet., Cæs., 55) : scriptor velox, cuius verbum est (l).

SHORT-SIGHTED. [PROP., myops (quod, Ulp., Dig., 21, 1, 10, § 3) ; (in pure Latin) qui oculis non satis prospicit, or cuius oculi non longe conspectum ferunt. To be short-sighted, oculis non satis prospicere. [Fig. Unwise, silly, stultus, opposed to intelligent, sapiens]. Imprudent, in this sense, is not classical.

SHORTEEN, curtare : decurtare (with the idea of maiming or mangling) : detrabere aliquid (in respect of number) : contrahere (e. g., orationem) : in angustum cogere (to contract, abridge ; e. g., commentarios, Sen. Ep., 39, 1) : amputare (general term, to cut shorter ; e. g., orationem) : imminuere (to abridge the number of syllables in pronouncing a word ; a, audisse for audivisse, Cic., Or., 47, in) : notare (to abbreviate in writing).

SHORTLY. [Briefly, nos at length, breviter (general term) : arte : anguste (narrowly) : paucis (sc. verbis), breviter (with few words) : strictum : arptum (superficially ; opposed to copiose). JN, breviter strictumque ; præcisè (altruptely, with few words ; opposed to plene et perfecte) ; then also, roundly, flaily, e. g., negare) : presso or pressus (briefly, but thoroughly ; e. g., definire). [Soon, vid.

SHORTNESS, brevitās (general term, in space and time) : exiguitas (limited extent). Shortness of stature, brevis corporis : shortness of time, temporis brevitās (general term) : temporis exiguitas or angustia (in respect of a business, &c.) : shortness in speaking, brevitās dicendi (general term) : breviloquitas (as a propriety, Cic., ap. Gell., 12, 2, med.) ; celeritas dicendi (quickness). To study shortness, brevitatē servare ; brevitatē adhibere ; (in any thing) in aliquâ re (e. g., in interpretando).

SHOT, s. [The act of shooting, telli jactus or conjectus (of a weapon, as discharged) : ictus (of a weapon, as having hit the mark) : *scopetoli or tormenti fragor (in as far as it causes a report). To fire a shot, *telum e scopeto emittere (but by no means scopetum displicere or explodere) : *tormentum mittere or emittere. [That which is discharged, (in the sense of the ancients) telum (thrown either with the hand or by a machine) : sagitta (an arrow) : *spiculum is poetical only : plural, tela missilia, and missilia simply (but emissilia, cf. Cic., De Legg., 3, 9, 20, is a doubtful reading) : globus (any round mass ; e. g., of lead, thrown by a sling) : glans (a ball of clay or lead, which was made hot and thrown by a sling ; vid. commentators on Cæs., B. G., 5, 43, hence a proper expression for our "musket ball" ; also, telum villi suit for the latter three) ; compare FIRE] : *telum tormento missum (after Cæs., B. G., 3, 51, extr.) : *globus tormento missus (after the preceding passage) : *grando plumbea (small shot) : *globus ferro secto et pulvere pyrio completus (grape shot). [Reach of missiles, telli conjectus. To come with in shot, ad telli conie : tum venire : to fight

withn shot, eminus pugnare (opposed to cominus pugnare).

SHOULD. (A) *Implying duty, propriety, &c.*, (1) debeo: oportet (oportet denoting objectively the moral claim that is made upon any body; debeo subjectively the moral obligation that he is under).

The perfect infinitive after "should" is usually translated by the present infinitive, debuit facere = "he should have done it." Let the pupil also observe, that before the English perfect infinitive, a past tense of debeo, oportet should be used. (2) The gerundive or participle in dus. "Friendship should be desired for its own sake," amicitia propter se expendenda est. "Should" is translated in this way to denote general truths, &c. (B) Should (as the past tense of shall) is often a future (being the form which the English future assumes after a past tense). He said that he should sail, &c., dixit se navigaturum esse. (C) Should is often a conditional form, to be translated by the present or the imperfect subjunctive (the imperfect especially, but not exclusively, when it is implied that the condition is not realized; the present is by far the more common when this is not to be implied). It occurs both in the conditional and in the consequent clause: si Scipionis desiderio non moveri negeminiur (if I should deny, &c., I should tell a lie); si forte quereretur, &c., putarem (if it should be inquired, &c., I should think). (D) Sometimes "should" is used as a modest expression of what one does not really doubt; as, I should think, &c., puto: where, for the present subjunctive, the perfect is also used, crediderim (I should imagine).

Velim, nolin, malin are very common forms. (E) Sometimes "should," after "that" has no potential, future, or conditional meaning, and is translated by the present infinitive. It is strange that you should say so, mirum est te hac dicere.

SHOULDER, s., humerus (of men); armus (in old Latin and the poets denotes the upper arm with the shoulder, but in classical prose it is used only of animals). Shoulder-blade, scapula (usually plural, scapulae): shoulder-bone, os humeri; plural, scapula, -orum, nom. plural (Cels., 8, 1; but ed. Almel. reads scutula). Shoulder of mutton, armus vervecinus: broad over the shoulders, latus ab humeris: to carry on the shoulders, humeris portare or gestare (properly); humeris gestare (properly and figuratively; e.g., universam rempublicam): to carry burdens on the shoulders, onera humeris portare (general term); bajulare (as a porter): to take any body on one's shoulders, aliquem in humeros suos efferre (in order to raise him up so as to show him to others); aliquem humeris sublevare (in order to carry him when weary): to take any thing upon one's shoulders, tollere aliquid in humeros (properly); suscipere or recipere aliquid (to take any thing upon one's self; recipere with the accessory notion of being responsible for it): he was turned out neck and shoulders, foras deturbatus est (Plaut.). turpiter eieci, est (Ov.). These burdens are removed from the shoulders of the poor to those of the rich, hec onera in ditum pauperibus inclinata sunt.

SHOULDER, v., aliquem in humeros tollere. To shoulder a gun, *scopetum humero acclinare.

SHOULDER-BELT, balteus or balteum.

SHOUT, s., clamor (frequently in plural, if it means the shout of several persons): convicium (of a turbulent assembly of persons). JN. clamor conviciumque: clamor atque convicius: voces (of a turbulent mass of people): vociferatio: vociferatus (loud vehement cries from displeasure, pain, anger, &c.): strepitus (din): fremitus (hollow murmuring of a multitude): clamor inconditus: clamor dissonus; clamores dissenti; clamor discordans in diversa vocantium (some shouting one thing, some another). A dreadful shout, clamor ingens; arises fit, or irrit, or exoritur: to raise a shout, clamare; vociferari (violently): shout of joy, clamor et gaudium (Tac., Hist., 2, 70, 3); clamor laetus (Virg., Æn., 3, 53). To receive or

greet any body with a shout of applause, clamore et vocibus alicui astrepere; with shouts of applause, cum plausibus clamoribusque: to receive any thing with shouts of applause, plausu or plausu et clamore prosequi aliquid: to receive with shouts (e.g., any body's arrival), clamoribus excipere aliquid or aliquem: with shouts, cum clamore; eum vociferatu: to proclaim or call out any thing with shouts, clamare aliquid.

SHOUT, v., clamare (general term, intransitively and transitively, of a loudly-raised voice in speaking, shouting; also to proclaim clamorously, &c.): conclamare (intransitively and transitively, to shout together; of a multitude of persons): vociferari (intransitively and transitively, to shout violently, passionately, with exertion, from pain, anger, dissatisfaction, &c.): clamorem edere or tollere; strepitum edere (to shout so that it resounds): strepitum facere (with any thing, aloud re): tumultum facere: tumultuari (shout turbulently; the former also in a camp, at the approach of the enemy): clamitare (loudly): to shout against any body, acclamare alicui (Cic.); clamare aliquem sectari; alicui obestrepere, alicui reclamare, conciliis lacessere aliquem: to shout after any body, clamare or inclamare aliquem; clamare aliquem insequi; clamoribus aliquem consecrari.

SHOVE, Vid. PUSH.

SHOVEL, s., pala (general term): battillum or battilus (especially a fire-shovel): ventillabrum (for shoveling corn, &c.). Shovelful, pala plena.

SHOVEL, v., battilo tollere (to shovel any goods, &c.): *pala tollere (to shovel away any thing).

SHOW, s., || Appearance, vid. || Pretzel, species: imago: simulacrum: sometimes color (Quint.). Under the show of, specie, in speciem (opposed to reapse); verbo: verbo et simulatione (opposed to revera, re ipsa); nomine (in order to palliate); per simulationem (|| sub pretextu, or sub obtentu, not to be recommended). || Spectacle, spectaculum. Vid. also, SIGHT.

SHOW, v., significare (to declare, make known): indicare (to point out): ostendere (to exhibit): profiteri (to profess, declare publicly): prae se ferre or gerere (to have the appearance of): promere: deprimere: expromere (to produce, bring forward). To show one's sentiments, sententiam suam promere, expromere, deprimere, prodere, aperire; sententiam suam ostendere; quid velim or sentiam dicere, ostendere, profiteri: to show one's joy openly, lætitiæ apertissime ferre: to show one's hatred or hostile disposition, odium indicare, expromere; (openly) profiteri et prae se ferre odium in aliquem: to show attention to any body, observare aliquem: colere et observare aliquem (Cic.); officium et cultum alicui tribuere; (marked attention) aliquem prout ceteros observare et colere aliquem; significare studium erga aliquem non medicore; (marked and affectionate attention) proficose et peramanter observare aliquem (Cic.): to show good-will to any body, benevolentiam alicui declarare (to manifest) or prestare (to prove): to show contempt for any body, aliquem habere contemptu: to show pity to any body, coram saum dolorem alicui declarare.

SHOWER, v., fundere: offendere: superfundere (properly and figuratively).

SHOWER, s., || Prop., imber (general term): nimbus (a sudden shower): pluvia (rain). A heavy shower fell, ingens imber ruebat celo (densi funduntur ab ether nimbis, Ov.): a sudden and heavy shower, nimbus effusus (Liv.). April shower, *pluvia cui sol interfulget. || Fig., imber: nimbus: copia: vis: velut procella (e.g., of missiles, Liv., 37, 4). There fell such a shower of stones, that, &c., tanta vis lapidum creberrime grandinis modo effusa est, ut, &c.

SHOWER-BATH, balneum pensile (Sprengel, Geschichte der Medic., 2, 23). To take a shower-bath, aqua perfundi (vid. Auct. ad Heren., 4, 9 and 10).

SHOWERY, pluvius (Cic., &c.): partialis (poetical and post-Augustan): nimbosus.

SHOWILY, splendide: magnifico: laute.

SHOWINESS, splendor: apparatus: magnificentia.

SHOWY, splendidus: magnificus: lautus. JN. splendidus et magnificus: inagnificus et lautus.

SHRED, s., segmentum: segmen: i-segmen (general terms): recisamentum (panni, of cloth, Plin.): ramentum (from metal, by scraping, &c.).

SHRED, v., concidere in partes, or simply concidere: consecrare: minutatim secare.

SHREW, mulier jurgiosa (Gell., of Xanthippe): mulier rixosa (rixosa, Col., 8, 2, 5): mulier litum et rixæ cupida (after Hor.).

SHREW-MOUSE, sorex, icis, m. (Ter., Linn.). mus araneus (a kind of shrew-mouse, Plin., 8, 58, 83).

SHREWD, prudens: prudentia plenus (well versed and experienced in practical life): sapiens (skilled in the nature and value of things): acutus: peracutus (penetrating): dexter (clever, possessing tact): multarum rerum peritus in doctrinâ (practiced): callidus (clever from experience or practice).

SHREWDLY, prudenter: sapienter: callide.

SHREWDNESS, prudentia (skill and experience in practical life): sapientia (insight into the nature and value of things): dexteritas (cleverness and tact in one's conduct toward others): calliditas (practical talent).

SHRIEK, s., vociferatio: vociferatus: ejulatus (howling): ululatus (of the war-cry of the Gauls, and the wild shrieks of the Bactrianians).

SHRIEK, v., vociferari: clamare: clamorem edere or tollere.

SHRILL, canorus (clear, loud; opposed to fuscus). || Clarissimus is poetical: acutus (high; opposed to gravis): clarus (distinct, loud; opposed to obtusus): exilis (slender, squeaking, as a fault; of the voice; whereas the former words imply rather commendation; opposed to plenus, full, or gravis, deep).

SHRIMP, || Prop., *cancer psgrus (Linn.). || A dwarf, vid.

SHRINE, || A sacred place, sacrum (general term): sacellum (a small chapel with an image in it);edicula (a small temple). || A reliquary, *sacrum reliquorum capsula. || Altar, vid.

SHRINK, || To contract, se contracta (contrahi: se stringere). || To withdraw, se retrahere or removere: retro cedere: recedere: regredi. To shrink from, vitare: declinare: fugere: defugere. He shrank then not to shrink from openly declaring, &c., hortabatur, ut sine retractatione libere diceret sudent, &c. (Cic., Tusc., 5, 29, 83).

SHRIVE, Vid. CONFESS.

SHRIVEL, || TRANS., corrugare. || INTRANS., corrugari.

SHROUD, v. Vid. SHELTER, LOP, PRUNE.

SHROUD, s., vestimentum mortui: fœtale amiculum.

SHROUDS, Vid. SAIL.

SHRUB, || A low tree, frutex. A little shrub, frutex pusillus. || A kind of liquor, by circumlocution with potus, -is (e.g., *potus saccharo et vino Indico conditus, or retain the word for the sake of perspicuity).

SHRUBBERY, fruticetum (Suet.). frutectum or frutetum (Col.): locus fruticosus (Plin.).

SHRUBBY, fruticosus: frutectosus.

SHRUG, s., humerorum allevatione atque contractio (Quint., 12, 3).

SHRUG, v., *humeros allevare (after supercilia allevare, Quint., and humerorum allevatio).

SHUDDER, s., horror. A secret shudder, terror arcanus.

SHUDDER, v., horrescere: exhorrescere (at any thing, aliquid; the latter also followed by an infinitive). I shudder, horror me perfundit; (very much) toto cor

pore perhorresco: *I shudder at any thing, me aliquid stupidum detinet* (cf. *Cic. Parad.* 5, 2, 37).

SHUFFLE. || *To agitate tumultuously, so that one thing is thrown into the place of another* [vid. *TO CONFUSE*]. *To shuffle cards, perhaps paginas miscere or permiscere.* || *To evade fair questions, &c., deverticula or deverticula flexionesque quærere* (but in *Cicero* this is proper): *tergersari* (to twist and turn one's self; not to face any thing fairly; to shirk any thing). *Without shuffling, directe or directo* (in a straightforward manner): *he answered the question in a shuffling manner, alio responso nem suam derivavit.* || *To play mean tricks, fabricam fingere ad aliqueum: tragalum in aliqueum conficere: technis aliqueum fallere* (all comedy): *fraude: aliqueum tentare.* *There is some shuffling in the matter, aliquid doli subest: there is no shuffling in it, nihil doli subest.*

SHUFFLER, fraudator: homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus: circumscriptor: praestigator: veterator (a practiced deceiver).

SHUFFLING, s., dolus: dolus malus: doli atque fallacie: ars: artes: machine: fraus. [SYN. IN DECEIT.] *A shuffling disposition or character, multiplex ingenium et tortuosum* (*Cic. Lel.* 13, 65).

SHUN, fugere: defugere (to fly from, and so keep out of the way): vitare: devitare (to go out of the way of): declinare (to turn aside from). *To shun a battle, proelium defugere: a danger, periculum fugere, defugere* (not to expose one's self to it): vitare (being exposed to it, to get out of the way in good time): *to shun any body's society, defugere aliqueum: defugere aliqueum aditum sermonemque: to shun hurtful things, ea, quæ nocitura videantur, declinare.*

SHUNNING, vitatio: devitatio: evitatio (*Quint.*): fuga (aliqueus rei): declinatio (aliqueus rei).

SHUT. || *TRANS., claudere* (general term, fores; oculus, of a dying person closing them forever): *occludere* (shut against a person; e. g., ostium, janua, tabernam, aedem): *obdare* (by a bar or bolt; e. g., fores): *operire* (opposed to aperire, shut by a covering, or shut up by a door; e. g., oculos, fores, ostium, domum): *obturare* (blocks up; e. g., foramina): *comprimere* (press together, often an act of the will; e. g., the mouth, the eyes). *To shut the eyes, pupulas claudere:* || *oculos claudere* (proprie ly, to shut the eyes forever; *L. e., to die*): *oculos operire* (to shut the eyes on going to sleep). *To shut one's eyes against any thing* (*i. e., to avoid the necessity of noticing it*), *convolvere in aliquâ re* (*Cic.*): *to shut one's ears to any thing, aures claudere ad aliqum* (e. g., ad doctissimas voces): *to keep any thing shut, aliqum clauum tenere: (with one's hand) manum opponere ante aliqum* (e. g., ante oculos, *Ob.*): *to shut one's hand; i. e., to double one's fist, manum comprimere pugnumque facere: to shut one's hand from or against the poor, pauperes or egenes non sublevare or sublevare nolle, &c.* || *Shut in, includere* (in aliquâ re). *To shut in with a wall, muro* (muris) *seipre; mœnibus cingere: to shut in the enemy, hostem circumvenire: hostem locorum angustiis claudere* (in deflex, &c.): *to be shut in by any thing, aliqum re cingi, circumdari, contineri: to shut a river in by banks, amnem coercere ripis.* || *Shut up, shut up in, claudere, concludere: (in any thing) concludere, includere in re.* *To shut one's self up at home, se includere domi; any body up in prison, aliqueum in carcerem includere: the soul is shut up in the body, animus in corpore conclusus est: animus in compagibus corporis inclusus est: to shut up between two walls, parietibus continere or cohibere.* || *Shut out, excludere* (properly and figuratively): *from the city, mœnibus excludere aliqueum: from an office, excludere aliqueum honore magistratus: to be shut out from all honors, omnibus honoribus exentum esse: from the inheritance of a brother's property, ab hereditate fraternal excludi.*

SHUTTER, foricula (*Varr.* 1, 59, 1):

fenestrarum lumina valvata, plural (*Vitr.* 6, 3, 10).

SHUTTLE, radius.

SHUTTLE-COCK, *pila pennata. *To play at battle-door, &c., *pila pennata ludere or se exercere: to strike the shuttlecock, pilam (pennatam) reticulo fundere* (*Occ. A. A.* 3, 6).

SHY, adj. || *Timorous, pavidus:* pavens: timidus: timens. *A shy horse, equus pavidus* (by nature); *equus terrore pavens; equus consternatus* (frightened): *to be shy, pavere: in pavore esse.* || *Bashful, pudens: verecundus.*

SHY, r., saltum in contraria facere (*Or.* Mel. 2, 314, of a horse).

SHYLY, pavidè: timide (with fear): pudenter: verecunde (bashfully).

SHYNESS, pavor: timor (fear): pudor: verecundia (bashfulness).

SIBILANT, sibilans: sibilus.

SIBYL, sibylla, -æ, f.

SIBYLLINE, sibyllina.

SICK, æger (of body or mind; opposed to sound, valens): ægrotus: morbidus (sick of a disease, and thereby unable to act; the former of persons, animals, and things personified; e. g., *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 22 and *Heaut.* 1, 1, 48: morbidus only of animals): affectus valetudine: invalidus: infirmus: imbecillus (unwell; frequently euphoniously for æger or ægrotus). *JN.* invalidus et æger: æger atque invalidus: infirmus atque æger. *Dangerously sick, gravi et periculoso morbo æger: to fall sick, morbo or valetudine affici, tentari, or corripi: morbum nancisci* (to be attacked by a disease); in morbum cadere, incidere, or delabi; in adversam valetudinem incidere; implicari morbo; in morbum conjici: morbum or valetudinem contrahere (to contract a disease): to be sick, ægrotare (opposed to valere); ægrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare, affectum esse; valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari or conficari; ægro corpore esse; infirmâ atque ægrâ valetudine esse (to have a sickly body); (very sick) graviter or gravi morbo ægrom esse; (dangerously sick) periculose ægrotare; (mortally sick) ægrotare mortifere; mortifero morbo affectum esse; novissimâ valetudine conflictari; (slightly sick) leviter ægrotare or ægrom esse: to be on a sick-bed, in lecto jacere or esse, or, from the context, simply jacere or cubare; lecto tenere or affixum esse: to be or lie sick of any thing, ægrom esse aliqum re (e. g., vulneribus; gravi et periculoso morbo); ægrotare ab or ex re (e. g., ab or ex amore; ex cupiditate alvi); cubare ex re (e. g., ex duritie alvi); laborare aliqum re, ab or ex aliqum re (to suffer in any part; e. g., ex pedibus, ex renibus); to be sick at heart, ab animo ægrom esse; animus ægrotat: miserum esse ex animo (*Plaut., Trin.* 2, 3, 6): to pretend to be sick, ægrom simulare; valetudinem simulare. *Attendant on a sick person, cujus curâ custodiâque* (ægrotus) *aliquis mandatus est* (*Plin. Ep.* 7, 19); assidens (*Plin. Ep.* 1, 22, 11).

SICK-BED, grabatus [vid. *BRD*]: from the context, simply lectus. *To lie upon a sick-bed, cubare ex morbo: to attend the sick-bed of any body, to watch and attend on him, aliquid assidere* (the proper word; vid. *Gierig., Plin. Ep.* 1, 22, 11); assidere aliqueus valetudini (*Tac., Agr.* 45, 5). *To rise from a sick-bed, assurgere ex morbo.* *A physician attending the sick-bed of a patient, medicus assidens.* Vid. also, **SICK.**

SICK-CART (in time of a pestilence, &c.), arcera (*Legg. XII Tab., Gell.* 20, 1, &c. 25).

SICK-CHAMBER, } Vid. circumlocution

SICK-ROOM, } SICK-BED.

SICKEN. || *TRANS., in morbum incidere:* morbo corripri: adversam valetudinem contrahere. || *TRANS.* Vid. **DISCUST.**

SICKLINESS, ad ægrotandum proclivitas (*Cic., Tusc.* 4, 12, 48): valetudo tenax, incommoda, infirma, infirma atque ægra, mala: valetudinis imbecillitas; or, from the context, simply valetudo (a weak state of health): corporis imbecillitas or infirmitas (bodily infirmity): || *not valetudo, for which Orelli has restored vir-*

etudo from Codices in all passages of Cic-

ero, where it occurred in old editions; vid. his remarks on Cic., Att., 1, 2, 1. Frcund marks the word as doubtful.

SICKLY, morbosus: valetudinarius. *ad ægrotandum proclivis* (only of persons; respecting the latter, cf. *Cic., Tusc.* 4, 12, 27, 28): invalidus: infirmus: imbecillus (imbecillus is late): affectus valetudine. *JN.* invalidus et æger: æger et invalidus: infirmus atque æger (of persons, also of the body or the health). *To have a sickly body, et valetudine et naturâ esse imbecillum: to be always sickly, semper infirmâ atque etiam ægrâ valetudine esse.*

SICKNESS, morbus (disease of body or mind): ægrotatio (a diseased condition or state, so far as it shows itself, of body or mind): causa (technical term, as an obstacle to the due operations or functions of the body): valetudo (state of health, mostly with adversa, infirma, ægra, or with sickness implied from the context). || *Ægrotatio, in classical prose, is only = disorder of the mind; it denotes bodily sickness only in later writers.* *A contagious sickness, contagio; lues: an epidemic sickness, pestilentia* (|| only poetical, pestis): *a light sickness, morbus levis: a heavy sickness, morbus gravis: a dangerous sickness, morbus periculosus: not dangerous, but tedious sickness, non periculosus, sed longus morbus: sickness attacks a person, morbus aliqueum opprimit; vis morbi aliqueum invadit or incescit: to die of a sickness, morbo mori; a morbo perire; in morbum implicitum mori or decedere: to be snatched away by sickness, morbo absumi, or consumi, or confici: to cure a sickness, morbo mederi; morbo curationem adhibere* (to wait and attend upon it): *to remove a sickness, morbum depellere: morbum evellere: to recover from sickness, ex morbo recreari; vires recolligere; ex morbo convalescere: to get through a sickness, morbo defungi; ex morbo evadere: a sickness increases, morbus or valetudo gravescit, aggravescit, or ingravescit; morbus crescit; morbus or valetudo increcit; morbus fit amplior: a sickness abates, morbus minuitur, senescit; morbus levior esse cœpit: a sickness is unabated, morbus consistit, or subsistit, or quiescit: a sickness returns, morbus repetit.*

SIDE, s. || *PROP.* In a wide signification, surface of a body (except the upper and under), part, pars (general term: || not latus in this sense). *On all sides, undique; in omnes partes; ab omnibus partibus: on both sides, utrimque; ultro citroque: toward every side, quoquo versus: on this side, ab, ex hac parte: on that side, ab istâ parte: on this side and on that, hinc illincque; hinc atque illinc: to this side, to that, in hanc partem, huc; in illam partem, illuc: to different sides, in diversas, contrarias, partes: side of a hill, latus collis.* *If = part which any body takes, or ought to take* [vid. *PART*]. || *Part of the body, latus* (of persons, animals, or things; opposed to frons, tergum). *A pain in the side, dolor lateris, -um: to be always at any body's side, nunquam a latere aliqueus discedere: to walk by the side of any body, a latere aliqueus incidere: the sides of a ship, stamina* (plural); costæ (*Cæs.*). *A side of bacon, pars lardi solis: the lying on one's side, cubitus* (plural) in latera (*Plin.*).

|| *Fig. Party, pars: partes* (plural): *to be on any body's side, cum aliqueo esse* (*Cic.*); stare ab or cum aliqueo (opposed to facere adversus aliqueum, *Liv., Cæs.*); stare et sentire cum aliqueo (*Liv., Nep.*); facere cum aliqueo; studere rebus aliqueus; esse partium aliqueus; studiosum esse aliqueus; sentire cum or pro aliqueo (*Cic.*): *to have any body on one's side, est, facit, sentit aliqueus mecum; aum habere aliqueum: to draw over to one's side, aliqueum in suas partes ducere, trahere* (*Tac.*); trahere aliqueum in suam sententiam (*Liv.* 5, 25); aum facere aliqueum; aliqueum ad se perducere (magnis pollicitationibus, *Cic.*): *to go over to any body's side, in partes aliqueus transire* (*Tac., Hist.* 1, 70) or transgredi (*ibid.* 4, 39); ad causam aliqueus se adungere (*Cic.*); accedere ad aliqueum (*Cæ. ap. Cic.*): *on the side of, ab.* || *Of consanguinity, latus: go*

nus. *On my side and yours, a meo tuoque latere* (Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3); *the father's, mother's side, paternum, maternum genus: on the father's side, a patre; si spectas genus patris; ratione habitā paterni generis: on the mother's side, materno genere* (Soll. Jug. 11, 3).

SIDE, adj., lateralis: laterarius (on the side, laterā): obliquus (oblique): transversus (transverse). *Side-looks, oculi obliqui, oculi limi. To cast side-looks at another, oculis limis, or obliquis aspicere, or intueri aliquid.* || *Sī d e r o o m*, cubiculum continens, or junctum et continens, conclavi: cella minor (general term, a smaller room. Vitr.).

SIDE-BLOW, || *plaga obliqua: ictus SIDE-THRUST, || obliquus (properly, Hor. Th. 3, 22, 7): obliqua oratio: obliqua sententia (figuratively, a covert or incidental allusion). To give one a side-blow, *alicui oblique plagam injicere or infligere (properly, || *ensem obliquare in latūs, Oe. Met. 12, 486, is poetical):* alicquem corpore obliqua orationibus: alicquem oblique perstringere: jaculare in alicquem obliquis sententiis (figuratively).*

To SIDE WITH, ab aliquo stare: partibus alicujus favere: alicui studere. Vid., also, "To be on any body's SIDE."

SIDE-BOARD, abacus (for display): *tabula lateraria (a board or table placed at the side of any thing for convenience).

SIDE-GLANCE, obliquus: transversus (across). *To cast a side-long glance, limis oculis aspicere, intueri, &c. (figuratively):* mentionem alicujus rei inchoare (figuratively, to mention cursorily).

*SIDERAL, sideralis; || *or by circumlocution with siderum.*

SIDEWAYS, || *Pror., oblique: obliSIDEWISE, || quum (obliquely):* transverse: per transversum (transversely). || *Fig. tecte: furtim: clam: clanculum (comedy). Vid. SECRETLY.*

SIDLE, perhaps procedere oblique (in latūs). *To side up to any body, ad aliquem se applicare: *ad alicujus latūs se applicare.*

SIEGE, obsessio: obsidio: circumsessio: conclusio (a shutting in, blockade; obsessio also figuratively). || *Obsidium is not found in classical prose: oppugnatio (a storming): || not to be confounded with expugnatio; i. e., a taking by storm). Of or belonging to a siege, obsidionalis; oppugnatorius: a protracted siege, longinqua obsidio; diuturna conclusio: to make preparation for a siege, administrare quae ad obsidionem or oppugnationem pertinent: to commence a siege, obsidionem or oppugnationem loci inferre; oppugnationem incipere (|| *obsidia urbium expensere, Tac. Ann. 12, 15, extr., is poetical): to lay siege to, obsidēre: circum sedere: obsidionem (urbis) inferre: in obsidione habere or tenere: obsidione claudere, premere: operibus cingere: operibus claudere omnique comatu privare (all these, to shut in, blockade, περιπολεῖν-θαι: the first two, also, figuratively): oppugnare: oppugnatione premere: opera (urbis) admovere (to storm, πολιορκεῖν-θαι): circum-sistere (figuratively, to lay siege to any body): to lay siege to all sides, coronā cingere, circumdare: coronā (mœnia) aggredi: circumvallare (to surround with a line of circumvallation a town, &c.; the latter also an enemy): to maintain a siege, in obsidione urbis perseverare: to protract a siege, obsidionem in longius trahere: hærrere circa muros urbis: obsidione capere: obsidione expugnare oppidum: after a long and fruitless siege they retired from the citadel, ab arce, quum diu nequidquam oppugnata esset, recessum est: the town was taken after a siege of seven months, urbs septimo mense, quam oppugnari cepta est, capta est (Curt., 4, 4, 19): to turn a siege into a blockade, con-**

silia ab oppugnato urbe in obsidionem vertere.

SIESTA, meridiatio (the taking of a nap at noon, Cic. Divin. 2, 68, extr.): somnus meridianus (sleep at noon, as Plin. Ep. 9, 40, 2). *To take a siesta, meridiari (|| *meridiare is late): meridie conquiscescere (|| *diffundere diem insititio somno meridie is a conjectural reading, Varr., R. R., 1, 2, 5).***

SIEVE, cribrum. || *Colum = col-aader, strainer. A fine sieve, cribrum tenue: a very fine sieve, cribrum angustissimum et tantum transmittens (Plin.).*

SIFT, || *PROP., cribrare (post-Augustan): cernere cribro or per cribrum: cribro succernere, or succernere only: excernere cribro (to separate by sifting). || Fig. To investigate, rem excutere: scrutari: perscrutari. Vid. EXAMINE, INVESTIGATE.*

SIFTINGS, || *Things sifted out, excreta, plural (Col., 8, 4, 1): excrementum (Col., 8, 5, 25).*

SIGH, s., suspirium: suspiritus (sighing): gemitus (groaning). *With sighs and groans, cum crebro suspirio et gemitu: to utter a suppressed sigh, occulte suspirare (Cic.): to suppress sighs, gemitus compescere or comprimere: to leave a sigh or sighs; vid. the verb.*

SIGH, v., suspirare (the proper word): gemitre: gemitus edere (to utter a loud sigh, to groan). *To sigh deeply, ab inopectore suspirare or suspiria ducere (On., Met., 2, 156; 10, 402): suspiria trahere (On., Met., 2, 753): suspirium alte petere (Plaut., Cist., 1, 1, 18): to sigh over or on account of any thing, gemitre aliquid; in-gemere or ingemiscere alicui rei: on occasion of any thing, ingemiscere in aliquā re or ad aliquid; ingemere in aliquā re: to sigh under an oppressive burden, ali-quid re opprimere esse.*

SIGHT, || *Power of seeing, visus: sensus videndi, cernendi: sensus oculorum. A short sight, oculi non longe conspectum ferentes: a good sight, oculi acres et acuti (which see clearly): acies in-columis: infensum oculorum lumen (as good as ever it was): a bad sight, oculi hebetiores: obtusior or hebes oculorum acies: to lose one's sight, aspectum, or oculos, or oculorum lumina amittere: oculos perdere: oculis capi: to recover one's sight, oculi aliquid restituntur: any body's sight is growing bad, visus or oculorum acies hebescit [vid. EYE]. || As a sensation, conspectus (also, the sphere of our view). To get sight of any thing, ali-quid conspicio: cadit or datur mihi ali-quid in conspectum: to lose sight of land (of ships), in conspectu terre auferri: to vanish out of any body's sight, abire, ex oculis alicujus: recedere alicujus conspectum (by removal to a distance): to shun or avoid the sight of any body, alicujus oculos or aspectum vitare: fugere alicujus conspectum: alicujus aspectu se subtrahere (withdraw from, not choose to be near): get out of my sight, age illic, abede: procul e conspectu meo (comedy): to fly from any body's sight, evolare e conspectu quasi fugientem (of a fast-sailing ship): to come in sight, sub oculos cadere: in oculis cadere, incurere: sub aspectum cadere venire: aspectu sentire, in aciem prodire: beautiful to the sight, pulcherrime: venustus ad aspectum (Cic.): as far as our sight reaches, quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt (Lyc.): to be in sight, in conspectu esse: to be within sight of the town, esse in oppidi conspectu (Cic.). || Act of seeing, or state of being seen; conspectus (passively, the state of being seen; hence, also, appearance, and the sphere of our vision): obtutus (in a nautical sense, "the look"). Obs., intuitus is late. To know any body by sight, ali-quem de facie nosse: not to know any body by sight, ignorare aliquem (New Arist., 4): the frequent sight of any thing, consuetudo oculorum: at first sight, prima aspectu: primā specie: any thing wins our affection at first sight, ali-quid statim conspectum voluntatem conciliat amoremque adiungit (Muret): to decide a question or form an opinion on any sub-*

ject at first sight, uno aspectu et quam præteritus judicare de re (Cic.); ex primâ statim fronte judicare (Quint.); at sight (in "payable at sight"), perhaps *die præsentī; die oculatā (Plaut., Pseud., 1, 3, 67; is "with pay-day definitely before one's eyes," "for ready money" opposed to die cæci); cognitis his litteris (on reading this instruction or mercantile advice); *cognitā hâc syngraphâ. || A thing seen, species (appearance): aspectus, us (how any thing looks): spectaculum (an exhibition, also a theatrical spectacle): ob-jectus, -as (Nep.; coming upon us suddenly). A pleasant sight, aspectus jucundus: spectaculum triste spectum: to present a melancholy sight, tristere spectaculum præbere alicui: tristem esse aspectu: to bear the sight of pain, terror, &c., speciem doloris, terroris, ferre or sustinere: it was a pleasant sight to the populace, gratum id spectaculum multitudini fieri (Lio): a very interesting sight, conspectus jucundissimus (Cic.): a magnificent sight, spectaculum magnificum (Cic.): a sad or piteous sight, miserabilis facies (Cic.); miserabilis (rei) aspectus (Cic.): a sudden or unexpected sight, repentinus ob-jectus (Nep.): to present a hideous sight, deformem turpemque aspectum habere: to see a sad sight, luctuosum spectaculum videre (Cic.): what sadder sight have we ever seen? quid miserius: quid acerbius vidimus? there is no sight more beautiful than that of a well-cultivated field, agro bene cultio nihil potest esse specie orantius (Cic.): what a sight! quale spectaculum! o spectaculum magnificum! o speciem miseram tristemque! at sight, unexpected sight, quo repentinus ob-jectus (Nep., Hann., 5, 2). || In a trigonometrical instrument, *dioptra (Gronov.).

SIGHTLY, y. formosus: pulcher: venustus: speciosus: specie venusta: formâ pulchrâ (SYN. in BEAUTIFUL).

SIGN, s. || A mark, token, signum (general term); insigne (a characteristic mark): nota (mark made on any thing to distinguish it): indicium (indication). JN. indicium atque insigne: vestigium (track). JN. nota et vestigium: of any thing, alicujus rei: the proper sign of any thing, alicujus rei insigne proprium, peculiare: proprium alicujus rei: to mark with a sign, notam apponere alicui rei; aliquid notare: with any thing, aliquid (e. g., columnas eretâ): are these the signs of a rich, or of a poor man? hæc utrum abundantis, an egentis signa sunt? the sign (criterion) of true and false, veri et falsi nota; insigne veri: to bear the signs of a thing on one's self, vestigiis alicujus rei notatum esse: aliquid pro se ferre (e. g., mærorem). || *Presage, portent, signum: indicium (an indication): ostenium: prodigium: portentum (ostentum, general term, any uncommon appearance interpreted as significant of the future: prodigium and portentum referring to the distant future: prodigium, any extraordinary appearance of nature: portentum, any thing which portends, especially misfortune): omen (any thing heard or seen accidentally, from which one forebodes good or evil): augurium (driven from the flight of birds). A good sign, omen bonum, dextrum, secundum, faustum: a bad sign, omen tristem, fœdum, funestum: to accept a sign, be satisfied with it, omen recipere: placet omen.* || *Any thing hung out at a door, &c., perhaps titulus. The sign over your door is, *superpositus est culle tuo titulus.* || Constellation, vid. SIGNATURE, vid. MIRACLE, vid.

SIGN, v. || To signify, to be a sign or token, significare: declarare. || To mark with characters, with one's name, aliquid subnotare (to mark at the foot of any thing; e. g., one's name): nomen suum notare alicui rei (to put one's name to any thing; e. g., to a letter, epistole, Flor., 2, 12, 10): subscribere (to sign, to confirm by one's signature; with accusative and dative; with the latter if = to accede to any thing). To sign one's name, nomen subscribere, or subscribere simply to sign a document; vid. DOCUMENT.

SIGNAL, *s.*, *signum*. To give a signal, *signum dare (general term)*; *signum canere* (with the trumpet): to give the signal for an attack, *classicum canere (if with the trumpet)*: the signal for an attack is given, *classicum cauit*: to give or make a signal by fire, *ignibus significationem facere*: a signal at night, *insigne nocturnum* (e. g., of three lights, *trium luminum*, *Lio.*, 23, 25, § 11, on board the flag-ship): a signal of distress, **periculi signum*: to give or fire a signal of distress, **tormen-* to significationem periculi facere: to fire signal guns, **tormento significationem (periculi) facere (if in a case of distress)*: *signal-ship*, *navis speculatoria*; *navium speculatorum*.

SIGNAL, *adj.* [Vid. DISTINGUISHED.] A signal defeat, calamitas; obitus (as euphemistic expressions used by the Romans; vid. the remark in ROU).

SIGNALIZE. Vid. to DISTINGUISH.

SIGNATURE. || A sign or a mark impressed, in general [vid. SIGN]. || A person's name signed, *nominis subscriptio (as act)*: *nomen subscriptum (the name that has been signed)*. To put one's signature to any thing, *aliquid subscribere*: a return, verified by a person's signature, respecting the number of acres he possessed, *subscriptio ac profectio iugurum*. || With printers (to distinguish the sheets), perhaps nota, since we say creta notare aliquid (to mark with chalk).

SIGNET. || A seal, annulus, quo signatorio utitur (*Val. Maz.*, 8, 14, 4, or commonly, from the context, annulus only. This was also called by the Romans symbolum, from the Greek *σμβολον*; vid. *Plin.*, 33, 1, 4, § 10, inasmuch as it answered to a ticket to be admitted in certain assemblies): forma, quia signatoria utitur (a seal used instead of signing one's name; after *Val. Maz.*, 8, 14, 4). A counterfeited signet, *signum adulterinum*: a collection of signets, *dactyliotheca (δακτυλιοθήκη, Plin.*, 37, 1, 5).

SIGNIFICANCY. || Meaning, vid. || Weight, importance, vid.

SIGNIFICANT, *significans* (of words, &c.): *efficiens (of words)*; vid. *Quint.*, 10, 1, 6): *argutus (expressive of a person's air, mien, &c.)*; or by circumlocution with words under SIGNIFY. Vid., also, EXPRESSIVE.

SIGNIFICANTLY, *significanter*.

SIGNIFICATION. || Act of signifying; by the verbs. || Meaning, *significatio*: vis [vid. MEANING]. A word of wide signification, *vox late patens*: the original signification, *ea verbi significatio*, in qua natum est (*Gell.*, 13, 29, in.); *naturalis et principalis significatio verbi* (vid. *Quint.*, 9, 1, 4): *vera atque propria significatio verbi* (*Gell.*, 12, 13): this is the original signification of this word, *huic verbo domicilium est proprium in hoc*: to depart from the original signification, *ab ea verbi significatione*, in qua natum est, decedere.

SIGNIFY. || To betoken, mean, signify: *declare* (*show, declare*): *sonare (to sound)*: *valere (to avail, contain this or that sense)*. What does this word signify? quid sonat hac vox? quae vis est huius vocis? sub hac voce quid subiicienda est vis? to signify one and the same thing, *idem significare, declarare, or valere*; *idem significare ac tantumdem valere*: to signify nothing, *omni vi carere*. || To denote, point out, significare (to denote): *indicare (to point out)* *aliquid* *aliquid*: *docere aliquid aliquid (with a view to teach)*: *indigare* and *inquire* in this sense are not Latin; vid. *Ruhn.*, *Muret.*, 2, p. 117). To signify by words, *voce significare*; by circumlocution, *aliquid circuitu plurium verborum ostendere*. || To portend, significare: *portendere*. That signifies no good to us, *id nobis triste futurum est*: in omen ea res vertitur: the dream signifies unlimited dominion, *sonno portenditur orbis terrarum arbitrium*: that signifies something, ominous. || To be of moment, valere; vim or auctoritatem habere; *aliquo esse numero (of persons)*: *grave esse*; *aliquis momenti esse*; *aliquid momenti* or *discriminis habere (of things)*. || To signify nothing, *nullum esse numero*; *nullum numerum obtine-*

re; *nihil posse* or *valere (of persons)*: *leve esse*; *nullius momenti esse (of things)*.

SILENCE, *s.*, *silentium* (*stillness, when every thing is still*; e. g., the stillness of the night, *silentium noctis*): *taciturnitas* (*silence, as natural disposition, or as the result of a determination to be silent*; *taciturnity, forbearance of speech*; vid. *Cic. ad Quint. Fr.*, 2, 1, 1: **Lupus ex praesenti silentio, quid senatus sentiret, se intelligere dixit*. Tum *Marcellinus*, *Noli inquit, ex taciturnitate nostra, Lupe, quid aut probemus hoc tempore, aut improbemus, iudicare*): *intermissio, cessatio (silence)*; e. g., *literarum, in answering a letter*: *silence gives consent*, **qui tacet, consentit*: to keep silence, *silere*; *silentium tenere* or *obtinerere*: to keep a lasting silence, *diuturno uti silentio*: to observe silence respecting any thing, *tacere de aliquo re*; *silere de aliquo re*; *reticere de aliquo re* or *aliquid (the latter more in the sense of concealing)*: to pass over in silence, *silentio* or *taciturno praeterire aliquid*: to order, or to enjoin or impose silence, *silentium fieri iubere*; *silentium imperare*; by nodding, or waving one's hand, *manu poscere silentium*: they ordered the most profound silence to be kept respecting the circumstance, *rem summam opo taceri iubent*: in silence, *silentio*; per silentium; cum silentio: to look at any thing in silence, *aliquid silentio transmutare*: to put to silence, *aliquis linguam retundere (of a person who complains with a loud voice)*; vid. *Lio.*, 33, 31, extr.: *comprimere (to quell, to make quiet)*; *any body, aliquem, Plaut.*, *Rud.*, 4, 4, 81, &c.): *one's conscience, conscientiam animi (Cic.*, *De Fin.*, 2, 17, in.); *confutare (to check, to stop, to suppress)*; e. g., *aliquis audaciam*; *then, also, to confute, to beat by argument*; e. g., *any body's proofs, aliquis argumenta*: *refute, to cause to fall to the ground*; e. g., *tribunos*: *libels, maledicta*; *opprimere (to oppress, to put down)*; e. g., *any body's complaints, aliquis querelas*. Silence! *quin taceat*! *tace modo*! *silete* et *tacete*! *favete linguis*! or *simply favete*!

SILENCE, *v.* || To oblige to hold peace [vid. "to put to SILENCE" subst]. || To still, sedare (properly, to cause any thing to settle; hence to quell, to subdue, &c.; discord, discordias; any body's complaint, lamentationem): *tranquillare (to tranquillize, to quiet)*; e. g., *aliquis animum*; *opposed to aliquis animus perturbatione*: *comprimere (to still rather by force, to check)*; e. g., *editionem*; *opposed to editionem extinguere*: *compescere (not to allow to grow, or to get the better of any body or any thing)*; e. g., *pain, complaints, dolorem, querelas*.

SILENT, *adj.*, *silens (of things; properly and figuratively)*: *tacitus (of persons and things; properly and figuratively)*: *taciturnus (of persons habitually silent)*. To be silent, *tacere (not to speak)*; *silere*; *silentio uti*; *silentium tenere* or *obtinerere (not to make a noise)*.

SILENTLY, *silentio*: *cum silentio (without noise, quietly)*: *tacite (secretly)*: *sedate (calmly)*: *quiete (quietly)*.

SILK, *sericum*: *bombyx (the silk-worm; also silk, Plin.)*. Clothed in silk, *sericatus*: *silk threads, fila bombycina*: *silks, serica*: *bombycina, -orum, nom. plural*: *a silk garment, vestis serica, holoserica, or bombycina*: *a piece of silk, panniculus bombycinus*: *the silk trade, negotium sericarium (after Auvr. Vict., Vir. Ill., 72)*: *a silk-weaver, textor sericarius (late)*: *a silk-mercer, negotiator sericarius (late)*: *a silk-dyer, *infector sericarium*: *a ball of silk, *glomus serici*.

SILKEN, *sericus*: *bombycinus*.

SILK-WORM, *bombyx (Plin.)*.

SILKY, **serico similis, bombycius (like silk)*.

SILL, *limen inferum (Plaut., Merc.*, 5, 1, 1).

SILILY, *fatae*: *stulte*: *stolid*: *inepte*: *infecite*: *insulse*: *absurde*: *pueriliter*. Rather *sillily*, *subaburde*: *very sillily*, *peraburde*. SYN. in **SILLY**.

SILLINESS, *fataitas*: *stultitia (foolishness)*: *insulstas*: *absurditas (Claud. Mamerl.*, 8, 11).

SILLY, *fatuus*: *desapiens (unwise)*: *vors* (*senseless*): *these three only (of persons)*: *stultus (foolish)*: *stolidus (dull, stupid)*: *ineptus (awkward)*: *insulstus (without good taste)*: *absurdus (absurd)*: *subaburdus (somewhat absurd)*: *peraburdus (very absurd)*; *these seven of persons or things*: *puerilis (trifling)*; *of things*. To be silly, *desipere*; *ineptire (especially in one's conduct)*.

SILVAN, *silvestris*: *silvaticus (Varr.)*: *silvicola (poetical)*.

SILVER, *s.*, *argentum*. Good, real silver, *argentum probum*: wrought silver, *silver plate, argentum*; *argentum factum*; *supellex argentea*: *silver money, argentum*; *nummi argentei*: *how much silver do you want?* *quantum opus est tibi argenti (Ter.)*: *to pay in silver, argento solvere*: *of silver, argenteus*: *set in or adorned with silver, argenteus*: *a silver mine, metallum argenti*; *metallum argentarium*; *argenteria (sc. fodina)*: *a silver sound, sonus argenti (properly)*; *sonus purissimus, suavisissimus (figuratively)*: *white as silver, argenteus*; *colore argenteo, or coloris argentei*.

SILVER, *adj.*, *argenteus (of or like silver)*: *argenteatus (covered with silver)*. Silver locks, *crines argentei (poetical)*: *capillus canus (gray hair)*.

SILVER, *v.*, *argento inducere aliquid*; *bractes argenteas inducere aliquid rei*.

SILVER-SMITH, *faber argentarius (Jab.*, *Dig.*, 34, 2, 39).

SILVERY, *argenteus*. Silvery hair, *crines argentei (poetical)*: *capillus canus (gray hair)*.

SIMILAR, *similis*. Vid. LIKE.

SIMILARITY, *similitudo (similitudo)*: *convenientia*: *consensus*: *consensio*: *consensus (agreement)*: *convenientia*: *congruentia (so far as the similitudo depends upon or rests in the symmetry of the component parts)*: the latter, *Plin. Ep.*, 2, 5, 11): *congruentia morum (of manners, character, Suet., Oth., 2)*. Similarity of name, *nominis vicinitas*: *there is some similarity between persons, est similitudo inter aliquos*: *to bear a similarity to any body or any thing, similitudinem habere cum aliquo or cum aliqua re*; *similitudo mihi est cum aliquo*: *there are certain points of similarity between the body and the mind, sunt quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore*.

SIMILE, *similitudo*: *simile (general term)*: *any comparison nearer or more remote*: *to be distinguished from exemplum*; i. e., an example, with which it is frequently found in conjunction; e. g., *Cic. De Or.*, 3, 53, 204. *Aud. ad Her.*, 2, 29, in.): *parable (parable)*, or *pure Latin, collatio (of things different from or opposed to each other)*; vid. *Quint.*, 5, 11, 23). To use or employ a simile, *similitudinem or simili quodam uti*: *to make similes, similitudines comparare*: *to keep to the same simile, uti in eodem simili verser*.

SIMMER, *vid. BOIL*.

SIMONY, **simonia*: **munerum ecclesiasticorum undatio*. To practice or be guilty of simony, **munera ecclesiastica nudantur*.

SIMPLE. || **PROPR.**, *simplex (like ἀπλός, in almost all the senses of the English word)*: *attenuatus*: *nudus (without ornament; of a speech)*. Simple food, *cibus simplex (not artificially prepared)*: *simple dress, vestis non pretiosa*: *the soul is a simple substance (i. e., not compounded)*, *natura animi simplex est*; *nihil in animis est mixtum atque concretum*. || **PLAIN**, *vid.* || *Artless (as praise rather than not)*, *simplex*: *sine affectatione (of persons)*: *aperius (open-hearted)*; *homo, animus, &c.*: *nullo cultu (without ornament or polish; of things)*: *(as blame rather than not)*, *non artificiosus*: *Inconducit*. || *Wanting art, unskillful, artis non peritus*: *artis ignarus*. || *Silly*, *stupidus*: *hebetioris ingenii*. I am not so simple as to think, &c., *non is sum, qui credam, &c.*: *not simplex in this sense*.

SIMPLES, *herbæ medicæ or medicinales*: *herbæ medicinales idoneæ*. Vid., also, **DROGS**.

SIMPLETON, *homo stultus*: *stipes*. Vid., also, **FOOL**.

SIMPLICITY, *simplicitas* (*general term; properly and improperly*): ἀπλῆτης, or, pure Latin, nulla ars (vid. Quint., 2, 20, 2; *artlessness*): natura (*nature itself*; e. g., *mentis*; vid. Quint., 10, 2, 5); *veritas* (*the truth, or the simple truth*; also *simplicitas in this sense*). *Simplicity of expression*, pressa et tenuia (*nom. plural*): *simplicity in dress*, vestis non pretiosa: *rural simplicity*, rusticitas (l. e., *sincerity, straightforward conduct of the peasant*). || *In a bad sense* = *stupidity*, stupiditas (*stupidity*): ingenium hebes (*slowness, dullness*). Vid., also, **SILLINESS**.

SIMPLIFY, *simplicius aliquid redere.

SIMPLY. || *Without art (as praise)*, sine arte: nullo cultu: simpliciter (*without anything else*). || *Merely*, solum: tantum: modo (⚡ *avoid solum modo*). || *Foolishly*, vid.

SIMULATION, simulatio (l. e., a *pretending what is not*; dissimulatio is *dissimulation*; i. e., a *concealing what really is*). Vid., also, **PRETENCE**.

SIMULTANEOUS, ejusdem temporis: temporis ejus (*of that time*): eorum et eorumdem temporum (*of those times*): qui (que, quod) uno et uno et eodem tempore est or fit (*that happens at the same time*): aequalis alicui or alicujus (*living at the same time*).

SIMULTANEOUSLY, simul: uno et eodem tempore (*at one and the same time*): eodem tempore (*at about the same time*; e. g., *to happen or occur simultaneously*, eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse or fieri; e. g., bellum Volscorum eodem fere tempore quo Persarum bellum fuit, broke out almost simultaneously, or at the same time when, &c.). The battle was fought simultaneously in all parts, pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis.

SIN, s., peccatum (*opposed to rectum, virtus*): delictum (*opposed to recte factum*): Cicero uses peccatum and delictum as *synonymous*; fatetur aliquis se peccasse, et ejus delicti veniam petit, Mur., 30, 62; flagitium (*a base deed*): nefas (*an unnatural, impious, horrible offence*). To commit a sin, peccare; delinquere; peccatum, delictum, nefas admittere; delictum committere: to live in sin, impie or flagitiose vivere: sin is the fruitful source of misery, nihil est, quod tam miseros faciat, quam impietas et scelus (Cic.).

SIN, v. Vid. the substantive, ad fin.

SIN-OFFERING, sacrificium piaculare: piaculum (*as a remedy against sin*).

SINCE, prep. || *Because, forasmuch as*, quia: quoniam: quod: quum (*sub-junctive*): quando: quandoquidem; also by qui, quippe qui [**SYN. IN BECAUSE**]. Since these things are so, quæ cum ita sint. || *From the time that*, e or ex (when an intimate connection is implied): a or ab: post (*from, denoting the point of commencement*). Since that time, ex eo tempore, or simply ex eo; ex quo tempore, or ex quo (*at the beginning of a sentence*): since the time when, ex quo (in Livy and later writers; but cum is the more classical, and should be preferred in writing Latin; e. g., not est annus ex quo, or duo sunt anni ex quibus, but est annus, &c., cum, Krebs).

SINCE, adv., abhinc (*with an accusative, when uninterrupted duration is implied; with an ablative, when there is reference merely to the time in or during which a thing is done*; the abhinc preceding): sometimes ante with hic. Three years since, abhinc annos tres or tribus annis: six months since, ante hos sex menses: [⚡] sometimes the ablative only: paucis hic diebus (*a few days ago*); ante and is found for abhinc without hic; e. g., qui centum millibus annorum ante occiderunt]. Long since, pridem (*opposed to nuper, marking a distant point of time*): dudum (*opposed to modo, marking a space, but only of some minutes or hours; all often used with jam*): he died long since, jam pridem mortuus est: you ought to have been executed long since, ad mortem te duet jam pridem oportebat. [⚡] not diu, which goes with the perfect definite: jam diu mortuus est, "he has been long dead".

SINCERE, sincerus: simplex: candidus. A sincere man, homo apertus voluntatis, simplicis ingenii: veritatis amicus. **SYN. IN SINCERITY**.

SINCERELY, sincère: vere: candidè: simpliciter: genuine: sine dolo: sine fraude. I will speak sincerely what I think, quid ipse sentiam vere, ingenue, ex animi sententiâ dicam: to speak sincerely, ut ingenue or aperte dicam.

SINCERITY, sinceritas (*purity or probity of mind; without admixture, falseness, or malice*): animi candor (*spotless purity of mind; openness, true-heartedness*): simplicitas (*natural, straightforward frankness; without any double dealing*): integritas: justus sine mendacio candor (Vell.): tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor (Plin., Paneg.). "With sincerity" vid. **SINCERELY**.

SINECURE, *munus sine armis, or perhaps *munus curâ et negotiis vacans: munus ab opere vacans, or munus quod curâ, &c., vacat.

SINEW, nervus (*property and figuratively*). Money is the sinews of war, nervi belli pecunia (Cic.).

SINEWY, nervosus.

SINFUL, pravus cupiditatibus deditus (*of persons*): impius (in deos; *of persons*): improbus: flagitiosus (*of persons or things*). To regard a thing as sinful, nefas esse ducere.

SINFULLY, scelestè: impie: nefarie.

SINFULNESS, nefas: scelus: impietas.

SING, canere: cantare (*especially according to rules of art*): cantitare (*to sing often*). To sing a song, carmen canere, cantare: to sing well or in tune, præclare, modulate canere: to sing badly or out of tune, absurde canere: to sing to an instrument, ad chordarum sonum cantare: (*of poets*) canere, cantare; also, versus scribere, canere; carmina facere: to learn to sing, cantare discere: to learn to sing of a master, *cantare or cantum doceri ab aliquo: a good voice for singing, vox ad cantandum egregia: singing-bird, avis canora: to sing at sight, ab oculo canere (*after Petron., 15, 4*): to sing often, cantitare: to sing again, recanere (Cic.); recinere (Hor.); recantare (Mart.): to sing well, canere suaviter et modulate: to sing in parts, or in concert, concinere: concantum facere (Cic.): to sing without accompaniment, assâ voce canere (Varr.): to sing with an accompaniment, vocem sociæ nervis (Ov.). || **TRANS.** To celebrate in song, aliquem carmine celebrare: aliquis laudes or de aliquis laudibus canere; aliquis facta canere (*of praising his achievements*); any body's name in one's writings, nomen aliquis celebrare scriptis; memoriam aliquis scriptis prosequi (*the latter if the person is dead*).

SINGE, adurere: amburere (*all round*). To singe the beard with a hot coal, barbaram adurere candente carbone: to singe a pig, suem, ex tenuibus lignis flammula factâ, glabrare (Col., 12, 45, 4).

SINGER, cantor (Mart.): feminine, cantatrix (Claudian): qui, quæ canit, &c.

SINGING, cantus, -ûs (*the act of singing*): ars canendi (*the art of singing*).

SINGLE. || *Sole, alone, unus: solus* (*properly*): unicus: singularis (*in genere*); also figuratively = distinguished, unique. Not a single one, nemo unus; nemo fuit omnino militum quiri vulneraretur (there was not a single soldier but, &c., Cæs.): a single time, semel: not a single time, ne semel quidem: for this single reason, hæc unâ de causâ: single combat, certamen singulare. || *Not double, simplex*. In (a) single line (*of ships, &c.*), simpliciter directâ acie; simplicibus ordinibus (cf. B. Alex., 37, 3; B. Afr., 13, 2; 59, 2). || *Unmarried, celibate* (*of a man*): inupta (*of a woman*).

SINGLE OUT, v. Vid. CHOOSE, SEPARATE.

SINGLY, singulatim or singulatim (Cicero); sometimes sigillatim (Sueton.).

SINGULAR. || *Of which there is but one, unus: solus* (*properly, alone, only one*): unicus: singularis (*also improperly = distinguished*). || *Excellent, vid.* Strange, surprising, mirus: mirabilis (*that causes astonishment*): no-

vus (*new, that did not exist or was not seen heretofore*): singularis (*strange in its kind*). A singular mistake, novus error: many of them have singular ideas, quibusdam miserabilia quædam placuerunt, it seems or appears very singular to me, permirum mihi videtur: that saying seems rather a singular one, hoc dictum est difficilis (vid. Cic., Eccl., p. 199); or hoc nescio quomodo dicitur (vid. Cic., Tusc., 2, 20, 47): it is singular how, &c., mirabile est, quum, with subjunctive: singular! mira narra or memora! (you are telling us strange things): in a singular manner, mire; mirum in modum: a singular thing, *res mira or nova: he has many singular ways or habits, *in multis rebus ab aliorum more plane discedit: it would be a singular thing if, &c., mirum (est) si or nisi, &c.: it is singular that, &c., mirum est, quod, &c.: is it not very singular indeed? nonne monstri simile est? a singular fellow, *mirus caput: a man of a singular character, *homo mirabiliter moratus.

SINGULARITY, *singularis ratio or natura. On account of the singularity of the case, quum res in suo genere sit singularis.

SINGULARLY, unice (*with reference to one case, and no other*): mire: mirum in modum (*in a singular or strange manner*): singulariter (*in a singular mode, peculiarly*).

SINISTER, (*literally, "to the left;" hence*) = *Unlucky* [vid. CALAMITOUS]. || *Bad, perverse* [vid. CORRUPT]. || *Deviating from honesty, unfair*; vid. DISHONEST.

SINK, s., latrina (*for impurities*). Vid., also, SEWERS.

SINK, v. || **INTRANS.** PROPRI., sidere (*to go to the bottom*): considere (*to sink down together*): desidere (*to go down-ward*): residere: subsidere (*to go down gradually*): mergi: demergi (*to go down in water*; to be sunk, as ships, &c.). To be sunk in a deep sleep, somno mergi (Liv., 41, 3); artus somnus aliquem complicitur (Cic., Somn., 2). || **FIG.** To fall, go to ruin, cadere: concidere: corruere (*quickly, violently*): labi: extingui: demergi: inclinari: one's courage sinks, animus demittere or submittere: animus cadere or deficere: he is sunk deeply in depravity, est moribus admodum corruptus; prorsus a virtute desecit: to sink below the level of the brutes, omnem humanitatem ita exuere, ut vix bestie equiparandum sit aliquis: sinking Latinity, Latinitas labens (*opposed to florens, Ruhnk.*).

|| **TRANS.** demittere: submittere. To sink a well, puteum fodere (Plaut.), effodere (Col.), imprimere (Pallad.). To sink a ditch, fossam depirare: to sink a ship, navem depricare (*the proper word, summergere*): he sank a ship at the entrance of the harbor (i. e., to block up the entrance), faucibus portus navem (onerariam) summermari obicit (Cæs., B. C., 3, 39, 2): the checks sink in, gene labuntur (Sen., Hipp., 364): sunk eyes, oculi concavi, conditi, abditi, or lentes.

SINLESS, insons: sceleris purus; or by circumlocution.

SINNER, qui (quæ) peccavit or deliquit: homo impius, improbus, or flagitiosus: mulier impia, improba, or flagitiosa.

SIP, v. || **PROPR.** sorbere: sorbillare (Ter., App.): summum poculum libare (after Virg., Georg., 4, 54). To sip a little wine (in order to taste it), degustare vinum. || **FIG.** primis or primoribus labris gustare or attingere aliquid (Cic.).

SIP, s., sorbire: or by the verb.

SIPHON, siphon, -onis, m.; diminutive, siphunculinus (vid. Gierig, Pfla. Ep., 10, 35, 2).

SIPPET, frustum (panis).

SIR. || *Common title of respect, domine* (under the emperors; vid. Ruhnk. ad Sen. Ep., 3, 1). || *Title of a knight, eques*: of a baronet, *baronetus.

SIRE, vid. FATHER.

SIREN, siren, -enis, f. A siren song, sirenum cantus (*properly*); illecebra (*figuratively, allurements*): to be deceived by the siren song of pleasure, irretiti corruptelorum illecebris; delentri illecebris voluptatis.

SIRNAME, cognomen (*perhaps not cognomen in Cicero*; vid. Orelli, Cic., *Pin.*, 2, 5, 15). To take a sirname, cognomen sumere or trahere (ex alia re): to have a sirname, cognomen habere; cognomine appellari; est aliquid cognomen (*with the sirname following in nominative or dative, rarely in the genitive*). *In Roman names, cognomen was the family name, which was joined or added to the nomen, or name of the gens or clan*; e. g., M. (prænomen) Tullius (nomen) Cicero (cognomen). The cognomen was sometimes followed by an agnomen, or additional title, as Scipio Africanus.

SIROCCO, atabulus (vid. Heind., *Horr.*, Sat., 1, 5, 78): auster (poetical, *Horr.*, Sat., 2, 41).

SIRRAHI furcifer! scelus!

SISTER, soror: diminutive, sororculus; soror parva. *Sister-in-law*, glos (Jurisconsulti): a father's sister, &c.; vid. ACNT.

SISTERLY, sororius. A sisterly kiss, osculum sororium (f).

SIT. *¶* PAOR., sedere. To sit long, per-sedere: to sit at or near any thing, assidere alicui rei (Cic.): to sit on a horse, in equo sedere (Cic.); insidere (Lio.); huerere (Cic., to sit firmly): to sit at table, accubare, accumbere in convivio (in the Roman sense): to sit still, quietum sedere; se non movere loco: to sit in the Senate, or on a bench (of magistrates), sedere: sedem or locum habere in senatu, in iudicio. *¶* FIG., sedere, herere (to be at rest, or to remain long in a place): to sit closely at or long over any thing, occupatum esse aliqua re; assidue, studioso tractare aliquid: to sit before a place (of besiegers), ad urbem sedere: to sit upon eggs, incubare ovis or ova; fovere ova: to sit apart, in different places, non a sedere (vid. Cic., *Mil.*, 20, 54). *¶* DISSIDERE is not found in this sense). To sit out a play, *fabulam ad finem usque spectare.

SIT DOWN, considere: residere: subsidere: assidere (to sit down by the side of others already seated). To sit down at table, recumbere (to recline, according to the ancient custom): diacumbere (to recline; said of several): to sit down by the side of any body, propter aliquem considere: to bid any body sit down by the side of any body, aliquem propter aliquem assidere iubere.

SIT DOWN TO PLAY, ad talos (tesseras, &c.) se conferre.

SIT UP, non ire cubitum (not to go to bed): vigilare: pervigilare noctem (to pass the night awake). To sit up to the last, postremum cubitum eo (opposed to primus cubitus surgo).

SITE, situs, -us (situation): area (place to be occupied with building).

SITTING. *¶* Act of sitting, sessio: consessus (of several). *¶* Assembly for deliberation, &c., sessio (used by Ulpian of the sitting of the praetor): consessus: concilium (of a deliberative assembly). A sitting of the Senate, senatus (*not sessio senatus*). A sitting of a learned society, &c., acadrosis: to hold such a sitting, acadrosin facere: sitting up (for study), lucubratio.

SITUATE. *¶* Having a certain position, positus: situs. To be situate, jacere (general term, of countries and places, of natural or artificial localities, especially of those in low positions): situm esse, positum esse (the former of both natural and artificial localities; vid. Cic., *Verr.*, 4, 45, 106: the latter only of artificial localities, and especially the more elevated): to be situate at or near a place, aliquem locum adiacere: aliquem locum tangere, attingere, contingere (general terms); alicui loco applicatum, appositum esse (of artificial localities): to be situate in a place, in aliquo loco jacere, situm esse, positum esse: to be situate over against a place, e regione or ex adverso alicuius loci jacere, situm esse: to be situate toward a place, jacere, situm esse ad aliquem locum versus (general term); prospicere aliquem locum; prospectum dare ad aliquem locum (to have a prospect toward): to be situate round about a place, circa aliquem locum in orbem situm esse; aliquem locum ambire (both, v. g., of islands) to be

situate under a place, alicui loco subjacere; jacere sub aliquo loco: to be situate above, &c., jacere supra, &c.: to be situate before or in front of a place, jacere, situm esse ante aliquem locum. *¶* In certain circumstances, comparatus; affectus; or by circumlocution with res. Vid. CIRCUMSTANTIA.

SITUATION. Vid. POSITIO.

SIX, sex: seni, -ae, a (distributive, six at each time, six to each; e. g., senos viros ainguli curtus vehebant; especially with substantives used only in the plural; e. g., senas lustras uno tempore accepi, six letters; aestus maris senis horis recipi, every six hours). Consisting of six, senarius: at six o'clock, horâ sextâ: six or seven, sex septem; sex aut septem: twice six, bis sex: six years old, sexennis: the number six, numerus senarius (Maer.): the six on dice, senio (Suet.): six times, sexies; six hundred, sexcenti; (with substantives found only in plural) sexcenti; (distributive) sexcenti: one of a body or committee of six, sevir: six years after the taking of Veii, sexennio post Veios capto: every six years, sexto quoque anno; transactis senis annis: six twofifths, senis: to drive six horses, sejugibus vehi: he did not do it till he had been reminded six times, sexies admonitus fecit: six-fold, sexies tantum (vid. Cic., *Verr.*, 3, 43, 102; *¶* not sextuplus): six-fingered, sex or senis digitis; sedigitus; cui in manibus digiti seni: a six-pounder, *tormentum globis senum librarum mittendis aptum: six-owred, hexetris (Lio.); sex remis instructus: a house six stories high, domus sex tabulationes habens (after *Vitr.*, 5, 5, 7): consisting of six parts, sex partibus constans: sextantarius (Plin.).

SIXTEEN, sedecim (Ter.): sexdecim: decem et sex; (distributive) seni deni. Sixteen times, sedecies: sixteen hundred, sedecies centum: sixteen years old, sexdecim or decem et sex annorum: boys of sixteen, pueri senum denum annorum.

SIXTEENTH, sextus decimus. A sixteenth part, pars sexta decima.

SIXTH, sextus. Every sixth, sextus quisque: one sixth, a sixth part of any thing, sextans; sexta pars: for the sixth time, sextum.

SIXTHLY, sexto.

SIXTIETH, sexagesimus.

SIXTY, sexaginta: (distributive) sexageni, -ae, -a. Sixty years old, sexagenarius; sexaginta annorum: sexaginta annos natus: sixty times, sexages: sixty thousand, sexages mille; sexaginta millia.

SIZAR, *sizator, quem vocamus or qui dicitur.

SIZE, s. *¶* Bulk, amplitudo: magnitudo: moles (mass): sometimes forma. In a smaller size, minore chartâ (on smaller paper); minore tabellâ (on smaller tablet); of pictures; vid. Plin., 35, 10, 36, no. 5, § 72 pinxit et minoribus tabellis libidines: of the size of a memorandum-book, ad paginas et formam memorialis libelli (Suet., *Cas.*, 56). *¶* Glutinous substance, gluten: glutinum.

SIZE UP. *¶* To make of due size, cause to fit, accommodate aliquid alicui rei or ad aliquid. *¶* To besmear with size, glutinare (e. g., chartas, Plin.); glutine tegere (Prudent., glutino).

SIZEABLE, by circumlocution with justa magnitudo or amplitudo.

SKATE, v., in soleis ferreis currere (*Hythen*): *soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere.

SKATER, *soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrans.

SKATES. *¶* A kind of shoes or pattens used for sliding on the ice, *solea ferratae. *¶* A fish, *equalis squatina (Linn.).

SKATING, *soleis ferratis per glaciem decurrendi exercitatio, studium.

SKELETON, corpus nudis ossibus coherentis (in plural also nudis ossibus coherentia: vid. Sen. Ep., 24, 17): ossa, immo, (the bones; e. g., belluae, lacerta, et serpentium). *¶* Sceletus, exscleris, i. e., a dried body, a mummy; cf. *Apul. Met.*, 315, 2 and 9, with 314, 34, q. He is a mere skeleton, vix ossibus heret (*Virg.*, *Ecl.*, 3, 102); ossa atque pellis to-

tus est (*Plaut.*, *Aul.*, 3, 6, 28). IMPROPR. homo (e. g., senex) macie et squalore confectus.

SKELETON-KEY, clavis adulterina (general term for false key). Some think clavis Laconica was a skeleton-key; vid. *Dict. Antiq.*, 238.

SKETCH, s., adumbratio (whether with pencil, &c., or in words): forma alicuius rei adumbrata (Cic.). Kraft gives delineatio; brevis descriptio. Ichographia in *Vitruvius* only. To give a mere sketch of any thing, formam ac speciem alicuius rei adumbrare: to give a mere sketch of history, tantummodo summas attingere (opposed to res explicare; vid. *Brem.*, *Nep.*, *Pelop.*, 1, 1).

SKETCH, v., formam alicuius rei lineis describere: speciem or imaginem alicuius rei lineis deformare: imaginem alicuius rei delineare (properly): adumbrare aliquid (properly, of a sketch partly shaded; vid. *Freund*, sub voc.; also improperly, of graving tools or words): partes alicuius rei dispoñere (to arrange the separate component parts): delineare aliquid (to draw an outline of it): breviter paucis describere aliquid: to merely sketch any thing (vid. "to give a mere sketch"): to sketch figures, &c., in outline, extrinca corporum facere or pingere et desiculis picturæ modum includere (of mere outlines, *Plin.*, 35, 10, 36): to sketch out, delineare, designare (to draw in outline; designare, also, figuratively, verbis); primis velut lineis designare (in a speech, *Quint.*, 4, 2, 120); describere (to describe in outline): adumbrare (to represent with a due mixture of light and shade; figuratively, to represent in due manner, dicendo): to sketch out a work, *rationem operis describere: to sketch out a speech, primas velut lineas orationis ducere: orationis partes dispoñere: to sketch out a plan of any thing, rationem alicuius rei describere or designare (e. g., belli).

SKETCHING, *ars delineandi or doformandi.

SKEWER, s., *acus (lignea).

SKEWER, v., *acu (lignea) transfigere.

SKIFF, s., scapha (especially a ship's boat): cymba (a small boat to navigate a lake, for fishing, &c.): alveus; l-imbis (flat-bottomed): linter (canoe): navicula: navigiolum: actuarium: lenunculus. Sometimes navis: navigium.

SKIFF, v., scaphâ or cymbâ navigare.

SKILL, habilitas (especially bodily dexterity): habitus (when one is, as it were, at home in an art, &c.; vid. *Cic.*, *Invent.*, 1, 25, 86): ars (skill in an art): usus alicuius rei (practice and experience): exercitatio (readiness, or knowledge acquired by exercise; vid. *Quint.*, 10, 5, 19): facultas (ability, power of doing any thing): ingenium ad aliquid aptum or habile (natural talent for any thing). *¶* Ingenii dexteritas, or simply dexteritas, ad aliquid = dexterity, address, worldly wisdom; vid. *Lio.*, 28, 18; 37, 7, extr. *Gell.*, 13, 16; in the sense of "skill," general term, it is not Latin): solertia (cleverness, talent): docilitas, ingenium docile (aptness to learn, docility): perititia alicuius rei (insight into a thing): scientia alicuius rei (acquaintance with a thing): eruditio: doctrina (scientific education and knowledge). To have or possess skill in any thing, habilem or aptum esse ad aliquid; natum esse ad aliquid: with skill, scite; scienter.

SKILLFUL, bonus (as one ought to be); qui aliquid commode facit (that does any thing well or properly): qui aliquid scienter facit (that does any thing with skill or knowledge of the art): arte insignis (distinguished in the practice of an art; e. g., ingeniens arte insinias); perititia alicuius rei (that has knowledge of a thing; *¶* always with a genitive of that in which a person is skilled): exercitatus in aliquâ re (practiced, well versed; *¶* always with in and an ablative of that in which one is skillful; e. g., homines in rebz maritimis exercitati: eruditis (learned, trained): dexter (adroit, dexterous; perhaps post-Augustan in prose): ingeniosus (inventive, fertile in expedients or new ideas): sollers (possessing inventive pow-

er and practical genius. In a skillful manner; vid. SKILLFULLY.

SKILLFULLY, dextre (Lic.): solum: ingeniose; commodum; scienter; perite; docte. More skillfully, dexterius (Hor.): he managed affairs so skillfully, that —, rem . . . ita dexter egit, ut (Lic.). SYN. IN SKILLFUL.

SKIM, || PROP., despumare (Cels.). To skim a pot, despumare carnes (Plin.): to skim milk, *florem lactis tollere. || FIG., leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere: celeriter ac leviter perstringere atque attingere (of touching on a subject lightly). For "to read cursorily" vid. CURSORILY. To have skimmed any thing, leviter imbutum esse aliquo re; leviter attigisse aliquid.

SKIMMER, cochlear (general term for spoon); to which *despumandi lactis carnibus, *hori lactis tollendo, &c., may be added, if necessary).

SKIN, s., cutis (of men); tergus (of animals: both, the skin without hair): pellis (bristly, with pill): vellus (woolly, with villi). Men hares cutis; elephants, snakes, &c., tergora; lions, goats, dogs, &c., pelles; sheep, vellera, Diod.). Skin, when taken off, pellis: corium (thick hide): exuviae (zoeticar). A thin or fine skin, membrana; membrula (e. g., a fine membrane). PROV. He is all skin and bones, ossa atque pellis totus est (Plaut., Aul., 3, 6, 28); vix ossibus haeret (Virg.): I should not like to be in his skin, *nolui esse eo, quo ille est, loco: to come off with a whole skin, integrum abire; salvum evadere: latere tecto evadere (Ter., Heaut., 4, 2, 5, Ruhnk.): the skin of a horse, pellis: his skin is harsh and dry, arct pellis (Virg.): a harsh, dry skin, pellis dura ac frigida: to cast its skin (of the serpent), pellem exuere; vernationem or senectutem exuere. || Skin of certain vegetables (e. g., the onion), cutis (thin covering of soft vegetables); e. g., of berries, of the kernel of a nut): membrana: tunica (membrana, of chestnuts, walnuts, &c.); tunica, of mushrooms, wheat, bark, &c.): corium (thick outward skin; e. g., of grapes): callus: callum (of apples, &c.): folliculus (husk of corn).

SKIN, v. || To take off a skin, pellem detrahere alicui or alicujus corpori (not deglubere). || To cover with a skin: any thing (e. g., a wound) is skinned over, obducta est alicui rei cicatrix.

SKINFLEET, || circumlocution; e. g., pumex non est aequo aridus, atque hic est secus (Plaut.); perhaps *homo vel pumice aridior.

SKINNER, pellio: pellionarius (Inscr.). SKINNY, macilentus: macie torridus (Cic., homo vegrandi macie torridus). Vid., also, LEAN.

SKIP, v., salire: exsilire (to skip high): exsultare: assultum ingredi (Plin., to skip about, often). To skip over; vid. OMIT, OVERLOOK.

SKIP, s., saltus: exsultatio (skipping).

SKIRMISH, s., proelium leve or levius: proelium parvum or minutum (a slight or trifling engagement): pugna fortuita (a fortuitous engagement, as distinguished from a regularly-planned battle): concursatio (an engagement of short duration); e. g., meliorem concursatione quam comminus militem, Curt., 8, 14, 24. || CONCURSATORIA pugna is late: procuratio (an engagement of light troops in advance of the line): levius armaturae prima excursio (Cic., of a skirmish of the light-armed troops); vid. quotation in SKIRMISH, IMPROPR.

TO fight in skirmishes, parvulis proliis cum hoste contendere; minutis proliis inter se pugnare; hostem levibus proliis laessere (also velitari, after the manner of the velites); in the skirmishes the Gabinians usually had the best of it, parvis proliis Gabina res plerumque superior erat. || IMPROPR., proliisio—tamquam levius armaturae prima alicujus rei excursio (the preparatory skirmish); opposed to ipsa pugna; e. g., sin mecum in hac proliisio ne cum accerimo adversario ipse pugnae nihil fueris, quem te in ipsa pugna cum accerimo adversario fore putamus. || In Cic., 14, com-pare has tamquam levius armaturae est prima orationis excursio—nunc comminus agamus, De Divin., 2, 10, 26): velita-

tio (Plaut., Asin., 2, 3, 41). Nothing took place but a few skirmishes, levia tantum proelia fiebant (after Liv., 26, 27).

SKIRMISH, v., velitari (properly and improperly): procurare cum aliquo (properly). Vid., also, SKIRMISH, subst.

SKIRRET, *sium sisarium (Linn.). SKIRT, s., limbus (on a garment): ora (figuratively); e. g., Galli oram extremam silvis circumcisedissent, Liv., the outer skirts.

SKIRT, v., finitimum, vicinum, confinere esse alicui loco: adiacere alicui loco (to be near): tangere, attingere, contingere locum (to touch upon).

SKITMISH. Vid. FRISKY.

SKIT TLE, perhaps conus (Cic.). To play at skittles, *conis globis petere: to set the skittles up, *conos statuere.

SKY, coelum (vid. HEAVEN). || ALTUM (neuter adjective) is poetical (Enn., Virg., &c.). To praise any body to the skies, aliquem ad coelum (or ad astra) tollere: or ferre; alicujus laudes in astra tollere: any thing, aliquid ad coelum laudibus efferre.

SKY-LARK, *alauda arvensis (Linn.). SKY-LIGHT, *fenestra, quae est in tecto (domus). || Fenestra (in) tecto is not Latin.

SLAB, s., quadra (a square slab, as used in the base of a pillar): crusta (e. g., a marble slab, crusta marmoris. Freund says that lamina may also be applied to marble). To cover with marble slabs, crustis marmoris operire aliquid: to cut into slabs, in crustas secare (e. g., marble).

SLAB, v., crustis alicujus rei operire (e. g., crustis marmoris): pavire (to pave; e. g., terram, aream): pavimentum facere.

SLABBER, || circumlocution with fluit, madet, os alicujus salivā. There is no safe authority for salivare, intrans.

SLACK, laxus (not tight, loose; opposed to strictus, artus; also, FIG. = not strict; e. g., imperium laxius): remissus (not strained; opposed to adductus, contentus; also, FIG., of the mind = relaxed): flaccidus (hanging down loose; e. g., of sails, cars of animals, &c.; opposed to rigidus): pendulus (hanging down, not firm): fluidus (not fast or firm in its component parts; opposed to compactus). || Thus, according to Liv., 34, 47, § 5, "corpora fluida" are bodies whose fleshy parts are not firm; according to Cic. (Tusc., 2, 23, 54), however, they are bodies whose nerves are in a relaxed or languishing state). To make slack, laxare; relaxare; remittere; cessare; mollire; emollire (e. g., the thong of a spear, jaculi amentum emollire; then, also, improperly, to weaken, to effeminate): to become slack, laxari; remitti; flaccescere; languescere (SYN. above): to be slack (of business, trade, &c.), jacere; cessare.

SLACKEN, || TRAN. To make slack, laxare (general term, to lessen the tension of any thing): relaxare (to relax, to unwind; e. g., of a bow or its string): remittere (to lessen the tightness, to let go to some degree; e. g., the reins, a bridle; then of the string of a bow; also of the latter, arum retendere): mollire: emollire (properly; e. g., of the thong of a spear, jaculi amentum emollire; then also improperly, to slacken any body's energies, to weaken or effeminate) (vid., also, "to make SLACK"). || To loose, solvere: resolve: relaxare (to relax, to make rather loose): expedit (to set free any thing that was entangled). || To mitigate, mitigare: mollire facere: mollire: mollifacere facere (to cause to become more yielding, to cause to give way): levare (to alleviate, to cause some relief). || To weaken (vid. DEBILITATE). To slacken the energies of the mind, frangere vires animi; debilitare animum: to slacken corporis ac mentis nervos frangere: to slacken any body's mental energies, languorem afferre alicui. || To dissolve the line, macerare (i. e., to soak). The slackening of time, maceratio calicis. || INTRANS. To be freed from tension, laxari: relaxari: remitti. [SYN. above.] || To languish, to become weak, languescere: clanguescere: clanguescere. || To become rather loose, claccescere (of sails; then improperly, of a speech).

|| To abate, remittere; remitti (e. g., rain, fever, pain, &c.): minui: minuire (to lessen, to be lessened; e. g., of the violence of waters, &c.; vid. Herz., Cass., B. G., on the intransitive minuire): defer vescere (to subside; i. e., passions, anger, &c.): residere (to cool, to abate, to go off e. g., anger, impetuosity, &c.). To slacken for a time, intermittere (e. g., of a flame, of rain, &c.): any body's activity is slackening, languescit industria: the zeal of any body for any thing slackens, languid iore studio est in aliquo re: to allow one's zeal to slacken, studium alicujus rei depouere; friendship, amicitiam aeniam disuere (Cic., Lael., 21, 76): you never slacken in your work, nullum tempus remittis: to slacken for a while, aliquid intermittere.

SLACKLY. By the adjectives. SLACKNESS, by circumlocution with the past participle of the verbs in TO SLACKEN or SLACK.

SLAG, scoria.

SLAKE, extinguere: sedare. To slake one's thirst, sium explorare (Cic.), extinguere (Ov.), restinguere (Virg.), sedare (Ov.), depellere (Cic.). To slake lime, macerare glebas calcis (Vür.); calcem extinguere (id.).

SLANDER, s., calumnia (false accusation): criminatio (the traducing any body's character).

SLANDER, v., calumniari (to accuse falsely and with malignant intention): falso criminari aliquem apud aliquem: de fumā or existimatione alicujus detrahere: male dicere alicui: absentem rodere (Hor.): de aliquo absente detrahiendi causā maledicte contumelioseque dicere (Cic., Off., 1, 37, 134): alicui absenti male loqui (Ter., Phorm., 2, 3, 25). I am slandered, detrahitur de meā famā.

SLANDERER, calumniator: feminine, calumnatrix: obtricator.

SLANDEROUS, calumniosus (late): falsas criminationes continens (of things): qui calumniari, &c. (if persons).

SLANT, || TRANS., obliquare. || INTRANS., obliquari; or by circumlocution with obliquus, in or per obliquum.

SLANTING, obliquus.

SLANTINGLY, oblique: ex or ab obliquo (sidelong): in or per obliquum (sidewise).

SLAP, s., alapa (colaphus = a blow with the fist).

SLAP, v., alicui alapam ducere.

SLASH, v., caedere: incidere.

SLASH, s., incisura: or by the verbs.

SLATE, s., saxum fissile (in masses): *lapia fissilis (in smaller pieces). A slate quarry, *lapidis fissilis fodina: a slate roof, tectum cui tegulae c lapide fissili impositae sunt: slate color, *color lapidis fissilis; color nigricans: a slate (for writing on), *tabula e lapide fissili facta: a slate-pencil, *stilus e lapide fissili factus.

SLATE, v., *tegulas e lapide fissili tectis imponere.

SLATER, *contegulator (Georg., es, but without authority): senecularius (Dig. = one who covers a roof with planks or boards). By circumlocution with the verb.

SLAUGHTER, s., caedes (general term): trucidatio (a slaying, as of cattle): jugulatio (only of persons): acida laniena (in this sense). A dreadful slaughter, caedes atrox: there was no battle, but a slaughter as of cattle, non pugna erat, sed trucidatio velut pecorum: the slaughter is general, caedes omnia obinet: to breathe forth slaughter, eadem eructare sermonibus: to commit slaughter, eadem or stragem edere, facere.

SLAUGHTER, v., caedere: trucidare: jugulare: mactare (as a sacrifice). [SYN. IN SLAY.]

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, *aedas mactandis bestis destinata, extracta. || Lanium, a butcher's stall, according to Freund and others; but Krebs says that it is the classical term for a slaughter-house.

SLAVE, s., servus: verna (born-slave): mancipium (slave by purchase, or prisoner taken in war): famulus (as attendant): puer (as waiting-boy): minister (as waiter). The slaves, servi; servitia: also, servitium; corpora servilia: municipia young slaves (i. e., recently bought), verna-

les noviti: the slaves of a family, familia: to be a slave, servum esse; in servitute esse (servitutum servare rare and forced): to be any body's slave, servare aliquem or apud aliquem: to make any body one's slave, aliquem in servitutum redigere; aliquid servitutum injungere; aliquid servitutum afficere: to sell any body for a slave, aliquem sub coronâ vendere: to be sold for a slave, sub coronâ vendi: a runaway slave, fugitivus. || Fig. The slave of lust, servus libidinum: to be the slave of any body or any thing, servum esse aliquem or aliquis rei; servum esse potestatis aliquis; aliquid rei obedire: to be the slave of sensual pleasures, voluptuatum esse ministrum; corporis voluptatibus se dedisse; voluptatibus obedire (Cic.).

SLAVE-DEALER, negotiator mancipiorum: venaliciarius: venalicius (*general terms*): mango (*who tries to conceal their defects, &c.*).

SLAVE-MARKET, *locus, quo mancipia or corpora servilia proponuntur venalia. Bought in the slave-market, de lapide emtus (*according to Roman custom*).

SLAVERY, servitus: servitudo (*the former, the condition of a slave; the latter, the manner of being in that condition, inasmuch as it is connected with debasement, pressure, work, &c.; but servitum is the service or work of a slave*): jugum servitutis (*the yoke of slavery*); also, jugum servile. To reduce any body to slavery, jugum alicui imponere: to free from slavery, jugum alicui solvere or demere; aliquid eximere servitute: to keep any body in slavery, aliquid servitute oppressum tenere: to hate slavery, odisse conditionem servitutis: to shake off the yoke of slavery, jugum decutere or excutere, or exuere; jugo se exuere; jugum servile a cervicibus deicere; servitutum or servitutum exuere: to reduce or put any body to the yoke of slavery, alicui jugum servitutis injungere: to deliver any body from the yoke of slavery, jugum servitutis a cervicibus alicuius depellere.

SLAVISH. Vid. SEAVILE.

SLAVISHLY, serviliter: verniliter (*also in a sneaking manner*).

SLAY, trucidare (*in a barbarous or horrible manner*): jugulare (*to cut the throat*): mactare (*properly, to kill as a sacrifice; also three of men or animals*): deicere (*to strike to the ground; on animal or person*): cadere, occidere (*to cut down enemies, &c.*): interficere, interficere (*to kill*): conficere (*to kill those who offer resistance*). To slay many enemies, multos hostes concidere. Vid. also, to KILL.

SLAYER, alienus interfector (*never without a genuine of the person slain*; *occisor alicuius only in Plaut.*, *Mil.*, 4, 2, 64: interemptor and peremptor are late, and to be avoided): or by circumlocution with the verb. Man-slayer, homicida.

SLEDGE. || *A heavy hammer, malleus ferrarius, fabrilis. || A kind of vehicle, traha (Col.). To drive a sledge, trahâ vehi.*

SLEDGING, s., perhaps traharum vectiones (after quadrupedum vectiones, *Cicero*, *N. D.*, 2, 60, 151).

SLEEP. Vid. SNOOTH.

SLEEP, s., somnus (*natural, healthy sleep*): sopor (*a heavy sleep, unnatural, as of persons intoxicated, sick, or weary*): quies (*sleep considered as repose, rest from action*). A sound, deep sleep, gravis or artus somnus; artus et gravis somnus. I am seized or overcome with sleep, somnus me opprimat: somno opprimor. To fall into a deep sleep, arte et graviter dormire cepisse; arto somno opprimi; arto et gravi somno opprimi: to cause sleep, somnum facere, gignere, afferre, conciliare, concitare, or arcescere: to endeavor to get some sleep, somnum querere, allicere, or moliri: to drive away sleep, somnum fugare or auferre; somnum adimere or avertere: to be overcome with sleep, somno vinci. I have not been able to get a wink of sleep all night, somnum ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis (*Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 3, 1, 82). I get no sleep at all night, noctem insomnis ago (*I am unable to sleep*); but *noctem pervigilio* means, "I do not attempt to go to sleep all night". If I

could but get some sleep, ego si somnum capere possem. I can not get any sleep after I have been once awakened, ego somnum interruptum recuperare non possum. To arouse out of sleep, e somno excitare or experefacere: to awake from sleep, expergescere: expergeforti; somno solvi. In or during sleep, per somnum; per quietem; in somno; somno; dormiens: to put or tuck to sleep, sopire, consopire; aliquid somno afferre, parere, conciliare (*properly*); securum, or lentum, or negligentem reddere or facere (*figuratively*). To go to sleep (*properly*), obdormire: obdormiscere (*also = to die gently*): somnum capere (*to take sleep*): somno opprimi (*to be overcome with sleep*). I go to sleep, somnus me arripit (*against my inclination*, *Just.*, 11, 13, 1). To have gone to sleep, somno sopitum esse: to have fallen into a deep sleep, arte et graviter dormire cepisse: to go to sleep again, somnum repetere: to go to sleep at or over a thing, indormire alicui rei; obdormiscere in re (e. g., in mediis vitæ laboribus, *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 1, 49, 117, there = to die). To go to sleep (*figuratively*), torpescere: refrigescere (*to grow cold*): in oblivionem ire or adduci (*to fall into oblivion*): industriam remittere (*to abate one's diligence*). To have gone to sleep (*i. e.*, to be forgotten), jacere; in oblivione jacere; oblivione obtutum esse; oblitum esse.

SLEEP, v. || **PROPR.**, dormire (*general term*): dormitare (*to be in a deep sleep*): quiescere (*to be at rest after exertion*): somnum capere (*to fall asleep*). To prevent any body from sleeping, aliquid somno prohibere. To cause any body to sleep, sopire: consopire: aliquid somnum afferre, parere, conciliare. To sleep soundly, arte et graviter dormire (*aliquid dormire is poetic*). To sleep sweetly, sine omni curâ dormire; dormire in utramvis aurem otiose: to sleep but little, minimum dormire (*on a single occasion*, *Plin.*, *Ep.*, 3, 5, 11): brevissimè esse somni or brevissimè somno uti (*habitually*, *Suet.*, *Claud.*, 33; *Sen. Ep.*, 53, 6; but *perissimè esse somni is a false reading in Plin. Ep.*, 3, 5, 3, for erat somni paratissimè). To sleep or have slept enough, somno, or quiete, satiari. To sleep upon any thing (*i. e.*, to take a night to consider of it), noctem sibi sumere ad deliberandum rem, or simply ad deliberandum: to sleep off or away (*i. e.*, to get rid of by sleeping), edormire (e. g., vinum, crapulum). To sleep through, edormire (e. g., Ilionem edormire: *i. e.*, to sleep through the part he should be acting). || **FIG.**, securum, lentum or negligentem esse; dormitare. To sleep over business, indormire alicui rei (*Cic.*), also in aliqua re faciendâ (e. g., in homine colendo, *Cic.*). To sleep away, edormire aliquid (e. g., tempus). Vid. also, **SLEEP**, s.

SLEEPER. || *One who sleeps, dormiens: qui dormit, &c.; dormitor (Mart.). || (In architecture), vid. CAOSS-BEAM.*

SLEEPILY. || **PROPR.**, by circumlocution with the substantive or verb. || **FIG.**, Negligently, tarde; lente: segniter (*somnolous only in Plautus*).

SLEEPINESS. || **PROPR.**, (a) As a temporary state, somni necessitas: oscitatio (*yawning*); (b) as a characteristic quality, vetulus (*not somnolentia, which occurs for the first time in Sidon. Ep.*, 2, 2). || **FIG.**, Stomachica, tarditas: segnitudo.

SLEEPING-ROOM, cubiculum dormitorium; or simply dormitorium (*Plin.*); cubiculum noctis et somni (*Plin. Ep.*); zotheca, zotheca (*a small chamber*). The sleeping-room (as a part of a house), dormitorium membrum.

SLEEPLESS, insomnis (*that can not sleep*): exsomnia vigilans (*that does not desire to sleep*). To pass a sleepless night, noctem insomnem agere (*involuntarily*): noctem pervigilare; noctem perpetuis vigiliis agere (*voluntarily*).

SLEEPLESSNESS, insomnia (*involuntary*): villia (*voluntary*).

SLEEPY. || **DROESY**, (a) as a temporary state, dormitans (*beginning to sleep*): somni plenus; somno gravis (*overcome with sleep*): somni indigens (*needing sleep*): oscitans (*yawning*). To be sleepy,

dormitare (*to be falling asleep*): somnolus digere (*to want sleep*): somno urgere ultra debitum (*to be unusually drowsy*). (b) As a characteristic or permanent state, somnolentus; somno deditus (*Fig.*) somnolentus is found only in later writers. || **FIG.**, Slow, tardus; lentus; segnis. || **Soporific**, qui somnum adfert or conciliat; soporificus.

SLEET, pruina; nix concreta pruina (*Lacur.*): *imber niveus; *pluvia grandi nixa or nivea.

SLEEVE, manica (*the proper word*): mantula (*a sort of long sleeve covering the hand*); xipis, as a defence against the cold; having sleeves, manicatus, manuleatus, chirodatus (*Gell.*, 7, 12). To wear no sleeves, partes stâtis superiores in manicis non extendere (*Tac. Germ.*, 17, 3). To shake any thing from the sleeve (*i. e.*, to speak or write with ease or without preparation), aliquid effundere (*with ease*): extempore dicere (*without preparation*). To laugh in one's sleeve, furtim cachinnare (*Lacur.*): *cachinnari*; sensim atque eumissimè ridere (*Gell.*).

SLEIGHT (*of hand*), prestigium (*circulatorio prestigium*, *Tert. Apol.*, 23): fallacia (*trickery*; *general term*): vana miracula (*false magic*, *Liv.*, 7, 17, 4). To practice sleight of hand, prestigias agere: one who practices sleight of hand, prestigiator: feminine, prestigiatix.

SLENDER. || *Thin and long, procerus (tall; opposed to brevis): gracilis (thin; opposed to obesus): tenuis (thin). JN. procerus et tenuis (e. g., collar neck):* *trebitus umbris, in Suet., Cæs.*, 43, is said of a well-proportioned stature or shape). || *Slender*, parvus (*small, not grown up*): paulus: paululus (*small; opposed to magnus or multus*: e. g., equi hominesque paululi gracilesque, *Liv.*, 33, 11, 7): pusillus (*scanted in its growth, very small*): minutus (*of the smallest size*): humilis (*low, not high; of the stature or shape of men, animals, plants*): humilis statura: humilis statura (*of short size, small in stature*): parvulus: infans (*quite young*): exiguus (*inconsiderable, small, short, relative to quantity, number, &c.*): macer (*lean; opposed to pinguis*): strigosus: strigosi corporis (*especially of animals, produced by want of food; opposed to obesus*): exilis (*not full, that has not its usual fullness; e. g., the thigh, &c.; opposed to plenus; they also of no value; e. g., production of an author, speech, &c.*). JN. exilla et macer.

SLENDERLY. Vid. SLIGHTLY.

SLICE, v. Vid. to CUT.

SLICE, s. || *Any piece cut off, frustum. A slice of bread, frustum panis. A slice of bread and butter, *panis butyro illitus. || An egg-spoon, cochlear oris utile (Mart.*, 14, 121).

SLIDE, s., lapsus. A slide upon the ice, *iter glaciale: *stadium glaciatum, or per glaciem (*of the act of sliding*).

SLIDE, v., labi (*the proper word*): falente vestigio cadere (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 1, 5). To slide on the ice, per glaciem currere or decurrere.

SLIGHT, adj., tenuis (*properly, thin; opposed to crassus; then improperly, small, inconsiderable, &c.*: e. g., spes, hope: suspicio, suspicion): exilis (*poor, weak; opposed to plenus*: e. g., vox, voice): parvus: non magnus (*small, not great*: e. g., non magna signa alicuius rei a slight proof only of any thing: hope, spes; faith, fides): exiguus (*small, trifling, of no note; e. g., force, manna; hope, spēs; credibility, fides*): levis (*light, without intrinsic value, opposed to gravis*: e. g., munus leve; suspicio, suspicio: proof or argument, argumentum): infirmus (*not firm, weak, not able to undergo or bear any thing; of persons and things; glimmer, lumen; taste, sapor; proof, argumentum*): invalidus (*not powerful, inefficient; e. g., poison, venenum; medicamentum, medicamentum*): iners (*without life, dull; e. g., color*): imbecillus (*imbecillitate; opposed to fortis*, e. g., pulse, imbecilli venarum pulsus, levidensis (*properly, lightly wrought, of a light texture*, *Isidor. Orig.*, 19, 22, § 19; hence, by metonymy = without value

e. g., *munusculum*, *Cic.*, *Fam.*, 9, 12, 2; *Orelli*, *N. Cr.*; *nullus* (*obscure*, next to none; *vid. Cic.*, *Fam.*, 7, 3, 2; *Nep.*, *Phoc.*, 1, 1); *vilius* (*without worth*, according to quality, mostly as term of contempt); *dictu parvus* (*hardly worth mentioning*; e. g., *accident*, *res*; *tener*; *mollis* (*tender, delicate*); *gracilis* (*slim, thin*; of shape; *delicate*; e. g., *legs, crura*). || *Negligent*, *neglectus* (*not taken care of*): *parum accuratus* (*on which no pains have been bestowed*); *negligens*: *dissolutus* (*of the person*). || *Small* (*of number*), *numerus exiguus*, *parvus*; *pauci* (*a few*); *paucitas* (*fewness*). *With slight trouble*, *sine negotio*; *nullo negotio*: *not the slightest doubt*, *ne minima quidem dubitatio*; *not in the slightest degree*, *nihil (in no respect)*; *ne minima quidem re* (*not by the least thing*; e. g., *to offend any body*, *offendere aliquem*); *minime* (*in the least*; e. g., *quod minime putabat*): *to consider as very slight*, *parvum*, *parvi*, &c., *ducere*; *parvi aestimare*; *contemnere*, *despicere* (*to look on with contempt*). *JN.* *contemnere* et *pro nihilo ducere*; *vile habere*; *leve habere* or *in levi habere* (*the latter*, *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 3, 54, 4, and *Hist.*, 2, 21, 2): *not to have the slightest knowledge*, *omnium rerum rudem esse*; *to have not the slightest idea of any thing*, or *to be able to form*, &c., *notionem alicuius rei non habere*; *fugit aliquid intelligenti nostram vim et notionem*: *slight causes*, *parvulae causae*: *a slight attack of an illness*, *commotio, incula*; *levis motuicula* (*Suet.*, *Vesp.*, 24).

SLIGHT, *s.* *VID. CONTEMPT.*
SLIGHT, *v.* || *To pass over unnoticed*, *to disregard*, *præterire silentio* or *tacitum*; or, *from the context*, *præterire simply*: *repulsam dare alicui* (*not giving any body a place or post applied for*): *parvum* or *parvi ducere*; *parvi aestimare*; *pro nihilo ducere*; *vile habere*; *leve habere* or *in levi habere* (*the latter*, *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 3, 54, 4, and *Hist.*, 2, 21, 2): *all = not to make much of*, *to disregard*, *pass over*; *elevator* (*to deprive of credit, respect*, &c.); *aliquem* or *aliquid*, *to connem with words*. *To be slighted*, *præteriri* (*general term*); *repulsam ferre* or *accipere* (*to be refused a post or office*). *For stronger terms*, *vid. "To treat with CONTEMPT."*

SLIGHTINGLY, *contentim* (*contemptuously*, *with contempt*); *male* (*ill*). *To speak slightly of any body*, *contentim* or *male* de aliquo loqui: *to think slightly of any body*, *male* de aliquo opinari (*vid. Bremi*, *Suet.*, *Oct.*, 51): *to treat any body slightly*, * *aliquem contentim tractare*; *aliquem contemnere*: *to look down on any body slightly*, *aliquem* or *aliquid* *despicere*, or *despicatui habere*, or *despicatui habere*; *to think slightly of*, *parvum* or *parvi ducere*; *parvi aestimare*; *pro nihilo ducere*; *leve* or *in levi habere*. *VID. TO SLIGHT.*

SLIGHTLY, || *To a certain degree* = *a little*, *paullum*, and *with a comparative*, *paullum*; *nonnihil*, *aliquid* (*in a certain measure*; e. g., *it slightly comforts me when I come to think that*, &c., *nonnihil me consolatur quum recorder*): *leviter* (e. g., *saucius*, *eruditus*, *inflexus*, *ægrotares*). *To differ slightly from any thing*, *aliquid differre*: *to be slightly vexed with any body*, *aliquid succensere alicui*: *slightly incensed against any body*, *subratus*: *to be slightly incensed*, *subrasci*. If = *slightingly*, *vid.*

SLIGHTNESS, *exiguus*; *levitas*: *vilis*. *SYN.* *IN SLIGHT*, *adj.*

SLIHY. *VID. SLYLY.*

SLIM, *gracilis* (*thin*; of shape). *VID.*, also, **SLENDER**.

SLIME, *pituita* (*in the body of men or animals*): *mucus* (*when thick*): *salva* (*of snails*, &c.).
SLIMY, *pituitosus*: *mucosus* (*full of slime*): *pituitus similis* (*like slime*): *lubricus* (*slippery*).

SLING, *s.* || *An instrument for throwing stones*, *funda*. *To put any thing into a sling*, *in fundam indere aliquid*: *to throw any thing with a sling*, *fundâ librare* or *excutare aliquid*; *fundâ mittere*. || *A throw*, *a fling* (*vid. FLING*). || (*From its resemblance*) = *a hanging bandage*, *vinculum*: *mitella*

(*as technical term in chirurgery*). *To use a sling for one's arm*, or *to have one's arm in a sling*, *brachium mitellâ excipere*; also, *brachium suspendere ex cervice* (if it hangs down from the neck); the broader part of the sling is intended for the arm, and its ends are tied to the neck, *mitella latitudine ipsi brachio, perangustia capitibus collæ injicitur*.

SLING, *v.* || *To throw with a sling*, *fundâ mittere*, or *librare*, or *excutare*. || *To hurl*, *jaculari* (e. g., *a lance*, &c.): *mittere*: *emittere* (*to throw with the hand*, &c., in general): *jactare* (*to throw repeatedly*; e. g., *launces*; hence, also, of "throwing out one's arms," *brachia*). || *Torque* or *contorque*, for *jaculari*, only *poetical*: *vid. TO FLING*. || *To hang as in a sling*; *vid. TO HANG*.

SLINGER, *funditor* (*one that throws by means of a sling*).

SLINK, || *To steal out of the way*, *clam se subducere*.

SLIP, *s.* || *A false step*. || **PROPR.**, *vestigii lapsus*. *To make a slip*, *vestigio falli*: *to make a slip and fall*, *vestigio fallente cadere*. || **IMPROPR.**, *lapsus* (*departing from what is right*): *error* (*a mistake*): *peccatum* (*an offence*): *to make a slip*, *labi*; *peccare*: *"there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip"* inter as et offam (*sc. multa intervenire possunt*; a proverb of *Cato's*, *Gell.*, 13, 17); *multa cadunt inter calicem supremæque labra* (*a translation of πολλὰ μεταξύ πάλαι κύλικος καὶ χεῖρας ἀκρῶν*; *vid. Facciol.* in *ANCAUS*): *a slip of the memory*, *offensio memoriæ* (*habentia*); or *by circumlocution*, *with memoriâ labi* (e. g., *to do any thing from a slip of the memory*, *memoriâ lapsum fecere aliquid*, or *perperam edere aliquid*). || *A branch set in the ground*, *arculus*. || *A long, thin board*, &c., *pala*. || *A noose*, *vid.* || **PHR.** *To give the slip*, *excidere*: *elabi*. *JN.* *excidere* atque *elabi*.

SLIP, *v.* **INTRANS.**, *vestigio falli*: *vestigio fallente cadere* (*when one slips and falls*). *My foot slips*, *me instabili gradus fallit* (*Curt.*, 7, 11, 16); *vestigium fallit* (*Plin.*, *Ep.*, 2, 1, 5): *one's foot slips on the ice*, *glacies vestigium non recipit* (*Liv.*, 21, 36): *to slip on the steep rocks*, *prærupta saxa vestigium fallunt* (*Curt.*, 4, 9, 18); *sc. subducere* (*as earth slips*): *to let an opportunity slip*, *occasionem amittere* (*Ter.*), *omittere* (*Cic.*): *to slip out*, *excidere*; *elabi* (*both properly and figuratively*). *JN.* *excidere* atque *elabi*: *a thing slips out of my hands*, *aliquid de manibus excidit*, *dehabetur*, *fluit*; *aliquid mihi excidit atque elabitur*: *a word slips out from me*, *verbum* (or *vox*) *excidit* or *elabitur* (*ex ore*): *a thing slips from my memory*, *excidit* or *effluit* *aliquid ex animo*; *elabitur* *aliquid memoriâ*; *exit res memoriâ*: *the name has slipped from me*, *nomen perdidit*: *to slip through or away*, *perlabi* *per*, &c. (*to slip through entirely*, &c.): *elabi* (*to give the slip*; *with custody*, *of a prisoner*); *evadere* (*to escape*); *se subducere*; *subtrahere*, *surripere* (*to get out of the way quickly and imperceptibly*). || **TRANS.** *To slip a knot*, *nodum solvere*, *expedire*.

SLIP INTO, *v.* **TRANS.**, *rem in re inessere* or *inlicere*.

SLIPPER, *crepida*, *diminutive*, *crepula*: *pure Latin*, *solea* (*vid. Gell.*, 13, 21, 5). *In slippers*, *soleatus*: *a maker of slippers*, *crepidarius* (*Gell.*).

SLIPPERY. || *That does not afford firm footing*, *lubricus*. || **FIG.** *Uncertain*, *fickle*, *vid. Isaid* *he was a slippery fellow*, *dixi volatium esse ac levem*, et *te non pedem ejus tenere*, *non pennam*. || *Dangerous*, *vid.*

SLIT, *v.* *incidere* (*to make a slit in any thing*): *scindere*: *disclindere* (*to slit up or open*).

SLIT, *s.*, *scissura*: *fissura*; or *by the verb*. **SLOE**, * *prunus sylvestris* (*Linn.*).

SLOOP, *lambus*: *colox*. **VID. SHIP.**

SLOP. || *Poor drink*, * *pottus villior* or *tenuior*. || *Water*, &c., *spilled*, *lacina*: *lacuna lutosâ*. || *Ready-made clothes for sale*, *vestes promercales*.

SLOP-BASIN, *labrum elucurum* (*Cat.*, but the reading is doubtful).

SLOP-SHOP, *officina vestium promercalium* (*Suet.*, *Gramm.*, 23).

SLOPE, *s.*, *declivitas* (*downward*); *acclivitas* (*upward*); *proclivitas* (*a sloping position*): *locus declivis*, *acclivis*, *proclivis* (*a sloping place*): *ascensus* (*of ascent*; *vid. Herz.*, *Cæs.*, B. G., 1, 21). *To go up a great slope*, *ascensu ingredi arduo*: *a hill with a gentle slope*, *collis leniter editus* or *clementer assurgens*; *inolle* et *clementer editum montis jugum*: *a town on the slope of a hill*, *urbs applicata colli*.

SLOPE, *v.* || **INTRANS.**, *declivem*, *de- vexam esse* (*Cæs.*, *Cic.*): *proclinari* (*Vitruius*). || **TRANS.**, * *declive reddere aliquid*.

SLOPING, *declivis*: *acclivis*: *proclivis* (*declivis*, *as seen from above*; *acclivis*, *from below*; *proclivis*, *sloping gradually and stretching out to some length*). *A hill sloping in front*, *collis frontem fastigius* (*vid. Herz.*, *Cæs.*, B. G., 2, 8).

SLOPPY, *lutosus*; *avidus*: *madidus*.

SLOTH. || *Idleness*, *ignavia*; *pigrity*: *seguities*: *inertia*: *seordia*: *desidia* [*SYN.* *IN IDLENESS*]: *fuga laboris*. *To be sunk in sloth*, *desidiâ marcescere*; *marcescere otio* et *inertiâ sopiri*. [*VID. IDLENESS*, *LAZINESS*]. || *The animal so called*, * *bradypus*, *ôdis* (*Linn.*).

SLOTHFUL, *ignavus*; *piger*: *seors*: *deses*: *desidiosus*: *segnis*: *fugiens laboris*. *SYN.* *IN IDLENESS*: *PHRASES* *IN IDLE, LAZY*.

SLOTHFULLY, *ignave*: *pigre*: *segni- ter*: *seorditer* (*Liv.*). *SYN.* *IN IDLENESS*.

SLOUGH, *s.* || *A deep, miry place*, *locus cœnosus*. || *Cast-off skin*, *pellis*: *exuvie* (*poetical*). *To cast a slough*, *pellem exuere*; *veratorem* or *senectam exuere* (*of serpents*).

SLOUGH, *v.* (*Medical term*) *crustâ ob- duci*.

SLOVEN, *s.* || *Equalidus*: *disincutus* **SLOVENLY**, *s.* (*in dress*): *negligens* (*general term*; e. g., *in cultu*; *in re familiar*).

SLOVENLINESS, *squalor* (*in person and appearance*): *cultus corporis parum accuratus* (*in person*, &c.): *negligentia* (*carelessness in general*).

SLOW, *tardus* (*opposed to celer, velox*; also of the mind): *lentus* (*opposed to citus*; and of the mind, *opposed to acer*): *segnis* (*opposed to promptus*). According to *Döderlein*, *tardus* denotes *slowness with reference to the great length of time spent*; whereas *lentus* with reference to *quickness of motion* (*Handbuch*, p. 209). *Slow in transacting business*, *tardus in rebus gerendis*: *to be slow in writing*, *cœsototum esse in literis*: *slow in learning*, *tardus ad discendum* or *in discendo*; *lentus in discendo*; *ingenio tardus*; *piger* (*stoltus*): *slow of apprehension*, *hebes*, *hebes ad intelligendum*, *tardus* (*stupidus*): *stupidus* (*dull, stupid*). *JN.* *stupidus* et *tardus*; *mente capto* (*without understanding*): *slow poison*, *venenum lentum*.

SLOWLY, *tarde*: *lente* (*also of the mind*): *tardo pede*: *tardo gradus* or *passu* (*with slow pace*): *leniter* (*gently*): *paulatim*: *pedetentim* (*gradually*). *JN.* *lento* et *paulatim*: *segniter* (*only of the mind*; *sluggishly*). *To walk slowly*, *tarde ire* or *ingredi*; *tardo pede* or *gradu* *incedere*; *lente incedere*: *to move slowly*, *lente moveri*.

SLOWNESS, *tarditas* (*bodily or mental*; of persons or of things): *segnitia*: *segnities* (*sluggishness*; of character): *lentitudo* (*was not used in this sense during the best age*. *Slowness of pace*, *tarditas* in *incesso*: *slowness in transacting business*, *tarditas* in *rebus gerendis*).

SLUG. || *A kind of snail*, *limax* (*Col.*, *Linn.*). || *A kind of shot*, * *mas- sa* or *massula plumbi*, *ferri*.

SLUGGARD, *domitorius* (*Plaut.*): *somnolentus*: *somno deditus*.

SLUGGISH, *ignavus*; *piger*: *deses*: *desidiosus*: *segnis*: *seors*: *inerts* [*SYN.* *IN IDLENESS*]: *fugiens laboris*. *For phrases*, *vid. IDLE, LAZY*.

SLUGGISHLY, *ignave*: *pigre*: *segni- ter*: *seorditer* (*Liv.*). *SYN.* *IN IDLENESS*.

SLUGGISHNESS, *ignavia*: *pigrity*: *segnities*: *seordia*: *desidia*: *inertia* [*SYN.* *IN IDLENESS*]: *fuga laboris*. *JN.* *taritas* et *ignavia*; *seordia* atque *ignavia*; *lan- guor* et *desidia*. *VID. LAZINESS*.

SLUCE, eatactata. *To savor sluices (for the purpose of breaking the force of water), catarractis aquae cursum temperare (Plin. Ep., 10, 69).*

SLUMBER. Vid. **SLEEP**.
SLUR, macula: labes: nota turpitudinis. *To cast a slur on any body, labem or labeculam aspergere alicui or alicui rei; alicui ignominiam iurare; infuscare, deformare, infamem facere, foedare, obloere.*

SLUT, mulier disincta or negligens.
SLUTTISH, disinctus: negligens: dissolutus.

SLY, callidus: versutus: vafer: astutus: subdolis. **JN**, callidus et astutus: astutus et callidus: versutus et callidus.
SYN, in **CUNNING**.

SLYLY, astute: callide: vafre: subdole.
SLYNESS, astutia: vafrities: versutia: calliditas: dolus.

SMACK, *s.* *Taste, savor, sapor (vid. TASTE).* *A loud sound, crepitus: fragor: sonitus fragilis (Lucr., 6, 111).* *A loud kiss, basium. They gave each other a hearty smack, osculo (osculis) collata labra crepitabant (Petr.).* *A small sailing-vessel, scapha.*

SMACK, *v.* *INTRANS.* *To make a cracking noise, fragorem dare: crepare: sonitum fragilem dare (after Lucr.).* *To taste, vid.* *TRANS.* *To slap, alicui alapam deducere.*

SMALL, parvus: exiguus: minutus. *Very small, parvulus: perexiguus (SYN. and PHR. in LITTLE): a small letter (i. e., not a capital), litera minuta (vid. PLAUT., Bacch., 4, 9, 69: Cic., Ver., 4, 24, 74).*

SMALL-BEER, "cerevisia dilutor. *Not to think small-beer of himself, sese aliquid or aliquid esse putare.*

SMALL-CLOTHES, femoralia (plural, Suet.). braccæ (plural, Tac.). *Wearing small-clothes, braccatus, braccis indutus: to wear small-clothes and stockings in winter, hieme muniri feminalibus tibialibusque (Suet., Oct., 82).*

SMALL-POX, variolæ, plural.

SMALL-TALK, garritus (late); or by circumlocution with garrile quicquid in buccam.

SMALLAGE, * apium graveolens (Linn.).

SMALLNESS, parvitas: exiguitas; or by the adjectives. *Smallness of stature, staturæ brevitatis, or, from the context, brevitatis only (Ces., B. G., 2, 30).*

SMART, *s.* dolor: cruciatus: angor.

SMART, *adj.* *Sharp in flavor, acer: acidus. Quick, vigorosus, acer: vehemens. Witty, clever, acutus: salsus: mordax (pungent). Fine, gay, ornatus: comtus.*

SMART, *v.* dolorem capere ex aliquâ re: dolorem affici ex aliquâ re or ob aliquam rem. *I will make him smart for it, hoc non impune fecerit: hoc non impunè omittam.*

SMART-MONEY. Vid. **FORFEIT**.

SMARTNESS. Vid. **SHARPNESS**, **SEVERITY**.

SMATTERER, rudis et tîro: tîro: semidoctus: mediocriter doctus: leviter eruditus: qui primoribus, ut aiunt, labris literas attigit (Cic.). *Avoid sciolus, which occurs first in Arnobius.*

SMATTERING, by circumlocution with leviter eruditus. *To have a smattering of learning, primoribus, ut aiunt, labris literas attingere.*

SMEAR, linere: oblinere: perlinere: ungere: perungere: *linere, to cover with a sticky, adhesive substance; ungere, to cover, &c., with a greasy, oily substance.*

SMELL, *s.* *Sense of smelling, odoratus: odoratus (olfactus, both for odoratus and for odor, is not found in classical prose).* *Scent, odor (general term): nidor (vixina, of roast flesh and fat things prepared on the fire): anhelitus (of spirits).* *A bad smell, odor malus or teter; odor foetidus: fœtor (a stench): a pleasant or agreeable smell, odor suavis; suavitatis odoris: a strong, penetrating smell, odor gravis: to take a smell, odorem imbui (vid. Hor. Ep., 1, 2, 69: "odorem ducere or ad se ducere is not Latin); alieno odore infici (after Plin., 15, 3, 4): to have or emit a smell, odorem habere, præs-*

*tare, emittere (poetical, spargere, splare, diffundere): to have or emit a good, agreeable smell, bene or jucunde olere; a bad, disagreeable smell, male olere, fœtore: to have the smell of any thing, olere or redolere aliquid: a thing loses its smell, aliquid rei odor non permanet integer (after Colum., 10, 49, 3): without smell, that has no smell, * odoratu or odoris sensu carens (that has not the sense of smell); odore carens, ex aliquâ re odor non afflatur or odores non afflatur (that yields no smell).*

SMELL, *v.* *TRANS.* *olfacere: olfactare (to smell any thing): olfactare also = to try or examine by smelling): odorari (to try or examine by smelling): ad nares admovere (to hold to the nose for the purpose of smelling; e. g., fasciculum florum).* *INTRANS.* *To smell out any thing, quodam odore suspicionis aliquid sentire (Cic.).* *INTRANS.* *olere (to have a scent, especially a bad scent): fragrare (to smell sweetly): redolere (to have a strong smell, good or bad): perolere (to have a strong, bad smell). To smell sweetly, bene or jucunde olere (Cic.); suavem odorem reddere (Plin.): the flowers smell sweetly, odores e floribus afflatur: to smell badly, male olere: reddere foetorem.*

SMELLING, *adj.* *olidus (especially with a bad smell): odoros (with a good smell).*

SMELLING-BOTTLE, olfactorium (Plin.).

SMELT, *v.* *liquefacere: liquare: conflare: excoquere.*

SMELT, *s.* * salmo eperlanus (Linn.).

SMERK, subridere.

SMERLIN, * cobitis aculeata (Linn.).

SMILE, *s.* risus lenis (Mart.). *With a smile, subridens: to force a smile from any body, excutere alicui risum.*

SMILE, *v.* subridere: renidere (when a smile is considered as lighting up the features). *To smile upon, (leniter) arridere alicui (properly and figuratively): blandiri alicui; affulgere alicui (figuratively): fortune smiles upon him, fortuna ei aridet or affulget; fortuna blanditur cœptis suis.*

SMILINGLY, risu leni: subridens.

SMITE (vid. **STRIKE**, **PROP.** and **FIG.**). *Smitten with love, amore captus or incensus; amore perditus (Plaut.): to be smitten with love of any body, furere or insanire in aliquâ; amore alicuius mori (Propertius). perire, or depirare.*

SMITH, faber (ferrarius, argentarius, aurarius): opifex ferri, &c.

SMITHY, officina ferraria (B. Afr., 30): * fabrica ferraria (if for the purpose of forging arms, officina armorum, Ces.; fabrica armorum, Veget.).

SMOCK, indusium (chemise).

SMOCK-FROCK, * amiculum agreste:

* amiculum lineum.

SMOKE, *s.* fumus. *To make a smoke, fumare: full of smoke, fumosus: to cure or dry by smoke, in fumo suspendere (Cato, R. R., 162, extr.); fumo siccare (Plin., 19, 24): smoke rises, fumus evolvitur ex, &c.; also, fumat aliquid (e. g., domus, culmen: vid. to SMOKE).*

SMOKE, *v.* *TRANS.* *To dry in the smoke, fumo siccare (Plin., 19, 5, 24): in fumo suspendere (Cato, R. R., 162). To burn (tobacco). * herbæ nicotianæ fumo ducere. To jeer, vid. INTRANS.* *fumare: vaporare. The house smokes, domus fumat; culmen fumat (i. e., smoke ascends from the chimney); * ventus in conclave fumum regerit or refundit (a room is filled with smoke).*

SMOKY, fumidus: fumosus. *To have a smoky taste, * fumum sapere: to have a smoky smell, fumum redolere.*

SMOOTH, *adj.* *PROP.* *Not rough, levís (general term; opposed to asper; but in the sense of "without hair" it is only poetical): levigatus: politus (rendered smooth, polished). To make smooth, levigare: polire. Slippery, lubricus. Without hair, bald (by nature), sine pilo or pilis: pilo carens: (by artificial means), depilatus (general term, deprived of hair): rarus: tonsus (shaven, shorn; opposed to intonsus): glaber (properly, naturally smooth, without hair; opposed to pilosus; then, also, rendered smooth by shaving or plucking off the hair). FIG.*

|| Bland, mild, blandus (e. g., voras, a tongue): mendax (lying). || Flowing, soft (of style), fluens. || Easy, vid.

SMOOTH, *v.* *PROP.* *To free from roughness, levigare, more rarely levare (general term): polire (so that the thing smoothed receives a polish; also the smoothness of style, &c.). Both levigare and polire are used of making smooth with a knife, a file, pumice-stone, or in any other manner): linare (to file): runcinare (to plane): fricare (to smooth by rubbing; e. g., pavimentum): radere (to scrape, rub with pumice stone: vid. Mart., 1, 118). || To level, vid. || To facilitate, vid.*

SMOOTHLY. *|| Not roughly, by circumlocution with the adjective (leviter circumlocutio non occur). || With soft language, leniter: blande: comiter: benigne. Vid. GENTLY.*

SMOOTHNESS, levor (smooth quality; e. g., chartæ): levitas (quality of being smooth, also of gentleness in expression): mollitia (softness): mollitudo (as lasting quality). || Mildness; vid. GENTLENESS.

SMOTHER. *|| PROP.* *To suffocate, suffocare: animam or spiritum intercludere: strangulare (to strangle). To smother any body by throwing a number of cloths over him, opprimere aliquem injectis multis vestibus (Tac.): to smother any body with blankets, injectis lodibibus in caput faucesque spiritum intercludere (after Lie., 40, 24, where it is injectis tapetibus: to smother one's self by putting one's pocket handkerchief into one's mouth, or by stopping up one's mouth with a pocket handkerchief, sudario coartatis ore et faucibus spiritum intercludere: to be smothered, suffocari: spiritu intercluso extingui: to be smothered by any thing, aliquâ re suffocari. || IMPROPR.* *To put down or out, extinguere: restinguere (e. g., of fire, &c.; then to quell, to suppress; e. g., an insurrection, &c.): auferre: tollere (to stifle, figuratively; e. g., all sense of honor). To smother in the very birth, nascens aliquid opprimere. Vid., also, CONCEAL.*

* SMOULDER, fumare.

SMUGGLE, * inscriptas merces clam importare, ne portorium dem (after Lucil. ap. Non., 37, 19): merces sine portorio importare (after Cic., Ver., 2, 70, 171). *Smuggled goods, * inscriptæ merces.*

SMUGGLER, * inscriptas merces importans.

SMUGGLING, * inscriptarum mercium importatio.

SMUT, *s.* *Blackness, nigritudo: * macula ex rubigine concepta. || Obscenity in expression, obscenum verbum: canticum obscenum: obscena dicere.*

SMUT, *v.* *TRANS.* *rubiginem obducere alicui rei: denigrare (to turn black). || INTRANS.* *To gather mould, rubiginem obducere: rubiginem infestari, or ledi, or corripi: in æruginem incidere (the latter of copper).*

SMUTTILY, sordide: obscene. Vid. the adjective.

SMUTTINESS, by circumlocution with the adjective. Vid., also, **SMUT**.

SMUTTY, fumosus (sooty, soiled with smut): fumidus (of the color of smoke or smut; also, smelling of it): rubiginosus: argutinosus (covered with rust, rusty): colore nigro (of a black color): cineraceus (of the color of cinders): pullus (of a dirty black, either by nature or from soil): sordidus (black in general). || Obscene, obscenus. *Smutty language, obscenum verbum: to make use of it, obscena dicere.*

SNACK. *|| A share, a part taken by compact, portio (the part of a whole, inasmuch as it forms one's share, used only with "pro": vid., also, SHARE). || A meal taken in haste, a slight repast, cenula: gustatio. To have a snack, cenulam facere.*

SNAPPLE. Vid. **BIT**.

SNAIL, cochleæ (general term): limax (without a shell). *A snail in its shell, limax cochleæ implicitus (Cic.): like a snail, cochleæ speciem habens, refertus: a snail's shell, domus cochleæ (Suet.): cochleæ (Mart.): a snail's pace (figuratively), incessus tardus, lentus (Cic.): gradus tardus*

tudium (*Plaut., Aul., 1, 1, 10*): *people who travel at a snail's pace*, homines spissigradissimi, tardiores quam corbitae sunt in tranquillo mari (*Plaut., Pan., 3, 1, 4*).

SNAAKE. [Vid. SERPENT.] *The bearded snake*, *coluber naja (*Linna.*).

SNAYE, anguinus: anguineus, or by circumlocution.

SNAP, s. *|| A sudden noise, fragor: crepitus. || A bite, morsus, -us. || A catch, captus, -us.*

SNAP, v. *|| TRANS. To break, frangere: diffingere [vid. BREAK]. || INTRANS., frangi: confringi: dissilire (e. g., of the blade of a sword). Vid. BREAK, INTRANS.*

SNAP AT, hiantē ore captare aliquid (*properly*): inhiantē alicui rei (*to open the mouth at any thing*; also, *figuratively, to seek eagerly*).

SNAP-DRAGON, *antirrhinum (*Linnaeus*).

SNAPPISH, SNAPPISHLY, &c. Vid. CROSS, ILL-TEMPERED, &c.

SNARE. *|| PROPRI. Any thing set to catch an animal, a gin, a noose, laqueus (a sling, &c.). To lay a snare, laqueum ponere, also with "venandi causa": to fall or get into a snare, in laqueum or laqueos cadere: to have fallen into a snare, in laqueis hærere († all three, also, improperly). || IMPROPR., insidias (trap): laquei (snarcs, traps). *|| Decipulus or decipulum = "gin, trap," never occur in the proper meaning, and they are either ante- or post-classical. To lay a snare, insidiari: for any body, insidias alicui tendere, ponere; insidiis petere aliquem; dolū alicui nectere (to deceive, to defraud): to entice any body into a snare, in fraudem pellicere aliquem: to get or fall into a snare, in insidiis incidere: I am falling into the snare which I have laid for others: eadem capior viā quā alios captabam: to have fallen into the snare, laqueis irretitum teneri: to catch, as it were, in a snare, velut indagine capere.**

SNARL, gannire (*also, improperly, of men*).

SNARLER, canis, qui gannitu lascivit (*after Appul., Met., 6, p. 175, 30*): homo, qui allatrat omnes, et gannitibus improbis lacestis (*after Mart., 5, 61, 2*).

SNARLING, s. gannitio (*Fest., p. 74 and 109*): gannitus (*also, figuratively, of men*).

SNATCH, v. *|| Act of catching hastily, capture, or by the verb. By snatches (i. e., at intervals), per intervalla (Plin., 8, 42, 66); perhaps carpitum; per intermissa spatia. Snatches of sunshine, *sol interdum nubibus interfulgens.*

SNATCH, r. rapere. *To snatch at, captare: prehendere: to snatch from, eripere: adimere; auferre (to take away unjustly); avellere: divellere (to tear away); extorquere (to wrest from the hands; properly and figuratively; e. g., alicui regnum); alicui eripere de (or e) manibus (properly and figuratively): to snatch from the mother's arms, aliquem de amplexu matris avellere, or de complexu matris abripere: to snatch one from danger, from death, eripere ex periculo, a morte, from destruction, servare aliquem ab interitu.*

SNEAK, v., repere: serpere. *To sneak off or away, clam se subducere.*

SNEAK, s., homo occultus, tectus (*Cicero*): tenebris (*Varr.*).

SNEAKING, abjectus: humilis: villis.

SNEER, s. Vid. GIBE.

SNEER, v. *To sneer at any body, aliquem ludificari or deridere: aliquem irridere et vocibus increpitare: aliquem irrisu insectari: aliquem cavillari. To sneer at the misfortune of others, aliena mala ludificari: to sneer at any body in his misfortune, adversis rebus alicuius insultare: to zibe and sneer at any body in all possible ways, aliquem omnibus contumeliis eludere. SYN. in GIBE.*

SNEEZE, v., sternuere: sternutare. *To sneeze again, sternutationem iterare: to sneeze repeatedly, sternutationes frequentare: to hear any body sneeze, sternutationis sonum accipere: the elephant utters a noise as when any one is sneezing, elephantus sternutationem similem elidit sonum: to say "God bless you!" when any body is sneezing, sternutationis salutatio.*

re; salutem alicui imprecari: to cause to sneeze, to make any body sneeze, sternutationem movere or evocare, or excitare: to cause frequent sneezing, alicui crebras sternutationes commovere.

SNEEZE, s., sternutatio (as act): sternutationem (*the state in which one is when sneezing*): sternutationis sonus (*the sound or noise produced by sneezing*).

SNIFF, v. *|| PROP. and FIG., anhelare (to draw breath audibly up the nose). || To draw in with the breath, spiritu (spirando) ducere: (spiritu) haurire. || As language of contempt. To sniff about, odorari et pervestigare (properly, of dogs; then, by metonymy, of men; vid. Cic., Verr., 4, 13, 31). To be sniffing about in all corners, in omnibus latebris perperitare.*

SNIFF, s., anhelitus.

SNIP, s. *|| Act of cutting, sectio: sectura. || An incision, incisus (Plin.). || A piece cut off, segmentum: resectionem: particula. || A nip of paper, resegmentum chartæ (after Plin., res: papyri, 13, 12, 33).*

SNIP, v., secare: dissecare aliquid.

SNIPE, scolopax (*Nemesian*): * scolopax gallinago (*Linna.*).

SNIVEL, s., mucus (μῦκος), or, pure Latin, narium excrementa, -orum, plur., SNIVEL, v., *perhaps mucum resorbere.

SNIVELLING, mucosus: muculentus.

SNORE, v., stertere.

SNORE, *|| rhonchus (ῥόγχος), or, SNORING, || pure Latin, stertentis (or stertentium) sonitus.*

STORTER, stertens.

SNORT, fremere (as a horse): vehementius anhelare: imo de pectore spiritum trahere (to fetch breath forcibly): fremere: sævire (to rage).

SNORTING, fremitus.

SNOOT, rostrum. *An elephant's snout, proboscis. Vid. NOSE.*

SNOW, s., nix, genitive nivis, fem., usually in plural, nives (of a great fall or quantity of snow). Consisting of snow, nivalis: full of snow, nivosus: white as snow, niveus: snow falls, nives cadunt (*Sen.*): delabuntur (*Lin.*): to be covered with snow, nivibus obui, oppleti: the snow is deep, nix alta jacet (*Virg.*): alte nives premunt terram (*Christ.*): pure is a deep fall of snow, plurima nix e celo delabitur (*Lin.*): plurima nives eundem (*Sen.*): to make one's way through the snow, nives cluctari (*Tac., Hist., 3, 59*): mountains covered with perpetual snow, montes perenni nive rigentes: montium juga perenni nive obruta (*Curr., 7, 11, 8*): montes in quibus nives ne æstus quidem solvit (*after Sen. Ep., 79, 4*): a snow-ball, *globus ex nive compactus: globulus nivis (*Scrib. Larg.*): globus nivalis (*Macrob., Sat., 7, 12*): a fall of snow, nix cadit (*Lin., 21, 35*): a flake of snow, floccus nivis: e snow-storm, nives volantes: tempestas nivea: a snow-drift, *agger niveus: *vis nivis exaggerate; moles, magna vis nivium (*after Cic.*): a snow-bolt, *niveus nivibus trajicendis aptus fatusque: snow-water, aqua nivalis (*Gell.*): *aqua ex nivibus resoluta; nives ex montibus solutæ (*Caes., B. C., 1, 48*): nives de montibus solutæ (*Orn., Met., 8, 556*). To cut a road through the snow, nivem discindere atque ita viam patefacere.

SNOW, v. *|| Nives, nigrit; nives cadunt (Sen.), delabuntur (Lin.).*

SNOW-DROP, *leucolum vernum (*Linna.*).

SNOWY, nivalis (consisting of snow): nivosus (full of snow, covered with snow): niveus (white as snow).

SNUB, r., alicui convicium facere: aliquem conviciis or contumeliis consecrari.

SNUB-NOSE, nasus sinus: nres resimæ (turned up): nasus collisus (*flat*). That has a snub-nose, silus or simus; homo sinâ nare (*Mart., 6, 39, 8*); homo naribus resimis.

SNUFF, s. *|| Burned wick of a candle, fungus candelæ; or, from context, simply fungus (Virg.). || Powdered tobacco, *pulvis sternutatorius (Krafft): medicamentum ad sternutationem movendum efficax (after Cels., 3, 18, p. 157,*

*ed. Bip., Georges). To take snuff, *ducere pulvrem sternutatorium (Bau.); *medicamentum ad sternutationem movendum efficax uti (Georges). || Auger, scorn, vid.*

SNUFF, v. INTRANS. *|| To inhale, haurire naribus. || To scent, smell, vid. || FIG. To turn up the nose, fastidium ostendere, præ se ferre. To snuff at, aliquem suspendero naso (Hor.). || To, To crop the wick of a lighted candle, *fungum candelæ demere (not emungere).*

SNUFF-BOX, *theca sternutatoria.

SNUFF-TAKER, *qui utitur pulvere sternutatorio: *qui dulci pulvrem sternutatorio. A great snuff-taker, *qui crebro utitur, &c.

SNUFFERS, emunctorium (*Bibb. Vulg., Exod., 25, 38*): *forfex candelarum.

SNUFFLE, de nare loqui (*Pers.*).

SNUG. *|| Vid. CLOSELY.*

SO, adv. *|| Referring to a subject already indicated, (a) demonstrative; in this manner, in this degree, sic (in such wise; used only subjectively, or with reference to a fact as conceived in the mind of a speaker, not implying the actual existence of the thing): ita (used subjectively, and also with reference to a fact as actually existing under these circumstances): tanti (in so high a degree): tam (so very; especially with adjectives, adverbs, and participles, followed by another clause with ut or qui; with verbs in comparisons, followed by quam, quasi, &c.): sic and ita are more rarely found with adjectives): adeo (up to that limit; places two things on an equality in point of intensity, &c., followed by ut: adeone esse hominem: infelicem quemquam, ut ego sum! Ter.): (b) relative; in such manner or degree, ita, sic: It is so, sic est; ita res se habet: ita, sic, non ita, non ita res se habet; sic res non est; aliter factum ac narras. || Referring to something which follows; e. g., Be so good as to come to me, da mihi hoc, ut convenias; me velim convenias; be so good as to pardon him, cæsis liberalitate, ut ei ignoscas: who is so rich as you? quis tantas quantas tu habet divitias? (Or). Not so, as [vid. AS]. || Copulative; by construction with wque, ac, or atque: non minus, quam. || Conditional, by circumlocution (e. g., quod si feceris, gratium mihi erit, so you will oblige me). || Consecutive; ita (= "and so, thus," e. g., deus vester... expers... virtutis, ita [= and so] ne beatus quidem est. [After detailing the various opinions of philosophers], ita [and so] cogitur disensione sententium dominum nostrum ignorare; Pr. Intr., ii, 778, n.): itaque (= and so, accordingly; e. g., itaque rem suscepit, et a Seguinis impetrat). || How so? why so? quid ita? (ri dâi); || Comparative; at... so, ut... ita, or, inverted, ita, ut (sometimes sicut, prout, ut si, quomodo, quo pacto, quemadmodum: sometimes quam, quasi, tamquam, veluti, atque ac): ut... sic; sic... ut (less frequently the correlative to ita is quemadmodum, tamquam, quasi; Pr. Intr., ii, 779, 2): tam... quam (with adjective, &c.; nemo tam multa scripsit, quam multa, &c.); adeo (in such a degree; with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs, or absolute; e. g., Ter. And., 1, 1, 92, unam aspicio vultu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nihil supra, or Cic., Qu. Fr., 1, 2, 5, repulchricum lunditis amissum; adeo, ut Cato adolecens nullius consilii, sed tamen civis Romanus et Cato, vix vivus effugeret). For "so" with an adjective in the positive degree; e. g., so good, so great, &c., the Latin employs a superlative; e. g., so fine a city, urbis pulcherrima; or (adjective) talis, hic (of such a quality; of persons and things): tantus (of such quantity; of things only), or (adverb) ita; e. g., ita quo et Siciliæ amissum et Lacedæmoniorum victorias culpæ suas tribuente, quod talem virum et civitatem exulissent (so illustrious or so excellent a man, Nep., Alc., 6, 2); celeri rumore dilato, Dionii viam allatam, multi converterant quibus tale facinus displicebat (so atrocious a deed, Nep., Dion., 10, 1); nox id tempus*

esse ut merita tantummodo exolverentur (not so good, *Liv.*, 2, 29, § 8); iam Latio la status rerum erat, ut (so sad, *Liv.*, 8, 13, § 2); quoniam Romanus gratiam referret, ut (was so ungrateful, *Cæs.*, B. G., 1, 35); senatus consultum tantum vim habet (is of so little worth, *Cic.*, *Tam.*, 1, 7, 4); Hegesias se ita putat Atticum (so good, *Cic.*, *Brut.*, 83, 286). // *Circumlocutio* (e. g., quales pueri, tencris annis assuefacti sumus, tales adules manemus, so we are in manhood): "eic," like our "so," is sometimes = "such," "a good man, for so he was," vir bonus, sic enim fuit. // *So so* = but moderately or indifferently, sic (e. g., *Ter. Phorm.*, 1, 2, 95; *Daa.*, Quid rei geris? *Get. Sic.*, tenuiter. *Ter.*, *Andr.*, 4, 5, 9; *Crit.* Quid vos, quo pacto hic? satiene recte? *Mys.* Nosne? sic, ut quimus, aiunt). So much for to-day, in hunc diem hactenus; reliqua differamus in crastinum.

SO CALLED, quem, quod, quod vocant, d'cunt; qui, quis, quom dicitur. *Quod* Not s. e. ita dicitur, nominatus, appellatus.

SO FAR, LONG, MANY, MUCH, SOON, TRUE, WELL . . . AS. *Vis. As.*

SOAK, v. // *TRANS.*, macerare (to put a thing in water in order to soften it, as flax, fish); aqua perfundere (to wet well with water, as corn); madefacere (general term, to make quite wet). To be soaked with rain, pluvia imbre madefieri. // *INTRANS.*, madefieri: madere: madescere.

SOAKING, maceratio (by steeping in water): perfusio (by pouring water on).

SOAP, s., sapon, -onis (Plin.). A piece or ball of soap, bulla saponis.

SOAP, v., saponare linere or oblinere aliquid.

SOAP-BOILER, *saponis coctor: *qui saponem coquit.

SOAP-HOUSE, *officina saponis.

SOAP-SUDS, *aqua saponis infecta.

SOAR, sursum or sublime ferri: subvolare (to fly up; of birds and things). To soar aloft to heaven, in cœlum ascendere; sublimem abire; ad deos abire (of persons dying): to soar aloft to a higher region, in cœlestem locum subvolare.

SOB, v., singulire (Cels.): singulare (Quint).

SOB, s., singultus, -ūs.

SOBBINGLY, cum singultu (with a sob, Cic.): modo singultantum (as those who sob, Quint.).

SOBER, // That avoids excess in drinking, sobrius (Cic.): qui epulam vitat: qui modice bibit. // Moderate, sobrius: temperans: temperatus.

SOBERLY, sobrie (properly): temperanter: temperate (figuratively).

SOBRIETY, // Abstinence from excessive drinking. By circumlocution with sobrius. // Moderation, sobrietas (Sen.): temperantia (Cic.).

SOCCAGE, servitus: servitium. In socage, servus; or by circumlocution; e. g., Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi ut servitio colendos dedit (in socage, *Cic.*, *Rep.*, 3, 9, 16).

SOCIABLE, commodus (suiting his manners to those of others): affabilis (ready to speak, condescending in conversation): sociabilis (inclined to intercourse with others): congregabilis (apt to unite in a flock or herd): facilis (as a quality of character). Not sociable, insociabilis: morosus (sullen).

SOCIABLENESS, sociabilitas (as prevailing in a society, Plin.): mores faciles (as a person's character).

SOCIABLY, socialiter.

SOCIAL, socialis (inclined to union and companionship): sociabilis (capable of or inclined to union and companionship with others): congregabilis (also capable of being easily united with others in a herd or set; e. g., apum examina, Cic.): facilis (rasy of access, companionable). Social life, vite societas; societas conjunctionis humane; caritas atque societas humana: to bring uncivilized men to the habits of social life, homines dissipatos congregare, et ad (or in) vite societatem convocare: to lead a social life (i. e., life of friendly intercourse) with one's companions, societatem caritatis colere cum suis: man is a social animal, homo est animal sociale;

natura nos sociabiles fecit; natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vite societatem: the social union, civilis societas; hominum inter homines societas; societas or consortio humana; consociatio hominum; societas generis humani; conjunctio congregatioque hominum; societas hominum conjunctioque; convictus humanus (all Cic.).

SOCIETY, // Union, societas. To live in society, congregatos esse (especially of animals; opposed to solivagos esse; *vid. Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 5, 13, 88); societatem caritatis coisse inter se (from mutual inclination): man is born for society, homines naturā sunt congregabiles; natura nos sociabiles fecit; natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vite societatem; natura impellit hominem ut hominum cœtus et celebrationes et esse et se obiri velit. // Companionship. To give one's society to any body, esse cum aliquo (to be with him); aliquem comitari; alicui comitem se addere or adungere (to accompany any body as an attendant); in the society of any body, cum aliquo: to shun the society of any body, aliquis adimū sermonemque defugere: to seek the society of any body, aliquis consuetudinem appetere: bad society spoils good manners, malignus comes quamvis candido et simplici rubiginem suam afficit (*Sen. Ep.*, 7, 6). // Union of several persons for a common end, societas (especially of literary societies, trading companies, &c.): sodalitas (of colleagues; e. g., of certain priests at Rome; then, general term, of any society in which any secret exists; e. g., of Free-masons with us): factio (a party, especially for a bad purpose; *vid. Trajan. ep. Plin.*, 10, 36 [43], 1): collegium (a corporation; e. g., of merchants, artisans, priests, &c.). To enter into society with any body, societatem cum aliquo facere, inire, coire (general term); rationem communicare cum aliquo (to make common cause with any body); societatem contrahere cum aliquo (to enter into a partnership): to receive any body into a society, aliquem in societatem assumere or ascribere (general term); aliquem in collegium cooptare (into a corporation): to dissolve a society, societatem dirimere: human society, societas humana, hominum, or generis humani: civil society, societas civilis. // A body of persons united for one object, cœtus, conventus hominum or amicorum (general term, an assembly of friends): circulus (a social circle): congressus (an assembly which meets together for some purpose): acroasis (an assembly of learned persons in which any thing is read): sodalicium (an assembly of colleagues, especially of certain priests and others, in order to celebrate the private worship of a deity with feasting): a society of friends, congressio familiarium: a large society, frequentia, celebritas; celeberrimus virorum mulierumque conventus: to be fond of attending societies and meetings, circulos et sœciunculas consecretari.

SOCK, soccus (worn by comic actors, Plaut).

SOCKET, myxus (in a candlestick or lamp; i. e., the part in which the wick stood, *Mart.*, 14, 41): tubus (a tube): vagina (a sheath): theca (a case). Socket of the eye, *cavum oculi.

SOCKLE. (In architecture), podium (Vitru).

SOD, cœspes (gleba = a clod). To cover a roof with sods, *cœspite tegere or contegere.

SODA, soda (technical term, prepared): altrum (in its natural state).

SODALITY. *Vis. SOCIETY.*

SOEVER, cunque (added to a word; e. g., quicunque, whosoever).

SOFA, lectus (general term): lectulus: lectica lubricatoria (especially for reading or study): grabātus (a low couch): hemicyclum (of a semicircular form, for two or three persons, especially for conversation, &c.): stibadium (Plin. *Ep.*): sigma, ātis (Mart., of a semicircular form). Arms or side of a sofa, pluteus (e. g., plutei fulera, *Propert.*). Sofa cushion or squab, torus lecti.

SOFT, // Prop., mollis (not hard; opposed to durus); tener (tender; opposed to asper); mitis (gentle, mild). Very soft, premollis, soft-boiled eggs, ova mollia or sorbilla. A soft hand, manus mollis (Ov.). A soft voice, vox lenis; a soft air, nēr tepidus. [*Vis. also, GENTLE, MILD.*] To grow soft [*vis. SOFTEN*]. // *FIG.*, mollia: tener.

SOFTEN, // Prop., mollire, emollire: mitigare (transitively); emolliri: mollescere: emollescere: mitigari (intransitively). // *FIG.*, mollire, emollire, commovere animum alicuius; aliquid, alicuius animum, lenire, delenire, mitigare (transitively); molliri: leniri (intransitively). To soften down any thing in the telling, ad aliquid in mollius referre aliquid (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 14, 39).

SOFTLY, molliter (general term): leniter, placide; clementer: pacate (gently, mildly, quietly).

SOFTNESS, mollitia: mollitudo (as an abiding quality).

SOLIO, heus! eho! heus tu! (*Ter.*).

SOLL, // Ground, earth, terra, (ter rē) solum (surface of the ground); ager; soli natura, ingenium; solum (in respect of its natural quality and its produce). A rich soil, solum pingue. A thin soil, solum macrum et exile. A loose or close, moist or dry soil, solum solum vel spissum, humidum vel siccum. // *Dung*, sterus (of men and animals): excrementum, usually plural, excrementa, -orum, n. (of men and animals; post-Augustan, but classical). // A spot, sta in, vid.

SOLL, v., aliquid aliqū inquirare (to cover with dirt; the strongest term): contaminare (to soil more slightly, especially by use or frequent handling): turpare (to take off the freshness of a thing; *not* deturpare: maculare (with spots): spurcare: conspurcare (so as to make foul or loathsome). To soil one's fingers (figuratively), se sceleribus contaminare (Cic.); flagitiis se dedecorare (Sall.); contaminare, inquinare, pollucere (Cic.).

SOJOURN, s. and v. *Vis. ABIDE, ABODE; DWELL, DWELLING.*

SOLACE, v. *Vis. CONSOLE.*

SOLACE, s. *Vis. CONSOLATION.*

SOLANDER, *scabies.

SOLAR, solaris: solarius: or, by gentile, solis. A solar eclipse, solis defectus or defectio; solis deficiens [*vis. ECLIPSE*]. The solar year, annus qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe (*Liv.*, 1, 19, extr.): annus solstitialis (*Serv.*, *Virg.*, *Æn.*, 4, 633). The ancient Romans reckoned a lunar year, the latter a solar, Romani veteres ad lunæ cursum, et sequentes ad solis anni tempora digresserunt.

SOLD, participle of TO SELL.

SOLDER, s., ferrumen (Plin.). "Soft solder" (Sam Slick), palpus (e. g., mihl obtrudere non potes palpus, *Plaut.*, *Pseud.*, 4, 1, 35).

SOLDER, v., ferruminare: conferruminare (to solder together, Plin.).

SOLDIER, miles (the proper word; sometimes collective for milites): armatus (an armed man, usually plural: bellator, puguator, præliator, a warrior, poetical): homo or vir militaris (as when we say "a good soldier," "a distinguished soldier," in speaking of a veteran or general; *only* the poets and later prose writers employ militaris for miles). Of or belonging to a soldier, militaris. A row or fresh soldier, miles tiro, or tiro only (Cic., *Cæs.*); miles trunculus (Suet.). An old or veteran soldier, veteranus: soldiers (with respect to their profession), homines or viri militares. A common soldier, miles gregarius, or miles only. The common soldiers, milites gregarii; militum or armatorum vulgus. A brave or good soldier, miles fortis, strenuus, bonus, acer (Cic.); ad pugnantum alacer or paratus; studio pugæ ardens, incensus atque incitatus (Cic.). A cowardly, bad soldier, miles ignavus, timidus (Cic.), pavidus (Sall.). Soldiers of the line, (militēs) legionarii: to turn soldier, to enlist as a soldier, nomen dare, or profiteri, militāre (Liv.); sponte militiam sumere (Tac.). To go out as a soldier, militatum abire (Ter.); in militiā disciplinam proficisci (Cic.); *these*

phrases are not to be employed in the sense of "to turn soldier," "enlist as a soldier," "become soldiers." To be, serve as a soldier, militare; militis munus sustinere; stipendia merere, mereri (Cic., *Lic.*); militiam tolerare (Virg.), colere (Ov.). A soldier's wife, uxor militis; a soldier's child, puer (puella) militaris; a soldier's life, vita militaris. A soldier's cloak, sagum; a soldier's dress, vestitus militaris; habitus gregalis (of the common soldier, Tac., *Ann.*, 1, 59); soldier-like, militaris; in a soldier-like manner, militum more, modo (Cic.); militarius (Lac.).

SOLDIER, milites, plural; miles: armati, plural.

SOLE, *adj.*, solus: unus: unicus (e. g., filius, filia, &c.: illa villa solus tua, you have sole possession of). Vid. ALONE, ONLY.

SOLE, *s.* || The bottom of a foot, planta: ☞ not sola in this sense. To find no place for the sole of one's foot, lo- cum, ubi consistat, non reperire. || The bottom of a shoe, sola. || A fish, *pleuronectes platissa (Linn.).

SOLE, *v.*, *calcetis soleas suffigere.

SOLECIUM, vitium: error: || barbarism, a fault in single words, as though one should say Mæcenat for Mæcenatorem, or should use an outlandish word, e. g., canthus, for ferrum quo rotæ vincuntur; solecismus, a fault in grammar or construction; e. g., non feceris, for ne feceris; acyrologia, Greek or Latin, improprium, an erroneous combination of words; as, hunc ego si potui tantum sperare (for timere dolorem, Quint., 1, 5, 6).

SOLELY, solum: tantum. Vid. ONLY.

SOLENN, sollemnis (festive, ceremonial): gravis: severus (grave, serious). To take a solemn oath, persanctè jurare or de- jectare: jurare per plures (or omnes) deos.

SOLENNITY, || Gravity, serious- ness, by circumlocution with the adjective. || A festive or formal celebration, solenne (☞ sollemnis is late): cærimonia (a solemn religious ceremony): pompa (a solemn procession). To keep a festival with great solemnity, *diem festum magno cum apparatu celebrare (cf. Tac., *Hist.*, 2, 95, 1).

SOLENNIZE, || To celebrate, agere, agitare (the proper word, festivals, birth- days, holidays, &c.): celebrare (to assist by one's presence in making a numerous assembly; e. g., birth-day, marriage-feast: less frequently of a festival). To sollemnize a day as a festival, diem prosecui (Nep., *Att.*, 4, extr.). To sollemnize a festival for three days, diem festum agere triduum or per triduum; public games, ludos facere or committere. To sollemnize divine service, sacra procurare; sacris operari; res divinas rite perpetrare; but, in the modern sense, better *rebus divinis interesse (of the officiating minister).

SOLENNLY, sollemniter (in a festive or ceremonial manner): graviter: severe (gravely, severely).

SOLICIT, || To seek for, ask, petere: expetere (to petition for): querere (to seek with pains and exertion): consecrari (to pursue zealously): captare, aucupari (to snatch eagerly at any thing; and these with an accusative). To solicit the favor of the people, suram popularem capere: gratiam ad populum querere: one who solicits (for an office), petitor; candidatus [vid. CANDIDATE]. The act of so- liciting, petitio: ambitio (canvassing): presensio (taking voters by the hand, in order to gain their favor): ambitus (by un- lawful means; whereas ambitio, in the best age, was only by lawful means). || To at- tempt any body's mind, sollicitare aliquem or aliquis animum (e. g., pretio, pecuniâ): pellicere aliquem.

SOLICITOR, || One who solicits, qui petit, &c.; petitor; and vid. the verb. || A legal assistant or adviser, causidicus (in a deprecating sense). Vid. ATTORNEY.

SOLICITOR GENERAL, advocatus fide- cial (legal assistant of the treasury in ju- dicial proceedings, Eutrop., 8, 18 [10], *ult.*).

SOLICITOUS, Vid. ANXIOUS.

SOLICITUDE, Vid. ANXIETY.

SOLID, densus: condensus (consisting of compressed parts; opposed to rarus):

spissus (consisting of parts so compressed that scarcely any interstices are visible; al- most impervious, impenetrable; opposed to solutus): solidus (consisting of a firm mass, massive; opposed to cassus, pervi- us): confertus (pressed together, crammed, as it were; opposed to rarus): artior or artior (compressed into a small space): pressus (of an orator's style, concise, nervous): brevis (also of style, &c.). Solid food, cibus plenus: solid learning, doctus or eruditio accurata, subtilis, recon- dita, exquisita (☞ not solida; yet soli- da gloria, solida utilitas are correct). To make solid (according to the above distinc- tions), densare: condensare: spissare: conspissare: solidare: to become solid, densari, &c. (passive of the above verbs); spissescere: solidescere.

SOLIDLY, solide: dense: spisse. Vid. the adjective.

SOLILOQUY, *sermo secum ipso habi- tus (compare Cic., sermo intus cum ipse secum [aliquis loquitur], of a purely mental soliloquy). ☞ Soliloquium first in Augustin. Sometimes meditatio (Quin- tilian) or sermo intus may be used for a mental soliloquy. To hold a soliloquy, ipsum secum loqui; intrase dicere (Quin- tilian); also, secum loqui; solum secum colloqui: he held the following soliloquy, hæc secum colloquutus est; ipse secum hæc locutus est.

SOLITARY, || Single, vid. || Lone- ly, remote from others, solitarius: soli- vagus (living alone; of men and animals): solus: desertus (without inhabitants; of places; opposed to celebrare, frequens). A solitary life, vita solitaria (general term); vita inculta et deserta ab amicis (friend- less); to lead a solitary life, vitam solitari- us ago; in solitudine vivere; tempus so- lum in secreto vivere: vitam ægrem se- grege (Sen., *Benef.*, 4, 18, 2); hominum con- ventus fugere (to avoid society); solitaria natura esse (of animals which frequent solitary places, Varr., l. R., 3, 16, 4); a solitary place, locus solus or desertus (op- posed to locus frequens or celeber); lo- cus ab arboribus remotus (where one has no witnesses).

SOLITUDE, solitudo (state and place): orphitas (loss of children): viduitas (wid- oohood): solitudo liberorum, viduarum (the condition of orphans or widows): locus solus or desertus (a solitary place; opposed to locus celeber or frequens); lo- cus ab arboribus remotus (private and re- tired); to live in solitude [vid. ☞ to lead a Solitary life]: to retire into solitude, se conferre or se recipere in solitudinem; vitam solitudinis mandare (general term); a publicis negotiis se removere: de foro decedere; se ab omni parte republicæ subtrahere (to retire from political life): to seek solitude, solitudines captare: to wander about in solitude, full of deep sor- row, in locis solis mæstem errare.

SOLO, unus cantus. To sing a solo, solus aliquis cantat. To play a solo, *solus aliquis fidibus canit; on the flute, solus aliquis tibis cantat.

SOLSTICE, solstitium (at the begin- ning of summer): bruma (at the begin- ning of winter). ☞ It is unclassical to say solstitium æstivum for solstitium, or solstitium brumale or hibernum for bruma. At the solstice, solstitiali die (in sum- mer): brumali die (in winter).

SOLSTITIAL, solstitialis.

SOLUBLE, qui (que, quod) solvi or dissolvi potest; dissolubilis (Cic.); solu- bilis (Ammian.).

SOLUTION, || The act of dissolv- ing, &c., circumlocution by the verb. || An- swer, solutio: dissolutio (both especially of a captious question): explicatio: enod- andi (of a perplexed or obscure matter). Vid. ANSWER.

SOLVE, solvere (a riddle, a question): dissolvere (a question): enodare (perplex- ed or captious questions; for such we may also say, [captious] solvere; [captions] explicare, discutere). To solve a doubt, ambiguitatem solvere, resolvere: dubi- tationem tollere: dubitationem alicui exi- mere.

SOLVENCY, solvendi facultas; or cir- cumlocution by the adjective.

SOLVENT, || Able to pay, qui est solvendo (Cic.): qui est ad solvendum (Virg.) idoneus (Erg., debitor). To swear that one is not solvent, bonam copiam ejurare. || Able to dissolve, *qui corpus aliquid solvere, dissolvere, potest.

SOME, aliquis (any, indefinite): ullus (opposed to nullus, especially after nega- tions): quispiam (nearly = aliquis, but al- ways implies a number, out of which any indifferently may be supposed: mostly used substantively, but not always: si agricola quispiam, &c., Cic.; vid. the word in SOMEBODY): quidam (a certain one, with- out specification): aliqui (indefinite): non- nulli, or nonnemo, singular (in ipsâ curiâ nonnemo hostis est, Cic., *several*): alii- quot (more than one): plerique, complures (some, and, indeed, several or many): often aliquid with genitive; e. g., some in- dulgences, aliquid venia. It is some con- solation to remember, in aliquâ re nonnil- lum me consolatur quum recordor, &c.: some progress has been made, nonnilis est pro- fectum (Cic.). Some... others, alii... alii; quidam... alii: some... others... others, quidam (alii)... alii... alii (and thus alii may be used successively five times or more; but Cicero also varies it by partim, &c., vid. Cic., *N. D.*, 2, 47, extr.): some in one direction, others in another, alii alio, &c.: some in one manner, others in another, alii aliter, &c.: some few, pauci: some twenty days, aliqui viginti dies: in some measure, aliquo modo; aliqua ex parte (partly); aliquid (in some respect; vid. Cæs., B. G., 1, 40, Held). ☞ Avoid quatenus.

SOMEBODY, aliquis: quispiam: al- quispiam: quisquam: ullus: (1) aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, substantive; aliquis or al- qui, aliqua, aliquid, adjective: (2) aliquis- piam, quispiam (substantive and adjective; but usually quispiam is found as a substantive, and aliquispiam as an adjective; Zumpt, § 129), relate to a multitude, intimating that it is immaterial which indi- vidual of that number is thought of. Quis- piam often in objections; e. g., somebody will say, dixerit quispiam: quidam (a cer- tain one, whom it is not necessary to spec- ify). ☞ Aliquis, indefinite and affirma- tive; also, like our "somebody," used for "a person of consequence;" si vis esse al- quis: ego quoque sum aliquid (Cic.): quispiam (substantive) and ullus (adjective) are indefinite and negative; therefore also in interrogative clauses, where a nega- tive is implied.

SOMEHOW OR OTHER, nescio quo mo- do: nescio quo casu: nescio quo pacto.

SOMETHING, || Opposed to "noth- ing," aliquid (usually with a genitive of the substantive joined with it; e. g., aliquid nummularum; after the particles si, ne, quo, ut, num, we find simply quid, unless there be a particular emphasis; vid. Kühner, Cic., *Tusc.*, 1, 20, 45; Hermann, *Vier.*, p. 731): paullum aliquid (some little thing, a trifle): nonnilis (a pretty good deal, also followed by a genitive): quidquam (in negative propositions): quidam, quedam, quoddam (certain, which one can not or may not mention; e. g., singularis est quod- dam nature atque vis animi): numquid: acquid (in questions, any thing). A something, nescio quid: to reason on some- thing, aliquem magis facere: that is some- thing, but far from being all, est istuc quidem aliquid, sed nequam in isto sum omnino: to think something of one's self, putare se esse aliquid: he seems to be something, aliquid esse videtur. || Op- posed to "no" = somewhat, in some mea- sure or degree, paullum (with comparative, paullo): nonnilis: aliquid (e. g., nonnilis me consolatur, quum recordor). ☞ Aliquantum, aliquanto, always mean to a considerable degree. Sometimes this is implied in a comparative adjective; e. g., soror meliuscula est, "is something better."

SOMETIMES, aliquando (general term): interdum (now and then): nonnumquam (rather frequently): unquam (in interroga- tive clauses, where a negation or doubt is implied): quandoque (Cic.). Sometimes, though not often, etiam raro, non tamen nunquam (Quint.).

SOMEWHERE, alicubi: uspiam: us-

quam (with the same difference of meaning as between aliquis, quiescam, and ullus; vid. SOMEROBY).

SOMNEROUS. Vid. SOPORIFIC.

SON (with reference to parents), filius (opposed to puella): (with reference to sex) puer: sexus virilis (also of several sons, Nep.): stirps virilis (also of all the sons of a family collectively, Liv.): so also suboles virilis (Tac.).

☞ In the poets, and also in Quintilian, we find natus or gnatus for filius, but it is never thus used as a substantive by the best prose writers; so that we can not say natus meus, tuus, &c., for filius meus, tuus, &c.; or nati parentum for liberi parentum. In Cic., *Amic.*, 8, 27, and *De Fin.*, 5, 25, 65, natus is used as a participle. A young son, little son, filiolus; filius parvus: to have a son, another son, filio, filium augeri (Cic.); sexui, stirpe virili augeri (after Liv. and Tac.): to be a body's son, aliquo natum, progenitum esse (Liv.); aliquo ortum esse (Cic.): to lose a son, filium amittere, perdere: to leave no son, sexum virilem non relinquere (Nep.).

SON-IN-LAW, gener.

SON OF MAN (a title assumed by our blessed Saviour), * mortali matre natus.

SONG, carmen (general term): cantus (act of singing or the thing sung, as an effect of talent or art): canticum (that which is or may be sung): cantilena (a song adapted to a well-known air. Doderlein remarks, that cantica and cantilenae are only songs adapted for singing, in which, as in popular ballads, the words and melodies are inseparable, and serve to excite mirth and pleasure, in opposition to speech and that which is spoken; indeed, canticum means a favorite piece, still in vogue; cantilena, a piece which, being generally known, has lost the charm of novelty, and is classed with old songs): cantio (a song sung, especially as a form of enchantment). It is the old song, cantilenam eandem canis (you are always singing the same thing, Ter. *Phorm.*, 3, 2, 10): nihil nisi idem quod sepe scribis, qui are always writing the same; semper ista eademque audio (I am always hearing the same thing); uno opere eandem incudem die nocteque tundit (he is continually doing the same thing, Cic., *De Or.*, 2, 39, init.).

SONGSTER, cantor: vocis et cantus modulator (Col., 1, pref. 3).

SONGSTRESS, cantrix.

SONNET, carmen (tetradecastichum).

SONOROUS, sonans (Cic.): canorus (Cic., sounding well): sonorus (Tibull., poetical and post-Augustan prose). A sonorous voice, vox canora.

SOON. ☞ In a short time, brevi tempore, or simply brevi (denoting the short space of time in which any thing happens): mox (very soon afterward, immediately after, always supposes a comparison between circumstances or points of time, of which the one follows after the other): jam, more strongly jamjamque (in a moment, represents the time of an action as present, which one indicates as impending): propediem (as soon as possible, to-morrow, denotes a definite point of time up to which any thing may happen). Very soon, perbrevis: soon afterward, or thereupon, paullo post or post paullo: brevi postea; non ita multo post; brevi spatio interjecto: I will soon be here, jam hinc adeo. ☞ Quickly, immediately, celeriter: cito [vid. IMMEDIATELY].

As soon as, statim; post (e. g., Germani statim e somno lavantur, as soon as they get up): as soon as Veii was taken, post Velos captos; or by an ablativus; e. g., aliquis adventu, discessu, as soon as one had come, gone; solis occasu, as soon as the sun had set. ☞ At an early period, mature: mane (early in the morning). Too soon, ante tempus; mature or maturus (vid. *Bremi Suet.*, *Ces.*, 26): to do any thing soon, maturare aliquid facere: as soon as, simul ac or (when a vowel follows) simul atque: as soon as possible, simul; simul at; ut primum; quum primum; quum maturum: as soon as I came to Rome after your departure, ut primum a tuo digressio Romam veni: as soon as the meeting was over, ambassadors were sent, ab illa concione legati missi sunt. Easily, facile: facili negotio. It is

soon said, proclive dictu est (Cic., *Off.*, 2, 60, 69).

SOONER. ☞ Rather, potius: citius: prius. Sooner than, potius quam; citius quam; prius quam; also, non tam cito ... quam (putting, of course, the epithet that is preferred after the quam; e. g., quem tu non tam cito rhetorem dixisses, quam ... τοῦτοῦ, i. e., would sooner call a σοφιστὴς than a rhetorician): I would sooner die than, &c., mori malo, quam, &c.

SOOT, fuligo.

SOOTHE, aliquem or aliquis animum placare (to pacify, calm): mitigare (to moderate, alleviate): lenire or delinire (to soften, make less painful or disagreeable). JN. aliquis animum lenire et placare, placare et mitigare. To soothe one's anger, aliquis iram lenire, mollire. permulcere, placare, sedare: to soothe pain, dolorem mitigare: to soothe grief, levare luctum. Vid. also, ALLEVIATE.

SOOTHESAYER, vates: divinus (an inspired prophet, Cic.): vaticinans (Oo, very rare = vates): fatidicus (one who foretells the destiny of man, Cic.): fatiloquus (poetical = fatidicus): sortilegus (one who divines by lots, Cic.): haruspex (one who foretells events from the appearance of the entrails of victims): augur (one who foretells from the flight of birds): feminine, vates: mulier fatidica, fatiloqua: interpres divinum (Liv.): saga (Cic.).

SOOTY, fuliginosus (full of soot, late): fuliginus (looking like soot).

SOP, s. * frustum in aqua (embaminate, lacte, &c.) intinctum. A sopio Cerberus, * quasi Cerbero offam obijcere (the proverb being taken from Virg., *Æn.*, 6, 420).

SOP, v., intingere aliquid in aqua, lacte, &c.: macerare in aliquam rem (Cat., aliqua re).

SOPHISM, sophisma, -atis, n. (or Latin, as rendered by Cicero, conclusiuncula fallax, cavillatio; which did not, however, obtain currency): captio dialectica or sophistica, or simply captio, when the context fixes the sense. To detect or expose a sophism, sophisma diluere; captionem refellere or discutere.

SOPHIST, sophistes (Cic.); also, by circumlocution, qui ostentationis aut questus causâ philosophatur (Cic., *Acad.*, 2, 23, 73).

SOPHISTICAL, sophisticus (Gell.): captiosus (of things; e. g., a question, Cic.): ad captiones repertus (Gell.). Sophistical conclusions, conclusiuncula fallaces (Cic.; vid. in SOPHISM): sophistical questions, interrogationes fallaces et captiosae (Cic.).

SOPHISTICALLY, sophistarum modo, more (after Cic.): sophistice (Appul.).

SOPHISTRY. ☞ A false argument [vid. SOPHISM]. ☞ The art or practice of using sophisms, captiones: interrogationes captiosae (☞ sophistice = captiosus, very late, Appul.).

SOPORIFIC, somnifer (Plin., *On.*): somnificus (Plin.): * medicamentum somnum concitans. A soporific (medicine), sopor (Nep., Sen.: ☞ medicamentum somnificum is not classical; potio somnifica is altogether without authority): to administer a soporific, al cui soporem dare: to take a soporific, soporem sumere (Sen. Ep., 83, fin.) or potare.

SORB, sorbus, -i, f. (tree): sorbum (fruit).

SORCERER, magus: veneficus: incantator (late).

SORCERESS, maga: venefica (Ov.). saga (Cic.): strix (Oo.).

SORCERY, ars magica (Liv.): magice (Plin.): veneficia, plural (Cic.). JN. veneficia et cantiones (sorceries and incantations): magica (Appul.). Sorceries, sacra magica (Virg.): superstitiones magicae (Tac., *Ann.*, 12, 59).

SORDID, humilis (low-minded; opposed to altus, excelsus): abjectus (despicable): illiberalis (ungentlemanly): sordidus (base and mean): turpis (disgraceful; opposed to honestus): impurus (vicious): opposed to castus): improbus (rile, bad): foedus (disgraceful). A sordid spirit, sordes.

SORDIDLY, humiliter: abjecte: illiberaliter: sordide: turpiter. JN. turpiter et nequiter: sine dignitate. SYN. in SORDID.

SORDIDNESS, humilitas: illiberalitas: improbitas: animus abjectus or humilis. sordes: mens sordibus oppleta: indignitas. SYN. in SORDID.

SORE, a. ulcus, -eris, n. Vid. ULCER. SORE, adj. ☞ PROPRI., saucius: attritus (made sore by rubbing). Sore places, attrita, nom. plural; attrita partes: to rub sore, atterere; atterendo sauciare. ☞ FIG. Painful, distressing, gravis; acerbus.

SORELY, graviter: ægre: moleste.

SORREL, s. ☞ A plant, * rumex pratensis (Linn., common sorrel): * oxalis acetosella (Linn., wood sorrel): * andromeda arborea (Linn., red sorrel, sorrel-tree).

SORREL, adj., * (equus) albus subribens.

SORRILY, Vid. POORLY.

SORROW, tristitia: maestitia: mæror (great sorrow). Feigned sorrow, tristitia simulata: to grieve way to sorrow, ac tradere tristitia: to cause sorrow, tristitiam aliquid afferre or inferre.

SORROWFUL, } Vid. SAD, SADLY
SORROWFULLY, }

SORRY. ☞ Sorrowful, vid. To be sorry for: (1) To repent, regret, poenitet me aliquis rei. I am not sorry that I held the same opinion as they did, me haud poenitet eorum sententia fuisse: I am sorry that I was not there, dolet mihi non adfuisse. (2) To grieve over, dolere: ægre or moleste ferre: lugere (to mourn for). To be sorry for any one's lot, vicem aliquis dolere: one ought to be sorry that, &c., dolendum est quod. ☞ Poor, mean, vid.

SORT, s. ☞ Kind, genus [vid. KIND]. Sometimes "a sort of" may be expressed by quidam; e. g., non perspicitur aleam quandam esse in hostiis deligendis? (Cic.) or by quisque; e. g., omnes ægritudine, metus, perturbationes; omnia pericula: sometimes by nota (properly, a mark put on any thing); hence, e. g., vinum bonæ, malæ note (of a good or bad sort); quæcunque vini nota (wine of every sort); vini nota optima (the best sort of wine, Col.); cuiuscunque notæ caseus (cheese of every sort, Col.); secundæ notæ mal (of the second sort, Col.). ☞ Manner, vid.

SORT, v., in genera digerere (after Cic., *De Or.*, 1, 42, 190): digerere: in ordinem digerere; secerare, rejicere (to reject in sorting).

SORTIE, excursio: eruptio (a violent sortie). To make a sortie, erumpere; facere excursiorem or eruptionem: to make a sortie from a town, excursiorem or eruptionem facere ex oppido; eruptione ex urbe pugnare; portis se foras erumpere: to make a sortie upon the enemy, egrèdi e portis et hosti signa inferre.

SOT, homo ebrius: præter modum vino deditus (after Cic.): homo in viam effusus (Curt., 5, 1, 37): vinolentus potator (Plant.).

SOTTISH, ebrius: temulentus.

SOTTISHNESS, ebriositas: vinolentia.

SOUL. ☞ Tus spirit of man, anima (the principle of life; also, the soul apart from the body, the spirit ☞ not = "the intellect" in the best prose): spiritus (the breath of life): animus (the living power, the sensitive and appetitive nature, d. Suius; then the whole spiritual nature of man; opposed to corpus): mens (the intellect; d. Suius). To believe the immortality of the soul, censere animum semper permanere: censere animum immortale esse: from my soul, ex animo; vere: with all my soul, toto animo. ☞ A living being, a person, anima: caput: homo. Not a soul, nemo: there was not a soul in the house, nemo natus in ædibus fuit (comedy): hominum numerus capiti xxx. millium erat (30,000 souls, Cæs.). ☞ FIG. A principal actor, leading principle or power, auctor: princeps (leader): fundamentum (ground-work). He was the very soul of the undertaking, dux, auctor, actor rerum gerendarum fuit (after Cic., *Sext.*, 28, 61); princeps erat agenda rei (Liv., 4, 43, § 8): pietas is the soul of virtue, pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum.

SOUND, s. ☞ A noise, sonus (the thing): sonitus (a sounding, the giving of a sound): vox (voice): tinnitus (dang,

tinkling, ringing: clangor (clapping, flapping): strepitus (*rustling*): crepitus (clear, sharp, crashing, rattling): tonus (a tone, in music): modulationis is the melodious combination of sounds in music, not sound itself). To have a sound, sonare: to give or emit a sound, sonum or vocem, &c., edere: *edere sound of words*, inanis verborum sonitus; tinnitus (Tac., Dial., 26, in.). || *A probe*, vid. || *A shallow sea*, fretum. || *A cuttle-fish*, sepiā.

SOUND, *adj.*, sanus: validus (healthy): reetus: integer (right). I am safe and sound, salvus sum et incolumis: sound seed, sanum artem, plenus: a sound constitution, firma corporis constitutio; corpus bene constitutum: a sound mind in a healthy body, mens sana in corpore sano (Juv., 10, 356): to get a sound beating, vehementer vapulare: to give a sound beating, verberibus or flagris implere: male mulcare; verberibus subigere or irrogare; verberibus mulcare (all comic): to give a sound scolding, to graviter increpare aliquem; acerbē et contumeliose in aliquem inveli.

SOUND, *v.* || **INTRANS.** To give a sound, sonare: sonum edere or reddere (properly). That sounds well, hoc bene sonat (properly): oratio honesta est (figuratively). || **TRANS.** To sound a signal, canere classicum: to sound a retreat, receptui canere; signum receptui dare (Liv.); militis tubā revocare: to sound (a trumpet, &c.), iudare (buccinam, &c.): to sound the praises of any thing, magnifice predicare aliquid; buccinatores allicij rei esse (Cic., Fil. Fam., 16, 21). || **POOR.** To try the depth of water, *cataproratū tentare (after Isid. Orig., 19, 4; vid. Freund, cataprorates). || **FIG.** To try, voluntatem allicijus perscrutari (Cic.); animum allicijus scrutari (Cic.) or explorare; degustare aliquem (used playfully, to see what is in him); pertentare allicijus animum; sciscitari quid cogit (to try and find out his sentiments).

SOUNDING, sonans: canorus (rich in tone); sonorus is poetical. A sounding speech, oratio verbis sonans.

SOUNDING-LEAD, cataprorates, -ae, m. (Isidor.).

SOUNDLY, probe: valde: vehementer: graviter. To beat soundly, scold soundly, vid. the adjective. To sleep soundly, arte [= arte] et graviter dormire.

SOUNDNESS, sanitas (of body or mind); opposed to morbus, egritudo: integritas (of body or mind); also, completeness, unimpaired condition of any thing.

SOUP, jus. Hot soup, jus fervens, fervidum: soup warmed up again, jus hesternum.

SOUR, *adj.* || *Not sweet*, acerbus (opposed to mitis): amarus (opposed to dulcis): according to Doderlein, acerbus of a biting, amarus of a nauseous bitterness: acerbus is far more commonly used, figuratively, of sour in words, character, &c.): acidus (opposed to dulcis): sour to taste or smell: acer (sharp). JN. acer acidusque. Some what sour, acidulus, subacidus. Very sour, acidissimus: peracribus: acerbissimus: peracer: acerrimus (the malum acidum, an apple sour, though ripe; malum acerbum, an apple sour, because unripe). To be sour, acere; acidum or acerbum, or aerem esse; gustatu acidum or acri esse sapore. To be turning sour, acere, coacere: sour milk, lac acidum (Plin.): very sour vinegar, acetum acidissimum (Plin.). A sour grape, uva acrida (not austera). || *Cross*, ill-temperata, difficilis: morosus: tristis: sour looks, vultus acerbis (Ov.), severi (Mart.). To put on a sour look, acerbos sumere vultus (Ovid); severos ducere vultus (Mart.); frontem contrahere (Cic.); frontem attrahere, adducere (Sen.). To make sour, acidum facere.

SOUR, *v.* || **TRANS.**, PROPRA, acidum facere. || **FIG.**, aliquem excorbarē. || **INTRANS.**, acescere: concocere.

SOURCE. || **PROPR.**, fons (the water which rises, and the spot from which it springs): scutirigo (the springing water): caput (the place where a spring rises),

|| **FIG.**, fons (general term): caput, principium (beginning). JN. fons et caput; principium et fons; origo (origin): causa (cause). JN. causa atque fons. From a good source; i. e., author, bono auctore: from an authentic source, certo, or haud incerto, auctore. Source of profit [vid. PROFIT]. They were the sources, inde duccenda (repetenda); eo referenda; inde originem trahunt.

SOURNESS, aciditas (late): acidus sapor (acid taste). || *Of temper*, acerbitas: morositas: tristitia: severitas: asperitas.

SOUTH, s., merides: plaga or regio australis. To look to the south, in meridiem spectare; aspicere meridiem (the latter, Col., 8, 8, 2).

SOUTH, *adj.*, meridianus (the meridianal, only in late writers); in meridiem spectans; australis. The south wind, austere: ventus meridianus.

SOUTHEAST, regio inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans. To the southeast, inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans: southeast wind, euronotus (south-southeast): vulturus (southeast by south). || Libonotus, or, Latin, austro-africus, southwest by south.

SOUTHWEST, (regio) inter occasum brumalem et meridiem spectans. Southwest wind, africus: southwest by west wind, subversperus.

SOUTHERN-WOOD, abrotanum, -i, n.; or abrotanus, -i, f. (Lucan); *artemisia abrotanum (Linn.).

SOUTHWARD, in meridiem (e. g., spectare): ad meridiem (e. g., vergere).

SOVEREIGN, *adj.*, eupericus: summus (supreme, highest). A sovereign prince, rex sui juris. A sovereign people, natio dominatrix, or penes quem est summa rerum; populus sui juris: sovereign power, summa potestas; summum imperium (Cic.); summa rerum; omnium rerum potestas (Nep.).

SOVEREIGN, s., dominus: rex: tyrannus (Cic.); princeps (of the emperors): ad quem unum omnis potentia collata est (after Tac., Hist., 1, 1); penes quem est omnium summa rerum (Cic., De Rep., 1, 26); penes quem est summa potestas.

SOVEREIGNTY, dominatio: dominatus: principatus: summum imperium: summa imperii: omnium summa potestas: omnium rerum potestas. SYN. in DOMINION.

SOW, s., porca (Cato): sus (Varr.): femina sus: scrofa (for breeding, Varr.): or, by circumlocution, sus ad partus edendos idonea (Col.).

SOW, *v.* || **TRANS.**, seminare (properly): serere (properly and figuratively). To sow land, agrum seminare: to sow (seed), (semen) spargere (Cic.), jacere, serere (Plin.). To sow barley, wheat, seminare hordeum (Col.), serere triticum (Cicero). To sow with any thing, serere, conserere aliqua re (properly); obserere aliqua re (properly and figuratively). To sow discord, civiles discordias serere. The sky sown with stars, totum cœlum astris distinctum et ornatum. || **INTRANS.**, sementem facere: semen spargere (Cic.), jacere, serere (Plin.); semen terræ mandare; sulco deponere semina; semen ingerere solo (Col.); semen jactare, demittere in terram (Varr.). PROV. As a man sows, so shall he reap, ut sementem feceris, ita metes (Cic., De Or., 2, 65, 261). To reap where one has not sown, ex aliorum laboribus laudem libare (Auct. ad Her., 4, 3, 5). To sow to the flesh, pravus sequi cupiditates (opposed to virtuti, sanctitati studere, Ban.).

SOW-BANE, *chenopodium rubrum (Linn.).

SOW-BREAD, *cyclamen Europeum (Linn.).

SOW-FENNEL, *pucedanum officinale (Linn.).

SOW-THISTLE, *sonchus (Linn.).

SOVER, sator (Col.): seminator (Cicero): qui semina spargit.

SPACE, intervallum: spatium interjectum (either of place or time): tempus interjectum (of time): ¶ We seldom find distantia of local space, as in Virg., 6, 1, 7). To leave a space, spatium relinquere, or

intermittere: after a brief space, inter, et haud magno spatio. A space of two years, biennium.

SPACIOUS, amplus; laxus, spatiosus (roomy): capax (able to hold much). A spacious mansion, ampla domus (Cic.).

SPACIOUSLY, ample: spatiose.

SPACIOUSNESS, amplitudo (e. g., of a city, urbis): laxitas (e. g., of a house, Cae.).

SPADE, pala (Plaut.): bipalium (with a cross-bar in the lower part of the handle, just above the broad part, by means of which a person using the spade could dig more deeply into the earth, Varr., Col., Cat., Ligo = a hoe, mattock). PROV. To call a spade a spade, aliquid ita appellare ut appellat ii qui plane et Latine loquuntur (after Cic.); rem quamque suo nomine appellare.

SPALIERS, admineula, -orum, n.; pali. To fasten vines to spaliers, vites jugare or adjugare. To furnish with spaliers, vites admineulare; palare et alligare arbores.

SPAN, s., palmus (Varr.); spithama (Plin.); dodrans (id., three fourths of a foot). A span wide, palmaris (Varr.); dodrantalis (Plin.); figuratively, life a span long, exigua vitæ brevitatis (Cic., Tusc., 4, 17, 37).

SPAN, *v.*, *palma metiri aliquid: *palma amplecti aliquid (to span round it).

SPANGLE, s., *bracteola: *bracteola micans.

SPANGLE, *v.*, *bracteolis [micantibus] distinguere. The spangled sky, cœlum astris distinctum (Cic.).

SPANIEL, *canis avicularius (Linn.).

SPAR, s. || A kind of stone, lapis specularis (Plin.); argyrolithus (technical term).

SPAR, s. || A round piece of wood, canterius (Vitr.). A little spar, cupressulus (Cæs.).

SPAR, *v.* || **PROPR.**, se exercere or (passive in middle sense) exercei (to practice, it being understood from the context that the persons are boxing; athletæ se exercentes; athletæ, quum exerceantur): *se exercere pugnis certando (after se exercere saliendo, Plaut., ad pugni certare, Cic.). || **FIG.**, (de doctrina) digladiari inter se, cum aliquo; certare.

SPARE, *adj.* || *Lean*, vid. || *Superfluous*, abundans [vid. SUPERFLUOUS]. Spare time; vid. LEISURE.

SPARE, *v.* || *To reserve*, servare: reservare: condere: recondere, aliquid. ¶ Not parcere, comparere, aliquid in this sense. || *To use or apply carefully or parsimoniously*, parcere alicui rei. To spare pains, expensę, parcere labori, impensę: to spare no pains about any thing, graviter, strenue laborare, elaborare in aliqua re; sedulo agere aliquid (after Cic.). To spare one's praises, maligne laudare (opposed to non maligne, plena manu, laudare). To spare the butler, parce uti butyro: to spare one's words, parcere verbis (Sen. Ep., 29, 1). To spare no entreaties, omnibus precibus petere, contendere; etiam atque etiam rogare (after Cic.). To have no time to spare, vacui temporis nihil habere. || *To leave off*, omit, supersedere aliqua re; omittere aliquid. || *To refrain from severity*, parcere alicui (general term): temperare (to be moderate or gentle): indulgere (to be lenient), alicui.

SPARING. || (Of things), angustus: tenuis. JN. tenuis et angustus: exiguus: parvus. JN. tenuis et exiguus (¶ parus, in this use of it, only in the poets; the best prose writers apply it exclusively to persons). || (Of persons), parcus (the proper word): restrictus. JN. parcus et restrictus: tenax. JN. parcus et tenax: restrictus et tenax: frugi (comparative, frugaliter; superlative, frugalissimus; the positive frugalitas was not in use): malignus. To be sparing of any thing, parce dare aliquid (e. g., civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, Suet., Oct., 40). So sparing was he of time, tanta alicui rei parsimonia temporis (Plin. Ep., 3, 5, 12).

SPARINGLY. || (Of things), exiguo (¶ not tenuiter). || (Of persons), parce: maligne.

SPARK. || *A particle of fire, scintilla (properly and figuratively; the smallest part of any thing which appears first or remains to the last: vid. Cic. De Rep., 2, 21; ad Fam., 10, 14, cetr.);* igniculi (beginnings, small appearance at first; vid. Quint. 6, Proem. 7; cf. Cic. Att., 15, 26, 2): aliqua significatio alius rei (some sign or symptom of a thing; as, Cic. Off., 1, 15, 46, puto neminem omnino esse negligendum, in quo aliqua significatio virtutis appareat, in whom some sparks of virtue appear): sparks of virtue, igniculi virtutum: virtutum quasi scintillulae (Cic. Fin., 5, 15, cetr.). *A spark of hope, spes exigua (vid. "GLIMPSE of hope"). Every spark of hope has disappeared, omnis spes mihi crepta, precia est. If you have the least spark of feeling, of honor, nisi omnem humanitatem, nisi omnem pudorem exuisti. If you have a spark of love for me, si quid in te residet amoris erga me. || A showy man, homo elegantior; or, perhaps, homunculus bellus (Varr. apud Gell., 13, 11, 3): trossulus (a dandy, Pers., 1, 82).*

SPARKLE, scintillare (Plaut.); radiare (Plin.); micare, fulgere, nitere (Syn. in GLITTER). *His eyes sparkle, oculi ardent (are, as it were, on fire, Cic. Verr., 4, 66, 148):* vultus ejus ardore animi micant (with rage).

SPARKLING, ardens: scintillans: micans.

SPARRING. || **PROPE,** pugilum exercitatio. || **IMPROPA.** *What sparring there is among the learned, quanta pugna est doctorum hominum (Cic.). There is a constant sparring between the Stoics and Epicureans, pugna perpetua inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos (Cic.).*

SPARROW, passer.

SPARROW-HAWK, * falco nisus (Linnaeus).

SPASM, spasmus (Plin.): distentio nervorum (as a translation of the Greek word, Cels.). *To be seized with spasms, spasmo convelli, tentari, corripi. To suffer from spasms, spasmo vexari (Scrib. Larg.), jactari, laborare.*

SPASMODIC, spasticus (Plin., afflicted with spasms): convulsus (convulsed, Suet.): spasmo similis (like spasms).

SPASMODICALLY, * quasi spasmo vexaretur.

SPATTER, aspergere aliquā re, or aspergere aliquid aliquid.

SPATTERDASHES, * scortae, plural; pascuae scortee (Jan.).

SPATULA, spatula (Cels.).

SPAWN, * vinum suffraginum. A spawned horse, equus suffraginosus (Col.).

SPAWN, s., ova piscium.

SPAWN, v., ova parere, gignere (Cic. de feticione, Solin.).

SPEAK. || To utter articulate sounds as expressions of thought, loqui (to express one's thoughts; opposed to tacere or reticere, especially in familiar conversation): dicere (to enunciate, utter in words; more formally, as in a set speech): fari (rare in prose; used by poets of solemn or set speech): fabulari, and (of several) confabulari (almost exclusively in comedy): verba facere (of a set speech, by an orator). To learn to speak, loquendi facultatem consequi (Cels.). To speak together, or with one another, colloqui: sermocinari: sermonem conferre: to be always (often) speaking of any thing, usurpare aliquid sermonibus: in ore habere aliquid: to speak of any thing, narrare aliquid: to speak good Latin, bene, or scien-ter, Latine loqui: to speak plainly, loqui plane, dilucide: to speak generally, loqui generatim, universe: to speak quickly, rapidly, linguas celeratim innectere; volubili esse lingua (Cic.); precipitare sermonem (Lito). Not to speak of all of them, remotis his omnibus: not to speak of this, that, &c., ut taceam, ut sileam, followed by an accusative and infinitive; ut praetermittam, followed by quod or an accusative and infinitive; praeterquam or praeter id, quod, &c.: to wish to speak with any body, aliquem velle: to speak evil of any body, secus de aliquo dicere (Cic.), loqui (Tac.); alicui male dicere, probra dicere: not to speak a word with one, non

unum verbum commutare cum aliquo (Ter.). To speak to a person, aliquem appellare, conloquere aliquem. || **TO SPEAK, loqui, dicere, or loquendi finem facere (general term): sermonem conferre (to end a conversation): perorare (to come to a conclusion in a speech). Not to suffer any body to finish speaking, aliquem or aliquid orationem interpellare (not occupare). Let me finish speaking, sine me pervenire quo volo; sine omnia dicam; sine dicam quod cepti. || To deliver an oration, orationem habere, agere, or dicere: to speak before the people, orationem dicere ad populum; verba facere apud populum: to speak in public (to an assembly regularly convened), concionari; concionem habere (Cic.). || To deliver expressive, to bear witness, &c., by circumlocution (e. g., hujus rei testis est pugna Marathonica, speaks for): a speaking argument, example, manifestum, apertum, promptum argumentum, exemplum. A speaking image or picture, imago viva. The thing speaks for itself, res loquitur ipsa (Cic.); si res verba postulare, ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur (Cic. Fam., 3, 2). || Speak to; vid. Accost, ADDRESS.**

SPEAKING. || *The act of speaking, locutio (opposed to silentium, taciturnitas): sermo (especially in conversation): dictio (delivery of a speech). || That which one says, speech, sermo: oratio: verba, dicta (plural): much speaking, multa verba; loquacitas; verborum intemperantia (Bau.). To avoid much speaking, ut rem paucis absolvam, dicam; ne multa; ne longus sim: mode of speaking, verba; dicendi genus: modern writers say loquendi genus (Muret.); loquendi forma (Ruhnkn., Ern.), or formula (Wolf); to avoid the Grecism phrasia; also, loquendi ratio).*

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, * tubus qui vocem longissime fert.

SPEAR, hasta (the proper word): lancea (Λογχη, the lance, or comparatively slender spear of the Greeks; used by the cavalry, and also by huntsmen: Iphicrates added greatly to its dimensions: it was used also by the Spartans, and in the time of the emperors was the ordinary weapon of the praetorian guards): pilum (ῥοαός, the javelin, much thicker and stronger than the Grecian lance: its shaft, often of cornel, was partly square, and five and a half feet long; the head, nine inches long, was of iron. It was used to thrust with; was peculiar to the Romans, and gave the name of pilani to the division by which it was used): hasta velitaria (the lighter spear of the light-armed): verutum (the spear or spit of the Roman light infantry): gesium (properly a Celtic weapon, but adopted by the Romans: it was given as a reward to any soldier who wounded an enemy): aparus (a rude missile, used when no better could be obtained): jaculum: spiculum (general terms for dart, resembling the lance and javelin, but smaller; used by the jaculatores, and in hunting): sarissa (the long spear of the Macedonians): romphaea (the Thracian spear, with a long sword-like blade): siliha (an Illyrian spear, like a hunting-pole): framen (a German spear, with a short, narrow, but very sharp head): falaria, or phalarica (a large spear of the Saguntines, impelled by twisted ropes: it had a long iron head, and a ball of lead at the other end, and often carried flaming pitch or tow): matara, tragula (spears used in Gaul and Spain: the tragula probably barbed. The Aclis and Cateia were much smaller missiles). || Chiefly from Dict. of Antiqu.; compare the account under MISSILE, which is from Ramshorn.] To hurl a spear, pilum conjicere, also torquere: missile (teum, &c.) mittere. The shaft of a spear, hastile: the head of a spear, acies: cuspidis: spiculum: to be wounded by a spear, hasta vulnerari: to transfer any body with a spear, hasta transfigere: one's self, induere se hastae: to brandish a spear, hastam vibrare. A little spear, hastula.

SPEARMAN, hastatus (Cicero once uses doryphorus, δορυφόρος; but only of a statue by Polyctenus, known by this name): sarisophorus (one who carries the sarissa (vid.

under SPEAR): lancearius is late, and badly formed).

SPECIAL, singuli (e. g., singulas lites; opposed to generales cause, Quint.): singularium partium (relating to separate parts, not to the whole of any thing; e. g., index singularium partium alius rei): singularis (peculiar): proprius (only for a particular case or end): intimus (intimate; of friends and friendship): specialis, opposed to generalis, is common in Quintilian, Seneca, &c. Cicero uses circumlocution; thus, to generale quoddam decorum he opposes aliud haec subiectum, quod pertinet ad singulas partes honestatis. Ulpian uses definitus: et generales questiones et definitae.

SPECIALLY, singulim: separatim (apart): nominatim (by name, expressly): proprie (individually; opposed to communiter); not specialiter. || Especially, vid.

SPECIES, pars (opposed to genus, Cic. De Invent., 1, 23, 43, genus est, quod partes aliquas amplectitur, ut cupiditas; pars est, quae subest generi, ut amor); more rarely, species (in logic); species (Cic. Top., 7, 31; in natural history) forma.

SPECIFIC. Vid. SPECIAL.

SPECIFICATION, * index singularium partium.

SPECIFY, singulatem enumerare.

SPECIMEN, (artis) specimen (exhibited in order that one may judge): documentum (especially as an example or pattern, from which one may copy): exemplum (an example, sample): experimentum (by way of proofs or trial). To give a specimen, (artis) specimen dare, edere (after Cic.), ostendere (Lito).

SPECIOUS, speciosus (having a fair appearance): simulatus: fictus: fucatus: fucosus (Cic.); coloratus (Sen., showy, but false). Speciosus virtute, virtutis species (Cic.); virtus simulata, non vera (Cic.).

SPECIOUSLY, in or per specimen: specie: simulatione: simulate: fecte.

SPECK, parva macula: labecula SPECKLE, } (if it disfigures).

SPECKLE, v., maculare (Plautus).

SPECKLED, maculosus (Col.); maculis sparsus (Liv.). To be speckled, maculari (Plautus); commaculari (Tac.); maculis spargi (Lito); maculam trahere (after Plin.).

SPECTACLE, species: aspectus: spectaculum. SYN. and PHR. in SIGHT.

SPECTACLES, * perspicillum; or by circumlocution: e. g., spectacles were not yet invented, nondum oculi arte adjecti erant.

SPECTATOR, spectator (Cic.). To be a spectator of any thing, alicui rei se immiscere (Liv.), or admiscere (Ter.). To be an idle spectator of any thing, otiosum spectatorem alicui rei se praebere (Cic. Off., 2, 7, 26; opposed to non otiosum, non lento animo, spectare aliquid). A female spectator, spectatrix (Ter.); quae spectat: quae spectatum venit.

SPECTRAL, larvalis (Sen.); * larvæ similis.

SPECTRE, species (any appearance; e. g., mortui, Appul.): simulacrum vanum (Ovo, deceitful appearance): umbra (shadow; e. g., mortui, Suet.): larva (disembodied soul, as an evil spirit of the night). Spectrum is not Latin in this sense: it is only in the sense of the Stoics: mostellum found only in the second (spurious) argument of Plautus, Mostellaria. Appuleius has also occurred noctium: bostorum formidamina: sepulcorum terribilimenta (terrific spectres haunting graves). To fear spectres, simulacra vana timere: to be disturbed by spectres, umbras inquietari. I see spectres, obvia mihi sunt species mortuorum.

SPECULATE. || To think, cogitare de aliquā re; studium in contemplatione rerum collocare (philosophically): de exitu rei divinare (to hazard a conjecture). || To make an adventure for gain, lucro, questui servire (to be an habitual speculator, after Cic.): spe et cogitatione rapi a domo longius (Cic. De Rep., 2, 4; to go abroad on a speculation).

SPECULATION. || Thought, imagination, &c., cogitatio: speculations, studia cogitationis (Cic. Off., 1, 6, 19); studia

scientiæ cognitionisque. *||* *A plan or adventure for gain, spes et cogitatio quæstus. To be fond of speculations, emendi aut vendendi quæstus et lucro duci. A turn for speculation, solertia (from context): mercandi studium or cupiditas: mercandi cupiditas et navigandi (vid. Cic., Rep., 2, 4, 7; for mercantile speculation): quæstus studium (desire of gain). To undertake or be connected with foreign mercantile speculations, aleam maria et negotiationis subire (after Col., 1, præf. 8). To lose all one's money in mercantile speculations, pecuniam omnem in mercationibus perdere (Gell., 3, 3): from a love of speculation, mercandi cupiditate; merendi causâ; quæstus studio.*

SPECULATIVE, (philosophia) quæ contemplatione rerum continetur; or simply (philosophia) contemplativa (Sen. Ep., 91, 10). *A speculative genius, ingenium solers, acutum; or, from the context, solertia (Cic.).*

SPECULATOR, quæstuosus; qui quæstui servit. *A speculator in corn or provisions, fenerator or tollucio ex annonæ caritate lucrans (Suet., Ner., 45). A speculator in corn, dardanarius (Ulp., &c.).*

SPEECH. *||* Faculty of speech, vox (voice; general term for power of utterance; of beasts or men): oratio (power of expressing one's thoughts and emotions in articulate speech): lingua (the tongue; also speech): linguæ or sermonis usus. *To be without the faculty of speech, mutum esse; orationis expertum esse (not to possess the faculty at all); elinguum esse; linguæ usu defectum esse (to be unable to utter any articulate sound): one who has been deprived of the faculty of speech, cui sermonis usus ablatu est: to deprive any body of the faculty of speech [vid. "to render SPEECHLESS"]:* *to lose, recover the power of speech, linguæ usum amittere, recipere (after Ov., Met., 14, 99). ||* Manner of speaking, vox: lingua. *An impediment in his speech, linguæ hesitantia. ||* An address, harangue, alloquium (address of a persuasive, consolatory, or warning kind: a soft speech, blandum or lene alloquium, Liv.): allocutio (speaking to): appellatio (addressing a man quietly; e. g., to request any thing): compellatio (direct address in a speech; rhetorical term): oratio (formal studied speech): concio (address to a popular or military assembly, harangue): sermo (speech of an unpremeditated, conversational kind). *A set or studied speech, oratio bene commentata; oratio meditata et composita; oratio apparata or apparata et composita: to make a speech, orationem habere, agere, or dicere (general terms); concionem habere, concionari (to the people, troops, &c.): to make a speech before any body (i. e., to him), verba facere apud aliquem; to the people, verba facere apud populum: to compose a speech, orationem facere or conficere: to prepare a speech, orationem meditari or commentari: to learn a speech by heart, orationem ediscere: to read a speech, orationem de scripto dicere; orationem recitare (to read any body's speech before an audience): an extempore speech, oratio subita et fortuita (opposed to commentatio, a prepared speech): a little speech, oratiuncula: to end a speech, perorare; dicendi finem facere. ||* A thing said, dictum: vox: verbum. *Cutting speeches, (= sayings, words), verborum aculei: unkind or abusive speeches, maledicta, plural.*

SPEECHLESS, mutus (dumb): elinguis (deprived of the faculty of speech; e. g., from fear). *To render any body speechless, aliquem elinguum reddere; aliqui usum linguæ auferre (of a thing, Ov., Met., 14, 99): to be or become speechless, elinguum esse; linguæ usu defectum esse: I am or become speechless, vox me deficit; aliquid mihi vocem intrincludit or præcludit (any thing deprives me of the power of utterance). Speechless from amazement, stupidus.*

SPEED, s., festinatio: properatio (Cic.): properantia (Sall., Tac.): maturatio (Auct. ad Il-r.). *With speed, festinantior: prope- rior: raptim: propeanter: cursim: circuleo: with the utmost speed, prapropere: properantius, maturius; quam celer-*

rite (Cic.); quam ocissum (Sall.); velis remis: remis veliaque (Cic.): to make all possible speed, omni festinatione prope- rare (Cic., Fam., 12, 25, 3); ventia remisque festinare (Cic.); nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliquum facere (Cæ., B. G., 2, 26): more haste worse speed, sat celeriter fit, quicquid satis bene (Suet.); sat cito si sat bene.

SPEED, v. *||* INTRANS. *To hasten, festinare (to do a thing in a hurried and imperfect manner): maturare (to take care to be in good time): prope- rare (to take care that an opportunity does not pass, Cic.): festinationem adhibere (Nep.): celeritâ studere (Cæ.): accelerare: currere (to make haste, Cic.): se incitare (Cæ.): prope- tendere: contendere aliquo (to hasten to a place, Liv.). ||* TRANS. *To hasten, accelerare aliquid (to endeavor to bring any thing about quickly): maturare aliquid, or with infinitive (not to put off any thing which should be done now; but admaturatione is only = to bring any thing to maturity, Cæ., B. G., 7, 54): representare aliquid (to execute any thing without delay, even before the time): precipitare aliquid (to accelerate it too much). ||* To prosper, vid.

SPEEDILY. Vid. QUICKLY.

SPEEDY. Vid. QUICK.

SPELL, s., carmen (Plin., Hor.): cantio (Cic.): cantus magicus (Col.): incantamentum (charm, incantation, Plin.): cantium (Appul.). *To pronounce a spell, carmen incantare (Plin.): spell-bound, (figuratively) defixus (Tac.).*

SPELL, v., ordinare syllabas literarum (Prisc., to arrange the syllables and letters): literas in syllabas colligere. *To spell correctly (in writing), *recte ordinare syllabas literarum: to know how to spell a word, *nosse quibus queque syllaba literis constet.*

SPELLING, by circumlocution with the verb.

SPELT, for *scia*, which Pliny also writes, in Latin, *zea*: = triticum spelta (Linn.).

SPEND. *||* To lay out, apply, convertere aliquid in aliquam rem: conferre aliquid ad aliquam rem: ponere, collocare, consumere, conterere aliquid in aliquâ re: adhibere, impendere aliquid alicui rei: erogare aliquid in aliquam rem (*||* not alicui rei; e. g., in ludos, not ludis). *||* To pass (time), degere: agere: transigere (e. g., diem, vitam, or ætatem). *To spend (time) in any thing or with any one, tempus ducere aliquâ re (e. g., noctem jucundis sermonibus): consumere or conterere aliquâ re or in aliqua re (to consume, bestow upon any thing, or, in a bad sense, to throw it away): absumere aliquâ re (to spend uselessly, to waste; e. g., tempus dicendo, diem frigidis rebus): extrahere aliquâ re (to wear out, to protract, without any result; always used of spending time in talk, &c., instead of action). To spend one's whole life in study, totam vitam in studiis literarum conterere, absumere, or consumere; ætatem ducere in literis: to spend one's life in idleness and entertainments, vitam in otio et corviliis agere: to spend one's life in travelling, ætatem suam consumere in perpetua peregrinatione: to spend whole days over the fire, totos dies iuxta focum atque lignem agere: to spend the whole day in running about, totum diem cursando atque ambulando conterere: to spend a day with any one, diem cum aliquo ponere (Cic. ad Fam., 5, 21, 3): I spent three days with him, triduum cum eo fui: let us spend this day merrily, hilare lunc consumamus diem (after Ter., Ad., 2, 4, 23, where sumamus is only poetic; vid. Ruhn. in loc.): to spend the night in a place, pernoctare aliquo loco (to pass the night); manere aliquo loco (to remain any where during the night; e. g., in thæraeuco; inter viros et vias; usually with the idea that one can not travel further or find a lodging elsewhere; vid. Ruhn. Suet., Cæs., 39): to spend the night with any one, pernoctare cum aliquo or apud aliquem.*

To SPEND ITSELF, absumi = consumi.

SPENDTHRIFT, homo prodigus, profusus, effusus: heluo: gurgis. In gurgis atque heluo: nepos (a young spendthrift).

SPERM, semen (Cels.). = sperma (Sulp. Sever.).

SPERMATIC, spermaticus (technical term); or, by the genitive, semina.

SPEWM, vomere: evomere: vomitum vomere (Plin.).

SPHERE. *||* PROPRI. sphaera. *The celestial spheres, coelestia loca, nom. plural. ||* FIG., munus: munia, -ium, plural. *To keep within one's sphere, se rerum suarum finibus continere.*

SPHERICAL, by circumlocution with sphaera. *||* Sphaericus, spheroides late.

SPHINX, sphinx, -gis, fem. (Auson.).

SPICE, s., condimentum (general term, any thing by which food is rendered savory; also figuratively; e. g., condimentum amicitiae): aroma, -atis, n. (foreign spice, as cinnamon, ginger).

SPICE, v., (cibos) aromatibus condire: *aspergere aromata cibis.

SPICERY, *omne aromatum genus: *omnia aromata.

SPICY, aromaticus (Spartian.); or by circumlocution with aroma.

SPIDER, aranea (Linn.): araneola. *Of a spider, araneus: a spider's web [vid. COBWEB]: the spider orchis, *ophrys araneifera (Linn.): spider-wort, *anthericum liliatum (Linn.).*

SPIGOT, obturamentum: embolus: epistomium (Varr.).

SPIKE, s. *||* An ear of corn, &c., spica. *||* A long nail, = clavus spicatus. *||* A javelin, epinulum. *||* A kind of lavender, *lavandula spica (Linn.).

SPIKE, v., spicare: spiculare. *To spike cannon, *tormenta clavis adactis inutilia reddere.*

SPIKENARD, spica nardi (Plin.): spica (Scrib. Larg.).

SPILL, s. *||* A thin shiver of wood, assula.

SPILL, v., effundere: profunderere.

SPIN. *||* TRANS., nere. *||* Stamina nere: stamina ducere versare fuso, stamina torta ducere manu, are found in the poets, but are admissible in prose; but fila deducere, stamina torquere digitis or pollice are purely poetical: lanam tractare (as a business): pensus facere or peragere (as a task). *To spin a web (of the spider), texere telam: to spin off, deducere stamina colo (Tibull., 1, 3, 86): to spin out, de ducere (to spin to the end; properly or figuratively): excoctare; comminisci (to think out): to spin out a thing; i. e., to unfold it copiously, uberius or fusius disputare de; pluribus docere, exponere aliquid. ||* INTRANS. = *To turn round quickly, in orbem agi, circumagi, or circumferri (||* rotari is rather poetic; gyros variare (to make circles, as birds do in the air).

SPINACH, *spinacea oleracea (Linnaeus).

SPINAGE, *neus.

SPINAL, spinas (generally).

SPINDLE. *||* In a spinning-wheel, fusus. *To work a spindle, fusum versare (Ov.). ||* Any slender, pointed rod made to turn round, cylindrus: axis.

SPINE, spina. *One of the vertebrae of the spine, spondylus: vertebra (Cels.).*

SPINNER, *qui, quæ net, fila or stamina deducit.

SPINNING, florum deducendorum opus (Bau.). *Spinning of wool, lanificium: to live by spinning, lana victum queritare (Ter., Andr., 1, 1, 48): the art of spinning, ars nendi, stamina or fila deducendi: a spinning-machine, *machina staminibus nendis utilis: a spinning-wheel, *rhombus cuius opus stamina nentur.*

SPINOUS, spinosus (properly and figuratively).

SPINSTER, virgo: innupta, -ne.

SPIRACLE, spiramentum: spiraculum: lumen (any opening that admits light and air). *To open spiracles, spiramenta laxare, relaxare (If "spiracles" = pores, foramina invisibilia corporis (Cels., 1, præf., p. 14, Bip.): *pori (technical term).*

SPIRAL, quasi in cochleam serpens: in cochleam retortus: muricatum intortus (Plin., 9, 33, 52). *A spiral line, spiræ: lineæ tortuosa (not spirally): a spiral pillar,*

columa coehlis (P. *Vici, De Regg. urb. Rom.*, 8, 9): a spiral stair-case, * gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes or extructi. *¶* Cochlea is without authority.

SPIRALLY, in cochleæ speciem: in cochleam (Cels., 8, 10): maricatum.

SPIRIT, [A]ny thing eminently refined, inflammable liquor raised by distillation, perhaps *spiritus (technical term): *liquor acrior (Georges): liquor tenuissimus, nobilissimus, efficacissimus (Bauh.; Plaut. says, nos vini). Hence *¶* Essential quality, nos: medulla. The spirit of Luther's works, flores e Lutheri scriptis decerpti (after Plin., 14, 1, extr.).

¶ Fig. Liveliness, vivacity (of style), spiritus; sanguis (freshness): to borrow from poets the art of giving a subject spirit and life, a poetis in rebus spiritum petere (Quint., 10, 1, 27): in Archilochos we find great spirit and life, in Archilochus plurimum sanguinis atque nervorum (Quint., 10, 1, 60). [The soul, powers of the human mind, animus (the vital power), the sensitive and appetitive nature, τὸ ἐνθυμητικόν, ὁ νους; then the whole spiritual nature of man; opposed to corpus]: mens (the intellect, ὁ νοῦς): anima (in the best writers, denotes the principle of life = spiritus, ψυχή; it is only in later prose writers that it obtains the meaning of animus): spiritus (almost = anima, the breath of life; then, also, those properties of the mind which answer to our "high spirit," energy, inspiration, &c.): ingenium (intellectual powers, talent, especially the creative or inventive faculty). JN. animus et mens. A great or lofty spirit, animus magnus, excelsus, altus; ingenium magnum, excelsum: a man of great spirit, animus magnus; vir magni ingenii: noble or choice spiritus, clarissima ingenia: an inferior spirit, ingenium parvum, pusillum; homo parvi ingenii (of a person): a philosophical spirit, subtilitas (in disputando); vir subtilis, sagax (of the person): to have great spirit, magno ingenio esse; ingenio abundare: to show spirit, signa dare ingenii.

¶ The prevailing opinion or constitution of mind, also that which principally guides the actions, animus: mens: studium alicujus rei (inclination to any thing). A servile spirit, animus servilis: a spirit of contradiction, *obloquendi studium: a spirit of novelty, rerum novarum or novandarum studium: a spirit of private gain, *private utilitatis studium: a warlike spirit, gloriæ bellicæ studium; studium bellicum. *¶* Peculiar manner of thinking and acting, ingenium (peculiar turn or constitution of mind): natura (natural quality or state): proprietates (property): ratio (peculiar manner and way): mens (the peculiar mode of thinking; hence, also, the sense attached by a writer to his words; opposed to verba; vid. Paul. Dig., 19, 4, 19) voluntas, or (ad Her., 2, 10) scriptoris voluntas (that which a writer means to say, that which he had in his mind when he wrote; opposed to scriptum, verba, or literæ = literal meaning, the letter; vid. Cic., Cæcin., 23, 63: De Invent., 1, 4, 19); also, voluntatis conjectura (opposed to verborum proprietates): sententia (idea contained in what is said, &c.; opposed to verbum ac litera; vid. Cic., Cæcin., 27, 77): id quod ex verbis intelligi potest (opposed to the words themselves). *¶* Genius, in this sense, is not Latin. Whether the spirit should be followed or the letter, verbum standum sit an voluntate (Quint.): to follow the spirit against the letter, a voluntate et contra scriptum iudicare de re (ad Herenn.), the letter against the spirit, verba et litteras sequi, negligere voluntatem: to obey the letter, not the spirit, of a law, command, &c., ad verbum alicui obedire, non ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi potest, obtemperare: to preserve the spirit of an author without tying one's self down to a strictly literal translation, non verbum pro verbo reddere, sed genus omne verborum vimque servare. The spirit of eloquence among the Greeks, in each successive age, can be learned from their writings, ex Grecorum scriptis ejuscumque ætatis que dicendi ratio voluntasque fuerit, intelligi potest: to comprehend the spirit of a writer,

mentem (not genium) scriptoris assequi; ad voluntatem scriptoris accedere: the spirit of Lælius seems also to breathe in his writings, videtur Lælii mens etiam spirare in scriptis: the spirit of the Greek language, *Græcæ linguæ natura: spirit of the age [vid. AGE]. *¶* A simple incorporeal being, with the power of thought and will, perhaps spiritus (Sen. Ep., 41, in., sacer intra nos spiritus sedet): anima quæ relicto corpore errare solent (after death, according to Plin., 2, 52, 53). The Holy Spirit, Spiritus Sacer; Deus (e.g., Deus tecum est, intus est, with Sen., loc. cit.): God is a Spirit, Deus est mens soluta quædam et libera, segregata ab omni concrectione mortali (with Cic., Tusc., 1, 27, 66): an evil spirit, demon (Lucr., 2, 14, sqq.): the spirits of the dead, lemures (general term); manes (souls of the dead regarded with awe, as being no longer connected with matter, but like shades); laræ (good spirits, worshipped as domestic gods); larvæ, manivæ (bad spirits, supposed to wander about at night as ghosts); pii (the pure spirits; vid. Cic., Phil., 14, 12, 32); umbræ, especially with infernæ (shades of the departed in the lower regions): the world of spirits, *quidquid sine corpore viget (every thing incorporeal): cœlestia, -ium, n. (in heaven): piorum sedes et locus (habitation of the pious, blessed). To enter the world of (happy) spirits, piorum sedem et locum consequi.

SPIRITED, alacer (brisk, lively, in body or mind): acer (full of fire and energy): vividus (lively, energetic): vegetus (of the mind, lively, quick): vigenis (fresh, strong, in body or mind): concitatus (impassioned): animosus (full of high courage; of men, of horses, Ov.). A spirited speech, oratio fervidior: a spirited orator, orator agens; calens in dicendo: to give a spirited account or representation of any thing, alicujus rei imaginem exprimere quæ veluti in rem præsentem perducere audientem videatur (after Quint., 4, 3, 123): a spirited contest, contentio acris; certamen acre (fight): the battle is spirited, fit pugna acris certamine.

SPIRITEDLY, alacri animo: acriter.

SPIRITLESS, imbecillus: tardus: tardus or pinguis ingenii (of weak mind): frigidus inanis. JN. frigidus et inanis (without vigor or life).

SPIRITUAL, *¶* That consists of spirit, in corporealem, corpore carens; in quo nihil est mixtum atque concretum, aut quod ex terrâ natum atque factum esse videatur, or ab omni concrectione mortali segregatum (vid. Cic., Tusc., 1, 27, 66). *¶* Incorporeus and incorporealis are not found in classical prose. Pure spiritual existences, animi per se ipsos viventes (Cic., Tusc., 1, 16, 37). *¶* That concerns the mind or spirit, by the gentle animi, ingenii (e.g., spiritual joys, animi voluptates). *¶* Avoid the barbarous spiritualis. Spiritual goods, animi bona: the spiritual welfare of mankind, æterna animi felicitas: spiritual excellences, animi virtutes: with spiritual eyes, animi oculi. *¶* Not secular, ecclesiasticus (ecclesiastical, Eccl.); sacer (sacred): clericorum (generally plural, of or belonging to the clergy; e.g., ordus clericorum). A spiritual person, clericus: ecclesiasticus.

SPIRITUALLY, animo: ingenio: mente (opposed to sensu).

SPIRITUOUS, *fervidus.

SPIT, s. veru, n., verum (Plaut.). To turn a spit, veru versare.

SPIT, v. *¶* To fasten on a spit, * (carnes) veru transfigere. *¶* To eject from the mouth, spuer: expuere. To spit blood, sanguinem vomere, ejicere, extussire; sanguinem per tussim exercere or ejicere; tussis sanguinem extundit (Cels.); sanguinem per os reddere; sanguinem (ore) rejicere (Plin.): to stop a spitting of blood, excretaiones cruentas inhibere: to spit at or on, aliquid spuito aspergere or respergere: inspuere in aliquid: conspuere: consputare (general term: in good or bad sense). *¶* Aspire, Plin., 28, 4, 7, and inspuere, Plaut. Capt., 3, 4, 21 and 23, are unusual: to spit

in any body's face, inspuere alicui in frontem or in alicujus faciem; os alicujus spuito respergere; also, conspuere alicui: to spit forth, out, or up, exspuere (in clearing the throat, or coughing); spuer, expuere: (to spit out); salivare (to emit as spittle; of the murex, Plin., 9, 36, 60); vomere, evomere; ejicere, rejicere (to vomit; evomere also of volcanoes); per os reddere (to emit from the mouth): to spit forth flames, ex montis vertice ignes erumpunt; mons ignes vomit (f) or flammis emicat: (figuratively) to spit out venom and gall, acerbitas virum evomit; against any body, apud alicui: to spit out death and destruction, eadem eructare sermonibus.

SPIRAL, Vid. HOSPITAL.

SPITE, s., odium occultum, tacitum: simulas obscura (a secret, suppressed dislike or enmity between two parties or persons, especially in political matters; opposed to simulas aperta; Dæd. and Herod. show that simulas alone does not express our "spite"): odium inclusum (Cic., Fam., 1, 9, 54). To cherish spite, odium occultum gerere adversus alicuium (after Plin., 8, 18, 26); occultis simulas mihi cum aliquo intercedit (after Cæs., B. C., 2, 25): in spite of, by the prepositions adversus or in; adversus marking opposition and inconsistency between the two things; in expressing the existence of a state, but implying inconsistency between it and the other assertion. Something was done in spite of a treaty, a decree of the Senate, adversus inducias, senatus consultum: stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis cantilem (in spite of his age and gray hairs); sed in hac ætate utrique animi juveniles erant: tamen in tot circumstantibus malia mansit aliquando immota scies; or by ablative absolute with contentus, neglectus, &c. (e.g., in spite of any body, invito or nolente aliquo): he proceeds in spite of difficulties, licet tot difficultates obstant, objiciantur, tamen incepto suo non desistit: he retains his opinion in spite of all contrary arguments, contentus, neglectis, omnibus adversariis rationibus, in sua perseverat sententia: you see how poor it is in spite of its fine name, qui tam tanto nomine quam sit parvus vides.

SPITE, s. *¶* To be spiteful [vid. *to cherish SPITE]. *¶* To show spite or ill-will toward any body, odium occultum habere alicujus rei or in alicuium: to be spited by any body, esse alicui in odio, or apud alicuium in odio.

SPITEFUL, malignus (opposed to benignus): malevolus: malevolens (ill-natured).

SPITEFULLY, maligne.

SPITEFULNESS, malignitas: malignitas multo veneno dicta (Sen.).

SPIITER, epuator (Plaut.): qui spuit, &c.

SPITTING, by sputum (spittle): or by the verb. Spitting-box, *ciatula or vas spuito excipiendo collocata (Hor.); * vas in quod inspuatur.

SPITTLE, saliva: humor oris (whether spit out of the mouth or not): sputum (only as spit out): oris excrementa, plural (post-Augustan). To create spittle, sputum clære, movere, or facere.

SPASH, aspergere aliquâ re or aspergere aliquod aliquid.

SPLAY, v., luxare (e.g., membrum). *¶* There is no sufficient authority for eluxare): ejicere (armum, a shoulder, Vega, of a horse): movere suâ sede, or de suo loco.

SPRAY-FOOTED, varicus (Ov., A. A., 3, 304).

SPLEEN, *¶* PROPRI., splen (Plin.): lien (Cels.). Disorder of the spleen, morbus lienis (Plaut.); malum hypochondriacum (technical term). *¶* Fig. Ill-will, bills; indignatio, (alicujus rei) indignitas, ira. To vent one's spleen upon or against any body, stomachum in alicuium erumpere; dolor meus in alicuium incusat; iram in alicuium effundere, evomere, erumpere.

SPLENDID, splendidus (property and improperly): splendens: fulgens: nitens: nitidus (Syn. in Brought): micans (glittering, bright): illustris: magnificus (see 611)

property; the latter referring more to the real nature of the thing). JN. splendidus et magnificus: praeclarus (illustrious). JN. magnificus et praeclarus; lautissimus (very neat and elegant, exquisitely fine). JN. magnificus et lautissimus. The *splendid passages* in a poem, eminentia, -ium (Quint.): *splendid achievements*, magnificae res gestae; *facta splendida* (†). To *gain a splendid victory*, magnifice vincere. A *splendid reputation*, nomen illustre. A *splendid edition*, editio et charta et litterarum formis ornatissima; liber et charta et litterarum formis ornatissimus (†). Not editio splendidissima, or liber splendidissimus).

SPLENDIDLY, magnifice: splendide: praeclare: lautissime: egregie. To *live splendidly*, largite se invitare (with reference to food and drink): magnifice vivere (in respect of magnificence): luxuriose vivere (general term, in respect of luxury). The affair went off *splendidly*, prorsus ibat res.

SPLENDOR. || **PROPR.** As a property of a body, splendor (bright lustre; of any color): fulgor (strong and dazzling brightness; of light; especially of the color of fire, or the like): nitor (of a polished or glossy surface): candor (clear brightness; especially of the sky, the sun). To *give splendor to a thing*, splendidiore nitorum facere aliquid; in splendorem dare aliquid; nitorem induere alicui rei. || **FIG.** Magnificence, illustrious quality, splendor (of anything great or imposing): fulgor (of character or reputation): claritas (renown): magnificentia (pomp, magnificence). Splendor in style of living, vite cultus: splendor of diction, splendor verborum: splendor of a name, splendor et nomen: to be still in the splendor of glory, recenti gloria nitere: the splendor of a thing is extinguished, alicuius rei splendor deletur: to lose its splendor, obsolescere (of things): to show itself in its splendor, fulgere aliqua re (of persons): totum splendēre (of things): enitere (of things which attract observation).

SPLENETIC. || **PROPR.** splenicus: spleneticus: lienosus (Pliny). || **FIG.** stomachosus: morosus: tristis: aeger animi or animo.

SPLICE, jungere:nectere. Vid. JOIN.

SPLINT. || A fragment split. **SPLINTER**, || off, fragmentum. A splinter of a broken bone, ossis fragmentum (Cels.). to take out splinters, fracta ossa extrahere (Plin.). || A thin piece of wood to keep a set bone in its place, canalis: canaliculus (Cels.); also, plural, ferulae (the stalks of that plant being used as splinters), to which Celsus adds, explaining their use, quae fissae circumpositae ossa in sua sede continent (Cels., 8, 10, 1). To put on splinters, ferulas accommodare, or circumponere, or imponere (Cels., ib.); ferulas circumdare (ib.).

SPLINTER, v. TRANS., * in assulas tenues findere aliquid. INTRANS., * assulatim abscedere.

SPLIT. TRANS., findere (general term): diffindere (asunder): cedere (with an axe; e. g., lignum): split (part), fissus (general term, as Suet., Cas., 61, ungula): bisulcus (in two parts = cloven, ungula, pes, lingua). To split a rock, saxum diffindere: to split in the middle, medium scicare: ictu findere (with a blow). INTRANS., ictu diffindi. To split (of stones), rumpi in testas.

SPLUTTER, s. || **PROPR.** By circumlocution with the verb. || **IMPROPR.** To make a great splutter about any thing, magno conatu magnas nugae dicere (Ter., Heaut., 4, 1, 8); excitare fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur (Cic., Leg., 3, 16); laborare sine causa (Cic., Fam., 13, 1): what a splutter he makes! quas tragedias efficit! (Cic., Tusc., 4, 34, 73).

SPLUTTER, n., tumultuari (may express the noisy spluttering of one in a passion): ore confuso loqui or blaterare (as confusum; opposed to os planum or explanatum): voce perturbata loqui (vox perturbata inarticulate; opposed to vox explanabilis. Sen., De Ira, 1, 3, 5): * raptin atque perturbate loqui.

SPOIL, v. || To plunder, praedari:

praedam or praedas facere, or (of living creatures) agere: rapere: rapinas facere. || To devastate, vid. || To corrupt, destroy. TRANS., corrumpere: depravare: perdere: pervertere: vitare. The dinner is spoiled, corruptitur coena (Plautus), prandium (Ter.): the fish are spoiled, pisces corrumpuntur (Plaut.): to spoil fruit, fruges perdere (Cic.): to spoil corn, frumentum corrumpere (Cae.): to spoil one's pleasures, gaudium alicuius contaminare (Ter., Eun., 3, 5, 4), acerbare (Stat., Theb., 12, 75); gaudium alicuius turbare; voluptas alicuius corrumpitur aliqua re (†): to spoil one's character, depravare, corrumpere mores (Cic.): to spoil a child, indulgentia puerum depravare or corrumpere; deliciis solvere; molli iudic educatione, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes mentis et corporis frangere (Quint.): to be spoiled by a luxurious and indolent life, luxu atque inertia corrumpi (Sall.): to be spoiled (of children, &c.), remollescere, effeminari. INTRANS., corrumpi: depravari: periri.

SPOIL, s., praeda: raptum. Spoils, plural, spolia, -orum, n.; exuvie (the former, arms, standards, and all trophies taken from an enemy; the latter, only arms taken off the person): spolia opima, -orum, n. (arms taken from a general); manubiae (money obtained from the spoils; then the general's share of them; vid. commentarios on Nep., Cim., 2, 5); sectio (booty divided into portions; then the share which fell to the treasury; vid. commentarios on Cae., B. C., 2, 23; Ernesti, Clae., Cic., s. v.).

SPOKE, radius (Col., Vitruv.).

SPOKESMAN, qui loquitur: orator.

SPOILATE. Vid. **SPOIL**.

SPOILIATION, direptio: spoliatio: ex-

platio (Cic.); or by spolia: e. g., aliorum spoliis facultates suas augere (Cic., Off., 3, 5, 23): peculatus (peculation).

SPONDAIC, spondaicus.

SPONDEE, spondaus.

SPONDYL, spondylus (Plin.): vertebra (Cels.).

SPONGE, spongia. To wash with a sponge, spongia abstergere: to squeeze a sponge, spongiam exprimere.

SPONGY, spongiosus (Cels., Plin.).

SPONSAL, sponsalis: nuptialis: (sponsalium, Cod. Just.).

SPONSOR. || Surety, vid. || At baptism, sponsor (Tert., Bapt., 18). To stand sponsor, * alicuius baptismi sponsorem interesse.

SPONTANEITY, voluntarius animi motus (Cic., Fat., 11, 25). The human mind possesses spontaneity, animus humanus ex se ipse sua sponte movetur (after Cic., N. D., 2, 12, 32).

SPONTANEOUS. || Voluntary, vid. || Of its own accord, circumlocution by sponte: sua sponte (†) not sponte sua, which is found only in poets and later prose writers; the pronouns are put first for emphasis; vid. Herz. ad Cas., B. G., 1, 9): ultro: voluntate: sua voluntate: ipse.

(† Seneca introduced the use of spontaneous, ultroque; these words can be adopted only as technical terms).

SPONTANEOUSLY. Vid. **SPONTANEITY**.

SPOON, cochlear (terminated with a point at one end, broad and hollow at another: the pointed end was for drawing snails, cochlear, out of their shells, and eating them; the broad end for raising eggs, &c.): lingula (provincial lingula, a flatter spoon, for eating preserved fruit with; savillum, for scooping up honey, &c.). Spoon-shaped, * in formam lingulae redactus. The handle of a spoon, * manubricul cochlearis or lingulae.

SPOONFUL, cochlear (= 1/24th of the cyathus; used as a measure of medicine): ligula (Plin.): lingua (Plin., semcn longitudo duabus linguis ex aqua potum, 26, 11, 73). Two or three spoonfuls, durum aut trium ligularum mensura (Plin.).

a spoonful of salt, ligula salis: a large spoonful, cochlear cumulatium: ligula cumulata. To take a spoonful of any thing, aliquid mensura cochlearis bibere: to take a spoonful of it in water every day, cochlear mensura in die sumere or sorbere aliquid in aliqua: to give any body a spoon-

ful of any thing, aliquid cochleari, or cochlearis mensura dare: cochlearium (Plin., Scrib. Larg., is another form of cochlear).

SPORADIC, dispersus: diffusus: diaspatius. JN. dissipatus et dispersus.

SPORT, s. || Play, ludus: jocus. [Vid. PLAY.] To make sport of any body, aliquid ludere, deludere, illudere. In sport, per jocum: per ludum et jocum: per ridiculum: joco, joculariter (e. g., alieni obijcere aliquid). || Mockery, irrisio: derisio: derisus (post-Augustan): cavillatio: ludibrium. To make sport of, ludibrio (sibi) habere aliquem or aliquid: to be the sport of the winds, ventorum ludibrium esse: aliquid or aliquem irridere, deridere, cavillari: to make great sport of, acerbis facetiis aliquem irridere: to be made sport of, irrideri: ludibrio esse.

|| Pursuit of game, venatus. To enjoy field sports, * venandi studio teneri: inultum esse in venationibus: venandi studiosum esse. Fondness for field sports, venandi studium, or voluptas, or studium ac voluptas.

SPORT, v. || To play, ludere: ludendo tempus terere: ludicra delectari delectatione: lusivionis delectari. || To pursue some sport, venari.

SPORTFUL, * hilaris: hilarus: letus: SPORTIVE, * solutus: festivus. To be sportive, animum explere: animo obsequi: oblectare (Cic.): hilarum se facere.

SPORTFULLY, * hilariter: laete: festi-

SPORTIVELY, * ve: jocose (Cic.); joculariter (Suet., in jest).

SPORTFULNESS, * hilaris animus et SPORTIVENESS, * ad jocandum promptus.

SPORTSMAN, venator. Sportsman-like, in a sportsman-like manner, * venatorum more: of or belonging to a sportsman, venatorius: a sportsman's word or term, * verbum venatorum: a company of sportsmen, * cohors venatorum.

SPOT, s. || A stain, mark, macula (which marks a thing otherwise of a single color; also for laves): laves (which renders unclear; in prose mostly figuratively = stain, blot, blemish): nota (a mark used for distinction): naevus (natural spot on the skin): arugo (a spot of rust): atramenti litura (a blot so Georges; but Freund gives no instance of litura in this sense, its meaning being that of smearing over; e. g., in erasure from a waxen tablet: thus, linere atramento is to cover with a wash of black paint: better, nota or laves atramenti, after tractata nota m labemque remittunt Atramenta, Hor.): rubor (a red spot): livor, sigillatio: a blue spot on the body; the former natural, the latter in consequence of a blow): glaucoma, -atis, n. (a blue or gray spot on the eye): sarcion (a vein in a precious stone): vitium (figuratively, a fault, stain). To make a spot in any thing, maculam facere in aliqua re: to take away or remove a spot, maculam tollere, delere, auferre: from any thing, e. or de re (general term); maculam (atramenti labem) abluere: from any thing, e. re: with any thing, aliqua re (to wash out); maculam extrahere (to draw out): to remove a spot from the body, maculae corporis mederi: from the face, maculae e facie tollere: to be without a spot, omni vitio carere. [Vid. also, BLEMISH, STAIN.] || Place, locus. In the right spot, suo loco: not to move or stir from the spot, nusquam se vestigio movere: not to remain in one spot, nusquam insistere: to be always looking to one spot, eadem contueri: not to stir or advance from the spot, nihil promovere.

SPOT, n., maculare: commaculare: maculis aspergere (especially to make spots on any thing white): inquinare (to disfigure by spots): contaminare (to pollute, figuratively): oblinere (to besmear): labem or labaculum aspergere alicui rei (to affix a stain of infamy to). Vid. TO STAIN, POLLUTE.

SPOTLESS. || **PROPR.** sine macula or maculis: purus. || **FIG.** integer: castus: candidus. A spotless life, vita sine labe peracta (Ov.): vita pura (Hor.): spotless conduct, mores labe carentes (Ov.).

SPOTTY, maculatus: maculosus: maculis sparvus.

SPOUSE, conjux (*husband or wife*): maritus (*husband*): uxor (*wife*): sponsus: sponsa (*betrothed*).

SPOUT, *v.* || *A tube from which water springs forth*, siphon, -onis, *m.*; os, oris, *n.* (*mouth of a vessel*). || *A cat- aract*, vid. || *Under the eaves for collecting rain-water*, canalis, qui excipit e tegulis aquam coelestem (*Vitr.*, 3, 5, 15). || *Tegulae colliciales were the gutters, down which the rain-water flowed* (*Ca- to*, R. 14, 4). || *Water-spout*, typhon.

SPOUT, *v.* || *PROPR.*, prosilire (*poetical and post-Augustan prose*): emicare (*h.*); se ejaculare in altum (*all three of the blood*, *Os*, *Met.*, 6, 259): scaturire (*to bubble up*, *post-Augustan*, very rare): exsilire (*of water*, *Lucr.*, 2, 200). || *Fig.* Vid. to DE- CLAIM.

SPRAIN, *s.*, circumlocution by the verb: luxurata (*dislocation*, very late).

SPRAIN, *v.*, convellere (*e. g.*, *armos*, *Col.*).

SPRAT, *clupea sprattus (*Linn.*).

SPRAWL, porrigere manus et crura. *Sprawling*, stratus: porrectus. *To lie sprawling*, supinum jacere porrectis manibus et cruribus: resolutum stratis in herbis porrigi (*i. Os*, *Met.*, 7, 254): *projectum humi jacere (*if one has been struck down*): projectus humi (*Tac.*).

SPRAY. || *A little branch*, ramulus: ramusculus: virgula: germen: surculus (*spring*). || *Foam of the sea*, spuma.

SPREAD, *v.* || *TRANS.*, tendere: contendere (*to spread out*): distendere (*to stretch apart or asunder*): extendere (*to stretch out, extend*): pandere: dispandere (*to open, spread out*): explicare (*to unfold*). *To spread nets, plagas tendere* (*Cic.*, *Off.*, 3, 17, 68); *retia tendere* (*for an animal, alique*, also figuratively). *To spread the sails, vela dare ventis; vela tendere* (*or pandere* (*poetical*)). || *INTRANS.*, diffundi (*of trees and their branches*): luxuriari (*to grow luxuriantly; of plants*). *To spread fur*, late diffundi (*of branches*): vastis or patulis diffundi ramis (*of trees*): manare, serpere (*of a calamity, a rumor; the latter also with the notion of gradual, unobserved progress*): increbrescere, invalescere (*as customs, &c.*); diffundi, evagari (*of diseases*): luxury predux, luxus exrescit or pullulare cepit: *to spread further*, longius serpere atque progredi (*of an evil*): *to spread further every day*, serpere manareque in dies latus: *a rumor spreads through the whole town*, rumor tota urbe manat or discurrit: *the doctrine of Pythagoras spreads far and wide*, doctrina Pythagorae longe lateque fubeat.

SPREAD ABROAD, TRANS. || *PROPR.*, pandere: expandere: dispandere: explicare (*as troops, ships, battle array*): extendere (*to stretch out, extend*): diffundere (*to spread abroad in different directions, as a tree spreads its branches*): sternere (*to stretch out upon the ground*). || *Fig.*, diffundere: differre: circumferre: disseminare: spargere: dispergere (*to scatter*): vulgare: divulgare: pervulgare (*among the people*): evulgare: in vulgus edere (*to divulge what ought to be kept secret*). || *INTRANS.*, diffundi: se diffundere (*of trees and fluids*): se spargere (*of trees*): vagari per locum; spargi per locum: late vagari (*to wander over a place; of persons*): diffundi et patescere (*of a road*).

SPREAD, *s.* By circumlocution with the verb.

SPRIG, surculus: germen: virgula. *A sprig of olive*, virgula oleaginis (*Nep.*).

SPRIGHT. Vid. SPIRIT.

SPRIGHTLINESS, vigor: animus acer or alacer: hilaritas.

SPRIGHTLY, bilis, hilaris (*either at the moment or habitually*): alacer gaudio (*at the moment*). [*Vid. GAY.*] Sometimes vegetus; alacer; vicens. **SYN.** in ALERT.

SPRING, *s.* || *The vernal season*, ver: tempus verum (*the time of spring*). *At the beginning of spring*, primo vere; principio veris; ineunte and inito vere (*the former when it begins, the latter when it has begun*): it is early in spring, prae- vernat (*Plin.*, 18, 25, 65, no. 2, § 239): *that happens or is found in spring*, verus: *the spring of life*, dies primus aetatis (*Fig.* ver aetatis is poetical): *the beginning of*

spring, veris principium; ver primum: *a spring day*, *dies vernus; *dies veris (*Fig.* species verinae diei is poetical): *spring weather*, tempestas verna; *coelum vernum: it is spring weather, coelum (or aër) quodammodo vernat (*vid. Plin.*, 2, 50, 51): *warm spring weather*, *verus cell tepor. || *A principle of motion*, *elater: *apira e ferro recellente facta; *elater recellens or resiliens. *Spring of a watch*, elater horologii. || *A leap*, saltus, -us. || *A fountain*, (properly) aqua saliens (*Suet.*); saliens (*Vitr.*): salientes (*sc. aquae*, *Cic.*, *Vitr.*). || *A source*, origin, vid.

SPRING, *v.* || *INTRANS.* *To begin to grow*, progeminare (*Col.*): emergere (*Cic.*): enasci (*Col.*). || *To arise*, oriri (*general term*): scaturire: excurrere, *at a place*, ex (*to bubble forth; of fountains*): originem habere (*to have its origin any where; of rivers*): prodire (*of fountains and rivers*): fluere: manare: proficisci: nasci: gigni: existere: erumpere ex aliqua re (*figuratively, to have its foundation or ground in any thing*): equi aliquid (*to be the consequence of any thing*). *Injurious consequences spring from that measure*, inutilles res sequuntur illam viam consilii: *to spring from another quarter*, gigni aliunde: *spring from*, natus or progenatus aliquo (*born from*): ortus ab aliquo (*descended from*): oriundus ab aliquo (*that derives its origin from any body of more remote descent*): *to be sprung from a place*, from a person, ortum esse ex aliquo loco, ab or ex aliquo: natum esse aliquo loco, aliquo (*in respect of the place, the rank, or the person from whom one is derived*): oriundum esse ab aliquo loco or ab aliquo (*of the place or person from whom our ancestors were descended; hence frequently opposed to natus*; e. g., *Lic.*, 24, 6, *Hippocrates et Epiclydes nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracusis*). || *To leap*, salire. *To spring up*, subsilire: exsilire (*de*): prosilire (*al*). || *To fly with elastic power*, dissilire: rumpi: disrumpi. *The door springs open*, junna se aperit. || *TRANS.* *To burst*, rumpere: disrumpere. || *PHR.* *To spring an arch*, camerare. *concamerare*, conformicare, aliquid. *To spring a leak*, rimas aere. *The ship springs a leak*, navis rimis fatiscit (*Virg.*). *To have sprung a leak*, (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere: plurimis locis laxari coepisse (*in several places*). *To spring a mine*, *vi pulveris pyrilis cuniculum discutere: *to spring a rattle*, *insecrare crepitaculo (*after insouitque flagello*, *Virg.*).

SPRING-GUN, *sclopetum quod sua sponte displotitur.

SPRING-TIDE, (maritimus) aestus, quem luna plena (or luna nova, as the case may be) maximum effect (*after Cas.*, *B. G.*, 4, 29). *Spring-tides*, maritimi aestus maximi, or quos luna plena maximos effect (*ib.*).

SPRINKLE. || *To scatter water by drops*, spargere: aspergere (*e. g.*, *water on the ground*). *To sprinkle on any thing*, aspergere aliquid alicui rei: conspergere aliquid aliqua re: *to sprinkle the ground before the door*, spargere or conspergere humum (ante sedes). *To sprinkle the roads in order to lay the dust*, vis conspergere propter pulverem. || *To spot*, maculis variare (*Fig.* not maculare): sprinkled, maculosus: coloris maculosi. *Sprinkled with white*, maculis albis: *sprinkled with black*, maculis nigris: *sprinkled with gold*, ex aureolo varius: aurea maculis sparsus: *sprinkled with blue* and *yellow*, ex ceruleo fulvoque varius. || *Sparus alone can never mean "sprinkled"*.

SPRITE. Vid. SPIRIT.

SPROUT, *s.*, germen (*as in a bud, &c.*): surculus (*shoot of a tree, that may be used as a setting to propagate the species, tree, &c.*): sarmentum (*a useless twig or shoot*): stolo (*an injurious sprout or sucker*).

SPROUT, *v.*, germinare: egerminare: progeminare: prosilire (*of trees*): her- bescere (*of grass, &c.*).

SPRUCE, bellus (*pretty*): mostly, but not always, with praise: nitidus (*carefully and strikingly neat, &c.*; e. g., *quos vides*

pexo capillo nitidos, *Cic.*, *Cat.*, 2, 10 [*Orati puts a comb after capillo*]): lepidus (*used in a bad sense in Cic.*, *Cat.*, 2, 10: ni pueri, tam lepidi, tam delicati, alluding to their fine and effeminate dress, appearance, &c.): lepide ornatus (*Plaut.*, *Pen.*, 1, 2, 84): *Fig.* comtus almost always refers to neatness, &c., of style, composition, as lepidus often does. *From a spruce man he becomes a rustic*, ex nitido fit rusticus (*Hor.*). *A spruce gentleman*, bellus homunculus (*Varr.* ap. *Gell.*, 13, 10): homo tonus de capsula (*as if come out of a band-box*, *Sen.*, *Ep.*, 115, 2).

SPRUCELY, lepide: nitide, or lepide nitideque: concinne. *A sprucey dressed man*, nitidus (*Hor.*). *Sprucey and neatly dressed*, concinne et lepide vestita (*Plaut.*, *of a female*).

SPRUCENESS, nitor (*e. g.*, in cultu, *Quint.*, 2, 5, 34, *speaking of dress*; *Att. ap. Non.* has nitiditas): *nitidus or lepidus cultus, vestitus: cultus justo mundior (*Lic.*, *over-fine attire*): concinnitas (*Sen.*; non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, *Ep.*, 115).

SPUNGE, *s.* Vid. SPONGE.

SPUNGE, *v.*, parasitari (*Plaut.*): upon any body, alicujus mensa vivere (*after aliena vivere mensa*, *Juv.*, 5, 2).

SPUNGER, parasitus (*one who favours and flatters for the sake of good cheer*, *Plaut.*): cenarum bonarum assessor.

SPUNGY, spongiosus (*Cels.*, *Plin.*).

SPUR, *s.*, calcar (*of a boot*; also *of a fighting-cock*: it is only in the poets that it is improperly = incitement, impulse, &c.; though the whole phrase "to set spurs to," "to need the spur" &c., is used improperly): radius (*of a fighting-cock*): stimulus: aculeus: incitamentum (*figuratively = an incitement*). *To set or put spurs to*, equo calcaria subdere: equum calcaribus concitare or stimulare (*properly*): alicui calcaria adhibere or admovere (*properly or figuratively*): alique stimulare or incitare (*figuratively*). *To require the spur* (*improperly*), egere calcaribus (*opposed to egere frenis*, *Cic.*). *Any thing is a great spur to any thing* (*figuratively*), est aliquid maximum alicujus rei incitamentum.

SPUR, *v.*, alicui calcaria subdere: alique calcaribus concitare (*properly*): alicui calcaria adhibere or admovere (*properly or figuratively*). *To spur a horse on*, (equum) calcaribus stimulare: *to spur any body on* (*figuratively*), stimulos subdere alicujus animo; calcaria alicui adhibere, or admovere, or addere; calcaribus uti in aliquo: alique incitare ab aliquo.

SPURGE, euphorbia (*Plin.*, *Linn.*). *Spurge flax*, *daphne thymelea (*Linn.*): *spurge laurel*, *daphne laureola (*Linn.*): *spurge olive*, *daphne cueorum (*Linn.*): *spurge-wort*, *iris xiphium (*Linn.*).

SPURIOUS. || *Not genuine*, adulterinus (*general term*): oppositio probus, verus): fictitious (*fictitious*; *opposed to verus*): fucatus, fucosus (*shony*, but false; *opposed to sincerus, probus*): subditiuus (*Plaut.*); subditus: suppositus: insidivus (*suppositivus*; e. g., *a child, book, will, &c.*). || *Illegitimate*; vid. BASTARD.

SPURN. || *PROPR.*, pedibus alique conculcare or proculcare. || *IMPROPR.*, spernere: aspernari. Vid. DESPITE.

SPURRED. (*Wearing spurs*), *calcaribus instructus.

SPURRIER, *faber calcarium.

SPURT, *v.* || *TRANS.*, spargere. *To spurt out*, spargere or conspergere aliquid aliqua re: aspergere aliquid alicui rei. || *INTRANS.*, prosilire: emicare. *A pen spurs*, *penna chartam atramento respergit.

SPUTTER, oris humorem spargere (*after Quint.*, 11, 3, 56, *with anger*): indignatione bullire (*Appul.*).

SPY, *s.*, explorator (*a professed spy, especially in war*; *one who examines every thing closely on the spot, and reports it to his party*): speculator (*a scout*; *one who observes or watches any thing from a high ground at a distance*): emissarius (*one who is sent out by another, whose creature he is*): excursor (*one who runs far out to spy*). Jx. excursor et emissarius (*e. g.*, istius excursor et emissarius, *Cic.*): delator (*one who endeavors to detect dangerous*

political opinions, &c., and report the holders of them to the magistrates; a policy spy. || A female spy, speculatrix. || To spy into, explore; to speculate. || To spy into, introspect; to spy out, perspicere; perdiscere.

SQUAB. || A cushion, pulvinus. [Vid. CUSHION.] || A young bird, pullus.

SQUABBLE. Vid. QUARREL. SQUAD, manipulus (Ces.): militum manus (Cic.).

SQUADRON. (Of troops), turma: by squadrons, turmatim. || To divide the cavalry into three squadrons, equites dividere turmatim in tres partes (Liv., 20, 33). || (Of ships), classis (flee): diminutive, classica (Cic., Att., 16, 2, 4).

SQUALID, squalidus: sordidus. SQUALL, v, vagire (like an infant): vagitum edere. Vid. CRY.

SQUALS, s. || Cry, ejulatio: ejulatus: vagitus. Vid. CRY.

SQUALL, s. || Sudden gust, procella: subita tempestas: ventus turbo, or turbo onit. A squall comes on, ventus turbo exoritur (Plaut.).

SQUALLY, procellosus (Liv.): ventis turbidus (On).

SQUALOR, squalor: sordes. SQUANDER, effundere: profundere (to spend lavishly): conficere: consumero (to consume by lavish expenditure). JX, effundere et consumere: dissipare (general term, to scatter abroad, dissipate): abligurire (to consume by luxuries or daintily living): lucrare (to cut up): perdere (to destroy): holiari (to lavish upon immoderate feasting): prodigere is an old word, revived in the decline of the language, and therefore to be avoided. || To squander one's property, rem suam conficere or lucrare: to squander one's time, tempus perdere: tempore abuti.

SQUARE, adj., quadratus: quadrangulus. A square foot, pes quadratus: quadrata cubita soli in quadratum quaternis denariis veniuntur (four cubits square). Ten feet square, deni in quadrum pedes: to build (e. g., a forum) square, in quadrato constituto: built square, in quadrato constitutus: quadratus. A square letter, littera quadrata.

SQUARE, s. || The mathematical figure, quadratum: tetragonum, or, pure Latin, figura quadrata or quadrangula. || Any thing of a square or shape, quadrata. Square of a chess-board, quadrata tabula latruncularia. || (In architecture), quadratum: tetragonum (Gr.). || In military tactics, orbis (literally, a circle; formed by the Roman soldiers in cases in which modern troops would form a square: the square, in this sense, was unknown in ancient tactics; for agmen quadratum denotes the whole army marching in battle array in the form of a parallelogram). To form a square, orbem facere or colligere: in orbem coire: in orbem constitui. || A rule by which workmen form their angles, norma (Virg.).

SQUARE, v., quadrare (to make square): ad accipianam normam dirigere: rem cum re committere (to make to fit or agree). To square a number, in se multiplicare.

SQUARE ROOT, radix quadrata. SQUARENESS, circumlocution by the adjective or verb.

SQUARING, quadratura. Squaring of the circle, circuli quadratura (Appul., Diogn. Plat., 3, p. 273, Ond.).

SQUASII, Vid. CRUSII.

SQUAT, v. || To sit down on the hams or heels, conquisquere (Plaut.): subsidere (Liv.). || To settle, vid.

SQUAT, adj. || Sitting low, humi assidens: subsidens. || Short and thick, obscus: habitus corporis brevis et obscus (not quadratus, which = of moderate stature, but well knit together; corpus quadratum, neque gracile neque obesum, Cris., 2, 1): ventriosus or ventruosus (corpulent, having a large stomach).

SQUEAK, stridere: *vocem argutam or stridulum edere.

SQUEAKING, stridulus: or by circumlocution with the verb. A squeaking voice, stridula et tenuis vox (Sen. Ep., 56).

SQUEAMISII, fastidiosus.

SQUEAMISINNESS, fastidium: fastidium delicatissimum.

SQUEEZE, premere: comprimer. To squeeze out, exprimere: to squeeze out oil, oleum exprimere: to squeeze out water, &c., from a sponge, spongiam exprimere: to squeeze dry, aque plenam spongiam manu premere ac siccare: to squeeze one's self into a corner, compingere se in angulum: to squeeze to death (hyperbolical), aliquem complectendo necare (from officium, as apes their young ones): to be squeezed to death in a crowd, pre turbæ elidi exanimari.

SQUIB. A small fire-work, *missile pyrium: radius pyrius (Bau.). || A pasquinade, vid.

SQUILL, s. A bulbous plant, scilla (Plin.): *scilla maritima (Linn.). || A crustaceous fish, squilla (Cic.).

SQUINT, v., limis or perversis oculis esse: strabonem esse (Cic., naturally): limis spectare (in a single case, Ter.). To squint at, limis oculis intueri or aspicere aliquid or aliquem.

SQUINT, s., limis or perversi oculi. SQUINTING, adj., limus: perversus (of the eyes): strabo (of persons, squint-eyed): qui est limis or perversis oculis (of the natural defect): limis (oculis) spectans (in a single case, Plaut.): pectus or pectulus (strictly speaking = looking a-skance, ogling, but sometimes used as a mild expression for strabo, Hor.).

SQUIRE, armiger (Virg.). SQUIRREL, sciurus (Plin.). The common squirrel, *sciurus vulgaris (Linn.): the flying squirrel, *sciurus volans (Linn.).

SQUIRT, v. || TRANS., spargere. || INTRANS., prostrare: potical, emicare.

SQUIRT, s. || A syringe, siphon. || TRANS. squirted, scabro.

STAB, v. || PROPRI., fodere: figere: transigere: cedere, vulnere aliquid: sic, gladio, pungere, ferire aliquid: punctum ferire aliquid: with a dagger, &c., sie, or pugione pungere or compungere. To stab any body to the heart, cultum in corde alicujus defigere (Liv., 1, 58): sicam in corpore alicujus defigere (Cic., Cat., 1, 6, 16): gladium infigere alicui in pectus (Cic., Tusc., 4, 22, 50): ictu alicujus corpori infigere: aliquid ictu vulnerare: to stab one's self, cultro se pungere, vulnerare, lacerare. || FIG. To injure, destroy, vid.

STAB, s., ictus: plaga. A stab in the side, punctio lateris: in the breast, punctio pectoris.

STABILITY, || PROPRI., firmitas: firmitudo (firmness): stabilitas (power of standing firmly or steadily, Ces.). To give stability to, confirmare, firmare. || FIG., firmitas: stabilitas: constantia (opposed to mobilitas): gravitas (opposed to levitas). Stability of character, animi constantia propositique tenacitas (Eichst.). Not to possess stability of character, non satis firmi animi constantia munitione esse.

STABLE, adj., firmus: stabilis: fixus. Vid. FIRM.

STABLE, s., equile: eorumque stabulum or stabulum (general term for any stall or stable). Stable-door, janua stabuli (Col.). Stable-keeper, stabuli magister: stable-boy, stabularius (general term): agaso (a groom). To clean out a stable, stabulum purgare (a stercore), convertere or evertre. || PROV. To shut the stable-door when the steed is stolen, clipeum post vulnera sumere (On).

STABLE, v., stabulare (Varr.). STABLING, stabula (plural): stabulatio (e. g., hiberna, Col., 6, 3, 1, for cattle in winter): praesepia (plural).

STABISH. Vid. ESTABLISH.

STACK, s., acervus (e. g., lignorum, stramentorum, feni): strues (e. g., lignorum) || Feni, rather the barn or yard in which the hay was kept for use: micta feni = a cock of hay: congeries, in the best writers, denotes a heap of things put together without order or regular form: therefore not = stack. A stack of chimneys, *ordo (fumariorum, fumariorum).

STACK, v., cumulare: acervare (rare): coacervare: construere (e. g., forum).

STAFF, || A stick used for sup-

port, baculum, more rarely baculus a walking-stick, for usque: scipio (for ornament: staff of office): iustus (for striking blows): securum (a sceptre): podium (shepherd's staff). || FIG. Property, vid. || In military language, a number of officers acting together, legati tribuni (after Ces., B. G., 4, 33): praetorium (Ces., Liv.). A staff officer, tribunus militum (colonel). A legatus (general): legati tribuni militum (the staff-officers). STAGE, cervus: of a stage, cervinus.

STAGE, || A raised platform, suggestus, as (Liv.): suggestum (Cic.): caenasta (a platform on which slaves were exhibited for sale): tabulatum (made of boards): machina: machinatio (considered as an artificial structure): pegma, atis (Anson). || In classical writers = a book-case (Cic.), or a machine used in a theatre (Sen.).

STAGE, || To prepare a stage, machinam comparare: machinationes praeparare, instruere. || Place for actors in a theatre, proscenium (space between the scena, scenes, and the orchestra: the pulpitum was the part of the proscenium which was nearest the orchestra). Our word "stage" may be represented by the more general terms, scena, theatrum. || Of or belonging to the stage, scenicus: theatralis.

STAGE, || To enter upon the stage, in scenam prodire, produci (of an actor). To retire from the stage, de scena recedere: scenam relinquere (of an actor). To make one's first appearance on the stage [vid. DEBUT]. The action is represented on the stage, res agitur in scenis: on the stage = theatrically, in fabulis: to bring upon the stage, novam fabulam in scenam inducere, producere.

STAGE, || Place of action, a display, theatrum, scena. To go off the stage, a publico rerum gerendarum theatro recedere: e sole et pulvere in umbram et otium recedere (after Cic): se removere a publicis negotiis (Cic.). To quit the stage = to die, a vita recedere: vita decedere (Cic.). || Degree in a journey, statio: stabulum (place for changing horses; the proper word, of the Silver Age; vid. GREG., Plin. Ep., 6, 19, 4): hospitium ac stabulum: stabulum ac deversorium (quartiers). || A stage-coach, i. e., coach that travels by stage, vehiculum publicum. || Single step in any progress, gradus.

STAGE-PLAYER. Vid. ACTOR.

STAGGER, || INTRANS., titubare (properly, to trip): vacillare (e. g., ex vino): labare (so as to fall): labascere: labefieri (properly and figuratively). To stagger home, titubante pede domum reverti. || FIG., claudicare: fluctuare: fluctuare animi or in animo: incertum esse: hesitare: dubitare: in dubio esse. || TRANS., PROPRI., labefacere: labefactare. || FIG., labefacere, labefactare: collabefactare (On).

STAGGER, || To stagger any body's opinion, labefacere, labefactare aliquid: labefactare alicujus opinionem, sententiam: move alicujus corpore, fidem alicujus labefactare, sollicitare. || To staggered, labascere (Ter.): labeferi, labefactori (Cic.). Any thing staggers me (= makes me almost doubt the conclusion I thought certain), dubitatio mihi movetur or affertur.

STAGGERS, vertigo. To be seized with the staggers, vertigine corripitur: to have the staggers, vertigine laborare (Plin.): vertiginem pati (Macrob.).

STAGNANT, stagnans (post-Augustan): reses (e. g., aqua, Varr., R. R., 3, 17, 8): lentus: torpens (Heus., Sat.): piger (sluggish). JX. stagnans pigerque (e. g., aqua, Plin.).

STAGNATE, stagnare (Plin.): immotus esse (Cic.): coagulari (to coagulate).

STAGNATION, by circumlocution with the verb. Stagnation of trade, mercatura frigens, jacens, torpens.

STAIN, s., macula (a mark which variates): labes (a mark which disfigures): nota (a mark which distinguishes). All these words properly or figuratively: to de note a stain on the character more distinctly, we may say, macula sceleris: labes tui pudoris or ignominie: nota turpitudinis. A slight stain, labecula: parva macula. To get a stain, maculam trahere. To take

out a stain properly, maculam, labem eluere: maculam delere: maculam (e veste) abluere (Plin.), (de veste) auferre (Oa.). *To wipe out a stain (figuratively)*, labem abolere, maculam delere (Cic.).

STAIN, v. *To mark or disfigure with a stain, maculare* (Plin.) maculis variare, to spot, sprinkle: maculis aspergere: rei labem imponere. *To color, vid.*

STAIR, gradus (a single step): scalae, arum (a flight of steps, stairs): descensio (a flight of steps leading downward). *To live up three pair of stairs, tribus scalis habitare* (Mart., l. 118, 7): *up stairs, contra scalas*: down stairs, secundum scalas: *to throw any body down stairs, aliquem per gradus deicere: to fall down stairs, per gradus precipitem ire.*

STAIR-CASE, scalae, arum.

STAKE, s. *A pole, palus (general term): sudes (flat and pointed): stipes (round, uncut): vallis (a palisade). To fasten to a stake, palare aliquid: alligare aliquem ad palum (Cic.). To drive a stake through the body, adigere stipeum per medium hominem (Sen. Ep., 14, 4). Post at which a (real or pretended) malefactor is burned, *palus (ad quem nocens alligatur igni comburendus): hence, figuratively, for death by fire, as a punishment, pena, quā aliquis igni crematur (as Cas., B. G., 1, 4): sometimes, from the context, rogos (funeral pile). To die at the stake, igni necari: flammis circumvenit exanimari (voluntarily). The condemned must die at the stake, damnatum penam sequi oportet, ut igni cremetur. *Any thing laid down at play, pignus. Any thing is at stake, agitur aliquid (e. g., caput, one's life is at stake; rarely, in this sense, agitur de aliquā re, which = "any thing is treated of."* Cf. Corne., Sall., Cat., 52, 10): in discrimine versatur aliquid (any thing is in a dangerous position or situation; e. g., salus mea): dimico de aliquā re (I am running the risk of losing any thing; e. g., de vitā, de famā, dimico; cf. commentaries on Nep., Timoth., 4, 3). Some have their life at stake, and others their reputation, alii de vitā, alii de gloriā in discrimen vocantur.*

STAKE, v. *To fasten by stakes, palare aliquid. To wager, hazard at play, ponere (cf. Plaut., Curc., 2, 3, 76, pono pelliū: ille suum annulum opposuit; staked against it): in medium conferre (Suet., Oct., 71, in singulos talos singulos denarios in medium conferbare, he staked a denarius upon every throw): aliquid in pignus dare. Say what you will stake, dic, quo pignore mecum certes. Hence, figuratively, to hazard, fortunam committere (Cic.): sleam jacere (Suet.).*

STALE, vetus vetustus (old): non recens (not fresh): vapidus (of liquors). Stale bread, panis strictus (Juv., 5, 69): panis vetulus.

STALK, s. (of a plant), stirps (the whole lower part of plants or trees: stem, including the roots; of reeds, Plin.): stilus (of asparagus, Col.): caulis (e. g., brassicae): (of corn, culmus (as bearing the ear): calamus (as hollow): pediculus (fruit or leaf stalk): petiolus (fruit-stalk): scapus (e. g., lupini, Varr., R. R., 1, 31, fin.). Bean stalks, fabula, ium.

STALK, v. incedere: ingrēdi. To stalk proudly, magnifice incedere: to stalk in purple and gold, insignem auro et purpura conspici.

STALKING-HORSE. Vid. PRÆTEXT.

STALL, *Place for cattle, stabulum (general term): bubile (an ox stall). A bench, mensa. A small house or shed used by a tradesman, taberna (as a place of sale): officina (as a workshop). In a cathedral, *scamnum, subsellium, locus (place, dignity) canonicorum.*

STALLION, equus mas: equus admisceris: also simply equus or admiscarius, from the context (Col.).

STAMINA, stamen; plural, stamina.

STAMMER, balbutire (intransitively and transitively): balbum esse: lingua hesitare (intransitively).

STAMMERER, balbus (habitual): bla-

sus (unable to pronounce the sibilants s, z, mostly): lingua hesitans: balbutiens (denoting stammering the fact).

STAMMERING, hesitantiā linguæ.

There is no authority for balbuties. STAMP, s., forma (instrument for stamping with): signum, nota (impression): speciei (appearance given to any thing). Stamped paper, *plagula signo reipublice notata: the price of stamps (i. e., a stamped paper), *pecunia, quæ pro plagulis signatis solvitur (Plin. not sigillum). With the foot, pedis supplotio.

STAMP, v. *To impress with a mark, signare (general term): signo reipublicæ signare or notare (to affix a public or official mark upon; e. g., plagulam): formā publicā percute: publice probare (e. g., mensuram). To stamp a thing, figuratively, aliquem rei speciem aliquem rei conciliare. To strike with the foot so as to make a noise, supplotere pedem: terram pede pulsare or percute: terram pedibus tundere. To beat, vid. STAMPER, pistillum.*

STANCH, v., (sanguinem) suppressere (Cels.), sistere (Plin.): (sanguinis profluvium) inhibere (Curt.), sistere (Plin.).

STANCH, adj., firmus: stabilis: constans: certus.

STANCHION. Vid. PROP.

STAND, v. *INTRANS. stare (general term): consistere: resistere (to stand still, halt, not to flee): collocari (of statues, &c.; not stare): durare: perdurare: obdurare: sustentare (to hold out, especially in a contest): pererrare (of plants which endure the cold of winter): manēre: esse ratum (to remain unchanged; e. g., if he wished his measures to stand, ei suas res gestas manēre vellet, Nep., Alcib., 10). Nothing will stand of all that, &c., nihil earum rerum erit ratum, quas, &c. (Nep., Alc., 10): tears begin to stand in any body's eyes, lacrimæ oboriuntur aliquis oculis: to stand by an agreement, stare pacto or conventis: by a promise, promissis stare: by an opinion, in sententiā suā manēre, permanēre, perseverare: to stand by any body, aliquem non deesse; aliquem non deserere, destituere, &c.: to stand still, stare in vestigio: consistere in loco (not to walk about; opposed to inambulare): consistere, resistere (not to proceed, or to retire; opposed to procedere, fugere): subsistere (to halt, stop, of persons; e. g., in itinere; or things; e. g., a clock): insistere (to stop one's course): non residere (not to sit down): to keep any body standing, aliquem residere non jubere. *PHR. To stand in = to cost, stare or constare, with an ablative of the price: to stand for = to be bound for, sponsores esse or spondere pro aliquo [vid. BAIL, SPONSOR]: to stand high in one's opinion or favor, esse in gratiā, in honore, apud aliquem: gratissimum esse alicui: gratiā plurimum valere apud aliquem: to stand on any body's side, stare ab aliquo: facere ab aliquo: it stands in my power, penea me est; est in meā potestate: situm est in meā potestate: mea est potestas; also, stat per aliquem [but not stat apud aliquem, which is barbarous]: how stand matters with you? quo loco sunt res tue? (Ter.): to stand out, exstare: promine: to stand out against, resistere: obniti: to stand in awe [vid. TO BE AFRAID]: to stand in doubt [vid. DOUBT, HESITATE]: to stand in need [vid. TO NEED, WANT]: to stand on end, stare: horrere (e. g., stant arctæ: horrere comæ, Virg.; stant comæ, ibid.: horrent capilli, Tib.; comæ, Oc.: rident comæ metu, terrore, horrore, ibid.): to stand up, surgere (to rise): to stand as a candidate, munere candidatorum fungi (Cicero); petere; ambire: to stand good, manēre; valere; ratum esse: to stand upon ceremony, magno apparatu aliquem accipere, excipere, colere: not to stand upon ceremony, nullo, sine ullo apparatu: simpliciter: pray do not stand upon ceremony with me, ne magno apparatu, quæso, me accipias: one who does not stand upon ceremony, homo simplex. TRANS, pati**

perpeti (to endure, suffer; perpeti, to the end): ferre: perferre (to bear; perferre, to the end): tolerare: toleranter ferre (to endure with constancy): perferri aliquā

re (to discharge). JX. perpeti aliquid et perferri: sustinere (to hold out): parem esse alicui rei (to be a match for). To stand pain, dolores perpeti, subire: to stand torture, subire cruciatum: to stand trouble, danger, molestia, periculo perferri: to stand toil, laboribus perferri: labore perferre: not to be able to stand any thing, vinci aliquā re; succumbere or impare esse alicui rei: that can stand any thing, patiens, tolerans alicujus rei (Plin. of the Silver Age): to stand high, in acie stare ac pugnare (opposed to fugere, in castra refugere): pugnare non detrectare.

STAND, s. *A station, statio: locus. A stop, mora. To be at a stand, stare; sistere: to come to a stand, subsistere. Act of opposing or resisting, by circumlocution with verbs in OPPOSE, RESIST. A frame, or the like, on which any thing is placed, statumen: suggestus: basis: pos. A set (e. g., a stand of arms), arma, plural; armatura.*

STANDARD, s. *That which has been established or stands as a test, a settled rate or measure, mensura (general term): mensura publice probata (as a measure, Modestus, Dig., 48, 10, 32, no. 1): pondus publice probatum (as a weight, ibid.). Fig. A model, rule, regula: norma: lex. An ensign in war, signum militare; or, from the context, signum only: vexillum. SYN. and PHR. in COLORS.*

STANDARD, adj., *ad publice probatam mensurā (or ad ponderis publice probati) normam deductus.

STANDARD-BEARER, signifer: vexillarius (Liv.): vexillifer (Prudent.).

STANDING, part. a. stans. Standing upright, erectus: standing water [vid. STAGNANT]: a standing camp, castra stativa, -orum, nom. plural: a standing army, (we may say) milites perpetui: a standing festival, festi dies anniversarii.

STANDING, s. *The act of standing, status, -ūs. A place where one stands, locus. Condition, circumstances, status: conditio. Rank, position, locus (position in civil relations): dignitas (station according to character, family, &c.): sora (the state of life to which one has been called or born): genus; stirps (family, descent). Ordo never means rank or standing, but the whole number of persons of a certain rank or standing, a class. Age. Any body of the same standing as another, æqualis alicui; as myself, æqualis meus.*

STAND-STILL, statio: institio (general terms, but especially of the apparent standing still of certain stars, stellarum). To be at a stand-still, consistere: vestigio hæerere (not to be able to walk on); in dicendo deficere (in a speech); in aliquā re hærescere or inherescere: nescio quid agam or quo me verum (of not knowing what to do); nescio quomodo me expediam: business is at a stand-still, mercatura jacet or friget; negotia jacent: every thing is at a stand-still, omnia tamquam in quodam inelli adhaeserunt (Cæsar, Cic., Fam., 8, 5).

STANZA, perhaps tetrastichon. A poem arranged in stanzas, *carmen tetrastichon or tetrastichon (genitive plural); carmen (Quint.).

STAPLE, s. *A mart, emporium: forum venalium: receptaculum peregrinarum mercium. A loop of iron, *hamus (ferreus).*

STAPLE, adj. Staple commodities of a country, *quæ aliqua terra gignit or parit (its natural products); alicujus terræ opera et artificia (its manufactures, &c.).

STAR, stella (any single star) *astrum (any of the larger heavenly bodies, as the sun, moon, planets, or large fixed star): sidus (a constellation, frequently, also, astrum; *astrum belongs rather to the style of poetry and science, sidus to common and historic prose. Translated to the stars, stellatus (Cic., Tusc., 5, 3, 8): born under a lucky star, dextro sidere editus or natus: unlucky, malo astro natus: shooting star, trajectio stellæ (Cic., De Div., 2, 6, 16): stella transvolans (Sen., N. Q., 2, 14): plural, stellarum discursus (Plin., 2, 36, 36). There is a shooting or falling star, scintilla e stellâ cadit; stella cadit*

propece coelo labitur; stella volat or transvolat: a fixed star, stella inerrans; sidus certâ sede infixum; plural, sidera quæ certis locis infixa sunt: the course of the stars, stellarum, siderum cursus (Cic.); brighter than the stars, clarior stellis (e.g., oculus); a map of the stars, tabula celestis; *tabula complexum cœli exhibens: like a star, in stellæ figuram redactus (Col., 12, 15, extr.).

STAR-GAZER. Vid. ASTROLOGER, ASTRONOMER.

STAR-LIGHT, sideribus illustris (e.g., nox, Tac., Ann., 1, 50, 3; 4, 5, 1); stellans et subulstris are poetical.

STARBOARD, *latus navis dextrum.

STARCH, s., amyllum.

STARCH, v., *lutesc amyllum or *amylo solidare.

STARCHED. Vid. STIFF.

STARE, v., torpentiibus oculis aliquid or aliquid intueri (after Quint., 11, 9, where torpentiibus oculis; defixis oculis intueri aliquid: obtutum figere in aliquâ re. To stare any body in the face, oculos defigere in vultu alicujus (Curt.): to stare with astonishment, stupere.

STARE, s., oculi torpentes defixi: *obtutum in aliquâ re defixus.

STARK [vid. QUITE]. Stark naked, plaine nudus: omni veste exutus (stripped of all his clothing): stark mad, delirius.

STARLING, sturnus (Plin.): *sturnus vulgaris (Linn.).

STARRY, adj., stellarum plenus (full of stars): astris distinctus et ornatus (adorned with stars): stellifer, stellatus, stellans are poetical. A starry night, nox sideribus illustris (Tac., Ann., 1, 50, 3): the starry heavens, cœlum astris distinctum et ornatum (Cic., N. D., 2, 37, 95): nocturna calli forma undique sideribus ornata (Cic., Tuscul., 1, 28, 68): cœlum stelliferum or stellans, stellatum or siderium, ore poetical.

START, v. || INTRANS. To startle, concitari terrore et metu: metu conciti: commoveri, percelli re novâ: stupere: stupescere. To start back, resillire; resultare: to start at any thing, refugere, timere, vereri, horrere, reformidare aliquid: a horse starts, equus consternatur. || To make a beginning, incipere: initium facere. || To set out, abire: proficisci. To start from a certain place, excurrere; e carceribus emitti (in a race). || To burst asunder, dissiliri: rumpi. || TRANS. To arouse, excitare: ciere. || To set on foot, rei initium facere: aggrei aliquid or ad aliquid faciendum (e.g., ad hanc disputationem, ad dicendum, Cic.; also accusative only, accipite me causam, Cic.; in Sallust always accusative only; in poetical and post-Augustan prose, infinitive): fundamenta rei ponere or jacere. To start a question, rem commovere (quæ, &c., Cic., Brut., 87, 297). || To burst, rumpere.

START, s. || Sudden action of the body from fear, repens terror. || A sudden impulse or rousing, impetus: impulsus. || A beginning, initium. || A setting out, profectus. To have made a false start, ad carceres revocari (effect for cause). || Advance, precedence, plus vite confectum. To have the start of any body, præcipere iter alicui (Liv., 3, 46); antecedere, antecessisse aliquem (to have got before any body): the king had got a considerable start, aliquantum via rex præcepit (Liv., 36, 19), or longius spatium præcepit (e.g., fuga, Liv., 22, 41): to have scarcely four hours' start of any body, vix quatuor horarum spatio antecedere (to be hardly four hours' march ahead, Cæs.): Antony had got two days' start of me, biduo me Antonius antecessit (Brit. ap. Cic. Ep., 11, 13).

STARTING-PLACE, carceres, plural.

STARTLE. || INTRANS. [Vid. START.] || TRANS, territare: terrere: terrefacere: alicui terrorem inferre, offerre, injicere, incutere: aliquem in timorem conficere.

STARTLING, formidolosus (Ter., Sall.): terrorem injiciens, offensus, inferens: terribilis: horribilis. A startling speech, verbum territans (Plaut.): a startling blow, ictus ad terrendum, terroris causâ, paratus, incussus.

STARVATION, fames (hunger): inedia (abstinence from food). To die of starvation, fame mori, perire, absumi, consumi, confici.

STARVE. || TRANS. To kill by deficiency of food, fame necare, macerare, suffocare. To starve one's self, fraudare se victu suo; fraudare ventrem: to be starved to death, fame mori, absumi, perire, or interire (through want); inedia mori; inedia vitam finire; per inedia a vitâ discedere (voluntarily to starve one's self to death); fame necari (either as a punishment or otherwise): to starve out, aliquem fame enecare, conficere; (arbitr.) fame domare or suffocare; inopiâ expugnare: starved out, fame enectus, confectus. || To kill with cold, *frigore necare, &c. || INTRANS. To be suffering from hunger, fame enecari. To be dying of hunger, fame mori, confici, consumi, &c.; vid. above. || To be suffering from cold, frigere; plane frigere (Cic.); frigore frigescere (Cic.); *frigore extingui, examinari (to die in consequence of the cold); frigore mori (Hor.); morietur frigore si non Rettuleris pannum).

STATE, s. || Condition, status: conditio (conditio is lasting, status transient): locus (the situation of a person or thing as brought about by circumstances; vid. Herz., Cæs., B. G., 2, 26): causâ (any unusual, embarrassing state, of which the end is still uncertain): res (circumstances in the widest sense). A good or flourishing state, bonus status; bona conditio; bonus locus; res bona; or secundæ, or florentes: to be in the same or in a similar state, in eodem loco esse; in eadem causâ esse; eadem est mea causâ: to find one's self in a better state, in meliore conditione or in meliore causâ esse; meliore loco res meâ sunt: to be in a wretched state, in summâ infelicitate versari; pessimo loco esse: to be in a bad state, deteriori stato esse: to keep any thing in a good state, aliquid integrum et incolume servare; aliquid tueri: to restore any thing to its former state, in pristinum restituere; in antiquum statum restituere (general term); in integrum restituere (especially in juridical matters); reficere; restituere (to mend): to remain in its original state, statum suum tenere (to remain as it was); integrum manere (to remain uninjured): a hopeless state, res pessima; perditæ: Plautus is in nearly the same state, eadem ferè causâ est Plauti: the state of affairs, rerum status: the state of affairs is entirely changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: the unfavorable state of affairs, iniquitas rerum or temporum: according to the state of affairs (circumstances), pro re; pro re nata; pro rei conditione or statu; ut res se habet; ut res fert. || Commonwealth, civitas (the whole body of persons in the full enjoyment of civil rights and privileges, and lords of the soil): res publica (with reference to the public institutions and ordinances, as designed for the common good): res (with reference to its power and influence): regnum (a kingdom): imperium (an empire). Office of state, munus reipublice; magistratus (of a magistrate); business or affairs of state, publicæ res; publicum negotium: records of the state, state papers, tabulæ publicæ: a servant of the state, homo publicus; magistratus: great officers of state, summis honoribus fungentes or functi: to enter upon the service of the state, rempublicam or magistraturam capessere; ad rempublicam accedere: revenues of the state, vectigalia, -ium, nom. plural; pecuniæ vectigales; publici fructus: a state prisoner, qui in custodia publicâ est: a state secret, arcanum alicuius consilium: it is a state secret, hoc tacitum, tamquam mysterium, tenet alicui (vid. Cic., De Or., 3, 17, 64): the good of the state, rationes or utilitas reipublice: communis omnium utilitas: for the good of the state, e reipublicâ: a robe of state, vestis forensis (opposed to vestis domesticâ): a state coach, carpentum: piletum: a minister of state, socius et administrator reipublice regende; amicus regis, qui semper adest in consilio et omnium rerum

civilium habetur particeps vid. Nep., Eum., 1, 6): council of state, consilium publicum (Cic., Mil., 33, 90); consilium reipublice (Flor., 1, 1, 15): religion of the state, sacra publica, nom. plural: the helm of the state, gubernacula reipublice, civitatis, or imperii: to preside at the helm of the state, ad gubernacula reipublice sedere; gubernaculis reipublice assidere; gubernacula reipublice tractare; clavum imperii tenere: the constitutions of the state, civitatis forma or status; reipublica ratio or modus; reipublice genus: to give a constitution to the state, rempublicam institutis temperare; rempublicam or imperium constituere. || A higher class of citizens, ordo. || Pomp, splendor, magnificence: splendor: apparatus: cultus: supellex ad ostentationem luxûs comparata (Cic.).

STATE, v., indicare (to point out, disclose): edere (to state publicly): profiteri aliquid: professionem alicujus rei edere or conficere (to profess, make a public return or declaration): memorare: commemorare (to mention; of writers, &c.): auctorem esse alicujus rei (to be a voucher for any thing; likewise of writers): significare (to give to understand by signs): monstrare (to show, call attention to). To state any thing verbally and explicitly, pronuntiare (vid. Cic., Off., 3, 16, 66): to state his debts, se alicujus profiteri: to state one's income (to a magistrate), profiteri (apud prætorem): to state one's property too low, censum extenuare: to state all things accurately, omnia diligenter persequi.

STATE-PAPER-OFFICE, tabulinum or tabulium (place in a Roman house where papers were kept): tabularium (place where public records are kept: later, archivum, archium, grammatophylacium).

STATELY, magnificus: splendidus: lautus.

STATEMENT, ratio: descriptio: designatio (a description, sketch): indicium (in a court of justice): delatio (information, notice): libellus de aliquo dato (in writing, Plin. Ep., 7, 27, 11): professio (with or without bonorum, statement of property; or nominis, of one's name; especially before a magistrate; vid. Herz., Cæs., B. G., 7, 2): argumentatio: confirmatio (in rhetoric, a statement of the grounds or proofs with which one supports his argument): auctoritas (allegation of a writer; vid. Cic., Cæcin., 23, 65). According to the statement of Livy, Livio narrante; Livio auctore or teste; si sequaris Livium auctorem or Livii auctoritatem: to make a statement, indicare alicujus (as an accuser); nomen alicujus deferre (to give in the name of any one before the judge); accusare alicujus (to make a formal accusation), dare de aliquo libellum (to hand in a written accusation against any one, Plin. Ep., 7, 27, 11): to make a statement of any thing against any one, deferre aliquid ad alicujus: to make a false statement, calumniari alicujus: an old woman made this statement to me, id indicium mihi alicui fecit.

STATESMAN, vir rerum civilium peritus: vir regende civitatis peritus or sciens (not vir politicus). Statesmen, principes rempublicam gubernantes: as great a statesman as a general, magnus bello esse minor pace: to be a great statesman, reipublice regende scientissimum esse.

STATICS, staticæ (technical term).

STATION, s. || Place, position, statio: locus: sedes (of a thing fixed or quite at rest). || Rank, locus: dignitas: sors. [Syn. in Standing.] || Office, munus: partes, plural. || A place of lodging or rest on a journey, mansio.

STATION, v., locare: collocare. To station in several places, disponere: to station troops, milites constituere (in colle, Lir., in fronte, Sall.): to station guards round the house, domum scire custodias (Nep., Dion. 9, 1): to station guards along the bank of a river, custodias ad ripam disponere.

STATIONARY, immotus: fixus: stabilis: loco se non movens: staturus (miles, pugna, orator): stationarius is low Latin. To be stationary, commorari

(e. g., Rome) to be stationary (of a disease); consistere (opposed to *increscere* and *decrescere*).

STATIONER, *chartarius. To be a stationer, *chartas venditare.

STATIONERY, *materia scriptoria: *charta (vid. *Bremi ad Suet., Ner., 20*).

STATISTIC, *ad civitatum, ad rerum civilium, cognitionem pertinens.

STATISTICS, rerum publicarum scientia, cognitio (*Cic.*). *Moderna statistics, cognitio regnorum rerumque publicarum nostri aevi (Wyttenb.).*

STATUARY. || One who makes statues, factor (*Cic.*): statuarum artifex (*Quint.*): simulacrorum sculptor (*Jul. Firm.*): statuarii (*Plin.*): qui signa fabricatur (*Cic., Off., 1, 41, 147*): marmorarii artifex, or simply marmorarii (*Vitr., Sen., in marble*). || The art of making statues, ars signa fingendi, fabricandi (after *Cic.*): sculptura (*Plin.*).

STATUE, signum (any plastic work; opposed to tabula, pictura): simulacrum (image of a god; vid. IMAGE): statua (full-sized image of a person, in marble or brass; || necer = the image of a god): effigies (a bust): herma or hermes (a statue of Mercury; then, general term, a statue representing only the head, with part of the breast of a person, the trunk consisting merely of an oblong stone). A statue of brass, on horseback or on foot, statua aenea equestris or pedestris: to erect a statue to any one, alicui statuum ponere, constituere: he stands like a statue, taciturnior est statu (after *Hor., Ep., 2, 2, 83*): to make a marble statue, facere alicuius simulacrum e marmore.

STATURE, statura: habitus: corporis statura (*Cic.*). Great or high stature, statura magna, procera: little or low stature, statura parva, brevis: middling stature, statura media (*Liv.*): mediocris (*Just., 1, 2*): short of stature, brevi corpore (*Suet.*). STATUTE, lex. According to statute, legibus convenienter; legitime. Vid. LAW.

STAUNCH, adj., firmus: stabilis: constans: certus.

STAUNCEFUL, v. (sanguinem), sistere, suppressire; profluvium (sanguinis) sistere, cohibere, inhibere.

STAVE. || Plank of a cask, *doli lamina. || In music, *linea quibus notae musicae rescribuntur, complectuntur.

STAY, s. || Continuance, mansio (*Cic.*; e. g., in vita): commoratio: permanio (continued stay; also perseverance in any thing, *Cic.*). || Fig. Support, column (of persons): adminiculum: firmamentum: praesidium: subsidium (of persons or things). [Vid. SUPPORT, figuratively.] To be the stay of any thing, fulcire or fulcure et sustinere aliquid: praesidio or subsidio esse alicui or alicui rei, &c.; in aliquo salus alicuius nititur; in aliquo omnes alicuius spes sunt sitae. || Delay, vid. || Stand-still, vid.

STAY, v. || INTRANS. To remain at a place or with any one, morari, commorari, versari, at a place, in loco: se tenere, continere se (loco): degere, or degere vitam: vivere loco (to live any where): habitare: sedem ac domicilium habere loco (to dwell any where): considerare loco (to abide any where for a time; the proper word, of sailors who lie any where). To stay frequently at a place, multum versari in loco: locum frequentare: to stay idle at home, sedere desidem domi: to stay in the country, ruri se continere (never to go to town); rusticari (to live in the country, especially for pleasure): to stay long in town, diu in urbe herere: to stay with any one, commorari (to abide), habitare (to dwell, live), deversari (for a short time), apud aliquid: hospitio alicuius uti (as a guest).

TRANS., morari: remorari: moram facere alicui rei: moram afferre alicui or alicui rei: moram et tarditatem afferre alicui rei (to occasion delay in any thing): tardare: retardare (to hinder in the prosecution of a thing; e. g., the pursuit of an enemy, a journey, &c.): tenere: retinere: sustinere (to check the course; of a person or thing): reprimere (to check or keep back by force; e. g., fugam hostium, redundantem lacum): arcere: cohi-

bere (to keep or ward off): ducere: trahere: extrahere (to protract). To stay any one, morari, demorari, remorari aliquid (general term, to cause to tarry); detinere, demorari et detinere aliquid (to delay any one, to keep back from a point at which one aims): to stay the course of a thing, moram et tarditatem afferre rei; morari celeritatem rei (e. g., belli).

STAY-LACE, *vinculum astrictorium. STAYS, perhaps mamillae (used to confine the bosom, *Mart., 14, 66*), or *thorax.

STEAD, locus. In stead of, loco or in loco (in the place of); vice or in vicem (in the room of), with a genitive; pro (for; with an ablative). To be or act in stead of, alicuius vice fungi (general term); alicuius officio fungi (to discharge the duties of any body's office); vicem alicuius rei prestare (general term; of things); ad alicuius rei vicem addi; in vicem alicuius rei sumi: to come in stead of, in locum alicuius or pro alicuius substitui (to be put in any body's place); in vicem alicuius, or in locum alicuius, or simply alicui, succedere (to be any body's successor); in alicuius locum subrogari or suffici (to be elected in any body's room); succedere in vicem imperii alicuius (to succeed in command); aliquid excipere (of things).

STEADFAST, firmus (firm, resisting any attempt to alter or destroy it; hence unchangeable; of things and persons): stabilis (not yielding or varying; of persons and things): constans (steady, consistent; opposed to varius, mobilis): fidus (which may be confidently trusted; of persons, and also of things; as, pax fida). Jx. certus et constans: firmus et constans: status (fixed, not subject to alteration; e. g., cursus siderum, *Plin.*): ratus (calculated; hence settled, immutable; e. g., in omni aeternitate rati immutabiles siderum cursus). Jx. ratus et certus; constans et ratus: ratus atque firmus.

STEADFASTLY, firme: firmiter: constanter: stabili et firmo animo. Vid. the adjective.

STEADFASTNESS, constantia: firmitas or firmitudo (animum).

STEADILY, firme; or by circumlocution with the adjective.

STEADINESS, stabilitas (e. g., of infantry; opposed to mobilitas equitum, *Cic.*; and of the steadiness given to any thing by a firm support; also of steadiness in principle, &c.): constantia (firm continuance in any thing). Jx. stabilitas et constantia: firmitas (firmness, strength; of things and persons): firmitudo (of things or persons; e. g., pontis, *Ces.*; of the mind, animi). Steadiness of mind, firmitas or firmitudo animi; firmitudo gravitatis animi; firmitas et constantia (with reference to the steady continuance in any thing; e. g., friendship, *Cic.*; opposed to ardor quidam): steadiness of character, gravitas; constantia (in respect of opinion); constantia morum; mores temperati moderate (in respect of manners and behavior).

STEADY, v., firmare: confirmare: stabilire. Jx. confirmare stabilireque aliquid: stabilitem dare alicui rei. To support and steady any thing, aliquid ad stabilitatem alicui rei, quam sustinet (*Cic.*).

STEADY, adj. || Firm, not movable, firmus: immotus: fixus: stabilis. || Grave, serious, gravis (of dignified gravity; opposed to levis): constans (that acts according to fixed principles, consistent; opposed to mobilis, varius). Steady old age, aetas gravior; aetas constans. || Steadfast, vid.

STEAK, offa (*Plaut.*). Beef-steaks, carnes bovine in carbonibus superimpositae (*Theod., Prisc., 1, 7*).

STEAL, furtum facere alicui (general term): furari alicui aliquid, or aliquid ab aliquo (secretly): clepere alicui aliquid, basely, is an old word, but retained in the phrase rapere et clepere: sublegere alicui aliquid; surripere alicui aliquid, or aliquid ab aliquo (general term, whether really or in jest; e. g., multa a Nævio surripuisse, really; puellas suavius surripere, in jest): furto abigere (of animals which are driven away by the thief). To steal a little time, aliquid spatii surripere: to steal

out of the town, urbe elabi: to steal money from a company, clam se subducere ciculo: stolen goods, oblatum furtum (as offered for sale, *Gai., Dig.*; actio oblati, an action against any body for offering goods for sale, knowing them to be stolen, *Gell.*: rea furtiva (*Quint.*), or furtum; furta, plural.

STEALTH, furtum. By stealth, furtive: clam: clanculum.

STEALTHY, furtivus: tectus (secret, hidden): clandestinus (clandestine).

STEAM, s., vapor. A pipe or flue for conveying steam, vaporarium.

STEAM, v., vaporare (transitively and intransitively).

STEAM-ENGINE, } *machina, navis,
STEAM-BOAT, } vaporaria, or vi
vaporis impulsu.

STEED, equus. Vid. HORSE.

STEEL, s., chalybs (general term). || For striking fire, the ancients used either a large nail, called clavus, or a second stone; vid. *Plin., 36, 19, 30*.

STEEL, v., durare: indurare (to harden): confirmare (e. g., animum). To have steeld one's self against any thing, obstinatum esse adversus aliquid (e. g., adversus muliebres lacrimas, *Liv.*).

STEELYARD, statera.

STEEP, adj., praeurptus: deruptus (shelving): praeceps (precipitous): arduus (almost perpendicular; hence, difficult of ascent). Jx. arduus et deruptus. A steep place, locus praeceps: steep places, praeurpta or derupta, -orum, n.; precipitia, -ium (*Suet.*): to have a steep approach, arduo esse ascensu.

STEEP, v., mergere in aquam (*Cic.*): intingere in aqua (*Vitr.*): madefacere (to moisten, soak).

STEEPLE, *turris adi sacra imposita.

STEEPLY, praeurpte.

STEEPNESS, by circumlocution with the adjective.

STEER, v. || TRANS., (navem) gubernare, moderari, regere. To steer any where, tendere aliquid; cursum dirigere aliquid. || INTRANS., navigare.

STEER, s., juvenens (a young bullock): bos novellus (somewhat older; vid. *Varr., R. R., 2, 5, 6*).

STEREAGE. || The act of steering, circumlocution by the verb; or scientia gubernatorum (*Ces.*): ars gubernandi (*Cic.*). || The hinder part of a ship, puppis.

STEERSMAN, gubernator: rector navis. The steersman is at the helm, gubernator sedet in puppi clavum tenens (*Cicero*): the ship has a good steersman, navis utitur scientissimo gubernatore (*Cicero*).

STEM, s. || A trunk, truncus (|| nec caudex or stirps): arboris corpus (*Plin.*). || Prow of a ship, prora.

STEM, v., obstare: obistere: resistere. Jx. repugnare obstistereque. Any thing may be stemmed, alicui rei repugnari obistitque potest: to try to stem the torrent (figuratively), objicere aliquid fluctibus; dirigere brachia contra torrentem (proverbially, *† Jun.*): to stem the torrent of public calamities, fluctus (aliquos) a communi peste depellere (*Cic.*). Vid. RESIST, OPPOSE.

STENCH, fœtor. Vid. STINK.

STEP, || A pace, gradus (a step taken): gressus (a stepping). || Passus, in the best prose writers, always includes the idea of a certain length, a pace. To take a step, gradum facere (properly); agere et moliri (figuratively): to take long steps, magnos facere gradus; grandibus esse gradibus: to take short steps, gradum minuire (*Quint.*): parvo procedere passu (*Ob.*): not to stir a step out of the house, domo pedem non efferre: domi or domo se tenere: to take a hazardous step (figuratively): *periculosum consilium inire; se in casum dare: to keep step with any body, gradum æquare (properly); parum esse alicui (figuratively): step by step, gradibus; gradatim (up or down, according to a certain measure); pedetentim (with great care and caution); minutatim (little by little): to take the first step in any thing (figuratively), initium facere alicuius rei; aliquid facere coepisse: to tread with a firm step, certo gradu incedere: to wrg.

any body to take a bold step (figuratively), aliquem ad audendum aliquā concitare. || A footstep, vestigium. To follow the steps of any body, vestigiis insistere (Cic.): vestigiū persequi (Cic.), legere (Ov.), premere (Tac.). || A stair, gradus. Sometimes plural, scales (a flight of stairs): gradus, plural (single stairs): descensio (a place for going down): a flight of stairs, gradus senarium. || Fig. A degree, gradus. || Measure, ratio: consilium: via [vid. MEASURE]. To take a step, agere et moliri: to take a rash step, temere or inconsiderate agere.

STEP, v., gradum facere, incedere, ingredi. To step back, regredi: retrogredi: to step out—go quickly, pleno gradu tendere: gradum addere: accelerare, contere: to step on any thing, pedem ponere in aliquā re: ingredi aliquā (to set foot on): intrare aliquā (to enter): prodire in aliquā (e. g., in scenam): to step on shore, exire in terram, in litus: to step on board a ship, inscendere navem, or in navem: to step into, inire, introire, intrare, or ingredi aliquā (e. g., domum inire: domum, or in domum, introire: limen intrare): to step over, transire: to step aside, secedere (general term): de viā secedere (from the road or path, to make way): viam, locum dare: locum dare et cedere (that any body may pass).

STEP-BROTHER, mariti or uxoris frater: levir (husband's brother): sororis maritus (sister's husband).

STEP-DAUGHTER, privigna.

STEP-FATHER, vitricus.

STEP-MOTHER, noverca; adjective, novercalis.

STEP-SISTER, mariti or uxoris soror: glos (Pond., husband's sister).

STEP-SON, privignus.

STERCORACEOUS, stercorarius: stercorosus (full of dung).

*STEREOTYPE, formae literarum fixae: *stereotypus (technical term).*

STERILE, infecundus (in reference to procreative power, also of the soil; opposed to fecundus): sterilis (in reference to productive power, that bears no fruit; also of the soil, of the year; opposed to fertilis and [in reference to soil] opimus: figurative, in reference to the female sex).

STERILITY, sterilitas (opposed to fertilitas).

STERLING, adj., verus: bonus (e. g., of money, nummi; opposed to nummi adulterini. Sterling coin of the realm, nummus cui publica forma est; nummus publicae formae (i. e., coin of the realm); nummi Angliæ monetā percussī (after Appul., Apol., 298, the mention of "sterling") being especially applied to English money on the Continent). Vid. GENUINE.

STERLING, s., A pound sterling, perhaps from context, libra pondo.

STERN, s., puppis.

STERN, adj., austerus: durus: severus: natura asper.

STERNLY, dure: severe: torve.

STERNNESS, severitas: duritas: austeritas.

*STETHOSCOPE, *stēthoscōpium (technical term).*

*STEW, v., *inclusio intus vapore excoquere: *testā tectā vapore suo aliquā mitigare: *in ollā clausā coquere.*

*STEW, s., *Stewed meat, *carnes vapore suo temperata, molliata (Bau.). || A brothel, lupanar: lustrum: fornic: stabulum. || (Colloquially.) Difficulty, angustia: difficultas. To be in a stew, angustus se habere: in angustia esse (to be harassed with difficulties): perturbatum esse (to be perplexed or confused): incertus quid agam; nescio quid agam, quo me certum (not to know what to do, or whether to turn): to put any body in a stew, aliquem or aliquis animum perturbare, or conturbare; aliquem in angustias adducere.*

STEWARD, administrator: procurator (manager of the affairs of an absentee by commission): villicus (under-steward of a manor). To commit the management of an estate to a steward, villicum fundo familieque praeponere: a house-steward, qui res domesticas dispensat; dispensator.

*STEW-PAN, *olla clausa.*

*STICK, s., baculum or (more rarely) baculus (a walking-stick for use or convenience): scipio (for ornament, also as a walking-stick): fustis (a cudgel): ferula (a little stick, rod). To lean upon a stick, inniti baculo: artus baculo sustinere (to use a stick (for striking), fustem alicui impingere; aliquem fustis coercere (as corrective discipline; e. g., puerum, Hor.): a stick of sealing-wax, *scapus ceras or lacce signatorius.*

STICK, v., || TRANS., figere: infigere. To stick on or to, adfigere ad aliquā; in front of, praefigere alicui rei; through, inserere alicui rei or in aliquā; into, figere or infigere in aliquā; insertere alicui rei or in aliquā. || INTRANS., fixum or infixum esse in aliquā re: affixum esse in aliquā re: haerere in aliquā re. To have something sticking in one's throat, faucibus alicui obstat (Quint.): a bone sticks in any body's throat, os devoratum faucibus alicuius haeret (Phadr.): to stick (in speaking), in dicendo deficere: to stick to, inhaerere alicui rei or ad aliquā (properly); haerere, adherere rei or alicui (properly and figuratively): to stick close to, se applicare ad aliquā (to apply closely to); pressare aliquā (to seize and press; e. g., alicuius genia); alicui blandiri (to fawn upon any body); se applicare ad aliquā (in a friendly manner); se insinuare in aliquis familiaritatem or familiarem usum, insinuare in alicuius consuetudinem: to stick out, emittere; exstare; vid. PROJECT. STICKINESS, lentitudo: teneitas.

*STICKLER, rei defensor acerrimus. To be a great stickler for any thing, *acri studio aliquā defendere; alicuius rei esse propagatorem.*

STICKY, tenax (tenacious; e. g., wax): resinaeus (like resin): glutinosus (like glue): lentus (capable of being easily extended or bent; hence "sticky").

STIFF, || Rigid, rigidus (also of statues, signa, Cic.): rigens. Stiff with cold, frigore rigens, torpidus, torpens: to be stiff, rigere, torpere. || Formal, starched, durus (opposed to mollis): moribus in-compositus. To have a stiff gait, durus incedere: in incessu duriorum esse.

STIFFEN, rigidum facere, roddere aliquā (to make more rigid; general term): densare (to thicken). To stiffen with starch, (vestem) firmare.

STIFFLY, rigide: dure.

STIFF-NECKED. Vid. OBSTINATE. STIFFNESS, rigor (rigidity; also in painting, sculpture, &c.): mores asperi or duri (Quint., formal and unpleasant manners).

STILE, || PROPRI., suffocare aliquem (Cic.): intercludere alicui animam, spiritum (Lin.): interprimere alicui fruces (Plant., Rud., 3, 2, 46): strangulare (to strangle). || FIG., opprimere: extinguere. To stile genius, extinguere vires ingenii: fear, angustia, stifles the voice, metus, angor, praecudit vocem.

STILING. By circumlocution with the verbs. || Strangulatio: strangling; suffocatio, Plin., only mulierum.

STIGMA, nota: labe: nota turpitudinis: macula: stigma, -atis (= a branded mark on slopes, &c., was used as "a mark of infamy," by Suet., Mart., &c.).

STIGMATIZE, stigma, maculam, or gnominum, or notam turpitudinis alicui inure: aliquem ignominia notare (of the censor).

STILETTO, sicca: mucro.

STILL, v., || To suppress, reprimere: sedare. || To pacify, tranquillum aliquem or aliquis animum reddere et facere. || To distill, (liquores) destillare.

*STILL, s., *alembicum (technical term).*

STILL, adj., || Motionless, inmotus: stabilis: fixus. To stand still, consistere.

STILL, v., || To pacify, tranquillum aliquem or aliquis animum reddere et facere. || To distill, (liquores) destillare.

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huc deficiit obscuratio est, Quint., still more difficult; to be avoided; also, jam cōtēn, when there is a progression implied; e. g., non ad maritimos modo populos, sed in mediterraneis quoque, et montanis et ferociores jam populos, Cic.: Pr. Intr., II, 865). Still more, magis etiam: multo etiam magis. The "still" is sometimes omitted (with diminished emphasis); e. g., indignum est a pare vinci, indignum ab inferiore; and "still more," is often plus, amplius, only; e. g., plus pecunie poscit. || Of time, (= yet, up to this time; or that time) adhuc (up to this time); (usage) ad id tempus: ad id: ad id locum (up to a past time spoken of: on ad id locum, vid. Curte and Fabri o a Sall., Jug., 63, 6; Granov., Liv., 27, 7, 17): etiam (where "still" is emphatic, implying that it is surprising the thing, state, &c., should even now exist, inasmuch as it might have been expected to have ceased before this; are you still maturing? muttis tiam? do you still refuse to speak? taces etiam? when he was still asleep, quum iste etiam cubaret): etiamnum (a strengthened etiam: it may be used of the past, especially in oblique narrative of what was the speaker's present; e. g., dixisti paululum tibi esse etiamnum morie, &c., Cic., and in letters; Brutus erat in Neside etiamnum, "is still," &c., it being the writer's present. Also with verb in imperfect subjunctive with quum, the principal verb being in the perfect; vid. Præc. Intr., II, 331-334). How long still? quam diu etiam. &c. I still at this day, hodie, hodie etiam: adhuc: do you still not know me (= my character)? non satis me pernosti animum qualis sim? and still more, or still further (in continuing arguments, &c.), quid vero: verum etiam; et, mod plus est; et, quod magis est: nay, what still more, imo: imo enim vero: and still more, if, &c., praesentim si.

STILLNESS, silentium (silence): quies (repose). Stillness of the water at sea, malacia (Cæs.); maris tranquillitas (Cic.).

*STILT, s., grallae, plural (Varr. ap. Non., 115, 19; defined by Festus "pernice furculas habentes"). The pace of one on stilts, grallatorius gradus: to go on stilts, *incedere grallis: *supere grallis ambulare (properly); pompam alibi in dicendo (improperly, of an author): one who walks on stilts, grallator (Varr.).*

STIMULANT, incitamentum: irrita

STIMULUS, s., mentum (means of incitement): stimulus (qui, a goad): glorie stimuli. To have no stimulus, calcarius esse.

STIMULATE, stimulare: excitare: incendere: inflammare: exstimulare (poetical and post-classical).

STING, s., leus; spina (of plants). Wound from a sting, ictus. || FIG., aculeus: morsus. The stings of conscience, conscientiae stimuli; animi morsus; conscientiae angor et sollicitudo, cruciatus (Cic.).

STING, v., pungere: compungere (general term, pricking or causing a pricking pain): ferire (to strike): mordre (of a biting pain; e. g., of a nettle): urere (of a burning, stinging sting; e. g., as that of a nettle, &c.). To be stung by a serpent, a serpentis pungi or feriri (Plin.); by a nettle, urticis aculeis compungi: the stinging leaves of a nettle, urticis folia mordentia.

|| IMPROPR., mordre (e. g., valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae); conscientia mordre (Cic.); pungere or stimulare ac pungere.

STINGILY, tenuiter: parce. Jx. parce ac tenuiter: illiberaliter: sordide: maligne.

STINGINESS, parsimonia: sordes: illiberalitas (Cic.).

STINGY, parvus: tenax: eordidus: illiberalis (Litt.).

STINK, s., odor malus: foeditas odoris; also, from context, odor only: fetor (common Latin and post-classical, Col., Plin.).

olor (according to Döderlein, avoided as a too common and coarse word).

STINK, v., male olere: foetere (less common): putere [Syn. in STINKING]. To

stink of any thing, olere or obolere aliquid (e. g., of garlic, allium).

STINKING, male olens (*general term*): fœtidus (*foul, giving forth a strong, bad smell*; e. g., anima, the breath; os, the mouth); putidus (in a state of corruption, putrid; e. g., ulcus); olidus (having a strong smell; e. g., capra, Hor.).

STINT, modum facere aliquid rei: aliquem circumscribere: coartare: coercere. *To stint one as to time, in speaking, in breve tempus conficere aliquid (Tac.)*; *to stint one's self for time, sibi temperare in dicendo, in scribendo (after Cic.)*; *to stint one in food, arte colere aliquid (Sall., Jug., 85, 35)*; *parce habere aliquid; aliquid cibum subducere or deducere: to stint one's self, parce vivere; sumtus circumcidere; modum facere sumptibus (to contract one's expenses; also, impensa corripere, Suet.)*; *to stint one's self in food, parce fraudare se victu suo; fraudare ventrem (to defraudare genus suum is rather poetical; opposed to defraudare nihil sibi, Petron., 63, 2).*

STIPEND, *beneficium annuum: annua in beneficii loco præbita, plural (if necessary, as technical term); *stipendium; but in Latin authors see *stipendium* of the pay of soldiers, not of civil officers).

STIPENDIARY, *qui beneficio annuo sustentatur (to not stipendiarius in this sense).

STIPULATE, pacisci: depacisci: aliquid convenit alicui cum aliquo or inter aliquos (to agree with any body about any thing, or among another): sibi depacisci (to reserve to one's self, to stipulate for one's self): sibi excipere (to exempt one's self): stipulari (to cause formally to be promised to one's self).

STIPULATION, pactio: stipulatio: conditio. *To make a stipulation, conditionem ferre, proponere: to accept a stipulation, conditionem accipere (opposed to conditionem aspernari).*

STIR, v. **TRANS.** movère: excitare. *To stir the fire, ignem languentem excitare (cf. Cass., B. G., 1, 24)*; *ignem extinctum suscitare (after Ov. A. A., 3, 597)*; *to stir with a ladle or spoon, rudicula peragere; rudicula or rudicula miscère: to stir up [vid. AROUSE, EXCITE]*. **INTRANS.**, movèri: se movère.

STIR, s., tumultus: turbæ, plural (vid., also, CONFUSION). *To make a stir about any thing, about nothing, &c., multum in agendo discursare (Quint.)*; *jactare, venditare aliquid; aliquid mirifice extollere, or miris laudibus efferre (to praise highly and officiously).*

STIRRING, sedulus: natus: industrius: laboriosus: strenuus: acer: impiger. *A stirring life, vita negotiosa*. **ACTUOSUS**, used by Cicero only as epithet to virtus, and of the part of an oration which ought to be the most animated, &c. Seneca says vita actiosa; animus actuosus and agilis. Cicero would have said, for the first, operosa, semper agens aliquid et moliens; for the second, qui viget, omnia movet, et motu præditus est semperiterno: actus is a post-classical, philosophical, and grammatical technical term (Krebs).

STIRRUP, stapla: stapeda (in the Latin of the Middle Ages): scula (from the sixth century; vid. Vogel's History of Inventions, vol. i, p. 431). **STIRRUP-LEATHER**, *lorum staplae.

STITCH, v., consuere: acu conserere aliquid.

STITCH, s. **A pass of the needle**, *tractus (acts): *ductus (filii). *Or by the verb*. **A sharp pain**, dolores lateris (or laterum) subiti, qui punctationem affert (Plin., 34, 15, 44).

STOCKADO, pettio: ictus.

STOCK, s. **The trunk or body of a plant**, truncus: arboris corpus: stirps (to not caudex or stipex). *Stock still, immotus; immobilis: to be standing stock still, tanquam in incili aliquo adhaerere (Prov., Cael. op. Cic.)*; *immotum stare*. **A race, lineage**, vid. **Great quantity**, via: copia: magnus numerus. **Store**, copia: apparatus. **A large stock**, vis magna, maxime: to lay in a large stock of corn, frumenti vim maxi-

mam comparare. **Capital**, aors: caput. **In shipbuilding** Stocks, plural; navalia, -ium, plural. *To put a ship upon the stocks, navem edificare or exstruere (in navibus): to take a ship off the stocks, navem deducere: a ship leaves the stocks, navis exit navibus*. **PL Stocks**, hold for the legs, compedes, plural. **If** = funds, vid.

STOCK, v., suppeditare alicui aliquid: instruere: exstruere (rare): ornare. **JN.** instruere et ornare aliquid aliquid re. **Stocked**, instructus: ornatus.

STOCKADE, vid. PALISADE.

STOCK-DOVE, vid. PIGEON.

STOCK-GILLFLOWER, leucoion (Col.): *cheiranthus incanus (Linn.).

STOCKING, s. *We may say tibiale (the singular occurs, Paul, Dig., 49, 16, 14; the plural, Suet., Oct., 82)*. *To wear stockings, tibialibus munire*. **The ancient tibialia were, in fact, bandages, fasciæ or fasciæ, which were worn usually by none but the infirm, and sometimes in winter by other persons, fasciis vincire pedes, or vestire crura**.

STOIC, Stoicus. *A complete stoic, germanissimus Stoicus (Cic., Acad., 2, 43, 132)*. **FIG.**, perfectus e Stoicâ scholâ sapiens (Wytenb.).

STOICAL, **FIG.**, Stoicus. **FIG.**, lentus: durus. *To regard any thing with stoical indifference, non movèri, non duci, non tangi aliquid re: durum esse ad aliquid: animus obdurnit ad aliquid: lente ferre aliquid*. Vid., also, APATHY.

STOICALLY, **FIG.**, inhumane, lente.

STOLE, stola.

STOMACH, **FIG.**, stomachus (properly, the canal that conveys the food into the belly; then, also, the stomach, including all the digestive organs in man and beast): ventriculus, venter (belly; as the receptacle of food: venter also for the whole lower part of the body). [Vid. BELLY.] *A weak stomach, stomachus infirmus, invalidus, imbecillus (opposed to stomachus firmus, fortis)*. *To have a weak stomach, stomacho parum valere: languenti esse stomacho (a sluggish stomach, that does not digest properly)*. *This is not good for the stomach, hæc stomacho aliena sunt non apta sunt or non conveniunt*. *To overload the stomach, largius se invitare: to injure the stomach by any (improper) food, stomachum alijus rei usui vitare (after Suet., Vesp., 24)*. *An overloaded stomach, stomachus narcens cibi onere (Suet.)*. *To have a pain in one's stomach, torminibus or ex intestinis laborare: torminibus affectum esse. Disorder of the stomach, stomachi resolutio (Cels.)*; defectus, -uum, plural; dissolutio (Plin.). *The stomach is out of order, stomachus dissolutus (Plin.)*, non consistit. **FIG.**, Anger, in dignatione, vid.

STOMACH-ACHE, vid. BELLY-ACHE, under BELLY.

STOMACHER, strophium (Cic.): mamillare (Mart.). [These words do not exactly apply: the first was used either to raise or depress the breasts, the latter only for the latter purpose.]

STOMACHIC, quod stomachum reficit, recreat, corroborat. *A stomachic (medicine), recreantes stomachum succi (after Ov., Pont., 4, 3, 53).*

STONE, s., lapis (*general term*): lapillus (a small stone): saxum (a large stone): gemma (a precious stone): sillex (flint) (cotes is a whet-stone): os, ossis: granum (in fruit): saxum scitile, lapis scitilis (free-stone): pomex (pumice-stone): magnes (lapis) (a load-stone). Full of stones, lapidosus: granosus (of stones in fruit). *To clear (a field) of stones, elapidare agrum*. *A heap of stones, acervus lapidum; lapides in unum locum congesti (to not congestus lapidum): stone's throw, lapidum coniectus. Set with (precious) stones, gemmatus: gemmis distinctus: to turn to stone, lapideare: in lapidem (in saxum) verti*. *In the human body, calculus (as a disease): to cut for the stone, aliquid calculus excidere: to cure of the stone, aliquid calculus pellere, discutere, or curare: aliquid lapillum ejicere*. **PROV.** *Not to leave one stone upon another, domum, or urbem, diruere atque evertere, solo*

equare or adquare. *To kill two birds with one stone, de eadem fidelitâ duos parietes densare (= to dispatch two things at once, Curio ap. Cic. ad Fam., 7, 29, extr.)*; *unâ mercede duas res assequi, or uno saltu duos apros capere (= to obtain a double advantage with one effort, Cic., Rosc. Am., 29, 80; Plaut., Cas., 2, 8, 40)*. *Not to leave a stone unturned, nil intentatum liquare (Hor., A. P., 235)*; *nihil in expertum omittre (Curt., 3, 6, 14)*; *omnia experiri (Ter.)*; *nihil reliqui facere (Tac.)*; *nihil sibi reliqui facere (Cass.)*. **A certain weight**, *octo (or quatuordecim, as the case may be) libra: pondo.

STONE, v. **To take away stones**, (agrum) elapidare. **To clean with a stone**, cote despumare (pavimentum). **To kill with stones**, lapides in aliquid conficere: aliquid lapidibus cooperire (to not aliquid lapidibus obcurrere, s. a false reading in Cic., Off., 3, 11, 48): **aliquid lapidare is not found in the best prose, which has only the impersonal lapidat, usually with imbrui or de celo, "it rains stones"**.

STONE-BLIND, cæcus. Vid. BLIND.

STONE-CUTTER, lapidicula, -æ, m.

STONE-MASON, } (Varr.): lapidarius, sc. faber (late).

STONE-PIT, } lapidicinæ (plu-
STONE-QUARRY, } ral Cic., Varr.):

lautumia (plural, Cic., Plaut., Lit.): latomia lapidaria (Plaut.).

STONING, s. **The act of destroying with stones; must be expressed by the verbs or phrases mentioned under TO STONE**. Lapidatio means 'a throwing of stones.' Lapidatio alijus rei not Latin.

STONY, lapideus: saxens (of stone): lapidosus: saxosus (full of stones).

STOOL, **A low seat, sellula (Tac.)**; sedecula (Cic.): subsellum: scabellum (a foot-stool). **Natural evacuation of the bowels**, alvus. *To go to stool, alvum exonerare (Plin.)*: necessitati or naturæ parere; secedere ad exonerandum corpus (Sen. Ep., 70, 17). *To have a stool, alvum dejicere (Cic.)*, solvere, exinanire (Cels.).

STOOP, v. **FIG.**, se demittere: caput demittere (Cic.): caput inclinare (Prisc.): se flectere (Cass.): flecti, incurvare (Cic.). **FIG.** *To condescend, vid.*

STOOP, s., inclinatio: flexus; or by the verb.

STOP, v. **TRANS.** morari: remorari: moram facere alicui rei: moram afferre alijus or alicui rei: moram et tarditatem afferre alicui rei (cause a delay in any thing): tardare: retardare (to retard the prosecution of any thing; e. g., of a journey, of the pursuit of an enemy): tenere: retinere: sustinere (to stop the progress of something; a thief, a carriage, a horse): reprimere (to check forcibly; fugam hostium; redundantem lacum): arcere: cohibere (to hold any thing off, so that it may not approach): inhibere: sistere (sistere, of persons or things; inhibere, of lifeless objects in motion, currents, or flumen, sistitur; currus inhibetur). **To stop any body, morari, demorari, remorari aliquid (general term for delaying him)**: detinere, demorari et detinere aliquid (to draw him back, with reference to some object pursued by him): abrumper (to stop abruptly): to stop any body on a journey, retardare aliquid in via; remorari alijus rei: to stop any body's pursuit of an enemy, tardare aliquid ad insequendum hostem (of a marsh or other obstacle): to stop the progress of a war, moram et tarditatem afferre bello; morari celeritatem belli; the onset of an enemy, tardare or retardare hostium impetum: to stop horses, equos sustinere (opposed to agere, incitare): frenare; refrenare (to bridle, to hold in check): to stop mischief, obviam ire alicui rei (to meet a difficulty or danger by counteracting measures): stop thief! to nête furem! to stop one's breath, animam comprimere (Ter.): spiritum retinere (Cels., hold one's breath): to stop the course of a vessel, navium inhibere: to stop a sedition, uproar, &c., seditionem, motum comprimere: to stop one's self, se susti-

vere: se reprimere; se cohibere: *to stop any body's mouth*, linguam alicui occludere; alicui ob obturare; comprimere linguam alicuius, or vocem alicuius, or aliquem ulli (*all comedy*): *to stop payment*, non solvendo esse: *to stop any body on the high-road*, viatorem invitum consistere cogere (*Cæs.*, B. G., 4, 5; *not of itself implying robbery*). || INTRANS. *To stay, abidē, manēre*: permanēre. *To stop on the road*, devētere ad aliquem (*in hospitium*): *to stop with any body*, in alicuius domo or apud aliquem habitare; apud aliquem or in alicuius domo deversari (*for a time, as a guest*); cum aliquo habitare (*to live together*); commorari (*to be stopping at or abiding for a time*). [Vid. STAY.] || *To pause, consistere*: insistere: subsistere: quiescere: (*1) in speaking, paulum respirare*; in lectione spiritum suspendere (*Quint.*, 1, 8, 1); intervallo or intervallis dicere (*opposed to sine intervallis dicere*, *after Cic.*, Or., 3, 48, 185; also, uno tenore dicere, *to speak without intermission*); (*2) in reading, distinguere (to observe the proper stops)*; (*3) in singing, intermittere*; (*4) in writing or printing, interpungere*; (*5) in drinking, intermittere*. *Without stopping*, sine intervallo; *no intervallo quidem facti*; sine ulla intermissione; uno tenore: *to drink without stopping*, non respirare in hauriendo (*Plin.*, 14, 22, 28). || *To cease*, vid.

STOP UP, obstruere: obspicare: elaudere (*shut in*): obstruere: obspicare: intercludere. *To stop up the way*, viam præcludere: viam obstruere (*barricade*): iter obspicare: iter intercludere: interrumpere. *To stop up with any thing*, aliquā re pro timento uti.

STOP, s. || *Delay, mora*: impedimentum; or by the verb. || *Pause, intermissio*: intermissus (*Plin.*); or by the verb. || *Point (in writing)*, punctum. || (*On a musical instrument*), by the Greek *βόμβα*, or *δύπος*: some say *epistonium (*in a wind instrument*); *manubrium, *capulum (*in a stringed instrument*). *To open all the stops*, omnia sonorum itinera aperire (*Bau.*).

STOPPAGE, by the verbs. *Stoppage of the bowels*, alvus suppressa, obstructa (*Cels.*).

STOPPING, interpunctio, or plural, interpunctiones: interpuncta (plural) verborum (*Cic.*); interductus librarii (*Cic.*, as marked by the scribe). *In the stopping*, in interpunctionibus verborum (*Cic.*).

STOPPLE, tōburamentum (*Plin.*). STOPPER, s. *The stopper of a tobacco-pipe*, *obturamentum fumisugii; *pistilus ardentī herbarū Nicotianæ comprimentē inserviens.

STORAX, styrax (*Plin.*): *styrax officinalis (*Lin.*).

STORE, s. || *Stack, copia*: apparatus. *To lay in a store of provisions*, rem frumentariam providere. *A large store of any thing*, vis maxima alicuius rei (e. g., of corn). || *Magazine, receptaculum (general term)*: apotheca, cella (*for fruits, wine, provisions, &c.*); horreum (*a granary*).

STORE, v. || *To provide with necessities*, instruere: ornare. Jn. instruere et ornare aliquā re; extruere (*rare*). *Stored, instructus*: ornatus. || *To lay up, coacervare*: colligere: congerere.

STORE-HOUSE, receptaculum (*general term*): apotheca, cella (*for fruits, provision, wine, &c.*); horreum (*granary*).

STORE-KEEPER, promus: cellarius: condus (*in a Roman family*). *Sometimes promus condus or procurator peni* (*condus* = qui promit: condus = qui condit): horrearius (*Ulp.*, Dig.). *horrei administrator (*who has the care of such stores as are placed in a horreum, or granary*): *comminatus administrator.

STORK, ciconia: *ardea ciconia (*Lin.*). *Stork's bill*, *geranium (*Lin.*).

STORM, s. || *A tempest, tempestas (the proper word)*: procella (*a squall or gust of wind*); nimbus (*rain*); imber maximus (*a heavy storm of rain*; e. g., *to arrive any where in a storm, maximo imbri aliquo pervenire*). *A thunder-storm*, tonitrua ac fulgura, nom. plural (*thunder and lightning*): tempestas cum magno

fragore tonitribusque (*bad weather, with thunder and lightning*): tonitrua, nom. plural (*thunder*). *A storm rises*, tempestas venit, excitatur, oritur, concitatur, nubilatur (l. e., clouds collect or gather): cooritur tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque (*a storm arises with a crash and thunder*): *a storm rages*, tempestas, procella, furit, sevit. *To dread a storm*, tonitrua (ac fulgura) expavescere: *to wait till the storm shall have passed by*, transitum tempestatis expectare (*Cic.*, Att., 2, 21, p. in., figuratively). || Fig., tempestas: procella (*of troubles, &c.*): impetus (*of passion*). || *Assault on a fortified place*, oppugnatio: impetus: vis. *To take a town, &c.*, by storm, vi or impetu capere: vi or per vim expugnare: impetu facto seailis capere. *To determine on a storm*, exercitum ad urbem oppugnandam admovere: *to order a storm*, urbem vi adori or oppugnare: scalis muros aggredi. Vid., also, SIEGE.

STORM, v. || INTRANS. *To rage*, vid. || TRANS, PROPR., oppugnare: impetum facere in aliquod (urbem, castra): vi adori: aggredi (*to approach for attack*): vi expugnare (*to take by storm*). || Fig., oppugnare (*of persons*; with or without verbis): vexare: agitare: excitare. *To storm one with prayers*, precibus fatigare: preibus expugnare (*when the request is gained*). *To storm one with letters, questions, &c.*, obtundere literis, rogando.

STORMILY, tumultuose: turbide: turbulenter: violenter (*figuratively*).

STORMY, turbulentus (*disturbed, properly, e. g., tempestas*; then figuratively, e. g., tempus, annus, concio): turbidus (*properly, e. g., colum, tempestas*; and figuratively, e. g., res, mores): procellosus (*only properly, e. g., ver, coli status, mare, ventus*): tumultuosus (*figuratively, full of disturbance or tumult*; e. g., vita, concio: || *properly, e. g., tumultuosum mare is only poetical*): violentus (*properly, e. g., tempestas, coli status*; and figuratively = done or excited with noise or uproar; e. g., impetus, ingenium): vehementis (*violent*: e. g., ventus, elamior). Jn. vehementes et violenti. *A stormy sea*, mare procellosum (*in which storms are frequent*); mare vi ventorum agitatum atque turbatum (*in which a storm rages*): *to have stormy weather*, tempestate turbulenta: *city a stormy assembly*, concio tumultuosa or turbulenta.

STORY, || *A short and amusing narrative*, fabella (*Cic.*); narratūcula (*Quint.*): || *historiola is without authority*. *To fill one's head with idle stories*, contones sarcire (*Plin.*). *A mere story*, res ficta; fabula; fabula ficta. || *History*, vid. || *Floor* [*vid. Floor* = story]. *Of one story*, domus, que nam tabulationem habet (*vid. Vitr.*, 6, 5, 7).

STORY-TELLER, narrator. *A good story teller*, narrator dulcis (*Wyttenb.*).

STOUT, vid. STRONG, HEALTHY.

STOUT-HEARTED, impavidus: intrepidus: fidens: audens: audax. SYN. in BOLD.

STOUTLY, audacter: fidenter: confidenter: impavide: intrepide: libere.

STOVE, fornax: diminutive, fornacula (*furnace*): || *furnus, an oven*; caminus, a kind of stove for heating rooms; focolus, a pan or brazier, for the same purpose. || *A stove, fornaculis*.

STOW, ponere (*general term*): disponere; digerere; collocare (*to put in place or order*): seponere, reponere aliquid (*to stow away*).

STRADDLE, divaricare.

STRAGGLE, palari: spargi (*Lin.*): dispergi; dissipari (*Cæs.*).

STRAGGLER, } dispersus: dissipatus, STRAGGLING, } Jn. dissipatus et dispersus: disiectus: pulantes: palati, plural (e. g., palatos aggressus). *To collect the stragglers (after a retreat)*, contrahere ex fugā palatos (*Lie.*).

STRAIGHT, adj. || *Not crooked or curved*, rectus (*opposed to curvus, pravus*): directus (*in a straight line*): liberatus (*horizontal*): erectus (*upright*; e. g., incensus): aquus, planus (*even, level*). *A straight line*, linea directus: *a straight road*, via recta or directa: *straight growth* (*cf*

a person, tree, &c.), proceritas: *to make straight what before was crooked*, aliquid corrigere: *to make a straight thing crooked*, recta prava facere: *to become straight*, se corrigere. || *Direct, right*, vid.

STRAIGHT, adv., rectā viā: rectā: recto itinere: recto.

STRAIGHTEN, corrigere (*Col., Plin.*): dirigere, erigere, aliquid (*Liv.*): ad rectum revocare aliquid (*which before was crooked*).

STRAIGHTWAY. Vid. IMMEDIATELY.

STRAIN, s. || *Force*, vis: intentio (*the straining*; *opposed to remissio*). || *A musical sound* [*vid. Music*]. || *A song*, carmen. || *Style, manner, tone*, vid.

STRAIN, v. || *To stretch*, contendere: intendere. *To strain every nerve*, contendere nervos omnes; manibusque pedibusque omnibae facere omnia (*Proverb.*, Ter., Andr., 1, 1, 134); *in any thing*, omni virium contentione incumbere in aliquid or laborare in re; omni studio incumbere in aliquid; rem magno constu studioque agere; contendere et laborare; or omni opē atque opēra cūti, ut, &c.

To strain the mind, the eyes, animum, aciem oculorum intendere. || *To force*, vid.

To purify by filtration, deliquare (*by pouring off a liquid*, *Col.*, 12, 39, 2); percolare (*by passing through a strainer*): defecare (*to clear from the dregs*): despumare (*to take off the scum, to skim*): diffundere (*to strain by drawing off*; wine; *vid. the commentators on Hor. Ep.*, 1, 5, 4).

|| *Sprain*, convellere.

STRAINER, colum. *To pass any thing through a strainer*, percolare: per colum transmittere.

STRAIT, adj. Vid. NARROW, DIFFICULT.

STRAIT, s. || *A narrow part of the sea*, fretum: euripus (*the former the common and pure Latin word*; the latter borrowed from the Greek; with the Greeks and Romans, also especially the straits between Eubœa and Boœtia, now Golfo di Negroponte); fauces angustæ or artæ (*narrow channel*); sometimes bosporus (e. g., bosporus Thracicus, Cimmericus). *The Straits of Gibraltar*, fretum Gaditanum or Herculeum. || *Difficultly*, vid.

STRAIT-WAISTCOAT. *To put in a strait-waistcoat*, constringere aliquid (*Cic.*). Ought not you to have a strait-waistcoat put on you? tu mentis es compos? tu non constringendus? (*Cic.*, Phil., 2, 38, 97).

STRAITEN. Vid. CONFINE, LIMIT.

STRAITLY. Vid. CLOSELY, STRICTLY.

STRAND, s., litus: ora maritima. Vid. SHORE.

STRAND, v. || *To drive on shallows*, impingere (navem vadis, saxo); in terram deferre. *To be stranded*, vado, in vadum, or litoribus illidi; in terram deferri; in litus effici (*to be wrecked and cast ashore*). || *To untwist (a rope)*, retorquere: relaxare.

STRANGE, || *Foreign*, vid. || *Fio*, (a) *Unacquainted with any thing*: *To be strange (stranger) in a thing*, in aliquid re peregrinum, hospitium, non versatum esse; in aliquid re peregrinum atque hospitium esse; alienum esse in re (*not to be trusted with any thing*): rudem esse in re (*to have no knowledge of any thing*). (b) || *Unusual, insolitus, insolens*: novus (*new*): mirus (*wonderful, striking*). *To be strange*, mirum esse or videri. *A thing seems strange to us*, mirum aliquid mihi videtur; miror, domior, admior aliquid; admiror de re (*it excites my astonishment*): offendit me aliquid; ægre or moleste fero aliquid (*it is very offensive to me*); very strange, permirum aliquid mihi accidit. *This ought not to appear strange to any body*, mirabile mihi habet ea res. || *Not belonging to one's self or one's family*, extraneus, extraneus (*the former, that does not belong to one's person*; e. g., extraneus canis, a strange dog, *Suet.*, Vit., 4; the latter, that does not belong to the family; *opposed to domesticus*; *vid. Col.*, 15, pref., § 4; *Suet.*, Claud., 4); alienus (*general term, that does not concern or relate to one*; especially in respect of possession; *opposed to meus or noster, amicus, &c.*). *Strange persons*,

extranei (opposed to familiares, &c.): alienissimi (Cæs., B. G., 6, 31). To pass into strange hands, in alienas manus incidere. || **FIG.** (a) To be strange to a person or thing; i. e., not suited, alienum esse; abhorrere a, &c.: (b) to be strange (i. e., averse, disinclined), averso or alieno esse in aliquem animo.

STRANGE, interj., papae! (Ter.): nonne hoc mirum est! uoane hoc monstri simile est?

STRANGELY, mirum in modum: admirabiliter: monstruose: miro, novo, insolito modo.

STRANGENESS, by circumlocution with the adjective.

STRANGER. || A foreigner, exterrus (not a citizen; opposed to civis, popularis): alienigena (born in a foreign country; opposed to indigena): advena (that has come into the country, but was not born in it; opposed to indigena: but, properly, advene are opposed to aborigines, *avrochones*, the original inhabitants): peregrinus (properly, one who, as a traveller, stays with us a longer or shorter time, but does not enjoy the rights of a citizen; then, general term, one of a foreign nation residing at Rome; opposed to civis): hospes (the peregrinus enjoyed civil rights): barbarus (not a Roman, especially that does not speak the Roman language or adopt Roman manners; vid. Dochné, *Mit.*, 7, 1).

|| All these terms (except hospes) are also used adjectively, and frequently together; e. g., JN. exterrus et advena (e. g., rex); alienigena et exterrus; peregrinus et exterrus; peregrinus et advena; peregrinus atque hospes. || One not of our family, extraneus; alienus. || One not versed in any thing; vid. **STRANGE**.

STRANGLE, strangulare, with or without laqueo = to be strangled from the jugular = to cut the throat; and suffocare = to suffocate: laqueo interimere (Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 131): laqueo gulam frangere, Sall., Cat., 55, 5, should be avoided as obsolete: fauces alicui interprimere, interstringere (Plaut., Suet.): spiritum elidere (Suet.): fauces elidere (Oa.).

STRANGLES, *panus (technical term). **STRANGLING**, **STRANGULATION**, strangulatio (Plin.): spiritus interclusus (Curt.): fauces interpressæ (Plaut.).

STRANGURY, dysuria (Greek in Cic., Aut., 10, 10; Cæl. Aur.): stranguria (Greek in Cels., 2, 1, and translated difficultas urinae, Cic., Plin.): urinae tormina (Plin., 20, 8, 30). Suffering from strangury, dysuricus (Firm.); stranguosus (Marc., Emp.).

STRAP, lorum: corrigia (a thin strap, especially for tying): taurea (used in inflicting punishment): habena: amentum (a thong on a jaelein, &c.).

STRATAGEM, belli ars (general term): stratagēma, -āda, n. (Greek), or, pure Latin, consilium imperatorum (Cicero, who adds quod Græci *orpisrighi* appellant, N. D., 3, 6, fin.). Stratagēma, furta belli (Sall., Fragm. ap. Serv., Æn., 11, 515, &c. Cf. furte incautum decipit hominem, Oa., Met., 13, 104).

STRATIFICATION, by circumlocution with the verb.

STRATIFY, in struem congerere: accumulare: extruere.

STRAW, stramentum (stramen is poetical). Made of straw, stramenticius (stramineus, poetical). To go to straw, in culmum or in festucam creandere (culmus, festuca = the stalk while standing): a bundle of sheaf of straw, fascis stramentorum (Hirt., B. G., 8, 15).

STRAW BED, lectus stramenticius. The ancients used straw beds, antiqui torus et stramento erat.

STRAW-COLOR, color flavens, flavescens.

STRAW-YARD, cohors: cors (chors in the MSS. Col. Varr.).

STRAWBERRY, fragrum (plural, fraga, Virg., Plin., strawberries). Strawberry plant, *fragaria vesca (Linn.): strawberry-tree, *arbutus undedo (Linn.); its fruit, arbutum (Virg.).

STRAY, v., errare: errore vagari: vagari et errare. To stray from, deerrare, aberrare ab aliquo (aliquo re), or simply

(properly and figuratively) aliquo re: to stray from the road, deerrare itinere; aberrare via: the child strayed from his father, puer aberravit inter homines a patre: to stray from one's design, aberrare a proposito.

STRAY, adj., errans: vagus.

STREAK, s., linea (a line, especially on paper): limes (for distinction): virga (a stripe, especially of a different color from its ground).

STREAK, v., virgis distinguere aliquid. Sreaked, virgatus (Virg.).

STREAM, s. || **PROFA**, flumen (the proper word): cursus (the flowing of a river): amnis (large stream or river): torrens (mountain-torrent). To flow with a rapid stream, rapido cursu ferri: with the stream, secundo flumine (not fluvio); secunda aqua; secundum naturam fluminis: to swim or flow with the stream, secundo flumine or secunda aqua deferri: proverbially, nunquam dirigere brachia contra torrentem (Juvenal): against the stream, adverso flumine; contra aquam: to stream against the stream, contra aquam remigare (Sen. Ep., 122, extr.); adversum flumen subire (Curt.); both properly: ~~not~~ fluminibus se obivum ferre; the true reading in Cæs., Rep., 1, 4, 7, is fulminibus). || **FIG.** Stream of time, cursus temporis: (of a speech, &c.) flumen (e. g., velut flumen quoddam eloquentiæ); vis (great abundance, general term).

STREAM, v., fluere (flow, general term): ferri (to be borne rapidly; of rivers; cf. Hirt., B. G., 8, 40, &c., and of persons in alarm, &c.): se effundere or effundi (to pour out; properly, of streams discharging themselves into a sea or lake; then also of men, &c.). To stream out of a gate, porta se effundere or effundi.

STREAMER, *vexillum nauticum.

STREAMLET, rivus: rivulus.

STREET, via (having houses on each side): platea (a broad or open place in a town; opposed to more dense or crowded parts, lanes, &c.): vicus (a main street, with several by streets, forming a whole quarter or ward of a town). In the street = publicly, in publico (opposed to in private): to walk in the street, in via ire: to cross the street, per viam ire: to go out into the street, in publicum prodire.

STRENGTH. || **Force**, vis; vires, plural (power): robur (physical ability to endure toil, &c.): nervi: lacerti (muscular powers, for work). Effort of strength, contentio; labor; virium contentio: to possess great strength, bonis esse viribus; viribus pollere (Sall.): with all my strength, as far as my strength permits, pro meis viribus (~~not~~ pro virili parte); omnibus viribus; viribus; ut possum; ut potero; quantum in me, in mea potestate, situm est; quantum per vires licet: that is beyond my strength, hoc excedit virium mearum modum; hoc superat vires meas; hoc facere, efficere, non possum: to lose strength, vires amittere (Cic.): my strength fails me, vires me deficient (Cæs.): to gather strength, vires colligere (Cic., Lin.); viribus firmari, augeri, crescere (after Cicero): to recover one's strength, vires recolligere (Plin.), recuperare (Tac.), revocare (Cic.), convalescere (to recover from sickness): to put forth one's strength, contendere nervos, vires: to try one's strength, vires suas exercere: nervos atque vires experiri: strength of mind, vis, vires, robur animi; nervi mentis. || **Efficacy**, vis: virtus: efficacia: efficientia. || **Civil or military power or influence**, vis: potentia: opes; plural, copiae, facultates (for war).

STRENGTHEN, roborare: corroborare: firmare: confirmare. To strengthen the body by food and exercise, corpus firmare cibo (Lin.), labore (Cic.): exercitatio corporis robustum facit (Quint., 5, 10, 82): to strengthen the nerves, nervos confirmare (Cæs.): to strengthen the memory, memoriam confirmare (Cic., Quint.): to strengthen the stomach, stomachum corroborare: to strengthen one's self, se corroborare or reficere; vires reficere: a strengthening medicine, *remedium quod valetudinem confirmat, or quod valetudini firmande, corroborandæ adhibetur

(~~not~~ **firmamentum** in this sense): to strengthen by arguments or witnesses, confirmare, with or without rationibus or argumentis; probare; comprobare (to declare to others as true, valid, or fit): by any thing, aliquo re: by examples, exemplis comprobare, firmare, affirmare, confirmare (to strengthen the truth of any thing); fidem alicui rei addere (to add confirmation or credit to any thing).

STRENUOUS, strenuus: fortis: animosus: acer.

STRENUOUSLY, strenue: fortiter: animose: animo strenuo: animo magno fortique: acriter.

STRESS. || **Force**, vis [vid. **FORCE**]. || **Emphasis**, pondus: significatio (emphasis, as technical term in Quintilian).

STRETCH, v. **TRAHS**, intendere (that which before was slack; e. g., chords, arcum): contendere (that which was already stretched, to draw more tightly; e. g., arcum, tormenta): extendere (to stretch out, in length): intendere aliquo aliquo re (to stretch any thing over another): produce re (so as to lengthen); nimis extendere: modum excedere in aliquo re (to over strain, outho; e. g., one's authority). To stretch out, porrigere; portendere (before one); tendere: extendere (at full length): to stretch out the arms, brachia projicere (opposed to contrahere): to stretch one's self out on the grass, se abjicere in herba (~~not~~ in herbam; vid. Cic., De Or., 1, 7, 28, Orelli). || **INTRANS**, porrigi: pertere: patere: diffundi: excurrere: procurrere: tendere: extendi (~~not~~ per tingere). [Vid. also, **EXTEND**, **REACH**.] || To stretch, or stretch one's self = to yawn, pandiculi (= "toto corpore oscitante extendi" Fest.).

STRETCH, s., intentio (opposed to remissio), or by circumlocution with the verb

STREW, spargere: conspargere. Vid. **SCATTER**.

STRiated, striatus (Plin.).

STRICKLE, radius: hostorium (Priscian).

STRICT. || **Severe**, rigid, durus: austerus: severus: acerbus: strictus (Manil., Aulon.). || **Careful**, vid.

STRICTLY. || **Severely**, rigidly, dure: austere: severe: acerbis: stricte (Pand.). || **Carefully**, vid.

STRICTNESS. || **Severity**, acerbitas: severitas: austeritas. || **Carefulness**, vid.

STRICTURE, annotatio (a note): explicatio: interpretatio (exposition). To make strictures, annotare (de aliquo re).

STRIDE, magnus gressus: grandis or plenus gradus. To take long strides, plenus gradu incidere (of a rapid pace): magnos facere gradus; grandibus esse gradibus (Plaut.): to make great strides, figuratively, longe progredi; procedere et progredi; processus (in the best writers never profectum) facere in re.

STRIFE, rixa: jurgium: contentio. To cease from strife, *rixari desinere (~~not~~ not deligare = to weary one's self with strife). Vid. **DISCORD**, **QUARREL**.

STRIKE. || **TRANS**, **PROFRA**, pulsare aliquo aliquo re: percutere aliquo aliquo re. To strike one's head against the wall, caput illidere or impingere parieti (with a murderous intention, from despair). To strike the lyre, pulsare chordas lyrae (l). To strike with fists, aliquem pugnis cedere; aliquem colaphis pulsare; with a club, aliquem fusti verberare; fusti in aliquem animadvertere; aliquem verberibus animadvertere. "To strike any thing home" [vid. **HOME**, ade.]. To strike with the fist and on the face, aliquid os manu pulsare; pugnum alicui impingere in os: to strike with the flat of the hand on the cheek, alicui alapam ducere: to strike with a stick, aliquem or aliquid petere baculo: struck by lightning, fulmine ictus, percussus (Cic.); ictu fulminis actus (of trees, inscription); de cælo percussus (e. g., turres, Cic.): to be struck dead by lightning, ictu fulminis deflagare (Cic.); of Phaeton. || **PHR.** To strike sail, vela subducere: demittere antennæ (properly); to any body, *velis subductis se victum tradere alicui (properly); cedere alicui (improper)

erly). To strike a balance, conferre, conficere rationes; to strike a bargain with any body, pacisci cum aliquo; punctionem facere or conficere cum aliquo (¶ not convenire cum aliquo; but we may say res convenit mihi cum aliquo; convenimus inter nos). To strike fire, ignem elicere e silice; ignem silici excutere (vid. Virg., Georg., 1, 135). || To strike (= coin), percutere nummos (e. g., with this impression, hac nota; post-augustinus in this sense). || Fig. (a) To surprise by novelty: a thing surprises me, moveor or commoveor re; percutit aliquid animum meum (produces a sudden and powerful expression); res habet aliquid offensionis (is offensive). || (b) To appear unusual, esse notabilis (to be remarkable; of persons and things); conspicui, conspicuum esse (to attract the attention; of persons and things; vid. Bremi, Nep., At., 13, 5, and Suet., Oct., 45). || INTRANS. (Of a clock), *indicare horas. || To cease from working, opere faciundo cessare; nolle operam suam mercede collocare.

STRIKE OUT. || To destroy, erase, delere, exstinguere (general term, to destroy); inducere (to erase writing with the blunt end of the style); eradere (to scratch out, erase). To strike any body out of a list, nomen alicujus eximere de tabulis (of senators); eradere aliquem albo senatorio (Tac., Ann., 4, 42, fin.); a name from a book, nomen tollere ex libro. || To invent, find, videri.

STRIKE TOGETHER, collidere (e. g., manus) || Agere manus complodere (is of the Silver Age).

STRIKE UP (a tune), incipere (cantum); (a friendship), pervenire in amicitiam; jungere amicitias; se conjungere, societatem inire cum aliquo; se applicare ad alium societatem (Nep.).

STRIKING, notabilis; notandus (remarkable); insignis; insignitus (that attracts the attention); conspicuus; conspicendus (worthy of observation; vid. Bremi, Suet., Oct., 45); mirus (wonderful). A striking dress, dissentiens a ceteris habitus; a striking likeness, vero proxima imago; indiscreta veri similitudo (Plin., 34, 7, 17); to produce striking likenesses, imagines similitudinis indiscrete pingere (Plin., 35, 10, 36, no. 14, § 88); striking thoughts, sententiae acute or concinne; striking remarks, commode dicta; on this subject there is a striking remark in Plato, de qua re praeclare apud Platonem est: a striking example, exemplum illustre or grande.

STRIKINGLY, mirum in modum; admirabiliter; miro modo.

STRING, s. || A thread, line, cord, linea; linum; funiculus (a little rope, Plin.). Prov. To have two strings to one's bow, duobus sellis scedere (Liber, op. Sen., Contro., 3, 18, fin.). || Of a musical instrument, chorda (χορδή), or, in pure Latin, fides (but fides is always used in the plural = "the strings" except Cic., Fin., 4, 27, 75, and in poetry); nervus (veipov, string of animal sinews or gut). To touch the chords, nervos tangere.

STRING, v. || Inserere lino (to put on a thread); e. g., margaritas, Tert., Hub., Mul., 9; resticulum or resticulis perserere per, &c. (to put a cord or string through any thing, in order to hang it up; e. g., resticula per ficos maturas perserere, Varr., R. R., 1, 41, 5); nervo, nervis aptare (to put a string or strings to a musical instrument). A stringed instrument, fides, ium, plural. STRINGENT (vid. STRICK, SEVERE).

Stringent measures, consilia asperum.

STRIP, s., lucina (e. g., of cloth, of land); scidula (charta); resegmen (charta).

STRIP, v. || Paupa, detrahere rem alicui; re aliquem nudare; exuere aliquid veste (general term, to take off one's clothes); detrahere alicui vestem (to draw off clothes); nudare aliquem (to strip any body; e. g., in order to scourge him); aliquid veste or vestibus spoliare (to deprive or rob of clothing). To strip one's self, exuere vestem; ponere, deponere vestem; corpus nudare: to strip a tree (of leaves), nudare arborem foliis; detrahere folia arboris; stringere arborem or frondes.

|| Fig., aliquem spoliare (to deprive); aliquem nudare (to deprive of all his property). To strip entirely, omnibus rebus spoliare; omnibus bonis exuere; evertere fortune omnibus; ad vivam cutem tendere (Comice, to shave to the very blood, Plant); aliquem emungere argento; aliquem perfabulare (to cheat, defraud, of comedy); to strip (a narrative or fiction) of its ornaments, *ornatum detrahere, exuere: stripped of his hypocritical disguises, evolutus integumentis dissimulationis.

STRIPE, s. || A line, linea; limes; virga (fascia), a cloudy streak in the sky, Jun.). || A blow, plaga; verber (usually plural, verbera).

STRIPE, v., virgis or lineis distinguere; striare.

STRIPLING, adolescentulus. Vid. YOUTH.

STRIVE. || To endeavor, niti or an-niti ad aliquid; petere or appetere aliquid; expetere aliquid; affectare aliquid; aspirare ad aliquid; immiscere in aliquid (¶ not ad aliquid) or alicui rei: sequi or persequi, sectari or consecrari aliquid; studere alicui rei. To strive that, niti, eunti or id contendere, ut; operam dare, ut; studere, with an infinitive, or, more rarely, ut; omnibus nervis contendere, ut. || To contend, vid.

STRIVING, contentio; appetitus (alicuius rei, after any thing); impetus ad aliquid; consecratus alicuius rei.

STROKE, s. || A blow, ictus, -us; plaga; pulsus (remorum). A violent stroke, ictus validus; a stroke of lightning, fulmen. || Fig. A loss, damnum. || Line with a pen, &c., linea (lineamentum, Petron.). limes. To make a stroke, lineam ducere: strokes of letters, literarum ductus; by a single stroke of his pen, una literarum significatione (Cic., Man., 3, 7, of a single letter producing a great effect). || Act of one body on another. A finishing stroke, conlectio: to give a finishing stroke to any thing, finire aliquid; finem alicuius rei, or, more rarely, alicui rei facere (to make an end); ad finem or ad exitum adducere aliquid (to bring to an end); conficere, transigere aliquid (to accomplish). || A masterly effort, facinus: dolus; machina (a stroke of crafty policy).

STROKE, v., mulcere; demulcere (e. g., alicui caput); palpare; palpari (alicui or aliquem).

STROLL, v., obambulare (Liv.): deambulare; inambulare (Cic.).

STROLL, s., obambulatio (Auct. ad Her.): deambulatio (Ter.): ambulatio (Cic.).

STROLLER. || One who wanders about, qui obambulat, &c.: erro (a vagabond); homo vagus (a wanderer); qui circum fora vicosque vagus est (offus Plaut., a lounge). || A wandering player, *histrion vagus, paganicus, or rusticanus.

STRONG. || Powerful, able to resist, robustus (opposed to imbecillus); firmus (opposed to labans, lubricus, vacillans); validus; valens (opposed to invalidus, debilis); stabilis (opposed to mutabilis, mobilis); solidus (opposed to fluidus, fluxus); pollens (possessing internal strength or powers). Very strong, praevalidus; viribus ingens; qui est magnarum virium: to be very strong, praevalere (Liv.); maximis esse viribus (Suet.); in body, exlimo esse corporis robore (Curt.); virium robore insignem esse (Plin.); corporis firmitate excellere (Liv.): to grow or become strong, convalescere; viribus crescere, augeri; incrementa virium capere: a strong man, vir robustus, validus, valens; magnarum virium: a strong garison, praesidium firmum (Liv.): to be strong by sea, in cavalry, classe maritimisque rebus valere; multum valere equitatu; || Numerous, numerosus; frequens; magnus. A strong army, exercitus magnus; numero amplus. || Firm, compact (of things without life), robustus; firmus; solidus. A strong door, fores robustae (Hor.), firmae, solidae: strong food, cibi robustiores (Cels.), non faciles ad concoquendum (Cic.), pleniores, valentes (Cic.): strong cloth, pannus firmior, soli-

dior: strong paper, charta firma, solida, densa; a strong wall, murus firmus, robustus, solidus. || Fig.: e. g., a strong memory, memoria firmior, tenax (Quint.), magna (Cic.): a strong mind, animus robustus, firmus, confirmatus, fortis: (of arguments, proof, &c.) convincens, ad pervincendum idoneus; firmus ad probandum (fit or apt for evidence; e. g., proof, argumentum): gravis (weighty, and thus also convincing, argumentum; cf. Cic., Rosc. Com., 12, 36): argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum (i. e., the most strong proof). || (Of speech) emphatic, nervous, gravis; vehementes; potens; fortis. A strong word or expression, vocabulum, verbum, grave, vehementes. || Of spirituous liquors, &c. Strong wine, vinum validum (Plin.), forte (Hor., Pall.), plenum (Cels.): strong medicine, medicamentum validum, potens, praesentissimum; also, strenuum (Curt.) the medicine was so strong, tanta vis medicaminis fuit (Curt.). || Vehement, violent, acer; gravis; vehementes; magnus. A strong wind, ventus vehementes (Cic.), magnus (Cass.): a strong smell, odor gravis, acer, potens (Plin.): a strong voice, vox robusta (Plin.), firma (Quint.), plenior, grandior (Cic.): strong consolation, solatium valens (Sen.), magnum (Cic.): to be in a strong fever, graviore, vehementiore febris jactari (after Cic.).

STRONGLY, valde; vehementer: multum; fortiter: vi. Vid. the adjective.

STROPHE, strophæ (Macrob.).

STRUCTURE, structura: conformatio. The structure of the human frame, omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura, or corporis figura only: from context, also, corpus (e. g., maximi corporis; humani corporis magnitudine). || Corporatura is unclassical; corporis structura, without authority. The structure of a period, (verborum) compositio (cf. Quint., 9, 4); numeri (rhythm): the structure of a speech, *structura orationis.

STRUGGLE, v. || To strive, luctari. To struggle with any body, cum aliquo luctari; alicui congressi: to struggle through any thing, eluctari aliquid (Liv., Tac.; not Cicero or Caesar) [vid., also, STRIVE]. || To contend, vid.

STRUGGLE, s. || Effort, nisus; conatus; contentio. [Vid., also, EFFORT.] || Contest, vid.

STRUMA, struma (Plin.).

STRUMOUS, strumosis (Col.).

STRUMPET, meretrix: prostibulum.

Vid. HARLOT.

STRUT, v., magnifice incedere; or simply incedere: se inferre (Ter., viden' ignarum, ut se inferat? how he struts! se jactare (magnificentissime, Cic.).

STRUT, s. By the verb.

STUBBY, truncus; curtus.

STUBBLE, stipula. A stubble field, *ager demecesus; if necessary, add et stipulis horrens.

STUBBORN, pertinax; perivax; obstinatus; infirmatus; contumax [Syn. IN OBSTINATE]: praefractus (not yielding); perversus (perverse, not so as it should be); difficilis; natura difficilis (obstinate, difficult to manage or to treat). In. difficilis est morosus; || refractarius and praefractus are entirely foreign to standard prose.

STUBBORNLY, perverse; pertinaciter; contumaciter; praefracte; perivaciter [Syn. IN FROWARD]: obstinato animo; infirmata voluntate.

STUBBORNNESS, pertinacia; pervacacia; contumacia; animus obstinatus; voluntas infirmata. Syn. IN OBSTINACY.

STUCCO, opus tectorium, or tectorium only (properly plasterer's work): gypsum (plaster of Paris): opus albarium (Vitr.): marmoratum tectorium, or marmoratum only (a plaster of beaten marble and lime, for covering walls or floors).

STUD. || A nail with a large head, clavus. || Button, *orbiculus or *fibula. || A collection of horses and mares, equaria (Varr.): equitum (Pand.).

STUDENT, bonarum literarum studiosus (¶ not studiosus alone): doctrine studiosus: doctrinae studios delectus. A student at the university, academici civis (Ruhnke); juvenis bonarum literarum stu-

doctus, *fresh students, recentes a puell institutione tirones (Wyttenb.)*: to be a student, versari inter cives academiam (*Ruhnken*); literis in academia operam dare, navare (*Herm.*).

STUDIED, meditatús: commentatús: apparatus. *Studied spite*, accurata malitia: a *studied speech*, oratio bene commentata; oratio meditata et composita; oratio apparatus et apparatus composita: *studied grace*, venustas in gestu (*which would make an orator theatrical, Auct. ad Her.*, 3, 15, 26).

STUDIO (of a sculptor, &c.), officina.

STUDIOUS. || **Fond of study**, studiosus (*literarum, Nep.*): literarum studio deditus or addictus: studiosorum amans. *Very studiosus*, valde studiosus et diligens (*Cic.*). || **Attentive**, vid.

STUDIOUSLY, studiöse: attente: diligenter: sedulo.

STUDY, s. || **Attention of the mind**, meditatio: commentatio. || **Pursuit of literature**, studium. *Studies*, studia, plural; literarum studia; humanitas studia atque literarum: to give one's self to study, in studio toto animo incumbere; in studiis ac literis omne tempus consumere (*Cic.*); studiis se totum tradere; tempus transmittere inter libros (*Plin. Ep.*, 9, 6, 1): a place of study, studiorum ratio (*Murel. Ruhnke*): to begin the study of any thing, aliquid attingere: *I, though I did not begin the study of Greek literature till late in life, &c.*, ego, qui sero Græcæ literas attingissem, &c. (*Cicero*). || **An apartment set apart for literary employment**, museum: umbra: umbraculum: studium (*Capitol.*). || **Subject of attention**, studium (*Ter., Nep.*).

STUDY, v. || **TRANS.**, meditari: commentari: cognoscere, explorare aliquid: operam dare alicui rei (vid., also, to **DEVISE**). || **To study a speech**, orationem commentari (¶ not studere orationi): to study a charge, meditari accusationem: to study men's dispositions, hominum animos explorare, perentare, scrutari: to study philosophy, lav, philosophiam, ius civile, discere (*Cic.*): to study medicine, arti medicæ discere operam dare. || **INTRANS.** To pursue literary objects, studere literis (*Cic.*); and simply studere, but not before the *Silver Age* (*Plin. Ep. Quint., Sen.*); we may say, also, studia exercere: ad studia incumbere (to study hard): artes studiæque colere: doctrinæ, studiis, se dedere: studiis doctrinæque deditum esse: literis et optimis disciplinis studere: versari in artibus ingenii. To begin to study, se conferre ad studia literarum (*Cic.*): to study at college, literarum studiis in academia operam dare (*Herm.*): in academia scholis gravioribus disciplinis percipere (*Wyttenb.*); *literarum, studiorum causâ versari, vivere, in academia: *versari inter cives academie: to study under any body, discere ab aliquo: audire aliquem: operam dare alicui: scholæ alicuius adesse, interesse (*after Cic.*).

STUFF, s. || **Matter, materies or materia**. || **Furniture or goods**, supellex, lectilis, f.; bona, plural (goods). || **A kind of cloth**, pannus (laneus, sericus). *A figured stuff*, *textile sericum foribus distinctum. || **Trash**, nugæ: geræ.

STUFF, v., comêpre: implere: replere (to fill): farcire (e.g., a cushion): also in rookery: effarcire: refarcire. *To stuff with any thing*, aliqua re proimento uti (to use to thing for stuffing): to stuff birds, *avium pelles effarcendo veris avibus assimulare: to stuff a garment (with wadding, &c.), *vestem linteo munire.

STUFFING, quo farcitur aliquid: impensa (in cookery, ingredients for stuffing a pie): tomentum (especially for cushions, &c.).

STUMBLE, v. || **PROPR.**, pedem offendere: vestigio falli (to slip, make a false step): labi (to stumble so as to fall). To stumble against or upon, incurere in aliquid: offendere ad aliquid (general term, to strike against): aliquid ad aliquid (to be dashed against with violence): to stumble blindly upon any body, cæco impetu incurere in aliquem. || **IMPROPR.** To stumble upon any body (= fall upon any thing, one with it accidentally), imprudentem in-

cidere in aliquid (with adverb, huc, &c., *Cic.*, of stumbling on a word he did not intend to use, *Verr.*, 2, 4, 20); de improvise incidere in aliquem (*Cic.*, of stumbling on a person).

STUMBLE, s., offensio pedis: lapsus. **STUMBLER** (Of a horse) offensor (*Quint.*, 10, 3, 20): cæpitator ("a daisy-cutter." *Sero, Virg., Æn.*, 11, 671).

STUMBLING-BLOCK. || **PROPR.**, offencilum (only in *Plin. Ep.*, 9, 11, 1; not to be adopted): offensio (*Cic.*). || **FIG.**, offensio: impedimentum (*Cic.*): mora (*Ter., Liv.*): quod offensioni est alicui: quod aliquem offendit. If = "bad example," exemplum malum, perniciosum. To cast a stumbling-block in any body's way, in offensioem alicuius incurere, cadere; by bad example, malo exemplo aliquem offendere: turpi vitâ alicui esse offensioni.

STUMP, circumlocutio by adjective, truncus (e.g., manus trunca; candelâ trunca).

STUN. || **PROPR.**, exsurdare (the proper word; e.g., aures): obtundere (e.g., the ears, by loud talking, or any body by asking, aliquem rogando): torporem afferre alicui rei: torpore hebetare aliquid (to deafen, deaden): sopire (to deprive of consciousness; e.g., of lightning). || **FIG.**, alicuius mentem animumque perturbare: in perturbationem conjicere: consternare: percutere (¶ not percellere). *Stunned*, stupefactus ac perterritus: afflictus (deprived of all courage and energy): attonitus (as if struck by a thunderbolt). JN. confusus et attonitus: spe dejectus (having one's hopes utterly destroyed): fulminatus (as if struck by lightning, *Petron.*, 20, 7): exanimatus (entirely beyond one's self, annihilated). To be stunned, stupere: alicuius animum stupor tenet.

STUNT, impedire: morari. To be stunted, male crevisse.

STUPE, favere: fomentis curare: fomenta adhibere.

STUPEFACTION, stupor (properly and figuratively): torpor, properly (and figuratively, Tac.).

STUPEFY, in stuporem dare: obstupescere: alicuius mentem animumque perturbare: in perturbationem conjicere: consternare: percutere (¶ not percellere). To be stupefied, obstupescere; stupescere; torpescere; and the passive of the verbs above; stupere: alicuius animum stupor tenet: they are all stupefied, as it were, both in body and mind, by fear, stupor omnium animos ac velut torpor insolitus membra tenet (*Lic.*, 9, 2).

STUPENDOUS, stupendus: admirabilis (astonishing; e.g., audacia): mirus: permirum (wonderful): ingens: immanis (immense).

STUPENDOUSLY, stupendum in modum: valde: vehementer.

STUPID, stolidus: stultus (stolidus, of one who is defective in judgment; stultus, silly, inconsiderate; both also of things): ineptus (imprudent, inconsistent; of persons or things): fatuus (silly; only of persons): desipiens: insipiens (mad): inconsultus: imprudens (inconsiderate, imprudent): amens: demens (without understanding): vecors: socors (senseless): bardus: tardus (slow in intellect): stupidus (dull). JN. stupidus et tardus; hebes (ad intelligentum, dull, heavy): hebetus: retusus: obtusus: brutus (like a brute animal, without reason: ingenium retusum; opposed to acutum, *Cic.*, *Div.*, 1, 36). *Stupid as a post*, stipes: truncus: stupid as a beast, uque hebes ac pecus (*Cic.*, *De Div.*, 1, 22, extr. from a poet): he made his pupils half as stupid again as he found them, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiores quam acceperat.

STUPIDITY, stultitia: tarditas ingenii: vecordia: socordia (SYN in STUPID): stupiditas: stupor (want of energy or force): vigor animi obtusus: via animi obtusa (dullness). To do a thing from sheer stupidity, stultitiâ facere aliquid: to act with stupidity, stulte et imprudenter facere.

STUPIDLY, stolidè: stulte: stulte et imprudenter: insipienter: dementer. SYN. in STUPID.

STUPOR, stupor (properly and figura-

tively): torpor (properly; figuratively in *Tacitus*).

STURDILY, fidenter: confidenter: impavide: audenter.

STURDINESS, fidentia: confidentia: audacia: animus audax.

STURDY, fidens: non pavidus: parum verecundus: audax.

STURGEON, acipenser (*Cic.*): *acipenser sturio (*Linn.*).

STUTTER, vid. STAMMER.

STY. || **Pen for swine**, stule: bara. || *A humor in the eyelid*, crithe (technical term, *Greek, Cels.*, 1, 7): hordeolus (*Marc., Emp.*).

STYLE, s. || **Instrument used in writing**, stilus. || **Manner, mode**, genus: ratio. The ancient style of architecture, antiquum structuræ genus: the old or new style of the calendar, veterum, recentiorum, spatia temporis finiendi ratio. || **Manner of speaking or writing**, dicendi, or scribendi, genus: orationis, or sermouis, genus: oratio: sermo. A flowery style, fusus orationis genus: historical style, genus historicum: a book in Xenophon's style, liber conscriptus Xenophonis genere sermonis (¶ stilus denotes the characteristic manner, or style, of a single writer; therefore stilus Latinus, Græcus, is not good Latin).

STYLE, v., nominare: appellare: vocare: dicere. Vid. CALL.

STYPTIC, sanguinem cohibens, sistens, supprimens. A styptic, medicamentum, or (if the juice of herbs) succus quo sistitur sanguis.

SUAVITY, suavitatis: dulcêdo. JN. dulcêdo atque suavitatis: gratia. SYN. in AGREEABLENESS.

SUB ROSA, vid. "IN CONFIDENCE."

SUBALTERN, alius imperio, or alieno imperio, subjectus, obediens; also, inferioris loci, gradû, ordinis. A subaltern post, munus inferioris, minoris dignitatis. A subaltern officer, decanus (one who had the command of ten men); or perhaps succenturio.

SUBDIVIDE, discernere aliquid in partes (*after Cic.*); (iterum) partiri (e.g., genus in species partitur, *Cic.*). The other division is naturally subdivided into, &c., altera divisio in (tres) partes et ipsa discedit (*Quint.*, 12, 10, 55).

SUBDIVISION, pars: membrum (¶ subdivisio, *Cud.*, just; quæ subjecta sunt sub metum, ea sic definiunt (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 4, 8, 18; the subdivisions of fear).

SUBDUE, expugnare (the proper word; of place or person): domare (to make one's self master of): superare (to gain the upper hand of): vincere (to conquer; both implying less than domare; vid. *Flor.*, 4, 12, 30; Germani victi magis quam domati sunt): subigere (to bring under the yoke); in ditioem suam or in potestatem suam redigere; ditiosis suæ, or sui juris, facere; armis subigere atque in ditioem suam redigere (to bring under one's power): continere: coercere: frangere (to keep within check or limits, especially one's passions). To subdue thoroughly or entirely, perdomare: devincere. Vid., also, CONQUER.

SUBJACENT, subjâcens (*Plin. Ep.*). To be subjacent, subjâcere.

SUBJECT, adj. || **Under the dominion of another**, imperio, or ditioni, or sub alicuius dominationem subjectus (under the authority of): alicui preens (obedient to): alicui obnoxius (under the power of; Tacitus has subjecti, subjects). To be subject to, esse in alicuius ditione, or ditione ac potestate; alicuius juris esse aut haberi; sub dominationem alicuius, or alicuius rei subjectum, esse: alicui or alicui rei obnoxius esse. || *Exposed, liable*, obnoxius: subjectus (¶ not subdivitus).

SUBJECT, s. || **A matter, point, res** (a thing, in general; e.g., a subject of importance, res magna, res magni momenti): argumentum (for speaking or writing upon, subject matter). || **Avoid materia or materies** = only the materials, thoughts, &c., used in working out a subject; and thema, which *Quintilian* ventures to use only with velut prefixed; instead of which he [5, 10, 9] recommends the classical argu-

metum; vid. *Spald.* in loc.; but *Cicero* says, materia ad argumentum subjecta): causa (the point at issue): locus (a single point, chief point; especially of a philosophical system, which forms the subject of discussion; e. g., omnis philosophia locus, *Cic.*, *Or.*, 33, 118; hic locus a Zenone tractatus est, *Cic.*, *N. D.*, 2, 24, 63); questio: id quod querimus: id quod positum or propositum est, propositum (question proposed, subject of investigation, especially of a philosophical one): positio (a proposition defended, *Quint.*, 2, 10, 15. ¶ *Avoid the foreign thesis, although it is used by Quintilian*; vid. *Spald.* in loc.): sententia, sententia (principal thought or thoughts): summa (main subject; e. g., of a letter, conversation, &c.). ¶ *Topic or matter of discussion, question*: controversia: res controversa: disceptatio. ¶ *Often by circumlocution with quod cadit in controversiam or disceptationem. To make any thing the subject of discussion, rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere: the subject under discussion is, who, &c., queritur, quis, &c.; questio est, quis, &c.; in questione versatur, &c.: to change the subject, sermonem alio transferre.* ¶ (*In logic*), subiectum (*Marc. Cap.*): pars subjectiva (*Appul.*): de quo aliquid declaratur (*Appul.*). ¶ (*One under the dominion or authority of another* [vid. *SUBJECT*, adj.].) ¶ *A man, homo. A bad or troublesome subject, homo nequam.*

SUBJECT, *v.*, subijcere: obnoxium reddere.

SUBJECTION, obedientia (*obedience*): servitus (*servitude*). ¶ *To retain any body in subjection, aliquem in officio retinere: aliquem in ditione atque servitute tenere: aliquem oppressum tenere.*

SUBJECTIVE, *v.* not subiectivus; but by circumlocution, e. g., subjective man, homo ipse (opposed to the objective world), or by *ipse*, ego quidem.

SUBJON, subungere: snnectere: adungere, aliquid alicui rei or ad aliquid: subijcere, aliquid alicui rei. **SYN.** in **ADD.**

SUBJUGATE, subigere: vincere et subigere (to conquer, subdue): domare: perdomare (to make one's self master of, to tame). **JX.** subigere et domare; in ditionem suam redigere (to bring completely under one's power); in servitutem redigere (to reduce to servitude).

SUBJUNCTIVE, adjunctivus modus (*Diom.*): subjunctivus modus (*Diom.*, *Prisc.*): conjunctivus modus, or conjunctivus only (*Marc. Capell.*, *Serv.*).

SUBLIMATE, * clauso vase aliquid vi ignis solvere.

SUBLIME, altus: celsus: excelsum: grandis (*Cic.*): sublimis (*Quint.*). ¶ *Very sublime, magnificus: divinus: augustus* (*Cic.*). ¶ *A sublime poem, carmen sublime* (*Or.*). ¶ *A sublime style, genus dicendi sublime* (*Quint.*). ¶ *To place sublime images before the mind, imagines cum amplissima dignitate ante oculos constituere* (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 5, 5, 13).

SUBLIMELY, excele: sublato: elate (*Cic.*): sublimiter (*Quint.*).

SUBLIMITY, altitudo: excelstitas: elatio (*Cic.*): sublimitas (*Quint.*): or by the adjective. *Sublimity of style, orationis elatio atque altitudo: grande dicendi genus: sublimity in expression, sublimitas in verbis: majestas verborum* (*Cic.*).

SUBLUNARY, quod infra lunam est (*Cic.*). ¶ *All sublunary things are transitory, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum* (*Cic.*, *Somm.*, 4).

SUBMERGE, submergere: in aquam mergere.

SUBMERSE, circumlocution by the verb: (submersio, *Jul. Firmic.*).

SUBMISSION; usually by the verbs: obsequium (*Tac.*, obedience of subjects): sometimes by officium (e. g., magnam partem Gallie in officio tenere, continere, *Cæs.*). ¶ *Also, OBEDIENCE.*

SUBMISSIVE, qui se subijcit, &c.; dicto andrus: obediens: obtemperans.

SUBMIT, ¶ **INTRANS.**, se submittere alicui: se dedere alicui: se subijcere alicuius imperio: in alicuius potestatem se permittere: in alicuius ditionem venire: sub alicuius imperium ditionemque ca-

dere: sub natum ditionemque alicuius pervenire. ¶ *To submit to the laws, se subijcere legibus* (*Plin.*, *Pan.*, 65); legibus parere (*Cic.*). ¶ *To submit to an indignity, or—to to condescend to any thing, descendere, or sua voluntate descendere: to any thing, ad aliquid (the proper word): se demittere: to any thing, ad or in aliquid: se submittere: to any thing, ad or in aliquid: dignari aliquid facere (not *Cic.*, but *Catull.*, *Lucr.*, *Virg.*, *Col.*, *Suet.*, both positively and negatively). ¶ *To submit to use all manner of entreaties, descendere in preces omnes: to submit to use flattery, se demittere in adulationem* (*Tac.*): to submit to the disgrace of pleading one's cause as a criminal, submittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium (*Liv.*). ¶ **TRANS.** To refer, referre (ad). **VID. REFER.***

SUBORDINATE, adj., alicui subjectus or obnoxius; alicuius imperio subjectus, parens (subject): inferior (lower in rank, &c.): secundus (second in rank). ¶ *To act or play a subordinate part in any thing, secundas tantum aut tertias (sc. partes) agere in aliqua re.*

SUBORDINATE, *n.*, subijcere: supponere (e. g., a species to a genus). ¶ *Subordinate not Latin; and subijungere, subnectere = to subjoin, to make subordinate. To subordinate one's own interests to the public good, republicum commoda privata necessitatibus potiora habere* (*Cic.*): to be subordinate, alicui rei subjectum esse or subesse: inferiorum esse aliquid re (to be under or lower); satelitem et ministrum (or ministrum) esse alicuius rei (to be in the relation of servant or assistant); alicui rei obedire debere (to be bound to obey).

SUBORDINATION, discrimina (plural); gradus ordinum (gradation, difference of rank): disciplina (discipline): obsequium (obedience); also, in an under sense, modestia (e. g., in milite modestiam desiderare, *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 7, 52). ¶ *A spirit of subordination among the troops, immodestia, intemperantia militum* (*Nep.*): to maintain strict subordination, severe regere disciplinam militarem (*Suet.*, *Cæs.*, 48).

SUBORN, aliquem subijcere (*Cæs.*): subornare (*Cic.*): (homines) comparare (*Liv.*): immittere (*Sall.*).

SUBORNATION; by circumlocution; e. g., aliquo instigante, impellente, impulsore: alicuius impulsu facere aliquid.

SUBPENA, *s.*, denunciatio testimonii (*Cic.*, *Flacc.*, 6, 14).

SUBPENA, *v.*, testimonium alicui denunciare (*Cic.*, *Rosc. Am.*, 38, 110): or, absolutely, denunciare (e. g., non denunciavi, *Cic.*, *Flacc.*, 15, 35). ¶ *Any body is subpoenaed, alicui denunciatum est* (sc. ut adesset; cf. *Cic.*, *Verr.*, p. 826. *Zumpt*, and *Quint.*, 5, 7, 9: duo genera sunt testimonii, aut voluntarium, aut eorum, quibus in iudiciis publicis lege denunciari solent).

SUBSCRIBE, subscribere, with an accusative or dative (properly, to ratify by a signature; hence, figuratively, with a dative only, to approve, general term): aliquid subnotare (to sign one's name at the foot of any thing): nomen suum notare alicui rei (e. g., epistola): nomen subscribare; nomen profiteri (to add one's name to a subscription list). ¶ *To subscribe one's name, nomen subscribere, also simply subscribere; nomen subnotare: to subscribe for a book, libri emptorem se profiteri* (nominis subscriptione).

SUBSCRIBER, qui nomen subscribit, &c. ¶ *Subscriber to a book: about to be published, * emptorem libri se profitens or professus. We confidently hope to have a large body of subscribers to that work, * non paucos illud opus patronos acturum esse confidimus, qui nominis sui subscriptione favoris documenta sint daturi: subscriber's names will be received until the end of June, * nomen profiteri poterunt emtori usque ad finem mensis Junii.*

SUBSCRIPTION, * nominis subscriptio (the act of subscribing): * nomen subscriptum (a name subscribed). By subscription, * subscriptionis lege.

SUBSEQUENT, **VID. LATER.**
SUBSEQUENTLY. **VID. AFTER.**
SUBSERVE, alicui opem ferre, auxiliari, opitulari, succurrere, subvenire (subserve, *Plautus* = to be subject to, serve). **SYN.** in **AD.**

SUBSERVIENT. ¶ *Subject*, vid. *Conducive*, utilis: commodus. **VID. CONDUCTIVE, USEFUL.**

SUBSIDE, residere: considerare: remittere (of winds and stormy passions): subsidere (of winds and waves): abire, decedere, remitti (of fevers, &c.): decrescere (æquora, undæ decrescunt. *Or.*; admiratio decrescit, *Quint.*). ¶ *The wind has at ready subsided, venti vis omnis cecidit.*

SUBSIDIARY, by adimento, auxilio, &c.; utilis ad.

SUBSIDIZE, pecuniam conferre, dare (to give a supply of money): subsidium, auxilium mittere (to send aid).

SUBSIDY, cōlatio (contribution of money to the Roman emperors): stipis; collecta, & (a contribution): subsidium, auxilium (aid).

SUBSIST, constare: consistere (to have a continued existence; opposed to non-existence): esse (to be): valere (to acail, be valid): exerceri (to be observed or kept): vigere (to be in force; as when we say "law or institution subsists in all its force").

¶ *Obtinere in this sense is quite unclassical*; vid. *Klotz*, *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 5, 41, 118.

SUBSISTENCE. ¶ *Real being*, by circumlocution with the verb. ¶ *Life*, vita.

SUBSTANCE. ¶ *That which is or has being*, res: res creata (to avoid ens and essentia). A living substance, animans (man); animal: an intellectual substance, mens: natura intelligens, mente or ratione praedita. ¶ *An essential part, natura (element): corpus (body)*: substantia atque vis: vis et natura: ¶ *Substantia is found in Quintilian, Seneca, and later writers; often by esse or esee in rerum natura.* ¶ *Means of life, facultates*: res: omnia ad vitam necessaria (*Cic.*). ¶ *The chief part of a thing, medulla*: flos: vires atque nervi: summa: caput rei. ¶ *Reality, as opposed to appearance, veritas, or by ipse* (e. g., to have the appearance of virtue, but not the substance, speciem virtutis prae se ferre, non virtute ipsa praeditum esse). ¶ *To have some substance, stabilitatis aliquid habere* (*Cic.*, of a philosophical opinion).

SUBSTANTIAL. ¶ *Belonging to the nature or being of things, solid, verus (true, real): praecipuus (chief)*: ad rei alicuius naturam pertinens: in rei alicuius naturâ positus, situs (essential): ¶ *substantialis, ecclesiastical*: gravissimus: maximus (weighty, important). ¶ *A substantial difference, discrimin in ipsâ naturâ alicuius rei positum: the substantial part of a thing, interiora, plural (opposed to the mere outside); natura (opposed to the accidents).* ¶ *Possessed of substance or competent wealth, qui est solvendo: dives. Vid. RICHI.*

SUBSTANTIALLY, re: naturâ: genere. ¶ *Substantially different, ipsâ naturâ diversus, separatus.*

SUBSTANTIATE, firmare: firmum reddere. **VID. CONFIRM.**

SUBSTANTIVE (in grammar), nomen substantivum (grammatical).

SUBSTITUTE, *v.*, aliquem in locum alterius substituitur: aliquid in locum or in vicem alicuius rei reponere. ¶ *To substitute one word for another, aliud verbum reponere* (*Quint.*, 11, 2, 49).

SUBSTITUTE, *s.*, vicarius (one who administers an office in the place of another, especially in the place of one who still retains his office, either in public or in private life): procurator (an agent, either in public or in private life, one who acts on behalf of another during his absence). ¶ *To be or act as a substitute, alienâ fungui vice (to be a vicarius): procurare (to be a procurator): alicuius vice or officio fungi (as vicarius); alicuius negotia or rationes procurare; alicui procurare (as procurator): to procure a substitute for any body, alicui vicarium expedire (e. g., to serve as a solace, *Liv.*, 29, 1, 8): for one's self, vicarium mercede conducere (e. g., to serve in the militia, &c.).*

accipere aliquid (to be affected by any thing); affici ab aliquo re (to be affected or afflicted with any thing). To suffer a defeat, cladem accipere: to suffer shipwreck, naufragium facere (not pati): to suffer loss, damage, damnum, detrimentum, jacturam facere (not damnum or jacturam pati); detrimentum capere, accipere: *☞* naufragium pati (only in *Sen.*, *Herc. Clit.*, 118), damnum pati (only in *Sen.*, *De Irâ*, 1, 2, 3, in an amended passage, and *Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 8, 2, 19), and jacturam pati (only *Col.*, 1, *præf.* 11) are wrong, because in classical Latin pati is always = *equo animo ferre*, to bear with patience; e. g. damnum, pati (*Liv.*, 22, 41; *Lucan.*, 8, 749). || To permit, pati (to allow): sinere (not to hinder; vid. *LET*): ferre (to bear): pati aliquid fieri (to suffer any thing to be done): permittere (to allow, not to forbid; opposed to vetare): *☞* tolerare in this sense would be wrong). I will not suffer it at all, non feram; non patiar; non sinam (*Cic.*, *Cat.*, 1, 5, 10): should I suffer this? egone hoc feram? the matter suffers no delay, res dilationem non patitur. || **INTRANS.** To be sensible of an evil or pain, mala ferre, perpeti: affectum esse aliquo re (to be affected by): premi aliquo re (to be oppressed with). To suffer (from pain), dolores ferre, pati: to suffer (from want), inopiâ premi, laborare: to suffer (from injustice), injuriam pati, ferre (at the hands of any body), aliquis mihi injuriam facit, inferi: the patient suffers much (pain), ægrotus magnos dolores patitur, or magnis doloribus cruciatur: to suffer from any thing = to be sick of, ægrotum esse re or ex re; laborare ex re: to suffer very much in the eyes, gravi oculorum morbo affectum esse: to have suffered much (of ships), gravior addictas esse (*Cæs.*); the regiment suffered severely in the engagement, legio vehementer prælio erat attenuata: his honor suffers, ejus existimatio in eâ re agitur: the country suffered much in this war, hoc bellum republicam erat calamitosissimum: his health has suffered much, *ejus valetudo valde afflictâ est: the ships suffered much from the storm, tempestas naves afflictavit: to suffer (punishment), poenam dare; supplicium pati: to suffer for a fault, &c., here (to atone for); poenas aliquis rei dare, luere, or persolvere (to give satisfaction for): to make any body suffer for a fault, poenas aliquis rei ab aliquo expectere (opposed to impunitum aliqui aliquid omittere [*Sall.*, *Jug.*, 31, 13], iniquisere aliqui aliquid, veniam dare aliqui aliquis rei; to pardon): I will make you suffer for this, hoc non impunitum fereris; hoc tibi non sic abibit. || **SUFFERABLE**, tolerabilis: tolerandus (opposed to intolerabilis). || **SUFFERANCE**, *☞* *Endurance*, tolerantia (act of suffering); tolerantia (power of suffering, *Cic.*, *Paradox.*, 4, 1, 27): perpassio (act of suffering steadily). *JN.* perpassio et tolerantia: patientia (civility of bearing; absolutely, and aliquis rei; e. g. frigoris, famis). || **PERMISSION**, vid. **SUFFERING**, s. || **Act of enduring**, perpassio (*☞* passio is quite unclassical); tolerantia (*Cic.*, *Fin.*, 2, 29, 94; both with a genitive of the thing suffered). || **Pain**, grief, dolor (bodily); ægritudo (mental). || *☞* Later writers use ægritudo also of bodily suffering (*Ramsh.*) [vid. *PAIN*]. || **Misfortune**, malum. *Sufferings*, res adversæ; mala; calamitas: to be involved in sufferings, in res adversas incidere: to endure sufferings, mala ferre, perpeti: to bring sufferings upon any one, mala alicui ferre; aliquem calamitate afficere (of things).

SUFFICE, sufficere: satis esse. Vid. **SUFFICIENT**.

SUFFICIENCY, quod satis est [vid. **PHRASES IN ENOUGH**]. A sufficiency (of property, &c.), victus (what one can live on); quod satis esse videtur (what is *probo* enough): to have a sufficiency, habere in sumtum (*Cic.*); rem habere; *habere, unde commodè vivam: not to have a sufficiency, deest mihi in sumtum ad necessarios usus (*Gell.*).

SUFFICIENT, quod satis esse videtur: visum est (enough); par (a match for); satis idoneus (proper, fit, as it ought to be);

also by satis (enough) with a genitive. || **SUFFICIENT**, absolutely, is late. "*Sufficient*" may often be translated by is (= such) followed by a relative clause with posse, &c. (e. g. Delotarus non eas copias habuit, quibus inferre bellum populo Romano posset). I am not sufficient for these things, *non in sum, qui hæc facere, &c., possum: to leave a sufficient garrison, præsidium, quod satis esse videtur (visum est), relinquere: sufficient eloquence, satis eloquentia: sufficient knowledge of any thing, *satis idonea alicuius rei scientia: to have strength sufficient for any thing, sufficere ad aliquid: to be sufficient, satis esse; suppetere alicui rei; for a person or thing, sufficere alicui, ad aliquid [vid. **ENOUGH**]: to have sufficient to live on, habere in sumtum (*Cic.*, *ad Fam.*, 9, 20, 1, *Manut.*; opposed to deest mihi in sumtum ad necessarios usus, *Sen.*, *Benef.*, 2, 10, 1, *Gronov.*); rem habere (*Cic.*, *Off.*, 2, 21, 73).

SUFFICIENTLY, satis (*☞* sufficient is late). More than sufficient, plus quam satis est; satis superque; abunde (abundantly). "*Sufficiently*" is also sometimes expressed in Latin by satiare (to satisfy) or satiare (to be satisfied); e. g. to manure the land sufficiently, agrum stercore satiare: to sleep sufficiently, somno satiari.

SUFFOCATE, suffocare aliquem (*Cic.*): intercludere alicui animam, spiritum (*Liv.*). To be suffocated, suffocari (*Cic.*); intercluditur mihi anima or spiritus; intercluso spiritu extingui (*Curt.*). Suffocare and suffocari also figuratively.

SUFFOCATION, suffocatio: spiritus interclusus; or by the verb.

SUFFRAGAN, suffraganeus (technical term); chorepiscopus (ecclesiastical): *episcopi vicarius.

SUFFRAGE. Vid. **VOTE**.

SUFFUSE, suffundere. Eyes suffused with tears, oculi suffusi lacrimis: a face suffused with blushes, facies multo rubore suffusa.

SUFFUSION, suffusio (*Plin.*). Use the verb.

SUGAR, s., saccharum (*Plin.*, 12, 8, 17; of the sugar-cane): a sugar-baker, *sachari coctor: sugar-basin, *pyxis sachari: sugar-candy, *saccharum crystallinum: sugar-loaf, *meta sacchari (figuratively, of a conical hill, collis in modum mete in acutum ecumen fastigatus, *Lin.*): sugar-paper, *charta crassior sacchari metis amandis: sugar-plum, *amygdalum saccharo conditum (a large sugar-plum); *spira saccharo condita (a small sugar-plum): a sugar-house, *officina saccharo coquendo: a sugar-cane, arundo saccharifera (*Bau.*); saccharum officinarum (*Plin.*): sweet as sugar, dulcissimus; mellens; *sachari dulcedinem habens.

SUGAR, r., *saccharo condire aliquid. **SUGARED**, *saccharo conditus: *sacharinus; *mellitus (honeyed).

SUGGEST, suggerere, subjicere alicui aliquid (to prompt): monere aliquem aliquid; or monere aliquem, followed by ut (to give warning): alicui injicere (to inculcate, to inspire; *☞* inspirare is poetical and post-Augustan). To suggest to any one the idea that, &c., in mentem alicui dare, ut, &c.; in eam mentem aliquem impellere, ut, &c.: a speech such as anger and dissimulation suggest, sermo quem ira et dissimulatio gignit (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 2, 57, 3): to suggest what one ought to say or answer, subjicere, quid dicat aliquis; admonere, quid respondent aliquis.

SUGGESTION, monitum; consilium: or by the verb. At any body's suggestion, aliquo monente; aliquo nuctore: to follow the suggestions of others, aliorum consilia sequi. Vid. also, **INT.**

SUCIDAL, qui suâ manu se occidit.

SUCIDE, *☞* *Self-destruction*, mors voluntaria: mors arcesita (*Plin.*); mors quaesita or sumta (*Tac.*): finis voluntarius (*Tac.*). To commit suicide, mortem or necem sibi consciscere; mortem or vim sibi inferre; vim afferre vite suæ; manu sibi exaurire vitam; manus sibi afferre; se ipsum vitam privare; vitam durius consulere; sese morte mutare; se ipsum interimere; se interficere; ipsum interem-

torem sui fieri (*Sen.*, *Ep.*, 76, 12); voluntaria morte perire (*Virg.*, *Paterc.*); de se statuere (*Tac.*): *☞* se interficere occurs in *Sulpic.* in *Cic.*, *Epist. Fam.*, 4, 12, 2, and *Liv.*, 31, 18, 7; *Cicero*, also, has Cras sum suapte manu interfectum, *Or.*, 3, 3, 10: se occidere is quoted by *Quintilian* from a lost oration of *Cicero*, cum ipse sese conatur occidere, *Quint.*, 5, 10, 68. To drive any body to commit suicide, aliquem ad voluntariam mortem perducere or propellere; aliquem cogere, ut vitâ se ipse privet: to dissuade any body from committing suicide, efflicere, ut manus aliquis a se abstineat. || A person who commits self-destruction, interemptor sui (*Sen.*), or qui suâ manu mortem sibi consciscit. Vid. the preceding meaning.

SUIT. || **TRANS.** To adapt, accomodate aliquid alicui rei or ad rem: facere or efflicere ut aliquid congruat or conveniat cum re (to make any thing suit another thing). To suit the words to the thoughts, verba ad sensus accomodate; sententias accomodate vocibus: a speech to the place, circumstances, and persons, orationem accomodate locis, temporibus, et personis. || To dress, vid. || **INTRANS.** To fit well, aptum esse or apte convenire ad aliquid; apte convenire in aliquid (e. g. calcei ad pedes apti sunt or apte conveniunt); bene sedere (to sit well; of a coat, vestis, &c.). || To be fit for a person or thing (= be suitable for), decere (become): aptum esse alicui, or alicui rei, or ad aliquid: accomodatam esse alicui rei or ad aliquid: convenire alicui, or alicui rei, or cum aliquo re: congruere alicui rei or cum aliquo re [*Syn.* in *AGREE*]. Not to suit any thing, abhorere a re; the name does not suit him (= is not applicable to him), nomen non convenit or cadit. || To be agreeable to, alicui gratum esse (the proper word); alicui placere (to please); alicui aridere (to make a good impression on): not to suit, ingratum esse: a thing suits me, aliquid gratum juvat (poetical); delectat me aliquid or delector aliqua re: these things do not suit us, ea ingenii nostri non sunt: this spot exactly suits my taste, hic mihi præter omnes locus ridet or arridet (after *Hor.*, *Od.*, 2, 6, 13).

SUIT. || **Action at law**, lis: causa [vid. *ACCTION*]. Costs of a suit, litis summa; impensis in litem factæ (*Paul.*, *Dig.*, 3, 3, 30). || A set (of clothes), vestimenta, -orum, plural; synthêsis (a complete suit, *Mart.*, and later writers). || *Petition*, vid.

SUITABLE, accomodatam alicui rei **SUITED**, } or ad rem (adapted): aptus alicui rei or ad aliquid (appropriate): conveniens: congruens (*☞* congruus is not Latin): consentaneus alicui rei or cum re (that agrees with); decorus alicui or alicui rei (becoming); dignus aliquo or aliqua re (worthy). *JN.* aptus et accomodat: aptus consentaneusque: congruens et aptus: aptus et congruens: commodus (in due measure): opportunus (proper, fit, especially of situation or position; then of time, of age, &c.); idoneus (fit, adapted by nature). *JN.* opportunus et idoneus: commodus et idoneus: habilis et aptus. Very suitable, peropportunus; peropportunus; peridoneus (to any thing, alicui rei or ad aliquid): a suitable opportunity, occasio idonea or commodâ et idonea; opportunitas: not suitable, alienus: a suitable punishment, pro modo poena: a suitable speech, decora oratio: suitable to time or circumstances, consentaneus tempori; ad tempus accomodat: ... and persons, aptus consentaneusque temporis et personæ: to be suitable, convenire ad aliquid; consentire or congruere alicui rei or cum aliqua re; respondere alicui rei; (of climate, food, &c.) salubrem esse: not to be suitable, gravem, parum salubrem esse.

SUITABLENESS, convenientia: congruentia (*Plin.*, *Ep.*, *Sen.*). Rather by the adjectives.

SUITABLY, apte (e. g. dicere; aliquid disponere); ad aliquid apte, accomodate, or apposite: alicui rei convenienter, congruenter. *JN.* apte congruenterque;

congruenter convenienterque idonee: apposite: commodae.

SUITE, comitatus: comites (*general term, attendants*): cohors: *assecles* (especially of a governor going into a province): *delecti* (*chosen companions*): stipatio, stipatores corporis (*as a body-guard*; also sometimes by circumlocution; e. g. qui eunt or proficiscuntur cum aliquo; qui sunt cum aliquo; quos aliquis secum ducit; qui aliquem sequuntur, comitantur). To be in the suit of a prince, inter comes ducis aspicit; ... of a prator, assecum esse pratoris: to join the suit of any body, se comitem alicui adjungere: one of any body's suite, assecia alicujus.

SUITOR, *Petitioner*, petitor: supplex. *¶* A wooer, amasius (*Plaut*): amator: petitor (*Appul*), nec quisquam, cupiens ejus nuptiarum, petitor accedit).

SULKY, *morosus*: difficilis. JN. diff.

SULLEN, *facilis ac morosus*: durus. A sullen brow, frons caperata.

SULLENLY, *morose*: dure.

SULLENNESS, *morositas*: natura difficilis.

SULLY, inquare: polluere (*to stain, pollute*): maculare: commaculare: maculis aspergere (*with spots*). Vid., also, STAIN.

SULPHUR, sulfur or sulphur. Sulphureus (*of sulphur*), sulphureus (*full of sulphur*, sulphureosus: *saturated with sulphur*, sulphuratus).

SULTAN, *imperator Turcicus*.

SULTANA, *imperatoris Turci*

SULTANESS, *conjux*.

SULTRINESS, aestus fervidus (*Hor.*, Sat., 1, 1, 38).

SULTRY, fervidus: aestuosus (e. g., dies). It is sultry, sol aestat: the most sultry part of the day, fervidissimum diei tempus.

SUM, s. *¶* An amount, summa. A small sum, summula: a large sum of money, magna pecunia summa; pecunia magna or grandis. *¶* Whole contents, summa: caput. The sum of all, summa summarum; vid., also, SUBSTANCE, SUMMARY.

SUM, *et, alijus rei summam facere*.

SUM UP, *et, cere: rationem alicujus rei inire, ducere, subducere: calculos ponere, subducere*.

SUMACH, rhus, gen. rhois, c.: ** rhus coriaria* (*Linn.*).

SUMMARILY, breviter (*shortly, general term*): paucis (e. g. verbis), breviter (*in few words*; e. g. reddere, exponere, expri-
mere): strictim: caryptim (*but slightly, not at length; opposita to copiose*). JN. breviter strictimque: praecise (*touching the principal heads, with omissions; opposed to plene et perfecte*): prope or pressus (*in a compressed form; but fully and sufficiently*; e. g. definire): arte (*or arte*): angusto (*in small compass*).

SUMMARY, adj., brevis: angustus: concisus: astrictus: pressus. JN. contractus et astrictus. [SIN. in Short.]

A short narration, narratio brevis: to be summary (*of a speaker*), brevem (*opposed to longum*) esse; brevitem adhibere in aliqua re; brevitati servire: to take a very summary view of a subject, perquam breviter perstringere aliquid atque attingere.

SUMMARY, s., summa: epitome: summarium: breviarium (*the latter word common in Seneca's time*, Sen. Ep., 39; the former in earlier use).

SUMMER, s. and adj., aestas (*opposed to hies* a.); tempus aestivum. The beginning, middle, end of summer, aestas iniens, media, exacta: a wet, dry, hot summer, aestas humida, pluvia carens, perfervida: toward the end of summer, aestate summâ, prope exactâ: summer is almost over, non multum aestatis superest (*Cic.*): it is almost summer, aestas imminet, instat: to spend the summer at a place, aestatem agere aliquo loco (*est* aestivare aliquo loco, Suet., Galb., is not to be recommended): of or belonging to summer, aestivus: a summer evening, vesper aestivus: summer-quarters (*for troops*), aestiva, plural: the summer holidays, vacationes aestivae; serias aestivae (*Ruhnk.*): a summer frockle (a spot on the skin), lentigo (*Plin.*), lentacula (*Cels.*): a summer flower, flos aesti-

vus or solstitialis: summer fruit, fructus aestivus; fructus qui aestate provenit; frumenta aestiva, plural (*Plin.*): a summer-house, aedes aestivae: a summer residence, aestivus locus (*Cic.*, Qu. Fr., 3, 1, 1); aestiva, -orum, plural (*properly, summer-quarters; hence ironic.*, *Cic.*, Verr., 5, 31, 96, of the summer residence of an effeminate and indolent person): Praeneste, a delightful summer residence, aestivae Praenestae deliciae (*Flor.*, 1, 11, 7): heat of summer, fervor aestivus (*Plin.*); aestivi solis ardores (*Just.*): in the hottest part of summer, flagrantissima aestate (*Gell.*, 19, 5, 1): a summer dress, vestis aestiva levitate (*Plin.*, 11, 23, 27).

SUMMER-HOUSE, ** aedes aestivae* (*est* not aestivum).

SUMMIT, *¶* PROP. Top of a mountain, i. e., cacumen: culmen (*culmen = that which runs up to a point; hence, of the summit of a pyramid, of a tree, &c.*; culmen = "the highest part;" both also of the top of a mountain): *est* fastigium (*properly, the gable of a roof represents the summit, as that which is most striking or conspicuous, but never in prose for the summit of a mountain*): vertex (*crown of the head; hence top, summit*; e. g., of a mountain); also frequently by circumlocution with summus; e. g., the summit of a mountain, summum jugum montis; mons summus (*with historians*) summum montis or collis. *¶* FIG. Height, fastigium; or, mostly, by circumlocution with summus, supremus; e. g., the summit of glory, gloria summa. To raise one's self to the highest summit of human greatness or power, in summum fastigium emergere et attolli: to stand at the summit, stare in fastigio. Vid., also, HEIGHT.

SUMMON, *¶* To call out or forth, provocare (*to challenge to a contest, whether in jest or in earnest*): vocare, evocare ad bellum, &c.; also simply evocare (*to call out to military service*): appellare (*to go to any body by way of request, or in a threatening manner*): cohortari (*to exhort, encourage to a performance*): appellare cohortarique: depocere (*to press or urge to a performance, also to challenge to a contest*): admonere (*to warn with threats*; e. g., a debtor to payment). To summon any body as a witness, testem aliquem citare or excitare: to summon a town, an enemy, to surrender, postulare ut urbs tradatur; denunciare urbi ut se dedat (*with threats*); hostem ad deditionem invitare (*in a gentle manner*): denunciare hosti ut se (*urbemque*) dedat (*in a threatening manner*): to summon to fight, to battle, lacerare prolium, pugnam. *¶* To cite (*before a court*), citare (*of the herald*; a defendant, reum; a witness, testem; vid. Ernesti, Cl. Cic. s. v.); aliquem in jus vocare or in iudicium adducere (*of the plaintiff or accuser himself the former in civil, the latter in criminal cases*). *¶* In iudicium vocare or arcescere is not Latin. *¶* To convene a conference, convocare [*VID. CONVENE*]. A summoning of Parliament, ** ordinum convocatio* (*convocatio is used in a similar sense, Auct., Orat., post Red. in Sen.*, 15, 88).

SUMMONS, *¶* A message to call any body to one, accitus (*but only in ablative accitu; it may have a genitive of the person who summons, but not an adjective also*; thus, "on a summons from his brother" fratris accitu; but "a hasty summons from his brother" must not be cito fratris accitu, Krebs). Circumlocution by accire, arcescere, advocare. *¶* As legal form, evocatio (*general term for summoning a person before a court, &c.*): vocatio (*before a court*, Varr. in Gell., 13, 12): in jus vocatio.

SUMPTUARY, A sumptuary law, lex sumptuaria (*Cic.*): lex quae modum faciat sumtibus (*Liv.*): lex cibaria (*with reference to food*).

SUMPTUOUS, sumtuosus: magnificus: splendidus: lautus. Vid. COSTLY.

SUMPTUOUSLY, sumtuose: magnifice: splendide: laute.

SUN, s., sol (sol. dux et princeps et moderator luminis, Cic., Somn. Sc., 4, 10; sol astrorum obtinet principatum; sol conficit conversionem annum quinque

diebus et sexaginta et trecentis, quarta fore diet parte addit, Cic., N. D., 2, 19, 49). The sun enters Cancr., sol introitum facit in Cancrum (*Col.*, 11, 1, 49); is in Capricorn, consistit in Capricorno: from sunrise to sunset, ab orto usque ad occidentem solem: the course of the sun, solis cursus or circuitus; solis lustratio (*Cic.*, N. D., 1, 31, § 7, ed. Orelli); solis anfractus reditusque (*Cic.*, Rep., 6, 12: *est* solis orbis = "disk of the sun," *Plin.*, 2, 3, 21). The light or rays of the sun, sol; solis radii: grapes ripen in the sun, vites a sole mitescunt: to be in or to have the sun, solem accipere; sole uti; soli expositum esse (*of places*): to put any thing in the sun (*suskins*), in solem proferre (*Plin.*); in sole ponere aliquid (*Col.*); soli or solibus exponere (*to lay in the sun, expose to the sun*): to dry any thing in the sun, aliquid in sole assiccare (*general term*); in sole pandere (*to spread abroad in the sun in order to dry*): to be dried in the sun, in sole sicari: to bask in the sun, apricari: to walk in the sun (*suskins*), in sole ambulare: the villa has plenty of sun, villa plurimum solis accipit: the room is very warm in winter, because it has a great deal of sun, cubiculum hieme tepidissimum est, quia plurimo sole perfunditur (*Plin.*, Ep., 5, 6, 24): a room has the sun on all sides, cubiculum ambitum solis fenestris omnibus sequitur: a room has the sun all day long, cubiculum toto die solem accipit; cubiculum totius diei solem fenestris amplissimis recipit: a room has the morning and the evening sun, sol in cubiculo nascitur conditque: a room has plenty of sun, cubiculum plurimo sole perfunditur: cubiculum plurimum sol implet et circumit: without sun (= shady), opacus: the path of the sun, orbita solis (*Quint.*), or, from context, simply orbis; linea ecliptica quâ sol cursum agit circum terram (*Serr.*, ad Virg., *Æn.*, 10, 216): spot on the sun, quasi macula solis (*after Cic.*, Somn. Scip., 6): sunrise, solis ortus (*Cic.*, Scaen., 3); sol oriens, ortus (*Liv.*); lucis ortus, exortus (*Curt.*); also simply ortus (*Cic.*): at, after sunrise, sole oriente; sole ortu: luce orti: about sunrise, sub or circa ortum; sub exortu lucis; appetente jam luce (*Tac.*): sunset, solis occasus; sol occidens (*Cic.*): he came a little before sunset, paulo ante quam sol occideret, venit (*Liv.*): sunshine, solis fulgor, candor, nitor; sol: we had some gleams of sunshine to-day, sol hodie subinde e nubibus emicabat: an eclipse of the sun, solis defectio, defectus, obscuratio (*est* Aetod eclipsis solis, *Plin.*; deliquium solis, late): a stroke of the sun, ictus solis; also simply soles (*Plin.*); morbus solstitialis; sideratio (*as a disease*): a sun-dial, borologio solarium; or simply solarium (*modern*); solarium descriptum (*opposed to solarium ex aquâ*, Cic., N. D., 2, 34, 87; Ernesti uses ** solarium lineare*): to be a worshipper of the sun, ** solem pro deo venerari*; in their religion they are chiefly worshippers of the sun, in superstitionibus atque cultu deorum praecipua soli veneratione est (*after Justin.*, 41, 3, 6).

SUN, *et*, in sole ponere (*to put out in the sun*); insolare (*to expose to the light or heat of the sun*). To sun one's self, apricari.

SUNBEAM, radius solis: plural, soli soles.

SUN-BURNED, adustioris coloris (*Liv.*, 27, 47, 2; of a person): adustiore colore (*Plin.*, 2, 58, 59; of a stone).

SUNDAY, ** dies solis*: dies Dominica (*ecclesiastic*): dies Deo sacer (*after Or.*, Fast., 2, 52): A Sunday service, ** sacra die solis facta* (*plural*). Sunday clothes, vestis seposita (*after Thibul.*, 2, 5, 8), or diurnum sollempnium ornatus (*after Col.*, 12, 3, 1). Of Sunday, ** dominicus*: every Sunday, ** dominicalis*.

SUNDER. Vid. DIVIDE, PART, ASUND.

SUNDRY, vari: diversi. JN. vari et diversi. Sundry ways, vario: diverse non uno modo. At sundry times, saepe saepenumero.

SUN-FLOWER, ** helianthus annuus* (*Linn.*).

SUNNING, insolatio alicujus rei: apricatio (*of one's self*).

SUNNY, apricus; soli or solibus expositus (*exposed to the sun*). *Sunny spots*, loca aprica or solibus exposita.

SUP, cenare: cenani (*in the Roman sense, which was an evening meal, though answering rather to our dinner*), or "cibum vespertinum, nocturnum, sumere.

SUPERABOUND, abundare: superesse (*be in abundance*): circumfluere (aliquem circumfluere, *Curt.*). JN. circumfluere atque abundare (nimis) redundare aliquid re (*especially in something bad*). Vid. also, **ABOUND**.

SUPERABUNDANCE, abundantia: affluentia (*the having somewhat more than one needs*): ubertas (*a large supply, without reference to what is required*). *Superabundance of provisions, copiae* (*Cas.*, I, 30). *Superabundance of goods, superfluitas bonorum: superabundance of all things, omnium rerum abundantia: affluentia: affluenties omnium rerum copiae*. Also, JN. saturitas copiarum.

SUPERABUNDANT, abundans: affluent: copiosus.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, abunde: satis superque: abundanter: cumulate.

SUPERADD. Vid. **ADD**.

SUPERANNUATED, ad munera corporis senectæ invalidus (*unfit for bodily service from the weakness of old age*). But **invalidus** alone is simply = without strength or power, weak): annis et senectæ debilis (*that has lost the strength of his limbs through old age*). *Of soldiers, &c.* Vid. **INVALID**.

SUPERB, magnificus: splendidus: lautus: opiparus. JN. splendidus et magnificus: magnificus et lautus: magnificus et præclarus.

SUPERBLY, splendide: magnifice: laute: ample: opipare.

SUPERBILIOUS, superbus: arrogans: insolens [**SYN. IN ARROGANT**]: alios præ se contemnens: fastidiosus: nimis admirator sui.

SUPERBILIOUSLY, insolenter: arrogant.

SUPERBILIOUSNESS, fastidium: arrogantia: superbia: insolentia: nimia sui admiratio aliorumque præ se contemptio.

SUPERMINENCE, præstantia; or by the adjectives.

SUPERMINENT, eminentissimus (*Quint.* and *later writers*): præstans: egregius. JN. eximius et præstans: singularis eximiusque (e.g., virtus); eximius et præclarus. To be superminient, supereminere. Vid. **EXCEL**.

SUPEREROGATIO, supererogatio (*technical term, occurs in Quintilian in the sense of a going over and above*).

SUPEREROGATORY, supererogatorius (*technical term*): ex abundanti.

SUPEREXCELLENCE, eximius: præstans: egregius ac præclarus. **SYN. IN EXCELLENT**.

SUPERFETATION, by circumlocution, *after Varr.*, R. R., 3, 12: que quum catulos habent recentes, alios in ventre habere reperiantur: or by superfluous (e.g., lepus superfetatus, *C.*, 55, 81).

SUPERFICIAL. 1) **PROP.**, circumlocution by superfluous, sumum, or adjective, summus. 2) **FIG.**, levis (*of persons and things, not thorough; slightly made or done*): parum diligens (*acting or done without due care*): parum accuratus (*of things, carelessly done*): parum subtilis (*of persons or things, not thorough or complete*). 3) **FIG.**, Avoid superficialis and perfunctorius. A superficial author, levis auctor (*Quint.*). A superficial scholar, homo levis eruditus: qui levisiter attingit litteras (*after Cic.*). To have a superficial knowledge of literature, levis imbutum esse litteris (*Quint.*): primoribus labris litteras gustasse, attingisse (*Cic.*, 3) *opposed to habitare, bene versatum esse in litteris, after Cic.*

SUPERFICIALLY, leviter: strictim (*Cic.*): in transitu (*Quint.*): levi brachio (*Cic.*). 2) **FIG.**, Avoid per transennam, and observe that perfunctorie belongs to later Latin). To touch or handle any thing superficially, strictim, leviter, extremis ut dicitur digitis attingere, primis ut dicitur labris attingere aliquid (*Cic.*).

SUPERFICIES. Vid. **SURFACE**.

SUPERFINE, subtilissimus (*the fin. 180*): longe prastantissimus (*the best*).

SUPERFLUITY, redundantia (*Cic., figuratively*): superfluitas (*Plin.*): id quod alicui supererat (e.g., de eo, quod isis supererat, aliis gradicari voluit (*Cic., Fin.*, 5, 15, 42). Vid. **SUPERABUNDANCE**.

SUPERFLUOUS, supervacaneus (**FIG.**) *in the best age supervacaneus was only poetical; superfluous was not earlier than the third century*. JN. supervacaneus atque inutilis. It is superfluous, supervacaneum est; non or nihil attinet; alienum est; all with an infinitive.

SUPERHUMAN, quod supra hominem, or supra hominis vires est (*exceeding human power*); also, quod supra hominem est Deoque tribuendum (e.g., ratio): ultra humane alicuius rei fidem (e.g., ultra humanum virium fidem, with reference to strength; ultra humani ingenii fidem, with reference to talents, &c., after ultra humanum irarum fidem savire). *Superhuman size, forma (viri) aliquantum amplior humana* (*Liv.*, 1, 7); *of superhuman size, humana et mortali specie amplior: divinus or singularis et pene divinus (deline): immanis (colossal)*. *Superhuman strength, vires humanis majores; vires majores quam pro humano habitu*. He possesses almost superhuman talents, in eo plus ingenii est, quam videtur natura humana ferre posse: *of almost superhuman talents, ingenio singulari et pene divino* (*of Aristotle*); auditis sunt voces, quasi ex aliquo numine, supra humanas (*superhuman*; *vid. Tac., Ann.*, 16, 25).

SUPERINDUCE, addere (*to add*): afferre: parere (*cause, bring on*): ferre, efflere (*produce*).

SUPERINTEND, alicui rei præesse (*to be or preside over any thing*): aliquid procurare (*for another in his absence*). To superintend the domestic affairs, domum regere: domesticam agere curam (*in general*): res domesticas dispensare (*with regard to receipts and expenditure*).

SUPERINTENDENCE, cura (*management*; alicuius rei): gubernatio: moderatio (*government, the conducting of state affairs, rei publicae*): gestio (*the managing*; e.g., negotii): curatio: procuratio (*management, a taking care of any thing*). To commit the command of any thing to any body, alicui aliquid curandum tradere; curam alicuius rei alicui demandare.

SUPERINTENDENT, qui rei præest: antistes (**FIG.**) *property, of a temple and sacred services; seldom, and only in the Silver Age, for superintendent in general*): præfectus (rei); or, for perspicuity, "superintendens (*technical term*).

SUPERIOR, adj., superior (*higher*); also, more powerful, excellent, or noble: inter alios præcellens: excellens: eminens: præstans: virtute superans (*in merit*).

SUPERIOR, s., præses (*president*): magister (*master*): præfectus (*not without a genitive or dative of the office in the best style*).

SUPERIORITY, by the adjective or circumlocution; e.g., superiority of numbers, numerus superans; or, from the context, numerus only (e.g., fretus numero copiarum suarum, relying on his superiority in numbers); also, multitudo. Vid. **EXCELLENCE**.

SUPERLATIVE, eximius: egregius: præclarus [**SYN. IN EXCELLENT**]: summus: optimus: maximus. JN. eximius et præstans: eximius et præclarus: singularis eximiusque. The superlative degree (*in grammar*), gradus superlativus (*grammatical*).

SUPERLATIVELY, summe.

SUPERNAL, celestis: supernus (*Op.*).

SUPERNATURAL, divinus (*divine*): incredibilis (*incredible*): prope singularis (*almost unique*): incredibilis et prope singularis (*almost unique*): prodigiosus, portentuosus, quod præter naturam existit, means "unnatural." Vid., also, **SUPERHUMAN**.

SUPERNATURALISM, "ratio eorum qui divinitus de rebus divinis edocta esse homines dicunt: *supernaturalismus.

SUPERNATURALIST, *qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicit: *supernaturalista.

SUPERNATURALLY, divinitus: vis operâ et coelest: supra quam natura potest.

SUPERNUMERARY, adj., ascriptivus, or ascriptici (*of soldiers, for which later writers said supernumerarius*). To be supernumerary, postea additum esse, quam jam numerus completus esset.

SUPERSCRIBE, inscribere (*superscribere*, *Gell.*).

SUPERScription, inscriptio: titulus: index.

SUPERSEDE. 1) To come in the place of, in locum alicuius rei succedere: rem inutilem reddere. 2) To set aside, cashier, loco suo aliquid movere (*general term*) removere, abmovere, submovere a munere (*especially from a public office*): abolere alicui magistratum (*a magistratus*).

SUPERSTITIO, superstitio: falsa religio. Silly and contemptible superstitions, superstitiones pene aniles. To fill with superstition, superstitione aliquid imbui; alicuius animum superstitione implere: to deliver from superstition, superstitione aliquid liberare or levare: to do stroy or eradicate superstition, superstitionem funditus tollere; superstitionis omnes stripes ejicere.

SUPERSTITIOUS, superstitiosus (*of persons and things*): superstitione imbutus: superstitionibus obnoxius: capid quâdam superstitione animi (*of persons*). Religious, in this sense, is found only in *Gell.*, 4, 9, from a poet. Superstitious practices, superstitiones.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, superstitiose.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, exedificatio (*Cic.*, *De Or.*, 2, 15, 63; but only figuratively of composition). Having laid the foundation of your works, don't grudge us the superstructure, ne graveris exedificare id opus, quod instituiti (*Cic.*).

SUPERVENE, supervenire: de improbo adesse (*suddenly*).

SUPERVISION. Vid. **SUPERINTENDENCE**.

SUPINE, adj. 1) With the face upward, supinus: resupinus. 2) Negligent, careless, indolent, supinus (*post-Augustan. Quint.*): socors: otiosus. JN. otiosus et supinus: supinus securusque (*Quint.*): negligens.

SUPINE, s. (*In grammar*), supinum (*sc. verbum*).

SUPINELY, supine: socorditer: negligenter.

SUPINENESS, negligentia: socordia: incuria: supinus animus (*1 Catull.*): socordia atque desidia.

SUPPER, cœna (*in the Roman sense*). For perspicuity, it may be necessary to say cibus vespertinus or nocturnus (*after Cic.* super meridianum, *Suet.*). 1) *The Lord's Supper*, "cœna Domini": cœna or mensa sacra: eucharistia (*ecclesiastical*). To partake of the Lord's Supper, "sumere cœnam Domini"; "ex sacra cœna sumere cibum. To go to the Lord's Supper, "accedere ad mensam sacram: to celebrate the Lord's Supper, "celebrare eucharistiam.

SUPLANT, supplantare (*properly, to trip up the heels*): vincere (*Cic.*): præcurrere aliquid (*Virg.*): antevertere alicui (*Ter.*, to get the start or upper hand of): privare aliquid alicuius favore or grati (*to displace in the esteem of any body*).

SUPPLE, flexibilis: mollis: tractabilis (*properly and figuratively*).

SUPPLEMENT, supplementum (*a fresh supply*): additamentum (*any thing added*).


SUPPLEMENTAL, by circumlocution with the substantive, or with the verbs suppleri, supplemento explere.

SUPPLENESS; by the adjectives: flexibilis (*Solin.*): tractabilis (*Virg.*).

SUPLIANT, supplex: rogator: qui supplicat, rogit, &c.

SUPPLICATE, supplicare: orare supplicibus verbis: obsecrare: obtestari. JN. obtestari atque obsecrare: orare et rogare. Vid. also, **PRAY**.

SUPPLICATION, obsecratio: obtestatio (*a beseeching by things sacred or dear to any body*): preces supplices (*humble entreaties*). Earnest supplication, precum constantia (*Tac., Germ.*, 8, 1): preces infimæ (*entreaties in the most submissive terms*).

 *supplicatio, with religious ceremonies* = a *LITANY*. *Vid. also, PRAYER.*

SUPPLY, v. *|| To fill up what is deficient, supplere (to add what is wanting): complere: explere (to complete): reicere, redintegrare (to restore, repair). To supply a loss, quod perit, deperit, explere: to supply in thought, intelligere, supplere, aliquid (e.g., *subaudire* was used in this sense in the Silver Age, but *subintelligere* is not Latin): to supply the place of any body, obire alius vices (Plin.); fungi alius vices (Lyc.): vicarium alius esse (to act in his stead): succedere in alius locum (to occupy his room). || To yield, afford, dare: praeber. || To furnish, vid.*

SUPPLY, s. *|| That by which a deficiency is filled up, supplementum: complementum: explementum: (e.g., complementum rem perficit; supplementum id quod deerat adicit). || Provision, quod datur ad aliquid (considered as given or provided): facultates, opes, copiae, res (things considered in themselves, as for the purposes of use). A good supply of any thing, copia: vis: supplies (of food, &c., for an army), commeatus: frumentum: res frumentaria: to get or take care of supplies, rem frumentariam providere, comparare: frumentum conferre: commeatum petere: to furnish supplies, commeatum supportare (Cas., B. G., 3, 23): subvhere (Lyc.): adducere (Curt.): frumentum subministrare (Ces.): to be without supplies, rem frumentariam laborare (Cic.) or premi (Ces.): rei frumentariae difficultate affectum esse (Ces.): to be short of supplies, angustia rem frumentaria uti.*

SUPPORT, v. *|| To prop, fulcire: statuminare: adimiculiari (e. g., arborum). || To maintain, nourish, alere (properly, of living creatures, to nourish, provide with food; hence, figuratively, of things; e. g., *epem, libertatem*): sustinere, sustentare (to preserve from falling; of persons or things). || To aid, assist, befriend, favere alium, alius rebus or partibus (to support both in will and action): alium studere: alius esse studiosus (to support by affection and kindness): juvare, adjuvare alium (applicable both to persons and to fortunate circumstances): esse alium adiumento: asferre alium adiumentum (applicable to persons only): fovere alium: fovere ac tollere alium: sustinere ac fovere alium: gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare alium (to support any body in reference to civil honors): benevolentia alium prosequi: benevolentiam alium praestare, or in alium conferre (show him kindness, good-will, &c.): suffragari alium (to give him one's vote, interest, &c.). || To endure, bear, tolerare: sustinere: pati: perpeti: perferre. Able, unable to support any thing, patiens, impatiens rei alius.*

SUPPORT, s. *PROPR. || A prop, fulcrum (especially of the leg of a bed, sofa, &c.): fultura (Virg., Plin.): id quo fulcitur, sustinetur, firmatur, &c.: statumen (Col.): statuminiatio (Vitruv.), any thing placed by or under something else to support it: the latter only of the foundation or ground-work of a building): adimiculus (prop or other support of a young tree; e. g., a vine): pedamen, pedamentum (pole, as support of a tree). To place a support under any thing, aliquid fulcire or statuminare. **FIG.** A stay, pillar, column (properly, a round wooden pillar supporting a building; then, figuratively, of a person on whom any thing, e. g., the state, a business, a family, rests): firmamentum (that which makes any thing firm; e. g., the state, republic: firmamen only in Ovid): adimiculus (the person or thing on which any body leans for support): presidium (a protection; of persons or things; e. g., presidium generis): subsidium (the person or thing to which one flies in time of need; e. g., Balbus esse presidium senectutis nostrae). Support in canvassing for an office, &c., suffragatio (Cic., vote and interest): to be the support of a person or thing, alium or aliquid fulcire (e. g., amicum, rempubli-*

cam): alium esse praesidio or subsidio (e. g., alius senectuti). JN. fulcire et sustinere. To be the support of a family, domum fulcire ac sustinere: Chrysippus is looked upon as the support of the Stoic sect, Chrysippus fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum: to give any body to any body as a support, dare alium adimiculus alium. "Support" may also be translated by circumlocution. Any body is my only support, omnia meae spes sunt in alio sitae; solus alius me sustentat: you will be the only remaining support of the state, tu eris unus, in quo nitatur salus civitatis (Cic.): to rest on (or have) more supports, pluribus munimentis insistere (Tacitus). || Sustenance, food, victus (said of all the necessities of life): alimenta, plural (properly, nourishment; hence, in a legal sense, of the necessities of life). To furnish support, alium victum or alimenta praebere: alium vestium et caetera quae opus sint ad victum praestare: means of support (a profession, trade, &c.), quaestus.

SUPPORTABLE, tolerabilia: tolerandus.

SUPPORTER. *|| A support, vid. || One who supports; by the verbs.*

SUPPOSABLE, quod arbitrari, &c., potest.

SUPPOSE. *|| To imagine, think, arbitrari: putare: videri with an infinitive, or mihi videtur aliquid: opinari: reri: animum or in animum inducere: existimare: ducere. [SYN. and PHR. in BELIEVE.] || To require as previous, ponere, facere, rem esse. **FAC** = suppose for a moment (of an improbable supposition). Suppose that the soul does not remain after death, fac animos non remanere post mortem: suppose that you could, fac potuisse. For "supposing that," "even supposing that," vid. "granting," "even granting that," in GRANT.*

SUPPOSITION, opinio: conjectura (conjecture); *so by circumlocution with the verbs. A mere supposition, opinionis commentum: no third supposition is possible or conceivable, tertium nihil inveniri potest: tertium esse quidquam nego. Even on the supposition that, vid. "even granting that" in GRANT.*

SUPPOSITIVUS, suppositus (Plautus); subditus (Lyc.): subditivus (Plaut., Cic.); subditivus (Plaut., Suet.); suppositivus (Varr.; e. g., filius subditivus, Suet.); libri subditivi, Quint.

SUPPRESS, opprimere: comprimere: reprimere (more or less): *supprimere: extinguere (entirely), aliquid. To suppress a rebellion, comprimere editionem, tumultum: to suppress a rumor, rumore extinguere (Cicero): the report was suppressed from fear of the king, suppressa fama est propter metum regis (Liv., 3, 1): to suppress the truth, veritatem deprimere (Ov.): to suppress grief, egritudinem suppressimere (Cic.): to suppress tears, laughter, sighs, anger, lacrimas or fletum, risum, gemitus, iracundiam, reprimere: suppressed laughter, repressus risus (Varr. op. Non., 456, 9): to suppress books, a name, reprimere libros (Suet.); nomen alius (Tac., Hist., 2, 96).*

SUPPRESSION, by circumlocution with the verbs.

SUPPURATE, suppurare (transitively and intransitively): *in pus verti (to form matter, intransitively).*

SUPURATION, suppuratio (Plin., Cels.): *or by the verb.*

SUPREMACY, dominatus: principatus: summa rerum: imperium. To hold the supremacy, dominari: summum imperium habere: summa est pene me potestas.

SUPREME, summus: supremus. Supreme lord or ruler (of man), rerum omnium dominus; (of God), regnator omnium, cuius numini parent omnia: God is supreme, regnator omnium Deus; caetera subiecta et parentia (Tac., Germ., 33, 5).

SUPREMELY, summe: precipue: potissimum: imprimis: maxime. SYN. in ESPECIALLY.

SURCHARGE,* *nimum onus imponere alium rei: * nimio pondere onerare aliquid. To be surcharged with business, negotiis obrutum or oppressum esse: to*

surcharge one's self (with eating and drinking), se ingurgitare.

SURE, certus: firmus: stabilis: constans: fidus. JN. certus et constans: firmus et constans: status: ratus. JN. ratus et certus: ratus atque firmus: constans et ratus: stabilis, fixus, ratus: certus, ratus, firmus, fixus. SYN. and PHR. in CERTAIN.

SURELY,* *|| With certainty, certo: certe (certo, objective; certe, subjective). Certo rarely occurs in Cicero, except in certo scire, which is more common than certe scire: liquido (clearly, when the statement is asserted to be manifestly true): haud dubie: sine ulla dubitatione: profecto ("assuredly"): a strong assertion that the thing is so: also, "surely," "doubtless," in assumptions: non (= profecto, stands always at the beginning of a sentence, and mostly before personal pronouns): sane (in the judgment of every sound mind): nimirum (of an assertion which it would be strange if you did not grant; e. g., nimirum recte: omnibus regibus... hunc regem nimirum antepositis, Cic.). I am surely persuaded, persuasum est mihi: persuasi mihi. I shall surely do, &c., certum est mihi (aliquid facere): certum est deliberatumque: stat sententia: statum habeo. **SURELY** may be often translated by non dubito, quin, &c.; non dubium est (or videtur esse) quin. "This may surely be accomplished," non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit, &c. It appeared from this letter that he would surely arrive before that day, prorsus ex his literis non videbatur esse dubium, quin ante eam diem venturus esset (Cic.). In answers, certe (certainly): vero (assuredly), an emphatic assent: recte (a polite form of assent): ita: ita est: sic est (just so): ita plane (exactly so, just so): etiam: sane: sane quidem (concessive forms). At least, at all events, saltem: certe: certe quidem: sometimes tamen. If not... yet surely, si non... at saltem: si non... certe.*

SURENESS, firmitas: stabilitas (fixedness, steadiness); or by adjective, certus, exploratus, non dubius, &c.

SURETY, sponsor: fidejussor: vas, vasis, m.: pries (one who gives security) [SYN. in BAIL]: obres (a hostage): vadimonium (security given). To be surety for any body or any thing, sponsorem, praedem esse pro aliquo: intercedere pro aliquo (also, intercedere pecuniam pro aliquo: to be his surety by consenting to forfeit a sum of money if he does not perform the thing in question): praestare alium, aliquid, or de re (to be surety, to answer for, in a wider sense): spondere, fidem interponere pro aliquo: vadem fieri ejus extendi (to answer for any body's appearance): praedem fieri pro aliquo and alius rei; obidem alius rei fieri: also, vadem se dare alium pro aliquo. Vid. more in BAIL.

SURETYSHIP, sponsio: fidejussio.

SURF, locus aestuosus: fluctus in litus saxorum sese illidentes. The surf runs high, crebri fluctus ex alto in litus evolvuntur (Lyc., 4, 2).

SURFACE, superficies, in this sense, is found in Pliny, Columella, and later writers, but is not classical: the best writers explain the meaning by summus in agreement with a substantive; e. g., summa corpora (Quint., 10, 2, 15); amphora summus (Nep., Hann., 9, 2); summa cutis (Cels., 3, 6, p. 137, Bip.).

SURFEIT, v., nimis implere, replere aliquid aliquid re: rei satietatem parere or creare: fastidium movere. To be surfeited with food, &c., onerari epulis, vino (Sall.); epulis refectus esse (Cic.).

SURFEIT, s., satietas (too much): fastidium (loathing).

SURGE. Vid. SURF, WAVE.

SURGEON, chirurgus: pure Latin, vulnenum medicus, or medicus qui vulneribus medetur.

SURGERY. *|| Profession of a surgeon, chirurgia, or ars chirurgica: ea pars medicinae, quae maxime medetur (Cels. praefat., p. 13, Bip.). || Place or room for surgical operations, * officina chirurgi or chirurgica.*

SURGICAL, chirurgicus (χειρουργικός, *Hyg., Fib., 274*). A surgical operation, *urgio*, quæ manu editur or quæ corpori manibus adhibetur.

SURGICALLY, chirurgice.

SURLILY, morose: austere: dure.

SURLINESS, morositas: mores austri, asperi, difficiles: difficultas (*Cic., rare*).

SURLY, morosus: austerus: difficult.

SURMOUNT. *Vid. CONQUESTURE.*

SURMOUNT, superare or transire aliquod: defungi or perfungi aliquâ re (*Plaut.*); exaurire aliquod: e. g. labores, *is poetic.*

To surmount difficulties, obstacles, difficulties superare (Vell.); impedimenta superare, vincere (Cic.). *Vid., also, CONQUER, OVERCOME.*

SURNAME, cognomen: cognomen *latum* (*very rare in Cicero*; agnomen, *late*). *To give a surname to any one, cognomen imponere; indere, aliquid: to assign a surname to any one, cognomen aliquem appellare: Aristides bore the surname of Just, Aristides cognomine Justus appellatus est: to derive a surname from any thing, cognomen trahere ex re.*

SURPASS, excedere: superare: exsuperare. *It surpasses my power, id virum mearum modulum superest, excedit: id efficit, perficere nequeo: it surpasses belief, hoc excedit fidem (Vell.); est supra humanam fidem (Plin.); hoc est supra quam cuiquam credibile (Sall., Cat., 5, 3); it surpasses all imagination, supra quam quisquam mente, cogitatione, fingere possit: ne cogitari quidem potest (after Cic.).*

SURPLICE, vestis linteâ religiosâque (*Suet., Otho, 12*): stola sacerdotilis.

SURPLUS, reliquum: reliquia: residuum (*remainder*): or by circumlocution; e. g., quod redundat ex or de aliquâ re (e. g., quod redundat de vestro frumentario questu: ad quos aliquantum ex quotidianis sumptibus... redundat). *Small as my income is, I shall have some surplus, ex meo tenui vectigali aliquid tamen redundabit (Cic.): there is a surplus revenue, ex vectigalibus superest pecunia, quæ in ærario reponatur (ep. Nep., Ham., 7, 5).*

SURPRISE, *v.* *To astonish*, aliquem in admirationem conjicere: in stuporem dare: obstupefacere (*to astound*): circumlocution by mihi mirum videtur, &c. *You surprise me by, &c., mirum mihi videtur te, &c.: to be surprised, obstupecere: obstupesci; stupesci (to be astonished); also, stupor me invadit; aliquid stupidi me tenet; mirari, admirari, stupidi aliquid (accusative with infinitive or quod): I am surprised at your not writing to me, miror te ad me nihil scribere: I am surprised at your not laughing, miror quod non rides, or te non ridere.*

To come upon unexpectedly, opprimere aliquem (with or without incautum, imprudentem, improviso). To be surprised by the enemy, adventu hostium occupari.

SURPRISE, *s.* *Astonishment*, miratio: admiration. *To excite surprise, admirationem efficere, movere, habere: to feel surprise, admirationis affici, admiratio me incedit: to fill any body with surprise, aliquem in admirationem conjicere: to throw one's self into an attitude of surprise, in habitum admirationis se fingere (Quint.): to my surprise, mirum mihi videtur; miror.*

Sudden arrival or attack, adventus repentinus: impetus repentinus: incursio subita. To take a place by surprise, impetu facto capere: to take any body by surprise, opprimere aliquem: occupare adventu.

SURPRISING, stupendus: admirabilis: mirus: mirificus: mirabilis. *Sometimes ingens, immanis (huge, immense). A surprising amount of money, immanes pecunie: to perform surprising cures, mirabiliter mederi ægrotis (Plin.).*

SURPRISINGLY, stupendum in modum: mirum in modum: mirandum in modum: mirabiliter: valde.

SURRENDER, *v.* *TRANS. To give up, yield, concede, aliquid: cedere aliquid or aliquâ re: to any body, cedere aliquid aliqui or aliquâ re: concedere aliquid aliqui: transcribere aliquid aliqui (to surrender in writing, Dig.). To surrender a*

aliquâ re: to surrender one's share in any thing, cedere parte suâ: to surrender the possession of a thing to any body, cedere aliquid possessione aliquis rei: to surrender the throne to any body, concedere aliquid regnum, imperium. *INTRANS. To capitulate, arma conditione ponere: arma per pactationem tradere: certis conditionibus hosti tradi: de conditionibus tradenda: urbis agere cum aliquo (to treat about capitulating, Liv., 31, 12). To surrender, ad conditiones deditiois descendere: to refuse to surrender, nullam deditiois conditionem accipere: conditiones rejicere, recusare: to consent to surrender on terms, ad conditiones accedere: certis conditionibus de deditioe cum hoste pacisci.*

SURRENDER, *s.*, deditio: traditio (*a fortified place or town*): abdicatio (*of an office, muneris, Liv., 6, 10*); or circumlocution by the verb.

SURREPTIOUS. *Done by stealth*, furtivus: clandestinus: occultus: surrepticius (*Plaut.*). *Fraudulent*, fraudulentulus.

SURREPTIOUSLY. *By stealth*, furtim: clam: clanculum. *Fraudulently*, fraude: fraude malâ: fraudulentè (*Col., Plin.*).

SURROUND, circumdare aliqui rei aliquid or rem aliquâ re: cingere aliquâ re: circumstare (*stand round*): circumscdere (*sit round*): circumstare (*place one's self round, with accessory notion of oppressing*): circumcludere. *To surround a besieged city, circumvallare (surround with palisades); vallo et fossâ munire or cingere; circummunire; munitione acipere (with works generally); stipare (to surround in masses); squire or circumspecte (with a hedge or other defence). Carthage is quite surrounded with ports, Carthago succincta est portibus: to surround with walls, mœnibus cingere; muris squire.*

SURROUNDING, qui circa est or sunt.

SURTOUT, amiculum (*Cic.*): Quintilian has epitogium for a garment worn over the toga.

SURVEY. *To look at attentively*, oculis lustrare or obire. (*Vid., also, CONTEMPLATE, CONSIDER.*) *To measure land, &c., metiri: dimetri.*

SURVEYING, mensuram ratio (*vid. Col., 5, 1, 3*): geometria (*art of measuring land; or of belonging to surveying*): geometricus. *To understand surveying, mensuram rationem nosse.*

SURVEYOR, mensor (*general term*; *vid. Col., 5, 1, 3*): decempeditor (*one that measures a piece of land with a rod, Cic., Phil., 13, 18, 37*): finitor (*one that assigns and fixes boundaries*; e. g., in a distribution of land): metator (*one that measures out any thing, and fixes marks [metas] at the boundaries*; e. g., the place for a camp, for a town; *vid. Cic., Phil., 11, 4, 10*): gonimetres (*a land-measurer, one who measures a country, forests, &c., in order to discover the superficial contents, &c.*).

SURVIVE, superstitem esse, with a dative (*to survive rarely with a gentile in the best writers*): superesse, with a dative (*to survive in the Silver Age*): vitâ superare, with an accusative. *To survive only a short time, non diu super-titem esse.*

SURVIVOR, (alteri) super-tites.

SURVIVORSHIP, by circumlocution with the adjective.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollietateque nature (i. e., aptness to receive impressions, emotions, &c., *Cic., Att., 1, 17*): aliquid rei percipiente or sentiente facultas: usually by circumlocution with the adjective.

SUSCEPTIBLE, capax (*general term, able to contain any thing*): docilis aliquid rei (*that easily learns what he hears*; e. g., *prævi, Hor., Sat., 2, 252*): natus factusque ad aliquid (constituted for): mobilis ad aliquid (*excitable*; *vid. Liv., 6, 6*). *A heart very susceptible of any thing, mollis animus ad accipendum aliquid (after Cic., Att., 1, 17, 2): to be susceptible of anything, aliquid admittit or suscipere (to admit, receive): aliquid sentire (to have a taste for): not to be susceptible of any thing, aliquâ re non moveri or non tangi; aliquid me non tangit or*

in me non cadit (e. g., dolor): to be no longer susceptible of any thing, omni sensu carere; omnem sensum exuiste: to render one susceptible of any thing, aliquem aliquid rei sensu imbui.

SUSPECT, suspicari (*any thing of any body, aliquid de aliquo*): suspicacionem habere aliquid rei (*to have a misgiving with respect to any thing*; e. g., periculi). *To suspect that, &c., suspicari or venit aliquid in suspicacionem, both followed by an accusative and infinitive. Suspected, suspectus: suspiciosus (strongly suspected): to be suspected, suspectum esse; in suspicacionem esse; suspicacione non carere; a suspicacione non remotum esse; of any thing, suspectum esse de aliquâ re: to be suspected by any body, aliquid in suspicacionem venire: to render or cause to be suspected, aliquem suspectum reddere; aliquem in suspicacionem vocare or adducere; suspicacionem in aliquem conferre.*

SUSPEND. *To hang any thing on any thing, suspendere aliquid aliquid rei (de, ab, ex) aliquâ re. To be suspended, pendere (properly and figuratively); on or from any thing, ab (de, ex, in) aliquâ re: dependere (properly; both pendere and dependere denote the hanging loose from a fixed point, without a support under the thing); on any thing, (de, ex) aliquâ re. To be suspended from the ceiling of a room, dependere de laqueis, de camera (e. g., a lamp, &c.). To defer, differre: proferre: conferre: procrastinare. JN. differre et procrastinare: pro-ducere: prolatre: rejicere in or ad: protrudere [Syn. in DEFER]. To suspend hostilities, facere or iure indutas: to suspend one's judgment, in dubio esse; dubitare. To check, interrumpere, vid. To leave off, interrumpere (the proper word): omittit, dimittit (= to leave off entirely): abjicere (not to continue): desinere (to cease to practice; e. g., artem): desistere re or a re (to desist from). To suspend payment, bonam copiam ejurare (literally, to declare upon oath that one is insolvent, Cic., Fam., 9, 16, 7). To remove from an office, loco suo (ad or in tempus) aliquem movere: (ad or in tempus) removere, amovere, summovere aliquem a munere.*

SUSPENSE, dubitatio. *To be in suspense, animo or animi pendere; in dubio esse; dubitare; dubium esse; incertum esse: to keep any body in suspense, * aliquem incertum habere.*

SUSPENSION, by circumlocution with the verb. *Suspension of hostilities, Indutiae: to agree to a suspension of hostilities, consentire ad indutas: during a suspension of hostilities, per indutas: after the suspension of hostilities, indutiarum tempore circumacto.*

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, * pons pensilis or pendulus.

SUSPICION, suspicio. *To excite suspicion, suspicacionem movere, commovere, excitare, facere, præbere, dare, or afferre: to entertain suspicion of any body, de aliquo suspicacionem habere; of any thing, suspicari de, or super, aliquâ re: I have a suspicion that, venit mihi in suspicacionem (with an accusative and infinitive): to regard any body with suspicion, aliquem suspectum habere: to fall under suspicion, in suspicacionem cadere, venire, or vocari: suspicio cadit in me, or pertinet ad me: to bring under suspicion, aliquem in suspicacionem vocare or adducere; suspicacionem in aliquem conferre: to free one's self from suspicion, suspicacione se exsolvere; to inject suspicions, aliquid illudere: to avoid suspicion, suspicacionem aliquid rei vitare: a suspicion attacks to or falls upon any body, suspicio pertinet ad aliquem: convenient in aliquem (from its being natural that he should have done it, Cic., Rosc. Am., 23).*

SUSPICIOUS. *Appt. To suspect, suspiciosus: suspicax (very seldom, Liv., Tac.). That is suspected, suspectus: suspiciosus (very suspicious). Tacitus uses suspicax (e. g., silentium).*

SUSPICIOUSLY, suspiciose (e. g., dicere aliqui, i. e., so as to excite a suspicion against somebody in the minds of one's hearers, Cic.).

SUSTAIN, sustinere (*in nearly all the*

meanings of the English word, which is derived from it: *onus, causam, se, personam civitatis, aliquem* (or necessitatem) *aliquis opibus suis, mala, labores; also, impetum hostis, Cæs.; sustentare (to hold upright): servare: conservare (to keep, preserve: e. g., rem familiarem conservare): tueri (to maintain, keep up). Jñ. tueri et conservare: alere (by nourishment; then, also, general term, to support, maintain). Jñ. alere et sustentare: sustentare et alere; and (in the sense of propping up, supporting), fulcire et sustinere. To sustain one's self, se servare; se conservare; salutem suam tueri; alii, sustinere, se sustentare; by any thing, aliquā re (to prolong one's life by, &c.): to sustain any body's life, aliquem (integrum) conservare; alicui salutē esse; salutis auctorem esse alicui (general term, to save one's life); alicui sanitatem restituere (to restore one's life, as a physician): to sustain one's credit, idem suam tueri; expellere: to sustain the part or character of any body, agere aliquem or pro aliquo (to se agere aliquem is incorrect; vid. Benecke, Justin., 1, 6, 16); gerere, sustinere aliquis personam (to se agere aliquis personam is incorrect); vicem aliquis implere (to take the place of any body).*

SUSTENTARE. Vid. **SUPPORT.**

SUTLER, *lixā, -æ, m.*

SUTURE (*velut surgeons*), *sutura* (technical term).

SWADDLE, infansem incunabulis colligare (*Plaut., Amph., 3, 1, 52*); infansem fasciis involvere.

SWADDLING-CLOTHES, *panni*; incunabula, plural.

SWAGGER, se jactare. Vid. **STRUT**, **BRAG**.

SWAGGERER. Vid. **BRAGGART**.

SWAIN, pastor; pastor ille Corydon.

SWALLOW, *s.* || **A** bird, hirundo: *a swallow's nest*, nidus hirundinis: *swallow-tail* (in joinery), securicula (*Virg.*); (if double) subscus, -idis: *swallow-wool*, -*Asclepias vincetoxicum* (*Linn.*). || **The throat**, gula (*Plin.*); fauces, plural (*Cic.*).

SWALLOW, *v.*, glutire (properly, to gulp down; post-Augustan): absorbere (to take down, things dry and liquid): devorare (properly, to swallow greedily, to devour, dry food: also, figuratively = to put up with it; e. g., molestiam, *Cic.*): exsorbere (figuratively, to bear any thing, or put up with it; e. g., difficultatem, *Cic.*).

SWAMP, *s.*, palus, -idis: locus palustris: uligo: locus uliginosus [*SYN.* in *FEN*]; stagnum (covered with standing water).

SWAMP, *v.* || **PROPR.** mergere: demergere: cœno ac palude mergere aliquem (*Tac.*). To swamp a vessel, navem deprimmere (*Cæs.*): supprimere, demergere (*Lit.*); navem in alto mergere (*Lit.*). || **FIG.** malis mergere aliquem: to be swamped, demersum esse (e. g., quamvis sint demersæ leges alicujus opibus, emergunt tamen aliquando, *Cic.*).

SWAMPY, palustris: uliginosus.

SWAN, cygnus: cyneus (*Cic.*); olor (*Virg.*); *anas olor (*Linn.*): *swan-down*, pluma cyneæ (*Or.*): *swans song*, cantus olorū (*Plin.*); cantus olerinus (*Sidon.*); vox cyneæ (*Cic.*, *De Or.*, 3, 2, 6: *Procr.*); extreme morientis voces; tamquam cyneæ vox (*Cic.*); carmen cyneum. *All his geese are swans*, arceum facit e cloacâ; arces facit, or facere solet, e cloacis (*after Cic.*).

SWARD, caespes: locus gramineus or gramine vestitus: the green sward, caespes; caespes rivus or viridis: to cast one's self upon the sward, se abjicere in herbâ (*Cic.*, *De Or.*, 1, 7, 28).

SWARM, *s.*, apum pulvis (*Col.*, of bees): examen (apum, *Cic.*; also, of other things): vis, turba (great number).

SWARM, *v.*, examina condere (*Virg.*): examinare (*Col.*, of bees): affluere: abundare (to abound): to swarm about any body, circumvolvare aliquem.

SWARTHY, fuscus (*Cic.*): diminutive, enfuscus (*Tacitus*); ex rubro subniger (*Cels.*): adusti coloris.

SWATH, striga (*Col.*).

SWATHE, *s.*, fasciis involvere: ligare.

SWAY, *v.* Vid. **RULE**, **SWING**.

SWAY, *s.* || **Power**, imperium: dominatio. || **Motion to and fro**, vacillatio motus.

SWEAR. || **INTRANS.** To take an oath, jurare: jusjurandum jurare or dare (that; accusative with infinitive). To swear to any thing, jurejurando firmare (to confirm by oath): jurare aliquid, or with accusative and infinitive (to swear that a thing really is so; e. g., mortuum, to swear that a person is sick, to swear to a sickness): adjurare, followed by accusative and infinitive (to assure upon oath that a thing is or is not so, that one will or will not do any thing): jurare in aliquid (to lay an oath upon any thing; e. g., in litem: i. e., to swear that a person is really indebted to one, to swear to one's accusation; but especially to bind one's self by oath to any thing, to undertake upon oath; e. g., in foedus, in legem): I swear (as a witness) to evidence, juro testimonium dicens: I can swear to it, with good conscience, liquet mihi jurare: I will swear to it that, &c., dabo jusjurandum. || To use profane language, diras, impias voces edere: to curse and swear, *maledicere alicui: aliquem execrari, et diras, impias voces, dira verba, diras exclamaciones addere. || **TRANS.** To put upon oath, jurejurando, or jusjurandum, or ad jusjurandum aliquem adigere; jusjurandum ab aliquo exigere (general terms): aliquem sacramento rogare or adigere (a soldier). *Sworn*, juratus. A swearing or swearing in, adactio jurandandi (*Lit.*, 22, 38).

SWEARER (*profane*), *dirarum jactator: qui male precatur, male imprecatur alicui.

SWEAT, *s.*, sudor. A cold sweat, sudor frigidus (*Cels.*), or gelidus (*Virg.*); frigidus sudor mihi occupat artus (*Or.*, *Mel.*, 5, 632); gelidus manabat corpore sudor (*Virg.*, *Æn.*, 3, 173): to put into a sweat, sudorem movere (*Cels.*); facere, ciere, vocare (*Plin.*); elicere (*Cels.*): in a sweat, sudore madens, diffusus, perfusus: to be in a sweat, sudare (*Cic.*): sudorem emittere: to be in a great sweat, multo sudore manare (*Cic.*), or diffuere (*Phadr.*): to check or suppress sweat, sudorem coercere, inhibere, sistere, sedare, reprimere (*Plin.*): earned by the sweat of one's brow, sudore partus; multo sudore ac labore partus.

SWEAT, *v.* || **INTRANS.** sudare: sudorem emittere: sudore manare. **FIG.** The walls sweat, parietes madent (*Plaut.*), or asperunt (after aspergo parietum. *Ca. to, Plin.*): to sweat blood, sudare sanguine or sanguinem. || **TRANS.** sudorem movere (*Cels.*), facere, ciere, evocare (*Plin.*), elicere (*Cels.*).

SWEEP, *v.*, verrere (e. g., pavimentum, aedes, vias). To sweep down, detergere: to sweep off, abstergere: to sweep out (i. e., cleanse by sweeping), evertere: evertere et purgare (to remove by sweeping, as dung from a stall; and, to cleanse by sweeping, as a stall): verrere (to sweep, cleanse; e. g., a house): purgare: depurgare: emundare (general term, to cleanse): to sweep clean (figuratively, of plunder), evertere et extergere (e. g., templa, of *Verr.*, *Cic.*).

SWEEP. || **Act of sweeping; by the verb.** || A chimney-sweeper, *camino detegendi artifex. || **Compass of a stroke**, ambitus: circuitus: circumactio. || **Space**, spatium.

SWEET. || **PROPR.** dulcis (the proper word; opposed to amarus, austerus, asper). Sweet as honey, mellueus: cloysingly sweet, languide dulcis (*Plin.*). || **FIG.** Of sounds, dulcis: suavis: mollis: blandus: a sweet voice, vox dulcis, suavis, mollis. || Of smell, suavis: jucundus (*Cic.*); mollis (*Plin.*). || **Agreeable, pleasant**, suavis: jucundus: dulcis: sweet sleep, somnus dulcis or jucundus (*Cic.*), mollis (*Virg.*). levis (*Hor.*): the sweet name of liberty, dulce nomen libertatis (*Cic.*).

SWEET-BREAD, glandula vitulina (*Plin.*).

SWEETEN, aliquid dulce facere, reddere (with sugar): *sacharum alicui rei incoquere (*after Plin.*, 34, 17, 48): *sachara condire (especially to preserve). || To alleviate, vid.

SWEETHEART, directæ (*general term*, e. g., *Plin.*, 35, 11, 37: *amata does not occur*; amica (*in a dishonorable sense*). *My sweetheart*, amor noster: delicie meae: voluptas nostra: to have a sweetheart, aliquam diligere (with reference to a particular person, in a good sense); amare, in a bad sense: to have many sweethearts, multas amaras.

SWEETLY. || **PROPR.** By the adjectives; e. g., to taste sweetly, dulci esse sapore. || **FIG.**, dulciter: blande: molle: suaviter.

SWEETNESS. || **PROPR.**, dulcedo: dulcedo (*rara, Cic.*). || **FIG.**, Avoid dulcitas, which is laziness. || **FIG.**, suavitatis: dulcedo (e. g., dulcedo, suavitatis, orationis: dulcedo cantis, gloriæ, *Cic.*).

SWELL, *v.* || **INTRANS.** tumescere: intumescere: extumescere (to continue to increase very late); turgescere (to intumescere very late): crescere: accrescere (to grow): augeri, augescere (to increase). To be swollen, turgere: tumere (*Döderlein* makes turgere denote actual fullness, tumere apparent fullness, but real emptiness; but this does not always hold: tumere seems, however, to be used especially of unnatural, unhealthy cases; turgere, though not exclusively, of natural, healthy ones: the seed, corn, a grape, &c., swells, semen turget; frumenta turgent; gemme in luto palmite turgent; nva turgit mero: the body is swollen with poison, corpus tumet veneno). Her eyes are swelled with weeping, lumina turgent gemitu (*Prop.*): his face is swelled from a blow, ora turgent ab ictu (*Or.*). || **FIG.** To swell with passion, turgere (*Plaut.*): turgescere: tumere (*Cic.*: of swelling with any vicious passion); vitrea bilis turgescit (*Pers.*). To be swelled with pride, &c., intumescere, elatum esse (tumidum esse, in *Seneca* and *Tacitus*, but rare). My heart swells with joy, lætitiâ magnâ perfuror: lætitiâ or gaudio exulto. || **TRANS.**, tumefacere (to cause to swell): augere (to enlarge; e. g., fumen): implere (to fill): inflare: inflationem habere, facere, or parere (to inflate): to swell the sails, vela tendere or intendere; vela implere (to fill them): swollen sails, vela turgida or tumida (the former when they have caught the wind, the latter when filled with useless air; so *Döderlein*, but perhaps with too nice a distinction).

SWELL, *s.* (of the sea), aestus (maris).

SWELLING, *adj.*, tumidus: turgidus: Swelling words, ampullæ: jactatio: jactantia. Vid. also, **BRAGGING**.

SWELLING, *s.*, tumor (general term), tuber (a projecting tumor, boil, &c.): papus (inflammation of the glands of the neck, under the arms, &c.). A swelling on the legs, tumor crurum: boa (a swelling on the legs from much walking, *Fest.*, p. 25): scirrhomia, -itis, n.; scirrhus (a hard swelling without pain, but dangerous). A swelling grows hard, tumor occalescit: a swelling goes down, tumor detumescit.

SERVE, decedere: declinare. Vid. **DECLINE**, **DEPART**.

SWIFT, *adj.*, citus: celer: velox: swift of foot, pernix: pedibus celer (to celeris is poetical): a swift horse, equus celer or velox. Vid. **QUICK**, **RAPID**.

SWIFT, *s.* || **A** bird, apus (*Plin.*); *hirundo apus (*Linn.*).

SWIFTLY, cito: celeriter: festinanter: velociter.

SWIFTNESS, celeritas: velocitas: pernicietas (fleetness); or by circumlocution with the adjectives. The swiftness of a stream or river, rapiditas fluminis: swiftness of time, temporis celeritas.

SWIG.

SWILL, { *v.*, glutire: haurire.

SWIG, { *s.*, haustus: potus. A good

SWILL, { *swig*, largus haustus: at one swig, uno haustu, potu.

SWILL, *s.* || Wash for pigs, colluvis (*Plin.*, 24, 19, 116).

SWIM. || **PROPR.**, nare: natare. To swim in or upon, innare: innatare alicui rei; at or near, adnare aliquid (*Cæs.*); adnare alicui rei (*Plin. Ep.*); across, transnare: nando trajicere. To swim with, agnare, the stream (vid. **STREAM**). || **FIG.** redundare: inundari: madere: perfusum

esse: circumfluere (e.g., sanguine redundare, madere, or perfusum esse: illic et lacrimis perfusum esse: lacrimis madere: delictis diffundere: circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere).

SWIMMER, natator (*Varr., L. L.*). *To be a good swimmer*, bene, perite, natante posse: *I am not a good swimmer*, non valde bonus natator sum (*Murel.*).

SWIMMING, natatio (*Suet.*). *To save one's self by swimming*, nando in tutum pervenire (*Nip., Chabr., 4, 4*): *the art of swimming*, ars natandi: *a swimming place*, natatio (*Cels.*): *a swimming school*, *locus quo ars natandi traditur.

SWIMMINGLY, facile: prospere.

SWINDLE, fraudare: imponere alicui: alicquem emungere argento: circumducere (*comedy*).

SWINDLER, fraudator: circumscrip-tor: praestigator: quadruplator.

SWINDLING, fraus: fraudatio: dolus malus: circumscrip-tio.

SWINE, *sus* (*general term*): porcus (*considered as tame and kept for food*): plural, pecus suillum (*Col.*). *Of or belonging to swine*, suillus: porcinus: *swine's flesh*, (caro) suilla or porcina: *a drove of swine*, crex suillus.

SWINE-HERD, subulcus (*Col.*): suarius (*Plin.*).

SWING, *v.* || **TRANS.**, jactare (huc il-luc). || **INTRANS.**, *se jactare (huc il-luc): agitari: moveri. || *To enjoy the amusement of swinging*, oscillare (*Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Planc., 9*): oscillo (*Murel., Fest., p. 193*): tabula interposita pendente funibus se jactare (*Hygin., Astron., 2, 4, p. 36, ed. Muncker*): pendula machina agitari (*Schol. Bob., l. l.*).

SWING, *s.* || *Act of swinging*, oscillatio (*late*), or by circumlocution with the verb. || *An apparatus for swing-ing*, *oscillum: laquei pensiles (*Gloss.*, as explanation of oscillum): *pendula machina.

SWINISH. || **PROPR.**, suillus: porcinus: || **FIG.**, beluinus (*brutish*): stolidus: hebes: stupidus (*stupid*).

SWIPE, tollere, -onis, *m.*

SWITCH, virgula.

SWIVEL, perhaps verticula or verticulus: *rota versatilis: *organon versatilis. || *A kind of gun*, *tormentum versatilis.

SWOLLEN, tumidus: turgens. *A swollen style*, inflata oratio: verborum tu-mor.

SWOON, *s.*, subita defectio (*Suet., Calig., 50*): in more modern Latin, deliqui-um, syncope (*medical technical term*).

SWOON, *v.*, animus alicquem linquit, deficit (*Curt.*): anima deficit (*Cels., 1, 17*): animo linqui aliquid cepit (*Curt.*): animo linqui (*Sen., De Ira, 1, 12, 2*): animus alicquem relinquat (*Ces., B. G., 6, 38*): inter-mori (*Lin.*): collabi (*Suet.*).

SWOOP, pulsus, -us: petitiō.

SWORD, gladius: ensis (*in poetry*, for the sword wielded by heroes: and in *Livy*, for that of a gigantic Gaius): spatha (*a long and very broad sword, such as those of the Gauls, Britons, and Germans; not used by the Romans till the times of the emperors*): acinaces (ἀκινάκες, cimeter of the Persians, Medes, Scythians, &c.): fer-rum (iron), used, like our "steel," by me-tonymy, for sword): mucro (*point of the sword*; hence, by metonymy, for the whole sword, with reference to its point and sharp-ness; but only in the higher styles of com-position, and in suitable phrases: e.g., to fix or plunge one's sword into any body's body, mucronem figere in aliquo, *Quint.*). *To have a sword by one's side*, gladio (or ense, or acinae, spathā, ferro) succine-tum esse: *to lay aside one's sword*, latus gladio (or ense, &c.) succinctum nudare: *to draw one's sword*, gladium (or ense-m, &c.) vaginā educere; or only gladium educere: gladium stringere or destringere (*poetically*, nudare): *to sheathe one's sword*, gladium (or ense-m, &c.) in vaginam re-condere: *to seize one's sword* (for defence), arma capere: *to settle a dispute with the sword*, aliquid gladio decernere: *to let the sword settle a dispute*, rem gladio gerere: *to perish by the sword*, hostium gladio or

manibus perire: *to perish either by the sword or by famine*, vel hostium ferro vel inopia interire: *with fire and sword*, ferro ignique, ferro atque igni; ferro flammā-que; ferro, igni, quācumque vi (*seldom in the reverse order*; but *Cic., Phil., 13, 21, 47*, has igni ferroque): *to conquer any body sword in hand*, alicquem manu superare: *the hilt of a sword*, apulus: *the blade*, lamina: *the point*, mucro: *the sheath*, va-gina: *the belt*, balteus: *a stroke with a sword*, ictus gladii: *sword-bearer*, *qui gladium fert.

SWORN, juratus: iurejurando firmatus (*established by oath*). *A sworn enemy*, alicui infestissimus; adversarius capitalis.

SYCOMORE, sycomorus (*Cels.*): *ficus sycomorus (*Linna.*).

SYCOPHANT, sycophanta (*Ter.*): as-sentator: adulator (*Auct. ad Her.*): *To play the sycophant*, adulari.

SYLLABIC, by syllabus or syllabum: *syllabicus (*technical term*).

SYLLABLE, syllaba. *The last syllable*, syllaba postrema (*Plaut.*); extrema: ultima (*Quint.*): *the last syllable but one*, penultima (*Gell.*): *to count syllables*, syl-labas dinumerare: *by syllables*, syllable by syllable, syllabatum (*Cic.*): *of one syllable*, of two, three syllables, monosyllabus, di-syllabus, trisyllabus.

SYLLOGISM, status ratiocinativus (*Cic.*; cf. *Quint.*, as quoted in next word): syllogismus (*Quint., passim*).

SYLLOGISTIC, ratiocinativus (*Cic.*): Cicero ... statum syllogisticum ratiocinativum appellat, *Quint., 5, 10, 6*): syllogisticus (*Quint.*).

SYLPH, *syllphus: *sylpha (*technical term*).

SYMBOL. || *A sign*, imago: signum. || *A confession of faith*; vid. CREED.

SYMBOLICAL, symbolicus (*according to the analogy of symbolice in Gellius*): or by circumlocution with imago, signum.

SYMBOLICALLY, symbolice (*Gell.*): per signum (or signa): sub imagine.

SYMBOLIZE. Vid. AGREE.

SYMMETRICAL, symmetros (*Vitr.*): *symmetrie conveniens, respondens.

SYMMETRICALLY, *symmetrie con-venienter.

SYMMETRY, symmetria (*Vitr.*: *Plin., 34, 8, 19*, says, non habet Latinum nomen symmetriae): communis (*Vitr.*): com-modulatio (*Vitr.*): congruentia et aequa-litas (*Plin. Ep.*): convenientia partium: concinnitas. *To pay the greatest attention to symmetry*, symmetriam quam diligen-tissime custodire (*Plin.*).

SYMPATHETIC, *a concordia rerum petitus: *in convenientia et conjunctione naturae positus, situs. *Sympathetic treat-ment* (in medicine), *curatio a concordia rerum, a cognatione naturae et quasi con-sensu, ducta, repetita.

SYMPATHETICALLY, *per quandam naturae conjunctionem et convenientiam.

SYMPATHIZE. || *To have a com-mon feeling*, to agree, consentire: con-suere: convenire. *The mind sym-pathizes with the body*, animus corporis doloribus congruit (*Cic., Tus., 5, 1, 3*): *the loosestone sympathizes with iron*, mag-nus concordiam habet eum ferro (*Plin., 34, 4, 42*). || *To display fellow-feel-ing with another*, una gaudere (*in joy*): alijus casum or vicem dolere (*in sorrow*): alicui misericordiam tribuere or impertire. *To profess sympathy with any body*, coram suum dolorum declarare alicui: *to manifest sympathy with any body's misfortunes*, alicui miseriae a se non alienis arbitrari: *a sympathizing friend*, *amicus qui una gaudet (*in joy*): *amicus qui meum casum dolet; *qui vicem luctum-que amici dolet (*in sorrow*).

SYMPATHY. || *Natural harmony or agreement*, naturae quasi consen-sus, quam ἀντιθέται Graeci vocant (*Cicero, N. D., 3, 11*): concordia rerum (*Sen., Ben., 6, 22*; sympathia, *Vitr.*). || *Fellow-feeling with another* (*in joy and sorrow*), humanitas (*Nip., Dim., 1, 4*); (*in grief or distress*), misericordia: doloris sui coram declaratio (*after Sulpic., in*

Cic. Ep., 4, 5): *a letter of sympathy*, litera consolatoria: *to feel sympathy*, aequo-dolere (*Cic. ad Fam., 4, 6, in.*).

SYMPHONIOUS, symphoniacus (*Cicero has symphoniaci, sc. pueri or servi, musici, chorister*): consonus: concinens: concors: consentaneus.

SYMPHONY, symphonia (*Cic.*): *con-centus musicus: *opus musicum fidibus tibisque canendum.

SYMPTOM. || *Sign*, vid. || *Sign of a disease*; plural, signa (*Cic.*): in-dicia (*Cels.*): alieius morbi proprie nota (*Cels.*): valetudinis significationes (*Cic.*). *Dangerous*, bad, alarming symptoms, terren-tia, -ium: *if the alarming symptoms continue*, si terrentia manent (*Cels., 3, 2*): *if any unfavorable symptoms follow*, si mala indicia subsecuta sunt (*Cels.*): every symptom of inflammation, omne indicium inflammationis (*Cels.*).

SYNAGOGUE, synagōgē, -ae (*Ecdl.*).

SYNCHRONISM, *compositio rerum uno eodemque tempore gestarum.

SYNCHRONISTIC, ejusdem temporis: (res) geste uno eodemque tempore.

SYNCOPATE, *literam, syllabam, de-trahere de verbo.

SYNCOPE, syncope, -es (-a, -ae), *f.*

SYNDIC, cognitor civitatis (*Cic., in the ancient sense*): syndicus (*Pand., modern*).

SYNDICATE, *munus syndici (the office of syndicus): syndici, plural (the syndics).

SYNECDOCHE, synechdoche (*Quint.*). *By synecdoche*, per synecdochem: synecdochie is late.

SYNOD, conventus (*Cic.*): synodus (*Coel. Just. and Amm.*).

SYNONYM, vocabulum idem declarans or significans; usually plural, verba idem declarantia, idem significantia (*Quint.*). *To be a synonyma*, idem declarare, signifi-care, valere: *a number of synonyms*, collecta vocabula quae idem significant (*Quint., 10, 1, 7*).

SYNONYMOUS, idem declarans: idem significans: quod idem declarat, significat, or valet: quod idem intelligi potest (*cf. Cic., Fin., 3, 4, 14; Quint., 10, 1, 7*): cog-nominatus (ἀνώνυμος; e.g., verba; *a sure reading*, *Cic., Partit., 15, 53*). *Some expressions have the property that they are synonymous with several words*, sunt alia hujus naturae, ut idem pluribus vocabulis declarent.

SYNOPSIS, synopsis (*Pand.*): epitome: summarium: breviarium. Vid. COMPEND.

SYNTACTICAL, *syntacticus: *ad syntaxis pertinens.

SYNTACTICALLY, grammaticae (e.g., loqui, *Quint., who distinguishes it from Latine loqui*).

SYNTAX, verborum constructio (*Cic.*): syntaxis (*grammatically*): verborum con-secutio (*grammatically*).

SYNTHEtical, *per conjunctionem or collationem.


SYRINGE, *s.*, siphō; diminutive, siphon-culus (*Plin.*): oricularius clyster (*a syringe for injection into the ears*, *Cels.*).


SYRINGE, *v.*, conspergere aliquid ali-quā re.

SYRUP, *syrrupus (*medical technical term*). *St. Georges*, Kraus gives syrūpus.

SYSTEM, forma, formula, or descriptio discipline (*outline of a scheme or doctrine*): disciplina (*a doctrine*; e.g., of a philosophical sect): ratio (the rules or principles of a science or art): ratio et disciplina: ars (the theory of an art). *Jn.* ratio et ars: artificium (*an artificial system or theory*; e.g., memory): sententia (*opinion, principle*; general term). *The system of the Stoics*, ratio, or ratio et disciplina Stoico-rum: *a good, complete, or well-arranged system*, ratio bene instituta; ars perpetuis praeceptis ordinata; accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam exstructa discipli-na: satis et copiose et eleganter constitu-ta disciplina: *a bad or imperfect system*, ratio male instituta: *to reduce to a system*, certam quandam alieius rei formulam componere: formam alieius rei instituere; aliquid ad artem redigere; aliquid ad artem et praecepta revocare; aliquid ad rationem revocare: *to compose a system*, artificium componere de aliqua re

(e. g., de iure civili): to be reduced to a system, in artis perpetuis præceptis ordinatis modum venire (vid. *Liv.*, 9, 17): to have been reduced to a system, arte conclusum esse: system of government, descriptio civitatis a maioribus nostris constituta (Cic.).

SYSTEMATIC, ad artem redactus; ad artem et ad præcepta revocatus; ad rationem revocatus; perpetuis præceptis ordinatus. A systematic compendium or treatise, liber in quo omnia artificii et viâ traduntur (vid. *Cic.*, *Fin.*, 4, 4, 10; or *we may say*, liber in quo præcepta ordinate traduntur; liber in quo artis præcepta alia ex aliis nexa traduntur).  Not liber systematicus.

SYSTEMATICALLY, must be expressed by circumlocution; e. g., aliquid rei rationem artemque tradere, or aliquid artificii et viâ tradere (to treat of systematically).  Not systematice aliquid proponere or docere.

SYSTEMATIZE, certam quandam philosophiæ formulam componere (*Cicero*, *Acad.*, 1, 4, 17): philosophiæ formam instituere (*ibid.*): artem efficere, instituere (*Cic.*, *De Or.*, 1, 41, 183): ad artem redigere aliquid (Cic.): ad rationem revocare aliquid (*Id.*, *De Rep.*, 2, 11).

T.

TABARD, * toga lorica tegens: * caudeatoris vestis.

TABBY, maculosus: maculosi coloris.

TABERNACLE, *v.*, tabernaculum: taberna.

TABERNACLE, *s.*, habitare (aliquo loco): domicilium or sedem ac domicilium habere (aliquo loco).

TABLATURE, *||* In music, * orbis, ambitus melicus (*Bau.*). *||* Paintings on walls or ceilings, (opus) tectorum: udo tectorio diligenter inducti colores (*Vitr.*).

TABLE, *||* A board on which meals are spread, mensa; diminutive, mensula (*Plaut.*): monopodium (a table with a single pillar or leg). To sit at table, assidere mensæ (according to the modern fashion); accumbere mensæ (in the Roman manner): to sit down to table, assidere mensæ (according to the modern fashion); accumbere mensæ (in the Roman fashion): to cover a table, * linteum superinjicere mensæ (i. e., to lay the cloth): to set food on a table, mensam extruere epulis: to clear the table, mensam tollere (according to the Roman custom). *||* A meat, entertainment, cena: cenatio: convivium: epulæ (*Sall.*); also, mensa (*Curt.*): at table, apud mensam (*Plaut.*); super mensam (*Curt.*); super mensam (*Sall.*); better, super cenam (*Plin. Ep.*, *Suet.*); inter cenam (*Cic.*); inter epulas (*Sall.*); super vinum et epulas (*Curt.*): to purchase fish for table, ad cenam pisces emere: to invite to table, aliquem invitare, vocare, ad cenam: to be at any body's table, cenare apud aliquem (*Cic.*), cum aliquo (*Hor.*): to rise from table, a mensâ surgere (*Plaut.*); desurgere cenâ (*Hor.*, *Sat.*): a good table, lautus victus; epulæ conquisitissimæ: to keep a good table, laute, lepide cenare: the pleasures of the table, delectatio conviviorum; oblectamenta convivialia; voluptates epularum: to enjoy the pleasures of the table, delectari convivii. *||* Any long or broad board, tabula; tessera (*small*). *||* For writing on, tabula, tabella; codicilli, pugillares (*small table, memorandum-book*). *||* A written list, &c., tabula (e. g., tabula historica, chronologica).

TABLE-BEER, * cerevisia cibaria.

TABLE-CLOTH, linteum in mensâ ponendum or positum (*linen*; vid. *Apul.*, *Apol.*, 308, 19): gausape or gausapea (woolen, *woven on one side*), * mensæ linteum only. To lay the table-cloth, mensam linteo sternere (after triclinium sternere, *Marit.*); * linteum superinjicere mensæ.

TABLE-SERVICE, mensæ vasa, -orum, plural; abacutum vasa, plural (on a side-board): vasa escaria, plural: repositoria

(supports for plates; waiters). Table-service of silver, argentum escarium: argentum escarium et potiorum; or simply argentum, when the context fixes the sense: of gold, aurea mensæ vasa, plural.

TABLE-TALK, sermo natus super cenam: fabulæ convivales (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 6, 5). Agreeable table-talk, oblectamenta convivialia (after *Liv.*, 39, 6); iucundi inter epulas, super cenam, habiti sermones (after *Cic.*).

TABLET, *s.*, tabula (of wood): lamina (of wood or metal): tessera (of wood, square): charta (of any material; e. g., of lead): tabellæ, pugillares (when consisting of several leaves).


TABOUR, Vid. TAMBOURINE.

TABULAR, By genitive of tabula: ut tabula.

TACIT, tacitus. Vid. SILENT.


TACITLY, tacite: tacito. Vid. SILENTLY.

TACITURNITY, taciturnitas: pectus clausum.

TACK, *v.*, TRANS. *||* To join or unite, rem rei or cum rei jungere, connectere, conjungere: rem rei or ad rem annectere. *||* INTRANS. In navigation, rursus prorsum navigare pedibus prolatis (after *Plin.*, 2, 47, 48):  pedem facere or proferre, ventum obliquum capere, &c., are = to sail with a half wind.

TACK, *s.*, *||* A small nail, clavulus. *||* The act of turning about ships at sea; by the verb.

TACKLE, Vid. IMPLEMENTS.

TACKLING, *s.*, armamenta, -orum, *n.* plural ( navalia, substantive instrumenta, is found in this sense only in *Virg.*, *Æn.*, 11, 329; in *Liv.*, 43, 23, and *Plin.*, 16, 11, 31; it is = naves). To destroy the tackling of a ship, navem armamentis spoliare: navis armamenta fundere (*Suet.*): navem exarmare (*said of a storm*).

TACT, naturalis quidam sensus (e. g., non arte aliqâ sed naturali quodam sensu judicare aliquid; ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas only (ad aliquid, *Liv.*, of tact in conduct toward others; in the sense of "adroitness" generally, it is not Latin): sollertia, calliditas, prudentia, peritia; ingenium ad aliquid aptum or habile (natural adroitness, in a particular respect). By a certain tact, naturalis quodam boue (*Nep.*, *Thras.*, 1).

TACTICS, *||* Military, res militaris. He made many improvements in military tactics, multa in re militari partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit (*Nep.*). *||* Fig., ars: modus: ratio agendi.


TADPOLE, râula (*Apul.*).

TAFFETA, * pannus sericus tenuissimus.

TAG, *s.*, * ligula: * acus astrictoria.

TAG, *v.*, * ferro, ligulâ, acu præfigere.

TAG RAG AND BOB TAIL, fæx populi: homines objectissimæ, perditæ (*Cic.*).

TAIL, cauda ( not coda). A little tail, cauda parva: caudicula (in later writers: to wag the tail, caudam movere or jactare (aliquid): to drop the tail, caudam sub alvum reflectere: the tail of a comet, stellæ crines: to tie up a horse's tail, * caudæ setas in nodum colligere).

TAILOR, sartor (this word, however, rests on no classical authority, for in *Plautus*, *Capt.*, 11, 5, 3, it denotes "a hoer" or "weeder," from *sartio*. Consult *Class. Mus.*, vol. v., p. 334); * vestium artifex; vestificus, *f.* (*Inscr.*). To be a tailor, vestes facere: * sartorium artem, vestificium exercere. The tailor makes the man, (*Prov.*), homo ex veste, aut ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, vulgo æstimatur (after *Sen. Ep.*, 47, 14).

TAILORING, * ars sartoria: * ars vestes faciendi; vestificina (*Tertull.*); vestificium (*Gloss.*).

TAINT, *v.*, *||* PROPRI, vitare: corrumpere: inficere: contagione aliquem labefactare. *||* FIG., inficere vitis: imbueri erroribus, vitis.

TAINT, *s.*, By the verbs; or vitium, contagio (properly and figuratively).

TAKE, *||* TRANS., sumere (to remove that which is at rest; to take any thing to one's self in order to use or to enjoy it, &c.): capere (to take hold of; then to make one's self master of a thing in order to possess

it: hence = to capture; e. g., a town): rapere (to snatch away, carry off hastily): arripere (to snatch to one's self suddenly, unexpectedly): accipere (to accept a thing offered: opposed to dare, tradere, &c.; but the former words rather denote a taking of one's own accord): deprehendere (to catch, take in the act; e. g., of stealing): tollere (to take up): promere, depromere (to bring or fetch forth, for the purpose of use): auferre (to bear or carry forth or away; hence, also, simply "to take," in good or bad sense; and then = eripere, surripere, furari): eripere (to snatch out, take with violence; implying resistance on the part of a person in possession): surripere (to purloin, take by stealth): furari (to steal): expugnare (to take by storm; properly or figuratively). Not to take any thing, aliquid non accipere: aliquid accipere abnuo (courteously to refuse acceptance): to take to pieces, dissolvere aliquid (e. g., movable toys, turres ambulatorias, *Hirt.*; hence of taking to pieces puzzles, &c.): in memoria (suâ) discerpere: to take in the hand, in manum sumere; in manum capere (to seize with the hand): to take in hand (a book, writing, &c.), in manus sumere (e. g., *Epicurus*): to take money, pecuniam sumere (to take to one's self for any use, as *Ter.*, *Ad.*, 5, 9, 40, a me argentum, quanti est, sume): pecuniam capere (to take it, whether the other party be willing to give it or not): pecuniam accipere (to take it when another offers it; hence, also = to suffer one's self to be bribed). To take up money on interest, pecuniam mutuari or mutuum sumere. *||* To assume, vid. To take the name of king, regium nomen sumere: regium nomen sibi acciscere. *PIII.* To take for granted (*vid. ASSUME* (end of article)). To take upon one's self, (a) To undertake a thing, suscipere (not to decline; opposed to recusare): recipere (to undertake a thing readily, and to answer for a good result; cf. *Müller*, *Cic.*, *De Or.*, 2, 24, 101). (b) To promise, to answer for, in se recipere (the proper word; e. g., periculum): præstare aliquid (e. g., culpam, aliquid factum): I take it upon myself, ad me recipio. To take out any thing (i. e., to reach, or fetch out or forth), promere, depromere ex or de, &c. (to fetch a thing out of a place in order to use it): eximere ex, de, &c. (to take away a thing, whether for the purpose of removing it or of applying it to a different use): demere de or ex, &c. (in order to remove it; e. g., securus e fascibus): auferre ex, &c. (to take away a thing in order to gain possession of it; e. g., pecuniam ex ærario). That passage I have taken literally from *Dicaarchus*, istum ego locum totidem verbis a *Dicaarcho* transtuli. To take for any thing: (a) To receive payment for any thing, accipere pro re. (b) To interpret; as, accipere in aliquid (e. g., in contumeliam). To take (i. e., receive) into, recipere in aliquid (e. g., in ordinem senatorium); assumere in aliquem (e. g., in societatem). To take with one, aliquid auferre (to take away with one's self): aliquid secum educere (to take out with one's self): aliquid secum deducere (to lead any one away from a place with one's self): aliquid abducere (to lead or take any one from one place to another). To take from a person or thing, demere de, &c. (from a thing, properly): demere alicui aliquid, eximere alicui aliquid or aliquid ex re (to take any thing from a person, figuratively; i. e., to free him from any thing). To take a thing or person in any thing = to make or compose any thing out of a material, facere, or fingere, or effingere, or exprimere aliquid ex aliqua re. To take a thing or person to or as any thing: (a) To apply to any thing, adhibere aliquid ad or in aliquid: (b) To choose one to any thing, sumere (only in the comic writers capere) aliquid, with an accusative of that to which the person is chosen; e. g., to take one as an umpire, aliquid arbitrum: to take one as a general, aliquid imperatorem. To take to one's self: (a) To receive into one's house, aliquid ad se, domum ad se, or simply domum sumere; aliquid tecto et

mensâ recipere (to one's house and to one's table. (3) To put in connection with one's self, pecuniam in crumenam suam condere. (4) To eat or drink, sumere (food and liquids; e. g., venenum): cibum modicum cum aquâ (Cels.) : assumere (Lucr., Cels., passim; e. g., nihil assumere, nisi aquam) : capere (food) : potare or bibere (to drink; e. g., medicamentum) : accipere (medicine, poison, &c.). To take nothing (no food, cibo se abstinere) : to take a little (food), gustare (as a luncheon; e. g., Gierig, Plin. Ep., 3, 5, 11) : to give one any thing to take (to drink, &c.), aliquid aliquid potandum præbere. To take well or in good part, in bonam partem accipere : belle ferre : boni or æque bonique facere : boni consuleri : to take ill or in bad part, in malam partem accipere : ægre, graviter, moleste, indigne ferre : male interpretari : to take kindly, benigne audire (to listen kindly to), in mitiorem partem or mollius interpretari : mollius accipere (indulgently) : to take thankfully, grato animo interpretari : to take coolly, æquo animo accipere : to take as a reproach, accipere in or ad contumeliam : vertere ad contumeliam : to take any thing said in joke as if said in earnest, quod dictum est per jocum, id serio prævertere (Plaut., Amph., 3, 2, 40) : to take a thing differently from what was meant, accipere in aliam partem ad dictum est. To take rest, quiescere, requiescere, quiescere et respirare (general term) : acquiescere, conquiscescere, quietem capere, quieti se dare (from bodily exertion) : se redicere (from exertion of body or mind) : animum relaxare (of mind). To take root [vid. Root]. To take a sketch of any thing [vid. SKETCH]. To put up with (an insult), accipere. To catch, vid. INTRANS. To succeed, please, vid. c.

TAKE AFTER, *i. e.*, to be like, imitate, follow, similem fieri alicuius or aliquid (to become like) : aliquid imitari (to imitate) : * allicuius ingenium or mores inducere (to adopt the character or manners of any one) : to have taken after any one, allicuius mores referre : aliquid reddere et referre : to take after the father, patris similem fieri (Cels. comical, patrisare) : in any thing, patrem in aliqua re imitari : he takes more after his mother than after his father, matris similior est quam patris. TAKE AWAY (without force), demere aliquid aliqua re : detrachere aliquid alicui rei : legere aliquid ex or ab aliqua re : with force, or unjustly, adimere alicui aliquid : detrachere alicui aliquid (to withdraw from) : eripere alicui aliquid (to snatch from). To take away the baggage from the enemy, hostem exuere impedimentis : to take away an office from any one, abrogare alicui munus : to take away the command from any one, adimere alicui imperium.

TAKE BACK. To take back an article sold, on the ground of its being defective, reddibere aliquid.

TAKE IN. To comprehend, capere, percipere, with or without animo or mente. JN. percipere et cognoscere, cognoscere et percipere (general term) : accipere (of a pupil who attends a lecture). To take in any thing quickly, aliquid celeriter percipere (after Quint., 1, 10, 34) : aliquid arripere : to take in greedily, avidè arripere aliquid : quickly or easily, quæ traduntur, celeriter, non difficulter, accipere. To deceive, cheat, vid.

TAKE OFF. To remove, demere aliquid aliqua re : detrachere aliquid alicui rei (to draw off) : legere aliquid ex or ab aliqua re (to gather) : levare aliquid aliqua re (to take a burden from any one). To take off a limb, membrum amputare : to take off the beard, barbam ponere : to take off the hat, pilum deponere (in order to lay off aside) : caput aperire (out of compliment to any one) : capite aperto salutare aliquid : to take off a cloak, pallium deponere (opposed to se amittere pallio) : not exuere se pallio, which = to draw off; opposed to induce). To abate, remittere alicui aliquid de summa or pecunia. To portray, draw, exprimere imaginem alicuius rei (general term) : fornam

(the whole figure) alicuius describere : delineare imaginem rei (in outline) : in gold, wax, &c., exprimere aliquid auro, cerâ or in cerâ. To burlesque, mimic, vid.

TAKE OUT, eximere alicui rei, de or ex aliqua re (to remove from) : excipere de or ex aliqua re (to fetch out) : promere (to draw or fetch forth) ex, &c. To take out a tooth, dentem eximere : from any one, alicui dentem excipere or evellere. To take out horses, &c., (equos) disjungere : abjungere (Virg.).

TAKE ROUND, circumducere (e. g., per ædes). To take any one round in order to show him objects worth seeing, ducere aliquid ad ea quæ viscenda sunt et unumquidque ostendere (Cic., Verr., 4, 59, 132).

TAKE UP. Vid. ADAPT, ANSWER, OCCUPY, PATRONIZE.

TAKING, *s.* By circumlocution with verbs in TAKE. The taking of honey, &c., exemptio; e. g., alvi apiarum (Iarr.); favorem (Caly).

TAKING, *adject.* Vid. ATTRACTIVE, CHARMING.

TALC, * taleum (Linn.). To lapid specularis, lapis phengites = mica.

TALE. The which one relates, a narrative, story, fabula : narratio : fabella. A mere tale, fabula ficta : ficta et commenticia fabula : nursery tales, fabule atque commenticia narrationes : to tell (relate) a tale, enarrare, denarrare, aliquid : fabulam narrare. The which one counts, a number, numerus : double tale, numerus duplicatus : the tale is right, numerus convenit : to tell (count) a tale, numerare, dinumerare (Cic.) : numerum finire (Curt.) : numerando percurrere. To impart, this is the old tale, hoc vero tralaticum est (e. g., me exquisisse aliquid, in quo te offendam, Cic.).

TALE-BEARER, sursum (4) superius, late; Sidon. Ep., 5, 7) : deceptor (Tac.) : calumniator (Cic.) : scyphanta (Ter.). To be a tale-bearer, delationes facitare : not to listen to tale-bearers, delatoribus aures non habere : to listen to tale-bearers, delatoribus aures patifacere.

TALENT. A certain weight or sum of money, talentum. Ability, indoles : natura : ingenium : nature habitus (natural, innate talent) : virtus (acquired by effort and practice; opposed to ingenium) : facultas, ingenii facultas (ability). Talents, ingenium; (of several), ingenia : indoles (singular). JN. natura atque ingenium : ingenii dexteritas, or simply dexteritas, not = "cleverness, address," in general; but "tact, address," skill in the art of pleasing). A man of talent, ingeniosus : a man of great talent, peringeniosus : oratorical talent, facultas dicendi : ingenium oratorum : virtus oratoria : a talent for writing, ingenium et virtus in scribendo : to have but little talent, non maximi esse ingenii; for any thing, ad alicuius rei intelligentiam minus instrumenti a natura habere : good talents, ingenii bonitas : magnæ facultates ingenii : good natural talents, nature bonitas : naturale quoddam bonum : to possess good talents, bonâ indole præditum esse : ingenio valere or abundare : to possess great, remarkable talents, præstantissimo ingenio præditum esse : excellentis ingenii magnitudine ornatum esse : to possess moderate talents, mediocri ingenio esse.

TALENTED (in bad English; e. g., a talented man, for "a man of talents"), ingeniosus : peringeniosus : eximii ingenii : magno ingenio præditus.

TALISMAN, amuletum (Plin.); * Imaguncula magica : sigillum magicum. To serve as a talisman, amuleti naturam obtinere, amuleti ratione prodesse.

TALK, *s.*, sermo (general term; a conversation of several persons on any subject) : voces, plural (loud talk) : fama, rumor (fame, report; vid. REPORT). There is a talk, &c. [vid. REPORT]. To become the common talk, in sermone hominum venire : in ora hominum, or vulgi, abire or pervenire : to become the talk of ill-natured people, incurrere in vocibus malevolorum : to make any thing the talk of the town, per totam urbem rumoribus differre : to be the common talk, or the talk of the

town, in sermone hominum venire (Cic., Verr., 2, 4, 7) : esse in ore hominum or vulgi; esse in ore et sermone omnium; omnium sermonibus vulpare : to be the talk of the town for one whole summer, aliquid unam æstatem aures referret sermonibus.

TALK, *v.*, loqui : colloqui (rarely fari, which is poetical) : fabulari, confabulari (of very familiar conversation). To talk much of any thing, sermone aliquid celebrare : crebris sermonibus aliquid usurpare (Cicero) : to teach children to talk, parvulus verba edocere (Plin., Paneg., 26) : children learn to talk, pueri loqui discunt : when the parrot learns to talk, psittacus quum loqui discit (Plin., 10, 42, 58) : birds that learn to talk, aves ad imitandum vocis humane sonitum dociles (Curt., 8, 9, 16) : aves humano sermone vocales (Plin., 10, 51, 72) : to talk over any thing with any body, colloqui aliquid cum aliquo, usualiter colloqui de re (vid. commentators on Nep., Them., 9, 4) : conferre aliquid; consilia conferre de re; communicare cum aliquo de re (to communicate about any thing) : agere, disceptare cum aliquo de re (to treat, discuss). To talk over, coram conferre aliquid : to talk with the fingers, digitis loqui (Cic., Trist., 2, 453) : per digitorum gestum significare aliquid (vid. Cic., Trist., 5, 10, 36) : talking with the fingers, digitorum signa, plural (Quint.) : digiti nostram voluntatem indicantes (Quint.).

TALKATIVE, garrulus : loquax (Syn in GARRULOUS) : affabilis (who likes to enter into a conversation, conversable, condescending) : lingua or sermone promptus (ready to talk).

TALKATIVENESS, loquacitas : garrulitas.

TALL, altus : procerus (Cic.). A tall man, homo procerus, procerâ staturâ; procer corpore (Sen.) : homo celsum or excelsus : longus homo (a tall fellow; loggerhead, contemptuously). A tall tree, arbor alta or procerâ (Plin.) : a very tall poplar, populus procerissima (Cic.) : Octavianus usus est calcementis altiusculis, ut procerior quam erat videretur (taller, Suet., Oct., 73) : taller than others, corporis proceritate elatior alius atque celrior : plants of taller growth, plantæ majoris in clementi : trees which do not grow tall, arbores non magni incrementi.

TALLNESS, altitudo : proceritas.

TALLOW, sebum. A tallow candle * candela sebatâ : sebacæ (Appul., Met. 4) : to make tallow candles, sebare candelas (Col. 2, 21, 3).

TALLOW-CHANDLER, * candelarum fusor.

TALLOWY, sebosus (full of tallow Plin., 11, 37, 86) : sebacæ made or consisting of tallow, Appul., Met., 4).

TALLY, *s.*, tessera.

TALLY, *v.* Vid. AGREE, MATCH.

TALMUD, * Talmud : * corpus magistrorum Judaicorum. To be conversant with the Talmud, * magistrorum Judaicos intelligere.

TALMUDICAL, * Talmudicus.

TALMUDIST, * Talmudicus : * Talmudis interpretandi peritus : * magister Judaicus.

TALON, unguis (Plin.); ungula (Plaut., but the latter usually of quadrupeds). To strike with the talons, ungulas injicere (Plaut.) : * unguibus vulnerare, lædere.

TAMARIND, * tamarindus (Linn.).

TAMARISK TREE, tamarix (also in Linn.).

TAMBOURINE, tympanum. To play on the tambourine, tympanum pulsare.

TAME, *a.* Not wild, gentle, clemens (by nature; opposed to ferus, immanis) : mansuetus (tamed, by art; opposed to ferus) : domitus (broken in; opposed to ferus, ferous). Tame animals, animalia domestica, or manufacta (if once wild). Fig. Cowardly, weak, animo defectus (Plin.) : qui deficit animo (Cæsar); qui animo est abjecto, demissio (Cic.) : demissus, fractus (Cic.). Flat, insipid, jejūnus : languidus : exilis.

TAME, *v.* To prop, domare (e. g., bestias, Cic.) : mansuifacere (e. g., locustas, Plin.). To flog, domare : refricare : coecere : mansuifacere : mollire.

TAMER, domitor.

TAMPER. || To meddle, vid. || To practice secretly, occulto cum aliquo agere; aliquem or aliquid animum tentare or sollicitare (often with ablative of the means, pecuniâ, minis, &c.): aliquem agredi (to attack a person; e. g., variis artibus). To tamper with subjects or soldiers, aliquid animum ad defectionem sollicitare.

TAN. || To prepare leather, subigere, depesere (to work thoroughly): conficere, perficere (to prepare). Fine tanned leather, aluta tenuiter confecta. || To make tawny, imbrown, colorare (of the sun; e. g., quum in sole ambulem, naturâ fit, ut colorer, Cic., De Or., 2, 14, 6; so Quint., 5, 10, 11): cutem adurere or infuscare (Plin.): sofe colorare (Sen.).

TANGENT, * linea tangens: * linea circumlucens.

TANGIBLE, quod sub tactum cadit (Cic.): tactilis (Lucr.). || To avoid tangibles (Lactant.).

TANGLE, v. Vid. ENTANGLE.

TANGLE, s. Circumlocution by turbatus, implexus, impeditus.

TANK, cisterna: lacus: castellum (a large reservoir connected with an aqueduct).

TANNER, coriarius: coriorum confector (Lact.).

TANTALIZE, Vid. TEASE.

TANTAMOUNT, Vid. EQUAL.

TAP, s. || A gentle blow, plaga levis.

|| A pipe for a barrel, epistomium: fistula.

TAP, v. || To strike gently, leviter ferire. || To broach a vessel, * (tereb.) dolum aperire (with reference to our method): dolum relinere (to take off the pitch; opposed to oblinere, to cover with pitch, Ruhnck., Ter. Heaut., 3, 1, 51): promovere vinum de dolo (to draw wine from the cask, Hor., Epod., 2, 47): de dolo haurire (to drink wine immediately from the cask, Cic., Brut., 83, 287). To tap for the dropsy, cutem incidere.

TAP-ROOT, * radix maxima or altissima.

TAPE, tænia.

TAPEWORM, tænia (Plin.): * tænia solum and vulgaris (Linn.).

TAPER, s., cereus, 1; candela cerea.

TAPER, adj., * pyramidis formam habens: * in pyramidis formam reductus, erectus (pyramidal): * cono similis: * in coni formam reductus (conical): acuminatus, fastigatus (running to a point).

TAPER, v., in acutum or in tenuitatem desinere: fastigium esse.

TAPESTRY, tapes, -etis, m.; plural, tapètes (Plaut.); tapetum (Virg.): alutalum (a hanging, curtain): textile stragulum (Cic.): stratum (Nep., for use, as a carpet, coverlet, &c.). On walls, vestis, velamentum parietum: to hang (walls) with tapestry, (parietes) tapetis exornare, vestire.

TAPIS, To bring upon the tapis, commemorare aliquid: mentionem aliquid rei facere, inferre, or injicere: movere or commovere aliquid: in medium proferre aliquid: commemorare et in medium proferre.

TAR, s., pix liquida (Vitr., Plin.): also simply pix (Virg., Virg.): a tar-pot, * pyxis picis liquida servanda.

TAR, v., pice (liquida) illinere, or ungere, or munire: picare aliquid (Plin., Suet., Vitr.).

TARANTULA, * aranea tarantula (Linnaeus): * lycosa tarantula (Lact.).

TARDILY, tarde, lente (of body or mind): tarde pede, tarde gradu, tarde passu (with slow step): leniter (gently, and so slowly; e. g., to act, flow): paulatim, pedetentim (gradually). JN. lente et paulatim: seguitur (sleepily; of the mind): diu (a long time; e. g., diu mori, perire, &c.): to go or move tardily, tarde ire or ingredi, tarde pede or gradu incedere, lente incedere (of persons and animals): tarde moveri (of things; e. g., of a machine, &c.): lente or (as praeter) leniter fluere (of a river): tardius procedere (of undertakings, &c.): to travel tardily, iter facere tarde: to advance or proceed tardily, tarde procedere (general term): lente et paulatim procedere (cautiously and gradually).

TARDINESS, tarditas (bodily or mental; of persons and things): segnitia, segnitia (slowness, of character; phlegmatic disposition). || Not lentitudo, in this sense, in the best writers.

TARDY, tardus (that moves or operates slowly; of the mind, slow of comprehension, either indifferently or as blame; opposed to celer, velox): lentus (considerate; not hasty and precipitate, as praise only; and per euphemism as a censure; opposed to citus, celer): segnis (sleepy; denoting want of energy; opposed to promptus; all these of persons or things): piger (lazy; as a consequence of natural heaviness or dullness, of persons; then also, by personification, of things; as, remedia pigritia, in Col., 2, 17, 3): lenis (that flows gently; of rivers): longinquus (that lasts long, and so that passes away slowly; e. g., noctes): serus (too late). The tardy course of a river, fluminis lenitas (as praise): segnis fluminis cursus (as a censure): tardy of foot, male pedatus (Suet., Oct., 12): tardy in business, tardus in rebus gerendis: tardy in learning, tardus ad discendum or in discendo; lentus in discendo.

TARE, || A kind of plant, ervum (also Linn.). || A weed that grows among corn, spica inanis (Plin., an empty ear): avena sterilis (among oats). || A mercantile term, interitum (loss, waste).

TARGET, || A shield, vid. || A mark to shoot at, scopus (Suet., Dom., 19).

TARIFF, * formula portoria exigendi (list of duties to be paid).

TARNISH, TRANS., rem obscure; praestringere nitorem rei; hebetare, praestringere aliquid (properly; speculum fulgor hebetatur, is tarnished); obscure, obruere (figuratively); then, also, decori officere (Lac., 1, 33, to tarnish one's reputation). || INTRANS., obscurari; splendorem, cendorem amittere (Cic.); also, hebescere (Tac.).

TARRY, morari; moram facere. Vid. DELAY.

TART, adj., acidus. Vid. SHARP, SOUR. TART, s., artopicius panis dulcor (after Plin., 15, 11, 27). A tart-pan, artopota (Gr., Plaut., Aul., 2, 3, 4): a baker of tarts, pistor dulcarius (Lact.).

TARTAR, To catch a Tartar, carborem pro thesauro invenire (Plaut.).

TARTLET, * artopicius panis dulcor, minoris formae.

TARTLY, || Vid. SHARPLY, SHARP.

TARTNESS, || NESS.

TASK, s., pensum, pensum imperatum (a day's work appointed; from the practice of weighing out wool for spinning); opus (work to be done). To set or prescribe a task, pensum imperare: to set one's self a task, proponere sibi aliquid faciendum: to be equal to a task, operi sufficere: to perform a difficult task, quod est difficillimum, efficere: to take one to task, reprehendere aliquid: castigare aliquid verbis (to reprove).

TASK, v., pensum aliquid imperare. To task one's self, proponere sibi aliquid faciendum. Vid. also, CHARGE.

TASSEL, cirrus. A row of tassels, flimbriae.

TASTE, I. Objectively, (A) PROPRI., as a property of things, sapor (|| gustus for sapor is un-Ciceronian). To have a pleasant taste, jucundo sapore esse: jucunde sapere: any thing loses its taste, aliquid rei sapor non permanet integer: to have a taste that does not belong to it, alieno sapore infici (not alienum saporem ducere): to have a bitter taste, amarum saporem habere: taste in the month, sapor in ore relictus: to have a taste in the mouth after any thing, respire aliquid: pears leave a sourish taste in the month, pira aciculum saporem in ore relinquunt: the wine leaves a prickly taste in the month, vinum respicit picem. (B) FIG. The good taste of any thing, elegantia (e. g., of a poem): the bad taste of any thing, insulsius (e. g., villae: || inelegantia is not Latin). II. Subjectively, as belonging to a person. (A) PROPRI. || The power or sense of tasting, gustatus: gustus (opposed to odoratus, aspectus; but Cicero uses gustatus

only: || sapor is quite unclassical in this sense). (B) FIG. (1) By way of trial; slight participation, &c., gustus (gustum tibi dare volui = "a short specimen," Sen.). (2) || Sense of the beautiful, &c., gustatus; for any thing, aliquid rei (e. g., facinorosi verum laudis gustatum non habent, Cic., Phil., 2, 43, 115 [so Or., al. gustum]): sensus (perception of; for any thing, aliquid rei). To form one's taste, * animum ad elegantiam informari: to have a taste for any thing, aliqua re delectari, gaudere: to have no taste for, abhorere a re; aliquid suo sensu non gustare: to acquire a taste for any thing, aliquid rei sensu quodam imbui: to give any body a taste for an art, * aliquid artis veluti gustatu quodam imbure aliquid: any thing is according to my taste, aliquid elegantiae meae esse videtur: any thing is not to my taste, res non sapit ad meum meum (vid. Plaut., Pers., 1, 3, 28); res non est mei stomachi (vid. Cic., ad Fam., 1, 2, 5). Hence taste, in a more restricted meaning = (a) the power, and then the readiness to observe and feel the beauty or deformity of an object, judicium (so far as it rests on a right judgment; sapor is here not Latin): intelligentia (understanding and appreciation of): a good or correct taste, elegantia (as a fine taste possessed): judicium intelligentis (correct judgment): elegantia; venustas (sense of the beautiful): || sensus pulchritudinis or pulchri (not Latin. Critical taste, teretes aures (critical in judging of language, music, &c.). A man of taste, elegans; politus; venustus: a man of admirable taste on every subject, homo in omni judicio elegantissimus: bad taste, pravitas iudicii (Quint.). A person of no taste, homo exiguum sapientis; homo sine judicio; homo parum elegans: a fastidious taste, fastidium delicatissimum: to possess the fine taste of any body, aliquid elegantia tinctum esse: to have taste in any matter, in aliqua re sensum aliquid habere; elegantem aliquid rei esse spectatorem (on a subject of which the eyes can judge): to have no (or little) taste, exiguum sapere: to have a good taste, recte sapere: with good taste, scite (e. g., to dress one's self, colli: to prepare a banquet, convivium exornare): commodum (e. g., saltare): scienter (scientifically; e. g., bibis cantare): manu eleganti (with elegant hand; e. g., effingere scenam): to my taste, quantum ego sapio; pro mea sapientia (vid. Ter., Adelph., 3, 3, 73); quantum evidenter iudicare possumus. (b) || Manner of thinking of a particular object arising from taste, or acting on the character of mind; the latter, of practice: a taste for Gothic = ingenium Gothicum. Of artistic taste, stylus (style): manus (hand): the execution of a particular artist).

TASTE, v. || TRANS., gustatu (|| gustu is late) explorare (to try by the taste, properly: || gustu libare is poetical): gustare: to enjoy a little of any thing; then, figuratively = to become slightly acquainted with). To taste any thing, degustare aliquid; gustare de re (to take a slight taste of any thing; then also, figuratively = to become acquainted with the pleasures of any thing; e. g., degustare vitam; degustare honorem): to taste beforehand, praegustare (properly): to taste the charm of life, gustare suavitatem vitae: to enable the people merely to taste of liberty, tantummodo potestatem gustandi libertatem populo facere: to taste adversity, calamitate affici. || INTRANS., sapere: aliquo sapore esse: to taste of any thing, sapere or respire aliquid (properly): redolere aliquid (figuratively): to taste bitter, amarum esse saporem: to taste well, jucunde sapere; suavi esse saporem.

TASTEFUL, elegans (one who possesses and uses correct discrimination; of things, recheché; non infectus; venustus. Taste ful dress, cultus amoenus: taste ful in the choice of words, elegans verbis: a taste ful choice of words, elegans verborum delectus).

TASTEFULLY, scite: scienter: com mode: manu eleganti: elegantar: venuste. SYN. in TASTE.

TASTELESS. || PROPRI., nihil sapiens

It is somewhat tasteless, allicujus rei sapor ousculus est: it is growing tasteless, allicujus rei sensus non permanet integer. † FIG., ineptus: infectus: insulcus (*rapid*; of persons and things); inelegans (*especially of style*). *A tasteless age*, *etas infecta. TASTELESSLY, inepte: infecte: insulcose: ineleganter.

TASTELESSNESS. ‖ PROPRIETY, *sapor allicujus rei nullus. ‖ FIG., insulcusitas (*with respect to outward arrangement or beauty*; e. g., villæ): inscitia (*want of knowledge and judgment*). † INELEGANTIA is found only in *Galli Latini*, 1, § 84, *Goesch*. Tastelessness in dress, cultus parum amœnus.

TATTER, *VID. RAG.*

TATTLE, balbutire (*to speak inarticulately, like a child*): garrire (*to prate in a familiar or frivolous manner, from fondness of speaking*): blaterare (*to talk much about nothing, with reference to the foolishness of what is said*): harrilari (*to talk senseless stuff, like an insane soothsayer*): allicujus rei (*to speak without any thought or consideration*): nugari (*to bring forth stupid, trifling matter*). These three mostly transitive with accusative: fabulari: confabulari: fabulari inter se: sermones cedere (*ἀγους κένεσθαι*; of persons chattering together in a good-natured, confidential way): effutire (aliquid, or absolutely, *Cic.*).

TATTLE, garrulus: loquax (*the loquax is tiresome from the quantity, the loquax from the quantity of what he says*): qui silere tacenda nequit.

TATTLING, garrulus (*late*): garrulitas: loquacitas: contabulatio (*good-natured, chattering conversation of one or more; late*).

TATTOO, s., *sonus tympani vespertinus (*Bau.*, receptus, signal for retreat, in the Roman sense). *To beat the tattoo*, *revocare milites signo vespertino (*Bau.*, receptui canere, in the Roman sense).

TATTOO, v., corpus notis compungere (*Cic.*, Off. 2, 7, 25): notis persignare: notis inscribere (*vid. Plin.*, 18, 3, 4). *To tattoo one's self*, corpus notis compungere or inscribere: corpus omne notis persignare: tattooed, notis compunctus: virgatus (*Val. Fl.*, 2, 159).

TAUNT, s., convicium: contumelia.

TAUNT, v., contumeliâ jacere in aliquid: verborum contumeliis lacrare aliquid: contumeliâ aliquid insequi: oburgare: cavillari: exprobrare allicui aliquid.

TAUNTING, contumeliosus (*insulting*): amarus (*bitter*): acerbus (*sour*): asper (*rough*): mordax (*biting*): invidiosus (*calculated to raise a prejudice against the person attacked*): aculeatus (*stinging*): probrus. [SYN. IN CONTUMELIOSUS, CHIDE.] Taunting words, verborum aculei.

TAUNTINGLY, contumeliose, &c. *Vid. the adjective.*

TAUTOLOGICAL, idem verbum aut eundem sermonem iterans.

TAUTOLOGY, ejusdem verbi aut sermonis iteratio: repetitio: iteratio (verborum, rerum, nominum, *Quint.*): crebra repetitio (*Cic.*): tautologia (*Marc. Cap.*). *To avoid tautology*, vitare, fugere, repetitionem ejusdem verbi (*after Cic.*).

TAVERN, *VID. INN.*

TAWDRY, speciosus. *Tawdry dress*, cultus speciosior quam pretiosior. ‖ IMPROPR., oblitus (*of style*; e. g., exornationes oblitam reddunt orationem).

TAWNY, *nigricans e gilvo (*of a yellowish, dark color*): fuscus: alutius (*brownish, swarthy*).

TAX, s., vectigal (*general term, especially on land*). Particular parts of this were decumæ, the tenth of corn; scriptura, the tenth of pasture; portorium, harbor dues, customs, for which, also, the general term vectigal is used: tributum (*poll tax, property tax*): stipendium (*like tributum, a kind of contribution imposed on conquered people, after a rate of property*): vicatima (*a twentieth, fee per cent*; hereditaria, manumissionem): quadragesima (*a fortieth*): onera (*burdens borne by citizens*). A door tax, ostiarium: to lay or impose a tax on, vectigal, tributum imponere (allicui or allicui rei): tributum indicare allicui (*on persons*; ? *not rei*): to

pay taxes, tributary, vectigalia pensitare: to pay the taxes, tributa vectigalia pendere: to collect taxes, vectigalia, &c., exigere: a collector of taxes, tax-gatherer, vectigalium exactor: to be a tax-gatherer, vectigalia exercere: to remit taxes for five years, tributum in quinquennium remittere allicui: to petition for a reduction of taxes, magnitudinem onerum deprecari apud aliquid: to exempt from taxes, a tributis vindicare or tributis liberare aliquid: free from taxes, immunis tributorum (*opposed to vectigalis*).

TAX, v., vectigal, tributum imponere allicui or rei: tributum indicare allicui (*not rei*) [*vid.*, also, *ASSESS*]. ‖ IMPROPR. Nature seems to have taxed her creative powers to the uttermost, natura (in hoc) quod efficere posset, videtur experta.

TAX-GATHERER, exactor vectigalium. TAXATION, taxatio (*Plin.*). Circumlocution by the verb.

TEA, ‖ *The plant*, *thea (*Linna.*). *Black tea*, *thea Bohea (*Linna.*): green tea, *thea viridis (*Linna.*). ‖ Infusion or decoction of the leaves of the plant, *potio e theâ cocta: *calda Sinensis, or *thea only. *To invite any body to (drink) tea*, * invitare aliquid ad theâ potum una sorbendum, bibendum: to drink a cup of tea, * pocillum theâ haurire.

TEA-CADDY, *pyxia theâ.

TEA-CHEST, *cista theâ.

TEA-CUP, *pocillum anatum in scutellâ positum, or, from context, *pocillum anatum only.

TEA-KETTLE, *abñenum theâ.

TEA-POT, *hirnea (*not* cantianus) theâ.

TEA-SPOON, cochlear: cochlearium (*Plin.*): ligula (*more shallow, Col.*).

TEA-TRAY, *abacus disponendis scutellis caldæ Sinensis.

TEACH, docere (*general term*): præcipere: præcepta dare de re (*to give precepts, rules*): tradere (*to deliver*; e. g., the history or rules of an art, &c.): profiteri (*to profess or teach publicly*): ostendere: declarare (*to show, prove*). *To teach any body*, aliquid instituere, erudire (*to instruct him*; the latter especially of a beginner); aliquid condocere (*to train or teach an animal*): to teach a person any thing, docere aliquid aliquid (*differs from edocere aliquid aliquid or de re to give accurate information on a definite subject*); instituere, erudire aliquid aliquid re, in aliquid re; tradere aliquid aliquid re (*vid. above*); imbuiere aliquid aliquid re (*to imbue with imperceptibly, but completely; also to give a smattering of*). ‖ PROV. *To teach one's grandmother to suck eggs*; *vid. Egg*.

TEACHABLE, docilis: qui cito aliquid discit. *To be teachable*, docilem se præbere ad aliquid.

TEACHER, doctor (*one acquainted with an art or science who instructs others in it, and imparts to them elementary knowledge of it*; the art or science which he teaches is expressed by a genitive or an adjective; e. g., a teacher of eloquence, doctor dicendi, doctor rhetoricus): magister (*master of an art or science, as presiding with authority over learners*): præceptor (*one who gives instruction or rules for the practice of a science, or art*; cf. *Cic. De Invent.*, 1, 25, in.; *De Or.*, 3, 15): pedagōgus (παιδαγωγός, a slave who had the oversight of children, and gave them some elementary knowledge; *vid. Quint.*, 1, 1, 7, sqq.): litteratus: litterator (*learned in languages, who lectured on the poets*): professor (*a public teacher*; e. g., sapientie: professor grammaticus): ludi magister (*a school-master*). Jx. magister atque doctor: præceptor et magister: dux et magister.

Teacher may also be expressed by circumlocution; e. g., qui doctoris partes agit; qui magistri personam sustinet; qui docere se proficitur: teacher of an art, qui proficitur aliquid artem, &c. (*not rei*) but qui proficitur without an object, as in *Plin. Ep.*, 2, 18, 3, is not classical: a good teacher, magister ad docendum aptus: to be a teacher of a science, aliquid docere (*general term*): aliquid profiteri (*to be a public teacher*): to be the teacher of any body, allicujus doctorem esse (*general term*): al-

licujus studia regere (*to direct the studies of any body*; e. g., docere aliquid fidibus canere, or simply fidibus; docere aliquid equo armisque; docere aliquid Latine loqui, or simply Latine): to have any body as a teacher, habere aliquid doctorem, magistrum, præceptorem; uti aliquid doctore, magistro: in any thing, aliquid magistro in aliquid re uti; aliquid auctore in aliquid re versari: to look for a teacher for one's children, præceptorem suis liberis querere: to put one's self under any body as a teacher, se dare aliquid ad docendum.

TEACHING, ‖ Instruction, institutio: eruditio: disciplina. ‖ Doctrine, system of instruction, doctrina: præcepta, -orum, n.; præceptio. *Vid.*, also, INSTRUCTION, DOCTRINE.

TEAL, perhaps quercedula (*Varr.*): *anas crecca (*Linna.*).

TEAM, jugum. A team of horses, equi jugales.

TEAR, s., lacrima. Tears, lacrima, plural, fetus, -is. With tears (in the eyes), lacrimans; oculis lacrimantibus; lacrimans; flens: a flood of tears, magna vis lacrimarum: with a flood of tears, cum or non sine multis lacrimis; magno (cum) fetu: to shed tears, lacrimas effundere or profundere; lacrimare; flere (*lacrimari means "to be moved to tears"*): I shed tears of joy, gaudio lacrimo or lacrimas effundo; gaudio lacrima mihi cadunt or manant: to refrain from tears, cohêre lacrimas; fletum reprimere, lacrimas sistere (*to suppress tears*): not to be able to refrain from tears, lacrimas tenere non posse: tears come, lacrimæ oboriuntur; flow, manant; burst forth, prorumpunt or erumpunt; fletus erumpit: to yield or give way to tears, tradere se lacrimis; lacrimis indulgere (*Or.*, Met., 9, 142): to shed a flood of tears, vim lacrimarum profundere: to bemoan or moan with tears, aliquid lacrimis opêrere (*lacrima lavare aliquid is found only in the comedians*): to draw forth or excite tears, lacrimas concitare or excitare: to move any body to tears, lacrimas or fletum allicui movere: to wipe away tears, abstergere aliquid fletum (*vid. Cic.*, Phil., 14, 13, 34): a tear soon dries, lacrima cito arecit; nihil facilius quam lacrima inarescit or lacrimas inarescant.

TEAR, v. ‖ TRANS., in partes diacindere (*into pieces*): discerpere (*to pluck to pieces*): concerpere: scindere: conscindere: lacrare (*to lacerate*). *To tear one's hair*, abscondere comas; vellere comam: to tear any body away from any body's arms, aliquid a re or ex complexu (not complexibus) allicujus abripere: to tear one's self away from any body's embraces, ex complexu allicujus se eripere: to be torn by wild beasts, a feris laniari or dilaniari: to tear off or away (a part from a whole), abscondere (*not* abscondere = to cut off): to tear one's self away, se proripere (ex loco): avolare: abripere se: to tear open, divellere (*to separate hastily*): scindere: discindere (*to separate with violence*): a garment, vestem discindere: to tear open a wound, vulnus suis manibus divellere (*properly, Hirt.*, B. Afr., 88): to tear up, concerpere: conscindere: to tear up a letter, epistolam acindere, conscindere, or concerpere. ‖ INTRANS., rumpi: dirumpi.

TEARFUL, lacrimans: lacrimosus.

TEASE, negotium facessere; negotium or molestiam exhibere allicui. *To tease any body with any thing*, obtundere aliquid aliquid re (e. g., literis, rogationibus): obstrepere allicui (e. g., literis); with entreaties, precibus fatigare aliquid: molestiam allicui afferre: molestiâ aliquid afficere: allicui aliquid re molestum or grave esse. Sometimes aquatic, exagitate, vexare, commovere, sollicitare, &c.

TEASEL, *dipsacus fullonum (*Linna.*).

TEAT, papilla.

TECHINESS, morositas: difficultas (*Cic.*, rare): natura difficilis: asperitas.

TECHNICAL. A technical term, vocabulum artis: vocabulum artificis usitatum: technical terms, verba artis propria (*Quint.*, 8, 2, 13): vocabula quæ in quâque arte videntur; vocabula artificum propria: vocabula artis; verba or vocabula quibus philosophi or artifices (as the

case may be) atunat quasi privatis ac suis; vocabula est artis propria necessitate concepta: * ut a technical term, * ut in arte dicimus: * ut more artificum loquar: to employ technical terms in teaching, verbis in docendo quasi privatis uti ac suis.

TECHY, morosus: difficilis: naturā difficilis. Jx. difficilis et morosus.

TEDIOUS, molestus: tardus plenus: tedium creans (e.g., oratio, narratio molestā, tedium plenum, quod facit ut temporis moram sentiamus). A tedious speaker, odiosus in dicendo: a tedious war, bellum diturnum ac lentum: a tedious affair, res lenta (Ltn); negotium lentum (Cic.).

TEDIOUSLY, moleste: lente.

TEDIOUSNESS, molestia: gravis tarditas: temporis molestia.

TEEM. || PROP. [Vid. PREGNANT.] || Fig. Vid. ABOUND.

TETH, v. dentē.

TETHING, dentitio. *To assist the teaching, faciem prestare dentitionem infantibus.

TEGUMENT, tegmen (tegimen, tegumen): tegumentum: involucrem: integumentum: velamen: velamentum.

TELEGRAPH, s., *telegraphum, quod dicitur (technical term). *To communicate by telegraph may be nearly expressed by per homines certis locis dispositis in singula die tempora quae aguntur cognoscere, et quid fieri volumus imperare (vid. Ces., B. G. 1, 16).

TELESCOPE, *telescopium. To look through a telescope, *oculis armatis spectare aliquid or prospicere in longinquum. It appears that certain telescopic tubes, without glasses, were in use among the ancients.

TELL. || To utter, speak, say, dicere: rem verbis exsequi or cunctare. [Vid. SPEAK, SAY.] || To narrate, relate, narrare: commemorare: aliquid de re certiorum facere. I tell you this in perfect confidence, haec tibi soli dicta puta: haec tu tecum habeto: hoc tibi in aurem dixerim: arcano tibi ego hoc dixi: hoc lapidi dixerim (non sub rosa hoc tibi dixerim, which is not Latin). [Vid. INFORM, NARRATE, RELATE.] || To count, numerare: numerum inire: dinumerare. Vid. COUNT.

TELL-TALE, delator (Suet., Cal. 15). To listen to tell-tales, delatoribus aures patere (after Cic., Off., 1, 26, 91; opposed to delatoribus aures non habere, Suet., Cal. 15).

TEMERITY. Vid. RASHNESS.

TEMPER, s. || Dux mixture, mixtio (Virg.): mixtura (Plin.): concretio: temperatio (Cic.). || Disposition of mind, animi affectus (in the best prose writers): natura: indoles: animus. To be in a good temper, letum esse; alacrem esse animo: to be in a bad temper, stomachari; tristem, morosum esse. || Coolness, evenness of mind, animus aequus. With temper, aequo animo; placide; sedate; placate: tranquillo animo.

TEMPER, v. || To mix, mingle, temperare aliquid aliqūā re: miscere, permiscere aliquid alicui rei or aliqūā rei. || To form (mould) to a proper degree of hardness, durare: indurare (e.g., ferrum, Plin.): temperare (ferrum, Plin.). || To moderate, mollify, mollire: emollire: mitigare: lenire: temperare (e.g., calores solis, victoriam, Cic.).

TEMPERAMENT. || Of body. (corporis) affectio, constitutio (Cic.): habitudo (Tac.). [Vid. HABIT.] || Of mind. Indoles: vis: affectio: natura: animus: ingenium. To be of a warm and sanguine temperament, naturā esse acrem et vehementem, or vehementem et ferocem; ingenio esse violento: to be of a mild or gentle temperament, animo esse miti.

TEMPERANCE, temperantia (general and habitual self-government): moderatio (the avoiding of excess, as an action): continentia (opposed to libido; command over all sensual desires): modestia (is an habitual preference of the modus, or true mean; the last three words are qualities): abstinentia (abstaining from desire for what is another's). JN. temperantia et moderatio: moderatio et continentia: continentia et temperantia. Cicero, Off., 3, 26, has moderatio continentia et temperantia.

TEMPERATE, temperans: temperatus: continens: modestus: moderatus (rare). JN. moderatus ac temperans: temperatus moderatusque. Of temperate habits (in eating and drinking), sobrius (not given to drinking); parvo et tenui victu contentus; parcus in victu: a temperate life, vita moderata, modica, or temperata (non abstemius, temperate, especially as to drinking wine; used only in Horace for abstemius). A temperate climate, coeli temperies; temperate zone, orbis medius (Plin.). SYN. in TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERATELY, temperanter: modeste: moderate: continenter.

TEMPERATURE, temperatio: temperies: affectio (coeli).

TEMPEST. Vid. STORM.

TEMPESTUOUS. Vid. STORMY.

TEMPLE. || A sacred building or place, aedes sacra (as the habitation of a deity; sacra must not be omitted unless the name of the deity is added, or when the context otherwise fixes the sense): templum (a place dedicated to a deity, with all its precincts): fanum (a place set apart for a temple; thence, also, a temple itself): delubrum (as a place of purification and expiation). A small temple, aedicula sacra; sacellum: to dedicate a temple, deo aedem (aediculam) or templum dedicare: to rob a temple, sacrilegium facere, admittere, or committere. || Temples (of the head), tempora, plural (rarely in the singular, Cels.).

TEMPORAL. || Relating to time, temporalis (post-Augustan). || Of this world, externus (relating to outward things): humanus (relating to men and human affairs). || Terrenus and terrestrial only in ecclesiastical writers. Temporal affairs, res externae: temporal possessions, bona huius vitae; bona fluxa, caduca. || Secular (not ecclesiastical), profanus (opposed to sacer). || Belonging to the temples, circumlocution by tempus or tempora: temporalis (e.g., vena, Veget.).

TEMPORARY, intempus structus (built for a present purpose, but to be afterward taken down): subitarius (hastily put together): brevis et ad tempus (lasting but for a time): caducus (quickly perishing): non diuturnus (not lasting). A temporary theatre, subitarii gradus et scena in tempus structa (Tac., Ann., 14, 30); temporarium theatrum (Plin.). || Temporary is post-classical, except in Nep., Aut., temporaria liberalitas: to run up temporary buildings, subitaria aedificia exstruere (Tac., Ann., 15, 39).

TEMPORIZE. || To delay, vid. || To comply with the times and occasions, tempore servire: inservire temporibus (Nep., Alc., 1, 3): tempora causā facere aliquid (Nep., Aut., 9, 5; to accommodate one's self or submit to the times, to suit one's self to circumstances): duabus sellis sedere (to play a double part).

TEMPORIZER, homo bilinguis (a double-tongued man): temporum multorum homo (a time-server, Curt., 5, 3, 4): prevaricator (guilty of shuffling conduct). You are a temporizer, duabus sellis sedere soles (Liber. ap. Sen., Controv., 3, 18, extr.). Vid. TIME-SERVER.

TEMPT. || To tempt, vid. || To solicit to ill, entice, tentare, sollicitare aliquid or alicuius animum: pellicere aliquid. To tempt the enemy across the river, by pretending to retreat, hostes cedendo sensim citra flumen pertrahere (Lic., 21, 54).

TEMPTATION. || (non tentatio), sollicitatio: usually by the verb. To yield to temptation, alicui ad scelus sollicitanti cedere; succumbere culpa.

TEMPTER, qui aliquid tentat, sollicitat, &c.: tentator (rare).

TEN, decem: with substantives used only in plural, deni, -ae, -a: (distributive) deni. Consisting of ten, containing ten, denarius: ten o'clock, hora decima: a ten, (decas, -adis, Tert.) numerus denarius (Virg.): the figure ten, numeri denarii figura: ten times, decies ten times as much, decuplum, or rather decies tanto plus (Ltn); decies tanto amplius: ten years

old, decennis (Plin., Quint), or rather, decem annos natus (Cic); decem annorum (Cic., Nep.).

TENACIOUS, tenax (properly and figuratively). Vid. also, FIRMS.

TENACIOUSLY, tenaciter (properly and figuratively). Vid. also, FIRMLY.

TENACIOUSNESS, tenacitas (properly and figuratively). Vid. also, FIRMNESS.

TENANCY, by circumlocution with conductus or locatus (e.g., contract, law of tenancy, pactum, formula, lex conducti, locati).

TENANT, s., conductor (one who rents): incola (an inhabitant).

TENANT, v. Vid. INHABIT.

TENANTABLE, habitabilis (habitabile, Cic.). Not tenantable, inhabitabilis (uninhabitable, Cic.): to keep a house in tenantable repair, sarta tecta aedium tuarum.

TENANTRY, clientes, plural (in the Roman sense).

TENCH, tinca (Auson.); *Cyprinus tinca (Linn.).

TEND. TRANS., curare: procurare (to attend to, take care of): colere aliquid: deserve alicui rei (to take proper care of): dare operam alicui rei (to bestow pains or attention upon). To tend one's office, colere, obire munus. || INTRANS., PROP., tendere iter or cursum: tendere: pergere. || Fig., tendere: spectare.

TENDENCY, inclinatio (properly and figuratively): proclivitas: propensio: animi inductio (of the mind and will). A strong tendency, studium: appetitus (of the mind or will): to have a strong tendency to any thing, proclivum, propensum esse ad aliquid; studio teneri alicui rei; appetere aliquid.

TENDER, s. || Offer, vid. || A small vessel waiting on a larger, navicula: navium.

TENDER, adj., tener (tender, sensitive; diminutive, tenellus): mollis (soft, gentle): blandus (showing visible signs of affection): amoris plenus (full of love): amans (mostly with genitive of a person tenderly beloved; e.g., uxoris): pius (full of dutiful affection to parents, children, &c.): indulgens (overlooking faults). Jx. amans indulgens: delicatus (of too fine feelings, tastes, &c.): effeminatus (effeminate): affectuosus in very late writers, Macrob., Cassiod., Ter. Tender upbraids, molles querelae: to write a tender letter to any body, literas amoris plenas dare ad aliquid: v. tendere words, verba blandissima, amantissima.

TENDERLY, blande: amanter: pie (SYN. in TENDER). To look tenderly at any body: perhaps molli vultu aliquid aspicere (Ov., Met., 10, 609): to behave tenderly toward, alicui multa blandimenta dare. || Softly, tenere or tenerius (post-Augustan): molliter: delicate. To bring up children too tenderly, molliter educare liberos.

TENDERNESS. || Affectionate feeling, pietas (as exhibited toward parents, &c.): indulgentia (as shown in overlooking faults, &c.): amor blandus: amor: blandimenta (blandishments; winning, petting ways). || Softness, mollietates: teneritas.

TENDON, nervus (Cels.).

TENDRIL, brachium (Col.). (of a vine), pampinus: clavicula (Cic.). To put forth tendrils, in pampinis, in surculis crescere: to clasp with tendrils, *brachis, claviculis amplecti aliquid, inhaerescere alicui rei: to cut off the tendrils of vines, vitēs pampinare: pampinos vitē detegere.

TENEMENT, domicilium: habitatio sedes. SYN. in ABODE.

TENET, placitum: dogma (opinion or doctrine of a philosopher): preceptum (Cic.). The tenets of the Stoics, ratio Stoicorum. Vid. OPINION.

TENFOLD, adj., decemplex.

TENFOLD, adv., decies. To bear ten fold, efferre cum decimo (Cic); cum decimo (Varr.).

TENNIS. Tennis-ball, *pila pennata To play at tennis, *pila pennata ludere.

TENON, cardo (Virg.; tignum cardina tum): dove-tailed tenons, cardines securi cula.

TENOR, sententia (tenor, Pand.). VID. DRIFT, MEANING.

TENSE. (*In grammar*), tempus, -oris (grammatical).

TENSION, tensio (Huglin., Vitruv., post-classical, rare): tensura (post-classical, Huglin., Veget.). Mostly by circumlocution with *extendere* (e. g., funem): *intendere* (e. g., chordas, arcum): *contendere* (arcum, &c.): *intendere aliquid aliquā re* (e. g., sellam loris).

TENT, tentorium (of cloth or skins, a military, movable tent, Sen., Hirt.): tabernaculum (Cic.; the word which Caesar uses for a soldier's tent; it denotes, properly, a slight hut or habitation, made of boards, skins, &c., but more durable and serviceable than tentorium; we often find pelles, plural, for "tents"): *The general's tent, priusquam* to pitch a tent, tabernaculum statuere, constituere (Cass.); collocare, ponere (Cic.; also absolutely); *tendere* (Tac., Curt.): to strike tents, tabernacula detendere (Cass., Lin.); *a tent bed*, lectus in tentorio collocandus: lectus castris: *a little tent*, tentoriolum (Hirt.): *a tent-nail*, paxillus tentorii. (*A roll of lint put into a sore*, turunda (Cat.); penicillum (Cat., Plin.).

TENTATIVE, quod tentat, &c. *Py a tentative process*, by tentative methods, experiendo. Vid. TRY, ATTEMPT.

TENTER-HOOK, hamus: uncus (Lar. &c.).

TENTH, decimus. *A tenth*, decuma; decuma or decima pars.

TENTHLY, decimo.

TENUITY. Vid. THINNESS.

TENURE, circumlocution by possidere: *tendere*: habere aliquid, or possessio: esse in possessione rei: possessionem rei habere (Cic.): possessionem alicujus rei tenere (Nep.).

TEPID, tepidus. Vid. LUKEWARM.

TEREBINTH, terebinthus (Plin.): "pis-tacia terebinthus (Linn.).

TERGIVERSATE, tergiversari.

TERGIVERSATION, tergiversatio.

TERM, s. || *Space of time*, spatium (general term): temporis intervallum (intercal): dies certa: dies praestituta: tempus finitum, definitum (a fixed, appointed term). To fix or appoint a term, diem statuere, constituere, praefinire; tolerably long, diem statuere satis laxam (e. g., before the expiration of which payment must be made; quam ante, &c.; vid. Cic., Att., 6, 1, 16): to request a term of a few days, petere paucorum dierum interjectum (of a defendant, Tac., Ann., 3, 67, 2): to grant a term of some days to a debtor, alicui paucos ad solvendum dies prorogare: to request from any body a short term, ab aliquo parvam exigui temporis usuram alicujus rei postulare (vid. Cic., Agr., 3, 1, 2): the term expires, exit dies (e. g., indicium, Lin., 4, 30; cf. 22, 33). || *At the universities*, in the courts of law, "terminus (technical term). || *A word*, verbum: vocabulum: nomen. || *Condition*, vid. || *Relation*, ratio; plural, terms of friendship, &c.: by circumlocution; e. g., res mihi cum aliquo est: mihi cum hominibus his et gratia et necessitudo est (I am on good terms with, Cal. ad Cic.): si mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum omnibus (Cic., if I were on less friendly terms with).

TERM, n. Vid. CALL, NAME.

TERMAGANT, mulier rixosa or jurgiosa.

TERMINAL. || *At certain periods*, certis diebus: certis pensionibus (of payments). || *Of or in a term* at the universities, &c., "terminalis (technical term).

TERMINATE. || *TRANS*, terminare aliquid (to put a limit to any thing with regard to place): concludere (e. g., a letter): finire (to end): finem facere alicujus or alicui rei: finem alicui rei imponere, constituere (to put an end to). To terminate his speech, finem dicendi facere: perorare, ad finem or ad exitum adducere aliquid (to bring any thing to a conclusion — to accomplish it): conficere: transigere aliquid (to settle): componere aliquid (to terminate amicably): finem or modum imponere alicui rei: finem statuere or constituere alicui rei (to put an end to any

thing, with regard to duration): to terminate a war, pacem facere (not concludere): to terminate a business, expedire negotium (to settle it): profigere negotium (by a violent exertion): to terminate a dispute, &c., controversiam componere or dirimere (dirimere, also of terminating any thing by sudden intervention; nox proclum dirimit). [VID. END.] || *INTRANS*, finem habere or espere: desinere (to cease): finem or exitum habere (of time or an event): terminari (of space): cadere or ex-cidere (in to end in such a letter or syllable; of words): to terminate in a long syllable, longa syllaba terminari; cadere or ex-cidere in longam syllabam: the matter is not yet terminated, res nondum finem invenit: to terminate badly, foede finire. Vid., also, END, CEASE.

TERMINATION, conclusio (the closing or finishing point, Cic., Qu. Fr., 1, 1, 16, in extremā partē et conclusionē muneris ac negotii tui): finis: exitus (end, ultimate result): extrema pars (last part of a matter). To bring a thing to a termination, aliquid ad finem or ad exitum adducere: to come to a termination, ad finem venire. Termination of a word, terminatio or exitus: to have an a or e for its termination, exitum habere in a aut in e: to have for its termination, cadere or ex-cidere in, &c. (of words): to have the same termination, similes casus habere in exitu: similiter cadere. Vid. END.

TERMINOLOGY, artis alicujus vocabula, &c. [VID. TECHNICAL.] The only difference between Zeno and the Peripatetics lies in their terminology, inter Zenonem et Peripateticos nihil praeter verborum novitatem interest.

TERNARY, circumlocution by terni (ternarius, Col., consisting of three).

TERRACE, solarium (Plaut.; general term for any projection, &c., attached to a house, for the purpose of receiving the sun; balcony, &c., Plaut., Suet., Aug., op. Marconi): pulvinus (Varr., in a garden).

TERRAQUEOUS, *qui ex terrā et aquā constat.

TERRESTRE, } terrenus: terrā nas-
TERRESTRIAL, } tus, fictus (con-
sisting of earth): terrenus: terrester (re-lating to the earth, living on the earth); often, also, humanus (opposed to celestis, divinus). Terrestrial affairs, res humane (not res terrena); humana, plural; interiora, plural: terrestrial goods, bona hujus vite: bona fluxa, caduca.

TERRIBLE. || *PROPR*, terribilis (causing fright; terrificus is poetical only): horribilis: horrendus (causing horror): atrox (fearful, frightful; e. g., death, bloodshed): immanis (monstrous, quite unnatural, cruel; e. g., animal, deed, character): foedus (causing indignation, abominable; e. g., projects, war, fire, or conflagration): dirus (dire): trux (causing a shudder; e. g., of looks): incredibilis (that can not be conceived; e. g., stupidity, stupiditas). To be the bearer of some terrible news, miros terrores afferre ad aliquem.

TERRIBLY. || *PROPR*, terribilem or horrendum in modum. || *FIG*, foede: fodium in modum: atrociter.

TERRIER. || *A kind of dog*, *canis terrarius (Linn.).

TERRIFIC. Vid. TERRIBLE.

TERRIFY, perterrere: perterrere alicum: pavore percellere alicujus pectus. Vid., also, TO FRIGHTEN.

TERRITORY, territorium (land belonging to a town; if = country, district, region, &c., ager, terra, regio, fines; || *AVOID* ditto as not classical in this sense). The territory of the Helvetii, ager Helvetius: the Trojan territory, ager Trois: to enter the territory of any body, intra fines alicujus ingredi: to add a district to the territory of any body, alicujus finibus regionem adiacere (also figuratively; e. g., ars dicendi non habet definitum regionem); locus (figuratively; e. g., locus philosophii proprius).

TERROR, metus: terror. Vid. FEAR. TERSE, tersus (Quint.; e. g., auctor tersior est Horatius); pressus: brevis: sententis densus: crebri. SYN. IN CONCISE.

TERSELY, breviter, paucis (sc. ver-

bis): breviter strictissime; praeclae: pressae or pressus. SYN. IN CONCISELY.

TERSENESS, brevisitas (dicendi): breviloquentia; *astrecta brevisitas.

TERTIAN, tertianus (Cic.). *A tertian fever*, tertiana (sc. febris, Cels.).

TESELATE, tessellare: in tessera formam figere aliquid. *A tessellated pavement*, pavimentum tessellatum: pavimentum tessellis or vermiculatis crustis stratum. Vid. MOSAIC.

TEST, s. || *PROPR*, obrussa (Sen.). || *FIG*, tamquam obrussa (Cic.). Vid., also, PROOF.

TEST, v. Vid. PROVE, TRY.

TESTACEOUS, testaceus (Plin.; e. g., operimentum, Plin., 11, 37, 55).

TESTAMENT. || *Will*, vid. *A name given to each of the two divisions of the Bible*, testamentum (vetus, novum, ecclesiasticum).

TESTAMENTARY, testamentarius (technical term; or, rather, by circumlocution with testamenti or testamento).

TESTATOR, testator (Suet., Ner., 17, and Jurisconsulti); or, by circumlocution, is qui testamentum facit (Cic., Verr., 2, 18, 46).

TESTATRIX, testatrix (Ulp.); ea quae testamentum facit.

TESTIFY, testari (general term): attestari: testificari: testimonio confirmare (to establish by a witness): testimonio esse: testem esse (to serve as a witness; the former of a thing, the latter of a person): testificari: affirmare (to affirm, assure).

TESTILY, stomachose: aspere: acerbē.

TESTIMONIAL, testimonium (a testimony, whether oral or written; e. g., testimonia quae recitari solent; opposed to praesentes testes; so legit testimonium, Cic., Mil., 17, 46): *scriptum testimonium: *littera alicujus rei testes: littera commendatiuae (Cic., a letter of recommendation). A testimonial, or letters testimonial, *littere dimissionis testes (of servants or soldiers): testimonialis, *littera missionem honestam significantes (general term).

TESTIMONY, testimonium (whether oral or written). To bear testimony, testimonium dicere: to bear important testimony in favor of any body, grave testimonium impendere alicui (Cic.): to bear testimony for any body on any point, alicui perhibere testimonium alicujus rei. Vid. WITNESS, EVIDENCE.

TESTY, stomachosus: acerbus: difficilis.

TETHER, umella (= "genus vineuli, quo quadrupedes deligantur." First. As an instrument of torture, both the head and feet were inserted in it [Non., 144, 25, sq.]; hence this was probably the case when it was used as an instrument for confining cattle to their pasture, &c.); perhaps pedica (general term for fetter), or funia.

TETRARCH, tetrarchia (Cic.).

TETRARCHY, tetrarchia (Cic.).

TETRASTIC, carmen tetrastichum (Quint.); tetrastichum (sc. carmen, Martialis).

TETTER, lichen, or, pure Latin, mentagra (vid. Plin., 26, 1, 2).

TEXT. || *Words of a writer*, oratio or verba scriptoris; oratio contexta (the words of the author, as opposed to commentaries: the last, Diom., 446, 24, P.): *exemplum (in the same sense, so far as the text is written or printed; i. e., perhaps in such sentences as, "the annotations which we have added after the Greek text," annotations quas post Graecum exemplum exhibemus). To correct the text of an author, *verba scriptoris a corruptelorum sordibus judicando emendare. || *A portion of Scripture* chosen as a subject of discourse, *argumentum: to preach on a text, *argumento proposito orationem sacram habere: *argumento proposito et sacro suggestu dicere: || *TEXTUM* or textus, -us, are allowed as technical terms by most writers on the subject; even J. A. Wolf uses them, sometimes with and sometimes without ut ita dicam: qui (quod) dicitur or vocatur.

TEXTILE, textilis (Cic.).

TEXTURE, textura (Plaut., Propert.).

THAN, after comparatives, and verbs of comparison (e. g., malo, praeſtat), quam; if the object of comparison be expressed in the nominative, where we may ask the question, who? or whom? "than" may be expressed in Latin by the simple ablative; e. g., virtus is better than gold, virtus est præstantior quam aurum or præstantior auro. After the comparatives amplius and plus (more), minus (less), minor (younger), major (older), with reference to number, quam is frequently omitted, and the number is in the case which would be required without quam; e. g., there are more than six months, amplius sunt sex menses: he missed more than two hundred soldiers, plus ducentos milites desideravit: less than three hundred perished, minus trecent perierunt: he is more than twenty years old, major viginti annorum est (cf. Grotef., § 219, Obs. 3; Zumpt, § 485). Than that, quam ut or quam qui (quæ, quod, &c.), followed by a subjunctive: the town was stronger than he could capture, urbs munitionibus, quam ut quæ primo impetu capui potuisset (cf. Grotef., § 263, 3; Zumpt, § 560): "than in proportion to," after a comparative, is expressed by *lym* and later writers simply by *quam* pro (which, however, does not occur in Cicero and Caesar; e. g., the battle was harder than in proportion to the number of combatants, prælium atrocius erat quam pro pugnantium numero; vid. Zumpt, § 484, extr.). After "no other" (or interrogatively, "what other?") "than" may be expressed by *nisi* or *quam*, but with this distinction, that *nisi* requires the exclusion of all other ideas; *quam* is used only comparatively; e. g., the history was no other than a compilation of annals, erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio (i. e., it was this, and this only, Cic. De Or., 2, 12, 52): virtus is no other (or nothing else) than perfect nature carried to the highest degree of excellence, virtus nihil aliud est, quam in se perfecta et ad summum producta natura (i. e., it is as much as, is equivalent to, Cic. Legg., 1, 8, 25; cf. Grotef., § 269, (a) Obs. 3; Doleke, p. 289 and 291).

THANE, dominus.

THANK, gratias agere, persolvere (with words; vid. **THANKFUL** for the construction); gratiam referre, reddere, tribuere: beneficio respondere: beneficium remunerari (by action); gratiam habere: gratum esse erga aliquem: beneficium memoriam conservare: memori mente gratiam persolvere: gratâ memoriâ beneficium (beneficia) prosequi (in the heart): re ipsâ atque animo esse gratum (in deed and in heart). To thank most earnestly, maximas, incredibiles, singulares gratias agere alicui: amplissimis or singularibus verbis gratias agere alicui: I thank you, benigne dicis (in accepting an offer): to have to thank one for any thing, aliquid aliud debere (any thing good); alicui aliquid acceptum referre (good or bad): to thank (i. e., merely to thank, and so to refuse or decline), aliquid gratiâ rei acceptâ non accipere (to feel obliged by an offer, but not to accept it; vid. Lit., § 2, 37): reusare (to refuse): deperere (to decline): deprecari (to excuse one's self): I thank you, benigne dicis (in accepting an offer): recte (not as an answer to a proposal or offer. (Tr. Eun., 2, 3, 51): I thank you for your kind invitation, bene vocas; jam gratia est (Plant. Men., 2, 3, 36).

THANKFUL. By circumlocution; e. g., to feel thankful to one for any thing, gratiam (rarely gratias) habere alicui (χαρίν ἔχειν or εὐχαρίν τινι, when the thing for which one feels thankful is either not expressed, as Cic. De Orat., 1, 24, extr., or it follows in a clause of its own with quod, as Cic. in Catil., 1, 5, 11; or in a clause subjoined by a relative agreeing with the person, which is put in the dative; as, I feel most thankful to him for having, &c., ego illi maximam gratiam habeo, qui me ed pona multaverit, Cic. Tusc., 1, 42, 100). To be thankful from the bottom of the heart: gratiam habere, quantum maximam animas capere potest: to feel thankful to any body for having done any thing, is gratiam habere alicui, qui... fecerit, &c.; but sometimes the indicative is used,

to add more weight to the cause as a fact of actual occurrence: habeo senectutis magnam gratiam, quæ mihi sermone aviditatem auxit = for she has increased, &c. (vid. Pr. Intr., App., 17).

THANKFULNESS, gratus animus. Vid. GRATITUDE.

THANKLESS, ingratus: immemor beneficii.

THANKLESSNESS. Vid. INGRATITUDE.

THANKS, gratia (in the plural, when it expresses great number or variety of thanks): grates (solemn, religious thanksgiving; ~~not~~ not used in any other sense in good classic prose). To deserve or merit thanks, gratiam mereri: gratiam inire apud aliquem or ab aliquo: gratiam facere alicui: debere: to owe thanks to any one, gratiam alicui debere: to give or return thanks to any one, gratias agere or persolvere alicui (χαρίν δαδοίαι or χαρίτας λείπειν, by word of mouth, or writing, followed by quod or qui, ~~not~~ not by pro re): gratiam alicui referre, reddere: for any thing, pro re (χαρίν ἀποδοίμαι, to show one's self thankful by act and deed: ~~not~~ rarely gratias referre; in Cic. Phil., 3, 15, 39, it is found among other plurals). Not to return thanks due, gratiam negligere: to reap thanks, gratiam capere: deservent of thanks, gratus (opposed to ingratus; cf. Ruhn., Ter., Eun., 3, 1, 6): qui bene meruit (of persons). You will get no thanks for it, tibi gratiam erit: to require or demand thanks, gratiam exigere ab aliquo: to receive with thanks, in gratiam accipere: grate accipere or excipere: thanks be to God! est Deo gratia!

THANKSGIVING, grates, plural; gratiarum actio (a returning of thanks): gratia animi significatio (as expressed): "preca grati in Deum animi (of Christian thanksgiving). A public thanksgiving, supplicatio: gratulatio (with festivity; ~~not~~ not festum or dies festus gratularum actionis): to order a public thanksgiving, gratulationem decernere: superis decernere grates (Oc.): to celebrate a public thanksgiving, gratulationem facere (e. g., republice bene gestæ).

THANKWORTHY, propter quod gratia debetur, gratiæ debentur (properly): laudabilis, laude dignus (præisworthy).

THAT, conj. (A) Serving to connect an idea with the chief proposition. This idea is either (1.) The simple subject of the predicate connected with the copula in the chief proposition, or of the verb which occupies its place. Then, (1) If this idea be general, and not compounded, the simple infinitive, or another noun, is used; e. g., it is a chief duty that one assist him who is most in need of our help, (hoc) maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita eum potissimum optulari. Nothing is more pleasant than that one be loved by all, nihil suavius est, quam ab omnibus diligî or quam amor omnium. (2) If the idea be limited to a single person, the accusative and infinitive is used. To this belong especially the impersonal expressions, "it is pleasant, delightful, sad," &c.: "it is probable, clear, evident, true, profitable, just, necessary, lawful" (licet, after which the person with the infinitive is used in the accusative, if the permission be taken as general, but in the dative if it refer only to a single person; vid. Krebs, § 437. (U) Several of these modes of expression take, also, quod and ut after them in certain cases; vid. below, Nos. IV. and V.) Examples: I am delighted that you are well, gratum est te valere: it grieves me that we have been almost too late in learning, dolet mihi nos pene sero scisse, &c.: it is true (proved) that friendship can exist only between the good, verum est (constat), amicitiam nisi inter bonos esse non posse: it is not permitted that a man often be what he wishes, non licet hominem esse sæpe ut vult. This idea may also be expressed by another noun with the pronoun possessive; as, it is pleasant (delightful) that you are restored, erata est confirmata tua valetudo. (3) If it be a compound idea, either the infinitive with an adverb, or another noun with an adjective or participle, is used; e. g., nothing is more

to be desired than that one may live happily, nihil magis optandum quam beate vivere or quam vita beata: nothing was so prejudicial to the Lacedæmonians as that the constitution of Lycurgus was taken away, Lacedæmonii nulla res tanto erat damno, quam disciplina Lycurgi sublata. Or the idea is (II.) The simple object of the verb in the chief clause. Then we find either the noun in the accusative, with or without the pronoun possessive, or another noun in the genitive, or the accusative and infinitive. To this belong (a) all the verba sensuum et affectuum; i. e., which express perception and feeling, knowing, recognizing, remembering, expecting, believing, &c.; vid. Grotef., § 240; Zumpt, § 602, sqq. Hence, also, after fac when = imagine; i. e., imagine, picture to yourself; e. g., imagine that you were in my place, fac, qui ego sum, esse te; eum te esse fingi, qui ego sum.

(b) After the verbs "to hope, swear, promise, vow, threaten," the accusative and future infinitive are used, and after "to hope," also, the present infinitive, if in the next proposition the subject be only of the present, and the perfect infinitive if the subject be of the past; vid. Krebs, § 442; Grotef., § 230; Zumpt, § 605, 2. (b) The verba declarandi; i. e., the verbs of "saying, narrating, showing, reminding, convincing, teaching, proving," (efficere, &c.); vid. Grotef. and Zumpt, loc. cit. (c) Nearly allied with all these are the ideas "to settle, fix, will, forbid, impose, grant," (that a thing is so, &c.), which (if the object of the verb is named, simply as such, but not as a wish or end in view, for in this case ut follows; vid. below. V.) take after them an accusative and infinitive; vid. Zumpt, § 614, sqq. (a) The phrases "they say, it is said" (dicunt, tradunt, ferunt, produnt, perhibent), admit a change into the passive form, when the accusative becomes the nominative; e. g., they say that Romulus was the first king of Rome, dicunt Romulum primum regem Romanorum fuisse, or Romulus primus rex Romanorum fuisse dicunt: they say that you were present, dicunt vos adfuisse, or vos dicebantur adfuisse; vid. Grotef., § 173, 3; Zumpt, § 607. (b) After non dubito, "I doubt not," Cicero always uses quin; it is only in the sense of "I do not hesitate" that a simple infinitive follows; vid. Grotef., § 238, b. 3, and 240, obs.; Zumpt, § 540. Or, (III.) The idea is a local or other definite addition to the chief clause, which may be resolved into a noun in the ablative with a preposition. Then the infinitive is changed into the gerund or the participle future passive; e. g., the tribunes prevailed by this, that they threatened, &c., tribuni pervicere denunciando, &c.: men learn to do evil by this, that they do nothing, nihil agendo homines male agere discunt: justice consists in this, that we render to every one his own, iustitia in suum cuique tribuendo consistit. Or it is, (IV.) Description or circumlocution (1) of the subject, where "that" may be exchanged with "who, which," &c. It is then to be rendered by quod. To this belong especially the expressions, "there is reason, there is no reason," est (habeo), non est, nihil est (after which, however, we may also employ cur in Latin, as "why" in English); vid. Krüger, § 615, note 6 (on the difference of the construction of quod with the subjunctive and indicative); Zumpt, § 562; also the expressions, "it is pleasant, delightful to me, it pains me," &c. Examples: There is no reason that you should fear that you should eney, nihil est quod (i. e., illud, quod) timeas, quod invidens illis: it pains me that you are angry, dolet mihi quod stomacharis. To this, also, we may refer the expression "add to this," or ut accedat; after which quod is used, if a new reason is brought forward, at which a concomitant circumstance is added, to be for the first time brought under consideration; vid. Krebs, § 428, 2. and 434; Herz., Ges., R. G., 3, 13. (2) Of the object, where "that" in English may be exchanged with "since" or "because." Likewise by quod. This case can occur only after verbs which, being originally transitive, have become intransitive by use. To this belong especially verbs of the affections and their

*expression; as, to be glad (gaudere), to be sad (dolere), to wonder (mirari), &c.; after which quod (or) is used when a definite fact is mentioned, but si (if) if the thing appears as a mere conjecture or representation. Again, the verbs "to thank, to congratulate, to praise, to accuse" "in all which cases we can ask the question "for what? on what account?" vid. *Grotf.*, § 234 A; Zumpt, § 639; Krebs, § 437. (3) Of a definite addition or complement; where, in English, "that" may be exchanged with "so far as." Likewise by quod; e. g., I have never seen you, that I know, non ego, quod (quantum) sciam, unquam vidi; vid. *Grotf.*, § 234 A. 1; Zumpt, § 559; Krebs, § 349, 10. (V.) In all three cases ut is used, if the nature, aim, purpose, operation, or consequence, supposition, permission, exhortation, wish, or command, is to be marked as the subject, object, or definitive addition or complement of a chief proposition. For special uses of ut, vid. *Grotf.*, § 235, sqq.; Zumpt, § 116, sqq.; Krebs, § 114, sqq. (2) After the for words dignus, indignus, idoneus, aptus, for ut with is (hic), &c., the Latin uses qui (quis, quae, &c.); e. g., pleasure does not deserve that a wise man should consider it, voluptas non est digna ad quam sapiens respiciat; vid. *Grotf.*, § 236, 4; Zumpt, § 568; Krebs, § 344 (2) dignus with an inf., poetry and late prose, vid. *Frotscher*, Quint., 10, 1, 96, p. 87; Krebs, § 344. In like manner, qui for ut, is, &c., is used after is sum, non es sum; after talis, qualis, is (such a one), ejusmodi, &c.; after tam, tantus (usually with negatives); after quis? and after comparatives with quam, if these words import the degree of a property which can or ought to exist; e. g., who am I, that I should? &c., quis sum, qui (cuius, cui, &c.); e. g., quis sum, cuius aures laedi nefas sit? vid. *Grotf.*, § 236, Obs. 3 and 4; Zumpt, § 556, sqq.; Krebs, § 343. But we find also ut in &c., if an operation is to be signified, or else for the sake of perspicuity (especially if a qui, &c., be near); vid. Krebs, § 344, fin. CONCLUDING REMARKS: (a) The construction with "that not" does not alter in the cases mentioned under Nos. 1, II, III, IV, &c., "that not" is not non; more rarely ut; "that" is ne; vid. *Grotf.*, § 239, Obs. 5; Zumpt, § 533; Krebs, § 432; again, after the verbs "to keep off, hinder, deter," "that not" is quominus; vid. *Grotf.*, § 238, c.; Zumpt, § 543; Krebs, § 439. (b) After a negation we find quin for qui (quis, quod) non, if no emphasis lie on the negation; in like manner, also, for qui non (why not?); vid. Zumpt, § 558. (c) Ne is used for ut non, if the whole proposition is negated; but ut non if the negative refer only to one word; vid. *Herr.*, Cäs., B. G., 3, 17. (d) Our "that—not at all," "that—not by any means" is expressed in Latin by ut ne, where we must, for the most part, be placed separately from ut immediately before the idea which it precludes; e. g., that I should not by any means do this, ut hoc ne facerem. (e) "say, maintain, affirm, that not" (no, &c.), is usually expressed by nego with an accusative and infinitive; e. g., he maintains that there are no gods, deos esse negat. (f) Denoting time: quomodo: ex quo (from the time that): until that, dum, donec, quoad: it is many years ago that I saw him, anni sunt plures, ex quo eum non vidi. (g) Denoting emotions or passions: (a) In wishes; that! oh that! would that! ut! utinam! o si! God grant that! &c., faxit Deus, ut! &c.; oh that not! utinam ne! (b) In exclamation and in indignant interrogation, the Latins usually adopt an (apparently) independent accusative and infinitive; e. g., ah! me unhappy! that thou shouldst for my sake have fallen into such trouble! me miserum! te in tantis aerumnis propter me incidisse! vid. *Grotf.*, § 241, II.; Zumpt, § 609.*

THIATCH, s., tegulum arundinum (Plin., 16, 36, 64); tegulum cannarum or cannularum.

THATCH, n., stramento integere (with straw): tegulo arundinum operire domum (with reeds, Plin.).

THAV, s., tabes (liquescentis nivis, Lio. 21, 30).

THAV, v. TRANS, liquefacere, solve-re (ice): regelare (to clear from ice; then figuratively; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 67, 1). || INTRANS, liquecere: liquefacti: tabescere calore: tofuscatum molliit et tabescere calore: solvi (of ice): regelare: reglari (of things which are freed from ice: the latter also figuratively = to become lively or cheerful; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 67, 1).

THE, || As an article, not to be rendered by any corresponding word. || If a substantive with the article is followed and defined by a relative clause, it should be translated by is (ea, id). || Emphatic, may sometimes be represented by ille, illa, illud, or is, ea, id, or iste, a, ud. That is the man, is est vir iste: is this the man who? hicne est ille, qui? Alexander the Great, Alexander ille magnus. || Before a comparative, hoc, eo, &c.; e. g., he did the more easily persuaded than I; id hoc facilius eis persuasit: (in order) that he was the more easily, quo, quo facilius, &c. || The, -he, quo; eo; co; quo; tan-to—quanto (2) observe, however, that the clause with quo, quanto, often precedes. The denser the atmosphere, the nearer to the earth, eo crassior aer est, quo terris propior: the shorter the time, the happier it is, tanto brevius tempus, quo felicius est; cf. *Grotf.*, § 164; Zumpt, § 457. Sometimes quam, tam (with superlative); e. g., quam quique pessime facit, tam maxime tutus est, *Sall. Jug.*, 31, 14; but this is rare).

In general propositions, instead of the comparative, we find the superlative with ut quique . . . ita; e. g., the better a man is, the more he should be desirous to esteem others bad, ut quique est vir optimus, ita difficile alios improbos suspiciat; cf. *Grotf.*, § 164. Then, also, the particles, which connect the two propositions and the verb sum are omitted, in which case quique is put after the superlative; e. g., the wisest is per se, is the more calmly wise he is, sapientissimus quique exquisitissimo animo moritur; cf. *Grotf.*, § 252, Obs. 4; Zumpt, § 710. The sooner the better, quam primum: primo quoque tempore or die (2) quan-toque is quite unclassical.

THEATRE, theatrum: scena (as we say, the stage; properly and figuratively): cavea (pars pro toto, Cic.; opposed to circus: ludii publici sunt caveae circo-que divisi, *Lig.*, 2, 38). The parts of a theatre, according to modern usage, may be thus rendered; pit, cavea prima; boxes, cavea media; gallery, cavea ultima or summa. A temporary theatre. Vid. TEM-PORARY.

THEATRICAL, theatralis (with reference only to the theatre, as a building; but not to be used with reference to the actors, their poetry, manners, art, &c.; in reference to which scenics must be used; hence consessus theatralis is right, but ludi theatrales wrong; for ludi scenici): scenicus (resembling the habit, manners, art, &c., of the stage-players; opposed to what happens in ordinary life). Also histrionum, genti-tine (in reference to the actors). Affected and theatrical gestures, histrionum gestus incepti: to clap the hands together and strike one's breast: is theatrical, manus complodere scenicum est, et pectus cadere (Quint., not theatrical). Any thing presented as somewhat theatrical aspect, ali-quid velut theatri efficit speciem.

THEATRICALITY, scenice or velut scenice (Quint., 6, 1, 38).

THEFT, furtum (general term, also lit-erary term; vid. *Vitr.*, 7, prof. 7: for which 2) only moderns use plagium), pecula-tus (only public money). To commit theft, furtum facere; upon any one, alicui: to commit literary theft, autorem ad verbum transcribere neque nominare (to copy a writer word for word without naming him, *Plin.*, II, N., prof., § 23; alicuius scrip-ta furam mem pro suis prudenare (vid. *Vitr.*, 7, 1).

THEME, propositio: propositum: id quod propositum est (a subject proposed); questio, id quod quaerimus (a subject of inquiry): arum-ntum (contents, subject matter): causa (the subject): thema, -atis, n. (post-Augustan); Latin, positio, or

quod positum est (a sentence proposed as the subject of discussion or debate). To depart from one's theme, a proposito aber-rare, declinare, or egredi; very far, lon-gius labi: to return to one's theme, ad propositum reverti.

TEN, || At that time, tunc (opposed to nunc, when an event took place at the same time with another); tum (opposed to jam, after another thing had happened): illo or eo tempore, illa or ea etate (general term, at that time); 2) tum and tunc temporis belong to later writers, especially to Justinus, and ought to be avoided. Then at length; then first, tum de-mum; tum denique: now and then, inter-dum (opposed to semper): nonnumquam (opposed to nunquam): aliquando (at times; at one or another time). || Em-phatic in argument, after enumerations, de-inde (vid. *Turs.*, 2, 248, 5, ext. 1). || There-fore, igitur: itaque: quare, &c. [vid. THEREFORE]. || Thereupon, vid.

TIENCE, || From that place, inde: ex eo loco; at the beginning of a propo-sition, if it refer to any thing going before, unde, ex quo loco (from which place): il-linc, isthinc, ex illo loco (from that place): indidem: ex eodem loco (from the same place). (2) Denoting a reason; there-fore, inde: ex eo: ex ea re: hinc, hæc ex re; at the beginning of a proposition, relatively, unde, aliqua ex re.

THENCEFORTH, ex eo tempore; ex aliquo (tempore, from that [which] time); postea (afterward).

THEOLOGIAN, theologus (technical term).

THEOLOGICAL, theologicus (technical term); also, by gentive, "sacrum lit-erarium. A theological treatise, "liber qui est de theologia, qui spectat ad literas sa-cras, sanctorum (a theologia student, the-ologus studiosus (Ruhnck); "sacrum lit-erarium cultor.

THEOLOGICALLY, theologice (tech-nical term).

THEOLOGY, theologia (technical term); *litteræ sacre, sanctæ; *ferum divinarum scientiæ. To study theology, literis sacris (in academia) operam navare (Eichst.); sacra theologia studia excolere (Grav.).

THEOREN, præceptum (Cic., *Fat.*, 6, 11, as a translation of the Greek word, which Gellius first uses as Latin, theorema).

THEORETICAL, quod in cognitione versatur: in cognitione et æstimatione positus: quod ab æstis præceptis proficis-citur (Cic., *Fat.*, 6, 11). To have a theoretical knowledge of any thing, aliquid ratione cognoscere: to have both a theoretical and a practical application, ad cognoscendum et agendum vi ratione quoque affertur: to have merely a theoretical knowl-edge of any thing, doctrinam ad usum non adiungere.

THEORETICALLY, ratione: ex artis præceptis.

THEORY, ars (the fundamental prin-ciples of an art or science; vid. *Act.*, ad *Her.*, 1, 2, 3; Cic., *De Or.*, 2, 27, 30; then, both in singular and plural = the rules of art; also a book of instruction; vid. Cic., *Brut.*, 12, 48; Quint., 2, 15, 4, Spald., and 18, 1, 15, Frotsch.); æsthetic (system, an art or science; vid. Cic., *De Or.*, 1, 32, 146, and 2, 19, *Att.*); doctrina, præcepta, -orum, pl. JN. arts et præcepta (the prin-ciples and rules of an art or science; vid. Cic., *De Or.*, 2, 11, in.); ratiocinatio (*Vitr.*, 1, 1; opposed to fabrica, the scientific knowl-edge that can explain and justify its works on the principles of architecture). To construct a theory, artem componere: a moral theory, conformatio officiorum (Cic., *Fin.*, 5, 6, 15); theory and practice, ratio atque usus: to combine theory with practice, doctrinam ad usum adiungere: you must combine theory with practice, discas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confir-mes: to refer any thing to a theory, aliquid ad rationem revocare, or ad artem et præcepta revocare: it is not enough to know the theory of virtue, without putting it in practice, nec habere virtutem satis est quam artem aliquid, nisi utare.

THERE, || In that place, istie (in letters; of the place to which the letter is going): illic (of a third place): ibi (there,

when a place has been already mentioned; as, *Demaratus fced from Corinth to Tarquinii, and there settled*, *Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corintho, et ibi fortunatus suas constituit*.

THERE. || Employed for emphasis with the verb substantive. *What is there?* quid (quidam) est? *Is there any news?* num quidam novū? *There is (one), are (some)*... *who, &c., est, plural, sunt, non desunt (there are not wanting, &c.); invenitur, reperitur (there are found), qui, &c. (followed by the indicative, when the relation of the predicate to the subject is represented as actual, but by the subjunctive when this is represented only as necessary or possible; e. g., there is a God who forbids, est Deus, qui vetat; there are philosophers who maintain, sunt philosophi qui dicunt; there are persons who maintain, sunt qui dicunt; I, e., who are ready to maintain, qui vultis maintain: wherefore dicunt would represent their maintaining as a fact); there are cases or instances in which, &c., est ubi (followed by a subjunctive); there is no ground or reason for, &c., non est (causa), cur (followed by a subjunctive); there is a point up to which, &c., est quatenus (followed by a subjunctive); cf. *Grotius*, § 336, 6; *Zumpt*, § 363; *Krebs*, § 45; there is nothing more doubtful, nihil est magis dubium; there is no third, nihil tertium est (whereas tertium non datur = no third is granted or conceded); there is no happiness without virtue, vita beata sine virtute nulla est: there are very few (many) springs in this country, fontes in hac regione rari (frequentes) sunt: there is abundance of fruit this year, hic annus fecundissimus est; magnum proventum frugum fructuque annus hic attulit (after *Plin.* Ep., 1, 13, 1).*

THEREABOUT. || Of quantity, ferme, plus minusve, plus minus. [*Id.* *Am.*] || Of place; vid. NEAR.

THEREBY. (denoting a means or instrument), eo, eā, re: iis rebus; per eam rem; per eas res, or, at the beginning of a proposition, by a relative pronoun, quā re, &c. Sometimes, from the context, "thereby" is expressed by a participle joined with a pronoun; e. g., he encountered many dangers, but was not thereby alarmed, multa pericula subiit, sed neque hæc perperussus, &c.

THEREFORE. igitur (consequently); ergo (on that account); itaque (and so) [*Id.* *Am.*] adeo, inferential, is bad Latin; vid. *Landman*, *Ruhnk.* vita dumv., p. 5; proinde (accordingly); ideo (in consequence); iccirco (on that account); igitur and ergo are also, like the English "therefore," "i. e.," rightly used for resuming the connection after a parenthesis (¶ ergo igitur and ergo propterea are not classical, being found only in early and late writers; *Krebs* remarks that the phrase itaque ergo occurs several times in *Livy*); also, in drawing an inference after a series of observations, "therefore" is rendered by quo quoniam ita sint (since these things are so). If the clause with "therefore" does not contain a strict inference, but only explains the results of a ground or reason previously assigned, the word is not translated, but the demonstrative pronoun of the clause is simply changed into a relative; e. g., the works of *Xenophon* are useful in many respects, therefore read them carefully, libri *Xenophonis* ad multas res peritiles sunt, quos legite studioso: therefore also, ergo etiam (this phrase has been rejected by some critics without reason, *Krebs*).

THEREIN. (in) eo, (in) iis, plural (in that thing, those things): eo loco (in that place). Vid. also, THERE.

THEREOF. by ejus rei, &c.

THEREUPON. inde, deinde, or contr. dein (after that, then): exinde, or contr. exin (immediately after): postea, post (afterward); when any thing is spoken of, only in respect of time, as later than another, or than the present; while inde, deinde, and exinde denote that any thing follows upon another: tum (then, with reference to an event going before): quo facta (after this had happened or been done).

THEREWITH. eo: iis: eā, illā, hæc re

(denoting instrumentality): cum eo, iis, &c. (denoting constancy).

THERMAG. thermica, -æ, or -e, -es (*Plin.*).

THERMOMETER. "thermometrum

(technical term).

THESIS. thesis: positio.

THEY.

THEIR. vid. Hæ.

THEM.

THICK. densus: condensus (consisting of compressed parts; opposed to rarus): spissus (consisting of parts so compressed that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impenetrable, impenetrable; opposed to solutus): solidus (consisting of a firm mass, massive; opposed to cassus, pervius); confertus (pressed together, crammed, as it were; opposed to rarus): artior or artior (compressed into a small space): turbidus: turbatus: feculentus (muddy, not clear). The thickest part of the wood, opacissima nemorum (*Col.*): thick darkness, crasse tenebræ (*Cic.*): a thick wood, silva densa (*Cic.*): condensa (plural) arborum (*Plin.*): opaca sepes (*Plin.*): nemus nigrum or obscurum (*Virg.*, *Sen.*): nemus atrum horrenti umbrâ (*Virg.*).

THICKEN. || TRANS. densare: condensare: spissare: conspissare: solidare. [*SYN.* IN THICK.] || INTRANS. densari: condensari: spissari: spissescere: solidescere.

THICKET. frutices, virgulta, plural (a collection of several bushes near each other): fruticetum, frutetum (a place overgrown with bushes, &c.): spinetum (overgrown with thorns): viminetum (full of wickets): locus crebris condensus arboribus (after *Hirt.*, B. Afr., 50): locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obsitus (after *Cæs.*, B. G., 2, 17).

THICK-HEADED. Vid. STUPID.

THICKLY. dense: spisse: solide: confertim: artius [*SYN.* IN THICK]: frequenter: frequentissime (to be thickly inhabited, habitari, &c.; vid. INHABIT). Thickly planted with trees, condensus arboribus: crebris condensus arboribus: to plant or set thickly, dense serere, ponere: to place thickly, densare, comprimere.

THICKNESS. densitas: spissitas (close coherence of the single parts; e. g., densitas aeris): soliditas (firmness). Thickness of hearing, gravitas auditus: to be affected with a thickness of hearing, gravitate auditus laborare: thickness of voice, vox obtusa, fusa.

THICK-SET. compactus (*Plin.* Ep., Suet.).

THICK-SKINNED. callosus (properly): durus (figuratively). To become thick-skinned (figuratively), callum fieri; concalescere: occalescere: percalescere.

THIEF. fur (general term; also a literary term, and as a term of reproach): homo trium literarum (because fur consists of three letters (comic), *Plant.*, *Aul.*, 2, 4, 46): plagiarius (one who sells freemen as slaves, a man-stealer; only in *Mart.*, 1, 53, 9, of a literary thief, where he compares his writings to manumitted slaves; so that plagiarius is always = a man-stealer: raptor (a robber). A petty thief, furculculus: a thief that robs the treasury, peculator; depulator aeriarii; fur publicus (opposed to fur privatorum furtorum = who robs private persons): to make out any one to be a thief, arguere aliquem furti: to accuse any one as a thief, cum aliquo agere furti: petty thieves are hanged, great ones run away, dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas (*Juv.*, 2, 63): fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque compediibus ætatem agunt; fures publici in auro atque in purpura (*M. Cato ap. Gell.*, 1, 12, extr.); non rete accipit tenditur, neque milvi, qui male faciunt nobis, illis qui nil faciunt tenditur (*Ter. Phorm.*, 2, 2, 16, sq.); sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur (*Sen. Ep.*, 87, 20): a receiver or harbinger of thieves, furum occultator et receptor (after *Cic.*, *Mil.*, 19, 50); furum receptor or receptor (*Ulp. Dig.*, 1, 18, 13; *Paul. Dig.*, 1, 15, 3, &c.): a den of thieves, furum receptaculum (after *Liv.*, 34, 21): domus prædatorum et furorum receptrix (after *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 4, 18, 17): a nest of thieves, "locus furum oc-

cultator et receptor (after *Cic.*, *Mil.*, 19, 50).

THIEVE. Vid. STEAL.

THIEVISH. furax: tagax (*Lucil.*).

THIEVISHLY. furtim: furto (*by*

stealth): furtim (like a thief).

THIEVISHNESS. furcitas (*Plin.*).

THIGH. femur. Thigh-bone, os femoris.

THIMBLE. "munimentum ab acida injuriis digitum tuens." Munimentum digitale would mean a guard of the measure of a finger. Varro has digitabulum in the sense of a finger-stall, a sort of glove used in gathering olives.

THIN. adj., tenuis (the proper word, not thick; opposed to crassus): subtilis (fine, tender): tritius: attritus (worn thin): gracilis: exilis: macer (lean; opposed to obesus): rarus (not close together; opposed to densus): angustus (narrow, small in the opening; e. g., the neck of a vessel; opposed to latus): liquidus (watery): dilutus (mixed with liquids, made thin; e. g., wine, colors). Very thin, prætenus: pætenus: to grow or become thin, macrescere; rarescere; liquescere.

THIN. r., tenuare: extenuare (properly): attenuare (properly and figuratively): emaciare: liquefacere: diluere: minuire: absumere: consumere (figuratively, to lessen, consume, &c.). To thin trees, &c., collucare (thoroughly); interluere (here and there); intervellere (to cut off branches here and there; ¶ not sublegere in this sense).

THINE. Vid. THY.

THING. res (in all the senses of the English word): negotium (business): ens (philosophical technical term, a being, ratiō). The Latins also express "things" by the use of adjectives in the neuter plural: as, shameful things, turpia: wonderful things, mira: things future, futura: or they employ proper substantives; e. g., silly, trifling things, nugæ; ineptias: a tedious, vexatious thing (i. e., business), lentum, molestum negotium: before all things, ante omnia: imprimis: præcipue (especially): that is not the right thing, aliquid doli subest (there is some cheating in it); hoc monstrum simile est (it seems contrary to nature).

THINK. || To have ideas with consciousness. (1) Without an object, cogitare: intelligere: notions rerum informare. (2) With an object: (a) To think of any thing; i. e., to imagine, conceive, aliquid cogitare: aliquid cogitatione comprehendere, percipere or compesci: aliquid mente concipere: aliquid cogitatione fingere or depingere (to form an image of any thing in the mind): aliquid conjecturâ informare. In these parts I thought of nothing but fields and rocks, nihil in his locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam: that can not be thought of, id ne in cogitationem quidem cadit: think for a moment that you were in my place, come to esse fingi, qui ego sum; fac, qui ego sum, esse te: to think one's self such or such a one, aliquem sentire, intelligere talem (vid. *Cic.*, *Ecl.*, p. 141). (b) To think on any thing = to meditate upon, cogitare de re; meditari rem or de re; rem versare in animo, or reputare in animo. || To believe, suppose, be of opinion, arbitrari: reri: censere: existimare: ducere: animum or in sensum inducere: autumare [*SYN.* IN BELIEVE]. "I think" (inserted parenthetically), credo: opinor (credo, like *ὁ δὲ τοῦτο*, implies irony, in absurd or self-evident propositions: puto, inserted without a dependent word or clause, is classical, but rare, *Krebs*). Sometimes mea quidem opinione: ut ego existimo: ut mihi visum sum: quomodo mihi persuasuo (as I persuade or flatter myself; parenthetically, *Cic.*, *Rosc. Am.*, 2, 6, end). || To have in the mind, cogitare (with an infinitive); agitare animo (or secum) aliquid: I thought of going to Rome, cogitabam Romanam ire (where ire may be omitted: vid. *Cic.*, *Att.*, 16, 2, 4). || To remember, recordari: reminisci: meminisse (vid. REMEMBER): aliquid rei memoriam comprehendere: rei aliquid memoriam habere. To think no more of a thing, aliquid rei memoriam deponere

rem ex memoria deponere. || *To consider, revolve in the mind, cogitare cum or in animo, or simply cogitare aliquid or de aliquâ re: considerare in animo, cum animo, secum, or simply considerare aliquid or de aliquâ re (to consider carefully): aliquid agitare mente or animo, or in mente or cum animo (to turn over in one's mind): pendere, pensitare aliquid (to weigh and ponder): (secum) meditare de aliquâ re or aliquid (to think over, consider how anything ought to be done or to be): secum or eum animo reputare aliquid (to think over any thing past or present, or of which the mind has formed a conception): apud animum proponere (to place before the mind, Sulpic. ap. Cic. ad Div., 4, 5, end): deliberare (to deliberate). Think of this one thing, hoc unum cogita: I think over many important subjects, versatur in animo meo multæ et graves cogitationes: to think seriously on any thing, toto pectore cogitare de re: diu multumque secum reputare aliquid: animo contemplari aliquid: intendere cogitationem in aliquid. || To be of a certain opinion, be disposed in a certain way, cogitare: sentire. To think affectionately toward any one, amabiliter cogitare in aliquem: to think ill of any one, male opinari de aliquo (vid. Bremi, Suet., Cæs., 51): to think one thing and say another, alter sentire, alter loqui: aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promtum in lingua habere (Sall., Cat., 10, 5). || To judge, judicare: sentire. Jñ. sentire et judicare: statuere. To think differently at different times on the same subject, alias aliud isdem de rebus et sentire et judicare (Cic., De Or., 2, 7, 30): to think the same, idem sentire: idem mihi videtur: to think with any one as he thinks, alieujus sententiam sequi: to think differently, alter sentire: quite differently, longe dissentire: longe alia mihi mens est. || To have regard, care, consulere, prospicere alicui or alieujus rebus, rationibus: curare aliquid: rationem alieujus rei habere or ducere: respicere aliquid. To think of a person in one's will, in testando memorem esse alieujus (after Liv., 1, 34): legare alicui aliquid in testamento (opposed to in testando immemorem esse alieujus).*

THINKER, usually by the verbs. Intelligenti auctor or magister, or auctor et magister. A speculative thinker, philosophus (in this sense always in Cicero, in his philosophical treatises: an acute thinker, homo acutus ad excogitandum.

THINKING, adj., cogitans: intelligens (that has distinct ideas): cogitationis participes (that has the power of thought). A thinking being, mens (Cic., N. D., 2, 5, extr.): vid. the verb.

THINKING, s. Vid. THOUGHT, MIND. THINNESS, tenuitas: raritas: gracilitas: exilitas. Vid. the adjective.

THIRD, tertius. Every third, tertius quisque; e. g., every third month, tertio quoque mense: for the third time, tertium: for the second and third time, iterum ac tertium: iterum tertiumque: that comes on every third day, tertianus (as an æge, &c.): the third part, tertius (with or without partes): a third (=another), tertius.

THIRDLY, tertio. Vid., also, the forms of division given under FIRST.

THIRST, s., sitis (properly and figuratively): cupiditas (figuratively, desire), for any thing, alieujus rei. Thirst after liberty, sitis libertatis: thirst after truth, cupiditas veri vendendi: studium veri rependiendi: to have a thirst after any thing, sitire aliquid: to have or suffer thirst, sitire: siti cruciari (violent thirst): to die of thirst, siti enecari, mori: to cause or occasion thirst, sitim facere, gignere, afferre, stimulare, accendere: to quench thirst, sitim restringere, extinguere: to remove thirst, sitim explere, depellere, reprimere: sitim haustu solidæ aque sedare (by a draught of cold water): he ought to quench his thirst only with cold water, potumque aquæ tantum a siti vindicare debet.

THIRST, v., sitire (properly and figuratively). To thirst violently, siti cruciari: sitis fauces urit (poetically, figuratively, to thirst after any thing, sitire aliquid: ali-

eujus rei cupiditate flagrare; rem ardentem cupere.

THIRSTILY (figuratively), sitienter: ardent.

THIRSTY. || That thirsts, sitiens (properly and figuratively; after any thing, alieujus rei): siticulosus (of the ground): alieujus rei cupiditate flagrans; alieujus rei avidus, appetens (figuratively, very desirous of a thing). || That causes thirst, siticulosus: sitim faciens, gignens, or stimulus.

THIRTEEN, rarely tredecim (Liv., 36, 45, and Frontin., Aquad., 33) (usually in Cicero only thus) decem et tres, or tres et decem (vid. Cic., Rosc. Am., 7, 20; 35, 99; Líc., 37, 30, 8). Every thirteen, terni dēni, or dēni terni: thirteen times, tredecies.

THIRTEENTH, tertius decimus: decimus et tertius (rarely decimus tertius, Gell., 18, 2, extr.: never tertius et decimus). For the thirteenth time, *tertium decimum.

THIRTIETH, tricesimus or trigessimus. THIRTY, triginta: (distributive) tricenarius, a. (used also for "thirty" with substantives which have no singular). A space of thirty years, tricennium (Cod. Just., 7, 31); triginta ann: the males attain at the most to the age of thirty years, vita maribus tricenis annis longissima: thirty years of age, tricennarius; triginta annorum: that lasts thirty years, triginta annorum: thirty times, tricies; trigiesis: thirty times as large, as small, &c., *triginta partibus major, minor, &c.: months of thirty days, cavi menses (opposed to pleni menses, those of thirty-one, Censorin., 20).

THIS, hic, hæc, hoc (for which qui, que, quod must be used at the beginning of a new proposition when "this" refers to a person or thing already mentioned: in English we use, in such cases, "and," "for," "but," "hence," "therefore," "now," &c., which in Latin must be omitted before a for hic; vid. Krebs, § 570): ille (is often used in Latin with reference to a statement to follow, where in English "this" is used. In quoting any body's words, hic is, however, generally used: illud animarum corporumque dissimile, quod, &c.; but, in hæc ferre sententiam locutus est). This and that, ille et ille; ille aut ille (= several, indefinitely; e. g., commendavo vobis illum et illum). As antecedent to a relative, is the regular unemphatic pronoun, but hic, iste, ille can all be used with their proper meaning: ista quæ a te dicta sunt (iste as demonstrative of second person); hæc, quæ a nobis disputata sunt (i. e., as just present to our thoughts); qui illa tenet quorum artem instituere vult. This here, hiecc, hæcce, hocce: this and that, ille et ille; nonnemo (many a one): this . . . that, hic . . . ille (often, also, ille . . . hic, where ille refers to the latter, hic to the former; vid. Herz., Cæs., B. G., 3, 11); alius . . . alius (the one . . . the other): this of mine, hic, hæc, hoc: this of yours, iste, ista, istud: this of his, ille, illa, illud (all in the gender, &c., of the following substantives): this time, nunc (and, when past time is viewed as present, tunc); in present (now, at this time): hic, hæc in re, hæc in causâ (in this case): in this case, hæc in re; hæc in causâ; si res ita se habet (if the thing be so): si hic casus inciderit (if this case shall have happened): of this year, hujus anni; hornotinus, hornus (born or produced in this year; of fruits and animals; the latter, perhaps accidentally, only in poets): on this side, citior: this side of, cis; citra (preposition and adverb): and this too (as adding an attributive in the way of climax), et, is, isque, atque: and this too, not, neque is (e. g., unam rem explicabo, caraque maximam). In oblique narration, where the speaker would use "this," hic, the reporter sometimes retains the hic, and sometimes changes it into "that," ille, adapting the statement to his own position; thus, Marcellus respondit. "Non plura per annos quinquaginta beneficia Hieronis, quam paucis his annis maleficia eorum, qui Syracusas tenebant, erga populum Romanum esse" (Liv., 25, 31, where Marcellus would himself use his unnis; but in 25, 28, occasionem, qualis illo momento

horæ sit, nullam deinde fore, where the speaker would use hoc momento).

THISTLE, carduus. A place overgrown with thistles, carduetum: the head of a thistle, *cardui cacumen.

THITHER, illuc: istuc: illo: in eum locum: eo (to that place): ad id: ad eam rem: eo (to that point or state).

THONG, lorum (general term; loramentum is not classical): habena (with which any thing is kept or drawn in, or the contrary, as a rein, &c.): corrigia (used for binding together, as a shoelace): amenum (a thong fastened to a javelin): laurea (a leathern thong).

THORN, || PROPR., spina (a thorn or prickle on plants; also the thorn-bush): sentis: vepres (a briar). Black thorn, prunus silvestris (Cels.): Gastanbury thorn, *crataegus (Linn.); of thorns, mada, thorn, spinæus. || FIG., spina: molestia: cura. To be a thorn in the side of any body, alicui invidium or odiosum esse; aliquem pungere, urere: I am a thorn in your side, stimulus ego nunc sum tibi (Comice).

THORNBACK, *raja clavata (Linn.). THORNY, spinosus (only properly): laboriosus: arduus: ærumnosus (figuratively, troublesome). || Dissendi spinæ and spinosus dissendi genus signifi- || ca "a subtle investigation," not a "thorny" one (vid. Cic., Fin., 3, 1, 3; 4, 28, 79).

THOROUGH. || Complete, verus: germanus (but before another adjective vere must be used, not verus: a thorough Ciceronian, *vere Ciceronianus): subtilis (of a person who performs any thing with ingenuity, accuracy, or precision: of a thing done with such ingenuity, &c.): acutus: in any thing, aliqua re or ad aliquid faciendum (of a person who penetrates to the very pith of a matter; of a thing made or done by such a person): accuratus (made or done with care and exactness; only of things): exquisitus. Jñ. exquisitus et minime vulgaris: reconditus et exquisitus (above the ordinary; of persons and things). || Solidus is used by good modern writers in the sense of "thorough," but without any ancient authority. A thorough scholar, exquisita doctrinâ homo (who possesses more than ordinary learning); vir omnibus artibus perpolitus (a varied and extensive information): a thorough philosopher, philosophus subtilis; philosophus acutus: thorough scholarship, doctrina exquisita: to have a thorough knowledge of the Latin language, bene (more strongly optime) Latine scire: to have a thorough acquaintance with Latin literature, in Latinis literis multum veratum esse. "Thorough" may often be translated by summus, maximus, vltor without omnium; by eaput or princeps with a genitive; by totus ex aliqua re factus est or constat; versatus est in omni genere alieujus rei. In Plautus hy compounds with the Greek tri (trifur, trifurcia): a thorough rogue, trifurcifer (comedy): eaput securum (Plaut.); princeps flagitiorum (Cic.); veterator. Sometimes by a superlative adjective: a thorough fool, stolidissimus, stultissimus. || That goes through, per locum penetrans: locum lustrans.

THOROUGHLI-BRED, honesto genere natus.

THOROUGHFARE, transitus: transitio pervia (through houses, courts): Janus (a passage, such as those leading from the forum at Rome into the neighboring streets). Having a thoroughfare, transitorius: pervius (through which one may make way; opposed to inivis): a forum with thoroughfares, forum transtitorium (Eutrop., 7, 23): a house with thoroughfares, domus transtitoria (Suet., Nrr., 31).

THOROUGHLY, prorsus (opposed to "in some degree," or "almost"; quite, without exception): omnino (opposed to magna ex parte, &c.; completely, quite): plane (quite; opposed to pene): in per omnes partes: per omnia (in every respect): penitus (throughout): cognosce, &c.: opposed to magna ex parte, and to "superficially": funditus (from the foundation, utterly; especially with verbs of perishing.

destroying, defeating, rejecting, depriving). [VID. QUITE.] Sometimes bene penitus (e.g., qui bene penitus... in istius familiaritatem esse dedit, Cic. Verr., 2, 70). To treat thoroughly on any subject, subtiliter or accurate atque exquisitè disputare or disserere de re: to examine a thing thoroughly, aliquid penitus perscrutari: to know any thing thoroughly, aliquid penitus percipere; aliquid perspicere planè cognovisse: to make one's self thoroughly acquainted with any thing, animus pervolvitur in re (vid. Cic. De Or., 2, 33, 143): insinuo me in aliquid (vid. Cic. Tus., 5, 12, 34): penitus insinuo in aliquid (Cic. De Or., 2, 33, 149). That Cicero used not only insinuat (intransitively), but also se insinuat, is satisfactorily shown by Zumpt, Cic. Verr., 3, 68, 157; I have made myself thoroughly acquainted with a thing, res penitus mihi nota est (Cic. De Or., 2, 33, in.).

THOU, tu (pron. pers.): usually omitted in Latin, except for sake of emphasis or distinction; but, (1) If two actions of the same person are distinguished, the pronoun is usually expressed with the first. (2) When two actions are related of a person which seem inconsistent with each other (e.g., "You who did this, also did that"), the first may have qui; the second is with the second person (e.g., qui magister equitum fuisse tibi videretur... is per municipia colossotae Galliae... eucurristi, Cic. Phil., 2, 30).

THOUGH. Vid. ALTHOUGH.

THOUGHT, cogitatio (act of thinking; and as concrete, a thought): cogitatum (a thought): mens (understanding; then = opinion, view): sententia (an opinion, especially if well founded; then = a good or just thought): opinio (a mere opinion, supposition): suspicio (conjecture, suspicion): consideratio, meditatio, deliberatio, cogitatio (reflection, deliberation, consideration): consilium (design, plan, intention): dictura (a thought uttered; a saying): locus (a chief point or matter in philosophical questions; as Cic. Tus., 1, 24, 57, quom locum multo etiam accuratius explicat in eo sermone, quem habuit eo ipso die, quo excessit e vita; so, also, Cic. Lat., 13, 46, &c.). A quick or sudden thought, a flash of thought, cogitatio (repentina): inventum (invention): a wise thought, callidum inventum: a wonderful thought, mirum inventum: a witty thought, facetiæ: sales: facete, salse, acute dicta: the thoughts, cogitata mentis: sensa mentis or animi: quæ mentes occupant; quæ animo cogitantur, sentimus, veramus: the thought enters my mind, ad cogitationem deducor (I am led to the thought): subit cogitatio animus: veniunt mihi res (any thing occurs to me): venit mihi in mentem (any thing suddenly occurs to me, strikes me): venit mihi in opinionem is unusual: vid. Breni ad Nep., Mil., 7, 3): induco animum (I hit upon the idea), with an infinitive (as Cic. De Div., 1, 13, p. in.), or with ut (Cic. Rosc. Am., 19, in.; Lit., 2, 3, 7): adducor in suspicionem (I am led to suspect): venit mihi in suspicionem is unusual: vid. Breni, loc. cit.). To pass from one thought to another, cogitare aliam rem ex alia re: to turn or direct all one's thoughts to any thing, cogitationes omnes or animum totum ad aliquid intendere: cogitationes omnes conferre in rem; toto animo cogitare de re: omnem suam mentem et cogitationem ad aliquid inclinare: omni cogitatione ferri ad rem; totum et mente et animo in aliquid insistere. To pursue a thought, versari in cogitatione alicujus rei: not to collect or concentrate one's thoughts, aliud or alia res agere; non attendere: to be in deep thought, deep in thought, in cogitatione defixum esse: after due thought, res diligenter perpena or considerata: inita subductaque ratione: omnibus rebus circumspici: the matter requires thought, res habet deliberationem; res cadit in deliberationem: to divert any body's thoughts to any thing, in cogitationem alicujus rei aliquid avertere: to give the thought of any thing to any body, alicui cogitationem alicujus rei injicere: to suggest to any body the thought that aliquid ad eam cog-

itationem deducere, or in eam cogitationem adducere, ut, &c.: to put any thing out of any body's thoughts, adducere alicujus animum a re: to dismiss any thing from one's thoughts, cogitationem de re abjicere; non amplius cogitare de re: dismiss these thoughts, adducas velim animum ab his cogitationibus: what are your thoughts? quas cogitationes volvis? This is my only thought, nihil cogito nisi hoc: to supply any thing (a word, &c.) in thought, intelligere; intelligi velle (when the writer himself is spoken of): subintelligere is not Latin, and subaudire is not classic; to enter into any body's thoughts, et in sensum et in mentem alicujus intrare (Cic. De Or., 2, 25, 109); ad sensum opinionemque alicujus penetrare (Cic. Partit., 36, 125): to know any body's thoughts, quid aliquid cogit scire: my thoughts (opinion) on the subject are quite different, longe mihi alia mens est: these are my thoughts on the matter, hæc habui quæ de eâ re dicerem (I had this to say on the subject); (forensium) rerum hæc nostra consilia sunt (Cic. Att., 4, 2, extr.): wrapped in thought, defixus cogitatione.

THOUGHTFUL, gravis (opposed to levitas): providus: cautus (prudent, cautious; of persons): prudens (acting or pronouncing with consideration; of persons, judgments). Vid. also, CONSIDERATE.

THOUGHTFULLY, provide: caute: prudenter.

THOUGHTFULNESS, gravitas (consideration; opposed to levitas): cautio, circumspectio, prudentia (caution, circumspection, prudence, &c.).

THOUGHTLESS, temerarius (acting without due reflection): securus (unconcerned, from an opinion of safety): imprudens (from want of proper foresight; opposed to paratus): socors (stupidly thoughtless): incuriosus (wanting activity and proper care; indifferent): negligens (opposed to diligens); in aliquid re negligens ac dissolutus; parum accuratus.

THOUGHTLESSLY, inconsulte (inconsiderate, without due reflection); sine curâ: secure: incuriose (post-Augustan); negligenter: indiligenter.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, inconsideratio, temeritas (want of due reflection): securitas (freedom from care and from fear of danger): imprudentia (want of foresight): socordia (want of thought, observation, &c.): incuria (want of activity and good heed; indifference): negligentia (negligence and indifference).

THOUSAND, mille (a thousand is properly a substantive, indeclinable in the singular, but found only in positions which admit a nominative or an accusative. As a substantive, it governs the genitive; e.g., mille hominum, mille passuum; but mille is also very frequently used as an indeclinable adjective, and that in the place of all the cases): millia, -ium, n. (several thousand); the declinable plural of mille. The number of thousands is denoted either by the cardinal numerals or by distributives; e.g., duo or bina, decem or densa, millia; the objects enumerated are put in the genitive after millia; e.g., trecenta millia armentorum, unless followed by one of the numeral adjectives; e.g., habuit tria millia trecentos milites. The substantive is very rarely put in the same case as millia; as in Virg., Æn., 9, 132, tria millia equos arma ferunt Italiam. None but the poets express the number of thousands by the indeclinable plural, preceded by numeral adverbs; as, bis mille equi, for duo or bina millia equorum. Octavius left a thousand sesterces to each of the priorian soldiers, Octavianus legavit priorianis militibus singula millia nummorum (not millenos nummos): you shall give a thousand talents every twelve years, dabis milia talentum (not millena talenta) per duodecim annos. When "thousand" is employed to denote a large indefinite number, the Latin is mille or sexcenti; e.g., a thousand new plans, mille nova consilia: a thousand such things, sexcenta similia: multa similia: a thousand thanks, summas gratias ago: containing a thousand, milliarius: captain of a thousand, chiliarchus; (the number), a thousand,

chiliarch; or, Latin (in late writers), numerus millenarius: by thousands, millia; e.g., millia erubronum coeunt: a thousand-fold, milles tantum (there is no good authority for millecupus): a thousand times, milles: in a thousand ways, mille modis.

THOUSANDTH, millesimus.

THOWL, scamus (Cic.).

THRALDOM. Vid. BONDAGE, SERVITUDE.

THRASH, || To beat, verberibus cadere or castigare: verberibus or dagria implere: male mulcare: verberibus subigere or irrigare (comedy): verberibus mulcare; with a stick, aliquid fustem impingere; aliquid fuste coercere (Hor.). || To beat out corn, e spicis grana excutere, discutere, or exterre: frumentum deterrere (general terms): messem perctia flagellare, spicas baculi excutere (with long sticks): spicas fustibus tundere or cudere (with clubs or snails): frumentum pulvis tribulatum deterrere: messem tribula exterre: a spicis grana excutere junctis junctis et tribula (these three by a machine; probably a roller drawn by oxen): spica: exterre pecudibus or jumentorum ungulis: spicas exterre grege jumentorum inacto (by oxen): messem exterre equorum gressibus (by horses). We find frumentum in area trahi (Hor., Sat., 1, 1, 45); terrere culmos (Virg.).

THRASHER, qui excutit flagello grana frugum, &c. Vid. the verb.

THRASHING, tritura (Col.).

THRASHING-FLOOR, area (Cic.): or more fully, area in qua frumenta deterruntur (after Col., 1, 6, 20).

THRASHING-MACHINE, * machina grana frumenti excutendis; or perhaps tribula or tribulum (Virg., Georg., 1, 164; O., Met., 13, 805; Varr., R. R., 1, 52; Plin., H. N., 18, 30; this was a thick, heavy board, armed underneath with spikes or flints, and drawn over the corn by a yoke of oxen).

THREAD, s. || FLOP, filum (general term): linum: linea (thicker; composed of several threads twisted together). To draw a thread, filum ducere, trahere: aurea thread, aurea fila; aurum netum (spun gold, Alcibi. Attil., 6, 36): silver threads, argentea fila: * argentum in filum ducere. Paov. To hang by a thread, admodum tenui filo suspensum esse (Val. Max.); in summum discrimen deductum esse: in summum discrimine versari: tenui filo pendere (Ov.): not to have a dry thread about one, imbre, pluvia, sudore (as the case may be) madidum or madefactum esse. FY. The thread of a discourse, cursus or series narrationis: to cut off the thread of a discourse, incidere or præcidere orationem (not filum orationis abruptum: filum is the texture of a discourse; the nature, &c., of an argument): to resume the thread of a discourse, redire ad id unde devierunt; unde exorsa est oratio, eo reverti: but to resume the thread of our discourse, sed jam unde huc depressa est, eo redeat oratio; sed jam, unde exorsa est oratio, eo revertatur: the thread of a screw; by the Greek τρεψικύλιον (we find plural, τρεψικύλια bullantes, Plin., 13, 31, 74).

THREAD, v. || To put a thread through (a needle), conficere filum in acum (Cels.); filum per acum trajicere: filum in acum inserere (after Quint., 2, 20, 3). || To put in a thread, lineam per rem perferre (after Varr.): lino inserere (Ter.). || To wind one's self through a place, penetrare per locum: pervadere locum, or per locum.

THREADBARE, tritus: obsolescens (the latter of clothes or the weaver): attritus (a g., toza attrita, Mart.).

THREAT, minatio: comminatio (act of threatening): denunciatio (a threatening declaration): minæ (threatening words, threats). To throw out threats, minas jacere, jactare; against any body, minis aliquid insequi.

THREATEN. || TRANS., PROP., minas jacere, jactare: minis uti. To threaten one with any thing, aliquid alicui minari, minitari, comminari (general term); denunciare alicui aliquid (to give a threatening notice); intellere alicui aliquid (by preparations made, arma alicui intellere):

to threaten one with fire and sword, minitari alicui ferrum flammamque, or ferro ignique: to threaten one with war, arma intentare alicui: we are threatened by him with blows, verbera minatur: verbera nobis intendantur. || **FIG.**, imminere: impendere *A war with the Parthians threatens us, bellum nobis impendit a Parthis: the enemy's camp threatens the city, castra hostium imminet portis.* || **INTRANS.** *Something threatens (i. e., is near at hand), res imminet, instat, impendit: war, danger threatens, impendit bellum, periculum: it threatens for rain, imbres imminet; nubilat, or nubillare cepit (it is becoming overcast).*

THREATENING, *s.*, minatio: comminatio (*a threat*): denunciatio (*menacing declaration*): minā (*threats, menacing words*).

THREATENING, *adj.* || **PROPR.**, minax: minitabundus (*of persons*). **FIG.**, instans: imminens: praesens (*impending*). *To withdraw from the threatening storm, impendement effugere tempestatem (Nepos): to assume a threatening character, imminere (vid. Nep., Eum., 10, 3): in a threatening manner, minaciter.*

THREE, tres, tria: trini, trinae, trina (*three together*); also = three at once, usually with substantives which have no singular, but also otherwise: terai, -ae, a (*every three, distributively*; also = three at once). *A space of three days, triduum: every three days, ternis diebus: tertio quoque die (on every third day): after three days, post ejus diei tertium diem: three years old, trimus, trimulus (☞ never = lasting three years); tres annos natus (three years old; of persons); trium annorum (that lasts three years; also three years old); triennis (that lasts three years): a space of three years, triennium: three pounds, trepondo: in three parts [vid. THREEFOLD]: three parts (of a whole), dodrans: consisting of three, ternarius: three words with you, te tribus verbis volo (*comedy*): to say any thing in three words, aliquid in tribus verbis dicere: there are three of us, nos sumus tres: three and a half, tres et semis; tres et dimidium: dimidium super tres (☞ not semiquartius, which denotes the relation of 3 to 4).*

THREEFOLD, triplus (*three times as much*, τριπλῆς): trigeminus or terginus (*triple*): tripartitus (*divided into three*): triplex (*consisting of three parts*, τριπλῆς): terni, -ae, a [vid. THREE]. *To make a threefold division, trifarium or tripartito dividere: to make threefold, triplicare.*

THREESCORE, sexaginta. Vid. SIXTY.

THRESHOLD, limen (*properly, and figuratively in poetry*): initium (*figuratively, beginning*). *To cross any body's threshold, limen alicujus intrare or inire: the threshold of a speech, prima orationis verba, exordium, prooemium (☞ not initium in this connection): the threshold of an art or science, elementa, rudimenta, incunabula, plural. ☞ The word in its figurative sense may often be rendered by circumlocution with primus.*

THRICE, ter. *Thrice as much, triplum: thrice more, triplo plus: to multiply thrice, triplicare.*

THRIFT, ☞ *Carefulness, cura: diligentia.* [vid. CAREFULNESS.] ☞ *Frugality, frugalitas.* [vid. FRUGALITY.] ☞ *Profit, lucrum.* Vid. PROFIT.

THRIFTILY, ☞ *Carefully, caute: diligenter.* ☞ *Frugally, frugaliter: parce.* Jx. *parce et frugaliter.*

THRIFTY, ☞ *Careful and industrious, cautus ac diligens: providus: diligens.* ☞ *Frugal, frugalitas: pareus.*

THRILL, *s.* ☞ *A sharp sound, sonus acutus: sonus vibrans (a warbling, Plin., 10, 29, 43): tintinnus (a tinkling).* ☞ *A sharp, piercing sensation; by the verb.*

THRILL, *v.* ☞ *To make a sharp sound, acute sonare, resonare, tinnire. It thrills in my ears, aures meae tintinnant, personant: aures strepunt (Lir., 22, 14). ☞ To feel a sharp or tingling sensation, ricare: agitari: moveri. To thrill with joy, gaudium percipere: luti-*

tiā exultare, gestire, or efferri: gaudio exsillire.

THRIVE, *ecrescere (to grow; properly and figuratively): provenire (of trees, corn, &c.; also figuratively, as Plin. Ep., 3, 19, extr.; of studies): convalescere (figuratively, to grow strong; vid. Cic., Rep., 2, 14, init.). To thrive well, bene, feliciter provenire (properly): * laeta incrementa capere (figuratively): wealth unjustly gotten never thrives, male parata male dilabuntur (Poeta op. Cic., Phil., 2, 27, init.): to cause to thrive, aliquid latum facere (properly); rem alere (figuratively, Cic., Tusc., 1, 2, 4, honos alit artes); rem augere; incrementum afferre alicui rei.*

THROAT, jugulum (*the proper word*): faux, usually plural, fauces (*the upper, narrower part near the entrance of the throat*): gula (*the gullet, which conveys the food from the mouth to the stomach*): guttur (*the entrance of the wind-pipe; also the gullet and wind-pipe*). *To cut any body's throat, aliquem jugulare: jugulum alicui perfodere: gladium demittere alicujus in jugulum (Plaut., Merc., 3, 4, 28): to have a good throat (to be able to speak loudly), in clamando robustum esse.*

THROB, *v.*, palpitate: salire (e. g., cor salit or palpitat).

THROB, *s.*, palpitatio; or by the **THROBBING**, *s.* verbs.

THROE, dolor (*in plural, also = the pangs of childbirth; cf. Ter. Ad., 3, 1, 12, &c.: also, dolores puerperae, Plaut.: dolor quem in puerperio aliquis patitur, Sen.*). Vid. PANG.

THRONE, solium (*the proper word*). ☞ *Thronus is not found in the best prose writers; and solium in its figurative sense, for "royal dignity," is poetical*: sedes or sella regia (*properly*): regnum (*figuratively, kingdom, regal power*): imperium (*figuratively, empire*). *To sit upon a throne, sedere in solio, or in sede regia (properly): regem esse; regnare (figuratively): to ascend a throne, * in solium eessere (properly): regnum occupare; regnum or imperium adipisci; regni or regno, imperii or imperio, potiri; regnare copiose (figuratively): one comes to the throne, imperium or regnum transit ad aliquem: to aspire to the throne, regnum appetere; regnum occupare velle: to succeed to the throne, succedere regno alicui, or succedere regno in alicujus locum: to call to the throne, aliquem accire in regnum or ad regnandum: to raise to the throne, summum rerum deferre ad aliquem (deferre alicui regnum ac diadema, Hor., Od., 2, 2, 22): to restore to the throne, restituere aliquem in regnum; reducere aliquem: to drive from the throne, alicui regni dignitatem adimere; alicui imperium abrogare; alicui regnum auferre or eripere; aliquem regno spoliare; regno pelleri or expellere.*

THRONG, *s.*, turba, &c. Vid. CROWD, *s.*

THRONG, *v.*, influere, &c. Vid. CROWD, *v.*

THROSTLE. ☞ *A bird, *turdus musicus (Linn.).*

THROTTLE, *s.* Vid. THROAT.

THROTTLÉ, *v.*, alicui elidere spiritum, fauces, or collum (*the proper word*; although the last two occur only in On., Met., 12, 142, and Sen., Herc. Cl., 1235: to be distinguished from suffocare = to suffocate, choke; from strangulare = to strangle; and from jugulare = to cut the throat).

THROUGH, *adv.* Vid. THROUGHOUT.

THROUGH, *prep.* ☞ *Of space and time, per; but this is usually expressed by compound words.* ☞ *Denoting a means, per (especially if a living being be the means; rarely if it be a thing). The Latins usually express the means, if it be a thing, by a simple ablative; as, to gain the favor of others by flatteries, aliorum benevolentiam blanditiis colligere. Vid. Grotef., § 217 and 218, Obs. 2; Zumpt, § 455. Hence, also, with the gerund the preposition is always omitted; as, the human mind is nourished by learning and thinking, hominis mens discendo alitur et cogitando. Sometimes, also, the Latins employ the participles utens and usus (as the Greeks χρήμενος and χρησάμενος) e. g., praelis se-*

cundis usus. ☞ *Denoting cause and operation, per (by occasion of)*: a, ab (*denoting immediate operation, especially after passive and intransitive verbs; as, interire ab aliquo*): propter (*denoting an efficient cause, after transitive or intransitive verbs; e. g., ille propter quos hanc suavisimam lucem aspeximus*); or it may be expressed by ductus, adductus, motus, excitatus, &c.; e. g., pulchritudine ductus; or in this case we may use propter, ob, causa; if the notion of hindrance or impediment be included, we may use prohibitus or impeditus instead of ductus (e. g., negotiis impeditus): alicujus operā (by the efforts of any one; e. g., eorum operā plebs concitata est): alicujus or alicujus rei beneficio (through the kindness of; e. g., sic Gyges repente annuli beneficio rex exortus est, through the ring). If things without life are specified as a cause, the relation is usually expressed by the ablative without a preposition; as, this has happened through your fault, vestra culpa hoc accidit (vid. Grotef., § 218, Obs. 2, seq.; Zumpt, § 452). ☞ *Denoting extension of space and time = throughout, per; e. g., through all the provinces of your empire, per imperii tui provincias: the report spreads through all Africa, fama per omnem Africanum divulgatur. Here, also, the Latin form compounds with per; e. g., through and through, penitus (to the innermost part, entirely; e. g., perspicere, nosse): per omnes partes (through all parts, &c.). The Latins also express it by verbs compounded with per; as, percutere: also with trans; as, to pierce through and through with a sword, aliquem transigere gladio. To be carried through, valere (of a law, plan, &c.): perferri (of a proposed law).*

THROUGHOUT, *adv.*, prorsus (*altogether, entirely, without exception; as, prorsus omnes*): omnino (*perfectly*): opposed to magnā ex parte, &c.; plane: in or per omnes partes: per omnia (in every respect): penitus: funditus (*thoroughly, from the foundation*). Nothing throughout, nihil omnino: throughout or for a great part, omnino aut magnā ex parte. Sometimes "throughout" is rendered by totus.

THROUGHOUT, *prep.* Vid. THROUGH.

THROW, *v.*, jacere: jactare (*to do it repeatedly or constantly*): mittere (*to send it forth to a person or persons; e. g., tela tormenti's missa*): conjicere (*properly, to throw together; either of many doing it at once, or of bringing many things or persons together; e. g., to throw their knapsacks in a heap, conjicere sacrales in acervum, Liv.: soldiers into a town, milites in locum; also, pla in hostes; maledicta in aliquem; any body into prison, aliquem in vincula*): injicere (*to throw into, and also upon or over; e. g., pallium alicui, Cic.*) alicui rei or in alicui: petere aliquem aliquā re (throw any thing at any body): jaculari (*to hurl, by swinging the hand round*). To throw stones, lapides jactare; at any body, lapides mittere or conjicere in aliquem: lapidibus petere aliquem: to throw any thing at any body's head, in caput alicujus aliquid jaculari: to throw money among the people, nummos spargere populo, in plebem: to throw money into the sea, pecuniam in mare juberō fecti, se ad alicujus pedes, or alicui ad pedes proficere or abicere (alicujus or alicui equally right: Krebs was too hasty in condemning alicui, which he alludes in his second edition): to throw a cloak around or about one, pallium circumducere or pallium injicere alicui (Cic., N. D., 3, 34, 83): to throw one's self into any thing, injicere se in aliquid (e. g., in medios ignis, Cic.); irrucere in aliquid (e. g., in medium aciem): to throw light on any thing, lumen or multum luminis alicui rei afferre; any body overboard, aliquem in alto eicere e navi (Cic.): merchandise overboard, jacturam facere (of a voluntary loss). ☞ *Thro away, abicere: proficere (both also figuratively); one's arms, arma abicere or proficere: one's shield, scutum manu emittere. Fig. To throw away money, pecuniam profundero: to throw one's self away (i. e.*

by misconduct, &c.), se abjicere (not se projicere, which, Cic., *Att.*, 9, 6, 6: "to expose one's self rashly to a danger," "to throw one's life away"). || *Throw down*, sternere: prosternere (*stretch on the ground*); affligere (*dash down*); dejicere: deturbare (*cast down*); evertere: subvertere (*overthrow*). To *throw a man down*, aliquem ad terram dare; aliquem terre or ad terram affligere; aliquem ad terram arictare (*Curt.*, 3, 7, 22; to *dash him down violently*): to *throw one's self down*, se abjicere; corpus sternere or prosternere; on the grass, se abjicere in herbâ (not in herbam; *vid. Cic., De Orat.*, 1, 7, *cir.*); at any body's feet; *vid. above*, "throw at any body's feet": to *throw one's self down from a wall*, dejicere se de muro (*Cas.*); precipitare se ex muro (*Cicero, Fragm.*): to *throw down a statue*, statuem evertre (*Cic.*); a *ciadel*, arcem evertre (*Cic.*); a *house*, domum evertre (*Cic.*), subvertre, prouere (*Tac.*); a *horse*, equum evertre (*properly*). || *Throw off*, ponere: deponere (*lay aside*): exuere (*put off*); abjicere (*fling away*). To *throw off a yoke*, jugum excutere; jugo se exuere; jugum exuere (*slip it off*); the dogs, canibus vincula demere (*On.*); canes immittere or instigare (in feras). || *Throw on* [*vid. THROW UP*]. || *Throw out*, jacere: ejicere. To *throw out many very intelligible hints*, multas nec obvias significaciones jacere (*Suet.*). || *Throw up*, sublimare jacere (*after Plin.*, 11, 2, 1, § 4; earth, terram adaggerare; about a tree, arborem aggerare; a mound, aggerem jacere, extruere (*figuratively*): if = vomit, &c., rejicere ore, and simply rejicere, per os reddere (e. g., sanguinem): excrescere (to spit out; e. g., sanguinem, pituitum): excreare per tussim, extusili (to cough up blood, phlegm, &c.): espuere (to spit out; e. g., blood, &c.): evomere (to vomit forth; hence, of rolocanica, ignea evomere, *Sil.*, *Ital.*, 17, 598; flammea eructare, *Justin.*, 1, 4). || *Throw up on*, superinjicere. To *throw one's self upon a bird*, decumbere in lecto; one's self down upon any thing, se abjicere in aliquâ re (not in aliquid); graed upon a road, glared superstruere viam; one's self upon a body of troops, &c., conjicere se in aliquem or aliquid; impressionem facere (e. g., on the left wing, in sinistram cornu); intrudere aliquem; the blame upon any body, culpam in aliquem conferre (if from one's self); culpam or causam in aliquem transferre, vertere: to *throw cold water upon any thing*, spin aliquis incidere or infringere; consilium aliquis improbare, &c. (*according to the meaning*): to *throw myself upon a person*, spin reponere, constituere in aliquo (*vid. CAST*); upon any body's compassion, ad misericordiam aliqui conjicere.

THROW. || *A cast, jactus*: missus: jaculatio: coniectio (e. g., telorum) [*SYN. IN CAST, v.*]; ictus (a successful cast, a hit). A stone's throw, lapidis jactus or coniectus (e. g., extra lapidis, tell. &c., jactum or coniectum esse): a *throw of dice*, jactus, or missus talorum or tesserae [*SYN. IN DIE, DICE, where the names of the throws will be found*]. || *Risk, venture, alea*. To *venture any thing at a throw*, aliquid in aleam dare (*properly and figuratively*); aliquid in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, or adducere; aliquid discrimini committere: often by agitur aliquid or de aliquâ re (any thing is at stake); or by dimicare de aliquâ re. *My life is ventured upon the throw*, de vitâ dimico; de vitâ in discrimen voco: to be brought to the last throw, in ultimum discrimen adduci (to be brought into the greatest danger); ultima audere, experiri; ad extrema or ad ultimum auxilium descendere (to be trying one's last chance): it is our last throw, ad extrema perventum est; res est ad extremum perducta casibus.

THRU, licium; plural, licia: fimbriæ (the throws which hang loosely at the end of a piece).

THURUS, a bird, turdus (*Plin.*, *Hor.*, &c.). || *A kind of disease in the mouth*, apthæ (Cels., *Marc. Emp.*).

THRUST, e., trudere (general term): pellerre (to drive): fodere (so as to pierce)

aliquem or aliquid aliquâ re. || *Perfodere, in this sense, only in inferior or poetical prose; in classical prose it always means "to thrust through."* || *Thrust at*, petere. || *Thrust down*, detrudere. || *Thrust into*, trudere in (not intrudere): detrudere in: pellerre in: || *Thrust out*, extrudere (the proper word): expellere (to drive out): exturbare (to drive out with violence): ejicere (to cast out). JN. intrudere et ejicere: extermiare (to drive away from a territory or a house): excludere: removère (to exclude, shut out). To *thrust one out of the Senate*, aliquem ejicere e senatu; aliquem movère senatu or de senatu; aliquem movère loco senatorio.

THRUST, s., petitiô (a blow aimed): plaga: ictus (a blow inflicted). In other cases usually by the verb, trudere, &c. To make a home-thrust; *vid. HOME*, adj.

THUMB, s., pollex: digitus pollicis. Of the size of a thumb, pollicaris: of a thumb's breadth, latitudine pollicaris: latitudine digiti pollicis (*after Cas.*, B. C. 3, 13): of the thickness of a thumb, crassitudine digiti pollicis; crassitudine pollicari: a thumb's breadth, crassitudo digiti pollicis; crassitudo pollicaris: of the length of a thumb, longitudine digiti pollicis (*after Cas.*, B. C. 3, 13): a thumb's length, longitudo digiti pollicis (*after Cas.*, B. C. 3, 30): a thumb-screw, tormentum pollicibus admovendum.

THUMB, v., pollice torere.

THUMB-STALL, digitabulum (a finger-stall).

THUMP, s., colaphus (with the fist): ictus: thump (a blow).

THUNDER, v. *VID. BEAT*.

THUNDER, s., tonitrus, -us (in the plural also tonitrua; but nowhere the singular tonitru; *vid. Ramshorn*, § 30, 5): fulmen (flash of lightning with thunder; a storm, figurative, verborum fulmina) [*after a crash, a peal*; e. g., fragor coeli or coelestis]. The thunder of artillery, tormentorum fragores: thunder of eloquence, sonitus (cf. *Cicero, Att.*, 1, 14, 4). The thunder of the Vatican, fulmen pontificale (*after Liv.*, 6, 39, fulmen dictatorialium): to hurt the thunder of the Vatican at any body, fulmine pontificali aliquem percussere.

THUNDER, v., tonare: intonare (both impersonal, transitive or intransitive, properly or figuratively: tonare as intransitive, intonare as transitive, a powerful speaker). It thunders incessantly, continuus coeli fragor est: to be afraid when it thunders, tonitrua expavescere: a thundering speech, oratio fulgurans ac tonans (*after Quint.*, 2, 16, 19); verborum fulmina (*Cic. Fam.*, 9, 21, 1).

THUNDER-BOLT, fulmen: fulminis ictus. It came like a thunder-bolt after him, hæc re gravissime commotus est.

THUNDER-STRIUCK || *PROPR.*, fulmine tactus or percussus: de celo tactus (poetical): fulguratus (*Tarr.*). || *ETC.*, attonitus: percussus: obstupescens: terribus: exterritus: perterritus: perturbatus: (animo) consternatus (beside one's self with agitation): (animo) confusus (confounded): commotus: permotus (deeply moved). Sometimes afflictus: percussus: attonitus: fulminatus: exanimatus. JN. obstupescens ac perterritus: confusus et attonitus.

THURSDAY, * dies Jovis.

THUS, sic (so): ita (under such circumstances): hoc modo: ad hunc modum (in this manner). The affair stands thus, sic res est: res ita se habet.

THWART, obistere: repugnare: obniti: reniti: adversari aliquem (not aliquid). JN. adversari et repugnare: obistere or officere alicui et alicui rei alicuius (with this difference, that obistere means merely to be in any body's way; officere, however, to be opposed to him in a hostile manner; e. g., to thwart any body's plans, aliquis consiliis obistere or officere, observing, however, the difference of meaning just alluded to): retardare aliquem, in any thing, ad aliquid faciendum or ab aliquid re faciendâ, in aliquâ re (to thwart any body in any thing, or in the execution of any thing; e. g., in his privileges, in suo jure). To thwart any body's designs,

alicujus consilia pervertere: to see one's hope thwarted, spes ad irritum cadit or redigere: to thwart any body's whole plan, conturbare alicui omnes rationes: If accidents and engagements had not thwarted his projects, nisi aliquis casus aut occupatio ejus consilium premissit: to thwart any body in every thing, omnia adversa aliquem facere: to thwart one another's designs, obstructare inter se (of two rivals): to thwart one's own intention, repugnare utilitati suæ.

TIHY (Yore), tuns (but in Latin, when it does not stand in opposition, and especially when it refers to the subject of the proposition, it is usually not translated; *vid. Krebs*, § 113; *Grotz.*, § 135, Obs. 1; *Zumpt*, § 708; *Kruger*, § 406, 3, Obs. 4). It is thy (your) duty or part, tunc aut, &c.

THYME, thymum. Common thyme, *thymus vulgaris (Linn.). Cretan or Grecian thyme, *Satureja Capitata (Linn.). Wild thyme, *thymus serpyllum (Linn.): the blossom of thyme, ephithymon.

TIARA, tiara, -æ, f. (Sen., *Or.*) or tiaras, -æ, m. (*Virg.*).

TICK, s. || *A kind of vermin*, ricinus (*Parr.*, *Col.*). || *The covering of a bed*, tegumentum culcitæ. || *Credit*, *vid.* || *Sound of a clock*, &c., ictus machinationis, quâ horæ moventur.

TICK, v., ictum reddere, in context with machinato, &c.

TICKET, s., scheda: scida: scidula (as a piece of paper, &c.): tessera (as a token): libellus: tabella (hung up or exposed to view).

TICKET, v., scidilis, scidulis, tesseria, notare aliquid.

TICKLE, utillare aliquid (also figuratively; e. g., sensus; but in Cicero always with quasi prefixed; *vid. Fin.*, 1, 11, 33; *Off.*, 2, 18, 63): quasi titillationem adhibere alicui rei (figuratively; e. g., sensibus).

TICKLING, titillatio (when used in a figurative sense, always with quasi): titillatus (only in ablative, titillatu); or by the verb.

TICKLISH. || *PROPR.*, qui titillatu facile movetur: titillationis minime patiens. || *FIG.* (a) *Of persons* eccitable; e. g., he is very ticklish on that point, hæc re facile offenditur. (b) *Of things*, lubricus et anceps (nice, critical, dangerous): difficilis (difficult to manage).

TID-BIT. *VID. TID-BIT*.

TIDE. || *Attergate ebb and a flow of the sea*, æstus: æstuum accessus et recessus (Cic.): reciprocus æstus: æstus maris reciprocus (Plin.). æstus maris accedentes et recedentes (Cic., *N. D.*, 2, 53, 103). With tide, æstus secundo (opposed to æstu adverso): when the tide is coming in, æstu crescente: quum ex alto æstus se incitat: going out, minuent æstu (Cic., *B. G.*, 2, 12). æstus maris unde recedunt (Cic.); æstus maris residunt se resorbunt: the tides are governed by the moon, mariorum æstuum accessus et recessus motu lunæ gubernatur (Cic., *Dir.*, 2, 14, 34): there are two tides every twenty-four hours, æstus maris bis affluunt quicquid remaneat vicinitas quaternaque semper horis (Plin., 2, 97, 99). Spring-tide, *vid.* (Figuratively) history shows the tide of political affairs, in historiâ videre licet quo modo opes civitatum crescant ac decrescant. || *Time*, *vid.* || *Course*, cursus. -is. *VID. COURSE*.

TIDILY, comite: nitide.

TIDINGS, nuntius. *VID. NEWS*.

TIDY, comitus: nitidus. *VID. NEAT*.

TIE, v., ligare: alligare: deligare: illigare: astringere (to draw, bind tightly): religare: revincire (to bind backward). To tie on to, aliquid in re religare: to tie any body to a post, aliquem alligare ad palmum: to tie any body to a chariot, aliquem illigare in currum or religare ad currum: to tie one's hands behind one's back, manus religare: manus illigare or religare post tergum: to tie up, substringere: to tie up the hair, capillos in nodum colligere (*On.*, *Met.*, 3, 170): obliquare crimem nodoque substringere (*Tac.*, *German.*, 38, 2): to tie up to or on any thing, alligare, deligare, astringere ad aliquid, illigare in aliquâ re: to tie up a rine, vites capistrato or perstringere (to bind fast); adjuvare vitæ

(to trellis-work); vites arboribus applicare (to trees).

TILE, *s.*, vineculum (properly and figuratively): nodus: copula (figuratively). There is a closer tie among kinsmen, arcior colligatio est societatis propinquorum: the strict tie of friendship, amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudo.

TIER. Vid. Row.

TIERCE, tertia pars.

TIERCET, *cantus ternarius.

TIEFF. || Drink, vid. || *Angry feeling*; vid. PASSION.

TIGER, tigris, -is or -idis, *m.* or *f.* (of the male; of the female [tigress] only *f.*): *felis tigris (Linn.). Of or like a tiger, tigrinus: spotted like a tiger, *muculis tigrinis varius, sparsus.

TIGHT, strictus: astrictus (opposed to resolutus, as a garment): strictus et singulos artus exprimens (e. g., vestis): contentus (opposed to laxus, as a rope): angustus: artus (narrow, close, vid.). A tight shoe, calceus astrictus (as a commendation; vid. Hor. Ep., 2, 1, 147); calceus urens (that galls the foot): to sit tightly, anguste sedere.

TIGHTEN, stringere: astringere: tendere: contendere. [Syn. in TIGHT.] To tighten the reins, frenos inhibere: habenas adducere.

TIGHTLY, astricte: arte. Vid. the adjective.

TIGHTNESS, by circumlocution with adjective or verb.

TIGRESS, tigris, -is or -idis, *f.*

TILE, *s.*, tegula: imbrex (a gutter tile).

TILE, *v.*, tegulis obducere or tegere.

A tiled roof, tegulae, plural.

TILER, *tegulator.

TILING, tegulae, plural. To lit down through the tiling, per tegulas demittere (Cic. Phil., 2, 18, 45).

TILT, prep. Vid. UNTIL.

TILL, *s.* Vid. DRAWER.

TILL, *v.* Vid. CULTIVATE.

TILLAGE. Vid. CULTIVATION.

TILLER. || Cultivator, vid. || Rudder of a boat, clavus (the proper word. This word, although often used for the rudder or helm, denotes, strictly speaking, the tiller or handle, so called from its resemblance to a nail).

TILT, *s.* || A vaulted covering, *arcus, -us: *intum crassius tegumen: serviens. || A military game, *certamen hastis concurrentium: *ludiolum (a modern word). To hold or celebrate a tilt, *celebrare equitum certamen hastis concurrentium (Polyan., Ep. 12, 6).

TILT, *v.* || To cover with a tilt, *inteo crassiore arcuatum obtegere. || To join in the military game so called, hastis concurrere, certare, concertare, contendere eum aliquo. || To set in a sloping position, *in praecipiti locare, ponere aliquid (e. g., domus).

TIMBER, tignum (a beam, post, &c.): trabs (a large beam). Long perpendicular timbers, mali: horizontal timbers, templa, -orum, *n.*: rough timber, materia.

TIMBREL, tympanum: diminutive, tympaniolum.

TIME. || Measure of duration, tempus (general term): spatium (a space): aetas (an age, relative; having reference to men who live during a certain period, and are affected by the events of it): intervallum (an intervening space): aevum (chiefly poetical, for an indefinite space of time): aeviculum (a whole generation; after the age of Augustus, for "an age, indefinite space of time"): tempestas (a definite space of time, period; classical, but not used by Cicero in prose): dies (an indefinite duration of time; usually feminine in this sense). In our time, nostra memoria: before my time, ante meam memoriam (Plin. Ep.): time present, past, future, tempus praesens, praeteritum, futurum: former time, tempus prius, superius: ancient time, tempus vetus, vetustum: summer time, tempus aestivum: a time of peace, of war, tempus pacatum, bellicum: the shortness of time, temporis brevitatis, angustiae (Cic.): exiguus (Cic.): length of time, temporum longinquitas: a long temporis intervallum: diuturnitas: vetustas: the course of time, cursus temporis (Cic.): a short, long

time before, brevi, longo, tempore antebrevi abhinc tempore: paulo ante: multo ante: after a long, short time, longo, brevi, tempore interjecto (Cic.): parvo intermissio temporis spatio (Cic.): at that time, eo tempore (Cic.): ea tempestate (Sall.): id temporis, per id tempus (Cic.): in the mean time, interim (during the interval): interea (during the same time; while such or such a thing was going on; usually with conjunctions, interea dum or quod). After some time, post aliquot annos (but *post* not aliquid tempus): in course or progress of time, tempore procedente (Plin. Ep. Val. Max.): temporis progressu, intervallo (Cic.): temporis successu (Just.): die (Cic. Tusc., 4, 17, 39): *post* not cum tempore). Return immediately, I will be back again in no time, revertere ad me exemplo. Continuum hic ero (Plaut. Epid., 3, 3, 43). || Space of time in which any thing may be done; season, opportunity, leisure, tempus: spatium. To have time (for any thing), vacare (aliquid rei): spatium (ad aliquid) habere: to have no time, otium, vacuum tempus mihi non est (*post* not tempus non habeo): non vaet: non vaet: otium non suppetit, non datum, non concessum est; also, egere tempore (Cic.): to have time enough, satis temporis mihi est: satis otii datum mihi est (after Cic.): to ask for time to finish a thing, postulare spatium ad aliquid rem concipiendam (Cic. B. C., 1, 5): to take time for any thing, tempus sumere ad aliquid: any body is a great economist of his time, magna est alieujus parsimonia temporis (Plin.): to speak against time, dicendi mora diem extrahere (Cic.): time for consideration, deliberandi or consultandi spatium: to demand time for consideration, tempus ad deliberandum or deliberandi causam sibi postulare: to take time for consideration, consultandi or deliberandi spatium sumere: time to begin a battle, tempus proelii committendi, or with an infinitive: it is time to tempus est, with a genitive gerund, or an infinitive; but *post* with this difference, that the gerund is used when tempus takes after it the genitive as its object and tempus est = otium est, spatium est, vacat, it is the right time, or there is sufficient time for doing, &c.; but the infinitive is employed when tempus est = tempestivum est, "it is now high time to," when the infinitive may be regarded as the subject, and tempus as the predicate; e. g., tempus est nunc majora conari (Liv.); sed jam tempus est ad id, quod institutus, accedere (Cic.); nunc corpora curare tempus est (Liv.); Tib. Graeco breve tempus ingeni augendi fuit (Cic.); nec gloriandi tempus adversus unum est (Liv.). For the infinitive we sometimes find ut; e. g., tempus est ut eamus ad forum (Plaut.); tempus est ut uxorem duces (Ter.). Not to lose time, tempus non amittere (Cic.): the time is up, the set time is come, tempus constitutum adest: the time is past, tempus abiit, effluxit, praeterit: at the right time, tempore: in tempore: suo tempore: ad tempus (Cic.); per tempus (Ter.): at the wrong time, alieno, non opportuno, tempore: non opportune: intempestive: before the time, ante tempus (Cic.); ante diem (Or.); alieno, haud opportuno, tempore (Cic.): there is no time to lose, maturatio opus est (Liv.); nulla mora est (Nep.); nec ulla mora est (Ter.); periculum in mora est: he said there was no time to lose, rem differendam esse negabat (after Cic.): from time to time, nonnumquam; interdum: there is no more time, serum est: jam integrum non est: tempus rei gerendae effluxit, praeterit (after Cic.): to beguile the time, tempus fallere. || State of things during a certain period, tempus; tempora, plural: to suit one's self to the time, temporis servare, cedere: according to time and circumstance, pro tempore et pro re (Cic.); re et ex tempore (Cic.): hard times, tempora dura, aspera, iniqua, tristia (Cic.): the spirit of the times, saeculi, aetatis ingenium (aule ingenium, Tac. Hist., 2, 71: *post* not saeculi genus: temporis insoles; but we may say, with reference to human character, sa-

eculi mores, Flor., 8, 12, 17; temporum mores, Plin. Ep., 8, 18, 3): the peculiar complexion of the times, temporum ratio et natura: not to suit these licentious times, ad hujus saeculi licentiam abhorere (Cic. Cat., 20, 48). || Part of the day, hora; what time is it? quota hora est? || Turn, repetition. By vices, vices, plural (non-invasive definite), or otherwise by circumlocution. Three times a day, tribus per diem vicibus (Pallad.); for the third time, tertia vice (ibid.); six times seven make forty-two, septem sexies multiplicata fiunt duo et quadraginta: six times seven make forty-two, pedes decimus sexies septenos, fiunt duo et quadraginta; pedes sexies septeni fiunt duo et quadraginta: eight times eight make sixty-four, octo in se multiplicata fiunt quatuor et sexaginta (vid. Col., 5, 2, 1, sqq.): many times greater, multis partibus major: for the first, second, third time, primum, iterum (rarely secundum), tertium, &c.: for the last time, postremum, ultimum: another time, alias, alio tempore: this time, nunc; hoc tempore: enough for this time, sed hae hactenus (in narratives, &c.): many times, saepius: times out of number, saepienties: at different times, non uno tempore: separatim temporibus: semel atque iterum: semel iterumque: iterum ac saepius (more than once): for the time being; e. g., the governor of Gaul for the time being, quicumque Galliam obtinet: one time = once, vid. || In music, numerus, numeri (general term; measured part in parts of a whole): modi (measured duration of the notes). Regular or good time, numerorum moderatio: a beating of time (with the feet), ictus modulantium pedum: beats of time, numerorum percussiones: percussio numerorum modi: to keep time, concentum, or modum percussio numerum, or numerum, in cantu servare: to beat time with the hand, manu certam legem temporum servare: digitorum ictu intervalla (temporum) signare: with the feet, sonum vocis pedum digitorum ictu intervalla signare: in time, in numerum (*post* not ad numerum; vid. Lucr., 2, 631: Virg., Georg., 4, 175): numerose: modulate.

TIMELY, adju., maturus (early): tempestivus (in good or proper time).

TIMELY, adv., tempestive: in tempore.

TIME-PIECE, horologium: horarium.

TIME-SERVER, homo multorum temporum: qui duabus sellis sedere solet (Liber. ap. Sen., Contr., 3, 18, fin.). To be a time-server, ad id aliquid flatu ostenditur, vela dare (Cic.); se ad motum fortunae movere (Cic.); fortunae applicare sua consilia (Liv.); semper ex anticipi temporum mutatione pendere (Cic., 4, 1, 27).

TIME-SERVING, *s.*, utriusque partis studium, or by circumlocution: praevicatio (in an agent, &c.). This is that they have gained by your time-serving, hunc fructum refert ex isto tuo utriusque partis studio.

TIMID, {timidus: trepidus: anxius.

TIMOROUS, { cum formidinis plenus.

SYN. AND PHR. IN AFRAID, FEARFUL.

TIMIDITY, metus: timor. Vid. FEAR.

TIMIDLY, { cum metu or timore.

TIMOROUSLY, { timide: anxie: trepide.

JN. TRESPLE auxilium.

TIN, *s.*, plumbum alium (*post* stannum, in ancient writers, denotes a composition of silver and lead; it began to be used in the sense of "tin" in the fourth century). Tin-ware, *res (vasa) e plumbo albo facta (facta): a tin mine, *fodina plumbi albi.

TIN, *v.* To overlay with tin on the inside, *intus plumbo albo (stanno) obducere.

TINCTURE, *s.* || Color, vid. || Ex tract of the finer parts of a substance, *tinctura (technical term): *li- quor medicatus. || IMPROPR. To have the slightest tincture of any thing, primum ut dicitur labris gustasse aliquid (e. g., physiologiam, Cic.).

TINCTURE, *v.* Vid. COLOR, IMBUE.

TINDER, fomes, -itis (Plin.). To make or prepare tinder, fomitem parare: to burn tinder: use tinder in kindling a fire, ad mote fomite excitare flammam (Lucr., 8,

776); *figuratively*, materies (Sall., Cat., 10, 3): tinder-box, ignisarius (Plin., 16, 40, 76).

TINGE. *VID. COLOR.*

TINGLE. *|| TO HAVE a sharp, vibratory sensation, prurire: the ear tingles, auris verminat prurigne (Mart.): the skin tingles, cutis prurit fornicat (Plin.).* *VID. also, TINKLE.*

TINGLING, pruritus: prurigo (Plin.). *VID. also, TINKLING.*

TINKER, *aenorum refector (mender): faber aenarius (maker).

TINKLE, tinnire, or, in wider sense, sonare.

TINMAN, artifex plumbarius, or plumbarius only.

TINSEL, *|| PROPRI.*, *pannus spissiore bombyche textus et auro argenteo pictus (brocade): *bracteola coruscans or micans (a sparkle): *aurum or argentum tremulum (sparkling gold or silver on a dress, &c.). *|| FIG.*, res speciosa: mera species: nuga speciosae.

TINT. *VID. COLOR.*

TIP, s., cacumen: apex: vertex. *Tip of the nose, cacumen nasi (Lucr.), or by summus, extremus; e.g., tip of the finger, digitus extremus: to touch any thing with the tip of the fingers, digitis extremis attingere (1) digiti primores and digitus primus = the fore part of the finger, the first joint).*

TIP, v. *|| TO give a point or top to any thing, acuerē (Ces.); exacuere (Virg.); acuminare, cuspidare, spiculare aliquid (Pliny). || TO take off the point or top of any thing, decacuminare aliquid (Cot.).*

TIPPET, *collare.

TIPPLE, potare: perpotare (with totos dies, ad vesperum, or the like).

TIPPLED, potator (Plaut.); ebriosus: tumultuosus: violentus (Cic.).

TIPPLING, perpotatio (Cic.).

TIPSY. *VID. DRUNK.*

TIT OFE. *|| PROPRI.*, *TO stand on tip-toe, in digitis erigi (Quint., 2, 3, 8): to go on tip-toe, ambulare summis digitis (Sen. Ep., 111, 3): digitis suspendere pedem (Quint.); suspensio gradu placide alioque ire pergere (Ter. Phorm., 5, 6, 27). || FIG.*, the tip-toe of expectation, expectatio erecta (Lucr.): to be on the tip-toe of expectation, expectatio intentum esse (Sall., Jug., 44): suspensio animo expectare aliquid (Cic., Att., 4, 15, 10): intentum expectare aliquid (Cic., Att., 4, 15, 10).

TITRADE, *inanis verborum pompa: *species ac pompa in dicendo.

TIRE. *|| TO fatigue.* (1) TRANS., fatigare, defatigare, aliquem (Cic.); lassare aliquem (Sen.). *||* *DEPASSARE* only poetical; e.g., Plaut., Mart.). *TO tire one's self, se laborigare (Ter.); by great exertions, se laboribus frangere.* (2) INTRANS., fatigari, defatigari (Cic.); lassitudine confici (Ces.); ad languorem dari (Ter.). *|| TO dress, ornare: vestire.* *VID. DRESS.*

TIRED, fatigatus (by action): fessus (by suffering or enduring). *Very tired, defatigatus: defossus: lassitudine confectus (Ces.); tired with a journey, fessus de via (Cic.); tired with walking, ambulatio fessus (Plin. Ep.).*

TIRESOME, laboriosus (properly): onerosus: molestus: importunus (*figuratively*). *TO be tiresome to any body, negotium facessere: negotium or molestiam exhibere alicui.*

TIRO, elementarius (especially in writing and reading, Sen. Ep., 38, 4): tiro: rudis: tiro ac rudis in aliqua re (unexercised in any thing). *||* *A boy in a new service is novicius, applied by the ancients to a new slave: peregrinus, or hospes, or peregrinus atque hospes, in aliqua re (unversed in any thing; vid. Cic., De Or., 1, 53, extr., fateor enim, callidum quendam hunc, et nullā in re tironem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere).*

TISSUE. *|| PROPRI.*, tela: textum (a web): compago (in a more general sense). *|| FIG.*, series: or by circumlocution; e.g., the whole story is a tissue of falsehoods, tota narratio ficta est, meris mendaciis ornata: my life is a tissue of misfortunes,

vita mea est continua calamitas, semper obiecta vult rebus adversis.

TIT-BIT, mattea (a small and delicate morsel of food, Sen., Contr., 4, 27; Petr.); cibis delicatis: plural, cuppedia, -orum, n., or cuppedia, -arum, f.; cibi delicatioris (general term): res ad epulandum exquisitissimae (exquisite delicacies for the table): bone res (the best bits, at table, as distinguished from the rest of the food, Nep., Ages., 8, 5, where it is, perhaps, only a translation of the corresponding τὰ ὑψύβια): ganeae opera, -um, n. (as articles of excess): gula irritamenta (as far as they excite the palate). *||* *Such expressions as esca: mollicula, scitamenta, belong only to the comic writers: lautitia = a magnificent style of living). To eat only tit-bits, unum quidque quod est bellissimum edere (after Ter., Ad., 4, 2, 51): this bird is now reckoned among the best tit-bits, hanc ales nunc inter primas expetitur: fond of tit-bits, *cuppedium studiosus (after Suet., Caes., 4, 6): fastidii delicati (that can relish none but dainty food).*

TITHABLE, decumanus (e.g., ager).

TITHES, s., decuma: decuma or decima pars. *TO pay tithes, decumam, decumas pendere, solvere: a tith of the produce, decumam frumentum (Cic.): land subject to tithes, decumanus ager (Cic.).*

TITHIE, v., decumas imporare, imponere (to levy taxes): decimare (to decimate, to take by lot every tenth man for punishment).

TITHER.

TITHING-MAN, } decumanus.

TITHYMAL, tithymalus (Plin.): lactaria herba, Plin.; *euphorbia (Linn.).

TITILLATE. *VID. TICKLE.*

TITLARK, *alauda pratensis (Linn.).

TITLE. *|| An inscription, titulus: inscriptio (general term): index (of a book; on a strip of parchment [membranula] outside the roll or volume): nomen (of a writing): praescriptio (of an edict, decree, &c.).*

TO give a title to a book, inscribere librum: the book bears the title, libro index est: liber inscriptus est or inscribitur.

*|| An honorable name or appellation, nomen (general term): appellatio (employed orally in addressing one): ornamentum: dignitas (as denoting honor or rank; *||* not titulus, in this sense, in good prose). *TO have a title, appellari: to give a title, aliquem appellare: decem praetoribus viris consularia ornamenta tribui (the title and rank of consul). An empty title, nomen sine honore: inanis appellatio: a military title, honor militaris (Livy). || Claim of right or privilege, vindicta: postulatio. *TO have a title to any thing, iure quodam suo postulare posse: iustum postulandi causam habere: sibi vindicare, sumere or assumere aliquid.***

TITLE-DEED, instrumentum auctoritatis (Scor.).

TITLE-PAGE, index (a title, Cicero): *plagula indicem libri continens, exhibens.

TIT-MOUSE, *parus (Linn.).

TITTER. *VID. LATCH.*

TITTLE, pars minima: punctum.

TITTLE-TATTLE. *VID. CHATTER.*

TITULAR, *nomen sine honore habens: *nominē, non re.

TO. *|| Of place, denoting direction or motion toward a point, ad (or in) ... versus; also (but regularly only with the names of towns) simply ... versus (to denote proximate direction, τὴν, κατὰ, εἰς, "toward"): in with an accusative (to denote straight direction or the attainment of a limit, εἰς, εἰς, up to; ad) (to specify immediate proximity, supra or sub, immediately before, or at); e.g., to go to Brundisium, Brundisium versus ire: to come to Rome, ad Romanam venire (i.e., to the immediate neighborhood of Rome). The names of towns and villages, as well as the substantive domus, to the question "whither," are put in the accusative without ad or in; but also with the names of small islands (very rarely of large ones, as Sardinia, Crete, Sicily, Britain); these prepositions may be omitted; e.g., to come to Rome, Romanam venire (to the city itself). But the preposition is expressed (1) when there is any antithesis [usque a Di-*

anio ad Sinopem, navigantur: not always, however; e.g., ab Ardea Romanam venire, Liv., 4, 71: (2) if an appellative, as oppidum, urbs, locus, stands in apposition [ad Cirtam oppidum, Sall., Jug., 81]: (3) when only the neighborhood of a town, or a part of it, is meant: omnes Gallii ad Alesiam proficiscuntur (Ces., B. G., 7, 76; Krüger, 387). With domus the preposition is used when it means not "home," "house," as residence, but as "building" or "family;" and with rus = "particular estate." *TO return home, domum redire: to march to Cyprus, Cyprum tendere. || TO denote the limit at which motion ceases or ought to cease, ad, usque (of approximation to a certain point: *||* ad usque is not classical): in, usque (of the general direction, as far as the neighborhood of, &c.): tenus (after its substantive; denoting the definite limit or point of termination). This is expressed also by fine (likewise after its substantive; as, to the breast, pectoris fine; vid. Herz., Caes., B. G., 1, 47). The preposition is very frequently omitted in Latin, as having been already expressed in the verb; e.g., to go up to any one, aliquem aggredi. With the names of towns, "as far as to" is expressed by usque without a preposition, unless only the neighborhood of the town or proximity to it is to be denoted; e.g., usque Romanam proficisci (whereas usque ad Romanam would be, as far as to the neighborhood of Rome). *TO the skin, ad cutem: to the half, to the third, in dimidiam partem, ad tertias (sc. partes; e.g., aquam decoquere): the water in one place came up to the middle, at another, scarcely to the knees, alibi vix superavit: to the other side of the Alps, trans Alpes usque: to that point, eo usque: to that place, usque isthuc: to this point, hucusque (as far as to this place, post-Augustan): haec usque (so far, up to a definite point, and no further, especially in a speech; e.g., Nep., Att., 19, 1). || In comparison of, ad (in relation to): prae (in comparison of, &c.). *TO us he is fortunate, prae nobis beatus est: to esteem others as nothing to one's self, prae se alios pro nihilo ducere: Decimus is nothing to Persius, Decimus nihil ad Persium: the earth is to the whole heaven but a point, terra ad universi coeli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinet. Sometimes the circumlocution si comparaveris cum, &c., may be used; e.g., to him I am a child, si me cum illo comparaveris, infans sum. || As a sign of the infinitive, "to" is usually expressed by the form of the Latin verb or construction of the sentence; e.g., canere, dicere desit, or caecidi, dicendi finem fecit, he ceased to, &c.; me rogavit ne hoc facerem, he begged me not to do this. || TO denote design or intention; e.g., huc veni ut salutem, ut salutatum, tui salutandi causa: dedit mihi liberos legendos: non vivimus ut edamus, sed edimus ut vivamus (Sen.). || TO denote possibility; e.g., hic est quod spectetur: hanc ex re nullus percipi potest fructus: eo loco semper cum invenire, videre, potes. || TO denote necessity or right; e.g., quid in hac re facendum est? binas tibi scribendas sunt litterae: multa tibi debeo. || "To" as a sign of the infinitive after substantives, is often rendered in Latin by the gerund or by the infinitive. || After adjectives and adverbs, when the object is defined by a verb, especially after such as denote "possibility, facility, difficulty, necessity, duty, inclination," or the like, we find in Latin the gerund or supine; e.g., nihil est dictu facilius: facile est intellectu or ad intelligendum: facile est ad credendum: studiosus audiendi, discendi: cupidus bellan-***

di. || *Denoting a purpose or destination*, ad, or a dative; e. g., *aquam ad bibendum*, ad lavandum petere: sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant: miseris ferendis natum esse: ad metallum condemnare aliquem. || *Denoting a final cause or end*, often by a dative, or by *in*, per; e. g., est mihi aliquid gloriæ: honori, utilitati, emolumento esse: hoc mihi est detrimentum. Also by *e*, *ex*; e re mæ; e republica. || *To that end*, ad eum finem (*Tac.*); eo consilio, hanc mentem (*Cic.*). || *Denoting change of property or quality*, usually by *in*; e. g., in pulvere, in lapidem, in aquam mutari, verti. || *To come to naught*, ad irritum cadere, revolvi: to turn to money, vendere aliquid. || *In addressing a letter*, fasciculum qui est Des M' Curio inscriptus (*Cic., Att.*, 8, 5; to M. Curius). || *After words denoting likeness or unlikeness*, a simple dative (after similis, also, a genitive); e. g., alicui similem esse.

TOAD, bufo: *rana bufo (*Linn.*).

TOAD-STONE, *lapis bufonius; also, *bufonitis (technical term).

TOAST, *v.* || *To dry or heat at the fire*, frigere, torrere aliquid. || *To drink the health of any body*, propinare alicuius salutem (*Plaut., Stich.*, 3, 2, 16): *libare alicuius saluti.

TOAST, *s.* || *A piece of bread dried at the fire*, *tosta panis olla or offella: *panis tostus. || *A health drunk to any body*, salus.

TOBACCO, *tabacum: *herba Nicotiana; or simply Nicotiana (*Linn.*). || *To smoke tobacco*, tabaco, quod dicitur, uti (*Wyttch.*); *fumum Nicotianæ haurire: a tobacco-pipe, fistula tabaci (*Gesner*); or *fumisugum (technical term): he is fond of tobacco, *multum utitur tabaco.

TOE, digitus pedis; or simply digitus. The great toe, pollex pedis; or simply pollex: from top to toe, ab imis unguibus usque ad summum verticem; ab unguiculo ad capillum summum; a capillo usque ad ungues; ab imis unguibus ad summos capillos; a vestigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos: to stand on tiptoe, erigi in digitos: to go upon the toes, summis digitis ambulare; suspensio gradu ire; pedem summis digitis suspendere.

TOGETHER. || *At the same place or time*, simul; eodem tempore (at the same time): unâ (at the same place). || *To bring together*, in unum locum cogere: to sleep for several hours together, plures horas et eas continuas dormire (after *Suet.*, *Ocz.*, 78). || *In company*, in union, conjuncte (*Cic.*): conjunctim (*Cæs.*): or conjunctus (agreeing with a substantive). || *All together*, ad unum omnes; omnes; euncti (opposed to divers); universi (opposed to singuli). || *This word is often expressed in Latin by the use of compounds with con*.

TOIL, *v.*, laborare. || *To toil excessively*, laboribus se frangere; laboribus confici: to toil at any thing, elaborare in aliqua re; operam dare alicui rei: to toil greatly at any thing, multo sudore et labore facere aliquid; desudare et laborare in aliqua re. Vid. LABOR.

TOIL, *s.*, labor: opera. JN. labor et opera. Vid. LABOR.

TOILET, animi muliebris apparatus (*Val. Max.*, 9, 1, 3). || *To spend time at the toilet*, occupationem esse inter pectorem speculaculum (*Sen., Brev. Vit.*): to be making one's toilet, ornari.

TOILSOME, laboriosus (the proper word): operosus (costing much pains): arduus: difficilis (difficult).

TOKEN, signum. Vid. SIGN.

TOLERABLE, || *That can be borne or suffered*, tolerabilis: tolerandus (opposed to intolerabilis): patibilis (endurable, philosophical technical term, *Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 23, 51). || *To render tolerable*, lenire; mitigare (to assuage, soothe); levare (to lighten). Use makes fit more tolerable, consuetudine leve fit labor. || *Considerable*, tollabilis: mediocrius: modicus: non exiguus: satis magnus: non contemnendus: aliquantus (moderate): quem, quod a quo animo spectare, audire possis (that one can endure to see or hear; of act-

ors and plays, of an orator and his speech; vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 5, 18).

TOLERABLY, tolerabiliter: mediocriter: modice: aliquanto: satis. || *To speak tolerably*, *ita dicere, ut aequo animo ferri possis; *orationem habere, quam aequo animo audire possint auditores, &c.

TOLERANCE, indulgentia (indulgence): facilitas (absence of severity or harshness, &c.); *animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens (in religious matters).

TOLERANT, mitis (gentle, mild): indulgens (indulgent): facilis (easy, not hard). || *To be tolerant* (in religious matters), *hominum de rebus divinis opiniones et sententias leniter ferre.

TOLERATE, tolerare: sustinere: pati: perpeti: perferri. [Vid. BEAR.] || *In religious matters*; vid. TOLERATION.

TOLERATION (in religious matters), *in rebus divinis sentiendi, quæ velis, libertas. In a free state there should be universal toleration, in civitate liberâ religionis libera esse debent (after *Suet., Tib.*, 28).

TOLL, *s.*, *vectigal viarum stratarum: *vectigal in viâ publicâ proficienscibus pendendum. || *Portorium* = custom-house dues, duty on goods imported, or duty for license to sell goods about the country.

TOLL, *v.* (as a bell at a funeral), *obitum alicujus campani sonu indicare.

TOLL-BOOTH, taberna portorii (a toll-house): carcer (a prison).

TOLL-GATHERER, portitor: exactor portorii: qui portorium (vectigalia) exigit.

TOMB, tumulus (a mound): sepulcrum: sepultura (*Cicero*): conditorium (*Græc.*, *Plin. Ep.*, *Suet.*): monumentum sepulchri, or sometimes in the same sense, simply monumentum or sepulcrum (with a monument). A family tomb, monumentum hereditarium (that has passed down by inheritance); sepulcrum patrum (in which our fathers are buried; vid. *Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 9, 24); monumentum gentile: tumulus gentilitius (a family tomb; vid. *Suet., Ner.*, 50; *Vell.*, 2, 119, extr.): to be buried in a family tomb, gentilitii tumuli sepultura honorari: in the family tomb of the Domitii, gentili Domitiorum monumento condi; tumulo Juliorum inferri.

TOMESTONE, lapis alicujus memoria inscriptus.

TOME. Vid. VOLUME.

TOM THUMB, salaputium (*Catull., Sen.*).

TO-MORROW, cras: erastino die (*Cic.*).

TONE. || *PROPR.*, sonus: sonitus (general term): vox (sound of the human voice or of a musical instrument): vocis genus. Variety of tones, sonorum varietas, || *FIG.* Manner of speaking, vox (as to the sound of the voice): sermo (as to the substance of what is said): sonus (as to the general drift or bearing of a speech or composition). A moderate or calm tone, sedata vox: to speak to any body in a harsh tone, asperè compellare aliquem: to reprove in a gentle tone, molli brachio aliquem objurgare: to speak in a lofty tone, magnificè or superbe loqui: to speak in a low tone, summisse loqui: to alter one's tone, allocationem vertere; personam mutare. || *COLORING*, tonus (*Plin.*, 35, 11): also, color (vid. *Hor.*, *Sat.*, 2, 1, 60, figuratively, color vite, the tone, coloring of one's life).

TONGS, forceps. To take hold of with the tongs, apprehendere aliquid forcipe: to turn (iron) with the tongs, versare (ferrum) forcipe (*Virg.*).

TONGUE. || *PROPR.* The organ of speech, lingua. A stammering tongue, lingua titubans, hesitans: a ready tongue, lingua prompta (*Cic.*), impigra (*Sall.*): mobilitas lingue (*Cic.*): an unwielded tongue, lingua petulans: a boastful tongue, lingua largiloqua: to cut out any body's tongue, linguam alicui excidere: to cut the tongue (so as to set it free), linguam scilicet resectam liberare (*Cic., Div.*, 2, 46, 96): to put or thrust out the tongue, linguam efficere, exsternere (*Lin.*): to hold the tongue (figuratively), linguam continere (*Cic.*);

moderari (*Sall.*): to have any thing upon one's tongue (i. e., to be desirous to utter it) to be just on the point of saying it, velle aliquid proloqui; gessit animus aliquid eloqui; I have his name upon the tip of my tongue (but can not remember and give utterance to it), nomen mihi versatur in primoribus labris; nomen intra labra atque dentes latet (the latter forced, *Plaut.*). || *Language*, lingua: sermo [vid. LANGUAGE]. || *Of land* (= a promontory), lingua, or, fully eminent in altum lingua (*Liv.*, 44, 11): lingula (*Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 3, 12, of which the fashionable pronunciation was ligula; vid. *Mart.*, 14, 120). || *Of a balance*, exâmen. || *Of a buckle, lever, &c.*, ligula: also, acus in fibulâ (of a clasp or buckle, *Trcbell.*, *Poll.*).

TONNAGE. The tonnage of a vessel was estimated by how many amphoræ (i. e., Roman cubic feet) it contained; e. g., navem quæ plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset (*Liv.*, 21, 63); navis quarum minor nulla erat duum millium amphorarum (*Lent. ap. Cic.*). || *Tonnage-dues*, portorium.

TONSIL, plural, glandulæ (*Cels.*); plural, tonsillæ (*Cels.*, *Cic.*).

TOO. || *Over and above, overmuch*, nimis: nimium. Too much, plus justo; nimio plus, præter modum: nei ther too much nor too often, nec nimis valde, nec nimis sæpe: too many, nimium multi, n.; nimis multa, n.: too long, nimium diu: too long a time, tempus nimium longum: a little too much, paulo nimium. || *This word is often expressed by the mere force of the adjective in the positive degree, or by an adverb*; e. g., too soon, maturus; mature: too late, serus; sero: too long, longus: too narrow, angustus. Obs. When = immoderately, extra modum, ultra modum; e. g., ultra modum esse verendum. Sometimes by the comparative; e. g., Themistocles liberius vult (*Nep., Them.*, 1, 10, too freely): si tibi quædam videbuntur obscuriora, cogitare debetis (*Cic., Tom.*, 7, 19, 1; too readily): versum syllabâ unâ longiorem aut breviorè pronuntiare (*Cic., Parad.*, 3, 2; too long or too short). Also by quam qui (que, quod); to go too far in any thing, modum excedere in aliqua re; credibile non est quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus (and night too). || *Also*, vid.

TOOL, instrumentum: plural, utensilia, instrumenta. || *IMPROPR.* To make a tool of any body, ex voluntate uti aliquo.

TOOTH, dens (the proper word); also figuratively; e. g., of a comb, anchor, rake, &c.). A hollow tooth, dens cavius (general term); dentes exesus (rotten): the front teeth, dentes priores, primi, or adversi (of primores, "the first teeth," *Plin.*, primores septimo mense gigni dentes... septimo eodem decidere anno): the back teeth, dentes infimi or genuini (*Cic.*); maxillares: the side teeth, dentes medii: upper and lower teeth, dentes superiores et inferiores: prominent teeth, dentes exserti (general term): dentes brochi (of animals; in country dialect, an animal that has such teeth, brochus): prominence of teeth, brochitas (*Plin.*): double teeth, dentes duplices (*Cic.*): eye-teeth, dentes canini: false teeth, dentes emti (*Mart.*): loose teeth, dentes inobiles (e. g., firmare. *Plin.*): having or furnished with teeth, dentatus; dentibus instructus: without teeth, edentulus (*Plaut.*); dentibus carens; edentatus (particularly): to have good teeth, bonis dentibus esse: to knock the teeth out of one's head, malas alicui edentare; dentilegem aliquem facere (comedy): to pull out a tooth, dentem excimere, excipere, extrahere, or evellere (in *Jurinal* also exentere): the pulling out or extraction of a tooth, evulsio dentis: to wash the teeth, dentes colluere; teeth are loose, dentes labant; are not loose, are fast, dentes bene hærent; fall out, cadunt, excidunt, or decidunt: a tooth that has fallen out, dens deciduus: teeth come again, dentes recrescent or renascuntur: the second teeth, dentes renati et immutabiles (*Plin.*): to get teeth, dentire: to show one's teeth, dentes restringere: to gnash with the teeth, dentibus fremere, also fremere alone; stridorem facere dentibus: with the teeth, mordicus or

morsu (e. g., aliquid auferre): to *snatch any thing from any body's teeth* (figuratively); faucibus eripere alicui aliquid: *little tooth, denticulus: chattering of the teeth, crepitus dentium: gnashing, stridor dentium.* || *Fig. of an anchor, dens: of a comb, dens, or, better, radius: of a saw, dens. The tooth of time, vetustas* (e. g., monumenta vetustas exederat, Curt., 3, 4, 10); or, more poetical, *tempus edax rerum* (Oo., Met., 15, 234): *☞* but not dens or dentes avari.

TOOTHACHE, dolor dentium (Cels.). To suffer from the toothache, laborare ex dentibus; tentari dentium dolore; dentes mihi dolent (Plaut.); dentes condolent (Cic.); dentium dolore cruciari (when very severe): the toothache is one of the worst of pains, dentium dolor maximis tormentis annumerari potest (Cels.).

TOOTH-BRUSH, *peniculus dentibus purgandis, friendis.

TOOTHLESS, edentulus (Plaut.): dentibus carens (Pliny); dentibus vacuus (Tac.). To be toothless, dentes non habere; dentibus carere.

TOOTH-PICK, denticulipium (Mart., 7, 53, 3): spina (of wood or metal, Petron.); penna (of a quill, Mart., 14, 23): lenticulus (of wood, Mart., 6, 74). To use a tooth-pick, dentes spina perferere (Pet.); os fodere lenticulo (Mart.); dentes pennā levare (Mart.).

TOOTH POWDER, dentificium (Plin.): from context, pulvisculus only (Appul.). *☞* AVOID mundicinia dentium (Appul.).

TOP, s. || *Height, summit, vid.* || For playing with, turbo (general term: also = rhombus; i. e., a magic reel or whirl; vid. Voss, Virg., Ecl., 8, 68): trochus (a humming-top). To whip a top, turbinem (trochum) peltare; turbinem (trochum) flagello torquere (Pers., 3, 51, where for turbinem we have buxum; i. e., turbinem buxeum, a top of box-wood); turbinem verbere cetera (Tibull., 1, 5, 3); trochu ludere (to play with a top, Hor., Ode., 3, 27, 57): the top spins, turbo (trochus) movetur or versatur.

TOP, v. || To excel, surpass, vid. || To top off the top (of a tree), decacuminare (arborum).

TOP, adj., summus.

TOP-SAIL, supparum.

TOPAZ, topazius (Plin.).

TOPF, potare: vino se obnuere, gravare: dies noctesque bibere, pergruacari (Plaut.).

TOPEP, potator (Plaut.): ebriosus; vinolentus; temulentus; bibax (Gell.).

TOPIC, argumentum (subject-matter, argument); *☞* not materia (in this sense): locus communis (commonplace): questio: controversia: res controversa: quod cadit in controversiam or disceptionem (subject under discussion).

TOPICAL, *topicus (technical term).

TOP-KNOT, *tania in laxiore nodum collecta.

TOPOGRAPHICAL, *ad locorum descriptionem pertinens: *locorum descriptionem continens.

TOPOGRAPHY, locorum descriptio (Cic., De Or., 2, 15, 63).

TOPSY-TURVY, perturbare: permiscere. To turn topsy-turvy, summa deorsum versare: miscere ac perturbare omnia (Cic.): miscere summa imis (Vell., 2, 2). Here every thing is turned topsy-turvy, hic summa deorsum versantur, or summa imis miscuntur, or celum terrā et mare coelo miscitur (after Jun., 2, 25).

TORCH, fax (of wood, covered with a combustible material, as fat, oil, wax; especially a burning torch): tæda (a piece of pine or other resinous wood, which serves for giving a light): funale (of tow, covered with a combustible material). A small torch, facula: burning torches, faces or tædæ ardentes: faces colloquentes (as giving light): to torch a torch, facem concutere: to light a torch, faces ex ignibus inflammare.

TORCH-BEARER, qui facem præfert ardentem (Cic., Cat., 1, 6, 13). *☞* Twidifier is poetical.

TORMENT, s., cruciatus, -ds (any pangs, natural or artificial; applicable to pangs of conscience): tormentum (espe-

cially pangs caused by an instrument of torture: both often in plural): also, cruciamentum (a torturing, cruciamentum morborum, Cic.). To be in torment, cruciari; excrucuari; discrucuari: torqueri.

TORMENT, v., cruciare: excruciare: torquere: stimulare: angere: vexare. To torment with questions, aliquem rogitando obtundere: to torment to death with questions, aliquem rogitando enecare: to torment with entreaties, aliquem precibus fatigare: to torment with complaints, aliquem querelis angere.

TORMENTOR, qui cruciat, excruciat aliquem.

TORNADO, procella: ventus procellosus.

TORPELO, torpêdo (Cic.): *Raja torpêdo (Linn.).

TORPID, torpens: torpidus (post-Augustan). To be torpid, torpere.

TORPIDNESS, } torpor: torpêdo (fig-
TORPOR, } uratively; rare, not
in Cicero or Caesar).

TORRENT, torrens (Plin.). A mountain torrent, torrens monte præcipiti devolutus: a torrent of rain, imber torrentis modo effusus (Curt., 8, 4, 5): a torrent of tears, vis magna lacrimarum: plurimæ lacrimæ: a torrent of words, flumen verborum (Cic.); quoddam eloquentiæ flumen (Cic.); multa verba (Cic.); turba inanum verborum.

TORRID, torridus. The torrid zone, zona torrida semper ab igni (Virgil); zona torrida (Plin.); ardores (Sall., Jug., 18, 9). Vid., also, Hor.

TORTILE, tortus: obtortus: tortilis (poetical).

TORTOISE, testudo. Tortoise-shell, testa testudinis; also simply testudo (with the poets); cheylon: of or belonging to a tortoise or to tortoise-shell, testudinæus.

TORTURE, s. || *Torment, vid.* || Pain, as a punishment, tormenta, -orum, n. (torture applied in order to extort confession; then = the instrument used for that purpose: such were equuleus, the rack; fideulus, ropes or cords so used; tabulæ; the two former were for stretching out the limbs, the latter for pressing the body together; ignis, fire; vid. Sen., De Ira, 3, 19, 1, Ruhnk.); carnificina (the act of torturing; then, also, the place of torture, Lir., 2, 23): carnificina locus (place of torture, Suet., Tib., 62): cruciatus (the pain occasioned by being tortured; also figuratively). Examination by torture, questio ac tormenta: to examine by torture, tormentis querere or questionem habere; tormentis querere or fideulus exquirere de aliquo; tormentis interrogare aliquem: to put any body to torture, aliquem dare in tormenta or in cruciatus; dedere aliquem tormentis; tormenta alicui admovere: to be obliged to submit to torture, carnificinam subire; tormentis excruciarī; in equuleum conjici, or imponi, or ire: to bear or endure torture, vim tormentorum perferre: to maintain the truth under torture, vi tormentorum adductum in veritate manere: not even to be satisfied with his execution, unless it was accompanied with torture, ne simplici quidem genere mortis contentum esse (Lir., 4, 24).

TORTURE, v., torquere (properly and figuratively): extorquere: excruciare (properly and figuratively): in equuleum imponere, injicere, conjicere (properly): cruciare: excruciare (properly and figuratively): cruciatus alicui admovere: cruciatus aliquem afficere (to be tortured). To be tortured by conscience, conscientia morderi (Cic., Tusc., 4, 20, 45); agitari conscientie angore fraudisque cruciati (Cic., De Legg., 1, 14, 40); me stimulant conscientie maleficiorum meorum (Cic., Parad., 2, § 18).

TOSS, v., jactare (up and down): agitare (to and fro). To toss in a blanket, aliquem impositum distenta lodici in sublimē jactare (after Suet., Oth., 2).

TOSS, s., jactus, -ds: jactatio: jactatus, -ds (tossing).

TOTAL, adj., must be rendered by various turns of expression suited to the connection; for the words totus, universus, omnis, commonly given by lexicographers, can rarely or never be used. By circumlocu-

tion with plane, prorsus, &c. To destroy an enemy with total slaughter, hostem occidione occidere: to show total ignorance in any thing, plane hospitem esse in re.

TOTAL, s., summa: solidum (the whole debt; opposed to a small portion of it). To allow each item separately, and yet not allow the total, singula æra probare, summam quæ ex his confecta sit non probare.

TOTALITY, universitas (Cic.): summa: or by totus, omnis.

TOTALLY, prorsus (opposed to "in some degree" or "almost"): quite, without exception: omnino (opposed to magnā ex parte, &c.; completely, quite; also, "altogether" = in one lot [e. g., vendere]: opposed to separatim, Plin.): plane (quite; opposed to pæne; e. g., plane par: vis—vel plane nullū modo, Cic.): in or per omnes partes: per omnia (in every respect): penitus (through and through, thoroughly, quite; e. g., amittere, perspicere, cognosce, &c.; opposed to magnā ex parte, and to "superficially"): funditus (from the foundations, utterly; especially with verbs of perishing, destroying, overthrowing, defeating, rejecting, depriving). Totally, or in great measure, omnino aut magnā ex parte. With reference to a person, "to tally" may be translated by the adjective totus; e. g., totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est.

TOTTER, vacillare (to be unsteady): nutare (to nod to a fall): titubare (to stagger): labare (to slip down).

TOTTERING, vacillatio: titubatio.

TOUCH, s., tactio: tactus (act of touching): contactio (contact, in good or bad sense; hence also = contagion). *☞* Not contagium in classical prose.

TOUCH, v. || *PROPR.*, tangere: attingere: attricare: contractare (to feel, handle): manus afferre alicui rei (to lay hands upon, to attack violently; e. g., alienis bonis): invadere aliquem or aliquid, irruere in aliquid (to attack): violare aliquid (to destroy). Not to touch any thing (i. e., to abstain from), aliquid non tangere, or non attingere: esse abstinere re: to touch not a fraction of the booty, de præda nec truncum attingere. || *FIG.* To affect, hurt, vid. To touch the honor or character of any body, detrahere de famâ alicujus: violare alicujus existimationem: impugnare alicujus dignitatem.

Touch at a port, * (ad) portum adire. || *Portum tangere* (Virg., Æn., 4, 612) = "to arrive at, reach a port."

TOUCH UPON. || *PROPR.*, tangere: attingere: contingere. [Vid. BORDER.] || *FIG.*, tangere: attingere: mentionem alicujus rei inchoare (to mention cursorily). To touch upon any thing slightly, or with few words, leviter tangere: breviter or strictim attingere: breviter perstringere: paucis percurrere (in passing): leviter in transitu attingere: leviter transire et tantummodo perstringere; with very few words, or very slightly, perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere: primis labris gustare, et extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attingere: to touch only on the principal points, rerum summas attingere (opposed to res explicare, to go into detail; vid. commentators on Nep., Pelop., 1, 1): to touch upon each point separately, singillatim unamquamque rem attingere.

TOUCH-HOLE, *rimula per quam scintilla ad pulverem pyrium descendit.

TOUCHING, prep., quod attinet ad aliquid; sometimes de, ad. Touching the book which your son gave you, quod ad librum attinet, quem tibi filius dabat: touching the retention of our liberty, I agree with you, de libertate retinendâ tibi assentior: touching Pomponia, I would have you write, if you think good, quod ad Pomponiam, si tibi videtur, scribas velim: touching my Tullia, I agree with you, de Tullia meâ tibi assentior: touching your request, that, &c., (nam) quod precatus es, ut, &c.

TOUCHING, adj., quod aliquem or allicujus animum tangit; or otherwise by verbs in AFFECT.

TOUCH-PAN, sclopi alveolus (Dan.).

TOUCH-STONE. || *PROPR.*, contactula: lapis Lydius (Plin.); *schistus Lydius (Linn.). || *FIG.*, obrussa allicujus rei (Cic.,

Sen.): lex, norma, quâ spectetur, ad quam exigatur, aliquid. *To apply a touch-stone to anything*, aliquid ad ubrumm exigere (**Sen.**): this is a touch-stone for any thing, hæc est alienus rei obrumm (**Sen.**).

TOUCHY, atomachosus: acerbus.

TOUGH, lentus (not brittle; opposed to fragilis): tenax (tenacious; properly and figuratively): difficilis, arduus (figuratively, difficult).

TOUGHLY, lente (tenaciter, **Solin.**).

TOUGHNESS, lentitia (**Plin.**). By circumlocution with the adjectives.

TOUR, iter (a journey, general term): excursio (a journey for pleasure, **Cic.**): peregrinatio (a journey in a foreign country). Vid. also, **JOURNEY**.

TOURIST, viator (a traveller, general term): peregrinator, peregrinans (traveller in a foreign country).

TOURNAMENT, ludus equestris: decursio equestris: ludicrum equitum certamen. They held a tournament, ludificantes inter se certabant equites (after **Lin.**).

TOW, s., stuppa (**Ces.**, **Lin.**).

TOW, v., navem remulo trahere (general term): abstrahere (to tow it away, **Ces.**): adducere (to tow it to the person giving the order, &c., **Ces.**). To tow his prizes to Alexandria, naves remulo victribus suis navibus Alexandriam deducere: to tow vessels out of port, naves in altum remulo trahere (**Sisen.**, ap. **Non.**, 57, 29); into port, navem ad portum suum remulo (præunte) ducere (**Paul.**, **Nol.**, Ep., 49). To tow a vessel through or over (a strait, &c.), navem adigere (= *trahere*) per, &c. (e. g., per æstuarium adegit tirmes, **Tac.**, **Ann.**, 11, 18). Sailors or men who towed tressels, equulos nautici (**Varr.**, ap. **Non.**, 116, 1). To take any body in tow (figuratively), aliquem fovere ac tollere: aliquem sustinere ac fovere, or gratia atque auctoritate sua sustentare.

TOWARD, } Denoting direction.

TOWARDS, } tion of one object toward another, either at rest or in motion. (a) In a state of rest, ad, in, with an accusative: versus (ward, toward a place; is usually put after the name of the place; and if this be not the name of a town, ad and in are also used). Toward the east, ad orientem: toward the south, ad meridiem versus: toward the west, ad occidentem: toward the north, ad or in septentriones: to the toward the north and west, spectare in septentriones et occidentem solem: toward Rome, ad Romam versus: toward the ocean, in oceanum versus. (b) In motion, in with an accusative, adversus: toward the mountain, adversus montem: to advance toward the town, toward the enemy, adversus urbem, adversus hostem, castra movere. Hence, (c) Of the direction of an inclination or action toward a person or personified object = in respect of, with reference to, as concerns, &c., erga (almost always with the notion of good-will): adversus (of inclination and aversion); in, with an accusative or ablative (with this difference, that the accusative distinctly sets before us the reference to a person; the ablative, on the other hand, rather shows that the action is to be represented absolutely, yet still in reference to some person; the construction of in with the ablative is usual after expressions denoting hatred, cruelty, rage, &c.; cf. **Bremt.**, **Nep.**, **Dion.**, 6, 2; **Phac.**, 4, 3; **Krit.**, **Sall.**, **Cat.**, 9, 2): liberal toward the soldiers, liberalis erga milites: faithful toward friends, fidelis in amicis, or in amicis: to show clemency toward any body, clementia tui in aliquem: the people entertained such a hatred toward it, in hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis: to give vent to one's rage toward any body, sevitiam exercere in aliquo: to use force toward any body, vim addibere in aliquo: the goodness of God toward men, divina bonitas erga homines: love toward any body's country, amor in patriam. Where, however, no obscurity exists, the Latins frequently express the direction of an inclination or aversion, &c., by the simple genitive; e. g., love toward one's country, caritas patriæ: hatred toward slavery, odium servitutis: to be seized with compassion toward any body, misericordia alicujus capiti; cf.

Grotef., § 177, 4; **Zumpt.**, § 423. Frequently also, after verbs, "toward" is expressed by the case of the verb; e. g., to be inspired with love toward any body, aliquem amare, diligere.

TOWARD, } adj., docilis (tenacious).

TOWARDLY, } ble, tractable: obsequens: obsequiosus (willingly according to others' wishes; the latter only in **Plaut.**, **Capt.**, 2, 3, 58): facilis: officiosus (compliant; ready to render a service). Toward in any thing, promptus or paratus ad aliquid (ready for any thing): inclinat or propensus ad aliquid (easy to be induced; inclined for any thing).

TOWARDNESS, } docilitas (teachableness).

TOWARDLINESS, } bleness: propensa voluntas (ready disposition): facilitas (readiness): obsequium: obsequia (a yielding to the wishes and humor of others; the latter, **Ces.**, **B. G.**, 7, 29): officium (kind or compliant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render any service to any body): voluntas officiosa (disposition to render a service, &c., **Pont.**, 3, 2, 17).

TOWEL, mantile or mantile (not mappa; i. e., a table-napkin).

TOWER, s., turris. Movable towers, turres ambulatorie (i. e., on wheels, **Herl.**). To build a tower, turrem excitare or edificare: the tower (as a prison), carcer: to shut up in the tower, carcere, in carcere, in carcerem includere: warden of the tower, custos turris (or carceris).

TOWER, v. [Vid. to RISE.] To be in a towering passion (colloquially), iracundia exardescere, inflammari, efferi.

TOW-LINE, remiculum. Vid. to Tow.

TOWN, urbs (opposed to rus): oppidum: civitas: municipium: colonia: prælectura [**Syn.** in **CITY**]. A maritime town, urbs maritima; oppidum maritimum; civitas maritima: the talk of the town, res nova per urbem divulgata; fabula urbis: what is the news of the town? quid novi in urbe accidit? a town council, senatus, -us (in large towns): decuriones, plural (in small towns): a town counsellor, senator: decurio.

TOWNSMAN, civis.

TOY, s. || A plaything, crepundia, plural (rattles, **Ter.**); puerilia crepundia (**Val. Maz.**); oblectamenta puerorum (**Cic.**, **Parad.**, 5, 2). || A trifle, vid.

TOY, v. Vid. to PLAY.

TOY-MAN, s. qui crepundia vendit.

TRACE, s. || taberna crepundiorum.

TRACE, vestigium (properly and figuratively); track, footstep; mark of something formerly present, or actually present, but not plainly discernible: indicium (mark, token, sign). JN. indicia et vestigia (plural): significatio (symptom, alicujus rei; e. g., nulla timoris significatio). To leave a trace, vestigium facere: there were no traces, nulla exstant vestigia (**Lin.**). Not a trace is to be seen! nec nota vestigium exstat or apparet! (**Prova.**, **Varr.**, ap. **Non.**).

TRACE, s. || A trace, vid. || A path, vid.

TRACE, } v., aliquem vestigiis sequi

TRACE, } Cicero says alicujus vestigiis persequi, for "to tread in the footsteps of any body" = to imitate, follow: investigate, presso vestigio persequi aliquem or aliquid (to trace out): indagare, odorari. JN. indagare et odorari (to follow by the scent): odorari et vestigare (all properly and figuratively). To trace a deer, ex vestigiis animalis advertere, quo cervus se receperit.

TRACKLESS, inivius (**Lin.**, **Plin.**): via carens: sine via: ubi nulla apparet via.

TRACT, || A region, tractus, -us: regio. An immense tract of country, immensa et interminata in omnes partes regionum magnitudo (**Cic.**, **N. D.**, 1, 30). || A small treatise, libellus: commentatio (tractatus, -us, **Plin.**).

TRACTABLE, qui regi potest (properly and figuratively; **vid. Sen.**, **De Ira**, 2, 15, extr.): tractabilis (**Cic.**; figuratively, that is easy to manage; of persons: || mollis is = too yielding): obsequens, obsequiosus, aliquid (that readily complies with the wish or advice of another, **Plaut.**, **Merc.**, 1, 2, 46; **Capt.**, 2, 3, 58): obediens (**usu-**

ally with a dative of the person; *humbly or servilely obedient*): facilis (compliant, good-tempered).

TRACTABLENESS. By the adjective.

TRADE, s., mercatura (especially of the merchant); mercatio (commercial transaction, buying and selling; **Gell.**, 3, 3): negotium, or, plural, negotia (the business which any body carries on, especially as corn-merchant or money-lender): commercium (commercial intercourse, **Sall.**, **Jugur.**, 18, 6; **Plin.**, 33, 1, 3; with any thing, allicujus rei, **Plin.**, 12, 14, 30; then also = freedom of trade). Wholesale trade, mercatura magna et copiosa: retail trade, mercatura tenuis. To carry on a trade, rem gerere: rem gerere et lucrum facere (of a lucrative business): mercatum (or of several) mercaturas facere (especially of foreign trade): negotiari (by buying and selling; of money-lenders, corn-factors, &c.): to carry on a trade in any thing, vendere or venditare aliquid: commercium alicujus rei facere (e. g., **tritis**, **Plin.**). To carry on a large wholesale trade, mercatum facere magnam et copiosum. To go to Tarentum for purposes of trade, abire Tarentum ad mercatum: the spirit of trade, merendi studium or cupiditas (**vid. Cic.**, **De Rep.**, 2, 47): questus studium (desire of gain): the Roman merchants carry on a trade with Gaul, Romani mercatores ad Gallos commercant.

TRADE, v. Vid. "to carry on a trade," in the preceding word.

TRADE, } mercator (a merchant).

TRADESMAN, s. negotios, negotiator (one engaged in inferior or less honorable trade): qui in arte sordida versatur (as distinguished from a professional man): qui questum colit (considered as seeking gain).

TRADE-WIND, ventus, qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis late consuevit (of the prevailing wind of a particular district, **Ces.**). [Ætesiae, the wind that blows in the Mediterranean during the dog-days; explained by **Gell.**, 2, 2, venti qui certo tempore, quum canis oritur, ex alia atque alia parte colit spirant].

TRADITION, s. || Delivery of events to posterity by oral report, fama (the proper word, not to be used in the plural in the sense of stories, accounts handed down). Circumlocution by the phrases posteris tradere or prodere aliquid; ad posteritatem propagare aliquid; memoria prodere aliquid (to hand down by tradition). A thing has been handed down by tradition, sermone hominum posteritati res prodita, tradita est. || An account thus handed down, narratio a parentibus tradita: narratio ore propagata; memoria || traditio is late in this sense). A mere tradition, fabula; res fabulosa; historia fabularis.

TRADITIONAL, tralaticus: a majoribus or ab antiquis traditus (handed down from forefathers): patrius (from a father; e. g., ritus).

TRADUCE, calumniari (to accuse falsely and with evil design): criminari aliquem apud aliquem: de fama or existimatione alicujus detrachere: de aliquo absente detrachendi causa maledicere, contumeliosius dicere (**Cic.**, **Off.**, 1, 37, 134): alicui absenti male loqui (**Ter.**, **Phorm.**, 3, 25). I am traduced, detrachitur de mea fama.

TRADUCER, obtractator: calumniator.

TRAFFIC. Vid. TRADE.

TRAGEDIAN, tragœdus: actor tragicus. Tragedians, tragici (opposed to comici); cothurnati (opposed to calceati, **Sen. Ep.**, 8, 7).

TRAGEDY, tragœdia. To write tragedies, tragœdias facere: to act tragedies, tragœdias agere.

TRAGIC. || PROPER, tragicus.

TRAGICAL. s. || Tragico comic piece, tragicomœdia (**Plaut.**, **Amph.**, **Prolog.**, 59). || Tragic, luctuosus: miserebilis: atrox (not tragicus, in this sense, in good prose). So much concerning the tragic end of Alexander of Epirus, hæc de Alexandri Epheensis tristi exitu: a tragic event, casus miserebilis.

TRAGICALLY. || PROPR., tragice-

|| *Fig.*, miserabiliter; or by circumlocution with the adjectives. *Id* tragically, tristement exitum, or tristea exitus habere (of persons or things); any thing ends tragically for any body, aliquid alicui luctuosum or funestum est.

TRAIL, trahere. Vid. DRAG.

TRAIN, *s.*, ordo (row, order): series (series, line, succession): tractus, -us (any thing drawn along after one). A train of gunpowder, &c., *ductus igniarius: a train of artillery, *cohortes tormentariæ; *tormenta, plural; *apparatus tormentarius: a rail-way train, *ordo vehiculorum viam ferro stratum percurrentium; *vehicula juncta viam ferro stratum percurrentia. Vid. also, RETINE, PROCESSION.

TRAIN, *v.* || To draw, vid. || To educate, concodectare: fingere: iustitute (to instruct one, so that he may be able to do any thing, ad aliquid; e. g., boves ad aratrum, Col. 6, 2, 8; canem vestigia sequi, Sen., Clement., 1, 16): assuefacere aliquem aliquid re (to train him to the habit of it; e. g., disciplinâ, officio, Cic): docere aliquem aliquid (to train one to any thing).

TRAIT, Vid. FEATURE (properly and improperly).

TRAITOR, perduellia: perduellionis reus: majestatis reus (reus, as accused): civium or rei publicæ paricida (Cic., Cat., 1, 12, 29; Sall., Cat., 51, 25. Vid. TREASON): proditor (that has an understanding with a foreign enemy, and acts in concert with him against his country; then, also, general term, one who injures the interests of his country). To be a traitor, paricidio patriæ obstructum esse.

TRAITOROUS, perfidus, or by circumlocution with substantives under TRAITOR, or verbs under BETRAY.

TRAITOROUSLY, perfide (Sen.). RATHER by circumlocution.

TRAMMEL, *s.*, vinculum: catena. Vid. FETTER.

TRAMMEL, *v.*, vinculis astringere. Vid. FETTER, HINDER.

TRAMPLE. || *PROPR.*, concutere (Cic): proculcare (Liv): pedibus protelere aliquid (Plaut): proterere aliquid (Cæs., Liv). || *Fig.*, concutere, obtetere, pervertere aliquid. To trample upon the rights of the people jura, majestatem populi obtetere (Liv): to trample upon divine and human laws, jura divina atque humana pervertere (Cic).

TRANSE, secessus mentis et animi factus a corpore (Gell., 2, 1, 2): animi via sejuncta a corporis sensibus: animus abstractus a corpore: mens sevocata a corpore (Cic): ecstasis is late.

TRANQUIL, Vid. CALM, adjective.

TRANQUILLITY. || *Calmness*, tranquillitas: quies. || *Composure* (of mind), animi tranquillitas: animus tranquillus: animi æquitas: animus æquus (tranquillity of the mind): mentis or animi status (the state in which the mind finds itself; vid. Cic., Parad., 1, 3, ectr.). To disturb any body's tranquillity of mind, animum alicujus perturbare, perterere: animum alicujus de statu or de sede suâ demovere: animum alicujus perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere: mentem e sede suâ et statu demovere: to lose one's tranquillity, de gradu (or de statu suo) dejici: de statu suo discedere, demigrare: mente concidere: perturbari: by any thing, aliquid re: to have lost one's tranquillity, sui, or mentis, or animi compem esse: minus compem esse sui: mente vix constare: to preserve one's tranquillity of mind, non dejici se de gradu pati: to maintain tranquillity in a matter, non perturbari to re.

TRANQUILLIZE, Vid. CALM, *v.*

TRANQUILLY. || Quietly, calmly, quiete: placide. || With a tranquil mind, quieto animo: tranquille: placide: placato animo: sedate: sedato animo. Jn. tranquille et placide: sedate placideque.

TRANSACTION, (de re) agere, transigere (cum aliquo). Vid. DO, PERFORM.

TRANSACTION, res (general term): negotium (business). Mercantile transaction, negotium: mercatura: mercatio.

TRANSCEND, superare (the proper word): vincere. Vid. EXCEL SURPASS.

TRANSCENDENCE, præstantia.

TRANSCENDENT, eximius: præstantissimus: singularis.

TRANSCENDENTAL, quod sensu or sensibus percipi non potest: quod non sub sensu cadit: quod sensibus non subjectum est.

TRANSCRIBE, describere: exscribere (to copy off): rescribere (to write out again): transcribere: transferre (to transfer to another book): furari aliquid ab aliquo (to copy in a dishonorable manner, Cic., Att., 2, 1, 1). To transcribe with one's own hand, aliquid suâ manu transcribere: to transcribe from an author literally, but not to name him, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (Plin.).

TRANSCRIBER, librarius: librariolus.

TRANSCRIPT, exemplar: exemplum (a copy). A transcript of a speech in one's own writing, oratio suâ manu scripta: an exact transcript of a will, tabula testamenti eodem exemplo, testamentum eodem exemplo (Cæs., B. C., 3, 108; Suet., Tib., 76, Brm.). Vid. also, COPY.

TRANSFER, *v.*, transponere: transferre: transducere: transimittere (properly and figuratively): || *Fig.* transportare is classical in its literal signification; but in a figurative sense it occurs only once, in Plin., Paneg.: labore alieno magnam partem gloriam verbis sepe in se transmovet (transfers to himself, Ter.).

TRANSFER, *s.*, translatio (e. g., pecuniarium, Cic).

TRANSFERABLE, quod transferri potest.

TRANSFIGURATION, Vid. TRANSFORMATION.

TRANSFIGURE, transfigurare (Plin., Suet., Sen.): transformare: refingere (Virg.): diffingere aliquid (Hor., Sat., 2, 1, 79).

TRANSFIX, trajicere: transfodere: confodere: transigere: confingere: transverberare (e. g., venabulo): percutere. To transfix with a sword, aliquid latus transfodere gladio: aliquid gladio transigere; (poetical), aliquid pectus ferro or gladio haurire: to transfix with a dagger, aliquid sicâ conficere: aliquid pugione percutere (for which Tacitus poetically puts the simple fodere): to transfix from below, subfodere (e. g., equum or ilia equo).

TRANSFORM, transfigurare (Plin.): transformare: refingere (Virg.): diffingere aliquid (Hor., Sat., 2, 1, 79): to transfigure, change the form of any thing: immutare: conformare (in a more general sense, to change). Also, figuratively, to be transformed, transfigurari (Sen. Ep.): transformari (Quint.). Vid. also, CHANGE.

TRANSFORMATION, transfiguratio (Plin., transfiguration: || not transformation, Augustin.): immutatio (change); or by the verbs.

TRANSFUSE, transfundere (properly and figuratively).

TRANSFUSION, transfusio (Cels.): by the verb.

TRANSGRESS, || TRANS, violare (legem, officium): non servare: non observare (legem, præceptum): solvere or transcendere (morem): transcendere (ordinem naturæ, Lic.: || not transgredi in this sense). || INTRANS, officium relinquere: ab officio discedere (Cic).

TRANSGRESSION, || Act of transgressing, violatio, or by the verbs (|| but not transgressio, as in ecclesiastical writers; e. g., Augustin, who says transgressio legis). In case of transgression, si quis deliquerit, contra fecerit; si quis hanc legem, hoc præceptum violaverit, neglexerit, migraverit. || An offence committed, delictum: peccatum: maleficium: nefas.

TRANSGRESSOR, violator: ruptor: qui violat, non servat, non observat aliquid: qui facit, delinquit contra aliquid (one who transgresses any particular law): qui peccat, delinquit: maleficus (an offender in general). The transgressor of a law must suffer its penalty, qui violavit, non observavit legem, præceptum, penas dabit.

TRANSIT, } transitus, -us: transitio, } tio. Vid. also, PASSAGE.

TRANSITIVE. || In grammar, transitivus (technical term, grammatical).

TRANSITORINESS, by circumlocution; e. g., omnes res humanas esse fluxas et caducas natura quotidie nos admonet (of the transitoriness of earthly things).

TRANSITORY, } caducus (the proper TRANSIENT, } word): infirmus (weak): fragilis (frail): fluxus (that soon passes away). Jn. caducus et infirmus: fragilis et caducus: fluxus atque fragilis. All subsidiary things are transitory, infra lunam nihil nisi caducum et mortale.

TRANSLATE. || To transfer, remove, vid. || To render into another language, vertere: convertere (general term): transferre (verbally): reddere (to render accurately): interpretari (to give the sense). To translate into Latin, in Latinum convertere; in Latinam linguam transferre; Latine reddere; Latine consuetudini tradere: to translate from Greek into Latin, ex Græco in Latinum sermone vertere; Græca in Latinum vertere; ex Græco in Latinum convertere or transferre: (ad verbum) de Gracis exprimere (Cic): to translate literally, word for word, closely, verbum e verbo or de verbo exprimere: verbum pro verbo reddere, ad verbum transferre or exprimere: totidem verbis transferre or interpretari.

TRANSLATION. || The act of transferring or removing, by circumlocution with verbs under TRANSFER, REMOVE. || The act of rendering from one language to another, conversio: translatio (Quint.). || There is no good authority for versio or for interpretatio in this sense. There is no need of a verbal translation, non exprimi verbum e verbo necesse est. || A book translated, liber scriptoris conversus or translatus (vid. Cic., N. D., 2, 41; Quint., 10, 5, 2). The translation of a speech, oratio conversa: a bad translation, liber male conversus.

TRANSLATOR, interpres: qui convertit, &c.

TRANSLUCENT, translucens: pellucens.

TRANSMARINE, transmarinus (Cic., Lin., Quint.).

TRANSMIGRATE, transmigrare (Liv): migrare.

TRANSMIGRATION, By the verbs: transmigration (Prudent).

TRANSMISSION, By the verbs.

TRANSMIT, transimittere: over or across, &c., trans aliquid; to, &c., in aliquid: mittere trans aliquid (to send over, &c.). Vid. also, SEND.

TRANSMUTATION, transmutatio (Quint.). Vid. also, CHANGE.

TRANSMUTE, transmutare (Hor., Lucr.). Vid. also, CHANGE.

TRANSPARENCY, || State of that which is transparent, pelluciditas (Virg., 2, 8, 10): perspicuitas; or by the adjective. || A transparent picture, *tabula translucida, pellucida.

TRANSPARENT, || *PROPR.*, pellucidus: translucidus: perspicuus (the first two represent the transparency as a property of a body in itself; but perspicuus in relation to a subject looking at it). A transparent garment, vestis nihil celatura: to be transparent, pellucere; translucent: lucem transimittere; pelluciditatem habere. || Fig. Clear, vid.

TRANSPIRE, || *PROPR.*, halare: spirare: evaporari (Gell.). || Fig. = To come to pass, fieri: evenire. || To escape (of secrets, &c.), exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus). Jn. exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere.

TRANSPLANT, transponere (properly: || transplantare is not classical): transferre (properly or figuratively): traducere in locum (figuratively; e. g., gentem in Galliam): collocare in loco (figuratively; e. g., gentem in vestigiis urbis). A tree will bear transplanting, arbor in aliâ terrâ vivit et transmigra: not to bear transplanting, translationem reformidare.

TRANSPLANTATION, translatio (Col., Plin.), or by the verb.

TRANSPORT, *v.* || To carry or

send over, portare; transportare; transvehere (to carry over sea or land; persons or things); transferre (to carry over; things); transmittere; trajicere (to put across over the sea; persons or things); aliquid cum custodibus mittere aliquo (to send away in custody). || To banish, vid. || To delight, ravish, mirifice oblectare, delentire aliquid; perfundere aliquid suavissima, incredibili, quādam voluptate, suavissimo voluptatis sensu; ad se convertere et rapere (e.g., me totum ad se convertit et rapit Homerus de Ilectoris ab Andromachā discessu narrans, Cic., Off., 2, 10, 27).

TRANSPORT, s. || *Transportation; by the verb. Seneca says transportationem populorum; i. e., migrations. || Rapture, animi impetus or impotentia (Cic.); impotentis animi effrenatio. Transport of rage, exandescencia (Cic.); fervens animus ab ira (Oe.). || A vessel employed for conveying troops, navigium vecturium; navicula vectoria (for conveying troops, &c.); navis oneraria (a ship of burden). None of the transports were missing, nulla navis, quae milites portaret, desiderabatur.*

TRANSPORTATION. || *Act of transporting; by the verb. || Banishment, vid.*

TRANSPOSE, transponere; transferre; trajicere aliquid; mutare locum, sedem aliquid rei.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, * transubstantiatio (*technical term, ecclesiastical*); *immutatio; permutatio (fieta, commenditia).

TRANSVERSE, transversus; transversarius (*placed athwart or across, Cas.*); || *Transversus, that crosses a line at right angles; obliquus, that forms unequal angles with a line, slanting.*

TRANSVERSELY, transverse (Vitr.); in or per transversum (Liv.); ex transversum (Plaut.); transversum; transversa, plural.

TRAP, s. || *PROPR., muscipula (a mouse-trap); laqueus (a snare; a cord with a noose, to catch or throttle an animal; especially plural improperly = trap laid for any body); tendicula (only improperly in Cicero); pedica (to catch an animal by the foot). To set or lay a trap, laqueum ponere; also with venandi causa (properly); laqueos ponere or disponere (for any body, aliquid; properly and figuratively); to fall into a trap, in laqueum (laqueos) cadere; to remain fast in a trap, in laqueis haerere (poetical; all three also figuratively). || FIG., insidie (ambush); laquei (snares); || *decipuli or decipulum = a trap, figuratively before and after the classical age, and nowhere in the proper sense); to lay, place, or set a trap, insidiari; for any one, insidias aliquid tendere, ponere, facere, or parare; dolum aliquid necetere; laqueos aliquid ponere or disponere; to allure any one into a trap, in fraudem pellere aliquid; to fall into a trap, in insidias incidere; in laqueos se induere; in laqueos cadere or incidere; I fall into the same trap, eādem capior viā, quā alios captivum; to have fallen into a trap, laqueis irretitum tenēri. [Vid. SNARE.] || Claptraps, dulces exclamatiunculae theatri causa productae (vid. Quint., 1, 3, 179; claptraps as used by an orator). Claptraps for the gallery, verba ad summam cavem spectantia.**

TRAP, v. || *To entrap, captare laqueis (properly); irretire laqueis (properly and figuratively). [Vid. ENTRAP.] || Adorn, vid.*

TRAP-DOOR, * janua pensilis (in solo decessum prehens ad ea quae infra sunt).

TRAPPINGS, ornatus, -ūs (general term); phaleræ (properly, of horses; i. e., little golden or silver crescent-shaped plates, with which the neck, head, &c., of horses were ornamented; also of persons, especially military men, but worn sometimes even by women, Publ. Syr. ap. Petron., Sat., 55). To adorn with trappings, phaleris ornare; adorned with trappings, phaleratus. [Vid. ORNAMENT.] || Horse-trappings, ornamentum equi (general term); phalorae (vid. above). || IMPROPERLY. The trapping of s. of voc, insignia lugentium (Cic.),

TRASH, gerrae; nugae; trices, plural (trifles); res villissima (a worthless thing); res nihili.

TRASHY, villa; nihili.

TRAVAIL, Vid. LABOR.

TRAVEL, s., iter. VId. JOURNEY.

TRAVEL, v., iter facere (to be on a journey); peregrinationes suscipere (to go into foreign parts); peregrinari; peregrinatum abesse (to be on one's travels). To travel to a place, proficisci; tendere; contendere aliquid; to travel day and night, die nocteque continuare iter; to a place, diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere aliquid; to travel through a place, iter facere per locum; transire per locum; to travel by a place, praeter locum transire; locum praeterire; to travel over, obire (to go through); circumire (to go round); lustrare (to visit in travelling); peragere (to wander through); percurrere (with or without celeriter); to travel through quickly.

TRAVELLER, iter faciens (one who is on a journey); viator (a pedestrian); peregrinator; peregrinans (one who is in a foreign country); hospes (a guest remaining for a time with any one); advena (a stranger in a place).

TRAVERSE, Vid. CROSS.

TRAVERSTY, ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorqueere (Eichst.); ridiculum reddere; in jocum vertere.

TRAY, ferculum (general term; also for placing meat on the table).

TREACHEROUS, perfidus; perfidiosus; dolosus (tricky); subdōlus (secretly plotting, &c.); falsus (false).

TREACHEROUSLY, perfide (Sen.); perfidiosus (Cic.).

TREACHERY, perfidia; proditio (act of a traitor).

TREACLE. || Spume of sugar, *sacchari spuma. || Theriac, theriaca, -ae, or theriace, -es, f. (Plin.).

TREAD, v., pede insistere. To tread firmly, firmiter insistere; to tread softly, placido, suspensio pede incedere; suspensio gradu ire (properly, in walking); parca ac molliter facere (figuratively, to go cautiously to work); lenius agere (to make use of gentle means; opposed to acerbis agere, as in Liv., 39, 25); to tread upon, pedem aliquid rei imponere; aliquid rei insistere; pedem ponere in aliquā re (Cic.); to tread under foot, calcare (properly and figuratively). [Vid., also, TRAMPLE.] To tread grapes, uvas calcare (Cat.); to tread clay, terram argillaceam calcando preparare; to tread in the footsteps of another, vestigia aliquid persequi; vestigia aliquid ingredi, laesistere; aliquid vestigiis consequi. || (Of birds), calcare (Col.).

TREAD, s., vestigium (footstep, mark or impression of the foot; also a step).

TREASON, proditio (treachery). High treason, perduellio (the crime of one who undertakes any thing against the freedom of the citizens and the public safety); crimen majestatis, or (in later writers) crimen laesae majestatis (the offence of one who wrongs the dignity and disturbs the tranquillity of the Roman people and the government; as, by betraying an army to the enemy, by sedition, &c.; vid. Tac., Ann., 1, 72, 2; in later times, an offence against the sacred person of the prince; cf. Heinkeii, Ant. Rom. Synt., 4, 18, 46, sqq. In the time of the republic, the Romans, especially the orators, expressed "high treason" against the state by pericidium patriae, or by the more general term, scelus; both opposed to pietas; vid. Cic., Sull., 2, 6; Off., 3, 21, 83; Cat., 2, 1, 1; 11, 25); to commit or be guilty of high treason (against the Roman people), majestatem populi Romani minuire or ludere; to commit treason against one's native country, patriam pericidii obstringi or se obstringere; to declare any thing to be treason against the state, indicare aliquid contra rempublicam factum esse.

TREASONABLE, perfidus; perfidiosus; or by circumlocution.

TREASONABLY, By circumlocution (perfidie, Sen.).

TREASURE, s., thesaurus; copia (store of precious things; properly and figura-

tively; gaze (the same, but especially of royal treasure); opes; divitium (wealth, riches). To amass treasure, opes, divitias colligere; thesaurum parare (Plautus); opes cumulare (Curt.); to bury or hide a treasure, thesaurum defodere, obstruere (Cic.), occultare (Liv.); to find a treasure, thesaurum fodere (Cic.), effodere (Pet.); public treasure, aerarium; thesaurus publicus (Cic.); that man is a treasure to me, mihi ille vir thesaurus est (Plin., Ep., 1, 22, 5); the treasures of talent and industry, copiae ingenii et acerrimi studii (Wolf). My treasure! deliciae meae! voluptus mei amoros mei!

TREASURE, v., (opes) cumulare; (opes, divitias) colligere (to amass riches); thesaurum occultare (to hide a treasure).

TREASURER, avari praefectus (Plin., Ep., 5, 15, 5); custos gazae (Nep., Dat., 5, 3); under the later emperors, thesaurarius; thesaurensis (Cord. Just.); comes largitionum sacrarum; comes thesaurorum (Ammian.).

TREASURY, aerarium; thesaurus publicus (of the state); fiscus (of a prince). To lay up in the treasury, reponere pecuniam in thesauros, in thesauris; to bring into the treasury, pecuniam invehere in aerarium (Cic., Off., 2, 22, 76); ferro (Liv.) or referre (Cic.) in aerarium; pecuniam aerario conferre (Vell.); to exhaust the treasury, pecuniam ex aerario exhaurire (Vell.).

TREAT, v. || TRANS. To use in a certain manner, aliquid tractare, habere; well, ill, &c., bene, male, &c. To treat one kindly, liberaliter habere or tractare aliquid; to treat with respect, honorifice tractare aliquid; to treat with the greatest respect, summo honore afficere aliquid; to treat one with indulgence, indulgenti tractare aliquid; indulgere aliquid (vid. Herz., Cas., B. G., 1, 40); to treat one in a hostile manner, in hostium numero habere; pro hoste habere or ducere; to treat one in the same manner as another, aliquid eodem loco habere quo alium; to treat with contempt, contumeliose agere (de). || To manage, tractare aliquid or aliquid (the proper word); curare aliquid or aliquid (to attend to, wait upon); dispartire, disserere de re (to handle; of a literary subject). To treat a disease, curare morbum; adhibere morbo curationem; to treat a patient, aliquid tractare, curare; to suffer one's self to be treated (of a patient), se curari pati; to suffer a patient to be treated by another physician, egrotum alii medico tradere. || To handle, discuss (a subject), agere rem, or de aliquā re (in general); vid. Ochs., Cic., Ecl., p. 230); dispartire, disserere de aliquā re (of the disputations of learned men; and disserere especially of a connected discourse; vid. Cic., Ecl., p. 12 and 354); sermonem habere de re (to maintain a conversation; of two or more); dicere de aliquā re (to speak of); scribere de aliquā re; scripturā persequi aliquid (to write of). A book which treats of, &c., liber qui est or qui est conscriptus de, &c. (¶ but not simply liber de, &c.); the books which usually treat concerning contempt of death, libri quos scribunt de contemptu mortis; to treat briefly of any thing, paucis absolvere aliquid. || To entertain, vid. || INTRANS. To negotiate, agere de re; postulare condiciones aliquid rei. To treat with any one, agere cum aliquo de aliquā re (in general); colloqui cum aliquo de aliquā re (by word of mouth); colloqui per interuncios cum aliquo, et de aliquā re mentionem facere (by the intervention of a third party); to treat for a thing, cum aliquo agere (&c.), ut.

TREAT, s. Vid. ENTERTAINMENT.

TREATISE, liber; libellus (¶ not dissertatio, which always denotes a verbal discussion).

TREATMENT. || Usage, tractatio. Kind treatment, comitas; humanitas; harsh treatment, asperitas; savitia (crvelty); mild, gentle treatment, lenitas; indulgentia (indulgent treatment); bad, shameful treatment, contumelia; unworthy treatment, indignitates (vid. Herz., Cas., B. G., 2, 14); to receive good treatment from any

one, liberaliter ab aliquo haberi et coli. **Management, administration**, tractatio: cura: curatio (e. g., curatio-
nem adhibere morbis, or *admo-vere, to cure by treatment*).


TREATY, *fœdus* (a public treaty, confirmed by the authority of the Senate and people; also between two or more individuals): *sponsio* (a treaty concluded, or a peace made by mutual consent and solemn promise of the generals of armies, but not ratified by the Senate and people of the two belligerent nations; vid. *Lit.*, 9, 5, in, non fœdere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem facta est). *To make or conclude a treaty with any one, fœdus cum aliquo facere, iecere, ferre, percutere; fœdus jungere cum aliquo; fœdere jungere alicui; fœdus inire cum aliquo: to conclude a treaty of marriage* [vid. *TO MARRY*]: *I am in treaty with any one, mihi cum aliquo fœdus est ictum: to observe a treaty, fœdus servare; fœdere stare; id fide manere (opposed to fœdus negligere; fœdus violare, rumpere, frangere; fœdus violare et frangere).*

TREBLE, *adj.*, triplus (*thrice as much*): trigeminus (or more poetical) tergeminus (*repeated three times*): tripartitus (*in three parts*): triplex (*consisting of three divisions*): *terni, æ*, -a (*three at once*; e. g., *soes terni*).

TREBLE, *v.*, triplicare (*Gell.*).
TREBLE, *s.* *In music*, vox attenuata, acuta (*Auct. ad Her.*): *soni acuti* (*Cicero*): *summa vox* (*Hor. Sat.*). *To sing treble, summâ voce canere: to go from the highest treble to the deepest bass, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere* (*Cic.*, *De Or.*, 1, 59, 201).

TREBLE, triplum (*thrice as much*): tripartito (*in three parts*): trifariarum (*in a three-fold manner*; e. g., trifariarum or tripartito dividere).


TREE, arbor (*general term*): planta (*for transplanting*): mater (*from which grafts or scions are taken*). *A little tree, arbuscula: concerned with or belonging to trees, arborarius: of a tree, arboreus* (e. g., *the fruit*): *a place planted with trees, arbutum (especially a place where vines grow on other trees)*: *potarium (an orchard)*: *to plant a field with trees, arbutare agrum* (*Plin.*, 17, 23, 35, No. 22, or § 201): *to grow to a tree, arborescere: the tree of a saddle, *forma sellæ equestris*.

TREFOIL, trifolium (*Plin., Linn.*).
TRELLIS, clathri, plural:  cancelli = *lattice-work with larger openings*. *Trellis-work, opus clathratum: made of trellis-work clathratus*.

TREMBLE, tremere (*general term*): contremiscere: intremiscere (*all three especially to shake with fear; of persons and things*): horrere (*to shudder; of persons*): micare (*to move to and fro, as a leaf, &c.*). *I tremble all over, or in every limb, totum tremo horreoque* (*Ter.*): *totum pectore tremo* (*Cic.*): *omnibus artibus contremisco* (*Cic.*): *to tremble at any thing, aliquid tremere, contremiscere, extremescere: I do not tremble at this danger, hoc ego periculum non extimesco* (*Cic.*): *to write with a trembling hand, vacillante manu scribere*. *epistolam exarare: the earth trembles, terra movetur or movet* (*movet in Lit.*, 35, 40, &c.), or *quattur* (*is shaken*): *the earth begins to tremble, terra intremiscit*.

TREMBLING, *participial adj.*, trementis: tremebundus (*in a single case*): tremulus (*also of a lasting state; all three of persons and things*). *Written with a trembling hand, vacillans litteris scriptus* (*after Cic.*, *Fam.*, 16, 15, 2; cf. *littera manu pressa tremante labat, Or.*). *A trembling hand, manus tremebunda or tremula* (e. g., *of a drunken man*): *manus intremiscens* (e. g., *of a surgeon performing an operation*): *a trembling voice, tremebunda vox*.

TREMBLING, *s.*, tremor: horror (*shuddering with cold, &c.*). *Trembling awakes me, contremisco: exhorresco: horror me percutit* (*Cic., postquam*): *tremor, horror occupat membra mea, artus meos*.

TREMENDOUS, terribilis: formidolosus: *r*: formidandus: metuendus: timendus ( formidabilis *only poetical*) [*SYN. IN FEARFUL*]: ingens: inmanis

(*huge, monstrous*). *Very tremendous, horribilis: horrendus; ævus: a tremendous storm, tempesta turbulentissima, vehementissima: to be tremendous, formidini, terrori esse alicui*.

TREMENDOUSLY, horrendum or terribilem in modum; also, formidolose (*Cicero*).

TREMULOUS. Vid. TREMBLING.

TRENCH, fossa (*general term*): diminutivum, fossula (*Col.*): incile, or fossa incillis (*a trench in a field for drainage, a drain*). *To draw or make a trench, fossam ducere* (*Plin.*): *facere; fodere* (*Lin.*): *percutere* (*Plin. Ep.*): *deprimere* (*Hirt.*): *cavare* (*Plin.*): *to a certain point, fossam perducere aliquo: to make a trench before a place, fossam præducere* (*Cæs.*): *to surround with a trench, oppidum fossâ circumdare* (*Cic.*): *to guard the entrance by a large trench, aditum vastissimâ fossâ cingere* (*Cic.*, *De Rep.*, 2, 6).

TRENCH UPON. Vid. ENCRUACH.

TRENCHER, catillus (ligneus).

TRENCHING. *In husbandry*, pastinatio.

TREPAN, *s.* *A surgical instrument, terebra* (*large*): *modiolus: *sera versatilis* (*smaller*).

TREPAN, *v.* *In surgery*, terebrâ, modiolò perforare calvariam (*after Cels.*): *foramen facere terebrâ: cerebrum excidere* (*Cels.*). *To cheat, vid.*

TREPIDATION, tremor: trepidatio. Vid. FEAR.

TRESPASS. [*Vid. TRANSGRESS, TRANSGRESSION.*] *To trespass (in shooting, &c.), in alienum fundum ingredi vendandi aucupandæ gratiâ* (*Gai.*, *Dig.*, 41, 1, 3).

TRESS, cirrus (*natural, Mart.*): circinnus (*artificial, Plaut.*).

TRESSEL, *fulcrum: *machina (*general term*). *The tressel for a table, perhaps *pedes mensæ pliculæ*.

TRIAL. *Examination, tentatio: spectatio: examen: deliberatio: reputatio: consideratio.* [*SYN. IN EXAMINATION.*] *Attempt, conatus: periculum: experimentum* [*SYN. IN ATTEMPT*]: *tentamen* (*only in Ovid, but probably current also in prose*). *An unsuccessful trial, res infelicitate tentata: to make a trial, periculum facere (alicujus rei); conatus facere or incipere.* *Legal trial, questio (the inquiry).* *To put any body on his trial, aliquem lege interrogare: quaerere ex aliquo: questionem habere de or ex aliquo: questionem ponere in aliquem: for any thing, audire de aliquâ rei; questionem habere or instituire de aliquâ rei; aliquem lege alicujus rei (or alicujus rei) interrogare: to be put upon one's trial, lege interrogari.* [*Vid. ACTION for more phrases.*] **Trials = misfortunes sent to try us, *calamitates virtutis spectandæ causâ divinitus allatæ; also, labores (hardships).*

TRIANGLE, triangulum: trigonum: figura triquetra. *An equilateral triangle, trigonum æquis or paribus lateribus: a right-angled triangle, trigonum orthogonum. To divide a square by a diagonal line into two equal triangles, quadratum lineâ diagonâ, or diagonali in duo trigona æquâ magnitudine dividere: to construct an equilateral triangle on a given line, in datâ lineâ triangulum æquis lateribus constituere.*

TRIANGULAR, triangulus: trigonus (*having three angles*): triquetrus (*having three sides*).

TRIBE, tribus, -us (*in all the senses of the English word*). *By tribes, tribe by tribe, tribution.*

TRIBUTATION, mœstitia: mœror (*sorrow, grief*): miseria: ærumna: res misera (*calamity*). Vid. CALAMITY, SORROW.

TRIBUNAL, tribunal (*judgment-seat*): iudicium (*judgment*). *To summon any body before a tribunal, aliquem in iudicium vocare: to appear at a tribunal, in iudicium venire.*

TRIBUNATE, *s.* tribunatus, -us.

TRIBUNESHIP, *s.* tribunatus.

TRIBUNIAL, tribunicius; or, by generic tribunorum.

TRIBUTARY, vectigalis (*general term*,

that pays taxes): tributarius (*that pays toll and land-tax; both these of persons and things*): stipendiarius (*that pays a fixed yearly sum; of persons, especially in conquered or subject states*). *To render tributary, vectigalem or stipendiarium facere: to be tributary, vectigalia, tributa, or stipendia penitare: to be tributary to any body, stipendiarium esse alicui.*

TRIBUTE, tributum. Vid. TAX.

TRICE, punctum or momentum temporis: minimum temporis punctum.

TRICK, *s.*, ars: dolus: artificium: techna (*comedy*). *To play tricks, dolos nectere, procudere* (*comedy*): *a juggling trick, præstigia* (*deception, delusion*): *circulatoria: præstigia* (*of a juggler, Tert. Apol.*, 23): *fabula* (*as it were, a comedy, which one plays for the purpose of deceiving; e. g., Cornificius ad suam veterem fabulam reddit, Cic. Att.*, 4, 2, 4); *at cards, *pagina* (*lucris*) *capitæ, or captandæ*.

TRICK, *v.* *To deceive, fraude or dolo capere: eludere: fucum facere alicui: fraudare: fraudem or fallaciam alicui facere. To trick any body out of any thing, aliquem fraudare or defraudare aliquâ rei; out of money, aliquem circumducere or circumvertere argento: aliquem emungere argento: perfabricare aliquem* (*all comedy*). *To adorn, exornare*. Vid. ADORN.

TRICKERY, dolus: dolus malus: doli atque fallacie: ars: artes, plural; machinæ: *fraus*. *SYN. IN DECEIT*.


TRICKISH, dolosus: subdulus: fallax.

TRICKLE, manare (*to flow*): stillare, distillare aliquâ rei (*in drops*).

TRIDENT, tridens (*Plin.*): cuspis triplex (*Or.*): also, cuspis only (*Ov.*): fuscina (*Cic.*).

TRIED, probatus (*tried and found good*): spectatus (*properly, repeatedly and closely examined: both of persons and things*): igni spectatus: igni perspectus (*that has stood the test of fire, Cic. Off.*, 2, 11, 38; of friendship, *Cic. post Red.*, in *Sen.*, 9, 23): cognitus (*known; of things*). *Thoroughly tried, per omnia expertus: tried by experience, probatus experimento: of tried fidelity, fidelis: a man of tried virtue, homo cognita virtute: men of tried morality, viri quorum vita in rebus honestis perspecta est*.

TRIENNIAL, trietericus. *A triennial feast* (i. e., *one celebrated every three years, trieterica* (*sacra*), -orum, -n; trieteris, -idis, -f; triennia, -um, n. (*sc. sacra, Or., Met.*, 9, 642, *Bach.*).

TRIFLE, *s.*, res parva: res minutæ: paululum: paulillum [*SYN. IN LITTLE*]: opus minutum (*a work of art in miniature*): *munus leve: minusculum (a little present): res parvi momenti (any thing of small importance). It may also frequently be expressed by the adjectives, parvus, levis, perlevis. Trifles, minutia: res parvæ or minutæ; nugæ (insignificant trifles): apinæ (bagatelles, nonsense, Mart.*, 1, 114, 2, *eq. of his epigrams*): *this is a trifle, hoc leve est; id parvum est: it is no trifle, est aliquid; non leve est: these are trifles, hæc parva sunt; hæc nugæ sunt (inconsiderable things not worth caring for; e. g., these are trifles, but it was by not despising these trifles that, &c., parva sunt hæc, sed parva ista non contemnendo, &c., Liv.*, 6, 41): *sunt apinæ trice et si quid vilis isis (scarcely worthy of regard, Mart.*, 14, 1, 7; of things): *is that (circumstance) a trifle? nam parva causa est? that is no trifle in my sight, non parvi illud æstimo: to reduce a very difficult thing to a mere trifle, rem facilem ex difficillimâ redigere* (*Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 2, 27): *he accomplished the matter, which certainly was no trifle, id quod erat difficillimum, effecit: to give one's self up to trifles; to trouble one's self about trifles, minutiarum esse studiosum* ( *but not reduriam curare, which has the meaning only from the context, Cic. Rosc. Am.*, 44, 128): *any thing is a mere trifle to me, aliquid mihi jocus or ludus est: to injure a person not even in the merest trifle, ne minimâ quidem reludere aliquem: to buy for a trifle (at a low price), parvo emere, ere paucò emere: to be knocked down at a trifle, nummo addici (at an auction).*

TRIFLE, *v.*, nugari: alucinari (Cic.); ineptire (Ter.); ludere (Hor. Ep.).

TRIFLER, homo nugax (Cic.): cunctator (idler).

TRIFLING, *s.*, ineptia: *minutiorum studium (after minutiarum studiosus). Away with this trifling: tolle has ineptias.

TRIFLING, *adj.*, levis: exiguis: parvus: parvus dictu (e. g., res; opposed to magni momenti res [SYN. in INCONSIDERABLE]: minutus (insignificant): abjectus (common, low): mediocris (not great). Accuracy or care in trifling matters, minutie subtilitas or diligentia: trifling investigations, questiones minutae. A trifling present, leve munus; munus levissimum (once, Cic., Fam., 9, 12, extr.): for a more trifling cause, leviori de causâ (Ces.); such trifling matters, tantule res: such trifling occupations or engagements, tantularum rerum occupationes (the business, trouble, &c., such trifling matters cause): no trifling sin, nummi non medicocris summe: to propose trifling questions, res minutae querere; minutis interrogations proponere: to be fond of trifling pursuits, minutiarum esse studiosum: to consider any thing as a trifling matter, aliquid parvi facere, or (Tac.) in levi habere.

TRIG, (rotam) sufflaminare (Sen.).

TRIGGER (of a wheel), sufflamen, Juv.; (of a gun), ligula (sclopeti).

TRILATERAL, triquetrus: tribus lateribus.

TRILL, *s.*, sonus vibrans.

TRILL, *v.*, vocem vibrare (Titin. op. Fest., explained by vocem in cantando crispare, Fest.).

TRIM, *adj.*, comatus: nitidus.

TRIM, *v.*, componere (to adjust): ornare: exornare (to adorn, decorate). To trim one's hair [vid. "To dress the HAIR"] : to trim trees, arbores putare or amputare (to clip, prune; opposed to immittere): tondere (to clip, as hedges, &c.): collucare, or interlucare, or sublucare (to thin): intervellere (to cut away boughs or branches).

TRIMMER, temporum multorum homo (a time-server). Prov., qui duabus sellis sedere solet.

TRINE, trinus. Trine aspect (in astrology), trigonum.

TRINITY, trinitas (ecclesiastical). Perhaps, by circumlocution, triplex Dei natura (after Just., 44, 4, 16).

TRINKET, mundus muliebri: plural, deliciae muliebres: merces lepidae ad nitidiora vite instrumenta pertinentes (after Pliny).

TRIO, *U*ion of three voices, *catus musicorum ternarius. A Three together, tres: trioi, -æ, -a.

TRIP, *v.*, *TRANS, supplantare aliquem (Cic.): aliquem pedibus subducere in terram arietate (Curt.). INTRANS. [In trouble, (ad rem) pedem offendere. [Vid. STUMBLE.] Here I have caught you tripping, for, &c., teneo te, inquam, nam, &c. [To move along lightly and quickly, celeriter ire; oclis se movere; currere (to run).

TRIP, *s.* [Stumble, pedis offensio: lapsus (so as to fall). A short journey, excursio: iter breve.

TRIPARTITE, tripartitus (Cic.).

TRIPLE, intestina, plura (fendicæ, Arnob.): omasum (of oxen, Hor.): omentum (porci, Juv.).

TRIPLE, triplex. Vid., also, TÆBLE.

TRIPLET, *versus trini.

TRIPOD, tripus, ðolis (Cic.).

TRIREME, triremis. Avoid trieris (τρίρης), which is in some Codd., Nep., Alib., 4, 3.

TRISYLLABIC, trisyllabus (Yarr.).

TRITE, tritus: contritus. JN. communis et contritus. Trite rules, omnium communia et contrita precepta: trite things, res perurgate or vulgi rumoribus exangitate; summum jus summa injuria factum est jam tritum sermone (Pron., a trite saying, Cic.).

TRIUMPH, *s.* PROP., in the Roman sense, triumphus (a larger, a regular triumph): ovatio (smaller or incomplete). To celebrate a triumph, triumphare: triumphum agere, habere (de aliquo populo, ex aliqua regione, over), or ovare (if

only the ovatio): to lead any body in triumph, aliquem ducere in triumpho, per triumphum: to obtain a triumph, triumphum deportare: to decree a triumph, triumphum alicui decernere. Fig., triumphus, victoria (victory): exultatio (Tac.): letitia exultans, gestiens (Cic.).

TRIUMPH, *v.* PROP., triumphare: triumphum agere, habere (ovare, to celebrate an ovation): victorem invahi in capitulum cum insigni illâ laureâ (Cic.): triumphantem inire urbem (Liv.). To triumph over any body, or a country, triumphare, triumphum agere de aliquo, ex aliqua terrâ. Fig., vincere: victoriam referre, reportare (to conquer): triumphare: exultare (to rejoice).

TRIUMPHAL, triumphalis. A triumphal arch, arcus triumphalis: a triumphal car, vehiculum triumphale (Cic.): currus triumphalis (Plin.); or, from context, simply currus: triumphal procession, pompa triumphalis.

TRIUMPHANT, triumphans. A triumphant general, imperator triumphans: triumphator is late.

TRIUMVIR, triumvir.

TRIUMVIRATE, triumviratus, -ûs.

TRIUINE, trinus (Deus), ecclesiastical.

TRIVIAL, levis: parvus: trivialis (Suet., common). Vid. TRIFLING.

TROCHÆIC, trochaicus.

TROCHÉE, trochaus.

TROOP, *s.*, turba, grex, globus (an irregular multitude; turba, in disorder; grex, without form or order; globus, group, thronging mass): caterva (of soldiers or others; crowd): cohors (as a regiment, &c.): manus (a band of men): exercitus (a host, poetical): multitudo (a great number). A troop of soldiers, militum manus or caterva: a troop of players, sceniorum grex: in troops, catervatim.

TROOP, *v.*, coire: convenire: se congregare (in great numbers): confutere: frequenter convenire.

TROOPER, eques, -itis, m.

TROOPS, milites, plural. Vid. ARMY.

SOLDIER.

TROPE, tropus (Quint.): verbi translatio (Cic.): verborum immutatio (Cic., Or., 17, 69).

TROPHY, tropæum (Cic.). To erect a trophy, tropæum ponere, statuere, sistere, constituere.

TROPIC, tropicus (technical term): circulus tropicus (Hygin.). The tropic of Cancer, orbis, circulus, solstitialis (Gill): the tropic of Capricorn, orbis, circulus, brumalis (Gell.).

TROPICAL, *R*elating to a tropic, by genitive, circuli tropici, &c. [Figurative, translatus.

TROT, *s.*, *gradus citatus.

TROT, *v.*, *gradu citato ire: currere. To trot after, citato equo subsequi aliquem or aliquid: equo vectum sequi aliquem or aliquid.

TROTII, fides. To plight one's troth, fidem suam obligare: fidei alicui dare: in troth, ex bonâ or optimâ fide.

TROTTER, A rough trotter, succusor, succussor (Lucil. ap. Non., 16, 30, sqq.). To be a rough trotter, succussare gressus (Attil. ap. Non., 16, 28, sq.).

TROUBLE, *s.* [Pains, labor, opera: virium contentio: labor: negotium: studium. [SYN. in LABOR.] With great trouble, agerrime: vix (scarcely): multâ operâ: magno labore: multo labore et sudore: multo negotio: without any trouble, facili: facili negotio; but mostly nullo negotio or sine negotio: to give one's self trouble, multam operam consumere: to lose all one's trouble, operam or operam et oleum perdere: frustra niti: to take trouble for any body, niti pro aliquo: aliquid operam prestare or dicare: to take trouble about any thing, studere, operam dare or navare alicui rei (for the purpose of obtaining it): to take trouble to do any thing, niti: emitti: laborare: elaborare. JN. emitti et efflere: emitti et contendere: contendere et laborare (all with ut): to take great trouble, omnibus viribus contendere: omnibus nervis comitti: omni opae atque operâ emitti (all with ut). Don't put yourself to any trouble, noli tibi molestiam exhibere: to take much trouble to no

purpose, multam operam frustra censu mere: to have trouble in any thing, operam sustinere in aliqua re: to take or undertake the trouble, operam capere, evincere, obire: to spare no trouble, operam or labori non parcere: to submit to the trouble, æquo animo laborem ferre: to relieve any body from the trouble, alicui laborem demere: I need not put myself to this trouble, hoc labore supersedere possum: it is not worth the trouble, non tanti est: it worth the trouble, operam pretium est: don't give yourself any trouble for me, noli meâ causâ laborare. [A annoyance, molestia: onus (burden): cura (anxiety): incommodum. To give any body trouble, alicui negotium facessere or exhibere (facere doubtful, Krebs): molestiam alicui afferre, exhibere: molestia alicui afficere: some trouble, aliquid aspergere molestiæ (i. e., as a drawback, the other circumstances being of a favorable or happy kind). To be a trouble to any body, alicui esse molestie (Plant.), oneri (Liv.): one rare aliquem (Cic.).] Affliction, vid. To rest from his troubles, a vite laboribus quietem capere. [Commotion, vid.

TROUBLE, *v.* [To tease, annoy, negotium facessere, negotium or molestiam exhibere alicui. To trouble any body with any thing, obtundere aliquem aliqua re (e. g., lites, rogando); obstupere alicui (e. g., lites); with entreaties, precibus fatigare aliquem: molestiam alicui afferre: molestia alicui afficere: alicui aliqua re molestum or gravem esse. [To disturb, disquiet, agitare (properly, to put in motion; e. g., the water; hence to harass, e. g., any one, the mind): exagitare (properly, to hunt up; hence to rouse, harass, e. g., one's neighbors, the state): vexare (to attack): incessare (to provoke to battle): carpere (to weaken by single, repeated attacks): commovere (to disturb the mind): sollicitare, sollicitum facere (to render any one anxious or solicitous): pungeré (with a pointed instrument, to touch sensibly): turbare, conturbare, perturbare (to perplex or confuse, to put out of tone). That troubles me, hoc male me habet: hoc me commovet, me pungit. [To give pain, afflict, contristare (in conversational style, in Cal. ap. Cic., Ep., 8, 9, extr.; frequently in Seneca and Columella). Usually expressed by a circumlocution with dolore alicui facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, incutere: dolore alicui officere. I am troubled, doleo: dolet mihi: ægre or moleste fero: to trouble one's self about any thing = to vex or harassed on account of it, dolere or innere rem or re: dolorem ex re accipere capere, suscipere, haurire: molestiam trahere ex re (much), magnum dolorem ex re accipere: ex re magnam animo molestiam capere. [To trouble one's self about any thing = to care for it, laborare de re: curare aliquid: curæ (not curas cordique) mihi est aliquid: not to trouble one's self about a thing, negligere, non curare aliquid: he has enough to trouble himself about, is rerum suarum satagit (comedy): not to trouble one's self about any thing at all, omni curatione et administratione rerum vacare: nihil omnino curare (of the heathen duties): soluto et quieto esse animo (to live without care; of men): to trouble one's self to inquire or ask after any thing, curare, querere aliquid: acquirere de aliquo or de aliqua re; alicuius rei rationem habere or ducere: I do not trouble myself about any one, nihil curo aliquem: to trouble one's self about other people's concerns, aliena (negotia) curare: curare quæ ad me non pertinent: acquirere de alieno: not to trouble one's self about household concerns, omittre curas familiares: not to trouble one's self about the opinions of others, non curare quid alii censent: why should I trouble myself about it? quid mihi cum illâ re? (what have I to do with it?) : I do not trouble myself about it, nihil hoc ad me (sc. pertinet).

TROUBLER, turbator. Or, usually, by circumlocution with verbs under TROUBLE, e. g., qui alicui negotium facessit, &c., or homo molestus, &c.

TROUBLESOME, molestus: gravis

The exact truth, strict truth, summa veritas; severitas; a universally acknowledged truth, perspicua omnibus veritas; historic truth, historica fides; also, historical fides (Ov., Am., 3, 12, 42): the truths of the Christian religion, vera, quæ doctrina Christiana tradit, præcepta; half truths, quæ non satis explore percepta et cognita sunt: according to truth, ex re: it is an established truth, pro vero constat: to be a lover of truth, veritatis amicum, diligenter, or cultorem esse: to be blind to the truth, a vero aversum esse: to perceive the truth, quæ vera sint, cernere: to say the truth (in concessions), verum, si loqui volumus; verum, si scire vis: to tell any body the truth, alicui vera dicere.

TRY. || *To attempt, rem or rem facere tentare: experiri: conari: periclitari (aliquem or aliquid; e. g., periclitari Romanos, Nepos): periculum facere alicujus or alicuius rei: moliri (to endeavor to effect a great and difficult work): audere (to attempt a great and dangerous work). || Probare, in this sense, is without classical authority. To try my strength, tentare quid possim: let us try our strength, experiamur, quid uterque possit: I tried what I could do, tentavi quid possem: to try if, &c., experiri si, &c. || To put to the test, tentare: examinare: explorare [SYN. IN EXAMINE]. To try (gold, &c.), aliquid ad obrusum aliquid: to try by fire, igni spectare aliquid and (figuratively) aliquid (Cic.): to try any body's fidelity, alicuius fidem inspicere (Ov.): to try, or try on, a garment, vestem probare or experiri: to try a horse, equum tentare: to try a medicine, medicamentum usi explorare (Cels.). || To put upon trial, interrogare: quærere [VID. TRIAL]. To try a cause, causam cognoscere (of the judge); iudicem esse de aliquâ re: iudicem sedere in aliquem (of a juror, &c.). || To tempt, vid.*

TUB, alveus (long, like a trough): labrum (broad, large, like a vat): lacus: sinus (round).

TUBE, tubus (diminutive, tubulus, Varr.): fistula: canalis: canaliculus, SYN. IN CONDUIT.

TUBERCLE, tuberculum (Cels.). Vid. SWELLING.

TUBEROUS, tuberosus (Varr.).

TUBULAR, tubulatus (Plin.).

TUCK, s. (In a garment) pars sinuata, replicata, inflexa.

TUCK, r., vestis partem replicare, sinuare, inflectere.

TUCK UP, colligere.

TUESDAY, dies Martis (technical term).

TUFT, crista (on birds; a helmet, &c.). A tuft of wool, floccus: a tuft of hair, crines in fasciculum collecti (in a knot): crines densiores et prolixi (natural): a tuft of trees, fruticetum: virgultum.

TUFTED, cristatus (having a plume, &c.): densus (close together).

TUG, r. trahere. To tug at, moliri aliquid. Vid. PULL, STRAIVE.

TUG, s., tractus (pull): nisus: molitio (effort).

TUITION, institutio: disciplina; || *not instructio. To intrust in any body's tuition, (puerum) alicui in disciplinam tradere: to be under tuition, *in disciplinâ esse.*

TUMBLE, v. || **INTRANS,** cadere: labi: prolihi (forward): corruere (to fall down: of men and animals): ruinam facere or trahere (to fall down in ruins: of buildings, &c.). [Vid. FALL.] || **TRANS,** deturpare rugis: rugas cogere.

TUMBLE, s., casus, -us: lapsus, -us. Vid. FALL.

TUMBLER, || *One who shows feats of tumbling, -paustrista, -æ, m. (Varr.). A large drinking-glass, poculum: scyphus.* Vid. CUP.

TUMBLEK, plaustrum (Cic.).

TUMID, tumidus: turgidus: inflatus (all of persons and things). A style is tumid, oratio turgida atque inflata est. Vid., also, TURGID.

TUMULT, tumor: tuber. Vid. SWELLING.

TUMULT, tumultus (Roman term for any sudden outbreak; e. g., of slaves, peasants, allies): motus: motus concursus-

que (tumult in the state): seditio (mutiny against the government): vis repentina (sudden tumult): turbæ. Tumult among the citizens, seditio domestica: to excite a tumult, turbas dare or facere (Ter.); tumultum facere (Sall.), concitare: seditioem facere, concitare, commovere, concire: to cause a violent tumult in the camp, maximas in castris turbas efficere (Cic.): to cause fresh tumults, novos tumultus movere (Hor.): to cause tumults in a state, tumultum injicere civitati (Cic); turbas ac tumultus concitatorum esse (Cic); tumultum edere or præbere (Liv.): to quell a tumult, tumultum sedare (Liv.); comprimere (Tac.): seditioem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, extinguere: a tumult breaks out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exarscit; breaks out again, seditio recrudescit; decreases, seditio languescit: it is opposed, seditio conticescit. || Any violent motion, motus: jactatio: jactatus [SYN. IN AGITATION]: tumultus (of the sea, the body; also of the mind, mentis): vehementior animi concitatio: animi permotio (of the mind). Vid., also, AGITATION.

TUMULTUOUS, tumultuosus: concitatus: commotus.

TUN, s. || A large cask, dolium (very large): seria (of a long shape). || A liquor measure, *centum urnæ.

TUN, v., *in dolium, seriari, infundere.

TUNE, s. || *Harmony, sonorum concentus: nervorum or vocum concordia. In tune, consonus: out of tune, absonus (not of the right tone, that sounds badly); dissonus (that does not agree in tone, not in harmony; opposed to consonans): to be out of tune, absonum esse: to sound ill; || in later writers, absonare): dissonare; discrepare (not to harmonize). || An air, modi: moduli: cantus, -us: cantilum.*

TUNE, v., fides ita contendere nervis (or, with circumlocution, numeris), ut concentum servare possint (vid. Cic., Fin., 4, 27, 75): to tune a number of instruments, *accommodare instrumentum musicum ad aliud; *efficere ut aliquid cum aliquâ re concinât; *efficere ut res concentum servant.

TUNEFUL, canorus: musicus.

TUNIC, tunica. A tunic with sleeves, tunica manicata: a long tunic, tunica talaris: an under tunic, tunica intima (Gell., 10, 15): securing a tunic, tunicans.

TUNICLE, tunica (Cels., Plin.): tuni-cula (Plin.).

TUNNEL, canalis: tubus: canaliculus. SYN. IN CONDUIT.

TUNNY, thynnus or thunnus: *scomber thynnus (Linn.).

TURBAN, *tiara (Turcica).

TURBID, turbidus (the proper word): conosus: limosus (muddy).

TURBOT, rhombus (Plin.): *pleuro-nectus maximus (Linn.).

TURBULENCE. || *Restless disposition, ingenium turbulentum or inquietum; ingenium turbidum (Tac.). || Tumult, vid.*

TURBULENT, turbulentus (restless, unruly): seditiosus (engaged in a disturbance): rerum evertendarum or rerum novarum cupidus: rerum mutationis cupidus (disposed to overthrow the existing constitution): rebellans (that rises against its conquerors; of a vanquished people). JN. seditiosus ac turbulentus (e. g., civis): inquietus (restless): turbidus (disturbed; e. g., civitas, Tac.). To be turbulent, novas res quærere: novis rebus studere.

TURBULENTLY, turbulente: turbulenter: seditiose: turbide.

TURF, s., cespes (a spot covered with turf, a grass-plot; also a tuft of grass, with the earth in which it grows): herba (young, tender grass, on which one may lie). Fresh turf, cespes vivus: to cut turf, cespitem circumcidere (Cæs., B. G., 5, 42): to lie on the turf, se abjicere in herbâ (not in herbam): a seat of turf, sedile cespite obduc-tum; sedile e or de cespite vivo factum; sedile gramineum.

TURF, v., cespitem ponere rei: congerere rem cespite: *cespite obducere (to cover with turf).

TURGID, tumidus: turgidus. A turgid style, oratio, quæ turgida et inflata est (Cic.); genus dicendi, quod immo dico tumore turgescit (Quin.); turgida oratio (Petron.); oratio tumida, tumidior (Quintilian).

TURGIDITY, tumor; or by the adjectives. Turgidity of style, verborum pompa, verborum tumor, inflata oratio, accipule: to be chargeable with turgidity, adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam; ampullari.

TURMOIL, turba or turbæ plural: perturbatio: tumultus, -us. Turmoil of the mind or passions, perturbatio; vehementior animi commotio or concitatio; turbidus animi commotus (Cic); mentis tumultus (Hor.): to allay the turmoil of the mind, motus animi tranquillare or sedare (Cic.). Vid., also, COMMOTION.

TURN, s. || *Circular motion, conversio: circumactus (corporis): usually by the verbs. || Winding, bend, flexus, -us: occurus ac recursus: amibes, plural (winding, circuitous route; also in ablative singular, amibage): anfractus (a break in the continuity of any thing's direction; e. g., of a horn, the course of the sin, &c., but especially of a road; hence, from context, anfractus for a 'turn in the road'). A river that has many turns, annis sinuosus flexibus (after Meander s. f., Plin.). || A walk to and fro, ambulatio: spatium: to take a turn, ambulationem conficere (in aliquo loco): to go to take a turn, ire, or abire ambulatum, or deambulatum; after two or three turns, duobus spatibus trisive factis: a little turn, ambulationicula. || Change leading to a result, commutatio: by events, exitus (even); or by circumlocution: e. g., fortune takes a sudden turn, fortuna subito convertitur (Nip., At., 10, 2); celeriter fortuna mutatur (Cæs., B. C., 1, 59): all things take an unfavorable turn, omnia in peiorem partem vertuntur ac mutantur (Cic., Rosc. Am., 36, 103): things take a good, bad turn, omnia nobis secunda, adversa incidunt (Cic.): the war takes an unfavorable turn, res inclinat (Liv.): to take a different turn, aliter cadere, cedere, mutare (Cic.): all things have taken a different turn, omnia sua sunt (Cic., Rosc. Am., 22, 61): the affair takes an unexpected turn, res præter omnem opinionem cadit, cedit (after Cic.): to take a good or favorable turn, in betterem or meliorem statum mutari: to give a turn to any thing, rem vertere, convertere (Cic); rem totum inclinare (Liv.): to give a different turn, rem aliter, alio modo, vertere: rem alio vertere, convertere (after Cic.): to give a more elegant turn to, elegantius facere aliquid (Cic.). || Disposition (of mind), vid. || Mode of expression, conformatio. To give a good turn to a sentence, sententiam apte conformare: aliquid elegantius dicere: various turns of expression, variae figuræ et verba. || Order, course, usually by circumlocution with some of the cases of vieis, which does not occur in the nominative; e. g., in turn, in vicem: it is your turn now, nunc tui sunt partes (vid. Phædr., 4, 3, 25). || Ordo to laught or ad te venit is not Latin: by turns = alternately, alterna, nom. plural; invicem; per vices (|| not alternis = one after the other, nor vicissim = in return; vicibus means 'by turns,' 'alternately,' but it is found only in poetry and later prose writers). || Office (good or bad). A good turn, officium (a kindness): beneficium (a benefit): to do any body a good turn, alicui benigne facere: de aliquo bene meri: to do a bad turn (vid. IUST. RE. HURT).*

TURN, v. || *Inclination of the scale, libramen-tum (the proper word): mantis sa (preponderance). || Fig. That which occasions a change in a thing or in its termination, momentum (the proper word, pñm): discernimen (critical or decisive point). To give the turn of the scale, momentum habere: discernimen facere: to give the turn of the scale to a thing, momentum facere alicui rei (or in a thing) in re; momentum afferre (ut in re); rem inclinare (to bring near to decision): rem decernere (to decide): trifle: frequentis decernere*

to give a turn of the scale to important nat

les ex parvis saepe magnarum rerum inclinationes pendunt.

TURN, v. || *To give a certain direction*, vertere: convertere. *To turn one's self or itself*, se convertere; converti: *to turn the eyes to any place*, oculos aliquo convertere: *to turn upside down*, top-sy-turvy, ima summis miscere; *mutare*; summa iniis confundere; omnia turbare et miscere; omnia contrarium vertere; caelum ac terras miscere: *to turn inside out*, invertere: *to turn the thoughts to*, animum advertere ad rem [vid. ATTEND]: *to turn the thoughts from a subject*, animum ac cogitationes ab aliqua re: *to turn the back*, verti: converti (*to turn round*): se vertere or convertere (*in flight*): abire, decedere, discedere (*to go away*). || *To apply*, vid.: *to turn to one's own use or advantage*, uti aliqua re (*to use*); *in rem suam convertere aliquid (to apply to one's benefit)*; fructum capere ex re. || *To more round, change (position)*, (trans) torquere: contorquere: circumagere (e. g., molas trusuales). *To turn anything round*, in orbem torquere or circumagere; rotare (*to turn like a wheel*): (intrans.) se torquere or convertere: se versare (voluntarily): circumagi: volvi: ferri (involuntarily). *To turn in a circle*, in orbem circumagi; se gyrate; rotari (rather poetical). Fig. *The whole dispute turns on this question*, circa hanc consultationem disceptatio omnis vertitur: *to turn up the nose at any body*, ludum alicui suggerere (cf. Cic., Att. 12. 44). || *To give another direction to*, (trans) vertere: convertere: torquere (figuratively, *to turn aside, to wrest*; e. g., jus) (intrans.) *to turn one's self*, se vertere; vertere; se convertere; converti: *to turn with every wind*, ipsa pluma aut folio facilius moveri; mobili esse animo [vid. also, CHANGE]: *his brain is turned*, mente capus est: *de or ex mente exit*; mente alienatus est: *is not your brain turned?* satini sanus es: *to turn from one party to another* (i. e., *to change sides*), defecere, desicere alicui ab aliquo. || *To change = convert* [vid. CONVERT]. *To turn into money*, vendere. || *To fashion, form*, confingere: effingere. || *To incline (a scale)*, (trans) inclinare: (intrans.) inclinari or inclinare (in ad) alteram partem. *The scale turns*, altera lank propendit or deprimit (cf. Cic., Pusc. 3. 17. 51; Acad. 2. 12. 38). Fig. *The scale of fortune turns*, fortuna vertit, convertitur, or se inclinat. || *To translate, vidi*. || *To form on a lathe*, tornare (also figuratively, *to make with niceness*, &c.: e. g., versus, Hor.): *tornare (to turn off)*, velares annulos, Plin., 13. 9. 18: figuratively, sententiam, Gell.; *torno facere*: ex torno perficere: ad tornum fabricare (properly, *to make in a lathe*): percipere aliquid in torno (Vitruvius). *To turn cups of terebinth*, calices torno facere ex terebintho (Plin.). || **INTRANS.** *To change its color*, varium fieri (e. g., the grapes are beginning to turn, una varia fieri cepit): *havescere (to turn scar or yellow)*: of leaves, &c.: e. g., folium fieri, Plin.). || *To apply for aid*, vidi: *whether shall I turn?* quo me vertam? *he knew not whether to turn*, quo se verteret non habebat.

TURN ABOUT, versare. Vid., also, **TURN ROUND.**

TURN ASIDE. || **TRANS.** deflectere: detorque (by force). || **INTRA.** deflectere: declinare de re (e. g., de via): devovere.

TURN AWAY. **TURN FROM.** || **TRANS.** *To avert*, avertere: amovere. *To turn away the eyes from any one*, oculos declinare ab aliquo: *to another*, oculos ab aliquo in alium avertere. Fig. *To turn away one's mind or thoughts*, animum or cogitationes avertere ab aliqua re and ab aliquo. || *To dismiss*, vid. || **INTRANS.** amovere se: deflectere.

TURN BACK. **VID. RETURN.**

TURN DOWN. invertere.

TURN IN. || **TRANS.** *To double back*, innectere: replicare (*to fold back*). || **INTRANS.** *To be double back*, innecti. || *To enter (a house)*, domum alicuius intrare: apud aliquem devovere.

TURN INTO. **VID. CONVERT, TRANSFORM.**

TURN OFF. || **TRANS.** *To dismiss*, vid. || *To give a different direction to*: e. g., *to turn off water*, derivare (*to draw from or to a place*): deducere (*to lead or move away to a place, or downward*): avertere (*to give another direction to*). *To turn off a river*, flumen derivare, avertere; *through a new channel*, flumen novo alveo avertere. || **INTRANS.** || *To take a different turn*, se deflectere; e. g., hinc silva, via, se flectit sinistrorsum (*turns off to the left*). || *To corrupt*, putrefy, vitiari (*of fruit, meat, &c.*): putrescere (*to go to decay*). *That has turned off*, putridus; rancidus (*rancid*; e. g., meat).

TURN OUT. || **TRANS.** *To drive away*, ejicere. *To turn one out of one's house*, aliquem domo ejicere (except in this construction, ejicere mostly takes ex or de). || *To seek (a word in a dictionary)*, *vocabulum in lexico quaerere. || **INTRANS.** *To issue*, have a certain end or result, evenire: exitum habere (*to have an issue*): cadere (*to fall out*). *To turn out well*, bene, belle evenire: prospere procedere, or succedere (*to succeed*): alicui res fauste, feliciter, prospereque eveniunt (prosperously, Cic., Muren., 1): *to turn out badly*, male, secus cadere: *to turn out agreeably to one's wish*, ex sententia succedere (opposed to aliter cecidit res ac putabam; praeter opinionem cadere): *I feared how it would turn out*, verebar, quorsum id casurum esset, or quorsum evenaderet: *I am afraid how it will turn out with him*, vereor quid de illo, or quid illi fiet: *how has it turned out with you?* quid eventus te accipit? *turn out as it may*, utcumque res ceciderit or cessura est: *to see beforehand how a thing will turn out*, de exitu rei divinare.

TURN OVER. || *To upset*, vid. || *To revolve*, revolvare. *To turn over the pages of a book*, librum evolere (librum consilere est = "to consult a book": libros adire only of the Sibylline books): *to turn over a new leaf* (proverbial), ad bonam frugem se recipere (Cic.).

TURN ROUND. || **TRANS.** versare (*to turn, sometimes to one side, sometimes to the other; also, to turn round in a circle*): circumagere (*to turn round to another side, or to move round in a circle*): invertere (*to turn about, to invert*): convertere (*to turn round and round, and, with the terminus ad quem, to direct to a place by turning round; hence followed by ad or in with an accusative*): circumvertere (*to turn round about*): intorquere (*to move to one side by turning*; e. g., oculos ad aliquo): contorquere (*to move quite round by turning*): retorquere (*to turn back*; e. g., oculos ad aliquo). || **INTRANS.** se convertere (of persons and things): versari or se versare: se circumagere: circumagi (the first of persons or things, the latter only of things which turn round): circumferri: circumverti (only of things; e. g., wheels, the heavenly bodies): se gyrate (*to turn one's self round*; e. g., with the head, Veget., 3. 5. 2). *To turn one's self round in a circle*, in orbem circumagi, or se circumagere (rotari is poetical): *to turn one's self round to any one*, se convertere ad aliquem; se circumagere ad aliquem.

TURN UP. || **TRANS.** reflectere: recurrere (crookedly). || **INTRANS.** reflecti: recurrari. || *To happen*, vidi.

TURN UPSIDE DOWN. **VID. TURN.**

TURN-COAT. transfuga: desertor (a deserter): proditor (a traitor): homo levisimus, modo harum, modo illarum partium (Sall.). *To be a turn-coat*, defecisse or deservisse a partibus (e. g., optimatum).

TURNERY, opus torno factum, or ad tornum fabricatum (turner's work): ars tornandi (the art).

TURNING. **VID. TURN.**

TURNING-POINT, flexus, -us (Cic.). **TURNIP,** rapum; rarely rapa, -ae, f. (Col., Plin.): diminutive, rapulum (Hor.): napus, -i, m. (a naee, kind of turnip, Col.): *brassica rapa (Linn.). *A turnip-field*, rapum, rapina, -ae, f. (Col.).

TURNKEY, *custos carceribus impositus: janitor, carceris (Cic.).

TURNPIKE, *repagulum. *Turnpike-road*, via lapidibus strata, multa manu facta; also, via aggerata (after Curt.); via

agger (Tac., Hist., 2. 24); trames aggeratus (after Tac., Ann., 1. 63); also simply via (Cic.): *to make a turnpike-road*, viam lapide sternere (Ulp. in Dig.), consternere (Plin.); viam aggerare (after Tac.); viam publicam sternere (Erichst.); turnpike gate keeper, exactor redituum ex viarum muoitione (after Cic., Font., 4. 7): toll at a turnpike, vectigal in via publica proficiscentibus pendendum; or perhaps portorium (vid. Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 4. 1).

TURNSPIT, (*homo, servus, canis) carnem vera transfixam ad ignem versans: * (machina) veru versando (Bau.).

TURNSTILE, *obex versatilis.

TURPENTINE, terebinthina resina (Cels.). *The turpentine-tree*, terebinthus, -i, f. (Plin.): *pistacia terebinthus (Linn.).

TURPITUDE, improbitas: nequitia: ignavia; or by circumlocution with turpis, improbus, abjectus.

TURRET, turricula (Virg.).

TURTLE, *testudo mydas (Linn.).

TURTLE-DOVE, turtur (Cic.); *columba turtur (Linn.).

TUSH, phui! age!

TUSK, *dens praedae capiendae, excipienda, factus, destinatus; or, from the context, simply dens.

TUTELAGE. || *Minority*, aetas pupillaris. || *Guardianship*, tutela. **PHR.** in GUARDIANSHIP.

TUTELARY, praeses. *A tutelary deity (of a place)*, deus praeses loci; deus qui loco praesidet; deus, cuius tutela, or in cuius tutela locus est (Cic. not deus tutelaris or nomen tutelae: the tutelary deities of a kingdom, dii praesides imperii).

TUTOR, s., educator (in a physical or moral respect: originally of parents; afterwards also of instructors): nutricius (one who takes care of the physical training, Cæs. B. C. 3. 108 and 112): magister: formator morum et magister (a teacher and moral trainer or tutor; vid. Plin. Ep. 8. 23. 2): pedagogus (one who has the charge of a child; in Rome, a slave): custos rectorque (as tutor and governor: vid. Plin. Ep. 3. 3. 4, adolescenti nostro... in hoc lubrico aetatis non praeceptor modo, sed custos etiam rectorque quaerendus est): educator praepceptorque (instructor and teacher, Tac., Ann., 15. 63, extr.). *To be tutor to the young princes*, educationi liberorum principis praesse: the place of tutor to the princes, *praefectura et institutio filiorum regiorum, or filiorum principum: *to be a tutor of youth*, formare viam juventutis ac mores (after Plin., Pan., 47. 1): *a private tutor*, praepceptor domesticus: *to keep a private tutor*, praepceptorem or magistrum domi habere: *to have a private tutor*, *domestic praepceptorem uti; domesticas disciplinas habere: *to become a private tutor*, *munus praepceptoris domestici suscipere: puerum suscipere regendum (after Cic., Att., 10. 6. 2): *to look out for a private tutor*, *praepceptorem domesticum quaerere (after Plin. Ep. 3. 3. 4).

TUTOR, v. docere: instituere. **VID. TEACH.**

TUTORSHIP, *praefectura et institutio (juvenum or filiorum alijus).

TWANG, s. clangor: sonitus, -us.

TWANG, v. clangorem or sonitum dare: sonare.

TWEEZERS, volsella, -ae, f. (Plaut., Mart.) (Cic. forceps = pincers).

TWELFTH, duodecimus. *Every twelfth*, duodecimus quisque: *for the twelfth time*, duodecimum: *a twelfth part*, duodecimum: uncia.

TWELFTHLY, duodecimo.

TWELVE, duodecim: duodeni (distributive, and with substantives that are used only in the plural; e. g., duodenae litterae = duodecim epistolae: or duodecim litterae = twelve letters of the alphabet). *Twelve times*, duodecies: *twelve times as much*, duodecim partibus plus: *twelve hundred*, mille et ducenti: *mille et ducenti (distributive, or with substantives found only in the plural)*: *twelve hundred times*, milles et ducentes: *the twelve hundredth*, millesimus ducentesimus: *of twelve years (in duration)*, duodecim annorum: *twelve years old*, duodecim annos natus: *twelve thousand*, duodecim millia; *duo-*


*dena millia (distributive, &c.): twelve pounds in weight, duodecim pondo; duodecim libra pondo (valens): a twelve-pounder (cannon), * tormentum bellicum globos singulos duodecim librarum mittens.*

TWELVENMOTH. *Vid. YEAR.*
TWENTIETH, *vicesimus. Every twentieth, vicesimus quisque: for the twentieth time, vicesimum.*


TWENTIETHLY, *vicesimo.*

TWENTY, *viginti: viceni (distributive, and with substantives that are found only in the plural; vid. TWELVE). A space of twenty years, viginti anni; vicesimum (* Modest., Dig., 50, 8, 8): a man twenty years old, homo viginti annorum; homo viginti annos natus: twenty-fold, twenty times as much, vices tantum: the field bears twenty-fold, ager effert or efficit cum vicesimo: twenty times, vices: twenty thousand, viginti millia: twenty thousand times, vices millies: the twenty thousandth, vices millesimus.*

TWICE, *bis. Twice as much, duplum; alterum tantum (as much again): twice as big, alto tanto major (so longior, &c.); duplo major: twice as much, duobus partibus plus: once or twice, semel autem item: twice a day, bis in die (Cat., 64).*

TWIG, *sarculus (a live shoot, fit for grafting): stolo: sarmentum. Dead, dry twigs, ramalia:  frons = a green bough; ramus = a branch.*


TWILIGHT, *lux incerta or dubia (poetical): lumen incertum or obscurum. In the cold zones there prevails only a kind of twilight, from the frozen snow, in zonis frigidis maligna est ac pruinâ tantum albicans lux (Plin., 2, 68, 68): it was already seven o'clock, and there was still only a feeble twilight, jam hora diei prima, et adhuc dubius et quasi languidus dies (Plin. Ep., 6, 20, 6). Morning twilight, diluculum: evening twilight, crepusculum (the proper word): tenebræ (shades of evening).*


TWIN, *geminus ( vopiscus = a twin born after the premature birth or the death of the other; vid. Plin., 7, 10, 8). Twins, gemini; fratres gemini (general term); gemini pueri (if both are boys): to have twins, geminos parere or eniti; uno partu duos parere simul; geminam stirpem edere: to have two twin boys, duos virilis exilis simul eniti: a twin brother, sister, frater geminus, soror gemina. *The twins (a constellation), Gemini; astrum geminum.**

TWINE, *v. || TRANS, circumvolvere: circumplecti. || INTRANS, se circumvolvere (e. g., arboribus): circumvolvi: circumplecti. To train vines so that they may twine round the props, vites erigere, ut clavibus suis adminicula complectantur or appendant (after Cic., N. D., 2, 27, 120): the vine twines itself about every thing, vitis clavibus suis quasi manibus, quicquid est uacta, complectitur.*

TWINGE, *s., dolor (general term for pain): cruciatus, -ûs: plural, faeces dolorum (Cic., Off., 2, 10, 37): acres dolorum morsus (Cic., Tusc., 2, 22, 33) (in the intestines), tormina, tormenta, plural.*

TWINGE, *v., dolorem alicui facere, incutere, inurere (general term, to give pain): torquere. To be twinged, dolore angî, premi, cruciari; acer doloris morsus est; dolor me in vadit, in me incurat.*

TWINKLE, *micare (the proper word, as the stars, &c.): scintillare (to sparkle): coruscare (to glitter, gleam, as arms, &c.):  splendere = to shine; fulgere = to be bright.*

TWINKLING, *By circumlocution of the verb; e. g., the twinkling of the stars, stellæ micantes ( splendor, fulgor = sheen, brightness; Pliny has scintillatio oculorum, 20, 9, 3).*

TWIRL, *s., gyrus.*

TWIRL, *v. || TRANS, in gyros agere: in orbem torquere: versare: circum agere. || INTRANS, gyros peragere or edore: in gyros ire (Ov.). in orbem torquere: orbem volvere (Plin.): se gyrate (Verg.).*


TWIST, *v. || TRANS, torquere (the proper word; properly and figuratively): flectere (to plait, braid, intertwine): obtorquere (to twist round, wrench). To*

twist together, connectere: inter se implicare: conjungere inter se atque implicare: to twist off, detorque: to twist one's neck, collum alicui torquere, obtorquere. || INTRANS, se torquere or flectere: flecti.

TWIT, *objicere or exprobrare alicui aliquid: objurgare alicquem de aliquâ re: alicui aliquid crimini dare. He twits me with having been, &c., objicit mihi me fuisse, &c. (Cic.).*

TWITCH, *v., vellicare (properly and figuratively).*

TWITCH, *s., vellicatio (Sen.); or by the verb.*

TWO, *duo, bini (distributive, or with substantive found only in the plural; vid. TWELVE). Two days, bidunt: two years, biennium: duo annos natus, bimulus: duos annos natus (two years old):  bicornalis is unclassical; biennis is doubtful, for, instead of bienni, ap. Suet., Galb., 15, the last modern editions read bienni. Of two months, bimensis; bimestris: two pounds weight, duo pondo: duas libras pondo (valens): of two pounds weight, bilibris: two and a half, duo semis: duo et semis: two asses and a half, sestertius: two feet and a half broad, latus pedes duo semis: he does not know how many twice two make, non didicit bis bina quot sint: in two, ruptus (broken): fractus (broken with violence): scissus (cleft, rent); or by verbs, especially with dis; as, to break in two, frangere; diffingere; to strike in two, discutere; to cut in two, dissecare; to be in two, ruptum or fractum esse: dehiscente, hiare (to have a chink). To do two things at once; kill two birds with one stone (proverbial), de eadem fidelis duos parietes dealbare (Cur., Cic. Ep.).*


TWO-FOOTED, *bipes.*

TWO-FOLD, *duplex (double, not single: of two separate things): duplex (twice as large or much): geminus (double): binus: bipartitus: anceps (double; of a whole; vid. Bremi ad Nep., Them., 3; Herz. ad Cas., B. G., 1, 26).*

TYPE, *|| Model, exemplum: forma. || acted prophecy, imago rerum futurarum (Lactant): alicuius rei significatio (e. g., lignum sanguine delibutum crucis significatio est, Lactant, De Ver. Sap., 30): figura (e. g., passionis, id., ib.). || Coll. Metal printing letters, literarum forme (cf. Cic., N. D., 2, 37, 93): *typi (technical term). || Coll. Printed letters, literæ, plural; caractères, plural. In large type, maximis literis.*

TYPICAL, *typicus (technical term in theology, Sedul., 3, 208); or by the verb.

TYPICALLY, *per imaginem: *per typum (technical term).

TYPEIFY, rei futura imaginem fingere (after Cic.):  not adumbrare = to sketch out, describe.

TYPOGRAPHER, *typographus (technical term): *libros typis, literarum formulæ exscribendi artitex.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, *typographicus (technical term).

TYPOGRAPHY, *ars typographica (technical term): *ars libros typis exscribendi, formulis describendi.

TYRANNICAL, tyrannicus (Cic.: in the Roman sense, regius, superbus): crudelis: sævus: immanis (cruel). A tyrannical disposition or conduct, crudelitas: superbia: animus sævus, crudelis.

TYRANNICALLY, crudeliter ac regie (in the Roman sense); superbe crudeliterque: tyrannice (e. g., statuere in aliquem, Cic., Verr., 3, 48, extr.): tyrannica crudelitate (e. g., aliquis vexare, Just., 42, 1, 3). To act tyrannically, crudeliter ac regie facere: crudelissime so gerere: to rule or govern tyrannically, crudelem superbarumque dominationem exercere (after Cic., Phil., 13, 14, 34).

TYRANNICIDE, tyrannicidium (the killing of a tyrant, Sen., Plin., Quint.); tyranni interfector (Lin.); tyrannicida (Plin.); tyrannocidus (Cic.: one who has killed a tyrant).

TYRANNIZE, || To govern as a tyrant, tyrannidem exercere: tyrannum agere: dominari (regnare, in the Roman sense). || To act cruelly and imperiously, crudeliter facere. To tyrannize

over any body, superbe crudeliterque aliquem tractare: tyrannice statuere in aliquem: crudeliter, sævum esse in aliquem (after Cic.), tyrannicum imperium exercere in aliquem (Ruhnk.); tyrannico imperio premere aliquem (Murel.).

TYRANNY, || Tyrannical government, tyrannis (Cic.); imperium sævum (Sall.; in the Roman sense): dominatus, -ûs: dominatio (Sall.); dominatio impotens (Lin.). Severe, cruel tyranny, dominatus superbus, crudelis: immoderati imperii crudelitas. To deliver the state from tyranny (of the Roman kings), civitatem ex regia servitute eximere (Liv.). || Cruelty, crud-litas: inhumanitas: sevitia.

TYRANT, || In the ancient sense, an absolute ruler, especially one who had made himself master of a state hitherto free, not necessarily including the idea of cruelty or injustice, tyrannus (vid. Bremi ad Nep., Mil., 8, 3). || An absolute ruler (in the Roman sense), dominus. Jn. dominus et tyrannus: a cruel tyrant, tyrannus gravis, crudelis (Cic.), sævus, violentus (Lin.). || In a wider sense, a cruel, domineering person, homo superbus, crudelis, sævus. To play the tyrant, in suos savire: suos crudeliter, superbe tractare.

TYRO. *Vid. TIRAO.*

U.

UBIQUITY, omnipresentia (ecclesiastical), or by circumlocution with *omnia præsentem nomine suo implere; *omnibus locis præsentem esse.

UDDER, uber: sūmen (of a sow). A distended udder (Prior), uber lacte distentum.

UGLINESS, deformitas: turpitudō: obscenitas: fœditas. *SYN. in UGLY.*

UGLYLY, deformiter (e. g., sonare): turpiter: tetre (tetterime): obscenē: fœdē. *SYN. in UGLY.*

UGLY, deformis (offending one's taste, &c.; opposed to formosus = ὀνατός): teter (hideous, shocking; making one shudder from feeling one's security disturbed; it is applied to what produces this impression on the senses [teter naribus, auribus, oculis, Lucr.] or the mind [locus, tenebræ, &c.]; also, vultus = βλαπτικός): turpis (offending the moral sense; exciting disapprobation, contempt; opposed to honestus = αἰσθητός): fœdus (offending natural feelings; exciting loathing, &c., uap's; e. g., fœdâ specie, Lucr.): obscœnus (dirty, foul; offending decency and good manners). Jn. teter turpisque: teter et immanis (e. g., belua, Cic.). Dreadfully ugly, insignis ad deformitatem: a face dreadfully ugly by nature, vultus naturâ horridus ac teter (Suet.). Any thing is an ugly trick or habit, aliquid deformē est (e. g., de se ipsum prædicare). To make any thing ugly, aliquid deformare (opposed to exornare): aliquid turpare or deturpare (past-Augustan, in prose).

ULCER, ulcus, -êris, n. (general term for any festering sore): suppurratio (as discharging pus): fistula (an ulcer which grows out in the shape of a pipe, a fistula; vid. Nep., Att., 21, 3): apostēma, -âtis, n. (ἀπὸστημα, or, pure Latin, abscessus, -ûs (an abscess): vomica (in the lungs or other intestines, which often breaks out and discharges pus; from vomere): carbunculus (a pestilential ulcer, red, with black or pale yellow pustules; vid. Cels., 5, 28, No. 1): cancerōma, -âtis, n.; carcinōma, -âtis, n.; pure Latin, cancer (a cancer, considered by the ancients as incurable by any means; a curable kind of it was called cancothes; vid. Cels., 5, 28, No. 10): epinyctis, syce (ulcer in the corner of the eye, which is always dropping): ægilepium, ægilepos (a quasi fistula in the corner of the eye): *crithe (xpθή, sty; vid. Cels., 7, 7, No. 2, tuberculum parvum, quod a similitudine hordei a Græcis xpθήθ nominatur). Full of ulcers, ulcerosus: an ulcer is forming under my tongue, sub lingua aliquid abscedit.

ULCERATE. || TRANS, ulcerare (Cicero): exulcerare (Parr., Cels.). || IN-

TRANS., suppurare (to have pus forming beneath; as transitive, post-Augustan): exulcerari.

ULCERATED, exulceratus: ulcerosus: suppuratus (Plin.).

ULCERATION, suppuratio: ulceratio (mostly as an ulcerated place, ulcer): exulceratio (Cels.).

ULTERIOR, ulterior. *Uterior vices, objects, &c., ulteriora (opposed to praesentia; e. g., etruere, petere).*

ULTIMATE, ultimus. Vid. LAST.

ULTIMATELY [vid. "at LAST"] (E. ultime, Appul.).

ULTRA. To be an ultra vires, *ultra modum optatum partes amplecti. So of other opinions.

ULTRAMARINE, color caeruleus or cyaneus.

ULTRAMONTANE, transmontanus (Lic.). To entertain ultramontane opinions, *de Papae potestate eadem fere sentire atque transmontani solent pontifici.

UMBER. || The fish, *salmo thymallus (Linn.). || The earth, *umbra: *terra umbra.

UMBILICAL. The umbilical chord, umbilicaria nervus (Terull., Carn. Christ.).

UMBRAGE. [Vid. SHADE, OFFENCE, &c.] To take umbrage at; vid. "to be OFFENDED at."

UMBRAGEOUS. Vid. SHADY.

UMBRELLA, *umbraculum contra pluvias muniens. Umbrella-tree, *magnolia tripetala (Linn.).

UMPIRE, arbitrer (one who decides a cause on grounds of equity, whereas a judge is bound to decide by law; also in all the senses of the English word): diceptator (one who examines and decides upon the validity of the grounds alleged; e. g., in disagreements and verbal disputes). To choose any body as an umpire, aliquem arbitrum or diceptatorem sumere: to appoint an umpire between two parties, arbitrum inter partes dare: to act as umpire, esse arbitrum or diceptatorem inter aliquos; aliquorum controversiam diceptare or dirimere: to be umpire in a cause, arbitrum esse in aliquo; aliquis rei arbitrum esse penes aliquem; dirimere or diceptare aliquid (to adjust or settle a dispute); aliquid componere (to settle it in an amicable way). The decision of an umpire, arbitrium. Vid. ABITER.

UNABASHED. *pudore non (or nullo) deterritus: *pudore nullo revocatus (ab aliquo re). By circumlocution with aliquem non pudet (aliquis rei). If = shameless, impudens. To do any thing unabashed, sine pudore facere aliquid (Quint.); *pudore dimisso facere aliquid (pudore dimisso, Cic.).

UNABLE, non potens aliquis rei or ad aliquid faciendum (e. g., unable to hold their arms, non potentes armorum tenendum; to restrain the legion, non potentes ad legionem cohibendum); hebes ad aliquid (unable from dullness; e. g., unable to understand, hebes ad intelligendum); but mostly by circumlocution with non posse, nequire.

UNACCEPTABLE, *quod alicui gratum acquiri neque non est; or injunctum: ingratus: insuavis. Vid. UNPLEASANT.

UNACCOMPANIED, incomitatus: sine comitatu: solus (alone).

UNACCOMPLISHED, infectus. With one's object unaccomplished, re infecta. [Vid. UNFINISHED.] To remain unaccomplished, exitum or eventum non habere: non evenire (especially of prophecies, dreams, &c.).

UNACCOUNTABLE. || Of which no reasonable account can be given, cuius nulla ratio afferri potest: inexplicabilis: inenodabilis (how knotty to be explained, Cic., *Fin.*, 9, 18); sometimes minus, &c. [Vid. STRANGE.] To be unaccountable on any principles of equity, nullam habere rationem aequitatis (cf. Cic., *Verr.*, 2, 3, 85). || Not taking to render an account, cui ratio non est reddenda. Sometimes liber (free, &c.).

UNACCOUNTABLY. Vid. STRANGELY.

UNACUSTOMED, inusuetus (of persons, and also of things, that one is not ac-

customed to); to any thing, aliquis rei or ad aliquid: insolitus (who is not used to do any thing, of persons; or that any body is not accustomed to do, of things); to any thing, aliquis rei or ad aliquid (aliquis rei, Sall.; e. g., civitas insolita rerum bellicarum; it is also used absolutely, the thing to which the person is unaccustomed being understood from the context, Cic., *Verr.*, 2, 1, 37): insolens (not used to any thing), aliquis rei or in aliqua re faciendam: inexpertus (that has not tried or experienced any thing; to any thing, ad aliquid). JN. inexpertus et inusuetus ad aliquid. Unaccustomed to labor, laboris inusuetus; insolitus ad laborem; to the sea, inusuetus navigandi.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, incognitus: quem (quam, quod) aliquis non agnoscit (agnovit, agnorat). To remain unacknowledged, a nemine cognosci. He had left a son, who, though unacknowledged at the time of his birth, he had on his death-bed declared to be his own, filium, quem ille natum non agnorat, eundem moriens natum esse dixerat (Nep.).

UNACQUAINTED, aliquis rei ignarus (the ignarus has no acquaintance with, being without notitia: the inscius has no knowledge of, being without scientia): aliquis rei imperitus (unskilled in it): inscius aliquis rei (unknowing in any thing; not having the rules and principles of an art imprinted on one's memory; implying blame, Diod.): rudis aliquis rei or in aliqua re (not ad aliquid in Cic.; rare, unstructed in any thing). JN. inscius aliquis rei et rudis (Cic.): nescius (one who has not heard of or experienced something, whether from his own fault or not; e. g., absens et impendens mali nescius, Plin., *Diod.*). To be quite unacquainted with any thing, in maxima aliquis rei ignoratione versari: ~~ignotus~~, in this sense, is classical, but rare; illi artifices corporis simulacra ignota nota faciebant (Cic., *Fam.*, 5, 12, 7); ignotus fallit notis est derisui (Phaedr., 1, 11, 2; so Nep., *Ages.*, 8).

UNADORNED, inornatus (general term, as well with reference to dress as to oratorical embellishment; mulier, comae; orator, verba): inornatus (not arranged, undressed; e. g., caput; then without oratorical embellishment; e. g., speech): simplex (natural, plain; e. g., crinis): ~~purus~~, of speech, stands in Cicero usually for "free from foreign words and idioms;" vid. Ernesti, *Lex. Techn. Lat. Rhet.*, p. 315.

UNADORNEDLY, inornate (e. g., dicere). UNADULTERATED, sincerus (without extraneous matter; pure, genuine, as its nature is): integer (left in its real, natural state; opposed to vitiatum). JN. sincerus integerque: probus (standing the test; opposed to malus; e. g., goods). Vid. GENUINE.

UNADVISABLE, inutilis (useless): superfluevacuus (superfluous). To be undadvisable, alicui or alicui rei non conducere, also ad aliquid: alicui parum prodesse.

UNADVISED. Vid. IMPRUDENT, INCONSIDERATE.

UNADVISEDLY. Vid. IMPRUDENTLY, INCONSIDERATELY.

UNAFFECTED, simplex (simple, natural): candidus (clear, pure; of style, &c., candidus Herodotus; genus dicendi candidum): inaffectedus (post-Augustan, Quint.; e. g., inaffecteda jucunditas Xenophontis, Quint.): sine arte formosus (with reference to unaffected beauty): sine molestia diligens (accurate without visible and painful efforts; e. g., elegantia, Cic., *Bru.*, 38, 143). An unaffected character, simplicitas.

UNAFFECTEDLY, simpliciter: sine arte (e. g., formosus): sine molestia (without painful effort; e. g., accurate, diligens).

UNAIDED, non adjutus, &c.: sine auxilio: sine cujusque ope (e. g., sine tua ope, Cic.): nullius auxilio adjutus, &c.: solus (alone). Quite unaided, inops auxilii (having no means or resources to help himself; opposed to opulentus): auxilio orbatus or destitutus (deprived of the aid one has had or fairly expected).

UNALLOWABLE, quod admitti non

potest: quod non licet: inconcessus (post-Augustan and very rare, Virg., Quint.): impermissus (Hor.): vetitus (forbidden).

UNALTERABLE. Vid. UNCHANGEABLE.

UNALTERABLY. Vid. UNCHANGEABLY.

UNALTERED. Vid. UNCHANGED.

UNAMBIGUOUS, non ambiguus. Vid. PLAIN, UNEQUIVOCAL.

UNAMBITIOUS. || Not ambitious minime ambitiosus (e. g., homo, Cic.): *laudis or gloriae non cupidus (non avidus, non appetens): qui laudis studio non trahitur: qui cupiditate gloriae non ducitur (after Quint.). ~~imambitiosus~~ (unpretending, i; e. g., rura, Ov.). || Unpretending, imambitiosus (f). Vid. UNPRETENDING, UNAFFECTED.

UNAMABLE, inamabilia (poetical and post-Augustan prose): *parum amabilia. Sometimes morosus: difficilis: morosus et difficilis: inhumanus.

UNAMABLENESS, difficilis (difficillima) natura (Nep., Att., 5).

UNANIMITY, consensio sententiarum (unanimity in voting): omnium consensus (the common opinion of all): concordia: consensus: conspiratio et consensus (agreement; harmony in the disposition of mind): unanimitas (unanimity, fraternal concord, fraterna, Lic., 40, 8). There was a perfect unanimity of opinion, omnium in unum congruerent sententiae. To disturb the unanimity that existed between several persons, concordiam aliquorum turbare or disjungere; also, unanimis distingere (Lic., 7, 21). Vid. CONCORD.

UNANIMOUS, unanixus (of one mind; opposed to discors; in prose, Lic., 7, 21, 5): concors (also opposed to discors; of persons or things). With reference to votes, it is necessary to use circumlocution. To be elected consensu by the unanimous votes of the people, cunctis populi suffragiis consulem declarari: to be unanimous, concinere: conspirare: consentire, or (stronger) ad unum omnes consentire: with reference to this point, all are unanixus, hoc inter omnes convenit; in hoc omnes consentiunt; omnes in ea re unum atque idem sentit: not to be unanimous, dissentire: discerpere (de re). [Vid. UNANIMOUSLY.] The opinions were unanimous, omnium in unum congruerent sententiae.

UNANIMOUSLY, una voce: uno ore (if the agreement is expressed orally): clamore consentienti (if it is expressed clamorously; e. g., poscere pugnam): unanixus: omnium consensus; also, consensus only (according to the wish of all): unanimis (with reference to the mind or inclination): uno animo atque una voce (with reference both to the inclination and its expression; e. g., aliquem defendere: prolium poscere): cunctis suffragiis (by all the votes; e. g., regem aliquem declarare): omnibus sententiis (e. g., to be acquitted or condemned): communi sententia (by the joint votes, or unanimous opinion or resolution of all; e. g., statuere aliquid): ita, ut ad unum omnes consentirent (e. g., to decree, decernere). They decree unanimously, ad unum omnes decernunt: to be acquitted unanimously, omnibus sententiis absolvi (so "to be condemned" condemnari).

UNANSWERABLE, quod convelli, infirmari, revinci non potest: contra quod dici nihil potest: firmus: invictus. To convince any body by unanswerable arguments, aliquem necessariis argumentis vincere. This appears to me unanswerable, huc mihi quidem videntur non posse convelli (Cic.).

UNANSWERABLY. To prove any thing unanswerably, aliquid necessario demonstrare, or *aliquid ita probare, ut confutari (infirmari, &c.) nequeat.

UNANSWERED. To leave unanswered, ad aliquid non respondere (whether orally or by writing): ad aliquid non rescribere (by writing). An unanswered letter, literae, ad quas non rescripsimus.

UNAPPALED. Vid. UNTRIFIED.

UNAPPEALABLE. Vid. IMPLACABLE.

UNAPPROACHABLE. Vid. INACCESSIBLE.

UNAPT. || Not given to do any

things, ab aliquâ re aversus, alienatus, alienus. || *Dudl.* vid. || *Unfit*, *unsuitable*, vid.

UNAPTLY. *UNAPPLY*, parum apte. Vid. *INAPPLY*.
UNARMED, inermis or inermus (*general term*): armis exutus (*stripped of one's arms*). The soldiers being *unarmed*, quum inermes essent milites.

UNASKED, non rogatus: voluntate (*from one's own free will, unbiased; opposed to vi or invit* et coactus). JN. *judicio* et voluntate: sponte suâ (tuâ, &c.). sponte (*without external influence, ἐκωνως*). JN. suâ sponte et voluntate; ultro (*of one's own accord, without being asked first, αὐτοῦ ἑαυτοῦ; opposed to alieuius jussu or jussus*). JN. sponte et ultro. *Unasked for*, non petitus. || *Uninvited*, vid.

UNASPIRING, qui ad aliora non nititur: qui sorte suâ contentus vivit (*contented*). Vid. *UNAMBITIOUS*.

UNASSAILABLE. By *circumlocution*, quod impugnari or oppugnari non potest: inexpugnabilis (*that can not be attacked with success; properly and improperly*).

UNASSAILED, intactus. Vid. *UNATRO-LESTED*, *UNTOUCHED*.

UNASSISTED. Vid. *UNAIDED*.
UNASSUAGED, non lenitus, non mitigatus, &c. Vid. *TO ASSUAGE*.

UNASSUMING, simplex (*natural, free, unembarrassed*): modestus (*modest, retiring; opposed to immodestus, superbus*): demissus (*humble, plain; opposed to acer, acerbis*): probus (*contented; opposed to improbus*). JN. probus et modestus; probus et demissus. *Unassuming behavior*, modestia (*opposed to immodestia, superbia*).

UNASSUMINGLY, simpliciter: modeste.

UNATTAINABLE, quod assèqui (consequi, &c.) non or nullo modo possimus (queas, &c.). *Diogenes said that the pleasures he enjoyed were unattainable by the Persian monarch*, Diogenes dixit suas voluptates regem Persarum consequi nullo modo posse. *To pursue an object that is unattainable*, sequi, quod assèqui non queas.

UNATTEMPTED, intentatus (nihil, Hor.; iter, Tac.); inexpertus. *To leave nothing unattempted*, nihil inexpertum omittit; omnia experiri.

UNATTENDED, incommutatus: sine comitibus. *Unattended to*; vid. *UNHEEDED*.

UNATTESTED (e. g., of a document), *exemplum, cui fides non habeatur: *parum certæ auctoritatis.

UNAUTHENTICATED, sine auctore (e. g., rumores) satis quidem constantes, sed adhuc sine auctore: incertus. *To believe any unauthenticated report*, levem auditionem habere pro re comperâ (Cys.).

UNAUTHORIZED, non justus: alienus. *To be unauthorized*, faciendi aliquid jus or potestatem non habere; jure aliquid facere non posse. *To be guilty of an unauthorized interference*, aliquo invito se inserere or immiscere alicui rei.

UNAVAILABLE. Vid. *USELESS*.

UNAVOIDABLE, inevitabilis (*post-Augustan*); better by *circumlocution*; e. g., quod evitare non potest: quod evitare or effugere non possumus (*that can not be escaped or shunned*; e. g., fatum, mors); necessarius (*grounded on a necessity of nature; e. g., death, mors*). *To be unavoidable*, non esse recusandum.

UNAWAKES, præter opinionem: (ex) inopinato: improvviso: (ex) insperato. *To attack any body unawakes*, aliquem improvviso or aliquem imprudentem adori.

UNAWED, aliquid parum reverens (*Mossur., Sabini, ap. Gell., 4, 24, 11*). By *circumlocution*, aliqua re non commotus: inmotus (mostly † and *post-Augustan prose*; both = *unmoved*). *Unawed by any thing*, cui nulla est alicuius rei verecundia (Liv., of the habit).

UNBaked, crudus (e. g., of bricks).
UNBAPTIZED, non baptizatus (*ecclesiastical*).

UNBAR, pessulum reducere (*to draw back the bolt or bar*): revertere (*unbolt*): aperire (*general term, open*): *Unbar* claustra (Janus) pandere (Caull.), laxare (Virgil), laxare (Ov.); all *poetical*.

UNBEARABLE, intolerabilis: intolerandus: non ferendus (*the proper word; of persons and things*): importunus (*of persons and things, avaritia*). This is *unbearable*, hoc ferre or tolerare nequeo. The cold is *unbearable*, intolerabile est frigus.

UNBEARABLY, intoleranter. *To boast unbearably*, intolerantissime gloriari.

UNBECOMING, indecorus (*not becoming, violating propriety; opposed to decorus*; e. g., risus: *Indecus does not belong to standard prose; dedecorus and dedecorous stand for "dishonoring," "disgracing"*): turpis (*ugly, whether physically; opposed to pulcher; or morally; opposed to honestus*; e. g., dress, manners, word): illiberalis (*not worthy of a free-born man; i. e., gentleman; opposed to liberalis*; e. g., jocus): parum verecundus (*violating delicate and modest feeling; e. g., words, verbi*): indignus (*unworthy of the person; e. g., in an unbecoming manner, indignum in modum*): inhonestus (*dishonorable, immoral; opposed to honestus*): alienus (*alien; not suited to the nature of any thing; with dative, ablativ* (sometimes *genitiv*) or ab). *Unbecoming behavior*, indignitas; mores turpes; turpitude: *unbecoming treatment*, indignitas; or (*if lasting or repeated*) indignitates. *To be unbecoming*, indecorum (turpem, &c.) esse; dedecere or non decere; for any body, aliquid: *Indecere is post-classical*. It is *unbecoming to*, &c., indecorum est, or dedecet, or non decet, with infinitive: deformet est (*it has an ugly look*), with infinitive: any thing is considered very ugly, aliquid ab honestate remotum ponitur; aliquid turpe putatur.

UNBECOMINGLY, indecòre: indecenter (*post-classical*): indigne: inhoneste: turpiter: indignum in modum.

UNBECOMINGNESS, indignitas.
UNBEFITTING. Vid. *UNBECOMING*.

UNBEFRIENDED, amico carens: desertus ab amicis (*left in the lurch by them*).

UNBELIEF, perhaps dubitandi obstinatio (*generally*): impictas (*in the Christian sense*): obstinata incredulitas (Apyll.): infidelitas (*ecclesiastical, Aug.*). By their *unbelief*, non credendo (e. g., conjurationem nascentem corroborare).

UNBELIEVER, qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat (*general term*): *qui veram religionem non proficitur (*in the Christian sense*). *Unbelievers*, barbari Christum aversantes (*of barbarous nations*): infideles (*ecclesiastical, Salvian., Aug.*): infusti ac Deum nescientes (Lactant.).

UNBELIEVING, infidelis (*ecclesiastical*): obstinatus contra veritatem (Quint., 12, 1, 10): Deum nesciens (Lactant.): incredulus (*with reference to a particular statement, † and post-Augustan prose, Hor., Quint.*).

UNBELLOVED, minus carus: inamatus († *Sil.*, 12, 526).

UNBEND. || *To make straight what had been curved*, corrigere (*sedum; not in Cicero; Cat., Plin.*): (prærum aliquid) rectum facere. || *To relax the tension of any thing*, retendere: remittere (*both †; to unbend a bow, arcum*). || *Improp.*, velut retendere aliquid (Quint.). *To unbend the mind*, animum remittere, or relaxare.

UNBENDING. Vid. *INFLEXIBLE*, *RIGID*, *STIFF*.

UNBEWAILED, infletus (†): inflectus († *Ov.*): indeploratus (†).

UNBIASED, simplex (*simple, natural, without preconceived notion*): liber: solutus; especially together, liber et solutus (*free from prepossession*): integer (*free from partiality*). JN. integer ac liber (e. g., mind, animus). An *unbiased judgment*, iudicium integerum: *unbiased in one's judgment* (*in council*), liber in consulendo. *To be quite unbiased in a matter*, neque irâ neque gratiâ teneri; ab odio (or amicitia), irâ atque misericordiâ vacuum esse: in an *unbiased manner*, simpliciter (e. g., to speak, dicere): libere: ingenue (*freely*; e. g., to confess, confiteri): to speak for any body, dicere pro aliquo: integre. JN. incorrupte integreque (*without being bribed*; e. g., to judge, iudicare): sine irâ et studio (*without any private like*

or dislike, Tac., Ann., 1, 1, *extr.*). Use your own unbiased judgment, ut tuo iudicio; nihil enim impedio (i. e., don't let me bias you either way, Cic.).

UNBIDDEN, injussus: injussu alicujus (*not by any body's command*): ultro (*spontaneously; of our own accord; opposed to jussus or alicujus jussu*).

UNBIND, solvere: resolvere: dissolvere (*opposed to connectere, coagmentare*): *Unbind* religare (†). If = *unchain*, vid.

UNBLAMABLE, non reprehendendus: non vituperandus (*not to be blamed*): probus (*such as it ought to be; then, also, honest, moral*): ab omni vitio vacuus (*free from any fault, whether physical or moral; of persons and things*): integer: sanctus (*in a moral point of view; of men and their actions, &c.*). *To be unblamable*, nihil in se habere, quod reprehendi possit; a reprehensione abesse; sine vitio esse; omni vitio carere (*to be without faults*); sine labe esse: omni labe carere (*to be without any stain on one's reputation*).

UNBLAMABLY, sancte: sanctissime (e. g., vivere): sine vitio: sine labe.

UNBLEMISHED, purus: integer (*opposed to contaminatus*): incontaminatus: impollutus (*both post-Ciceronian*): castus (*chaste; morally pure*). JN. castus et integer: integer castusque: castus purusque. An *unblemished life*, purissima et castissima vita.

UNBLEST, funestus (*producing one or more corpses, and thus bringing on death; fatal*): luctuosus (*causing mourning, mournful*), occurred; e. g., war).

UNBLOODY, incruentus (Liv.; not in Cic. or Cas.).

UNBOLT, pessulum reducere (i. e., to draw back a bolt). *To unbolt a door*, reserare: aperire (*general term*). Vid. *UNBAR*.

UNBORN, nondum natus: nondum in lucem editus.

UNBOSOM ONE'S SELF, se alicui totum patefacere (*to open one's self to him, declare all one's thoughts*): effundere alicui (e. g., omnia, quæ sentio; illa, quæ tacuerat; both in Cicero): secreta pectoris aperire (Tac., Germ., 22, 17); detegere alicui intimos suos affectus (Sen., Ep., 96, 1).

UNBOUGHT, non emtus: inemptus († and *post-Augustan prose*).

UNBOUND. Vid. *BOUNDLESS*, *INFINITE*.

UNBRIDLED, infrenatus (*without bridle*): effrenatus (*both figuratively, of the mind; lust, desire, passion, &c.*). *Unbridled*, *fr.* and *post-Augustan*: effrenus, once in Livy, properly equus, mostly †. JN. solutus effrenatusque (e. g., populi, Cic.); effrenatus et indomitus (e. g., libido, Cic.); effrenatus ac furiosus (e. g., cupiditas, Cic.); effrenatus et præceps (e. g., mens, Cic.).

UNBROKEN. || *Prope*, non fractus: integer (*whole*). || *Improp.*, indomitus (e. g., equus, Auct., Hor.): *domitori nondum traditus. JN. intractatus et novus (*of a horse*).

UNBROTHERLY, non (or parum) fraternus. In an *unbrotherly manner*, *parum fraterne: *non ut fratrem deest.

UNBUCKLE, diffibulare (Stat., Theb., 6, 570): refulbare (Mart., 9, 28, 12).

UNBURDEN, exonerare (*Livy and post-Augustan; properly and figuratively*; e. g., conscientiam suam, Curt.; se, Curt.; quæ tantum amicis committenda sunt, in quasilibet aures exonerant, Sen., Ep., 3). *To unburden one's self* or one's mind of any thing (i. e., to tell any body what is on one's mind), denudare alicui aliquid (*Liv.*); detegere alicui aliquid (e. g., intimos suos affectus, Sen.); aperire (e. g., secreta pectoris, Tac.): patefacere se totum alicui. Vid. *exonerare*, above.

UNBURIED, inhumatus (*uninterred*): insepultus.

UNBUTTON a coat, *vestem diloricare (*Unbutton* non vestem discindere = *to tear it open*).

UNCALLED, non vocatus: invocatus.

UNCANCELLED, *non or nondum inductus, delictus, &c. Vid. *CANCEL*.

UNCANDID, obscurus (*opposed to candidus, ingenuus, Cic.*): *parum simplex

(Ingenuus, &c.). Sometimes tectus: occultus. Jn. tectus et occultus (dark; reserved; concealing one's real thoughts).

UNCASE, *ex (de) thecā promere.

UNCEASING, perpetuus (continued to the end without any break; e. g., risus): continuus: continens (hanging together; one following another without any intermission; e. g., incommoda: labor): assiduus (constantly going on; e. g., imbres).

UNCEASINGLY, perpetuo: continenter (continue or -o unclassical)—sine intermissione: nullo temporis puncto intermisso: assidue (assiduo unclassical): usque.

UNCERTAIN, incertus (uncertain, also = undecided or unsettled): dubius (doubtful; both opposed to certus, of persons and things; e. g., spes; the chances of war, belli fortuna): anceps (doubtful as to the result; e. g., chances of war, but not in this sense of a single battle; vid. UNDECIDED): ambiguus (ambiguous, having a double meaning; not to be relied upon; e. g., fides). Very uncertain, pericertus (Sall. frag. ap. Gell., 18, 4, 4). To be uncertain, incertum or dubium esse (general term; of persons and things): incertum mihi est: in incerto habere (general term; of persons): animi or animo pendere (to be undecided): dubitatione aestare (to be uneasy; to be in great doubt which resolution to adopt; vid. Cic., Verr., 2, 30, 74): strictum esse (to waver which of two parties to join; vid. Cic., Fam., 2, 15, 3; the last three of persons): in incerto or in dubio esse (general term; of things): non satis constare (not to be fully received as a settled point; not to be entirely without doubt; of things). All mostly followed by some interrogation, such as quid, utrum... and, &c. The history of this year, also, is in some degree uncertain, et hujus anni parum constans memoria est: uncertain what to do, incertus, quid faceret: to make or render any body uncertain, alicui dubitationem injicere: to make any thing uncertain, aliquid ad or in incertum revocare; aliquid in dubium vocare or revocare (to make it doubtful = raise a doubt about it): to leave any thing uncertain, aliquid in medio, or in incerto, or in dubio relinquere: to prefer the certain to the uncertain, certa incertis preferre.

UNCERTAINTY, dubitatio (uncertainty in which one is kept; the act of doubting). The uncertainty of war, Mars belli communis. To be in a state of uncertainty [vid. "to be UNCERTAIN"]. To relieve any body from his uncertainty (= hesitation), dubitationem alicui tollere: to be in great uncertainty what to do, dubitatione aestare (vid. Cic., Verr., 2, 30, 74): to remain in uncertainty, in incerto relinquere (of things). To prefer a certainty to an uncertainty, certa incertis preferre.

UNCHAIN, catenā solvere; mostly, from context, solvere only: e. vinculis eximere: vinculis solvere or liberare.

UNCHANGEABLE, immutabilis (immutabile): constans (remaining the same, constant): stabilis (standing firm): ratus (fixed, unalterable; e. g., cursus lune; astrorum ordines): perpetuus (lasting uninterruptedly; e. g., right, jus). God is unchangeable, *in Deum mutatio non cadit.

UNCHANGEABLENESS, immutabilitas (Cic., Pat., 9, 17): constantia (constancy): perpetuitas (lasting duration). Unchangeableness of one's sentiments toward any body, constans in aliquem voluntas.

UNCHANGEABLY, constanter: perpetuo.

UNCHANGED, immutatus: integer (entire: remaining in the former state). Unchanged sentiments toward any body, constans in aliquem voluntas. To remain unchanged, non mutari.

UNCHANGING, vid. UNCHANGEABLE.

UNCHARITABLE, durus (hard, &c.; of persons or things): inhumanus: humanitatis expertus (rough, with no human softness, &c.; the latter only of persons): non beneficentis neque liberalis (not ready to do kind and liberal actions): malignus (having or proceeding from the desire of hurting another; of persons or things; e. g., juris interpretatio, Cic.). To put an

uncharitable construction on any thing, aliquid male interpretari.

UNCHARITABLY, inhumane: *parum amanter (in no loving spirit): duriter: immisericorditer (e. g., factum, Plautus): illiberaliter (factum, Plaut.).

UNCHASTE, impurus (general term; not pure, ricious; of persons, their sentiments and manners): incestus (not pure, not chaste; with reference to religion, purity of manner or morals; of persons and things; e. g., conversatio, sermo; words, voces; deed, flagitium; love, amor): impudicus (without shame, violating all chastity; feeling; of persons; e. g., woman, mulier): libidinosus (deliciverting one's self up to one's passions and lusts; lustful; of persons and things; e. g., love, amor): parum verecundus (indecent, void of any proper feeling of decency; also of things, e. g., words): obscenus or obscenus (exciting disgust by its sight, or by being heard; dirty, unchaste, of things; e. g., words, gestures, and motions of the body). Very unchaste, omni libidine impudicus: an unchaste life, vita parum verecunda (shameless, immoral): vita libidinibus dedita (sensual, voluptuous): unchaste love, amor impudicus: impudicitia (especially of the female sex): amor libidinosus: libidines (especially of the male sex; vid. commentators on Suet., Oct., 71): to be unchaste, libidines consecrari.

UNCHASTEY, impudice (later only): parum caste (immorally; both, e. g., to live, vivere).

UNCHASTITY, impuritas: impudicitia: libidines. [Syn. in UNCHASTE.] Vid., also, commentators on Suet., Oct., 71.

UNCHECKED, non impeditus (unbridled): liber (free).

UNCHEWED, non manducatus.

UNCHRISTIAN, impius (general term): *quod Christianum (or -os) non deest.

UNCIRCUMCISED, *non reductus: *non circumcissus. Tertullianus (Monog., 11) uses impræputatus.

UNCIVIL, inurbanus (contrary to the manners observed in towns): rusticus (countryfied, rustic, peasant-like). To be uncivil, ab humanitate abhorreere.

UNCIVILIZED, incultus: rudis (uncultivated, rude): ad humanum cultum civilem nondum deductus (after Cic., De Or., 8): politioris humanitatis expertus (without the refinement that softens men's manners): *ad humanitatem nondum informatus: qui propriis humanitatis artibus politus non est (after Cic., Rep., 1, 17). An uncivilized nation, gens barbara, immanis, or immanis atque barbara (opposed to humana æque docta): uncivilized life, vita fere agrestique: uncivilized ages, minus erudita secula (Cic., Rep., 2, 10, with reference to learning).

UNCIVILLY, inurbane: rustice.

UNCLASP, diffibulare (Stat.): resfibulare (Mart.): refigere (general term for unfastening).

UNCLE, patruus (father's brother): avunculus (mother's brother). Great uncle: (1) On the paternal side: patruus magnus (the brother of a grandfather, Paul, Dig., 38, 10, 10, § 15): patruus major (the brother of a great-grandfather, Tac., Ann., 12, 22, 2, and Paul., ib., § 16; in Gal., Dig., 38, 10, 3, called also pro-patruus). (2) On the maternal side: avunculus magnus (the brother of a grandmother, Cic., Brut., 62, 222; Gal., Dig., 38, 10, 1, § 6; Paul., Dig., 38, 10, 10, § 15; in Tac., Ann., 4, 75, extr. called simply avunculus): avunculus major: proavunculus (the brother of a great-grandmother, Paul., loc. cit., § 16; Gal., loc. cit., § 7. In Vell., 2, 59, 2, and Suet., Oct., 7, and Claud., 3, however, avunculus major = avunculus magnus). A great-great-uncle, abavunculus: avunculus maximus (the brother of a great-great-grandmother, Paul., Dig., § 17): patruus maximus or abpatruus (the brother of a great-great-grandfather, Paul., ib., § 17; Gal., loc. cit.).

UNCLEAN, non mundus: immundus (pre- and post-classical and poetical; unclean, impure): spurcus (filthy, nasty; disgusting to the eyes or nose; figuratively, of moral impurity): obscenus or obscenus (exciting disgust, horror, loathing,

when seen or heard; e. g., pictæ res, speeches, &c.; versus obscenissimi, Cic.): obscenus: horridus: squalidus. Unclean language, verborum turpitudō (opposed to rerum obscenitas, Cic.). To use unclean language, verbis obscenis uti: obscena dicere: obsceno jocandi genere uti. [Vid. DIRTY, IMPURE.] Immundus, pre- and post-classical, poetical.

UNCLEANNESS, vid. DIRTINESS, FILTH, IMPURITY.

UNCLEANSED, non purgatus.

UNCLOSE, Vid. TO OPEN, to DISCLOSE.

UNCLOTHE, Vid. TO UNDESS.

UNCLOTHED, nudus.

UNCLOUDED, serenus (also, improperly, animus, Ov.): sudus [vid. CLOUDLESS]. With a heart unclouded by sadness, omni detensus pectora nube (J. Stat.). A calm, unclouded brow, frons tranquilla et serena (Cic.).

UNCOIL, evolvere (e. g., intestina, Celsus): explicare (to unfold; e. g., [I] orbes of a serpent, Ov.). The uncoiling of a cable, rudentis explicatio (Cic., Divin., 1, 56, 127).

UNCOINED, infectus (opposed to signatus; e. g., argentum): non signatus formâ sed rudi pondere.

UNCOLLECTED, non collectus.

UNCOLORED, purus.

UNCOMBED, impexus (†).

UNCOMELINESS, vid. UGLINESS.

UNBECOMINGNESS.

UNCOMELY, invenustus: inelegans.

INCONCINNU.

UNCOMFORTABLE, vid. INCOMMODIOUS.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, incommoditas (once in Cic.; mostly pre- and post-classical).

UNCOMFORTABLY, incommode (-ius, -issime; e. g., incommodissime navigare, Cic.).

UNCOMMEMDED, non commendatus: sine ullâ commendatione.

UNCOMMISSIONED, injussus.

UNCOMMON, rarus (that is seldom met with, or that happens seldom): eximius (distinguished from the rest by peculiar advantages): egregius (excellent in comparison with others): singularis (unique, singular in its kind): insignis (of distinguished excellence). An uncommon person, homo non publici saporis (above the ordinary calibre; sapor = natural tact, &c., in choosing what is right).

UNCOMMONLY, raro (seldom). Jn. insolenter et raro: eximie: egregie (very highly; e. g., placere). Very uncommonly, admodum raro.

UNCOMPOUNDED, simplex: cui nihil admixtum est. The soul of man is uncompounded, nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex (Cic.).

UNCONCERN, securitas. Vid. INDIFFERENCE.

UNCONCERNED, securus (without care; not incurious, which is not classical). Unconcerned about any thing, securus de aliquâ re, or pro aliquâ re (e. g., de bello, pro salute): negligens alicujus rei (not caring for; e. g., the law, legis; friends, amicorum). To be unconcerned, securum esse: about any thing, negligere, with accusative. Vid. INDIFFERENCE.

UNCONCERNEDLY, vid. INDIFFERENTLY.

UNCONDEMNED, indermatas (Cic.). UNCONDITIONAL, simplex (simple, taken simply): absolutus (not depending on any other subject or circumstance; absolute; especially, Jn., simplex et absolutus (opposed to cum adjunctione; e. g., necessity, necessitudo, Cic., Invent., 2, 57, 171) purus (standing, as it were, simply and independently: with no exception to it; e. g., judgment, judicium, as Cic., Invent., 2, 20, 60).

UNCONDITIONALLY, simpliciter: absolute (Scaev., Dig., 33, 1, 19): sine adjunctione: sine exceptione (without condition, without exception or reservation).

UNCONFINED, Vid. FREE.

UNCONNECTED, interruptus (interrupted): dissipatus (dispersed, as it were

broken up into pieces or small bits (e. g., speech).

UNCONQUERABLE. Vid. INVINCIBLE.

UNCONQUERED, invictus.

UNCONSCIOUS, inscius (not knowing *it*; opposed to *conscious*). *Unconscious of any crime, conscius sibi nullius culpae. I am not unconscious that, &c., non sum inscius, &c.*

UNCONSCIOUSLY, me inseo (without my thinking of or about *it*; opposed to *me conscio*): me insciente (without my knowledge; opposed to *me sciente*). [Often translated by the adjective, inscius or imprudens. Vid. INADVERTENTLY.]

UNCONSECRATED, non consecratus: profanus.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL, non legitimus: non iustus: *legibus civitatis (patrie, &c.) contrarius.

UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, non legitime (iuste): *contra leges (et instituta) civitatis, patrie, &c.: *contra mores et exemplum populi (Romani, &c.). To have acted unconstitutionally, but not unjustly, non lege sed iuste fecisse (Quint., 3, 6, 45).

UNCONSTRAINED, non vi coactus (i. e., incoactus, not before the Silver Age): liber. Vid. VOLUNTARILY.

UNCONTAMINATED, incontaminatus (post-Ciceronian): impollutus (post-Ciceronian): purus: integer: castus. Vid. PURE. UNDEFILED.

UNCONTROLLED, impotens (incapable of restraining itself, or of being restrained; of persons or things; homo, animus, latitudo, &c.). As applied to desires, passions, &c. Vid. UNRIDDED.

UNCONTROLLED, liber (free), or solutus ac liber (e. g., motus): infiliatus (not limited; of sovereign power, &c.): irpotores (unable to restrain one's self, or to be restrained; of persons or things; also of sovereignty, dominatus, Cic.): *non coercitus (by any thing, aliqua re).

UNCONVINCED, non adductus ad credendum; or by circumlocution. Any body is unconvinced, aliquid persuasum non est: I have always remained unconvinced, mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit (Cic., with accusative and infinitive).

UNCOOKED, incoctus (præ-Augustan): crudus (raw).

UNCORD, solve (opposed to vincere, &c.): funes (funiculos) solve or laxare: vincula alieui rei laxare (Nep.).

UNCORK, *cortice extrahere: relinere (i. e., to remove the resin, &c., that covered the cork, Plaut.).

UNCORRECTED, non emendatus (e. g., copy, exemplum libri).

UNCORRUPT. Vid. INCORRUPT.

UNCOURTEOUS. Vid. IMPOLITE.

UNCOUTH. Vid. STRANGE, ODD, CLUMSY.

UNCOUTHLY. Vid. STRANGELY, ODDLY, CLUMSILY.

UNCOUTHNESS. Vid. STRANGENESS, ODDNESS, CLUMSINESS.

UNCOVER, detegere (general term, faciem, caput, &c.). To uncover a roof, detegere domum (general term); tectum nudare tegula (to take off the tiles): to uncover half a temple, eadem ad partem dimidiam detegere. To uncover one's self, caput aperire (Cic.); detegere caput; vid. "Take off one's hat."

UNCOVERED, non tectus (without a deck; of a ship, boat): apertus (open on all sides; e. g., vessel, head; hence unprotected; e. g., side, latus): inopertus (uncovered, unveiled; e. g., head, caput): nudus (without clothes, naked). With his head uncovered, capite aperto (Cic., &c.); capite detecto (Suet.); capite inoperto (Sen.).

UNCREATED, non creatus.

UNCTION, unctio: unctio (as act): unctura (with reference to the kind or manner of anointing). Extreme unction, *unctio extrema (as Roman Catholic sacrament). || Uction, as quality of a religious discourse, *verba religione perfusa: mollia verba: verba animi commoventia.

UNCTUOUS. Vid. OILY.

UNCULTIVATED. || PROPRI, incultus (e. g., field, district; opposed to cultus or consitus): vastus ab natura et humano

cultu (of what is also naturally wild and desolate; e. g., mountain, Sall., Jug., 48, 2). To be uncultivated, vneare (of countries, districts). || FIG., agrestis: rudis (rude, uncultivated): incultus (uncultivated, whether in manner or mind): Impolitus: intonsus (unpolished). JN. intonsus et incultus: inurbanus (uncourteous): invenustus (without attractive beauty): inelegans (tasteless).

UNCURL, perhaps *erispos einclinoss iterum corrigere: *eincinoss (erines calamistrato) laxare. [Not solve crines or capillos (= to unwind the hair, &c.).]

UNCUT, immissus (that has been suffered to grow; e. g., trees, opposed to amputatus; also of hair): intonsus (not shorn; of the hair, then also of trees): integer (whole, not cut into; opposed to accesus).

UNDAUNTED, impavidus (not afraid or fearful): intrepidus (without trembling or being disheartened): animosus (courageous, bold): fortis (brave). JN. fortis et animosus.

UNDAUNTEDLY, impavide: intrepide: fortiter.

UNDECAYED, integer (whole, not diminished).

UNDECAYING, immortalis (undying): non eaducus.

UNDECEIVE, errorem alieui eripere (Cic., Att., 10, 46): errorem tollere (Cic.): errorem demere (Hor.).

UNDECIDED, nondum adjudicatus (not yet decided in a court; e. g., lawsuit, lis); integer (not having undergone any decision, and therefore remaining just as it was): dubius (doubtful, of things; e. g., combat, battle, praelium: victory, victoria; then, also, of persons who can not make up their minds to decide for either party; undetermined, irresolute): incertus (uncertain, as well of things as persons; e. g., victory, victoria; issue, result, exitus, eventus): ambiguus: anceps (doubtful, with regard to the success of any thing; e. g., chances of war, belli fortuna; but praelium anceps = "a double combat"; and of praelium ambiguum or pugna ambigua there are no instances). To be undecided, in dubio esse: to remain undecided, integrum relinquere or esse: the battle remained undecided, incerto eventu dimicatus est: sic est pugnatum, ut æquo prelio discederetur: for some time victory was undecided, aliquandiu dubium praelium fuit: the battle began at noon, and at sunset was still undecided, a meridie prope ad solis occasum dubia victoria pugnatum est: the debate or discussion remained undecided, disceptatio sine exitu fuit: to leave any thing undecided, aliquid integrum or aliquid in medio relinquere (to leave off in the midst of it); he ordered the matter to be left undecided until his return, rem integrum ad reditum suum esse jussit: I am undecided what to do, dubius or incertus sum, quid faciam.

UNDEFENDED, indefensus (both of a town [JN. desertus et indefensus, Liv.] and in a court of justice). Unheard and undefended, inauditus et indefensus (Tac.; not Cic. or Cæs.).

UNDEFILED, impollutus (post-Augustan: virginitas, Tac.): incontaminatus (post-Augustan): integer (opposed to contaminatus, Cic., Top., 18): purus: castus. JN. castus et integer: integer castusque: castus pursue. Vid. UNBLEMISHED.

UNDEFINED, non definitus: infinitus (indefinite; opposed to definitus; e. g., questio, Cic.): *nulla definitio declarata. Sometimes dubius: incertus: suspensus et obscurus (e. g., verba, Tac.). To leave any thing undefined, aliquid non definire: aliquid in incerto relinquere.

UNDENIABLE, by circumlocution. It is undeniable, negari non potest.

UNDER, sub; (1) with a *blatative* in answer to *where?* (2) With reference to something extended over and covering an object. Under the earth, sub terrâ: under a shabby cloak, sub palliolo aordio (Cic.); or (b) with reference to what is elevated high above or by an object, sub muro consistere: sub monte consistere: so figuratively, sub oculis alieui esse (Liv.). Improperly, sub armis esse, habere (under arms): (2) with accusative,

in answer to *whether?* hence, under the earth, water, &c., will take accusative after verbs of motion. [Liv. has sub terrâ viri demissi: sunt in locum saxo consepum; here the state that follows is dwell upon rather than the act. Key's Grammar, p. 336.] (a) Beneath the lower side of any thing, sub terras ire (Virg.); (b) with reference to the lower part of an elevated object, sub ipsa monia progressus (Tac.); missus sub muros (Liv.); sub montem succedere (Cæs.); and so sub oculis cadere, venire: (3) with both cases also improperly, in the sense of subjection, dependence, subordination, &c.; under his command, bujus sub imperio; so sub Hannibale magistro; quædam sub eo [Tito] fortuita ne tristia acciderunt (Suet.); so, under the pretence, sub titulo [quædam] legum, Liv.; sub specie [liberandum] civitatum, Liv.; under a condition, sub conditione: under the condition, sub ea conditione [ut, ne, &c.]; e. g., ut ne quid . . . scriberet; under these conditions, sub conditionibus his (Liv.); under penalty of death, sub poenâ mortis (e. g., denuntiare aliquid, Suet.). So with accusative after verbs implying motion. To fall under the power of the laws, sub potestatem legum cadere (Cic.); to fall under the dominion of the Roman people, sub populi Romani imperium cadere (Cic.); to reduce under the power of the Athenians, sub potestatem Atheniensium redigere (Nep.); so sub legis vincula aliquid conficere (Liv.). Vid. KRIGER, in voce Sub): subter (beneath, under, with accusative or ablative, mostly the former: subter radices Alpii; virtus omnia subter se habet; cupiditatem subter præcordia locare, Cic.); infra (below, beneath: infra lunam nihil nisi mortale). In a few combinations it is used (e. g., to walk under the shade of planets, in umbrâ planetarum ambulare) and in references to lexicographers, scholiasts, &c., "under the word utra," &c. must be in (not sub) voce utra (Frotsch. ad Muræ, 1, p. 244). To have any thing concealed under his garment, aliquid vestis tectum tenere: under any body; vid. sub, above: under any body's guidance, aliquid ducere: to fight under a general, sub aliquo militare: to be under the laws, legibus obnoxius esse: under any body's auspices, auspiciis (i. e., not ab auspiciis) alieuius: to have a horse shot under one, equum acie sub feminis aliter: under these circumstances, his rebus; quæcumque ita sint (essent, &c.); in hoc (or in tali) tempore (= in this so critical a time: here in must be expressed): to be under (= below) any body, infra aliquid esse: inferiorem aliquid esse. || With reference to time. Under so many (e. g., 30) years old, (1) minor triginta annis (Liv., 23, 11); (2) minor triginta annis natu (Cic., Verr., 2, 49, 123); (3) minor triginta annos natu (Nep., 23, 3); (4) minores . . . octonum denum annorum (Liv., 38, 38). Other forms are, minor (triginta) annis: nondum (triginta) annos natus: (tricesimum) annum nondum egressus. Not to be able to arrive under seven days, intra septem dies venire non posse: not to be able to sell any thing under, minori pretio aliquid non vendere. All agreed that the number of Carthaginian cavalry was not under two hundred, constabat non minus ducentos Carthaginienses equites fuisse (Liv.); under thirty days, minus triginta diebus (e. g., reversum esse). [Under is sometimes translated by sub, the inseparable preposition of a verb; e. g., to lie under, subjacere: to place under, supponere, subjicere: to be under, subesse: to spread under, subternere. To place ducks' eggs under hens, anatum ova gallinis supponere (Parr.); also supponere colla oneri, olivam prelo, &c.): corn is placed immediately under the roof tiles, frumentum tegulis subjacet (so monti subjacere, Plin.); to be under the power of fortune or chance, subiectum esse sub fortune dominationem. To include any thing under another (of logical subdivisions, the meaning of words, &c.), subjicere or supponere aliquid alieui rei (e. g., species, quæ sunt generi subjectæ; quatuor partes, quæ subijciuntur vocabulo recti; hinc generi

partes quatuor supposuit, Cic.) : to reduce cities under the Roman power, urbes sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subjungere (cf. novae provincias imperio nostro subjunctae, *Vell.*, 2, 39, fin.). For "to be under sail," "to tread under foot," &c., vid. the substantives.

UNDER (as adjective), inferior, &c. Sometimes by secundus; sub- in composition (e.g., suppositus). The under lip, labrum inferius.

UNDER-AGE. Vid. MINOR.

UNDER-BUTLER, suppronus (Plaut.).

UNDER-COOK, *coquus secundus.

UNDER-DONE, non bene percoctus (*Pin.*, 22, 25, 78).

UNDER-GARMENT, tunica interior: *vestis interior.

UNDERGO. || To suffer, endure. To undergo any thing, subire aliquid: suscipere or recipere aliquid (to take upon one's self: suscipere, a task, burden, &c., for the purpose of bearing it; recipere, to take upon one's self voluntarily the burden, &c., of another person, and make one's self responsible for it, &c.): sustinere aliquid (to support or endure a burden). To undergo danger, pericula subire, ingredi or suscipere; pericula adire (Cic.), obire (*Liv.*): to undergo a voluntary martyrdom, cruciatum subire voluntarium (Cic., *Off.*, 3, 25, 105; vid. also, STREFA, ENDFIRE). || To pass through, suffer. To undergo a change, mutationem habere; mutari.

UNDER-GROUND, sub terrâ (e.g., habitare, with verbs of rest; in *Livy*, the state after the act being considered, we have aliquem sub terrâ dimittere in locum sacrum conceptum); subterraneus. An under cellar, hypogæum or hypogæum (*Vitrurinus*).

UNDERHAND, clandestinus (e.g., colloquia cum aliquo; consilia, &c.); occultus (hidden); e.g., consulta, *Liv.*. As adverb, clam: occulte (occultia): ex occulto: secreto (e.g., secreto in obscuro de aliquâ re agere, *Cæs.*).

UNDER-IVED, simplex verbum, quod ab alio nullo dictum or ductum est.

UNDER LEATHER, *corium inferius.

UNDER-LIEUTENANT, *succenturio secundus.

UNDERLINE, *lineam ducere subter aliquid: *lineâ conspicuum reddere aliquid: *¶* non lineâ subnotare aliquid. In *Apuleius*, it is in lineâ subnotare, "to set down on a line."

UNDERLINGS, *ministri inferiores: magistratus minores: qui secundas partes agunt. Any body's underlings, aliquis satellites et ministri. Any body's creatures and underlings, aliquis asseclae; aliquis canes, quos circum se habet (if they are doing his dirty work in plundering others, *Cic.*).

UNDER-MASTER, hypodidascalus (*ὑποδιδάσκαλος*, Cic., *Fam.*, 9, 18, 14): subdoctor (*Auson.*).

UNDER-MILLSTONE, meta (opposed to catillus, the upper one).

UNDERMINE. || PROP., suffodere (to hollow underneath by digging): subruere (general term, to overthrow from beneath; e.g., a wall): cuniculo or cuniculis subruere or subtrahere (to make a mine under for the purpose of destroying; e.g., a wall. *¶* Pliny uses cavare oppida crebris cuniculis). A town that is undermined, a cuniculis suffosum oppidum. || FIG., subruere (to overthrow, destroy; e.g., libertatem): evertre (to overthrow; e.g., republicam): labefactare (to make to totter or fall; e.g., republicam, anticitium, justitiam).

UNDERMOST. Vid. LOWERMOST.

UNDERNEATH. Vid. BELOW, UNDER.

UNDERPART, pars inferior: inferiora (plural adjective): infima or ima pars (undermost).

UNDERPAVE, parum (non eatis, maligne, &c.) solvere.

UNDERPIN. Vid. UNDERPROP.

UNDERPLOT, *res minoris momenti: *alte, a quasi fabula.

UNDERPRIZE. Vid. UNDERVALUE.

UNDERPROP, fulcire: sufficere (the latter mostly pra- and post-classical): sustentare (with a pole): substruere aliquid

(to underbuild; e.g., saxo quâd'ato). To underprop with rollers, &c., aliquid trabibus fulcire.

UNDERRATE. Vid. UNDERVALUE.

UNDER-SECRETARY, *secretarius secundus (as technical term for the sake of intelligibility).

UNDERSALL, minoris vendere, quam ceteri (or quam alius aliquis, naming the person undersold).

UNDER-SERVANT, *famulus inferior or inferioris ordinis.

UNDERSTAND. || To take in, to comprehend, accipere (to take in, grasp with the mind): intelligere (the proper word; any thing, aliquid; and also intelligere aliquem, or method of acting; opposed to aliquem ignorare; e.g., parum Socrates ab hominibus suis temporis intelligentibus, was not understood by): comprehendere, amplecti, or complecti, with or without mente (to comprehend, form a notion of); percipere (to perceive). To understand imperfectly, aliquid parum accipere or minus intelligere: to understand thoroughly, penitus intelligere aliquid: to understand a writer, scriptorem intelligere: scriptoris cogitationem assèqui et voluntatem interpretari: he who fixes his attention on a writer's own statements, understands him far better than he who, &c., multo propius ad scriptoris voluntatem accedit qui ex ipsius eam literis interpretatur, quam ille qui, &c.: as far as I understand, quâquam, ego video or intelligo: do you understand what he says? num intelligis, quid hic narret? I understand, teneo: intelligo: dictum puta. I do not understand you, nescio quid velis: what am I to understand by this? quid hoc sibi vult? quorsum hoc dicis? to gize to understand, aliquid aliquid significare: to understand by (i.e., to attach such or such a notion to), intelligere, with a double accusative; e.g., quem intelligimus divitem (Cic.), whom we understand by a rich man; quid hoc loco honestum intelligit (Cic.)? what do we understand by moral good? or, intelligi velis, with a double accusative; or dicere, with a double accusative; *¶* not intelligere aliquid sub aliqua re, or per aliquid, which modern writers have sometimes employed in this sense. What are we to understand by this word? sub hac voce que subiicienda est sententia? que res subiicienda est huic nomini? to understand by (i.e., to mean, to intend), dicere: significare (with a double accusative); e.g., num enim significari murum ligneum. *¶* not intelligere. || To have a knowledge of, to be skilled or versed in, aliquid intelligere (to have a clear insight into or acquaintance with; e.g., multas linguas): scire aliquid, or with an infinitive (to have a clear, distinct knowledge of any thing): instructum esse aliquid re, or ab aliqua re: doctum or eruditum esse aliqua re: aliquis rei non ignarus esse: peritum esse aliquis rei: not to understand, aliquid nescire or ignorare: aliquis rei ignarus esse: to understand Latin, Latinus scire: doctum esse Latinis literis: Latinus lingue peritum esse: to understand Greek as well as Latin, parum esse in Graece et Latinis lingue facultate: nec minus Graece quam Latine doctum esse. || To supply in thought (opposed to express), intelligere: simul audire (of a reader: quum subtractum verbum aliquod satis ex ceteris intelligitur, ut Cœlius in Antonium "stupere gaudio Graecus," simul enim auditur "cepit" = cepit is understood, Quint.). intelligi, or audiri velle (of a writer: hoc nomine donatur ea, quae non dicunt, verum intelligi volunt, Quint.). *¶* in this sense, subaudire and subintelligere are not classical: supplere is not Latin.

UNDERSTANDING. || Intellect, mens: intelligentia: intelligendi vis or prudentia (*SYN. AND PHR. IN INTELLECT*).

|| Agreement, vid.

UNDERTAKE, incipere (to begin, especially in a bold or spirited manner): aggrèdi aliquid or ad aliquid (to attack): sumere (to take in hand): suscipere (to take upon one's self): recipere (to become responsible for): moliri (to endeavor to accomplish something difficult or laborious; this is construed also with an infinitive): conari (to begin something that requires effort and pain; usually with an infinitive): audere (to attempt something dangerous or hazardous; usually with an infinitive). To undertake a work or labor, laborem sumere, suscipere, or recipere: to undertake a war, bellum incipere, sumere, or suscipere: to undertake a journey, iter incipere, aggrèdi, or inire (to enter upon): iter suscipere (as a business or charge). || Engage (*vid. ENGAGE, intrare*). || To undertake the care or charge of, curare: tueri (to keep in one's sight or care): recipere, suscipere (to take upon one's self, the latter especially from one's own impulse; all followed by an accusative). To undertake the charge of any body, curare de aliquo diligenter (to take care of): prospicere or consulere alicui: consulere et prospicere alicuius rationibus (to consult his good): aliquem tueri or defendere (to protect, defend him): aliquem tueri et defendere, or aliquem tueri eique consulere: suscipere or recipere aliquem: adesse alicui (especially in a court of justice). To undertake the entire charge of any body, totum aliquem suscipere ac tueri: to cease to undertake the charge of any body, aliquem abjicere: not to undertake any body's cause, deesse alicui (especially in a court of justice): to undertake the care of any thing, curam alicuius rei suscipere: tueri et defendere rem (to defend): causam suscipere or recipere: causam tueri (in a court of justice). To undertake the care of the commonwealth, the state, suscipere salutem reipublicae: to undertake the management of any thing in good earnest, incumbere rei (to undertake, not alicui rei): with the utmost zeal, summi cogitatione curâque incumbere in rem: not to undertake the care of a thing, rem negligere.

UNDERTAKER, libitinarius (*Sen.*, *Benef.*, 6, 38, 3). To be an undertaker, Libitinam exercere (*Val. Max.*, 5, 2, 10): *¶* pollinctor, the slave who superintended the washing and anointing of the corpse, he was in the service of the libitinarius: designator, the person who arranged the funeral procession, *Sen.*, loc. cit.; hence included under our notion of undertaker.

UNDERTAKING, s. inceptio (a beginning): inceptum (an act begun): conatus, -as: conata, -orum, plural (a bold or rigorous beginning): facinus (a bold or daring deed).

UNDERVALUE, *aliquid minoris, quam debeat (debebam, &c., or quam par est, erat, &c.), estimare.

UNDERWOOD, silva caedua (= either "silva, quae in hoc habetur ut caedatur," or *Serv.* quae enecisa rursus ex stipitibus suis radicibus renascitur, *Gai.*, *Dig.*, 50, 16, 30; *Cat.*, *Varr.*, *Col.*): virgulta, -orum (brambles, &c., growing thick together).

UNDERWRITE. || To write one's name under. [*vid. SUBSCRIBE*]. || To insure (a vessel), &c., *cavere pro re (e.g., pro nave).

UNDERWRITER, qui cavet de or pro re.

UNDESERVED, immeritus (that one has not merited; e.g., laus): indignus (unworthy; e.g., indignissimum fortunam subire): falsus (unfounded, without cause; e.g., falsus).

UNDESERVEDLY, immeritum in modum: immerito. Quite undeservedly, immeritissimo.

UNDESERVING. Vid. WORTHLESS.

UNDESIGNED. Vid. UNINTENTIONAL.

UNDESIGNEDLY. Vid. UNINTENTIONALLY.

UNDESIGNING, simplex: ingenuus.

UNDESIRABLE, minime cupiundus (expetendus, optandus, &c.). To seem very undesirable, minime cupiundum videri: any thing is very undesirable in itself, aliquid nihil in se habet (gloriae), cur expetatur.

UNDETERMINED, dubius (doubtful, incertus, uncertain). To be undetermined, magnâ consilii inopia affectum esse: I am undetermined what to do, dubius or incertus sum, quid faciam. Vid. UNDECIDED.

UNDEVELOPED, nondum patefactus. *To be still undeveloped, nondum patefactum or detectum esse: a boy whose intellect is still undeveloped, puer ambigui ingenii* (Plin. Ep., 4, 2, in.).

UNQUESTED, indigestus: crudus (raw); imperfectus (Cels.); non coctus: reses in corpore (Varr., R. R., 2, 11, 3). || IMPROCR, crudus (e. g., lectio): quod in memoriam it, non in ingenium (after Sen.): quod multa iteratione molitum non est (vid. quotations in DIGEST).

UNDIMINISHED, illibatus (untasted; hence, not lessened; e. g., divitiæ; magnitudo; gloria; imperium): integer (not impaired; e. g., opes; vestimenta; exercitus).

UNDISCIPLINED. Vid. INVISIBLE.

UNDISCIPLINED, inexercitatus (unexercised): rudis (raw). JN. rudis et inexercitatus (e. g., miles, Cic.): tiro, or tiro miles (lately-enlisted recruit; opposed to veteranus; also, improperly, in aliquâ re tiro ac rudis): *armis or disciplina militari nondum assuefactus (armis me assuefacere. Cbr.; disciplina assuefactus, Cæs.).

UNDISCOVERABLE, quod inveniri (reperi) non potest. Any thing is undiscoverable, aliquid non invenio, or reperi non possum. (Pseudo-Quint.; e. g., error.

UNDISGUISED, apertus (open): nudus (naked): *sine nullo simulationum involucris (simulationum involucris, Cic., Qu. Fr., 1, 1, 5).

UNDISMAYED. Vid. UNDAUNTED.

UNDISPUTED, res cuius nulla est controversia or quæ in controversiam deducta (or adducta) non est, or non controversus, non dubius, minime dubius: (Pseudo-) in controversia est a doubtful reading in Cic., Or., 1, 57, 241, the best MSS. having in controversiis for in controversiis): certus (opposed to dubius, controversusque, Cic.): haud ambiguus (e. g., rex, Sall., an undisputed king, or whose title is undisputed). To assume any thing as an undisputed truth, aliquid pro certo sumere: this is an undisputed truth, *hoc verum esse meo negavit: the fact is undisputed, controversia nulla est facti.

UNDISTURBED, nullo motu perturbatus (undisturbed; quies; dignitas): (Pseudo-) imperturbatus, of the Silver Age, is to be avoided on the same ground on which imperturbatus is rejected by Quint., 1, 5, 65. To live undisturbed, in otio et pace vivere: To leave any body undisturbed, aliquid non vexare (not molest any body); aliquid non interpellare (not to interrupt any body in his work, not to call his attention from it): to remain undisturbed, non vexari; non interpellari (not to be called off): they let him pass through their country undisturbed, cum bonâ pace eum per fines suos transmiserunt.

UNDISTURBEDLY, quiete: placide: otiose: sine (molestis) interpellationibus.

UNDIVIDED, indivisus (not cloven; e. g., hoof, ungula equi): non separatus (sejunctus, Cic.): communis (joint). Torcere univideri applause, omnibus probari: undivide praise, uno omnium ore laudari; ab omnibus laudari: not cloven, non fissus (of the hoofs of animals; also, indivisus or solidus; opposed to bisulcus).

UNDO, || PROPRI, solvere: dissolvere: resolve: expedire (to disentangle; all, e. g., a knot). To undo the string by which a letter was fastened, epistolam solvere; epistolâ vincula laxare (Nep., Paus., 4, 1). || To recall or reverse what has been done, aliquid infectum reddere; in integrum restituere. [Vid. UNDONE.] || To ruin, vid.

UNDOING, || Act of making undone, by circumlocution with aliquid infectum reddere. || Ruin, vid.

UNDONE, infectus. To be as good as undone, pro infecto esse: to make what has been done undone (vid. To UNDO): leaving undone what he had intended to do, Infectis illis, quæ agere destinaverat (Cæs.).

UNDOUBTED or UNDOUBTFUL, non dubius: certus (certain). To be undoubtedly, nibil dubitationis or nullam dubitationem habere. (Pseudo-) Indubius and indubitatus do not occur before Tacitus and Pliny.

UNDOUBTEDLY, haud dubie: certe. [Vid. CERTAINLY.] || As an answer,

certe: sane or vero (often with the verb used in the question): sane quidem. Sometimes recte: optime (of courteous assent). Do you grant us this? dancne hoc nobis? Undoubtedly I do, do sane (Pract. Lat., II, 148, 149).

UNDRESS, exuere aliquem veste (general term, to take off any body's clothes): detrahare alicui vestem (to draw off his clothes): nudare aliquem (to strip him; i. e., in order to scourge him); aliquid veste or vestibus spoliare (to deprive of clothing). To undress one's self, exuere vestem; ponere, deponere vestem (to put off one's clothes): an undressing-room, apodyterium (especially at the baths).

UNDRESSED, nudus (naked): inornatus (unadorned; e. g., mulier, comæ): incoctus (præ-classical, Plant.; caro, Fab., Pict.): crudus (raw; e. g., leather, corium, Varr.; broom, spartum, Col. = non malleatum, id.); rudis (in its natural rough state; of stones [saxum, Quint.] and other materials).

UNDUE. Vid. IMPROPER, ILLEGAL, EXCESSIVE.

UNDULATE, undare: fluctuare.

UNDULATION, by circumlocution with undare or undis moveri.

UNDULATORY. The undulatory theory, *ratio eorum, qui lucem (non rectis emissis esse lineis, sed) quasi undis quibusdam moveri docent.

UNDULY. Vid. IMPROPERLY, EXCESSIVELY.

UNDUTIFUL, impius (wickedly violating the pietas that should be observed toward parents, &c.; impius erga parentes, Suet.); inofficiosus (neglecting to perform kind offices, &c., in aliquid, Cic.). Vid. DISOBEDIENT.

UNDUTIFULNESS, impietas (in aliquid).

UNEASILY, moleste (with trouble to one's self, &c.): male (general term, ill; e. g., *quiescere; opposed to bene quiescere, of a sick person, Plin.): iniquè very late. To breathe uneasily, were duere spiritum; spiritus difficilis redditur.

UNEASINESS, pavor (the uneasiness of a person in fear, of a coward, of one terrified): sollicitudo (uneasiness on account of an evil threatening from a distance): trepidatio (restlessness of body as a sign of uneasiness): timor (uneasy fear of any thing): iestus (great uneasiness, anxious embarrassment): inquitudo late (Sen.). Full of uneasiness, anxius; trepidans or trepidus; sollicitus: to suffer much uneasiness, angore cruciari: to cause uneasiness to any body, anxiiis curis implere alijus animum; sollicitudinem alijus struere; trepidationem alijus injicere.

UNEASY. (1) Of things, qui (quæ, quod) corpori resistit (of beds, cushions, &c., culcita): inquietus (restless; e. g., nox). (2) Of persons, anxius: sollicitus (troubled): anxius, especially of the uneasiness caused by present evils; sollicitus, by future or threatening ones; vid. Garz., Cic., Fin., 2, 17, 55): pavidus, trepidus or trepidans [vid. UNEASINESS]. To be uneasy about any thing, anxium esse re or de re (seldom with accusative or genitive; on account of any body, pro aliquo): to make uneasy, angere: sollicitare or sollicitum habere (to cause uneasiness to any body); anxium et sollicitum habere; afflictere (to make very uneasy): to make any body very uneasy, vehementer angere; vexare; urere; cruciare; discruciare: to be uneasy, angere; animo sollicito esse: animo tremere, pavere: about any thing, (animo) angere de re: about any body, angorem capere, sollicitum esse pro aliquo: to be extremely uneasy, angore conficere; aestuare; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri: angere intus sensibus: to feel uneasy (from apprehension) about any thing, timere aliquid: to make dreadfully uneasy, miseris modis sollicitare: to make one's self uneasy, se afflictere: about any thing, de aliquâ re anxie ferre aliquid.

UNEDIFYING (of the orator or his oration), frigidus: jejunus.

UNEDUCATED, ineducatus: indoctus (unlearned): rudis (raw, &c.): nulla dis-

ciplina assuefactus (not accustomed to discipline): male educatus (ill-educated).

UNEMPLOYED, otiosus (at leisure; having no public office; of persons; unemployed; of time, &c.; also not put out to interest, &c.; of money, pecuniæ): feriatus (making holiday): nullis occupationibus implicatus (Cic.). To be unemployed, otiosus esse; nihil negotii habere. Money or capital is unemployed, pecuniæ otiose jacent: even my leisure hours have never been unemployed, mihi ne otium quidem unquam otiosum fuit (Cic.).

UNENCUMBERED (with debts), liber (of persons and things; vid. Brut., Cic., ad Dir., 11, 10, extr.): ere alieno liberatus (who has paid off all his old debts). An unencumbered estate, prædium solum (opposed to prædium obligatum).

UNENDOWED. To be unendowed, *possessiones donatas non habere. Vid. To ENDOW.

UNENGLISH, *quod alienum est or abhorret a proprietate lingue Britannicæ (with reference to language): quod abhorret, or recedit a more, or moribus Britannorum (of customs or conduct).

UNENLIGHTENED (of men), rudis (uncultivated, as Ov., Fast., 2, 292, rude vulgus): impolitus: ineruditus (without education; opposed to eruditus, as Cic., De Or., 2, 31, 133, *genus hoc eorum, qui sibi eruditi videntur, hebes atque impolitum). Unenlightened ages of the world, minus erudita hominum secula (Cic., Rep., 2, 10).

UNENVIED, non invidiosus (not exciting envy; of things): sine invidia.

UNEQUAL, impar (denotes inequality as to quantity, either arithmetically [= odd; of numbers], or as involving a relative weakness): dispar (refers to quality, without distinguishing on which side of the comparison the advantage lies; but also used generally, disparēs cunctis, of unequal length, Virg.): inæqualis (general term; opposed to æquus, equal; e. g., of the sides of a triangle; then, improperly, of what is not regular, autumnus, &c.): disparilis (very rare, but classical; aspiratio terrarum, Cic.; pabulum; formas, Varr.; vites, Col.). Equal in boldness, unequal in prudence, par audacia, consilio impar: unequal in numbers, nequaquam numero parcs. Unequal (of things relatively to each other), disparēs inter se. || Not equal to a task, imparcē esse alicui rei (opposed to parcē esse; e. g., negotiis): aliquid sustinere non posse (e. g., molem): alijus vires non sufficient (Cæs.; ad aliquid, Quint.): aliquid ferre non posse (e. g., to be unequal to the labor, ferre operis laborem non posse, Cæs.). || Unequal marriages, imparēs nuptiæ. Because she had made an unequal marriage, quod juncta impari esset (i. e., with a person of inferior rank, Liv., 6, 349).

UNEQUALLED. Vid. INCOMPARABLE.

UNEQUALITY, inæqualiter: impariter (Hor.); dispariliter (Varr.).

UNEQUIVOCAL, haud ambiguus.

UNEQUIVOCALLY, haud ambigue: relictiis ambiguitatibus.

UNERRING, certus (sure; also of a deity, oracle, &c. f.); qui errare non potest.

UNERRINGLY. Vid. CERTAINLY.

UNESSENTIAL, *ad rem ipsam, or ad naturam rei, non pertinens (not belonging to the nature of): *cum ipsa re, or cum natura rei non conjunctus (not closely connected with); assumptivus: adventicius: accessivus (added from something external). Vid. ESSENTIAL.

UNEVEN, iniquus: inæqualis (opposed to æquus, equalis): asper (rough; opposed to laevis).

UNEVENNESS, iniquitas (opposed to æquitas): asperitas (roughness; opposed to levitas).

UNEXAMINED, non exploratus (not inquired into in general).

UNEXAMPLED, unicus: singularis (unique): novus (new): inauditus (unheard of): novus et inauditus: inauditus et novus. This is quite unexampled, nulum est hujus rei simile.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE (e. g., witness), testis loquax or probus: testimonium, testimonium firmum or certum.

UNEXECUTED, imperfectus (*post-Augustan*). To leave unexecuted, omittere (to omit, leave, leave alone; e. g., a plan, consilium): abjicere (to renounce, give up; e. g., the building, edificationem).


UNEXERCISED, inexercitatus: rudis (*raw*): tiro (a *freshman*, a *recruit*; *all hree with in aliquā re*). JN. tiro ac rudis in aliquā re.

UNEXPECTED, inexpectatus: inopinatus (*unlooked for*; *what happens when least expected*): necopinatus (*hardly presumable*; *that is hardly looked upon as possible*): repentinus (*that happens all on a sudden*).

UNEXPECTEDLY, præter opinionem: (ex) inopinatus: improvus: (ex) insperatus: præter expectationem: repente. To fall upon *any body unexpectedly*, aliquem necopinantem or imprudentem opprimere.

UNEXPLORED, inexploratus (*Liv., not Cic. or Cæs.*).

UNEXTINGUISHED, inextinctus (*an Ovidian word*).


UNFADING (e. g., *glory*), gloria immortalis:  immarcescibilis, post-classical (*Terenti.*).

UNFAIR, iniquus (*of persons and things*; *opposed to æquus*; e. g., *judge, law, condition*): injustus (*unjust*; *of persons and things*; *opposed to justus*, *meritus*, *debitus*; e. g., *interest*): immeritus (*undeserved*, *with preceding negative*; e. g., *laudes haud immeritas*). It is unfair, iniquum or injustum est (*with accusative and infinitive*): to make unfair demands, iniqua postulare: to show one's self unfair, iniquum esse in aliquem. An unfair proceeding, inique or injuste factum: to ask any thing that is unfair, iniquum postulare.

UNFAIRLY, inique: injuste.

UNFAIRNESS, iniquitas.

UNFAITHFUL, infidelis (*not faithful*): infidus (*not to be depended on*; *perfidious*; *perfidious* (*habitually false, perfidious*). To make any body unfaithful, aliquem fidei movere: to any body, aliquem dimovere ab aliquo: to become unfaithful, fidem movere: to be unfaithful to any body, ab aliquo deficere: aliquem deserere: *my memory is unfaithful*, memoria labat, mihi non constat, ore me deficit: memoria labor: to be unfaithful to one's duty, ab officio discedere or recedere: to be unfaithful to one's self, a se descedere or discedere.

UNFAITHFULLY, perfidiose (*Cic.*): perfide (*post-Augustan*): infideliter (*very late, Salvoian.*):  infide *not found*.

UNFAITHFULNESS, infidelitas: perfidia (*faithlessness*). SYN. IN UNFAITHFUL.

UNFASHIONABLE, *horum luxuriae non conveniens: res, quæ hujus ætatis homines non delectantur or quæ hujus ætatis hominibus displicet. To practice an unfashionable degree of economy in any thing, potius ad antiquorum diligentiam quam ad horum luxuriam facere aliquid (*after Varr., R. R. 1, 13, 6*).

UNFASTEN, Vid. UNFIX.

UNFATHOMABLE, infinita or immensa altitudo. FIG., inexplicabilis (*not to be unravelled*). Unfathomable darkness, spissæ tenebræ: spissa caligo.

UNFAVORABLE, iniquus: non æquus (*unsuitable, troublesome, especially of locality*; *opposed to æquus*; e. g., *ground, locus*): alienus (*foreign to, not to the purpose*; *opposed to opportunus*; e. g., *locus, tempus*): adversus (*adverse, against any body*; *opposed to secundus*; e. g., *wind*). Unfavorable situation, circumstantiæ, res adversæ: unfavorable conjunctures, temporaliuq. To send an unfavorable report of any body to the Senate, aliquid secus de aliquo senatui scribere (*Liv., 8, 33, mid.*).

UNFAVORABLY, animo iniquo; maligne.

UNFEATHERED, Vid. UNFLEDGED.

UNFED, impastus (*h*).

UNFEELING, durus: ferus: ferreus: inhumanus (*figuratively, hard, unsympathizing, inhuman*). To be unfeeling, durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse: inhumanum esse ingenio: very unfeeling, omnem humanitatem exuissse or abjicere: obdurus et omnem humanitatem exuissse: omnem humanitatis sensum amississe. I

am not so unfeeling as not, &c., non sum ille ferus, qui, &c.: in render unfeeling, *ferreum, inhumanum reddere: to render very unfeeling, obducere callum alijus animo: omnem humanitatem alijus extorquere (*the latter, to deprive, as it were, of all human feeling by violence*): to grow or become unfeeling, abjicere humanitatem suam.

UNFEIGNED, verus (*true*; *opposed to simulatus*): sincerus (*genuine*; *opposed to fucatus*).

UNFEIGNEDLY, vere: sincère: simpliciter: sine fuce et fallaciis: animo or ex animo (*from the heart*). JN. ex animo vereque (e. g., diligere aliquem).

UNFETTER, Vid. UNSHACKLE.

UNFETTERED, qui est sine vinculis.

UNFINISHED, imperfectus: inchoatus (*only in its beginning*). An unfinished building, ades inchoate. Vid. IMPERFECT.

UNFIT, non aptus (*unsuitable, unapt; of persons and things*); *for any thing, ad or in aliquid*: non idoneus (*not serviceable, not proper for a given purpose; of persons and things*); *for any thing, alijus rei, ad aliquid*: inutilis alijus rei or (mostly) ad aliquid (*not serviceable for a purpose*): inhabilis (*"not manageable"*; hence, also, unfit, &c.; *of persons or things, alijus rei or ad aliquid*): minus commodus: incommodus (*inconvenient, unpleasant*; e. g., *conversation, colloquium*): alienus (*foreign to, unfareable, especially of place and time*); *for or to any body or any thing, alijus rei or alijus rei, ab aliquo or ab aliquā re*: ineptus (*unapt, absurd; of things*): minime aptus: iners (*from laziness, &c.*; e. g., unfit for business). Paper unfit for writing on, charta inutilis scribendo. Unfit to be eaten, ad vescendum hominibus non aptus (*after Cic., N. D. 2, 64, 160*): very unfit for any thing, ad or in aliquid alienissimus; *for any body or any thing, ab aliquo or ab aliquā re*.

UNFITLY, incommode: inepte.

UNFITNESS, inutilitas: the unfitness of any body for business, inertia. Vid. UNSUITABLENESS.

UNFIX, religere (*opposed to figere, affigere*).

UNFLEDGED, implumis.

UNFOLD, explicare (*properly and figuratively*): aperire (*to open, also figuratively = to lay down*): explanare (*figuratively, to lay down, or explain with words*). To unfold itself, explicari: se evolvere: to unfold itself or its blossoms (*of flowers*), florem aperire or expandere: dehiscere ac se pandere. *For figurative sense, vid., also, DEVELOP.*

UNFOLLOWED, Vid. UNHEEDED.

UNFORBIDDEN, Any thing is unforbidden, licet (it is permitted): licitum concessumque est (it is granted): nihil impedit, quominus, &c. (*there is nothing to prevent our doing this, quominus hoc facimus*).

UNFORESEEN, improvus. Vid. UNEXPECTED.

UNFORGIVING, Vid. IMPLACABLE.

UNFORGOTTEN, nondum oblivioni traditus: quod immortalis memoria alijus retinet (*after Cic. and Nep.*).

UNFORMED, informis (*shapeless*): non formatus, &c.

UNFORTIFIED, immunitus: non munitus.

UNFORTUNATE, Vid. UNLUCKY.

UNFORTUNATELY, Vid. UNLUCKILY.

UNFOUNDED, Vid. GROUNDLESS.

UNFREQUENTED, minus celebris: inceleber (*not visited by much company*): desertus (*deserted; opposed to celebris; of places, &c.*).

UNFREQUENTLY, Vid. SELDOM.

UNFRIENDLINESS, tristitia: asperitas: inclementia.

UNFRIENDLY, inimicus. If = unfavorable to, vid.

UNFRUITFUL, infecundus (*with regard to productive power; also of the soil; opposed to fecundus*): sterilis (*with regard to the effect of the productive power; that bears no fruit; also of the soil, the year; opposed to fertilis and [with reference to the soil] optimus; and of women*).



UNFRUITFULNESS, sterilitas (*opposed to fertilitas*): infecunditas (*post-Augustan, Col., Inc.*).

UNFULFILLED, irritus: infectus (*not accomplished*). To remain unfulfilled, exitum or eventum non habere: non evenire (*of dreams, prophecies, &c.*).

UNFURL, To unfurl sails, vela dare ventis: vela tendere or paudere (*h*).

UNFURNISHED (*house*), domus nuda atque inanis (*opposed to exornata atque instructa, but of one of which the furniture has been plundered*). Unfurnished with any thing, imparatus ab aliquā re (e. g., a militibus, a pecuniā). Utterly unfurnished with the necessary means, omnibus rebus imparatissimus (*Cæs.*).

UNGAULY, Vid. CLUMSY.

UNGENEROUS,  With reference to distribution of money, illiberalis: Ungenerous conduct, illiberalitas.  With reference to sentiment, non or minime generous: illiberalis.

UNGENTLE, asper: horridus: immitis (*appears first in Livy, and afterwards rather in poetry than in prose*).

UNGENTLEMANLY, illiberalis. An ungentlemanly action, illiberalis facinus (*Ter.*).

UNGENTLY, aspere.

UNGIRED, discingere: recingere (*in Augustan poets, &c., especially Ovid*).

UNGIRED, non cinctus: discinctus

UNGODLINESS, Vid. IMPIETY.

UNGODLY, Vid. IMPIOUS.

UNGOVERNABLE, impotens (*unable to restrain itself or himself; of persons, the mind, passion, &c., animus, animi motus*). JN. feroc impotensque (*Cic.*): feroc atque impotens (e. g., *mulier, Suet.*; *what a burst or outbreak of an ungovernable temper! quæ effrenatio impotentis animi!* (*Cic.*): indomitus (*untamed*): effrenatus (*unbridled*). Vid. UNBRIDLED.

UNGRACEFUL, invenustus: ioclegans: inconcinus (*without the grace of symmetry and proportion*).

UNGRACIOUS, iniquus (*unfavorably disposed*): minus familiaris (e. g., *vultus, Suet.*): parum comis (*uncourteous*).

UNGRACIOUSLY, parum familiariter: *parum comiter: minus familiari vultu (e. g., *respicere aliquem*).

UNGRAMMATICAL, vitiosus (*incorrect*): barbarus (*not Latin, Greek, &c.*).

UNGRATEFUL, ingratus (*not mindful of a benefit received, but also in the sense of not paying or rewarding any body's pains*): beneficii, beneficiorum immemor (*unmindful of a past favor, unthankful as to character or sentiment*): ingratus in referenda gratia (*unthankful, not displaying gratitude*).

UNGROUNDED, Vid. GROUNDLESS.

UNGUARDED, immunitus (*unfortified*): incautosus (*unprotected; of persons and things*): sine custodiis (*without escort*). Unguarded words, &c., or words that escape from any body in an unguarded moment, verbum, quod ex aliquis ore excidit or quod excidit fortuito, or quod aliquo imprudente excidit.

UNGUARDEDLY, temere (*rashly*). To say any thing unguardedly, aliquid (ex aliquis ore) excidit fortuito.

UNHALLOWED, non consecratus (*opposed to saceratus*): profanus (*opposed to sacer*).


UNHAPPILY, Vid. UNLUCKILY.

UNHAPPINESS, miseria (*opposed to beatitudo*): infelicitas (*Plaut., very rare*).

UNHAPPY, infelix: miser. Vid. MISERABLE.

UNHARMONIOUS, discors: discrepans: dissōnus (*Liv.*).

UNHARNESS, helcio amovēre equum: helcium dimovēre ab equo (*both in Appl.*).

UNHEALTHINESS, (1) Of men, ad ægotantum proclivitas (*a predisposition for any illness, Cic., Tusc., 4, 12, 28*): tenuis, or incommoda, or infirma, or infirma atque ægra, or mala valetudo: valetudinis imbecillitas, or (from context) valetudo only (*weak health*): corporis imbecillitas or infirmitas (*bodily weakness*).  Instead of in valetudo in Cicero, Orelli has introduced *very* where valetudo, the reading of the best MSS. (*vid. his notes to Cic., Att.,*

7, 2, 1.) (2) *Unhealthy nature of a place, &c., pestilens loci natura; of the season, pestilentia, gravitas or intemperies coeli.*

UNHEALTHY. || *Sickly, morbosus (prae- and post-classical [including Varro], e.g., servus, Cat.; pecus, Varr.; valudinarius (not Cic.; pecus, Varr.; opposed to sanus pecus, and as substantive, Sen.); ad agrotandum proclivis (predisposed to disease, subject to disease; cf. Cic., Tus., 4, 12, 27 and 28); invalidus; infirmus; imbecillus (imbecillus, later only); affectus valetudine. Jn. invalidus et aeger: aeger atque invalidus: infirmus atque aeger (weak, indisposed, suffering, with reference to the body as well as the state of health, valetudo): valetudine infirmior (having weak health): causarius (post-Augustan, containing something that prevents activity, &c., corporis, partes, Sen.; so Plin. In Livy = "invalided soldier"). To be unhealthy, valetudine incommoda (or infirma, or tenui) esse; et valetudine et natura esse imbecillum: semper infirmam atque etiam agrā valetudine esse (if continually). How miserably unhealthy (any body) was, quam tenui fuit aut nullā potius valetudine. || Unfavorable to health, insaluber (not healthy; opposed to saluber; e.g., ager, fundus; vinum): bonae valetudini contrarius (injurious to health; e.g., alimenta): pestilens (containing morbid substance or particles; hence unhealthy, bad; opposed to saluber; e.g., aedes, annus, aer; aspiratio; natura loci): gravis (oppressive, and thus injurious to health, dangerous; e.g., coelum; anni tempus; locus). Jn. gravis et pestilens (e.g., vapors, aspiratio): vitiosus (injurious, impregnated with noxious elements; opposed to saluber; e.g., regio): unhealthy weather, pestilentia et gravitas coeli: intemperies coeli.*

UNHEARD (or), **INAUDITUS**: novus (new). Jn. inauditus ante hoc tempus ac novus: portenti similis (strange, rare in the highest degree, almost miraculous). Sulla, after the victory, displayed the most unheard of cruelty, Sulla post victoriam audito fuit crudelior: that is a thing unheard of, nullum huius facti simile. || Untried, his defence not listened to; vid. UNTRIED.

UNHEATED: non calefactus.
UNHEEDED, neglectus. To leave any thing unheeded, negligere (e.g., aliquis praeccepta); non obtemperare (e.g., aliquis dictis); any body's advice, aliquis consilium spernere (†); any body's warning, aliquem monentem spernere (†) or non audire: not to let any thing pass unheeded, aliquid in pectus suum dimittere (Salt).

UNHEEDFUL, VIDE INATTENTIVE.
UNHESITATINGLY, sine ulla dubitatione: non hesitans (e.g., respondebo, Cic.).

UNHEVEN, rudis (general term for what is in its rough, natural state): infabricata (of timber, Virg., *En.*, 4, 400). Unheven stone, saxum cemencticum (opposed to saxum quadratum, Vitr.).

UNHINGE. || **PROPE**, de cardine vellere (violently, †Virg.). || **INPROPE**, aliquem or aliquis animum de statu (omni) dejicere, or certo de statu demovere (Cic.).

UNHISTORICAL, contra historiam fides dictus or scriptus. The unhistorical age, minus erudita hominum secula (ut fingendi proclivis esset ratio, quam impertiti facile ad credendum impellerent, Cic., *Rep.*, 2, 10). Unhistorical narratives, fabulae (opposed to facta, Cic.).

UNHOLY. Vid. **GODLESS, IMPIOUS.**
UNHOOK, refrigere (general term for unfix); diffubulare: refubulare (what had been buckled).

UNHOPED (FOR), **INSPERATUS** (e.g., gaudium). Vid. **UNEXPECTED.**

UNHORSE, aliquem de equo dejicere or deturbare.
UNHUET, illaesus. Vid. **UNJURED.**

UNICORN, monoceros, -ōtis (the fabulous quadruped, and the constellation): *monōdon, -ontis (the sea-unicorn, Lin.).

UNIFORM, semper eodem modo formatus (always formed in the same manner, as Quint., 9, 3, 3, quotidianus ac semper

eodem modo formatus sermo; of the language of every-day life): similis atque idem: similis semper (similar, and almost one and the same; after Plin., 10, 35, 52; Cic., *De Inv.*, 1, 41, 76): unius generis (opposed to ex pluribus partibus constans, Lin., 9, 19, 8, comparing the Grecian phalanx to the Roman legion; hence = composed of exactly similar parts): aequalis (equable: uniform nation, motus certus et aequalis, Cic.); uniformis (post-Aug., Tac.). Jn. simplex et uniformis.

UNIFORM, s. militaris ornatus (Cic.); habitus, or cultus, or vestitus militaris: || **SAGUM** = the Roman military dress; hence saga sumere, ad saga ire, &c.

UNIFORMITY, similitudo (e.g., in omnibus rebus similitudo est satietatis mater, Cic., *De Inv.*, 1, 41, 76; similitudo casuum, Tac.): aequalitas (e.g., motus, vite, actionum).

UNIFORMLY, semper eodem modo (Quint., 9, 3, 3); similiter semper (Cic., *De Inv.*, 1, 41, 76, where we read similiter semper ingredi argumentationem).

UNIMPAIRED, integer (whole): intactus (untouched): inviolatus (unviolated): invulneratus (unwounded): incorruptus (unhurt, spoiled in no part): incedumis (unhired).

UNIMPASSIONED, placidus; quietus: quem animi motus, perturbationes non tangunt (calm, free from emotion or passion, tranquillus, as a commendation; all of persons): sedatus: placidus: summissus: lenis (gentle, calm; opposed to fortis; of speech, as a commendation): languidus (feeble, weak; of speech, as blame): animi perturbatione liber or vacuus (without violent emotion of mind): cupiditatis or cupiditatum expers: omni cupiditate carentes: cupiditate privatus: cupiditate intactus (free from desires). To be quite unimpassioned, ab omni animi perturbatione liberum or vacuum esse; omni perturbatione animi carere.

UNIMPEACHED, non accusatus.
UNIMPEDED, non impeditus: expeditus (without encumbrances or difficulties): liber (free).

UNIMPORTANT, levis, &c. [Vid. INCONSIDERABLE, INSIGNIFICANT.] Sounimportant, tantulus (of things, Cas.); to represent any thing as unimportant, rem elevare or verba extenuare: to consider any thing as unimportant, aliquid parvi facere; aliquid in levi habere (Tac.); an unimportant reason, levior causa: to interest one's self about unimportant matters, minutarium esse curiosum; he always looked upon any thing as unimportant, aliquid ei semper res levissima fuit (opposed to res sanctissima). Seemingly unimportant, primo aspectu levis (e.g., res).

UNIMPROVABLE, omnibus numeris absolutus: perfectus (finished): omni vicio carens (quite faultless).

UNINFORMED. || **Not informed** (of any thing, or that any thing is so), non edoctus. || **Uninstructed**; vid. **UNEDUCATED.**

UNINHABITABLE, inhabitabilis. To be altogether uninhabitable, omni cultu vacare.

UNINHABITED, non habitatus: desertus (Cic.). Uninhabited districts, loca deserta (Virg., *En.*, 8, 5).

UNINJURED, in quo nihil est vitii (that has no injury, no flaw, &c.; especially of buildings; opposed to vitiosus); illiusus (unhurt, unviolated; opposed to lusus); integer (whole, intact; opposed to lusus); incolumis (undamaged; opposed to afflictus, vitiosus; e.g., ship, navis): salvus (safe, in good condition; e.g., letter, epistola). If the walls and the roof are uninjured, si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii.

UNINSPIRED, *divino spiritui intactus: sine aliquo afflato divino (Cic.). Not uninspired, non sine inflammatione animi (-orum) et quodam afflato quasi fororis (Cic., of poetical inspiration).

UNINSTRUCTED, integer or rudis et integer (whose mind is not injured by wrong notions received, but is a tabula rasa, to receive the impressions a teacher wishes to make; e.g., discipulus Cic.). Vid. **UNEDUCATED.**

UNINTELLIGIBLE, quod fugit intelligentias nostrae vim et notationem: quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest: non apertus ad intelligendum: obscurus (dark, obscure; e.g., narratio). Vid. **INCOMPREHENSIBLE.**

UNINTENTIONAL, fortuitus; non cogitatus; incogitatus (post-Augustan, Sen.).

UNINTENTIONALLY, imprudenter: per imprudenteriam: inconsulte: temere. Jn. inconsulte ac temere: temere ac fortuito: casu (by accident). Often by the adjectives, in sciens, imprudens (e.g., feci aliquid).

UNINTERESTING, jejunus: jejunus et aridus (dry; of writings and their authors).

UNINTERRUPTED, continens: continuus (immediately following one another, without any break): contextus (hanging together, not interrupted; e.g., voluptates; cura): assiduis (continuously, continually present; hence of things that are always extant, or at hand; e.g., rain, work): perpetuus (perpetual, lasting to the very end, continual, everlasting; e.g., happiness, friendship): perennis (through years or for ages, lasting continually). Jn. continuus et perennis (e.g., motion, motio).

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, continenter (|| **continue** and continuo are not classical): uno tenore: perpetuo.

UNINVESTIGATED, inexploratus: non exploratus.

UNINVITED, invocatus. Uninvited guest or visitor, umbra (i.e., whom an invited guest brings with him, as his friend and companion; vid. Hor., Sat., 2, 8, 21).

UNION. || **The uniting**, junctio: conjunctio: congregatio: associatio. [SYN IN JOIN.] || **United body**, societas (body united for a common purpose, society): concursus (the coming together of things; e.g., honestissimum studiorum): conjunctio (the joining, assemblage; of things).

UNIQUE, unicus: singularis. To be unique in its kind, in suo genere singulari, esse.

UNISON. Vid. **HARMONY.**
UNIT, monas, -adis, f.; pure Latin, unitas. Number is the aggregate of units, numerus perficitur ex singularibus rebus, quae provides apud Graecos dicuntur.

UNITE. || **TRANS.** Vid. **TO CONNECT; TO JOIN.** || **INTRANS.** Vid. **TO CONCUR; TO COALESCE.**

UNITY. || **PROPE**, unitas: unitatis ratio. To reduce any thing to unity, aliquid ad unitatis rationem reducere. || **Concord**, vid.

UNIVERSAL, universus: generalis (concerning the whole); communis (common, of or belonging to all); vulgaris; tritus (used in common, every where usual); vulgaris communis. Sometimes to be rendered by omnis; e.g., universal laughter followed, omnium consecutus est risus. The Universal Father, communis omnium parens: opus (or rerum) omnium parens et effector: summus or maximus mundi parens.

UNIVERSALLY, in universum: universe: generatim: generaliter: generatione atque universe (all = in general; opposed to sigillatim or per singulas species); communiter (opposed to separatim): si rem omnem spectas. Universally known, omnibus notus: universally beloved, omnibus gratus acceptusque.

UNIVERSITY, *academia: *universitas literaria or literarum. To be at the university, *inter academice cives versari: *in academia studiorum causa versari.

UNIVOCAL, univocus (Mart. Capell.): *vox, cui una tantum res subijcitur: haud ambigua.

UNJUST, injustus (violating the duties which we owe to others; of persons or things): injurius (encroaching on the rights or privileges of others; very rare, Ter., And., 2, 3, 2; and Cic., Off., 3, 23, 89; of persons or actions): injuriosus (who is given to commit injustice, to wrong others; also, improperly, per, ventus, †): iniquus (unfair, and of whatever betrays unfair dealing). || **The "injustus"** acts contrary to established right and law; the "iniquus" against morality. An unjust war, bellum impium, injusta arma (e

g., inferre alicui, *Liv.*: it is unjust, iniquum or injustum est: to make an unjust demand, iniqua postulare: to be unjust toward any body, iniquum esse in aliquem. *Unjust toward any body, injurious in aliquem (Cic.)*, adversus aliquem (*Sen.*): any thing is unjust toward one's country, aliquid injustum in patriam est. To make an unjust decree, injuriose decernere: how unjust it is that, &c., quam inique comparatum est, ut (*Ter.*), quod (*Cic.*, of social arrangements, &c.). An unjust will, testamentum impròbum or inofficiosum (inofficiosum, when nothing is left to one's nearest relations).

UNJUSTIFIABLE, quod nihil excusationis habet (e. g., vitium): iniquissimus. UNJUSTIFIABLY, iniquissimum modo.

UNJUSTIFIED, non purgatus: non excusatus. SYN. in TO JUSTIFY.

UNJUSTLY, injuste: inique (e. g., to act, facere): injuriose (e. g., decernere; aliquem injuriosus tractare). To act unjustly, injuste or (*Nep.*) male et injuste facere.

UNKIND, inofficiosus (not apt to perform kind offices to one; in aliquem): parum benignus: inhumanus: humanitatis expers (of persons): iratus (*angry*): alienatus (*behaving like a stranger*). Not so much as an unkind word, ne vox quidem incommoda.

UNKINDLY, inhumane: irate. To look unkindly upon any body, aliquem minus familiari vultu respicere.

UNKINDNESS, inhumanitas: asperitas. An unkindness, *inhumane factum.

UNKNOWNING. Vid. IGNORANTLY.

UNKNOWNINGLY, Vid. IGNORANTLY.

UNKNOWN, ignotus (not known, as a stranger): incognitus (not recognized as such or such a one). Unknown to me or myself, me nescio (*without thinking of it, or giving it a thought; opposed to me the conscio*): me insciento (*without my knowledge; opposed to me the sciente*): me invito (*against my will*). To remain unknown, a nemine cognosci.

UNLABORED. An unlabored but correct style, purus sermo et dissimilis curæ (*Quint.*, 8, 3, 14).

UNLADE. Vid. TO UNLOAD.

UNLAMENTED; e. g., to die unlamented, a nemine deploratum mori. Vid. UNMOURNED.

UNLAWFUL, inconcessus (*poetical and Quint.*): non concessus: relictus: nefas (*against the laws of God and man*): non legitimus (*illegitimate to be accorded*): iniquus: non justus. Unlawful means, artes male: to be unlawful, non licere; illicitum esse. [On illicit, vid. ILICIT.]

UNLAWFULLY, contra legem or leges: præter leges or jus: contra jus fasque: contra fas et jus (*against the laws of God and man*).

UNLAWFULNESS, by circumlocution. To deny the unlawfulness of any thing, negare aliquid legi (ibus) repugnare or contrarium esse.

UNLEARN, dediscere aliquid.

UNLEARNED, indoctus (*untaught*): ineruditus (*uninstructed*): illiteratus (*unlettered*). To be unlearned, nescire literas. UNLEARNEDLY, indocte.

UNLEAVENED, non fermentatus: nullum fermentum.

UNLESS, nisi: ni: si non (nisi is used when the whole conditional clause is negated, without particular stress on any one notion contained in it: si non is used when there is emphasis on one notion; i. e., the verb, which is contrasted with the opposite affirmative proposition expressed or understood. But even where there is opposition, nisi is sometimes used; i. e., the opposition is not marked; e. g., matris verbis Philocomasium accessit, ut si itura siet Athenas, tecum eat: nisi eat, te soluturum esse navim. *Plant.*, *Mil. Glor.* 4, 4, 48; *Haase ad Ritsg.*, p. 437). Unless perchance, nisi forte: nisi vero (often ironical, with indicative; hence not nisi forte aptius et commodius esset scribere, &c., but est). In Cicero, nisi vero (= si mihi) often introduces a supposition, the manifest absurdity of which is to establish the truth of the other supposition, previously stated to be true (*Hand*, iv, p. 233).

An excepted case (added correctively) is more emphatically stated by nisi si; e. g., noli putare me ad quenquam longiores epistolas scribere, quam ad te, nisi si qui ad me plura acripit, &c. So nisi si quis est, &c. (*Cic.*): [præterquam si is post-classical; e. g., *Plin.*, 8, 25, 39.

UNLET (= not let), non locatus (unoccupied).

UNLIKE, dissimilis (different in quality, inwardly or outwardly; with gentitive or dative, but more frequently with the gentitive when internal unlikeness is meant: dissimilis is not classical): diversus (entirely different in nature or kind; ab aliquo or ab aliquâ re): dispar alicui or alicui rei (not altogether like, different in some respects, or in some points of character). JN. dispar ac dissimilis. To be unlike, dissimilem esse, with gentitive or dative (of persons or things); abhorrere ab aliquâ re: to be somewhat unlike, nonnullam dissimilitudinem habere cum aliquâ re: to be unlike each other, dissimiles esse inter se (of persons or things); abhorrere inter se (of things): to become unlike one's self, descliscere a seipso: alius plane factus est, ac fuit antea (he has become quite unlike himself): it is not unlike him, hoc non alienum est ab ejus moribus.

UNLIKELY, non verisimilis (or veri similis): non probabilis (not easily proved; hence not credible). It is not unlikely that, &c., verisimile est (with accusative and infinitive; sometimes with ut); fieri potest ut, &c. (it is possible that, &c.). A statement does not seem unlikely, aliquid non sine veritatis specie dicitur.

UNLIMITED, infinitus: immensus: summus (the highest). Of unlimited extent, immensus et terminatus (of a plain). Unlimited power, infinita or summa potestas: unlimited sovereignty, imperium summum, quum dominatu unus omnia teneret; quum principis arbitrium, or libido regis, pro lepius est (vid. *Just.*, 1, 1, 2 and 2, 7, 3): dominatio.

UNLOAD, exonerare (e. g., navem, plastrum). Unload a wagon, exonerare plastrum: a carriage (of any kind), vehiculum onustum exinanire: beasts of burden, jumentis deponere onera; jumentis sarcinis levare (to deonerare aliquid ex aliquâ re occurs in the *Golden Age* only, figuratively in the sense of "to take away"). UNLOADED, exoneratus: vacuus (empty).

UNLOCK, subditâ clavi pessulus reducere (i. e., with such a key as drew a bolt back, *Appul.*).

UNLOOKED FOR. Vid. UNEXPECTED.

UNLOOSE. Vid. LOOSEN, UNTIE.

UNLOVELY, insuavis: invenustus: injucundus: inamoenus. For the difference between these words, vid. LOVELY or AGREEABLE.

UNLUCKILY, infelicitè: misere: male. Any thing turns out very unluckily, male or secus aliquid cadit.

UNLUCKY, infelix (unfortunate, either as bringing or threatening misfortune; e. g., day, combat, result of an undertaking, rumor; also of him to whom fortune is unpropitious: εὐτυχίς): infortunatus (not favored by fortune; of persons who, with regard to their circumstances or in other respects, are no favorites of fortune, or have bad luck: κηκοτύχης): miser (of persons who are suffering from any evil, so as to claim our compassion; miserable: then also of things, wretched): non prosper (not prosperous, not answering a man's expectation or hopes; of things: e. g., progress, result, circumstances): infaustus (of an unpropitious appearance: e. g., day, omen, &c.); also, JN. infaustus et infelix: calamitosus (connected with great damage and loss; e. g., war, conflagration): funestus (causing mourning, bringing destruction; e. g., war, letter, omen, &c.): sinister (properly, being to the left; hence of unfavorable auspices, especially of birds; also of omens: opposed to dexter, but only in the latter sense, of the Greeks, since with the Romans the left was considered the lucky side in auspices and divinations: thus, "avis sinistra," &c.): adversus (contrary to one's wishes, adverse; e. g., battle, cir-

cumstance, result of an undertaking; imposed to secundus): malus (of bad quality; e. g., pay, times, omen; opposed to bonus). I am the most unlucky person, nemo me est miserior.

UNMADE, non factus or non confectus: non stratus (not made; of beds).

UNMAN, *facere ut aliquis se virum esse obliviscatur (after ut te . . . virum esse meminisses, &c., *Cic.*): formidine perterritum aliquem loco et certo de statu demovere (*Cic.*): animum alicujus frangere, infringere: percellere aliquem (for the moment, by a sudden shock).

UNMANAGABLE, impotens regendi (properly; e. g., horse, equus, *Liv.*, 35, 11): qui regi non potest (properly and figuratively; vid. *Sen.*, *De Ira* 2, 15, extr.): impotens (improperly, of passions, minds, &c.). A ship almost unmanageable from its size, navis inabihilis prope magnitudinis (*Liv.*): a multitude that is unmanageable, multitudo inabihilis ad consensum (*Liv.*; i. e., that can not be brought to agree together, to act in concert).

UNMANLY, viro indignus (unworthy of a man): effeminatus (effeminate): mollis (weak; e. g., vox; educatio; mens, animus). JN. effeminatus et mollis: iliberalis (unworthy of a free-born man, ignoble, vile; e. g., mind, mens; deus, facinus).

UNMANNERLY, inurbanus: illiberalis: impolitus: agrestis: inhumanus: incultus: intonsus. JN. intonsus et incultus. An unmannerly fellow, homo agrestis; homo inurbanus, rusticus (ill-bred, unmannerly).

UNMARRIED, caelebs: vidua (the former of a man, the latter of a woman, whether the person was previously married or not; opposed to maritus, marita; vid. *Suet.*, *Galb.*, 5; *Liv.*, 1, 46, 7). The unmarried life, the unmarried state, vita caelebs; caelibatus (of a man); *conditio viduæ (of a woman; in *Tert.*, *De Virg.*, *Vcl.*, 9, called viduitas): to live unmarried, caelibem (viduam) esse; caelibem vitam vivere: to remain unmarried, numquam viro nubere (never to marry a husband); numquam uxorem ducere (never to take a wife; both of single persons); remanere, permanere in caelibatu (of widowed persons); matrimonio abstinere: to have always remained unmarried, uxorem numquam habuisse.

UNMASK, personam capiti alicujus detrahere (properly and figuratively; vid. *Mart.*, 3, 43, 3); animum alicujus nudare: evolvere aliquem integumentis dissimulationis suæ nudareque (figuratively, to disclose the real sentiments of any body, *Liv.*, 34, 24; *Cic.*, *De Or.* 2, 86, 350).

UNMASKED, argumentis dissimulationis suæ evolutus (vid. the verb).

UNMAST, *malo or malis privare.

UNMATCHED. Vid. UNEQUALLED.

UNMEANING. An unmeaning word, vox inanis: an unmeaning sentence, *sententia quæ intelligi non potest: to talk unmeaning stuff, voces inanes fundere.

UNMEET. Vid. UNFIT.

UNMERCIFUL, immisericors (without compassion): durus (hard): ferreus (without feeling, iron-hearted): inhumanus (inhuman).

UNMERCIFULLY, immisericorditer.

UNMERCIFULNESS, animi dordia or durities (hardness): inhumanitas (inhumanity).

UNMERITED. Vid. UNDESERVED.

UNMINDFUL, immemor; of anything, alicujus rei: negligens alicujus rei. To be unmindful of any body's interests, commodis alicujus deesse. Vid. FORGETFUL, INATTENTIVE.

UNMINGLED, i merus (neat; of wine).

UNMIXED, } purus (pure): simplex: cui nihil admixtum est, nihil concretum (unpounded; of the soul, *Cic.*).

UNMOLTESTED, intactus: inviolatus. JN. intactus inviolatusque: integer intactusque or et intactus: integer atque inviolatus. Vid. UNTOUCHED.

UNMOOR. Vid. "to weigh ANCHOR." adding oram prædicere: ancora incidere (i. e., to cut the cable by which the ship was fastened to the anchor).

UNMOURNED; e. g., to leave any body's death unmourned, alicujus mortem negli-

gere: non laborare de alicujus morte. Vid. UNBEWAILED, UNLAMENTED.

UNMOVED, immotus. *To remain unmoved by any thing, non moveri or non commoveri aliquā re (not to be affected by it; general term): repudiare aliquid (to disregard; i. e., any body's requests, alicujus preces): non laborare de aliquā re (not to grieve or fret; e. g., de alicujus morte): misericordiam non recipere. To remain unmoved by any body's tears, repudiare alicujus lacrimas: I am unmoved by any thing, aliquid me non commovet.*

UNMUFFLE. Vid. UNVEIL.

UNMUSICAL. Vid. UNHARMONIOUS.

UNMUTILATED, integer (scholar; opposed to trunco).

UNNAIL, refugere aliquid (general term), or * clavus extractus refugere.

UNNATURAL, parum naturalis: quod prae-ter naturam existit (which is against nature): monstrosus (contrary to nature, with reference to size, bulk, shape, or whether physical or moral existence): portentoso (terrific, exciting fear, horror, &c., by its unnatural appearance): immanis (huge, relating to unusual shape, size, bulk, force, causing amazement or fear, whether from its physical or moral qualities): ascitus (borrowed or taken from others, not natural, but affected; opposed to natives). Unnatural desires, cupiditates, quae ne naturam quidem attingunt; libidines monstrosae (unnatural lusts): an unnatural son, monstrum filii.

UNNATURALLY, contra or prae-ter naturam.

UNNECESSARILY, prae-ter rem: prae-ter necessitatem.

UNNECESSARY, non necessarius (that need not necessarily be or exist): quod non opus est (not requisite, not necessary for use): supervacaneus (superfluous; *superfluous* and *superfluous* are neither of them classic): vanus (vain, in vain; e. g., metus. It is unnecessary to name them, eos nihil attinet nominare).

UNNERVE, enervare: debilitare (to weaken); emollire (to make effeminate): alicujus nervos incidere (by any thing, aliquā re, Cic.); nervos omnes elidere (Cic.).

UNNOTICED. To leave unnoticed, praetermittere (general term, to allow to escape, to pass, not to mention); praeterire, also with silentio (to pass over in silence): taciturni pati (quod, &c., Liv., 7, 1, in.); praeterire negligentia (from neglect or carelessness; e. g., in reading, &c.); negligere (to take no notice of, to pay no attention to). To remain unnoticed, non conspici (not to be seen by the eye); praetermitti (to be set aside, not to be mentioned); negligi (not to receive any attention): to remain unnoticed by any body, aliquem praeterire or fugere (Cic.) non alicui or aliquem latere: to pass one's life unnoticed, vitam silentio transire. Sometimes the adverbs, latenter (in concealment); clam (without any body's knowledge); furtim (secretly, vid.).

UNOBJECTIONABLE. Vid. UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

UNOBSERVABLE, inobservabilia: quod vix sentiri or sensibus percipi potest (scarcely observable). Vid. IMPERCEPTIBLE.

UNOBSERVED, non animadvertens: non observatus: inobservatus († and post-Augustan). To be unobserved, non conspici. Vid. UNNOTICED.

UNOBSTRUCTED. Vid. UNHINDERED.

UNOCCUPIED, non occupatus (that has no business or occupation); labore vacuus (that has no exertion to bear); vacuus negotiis (that has no business). To be unoccupied, opere faciundo vacare; jacere, sedere (to sit without doing any thing, to sit at home idle). Vid. DISENGAGED, UNEMPLOYED.

UNOFFENDING. Vid. HARMLESS.

UNOPENED, non apertus: clausus (shut).

UNORGANIZED (e. g., bodies), corpora nulla coherenti naturā (after Cic., N. D., 2, 32, extr.).

UNOWNED, non agnitus: quem (quam) nemo agnovit: * quod nemo suum esse dixit.

UNPACK, vacuum facere (to empty; e. g., a chest); eximere (to take out; e. g., acina de dolio; hence * res de sarcinis, arca, &c.).

UNPAID, non solutus (not settled; of a debt, &c.); residuus (that remains to be paid); cui non satisfactum est (that has received no payment yet; of the creditor). || Of a letter, * pro cuius vecturā merces solvenda est.

UNPALATABLE, nihil sapiens (insipid); voluptate carens (giving no pleasure); inconvulsus: insuavis. To be unpalatable, nihil sapere; sapore carere; voluptate carere: a herb that is not unpalatable, herba cibo non insuavis (Plin.).

UNPARALLELED. Vid. INCOMPARABLE, UNEQUALLED.

UNPARDONABLE, major quam cui ignosci possit (too heinous to be pardoned); quod nihil excusationis habet (inexcusable; e. g., vitium); inexcipiabilis (that can not be atoned for; e. g., scelus; fraus). A sin, therefore, is not the less unpardonable, because, &c., nulla est igitur excusatio peccati, si, &c.

UNPARDONABLY, by circumlocution. To have sinned unpardonably, * ita peccasse, ut peccati venia ad ignoscendum dari non possit (after Cic.) or * majora peccasse, quam quibus ignosci possit.

UNPATRIOTIC. To be unpatriotic, * patrie salutis parum consulere or prospicere: male de republicā sentire.

UNPAVED, saxo or lapide non stratus: *non* immunitus (= open, free, Cic., Cecin., 19, 54).

UNPEG, * cuttellos ligneos refugere (after cuttellos ligneos conficere, Virg., 7, 3); or refugere (general term, to unfix, unfasten).

UNPEOPLE. Vid. DEPOPULATE.

UNPERCEIVED. Vid. UNOBSERVED, UNNOTICED.

UNPERFORMED, infectus.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, by circumlocution. Any thing is unphilosophical, * aliquid philosophiae repugnat, or a philosophia alienum est: it is unphilosophical, to, &c., * philosophi non est or philosophum non decet (with accusative and infinitive).

UNPIN, solvere: refulbare.

UNPITTING, immisericors: durus: ferreus (hard-hearted).

UNPLEASANT, injucunde: non jucundus: ingratus (not grateful to one's feelings; i. e., such as one does not like); insuavis (not sweet; i. e., to the taste, the smell, &c.; hence, not pleasant to the moral sense): gravis: molestus (felt to be heavy, oppressive, annoying, &c.): odiosus (hateful, intolerable). JN. odiosus et molestus (of things). Any thing is unpleasant to me, gravior or moleste fero aliquid: very unpleasant, aliquid permoleste fero: to find a smell unpleasant, odore offendi: to find a modest man it is unpleasant to, &c., grave est pudenti (e. g., petere aliquid). More under DISAGREEABLE.

UNPLEASANTLY, injucunde: odiose: moleste: gravior.

UNPLEASANTNESS. [Vid. DISAGREEABLENESS]: *displect* molestiam may be used in plural, haec cogitatio omnes molestias extenuat et diluit.

UNPLIANT, Vid. INFLEXIBLE.

UNPLOUGHED, inaratus.

UNPOETICAL, * a poematum ratione alienus. This word is unpoetical, * hoc vocabulo poete non utuntur.

UNPOLISHED, rudis: impolitus: ineruditus. Vid. UNCULTIVATED, CLOWNISH, RUSTIC.

UNPOLLUTED. Vid. UNSTAINED.

UNPOPULAR. || Disliked by the people, invidiosus (disliked from being an object of envy: of persons or things: si invidiosus et multis offensus esse videtur; aliquid invidiosum est ad bonos; where observe that "to be unpopular in any body's eyes," is invidiosum esse ad aliquem); non gratosus (not in favor: with any body, apud aliquem). A worthy man, but as unpopular as C. Calpurnius, homo honestus, sed non gratosior quam C. Calpurnius est. To be unpopular, in odio esse (with any body, alicui); in invidia esse; invidiam habere: to be very unpopular,

in summo or magno odio esse; in magno invidia esse: to make one's self unpopular, odium (alicujus) suscipere; suscipere invidiam atque odium apud aliquem: to make any body unpopular, in invidiam aliquem inducere or adducere; magnum odium in aliquem concitare: to make any thing unpopular, gravem offensionem in rem aliquam concitare: to become unpopular, in odium or in invidiam venire: without becoming unpopular with the Senate, nullā senatus malā gratiā; to become unpopular in consequence of any thing, expicere offensionem ex aliquo facto. || Not adapted to the comprehension of the unlearned, intelligentia a vulgari remotus: ad sensum popularem vulgaremque parum accommodatus, or ad commune iudicium populari-mque intelligentiam parum accommodatus (after the phrases for POPULAR, vid.).

UNPOPULARITY, offensio popularis (opposed to gratia popularis, Cic.): aliena et offensa populi voluntas (unpopularity into which any body has fallen, Cic., Tuscul., 5, 37, 106); invidia (unpopularity arising from envy); odium (hated). To bring into unpopularity, in invidiam inducere; in (summam) invidiam adducere; odium in aliquem concitare; invidiam alicui conficere (Liv.): to court unpopularity, quasi de industria in odium offensionemque alicujus (e. g., populi Romani) incurrere: to draw unpopularity upon one's self, odium suscipere; suscipere invidiam atque odium apud aliquem. With his great and deserved unpopularity, in tanto mortali odio, iusto praesertim se debito.

UNPRAISED, non laudatus: illaudatus (post-Augustan): laude non ornatus.

UNPRECEDENTED, unicus: singularis (unique of its kind): novus (new); inauditus (unheard of); novus et inauditus; inauditus et novus. He replies that to allow any body to march through a Roman province would be quite unprecedented, negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare (Ces.).

UNPREJUDICED. Vid. UNBIASED.

UNPREMEDITATED, subitus (sudden, made on the spur of the moment); inconsideratus (Sen.): non cogitatus. An unpremeditated speech, oratio subita or subita et fortuita (opposed to commentatio et cogitatio).

UNPREPARED, imparatus. Unprepared with any thing; vid. UNFURNISHED.

UNPRETENDING, simplex (simple, natural); modestus. Sometimes probus et modestus; probus et demissus. Unpretending behavior, inodestia.

UNPRINCIPLED, male moratus: malis or corruptis moribus. Sometimes inhonestus; turpis; turpis atque inhonestus. Unprincipled character, mores turpes or corrupti.

UNPRODUCTIVE, infecundus (seldom, but classical); agere arbor infecundus, Sall.; opposed to fecundus; sterilis (with reference to productive power; bearing no fruit; also of the soil, a year, &c.).

UNPROFITABLE, inutilis. Sometimes frivolus, futillis, inanis. JN. frivolus et inanis; futillis et frivolus (Vid. USELESS); infutuosus, post-Augustan, Plin.

UNPROFITABLY, inutiliter. Vid. USELESSLY, IN VAIN.

UNPROLIFIC. Vid. UNPRODUCTIVE.

UNPROMISING, by circumlocution, quod minimum (nihil, &c.) spem affert in ficit, &c. It is a very unpromising symptom, when a boy's judgement outstrips his fancy, illa mihi in pueris natura minimum spei dederit, in qua ingenium iudicio praesumitur (Quint., 2, 4, 7). I look upon him as an unpromising boy, who, &c., non dabit mihi spei bonae indolis, qui, &c. (Quint., 1, 3, 2).

UNPRONOUNCEABLE, ineffabilis (e. g., name, word, Plin. Vid. remark in UNUTTERABLE): quod dici or pronuciari non potest.

UNPROFITIOUS. Vid. INAUSPICIOUS, UNFAVORABLE.

UNPROTECTED, indefensus.

UNPROVED, argumentis non firmatus or non confirmatus.

UNPROVIDED. || Unfurnished (vid.), imparatus (with any thing, ab ali-

quā re). || *Unprovided for*; e.g., children, liberi, quibus nondum prospectum est; daughter, filia non collocata.

UNPROVOKED, non lacesitus. *Some-times* ultro.

UNPRUNED, immissus (opposed to amputatus; e.g., vitis, rami, &c.); intonsus (properly; unshaven, but also of trees). *To leave a vine unpruned* (for some purpose), immittere vitem. Vid. UNCT.

UNPUBLISHED, nondum editus (not yet out); ineditus (**Oc.*, Pont., 4, 16, 39).

UNPUNISHED, impunitus (not punished); incastigatus (not chastised); inultus (not revented). JN. inultus impunitusque. *To go unpunished*, impune esse; non puniri: inultum discedere (e.g., injuria, Cic.); sic abire (of offences). *For "to escape unpunished," and other phrases, vid. "to escape (&c.) with IMPUNIT."*

UNQUALIFIED. || *Unfit*, non idoneus (ad aliquid). || *Not softened or abated*, simplex et absolutus (unconditional; opposed to cum adjunctione); by circumlocution. *Unqualified severity*, *severitas nulla comitate condita. || *Not possessing the legal qualification*, lege (aliqua) exceptus (excluded by some enactment).

UNQUENCHED (e.g., fire), inextinctus; non sedatus (improperly; e.g., thirst, hunger).

UNQUESTIONABLE. Vid. INDISPUTABLE.

UNQUESTIONABLY. Vid. INDISPUTABLY.

UNQUESTIONED, non interrogatus.

UNQUIET, inquietus (not *Cic.* or *Cas.*; of the mind and character, *Liv.*; animus, ingenium; impotens semperque inquietus, *Vell.*; of a person): anxius: sollicitus (Syn. in ANXIOUS): turbidus (improperly, of a confused, turbulent state of affairs; res, tempus; also, cogitationes. Tacitus is the first who uses it of men of turbulent characters, &c.): turbulentus (stormy, &c.), properly and also improperly; of "a stormy year," annus; and of restless men, who are always exciting disturbances; turbulent): seditionus (inclined to plot against the existing order of things; of persons or things; e.g., a life): tumultuosus (full of disturbance, confusion, tumult, &c.; e.g., of sleep, somnus per somnia tumultuosus: an unquiet life, vita tumultuosa; of persons, it is only used in the sense of raging, storming, &c., in a noisy, passionate way). *Unquiet spirits*, ingenia inquieta et in novas res avida (*Liv.*).

UNQUIETLY. Vid. RESTLESSLY, UNEASILY.

UNQUIETNESS. Vid. RESTLESSNESS.

UNRAVEL, evolvere (unroll, &c.); explicare (unfold; properly and figuratively; opposed to perturbare, impedire): enodare (to untie a knot; properly and figuratively; jure laqueus, *Gell.*).

UNREAD. || *Not read*, non lectus. *To leave unread*, non legere. || *Not well read in*, non conversant with, lectione non exercitus (after *Gell.*, 7, 1); also, non versatus in literis or in libris: in verbis scriptis non volutus (with reference to the ancient authors): rudis litterarum Graecarum (with reference to Greek authors).

UNREASONABLE, rationi repugnans (against reason): iniquus (unfair). *To be unreasonable in one's demands*, iniqua postulare.

UNREASONABLY, inique (unfairly): injuriā (wrongfully; opposed to jure): nullā ratione: dementiter: insane (madly).

UNRECLAIMABLE. Vid. INCORRIGIBLE.

UNRECLAIMED, non emendatus: qui ad bonum frugem nondum se recepit (after *Cic.*).

UNRECONCILED, non placatus.

UNREGISTERED, in acta publica non or nondum relatus.

UNRELENTING. Vid. INEXORABLE.

UNREMITTING. Vid. CONTINUAL.

UNREMITTING. Vid. CONTINUAL.

UNWEARIED. Vid. CONTINUAL.

UNREPEALED, non abrogatus, &c.

Vid. TO ABROGATE.

UNREPENTED, cujus me (te, eum, &c.) non poenituit.

UNREQUITED. [Vid. UNREWARDED.] *To leave any body's affection unrequited*, aliqui non redamare; amoris amore non respondere: to let kindnesses received go unrequited, beneficia non reddere; beneficia beneficiis non respondere.

UNRESENTED, inultus (unrevenged): impunitus (unpunished). *To remain unresented*, impune esse: to leave unresented, inultum sinere.

UNRESERVED. Vid. FRANK, OPEN.

UNRESERVEDLY, aperte (openly; e.g., to speak, loqui): libere (frankly; e.g., to own, profiteri). *To declare one's sentiments, feelings, &c., unreservedly*, patefacere se totum alicui.

UNRESISTING, non resistens or repugnans.

UNRESTRAINED, non impeditus (not hindered): effrenatus (unbridled; of desires, rage, &c.): indomitus (untamed): impotens (unable to restrain itself; e.g., animus). *Unrestrained impulses*, indomiti impetus (e.g., vulgi).

UNRETURNED. [Vid. UNREQUITED.] *To leave a salutation unreturned*, salutem non referre.

UNREVENGED, inultus.

UNREWARDED, prämio non affectus: inonoratus (not honored with a reward in the shape of a gift): sine prämio or pretio: sine mercede (without wages). *To leave any body unrewarded*, aliquem inonoratum, or aliquem sine pretio, or prämio dimittere.

UNRIG, navis armamenta demere (of sailors, when the ship was to be propelled simply by oars; opposed to tollere armamenta): navis armamenta demittere (of sailors when threatened by a storm): fundere navis armamenta; navem exarmare: navem armamenta spoliare (of a storm which destroys the rigging of a ship).

UNRIGHTEOUS. Vid. IMPIOUS.

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS. Vid. IMPITY.

UNRIP. [Vid. RIP OPEN.] "*Friendships should not be unripped, but unstitched*" (*Collit.*, quoting *Cato* ap. *Cic.*), amicitiae dissuendae magis quam dissindendae (*Cato* ap. *Cic.*).

UNRIPE, immaturus (as well of fruit, &c., as, figuratively, of men): crudus (still raw; opposed to maturus et coctus; of fruit: acerbus, of fruit, does not mean "unripe," but harsh to the taste). *Half unripe*, subcrudus (i.e., semicrudus later only).

UNRIPENESS, immaturitas.

UNRIVALLED. Vid. INCOMPARABLE, INIMITABLE.

UNROASTED, crudus (of meat): *non tostus (of coffee).

UNROLL, evolvere: explicare (unfold).

UNROOF, nudare tecto: detegere (domum): tectum nudare fegulis (untile): demoliri tectum.

UNRUFFLED, *nullo motu perturbatus: tranquillus: aequus (even, calm; e.g., animus).

UNRULINESS, effrenatio impotentis animi: impotentia. *Sometimes* ferocia, ferocitas.

UNRULY. [Vid. UNGOVERNABLE, and (for passions, &c.) UNBRIDLED.] *Unruly spirits*, ingenia inquieta et in novas res avida (*Liv.*).

UNSADDLE, *stratum detrahere equo; and perhaps stratum solvere (*Sen. Ep.*, 80, 2, equum emurus solvi jubes stratum).

UNSADDLED, non stratus.

UNSAFE, non tutus: intutus (*Liv.*, Tac.; not *Cic.* or *Cas.*): periculosus (dangerous): infestus (that can not be travelled or sailed on without danger). *To render unsafe*, infestum reddere or habere (general term): infestare latrocinis (by robbers; of a road or district, &c.); infestare latrocinis ac praedationibus (the sea or water by pirates): to be unsafe, infestari latrocinis (of the high-roads, &c.).

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neus (not suitable for the purpose in hand); in quo non acquiescas (in which one can not acquiesce).

UNSATISFIED, cui non satisfactum est (of persons, with reference to the claims they have advanced, their demands, &c.): non expletus: non satiatius (not filled or satiated; of desires, passions, &c.). *I remain unsatisfied*, aliquid mihi non probatum est (any thing has not compelled my assent, approval, &c.): *I remain unsatisfied by any thing*, mihi non satisfactum est aliqua re.

UNSAVORY. Vid. UNPALATABLE.

UNSAV, aliquid, ut indicium sit, revocare (*Liv.*, 5, 15, 10): illa (dicta) retexere (*Cic.*, *Fin.*, 5, 28, 84). Vid. RECAT, RETRACT.

UNSCREW, *cochleam (-as) retorquere or *remittere. *To unscrew any thing*, *cochleis aliquid retorquere (after prelum ... si non cochleis torquetur, *Vitr.*, 6, 9).

UNSCRIPTURAL, *libris divinis or litteris sanctis repugnans, or parum conveniens.

UNSEALED, non obsegnatus (general term, not sealed): apertus or resignatus (with its seal broken; resignatus also of a will): solutus: vinculis laxatis (the strings being loosened; of a letter, &c.).

UNSEARCHABLE. || *PROPR.*, quod reperiri non potest. || *IMPROPR.*, quod excogitari non potest; quod mente consequi or completi nemo potest (after *Cic.*).

UNSEASONABLE, intempestivus (that does not arrive or happen at the proper time, mal-a-propos, inopportune; opposed to tempestivus; e.g., letter, desire, fear): importunus (unfit, inconvenient, with reference to the place where any thing happens, and also of circumstances out of place): immaturus (properly, not yet ripe; hence, figuratively, that takes place before the right time; e.g., advice, consilium): praecox (properly, getting ripe before the proper time; hence, of what happens too early, premature; e.g., joy, gaudium).

UNSEASONABLY, intempestive: importune.

UNSEASONED, non conditus (not seasoned with spices, &c.): humidus (wet, green; of timber, materia). *To be made of unseasoned timber*, ex humidâ materia factum esse (*Cas.*).

UNSEEMLY. Vid. UNBECOMING.

UNSEEN, invisus: invisitatus (*Vitr.* = unvisited, *Liv.*).

UNSELFISH, qui utilitate communi non sua cupiditate impellitur (after *Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 19, 63): qui id potius intuetur, quod universis, quam quod sibi utile sit: qui privatæ utilitati non servit: qui omnia suis commodis non metitur (of SELFISH): abstinent (abstaining from what belongs to others, strictly honest; opposed to avarus). *To be unselfish*, suæ utilitatis immemorem esse: id potius intui, quod universis (or alteri) quam quod sibi utile sit: to act unselfishly, or in an unselfish manner, liberaliter agere; innocenter agere.

UNSELFISHLY, innocenter: liberaliter: suæ utilitatis immemor.

UNSELFISHNESS. Vid. DISINTERESTEDNESS.

UNSERVICEABLE. Vid. USELESS.

UNSETTLE. || *To make uncertain or fluctuating* (of what had been fixed), alicui dubitationem inficere (to instill doubts into any body's mind): aliquid ad or in incertum revocare: aliquid in dubium vocare or revocare (to make any thing doubtful). *To leave any thing unsettled*, aliquid in medio, or in dubio, or in incerto relinquere. || *To disturb or unhinge the mind*, alicujus mentem or animum perturbare (to perplex, agitate, &c.): animum loco et certo de statu demovere (to unsettle it by a sudden shock, *Cic.*). || *To bring into disorder*, turbare (e.g., statum civitatis): perturbare (stronger; e.g., civitatem): miscere (to turn topsy-turvy; e.g., rempublicam). *To unsettle every thing*, omnia perturbare or miscere.

UNSETTLED, in medio, or in dubio, or in incerto relictus (not settled; of disputed points, &c.): turbatus: perturbatus (disturbed, thrown into confusion):

fructuans (with reference to opinion, resolution).

UNSHACKLE. Vid. **UNCHAIN.**

UNSHAKEN. Vid. **UNMOVED.**

UNSHAPEN, informis (that is without a determinate form or frame): deformis (disagreeable from its want of proper form or shape). **Unshapen state** or condition, deformitas.

UNSHAVED, intonsus.

UNSEATHE, e vagina educere: vaginâ nudare; and with gladium stringere, destringere.

UNSHIP, exponere (any where, in locum or in loco).

UNSHOD, pedibus nudis (with naked feet): excalceatus (Suet., Mart.): discalceatus (only Suet., Ner., 51: both = having put one's shoes off): non calceatus (e. g., of a horse).

UNSHORN, intonsus: immissus (e. g., barba, capilli).

UNSHIVED, incretus (* Appul., Met., 7, p. 194, 37).

UNSLIGHTLINESS. Vid. **UGLINESS.**

UNSLIGHTLY. Vid. **UGLY.**

UNSTIRRED-LIKE, non sôrtorius.

UNSKILLFUL, imperitus (inexperienced or unpractised, raw; in any thing, alius rei): ignarus, in any thing, alius rei (ignorant of, with genitive of the art or science): incitus (betraying a want of proper knowledge and judgment; of persons and things; e. g., joke, focus): rudis, in any thing, in aliqua re (uninformed in any art or science).

UNSKILLFULLY, imperite (in an inexperienced manner): inepte: incommode (unsuitably): incite (without proper knowledge or judgment).

UNSLACKED, || *Of lime, vivus.* Unslacked lime, calx viva (Virg., 8, 7). || *Of thirst, non expletus* (Cic.): non extinctus, or restrictus, or sedatus (all f).

UNSOCIAL. Vid. **UNSOCIABLE.**

UNSOILED. Vid. **UNBLEMISHED.**

UNSOLICITED, non rogatus (unasked): ultro (voluntarily): ultro oblatas (offered without any solicitation).

UNSOLVED, non solutus. *To leave unsolved, non solvere.*

UNSOPHISTICATED, sincerus: simplex. Jn. simplex et sincerus: non fucosus (e. g., an unsophisticated neighborhood, vicinitas non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, &c., Cic.).

UNSOUGHT, non quaesitus.

UNSOUND. || *With reference to truth,* pravus: pravus et perversus (of opinions). || *To be unsound in faith,* hæreticum esse (ecclesiasticat): * veram Christi legem non sequi: infectum esse opinio privative. || *With reference to logical cogency,* ad probandum infirmus (nugatoriusque): levis et infirmus: levis et nugatorius: inanis et levis (weak; of arguments). That is an unsound argument, nullum (vero) id quidem est argumentum. || *With reference to health.* (Vid. **SICKLY, UNHEALTHY.**) || *Rotten,* vid.

UNSOWN, non satus.

UNSPARED. *To leave nothing unspared,* nulli rei parere.

UNSPARING. || *Severe,* incléments (opposed to clemens): acer: acerbos (opposed to lenis): crudelis (opposed to clemens). || *Liberal,* vid.

UNSPARINGLY, inclementer: acerbè: acriter: crudeliter.

UNSPEAKABLE. Vid. **UNUTTERABLE.**

UNSPOTTED. Vid. **UNSTAINED, UNDEFILED.**

UNSTABLE, instabilis (that does not stand fast or on firm ground; e. g., gradus, incensus): vagus (irring about, not settled; of persons and things; hence = inconstant; e. g., vita, life; vultus, look).

UNSTAINED, purus: lute-ger (opposed to contaminatus): incontinentatus (opposed to contaminatus): impollutus (opposed to pollutus: these two post-Ciceronian): castus: incorruptus: inviolatus. Unstained by civil blood, castus a cruce civilis: || *Inmaculate, poetical; once in Lucan.* Svs. in Pæne.

UNSTAMPED, non signatus formâ, sed rudi pondere (of metals, silver coin, &c.):

publicus non probatus (of measures, weight, &c.).

UNSTEADILY, instabili (et lubrico) gradu (with unsteady gait, Curt.): mutabiliter (changeably, Varr.). || *Not loiter = slightly: inconstanter = inconsistently, illogically.*

UNSTEADINESS. Vid. **INSTABILITY, INCONSTANCY, FICKLENESS.**

UNSTEADY, instabilis (not firm, regular, &c.; properly and improperly). (Vid. **INCONSTANT.**) An unsteady hand (in writing), vacillantes literulæ (Cic.): an unsteady gait, instabilis ingressus Liv.), gradus (Curt.): an unsteady line (of soldiers), instabilis et fluctuans acies (Liv.): an unsteady hand, tremebunda or tremula manus (e. g., of a drunken man); inanus intremiscens (e. g., of a surgeon). An unsteady light, tremulum lumen (Virg.). If = immoral, profligate, vid.

UNSTITCH, dissuere. Vid. quotation in **UNRIP.**

UNSTOP, relinere (what had been stopped with resin, pitch, &c.): solvere (general term).

UNSTRUNG, nervis non intentus.

UNSUBDUED. Vid. **UNTAMED.**

UNSUCCESSFUL. || *Of persons* s [vid. **UNFORTUNATE.**] To be unsuccessful in any thing, aliquid alicui non satis ex sententiâ procedit, or male, parum, &c., procedit. Even the greatest orators are sometimes unsuccessful in their attempts, nonnumquam etiam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententiâ eventus dicendi procedit (Cicero). || *Of things,* cassus (empty, hollow; hence profitless, of labors): inanis (empty, unsubstantial; inanes contentiones): irritus (as good as undone, irritum inceptum, labor). Jn. vanus et irritus: irritus et vanus. To make unsuccessful attempts, operam perdere, or frustra consumere or conterere: oleum et operam perdere. To be unsuccessful, successu cedere (f): ad irritum cadere: male procedere.

UNSUCCESSFULLY. Vid. in **VAIN.**

UNSUITABLE. Vid. **UNFIT, UNBECOMING.**

UNSUITABLENESS. Vid. **UNFITNESS, UNBECOMINGNESS.**

UNSULLIED. Vid. **UNBLEMISHED.**

UNSUSPECTED, non suspectus. Any body is unsuspected, omnis suspicio abest ab aliquo: non convénit in aliquem suspicio: any thing is unsuspected, nulla subest in aliqua re suspicio.

UNSUSPECTING, nihil mali suspicans (Cic., Cluent., 9, 27).

UNTAINTED, non infectus.

UNTAMED. || *PROPR.,* immansuetus (properly, not tame, not withdrawn from its savage state; of living beings). || *IMPROPR.* Vid. **UNGOVERNABLE.**

UNTAISED, ingustatus (that has never been tasted before, * Hor.).

UNTAUGHT, non edoctus.

UNTEENABLE, infirmus: levis. Jn. levis et infirmus (weak; of arguments, &c.): * quod defendi non potest.

UNTEANANTED, vacuus (empty): non locatus (not let).

UNTERIFIED, non terribus, &c. Vid. **TERRIFY.**

UNTHANKFUL. Vid. **THANKLESS, UNGRATEFUL.**

UNTHANKFULLY. Vid. **THANKLESSLY, UNGRATEFULLY.**

UNTHANKFULNESS. Vid. **THANKLESSNESS, INGRATITUDE.**

UNTHINKING. Vid. **INCONSIDERATE, THOUGHTLESS.**

UNTHRIFTY. Vid. **UNECONOMICAL, PRODIGAL.**

UNTIE, solvere: dissolvere: laxare (to make loose). To untie any thing or any body, aliquid or aliquem nodum vinculum solvere: to untie a knot, nodum solvere, expedire (properly or figuratively).

UNTIL, conj., donec (in this sense very rare in Cicero; not found in Caesar, Freund): quoad (with reference to the mood, the subjunctive is used when there is any closer connection between the principal and accessory clauses than that of defining the time; i. e., when the event up to which any thing lasted, or before which it did not occur, or did not cease, was an ob-

ject aimed at, desired, conceived possible, or pointed out generally as an indefinite future event. *Hand says the subjunctive is used when the force might be given by "no longer than till," non diutius quam, or "not before," non prius quam. The subjunctive is most commonly used in present, imperfect, or plus perfect; the indicative in the perfect or future perfect; cf. Pract. Intr., ii, 641-645, 656, 657, 667. The continuance is more strongly marked out by adding usque co, or eo usque, in the principal clause; sometimes usque ad eum finem (dum, Cic.).*

UNTIL, prep. (of time): until the present moment, adhuc: usque ad hunc diem (until this day): until to-morrow, in crastinum: until late at night, ad multam noctem: until daylight, ad lucem: until the evening, ad vesperum.

UNTILTE, tegulas demere (Verr., 2, 3, 60): detegere (e. g., villam, ædem): tectum nudare tegulis.

UNTILLED. Vid. **UNCULTIVATED.**

UNTIMELY. [Vid. **UNSEASONABLE.**] An untimely birth, abortio (the act of bringing forth); abortus (the untimely birth, and the thing prematurely born).

UNTINGED, non tinctus (aliqua re). **UNTIRED,** indefessus (rejected by Klotz, on the ground of its not occurring in prose before the post-Augustan period; but "non defatigatus," which he recommends instead, can only be used to deny any body's being tired on a particular occasion).

UNTO. Vid. **To.**

UNTOLD. || *Not narrated, mentioned, edictus* (unsaid): non narratus, &c. To leave any thing untold, silere aliquid: omittere, prætermittere aliquid (to pass it over). || *Uncounted,* non numeratus. To trust any body with untold gold, concedere alicui marsupium cum argento (Plaut.).

UNTOUCHED, intactus. To leave nothing untouched, prorsus nihil intactum neque quietum pati: to leave any thing untouched, aliquid non tangere. If = "to pass over in silence," vid. **UNTOLD** or **PASS.** || *Unmoved,* vid.

UNTOWARD. Vid. **STUBBORN, UNFORTUNATE, UNLUCKY.**

UNTRACTABLE. Vid. **PROWARD, UNGOVERNABLE.**

UNTRANSLATABLE, quod totidem verbis reddi non potest.

UNTRIED. To leave nothing untried, nihil inexpertum omittere: omnia experiri. (Vid. **UNTURNED.**) || *Not tried (judicially), incognita causa:* indicta causa: re inorata: inauditus (unheard; post-Augustan in this sense, Tac.).

UNTRIMMED, immissus: intonsus (e. g., barbâ immissâ et intonso capillo, Senn. ap. Non.; immissâ capilli, Virg.).

UNTSUT.

UNTRODDEN, non tritus (of ways). **UNTROUBLED,** non vexatus: securus (without anxiety): * nullo motu perturbatus (untrifled, &c.): || *Imperturbatus* should be rejected for the same reasons that Quintilian urges against imperturbus, I, 5, 65).

UNTRUE. || *False,* vid. || *Faithless,* vid.

UNTRULY. Vid. **FALSELY, FAITHLESSLY.**

UNTRUTH. Vid. **FALSEHOOD.**

UNTURNED. To leave no stone unturned, manibus pedibusque eniti: omnia experiri: ad omnia descendere.

UNTUTORED, * non or a nullo ente edoctus (after jam ante edocti, quæ interrogati pronuntiant, educti what to say, Cæs.).

UNTWINE, } retorquere: retexere: **UNTWIST,** } revolvere (e. g., fila, stamina, f): solvere (general term).

UNUSED. || *Unaccommodated,* vid. || *Not used; not employed,* inusitatus: non usitatus (not in use; e. g., verbum): prætermisus: omissus (allowed to slip away without being employed; occasio, tempus, &c.).

UNUSUAL, insolitus (that one is not accustomed to, and thus that one does reluctantly; also, that has not been observed or practiced either for some time or not at all; opposed to solitus; e. g., labor; spectacu-

um, verba): insolens (that one has not yet become accustomed to; e. g., word, verbum): minus usitatus: inusitatus: non usitatus (not customary, not in use; e. g., word, verbum): inauditus (not heard yet; e. g., word): novus (something new, and therefore still uncommon). **JN.** inauditus et novus: non vulgaris (not commonly occurring, not common, not of every day use or occurrence; e. g., recommendation, commendatio): egregius (peculiar in its kind): singularis (unique in its kind, singular): ingens (enormous, denoting dimensions; e. g., greatness, magnitudo; number, numerus): solito major (greater than usual; e. g., ornament, apparatus): to say something unusual, contra morem consuetudinemque aliquid loqui.

UNUSUALLY, insolenter (insolite, unclassical): egregie (exemplarily, in a distinguished manner; e. g., egregie fidelis). It may also be rendered by solito, followed by the comparative of an adjective; e. g., unusually great, solito major (e. g., armament, apparatus): an unusually rapid river, citatior solito amnis.

UNUSUALNESS, insolentia: novitas. **SYN.** in UNUSUAL.

UNUTTERABLY, ineffabilis (unpronounceable, from offering a physical difficulty to the organs of speech; e. g., name, word, Plin., 3, praefat. in § 1, and 28, 2, 4; quod dici pronuntiari non potest, vultu ferebatur unummanabile): infandus (dreadful, shocking, that one hardly dares to describe in words; e. g., fact, pain): inenarrabilis (not to be related in words, not to be described; e. g., labor, pain, labor): incredibilis (incredible; e. g., pleasure, longing): inauditus (unheard of; e. g., magnitude, cruelty): immensus (immense; e. g., size, difficulty, desire): maximus (very great; e. g., pain, dolor).

UNUTTERABLY, supra quam enarrari potest (beyond all description): incredibiliter (incredibly): intoleranter (insupportably; e. g., to grieve, dolere).

UNVARISHED. || **IMPROPR.**, sincerus (opposed to fucatus): simplex (opposed to simulatus). **JN.** simplex et sincerus: nudus (naked, plain; e. g., veritas): non fucatus: fucos non illitus (properly and improperly). To tell an unvarnished tale, vera simpliciter dicere: vera libere profiteri (not nudam veritatem dicere).

UNVEIL, velamen alicujus capiti detrahere (after Mart., 3, 43, 3). To unveil one's self, caput aperire. || **FIG.** To unveil a thing (i. e., make manifest), nudare: denudare: patefacere: palam facere.

UNVALLED, * muro or mœnibus non cinctus, septus, &c.: immunus (unfortified). The city had been formerly unvalled, fuerat urbe quondam sine muro (Liv.).

UNWARILY. Vid. INCAUTIOUSLY.

UNWARINESS. Vid. INCAUTIOUSNESS.

UNWARLIKE, imbellis (not martial): a bello alienus (not inclined for war): pacis amans (loving peace).

UNWARRANTABLE. Vid. UNJUSTIFIABLE.

UNWARRANTED. || Not warranted, by circumlocution. To buy a horse that was unwarranted, * equum pure emere, non sub conditione, ut, si malus (or morbosus) emtus sit, reddibere eum non liceat (i. e., to buy it unconditionally [pure, Jurisconsulti], so that you can not return it if diseased, after Plaut., Most., 3, 2, 14: Si malus eritis forent, nobis istas reddibere haud liceat). || Unauthorised, unjustifiable, vid.

UNWARY. Vid. INCAUTIOUS.

UNWASHED, illotus.

UNWEARIED, indefessus (Virg., Tac.; vid. UNTIRED). **JN.** indefessus et assiduus (Tac.): impiger (the proper word, with reference to the character): aedulus (busy, active, stirring about): assiduus (**SYN.** in INDESPICIOUS: strenuus (industrious, strenuous). Unwearied industry, acre discendi studium (in one's studies).

UNWEAVE, retexere (e. g., telam).

UNWELCOME, non acceptus: ingratulus.

UNWELL. [Vid. ILL, POORLY.] I am very unwell, sum admôdum infirmus (Cic.).

UNWEPT, infletus (f): indefletus (f): indeploratus (f).

UNWHOLESOME. Vid. UNHEALTHY.

UNWIELDINESS, inhabilis moles corporis vasti (the clumsy mass of a body, Curt., 9, 2, 21). Vid. CLUMSINESS.

UNWILDLY. Vid. CLUMSY.

UNWILLING, invitus: nolens (not choosing; being unwilling to do any thing).

UNWILLINGLY, non libenter: ægre: gravate: invite: or by adjectives, invitus, non libens: coactus (by compulsion). To do any thing unwillingly, sometimes gravari aliquid facere (e. g., gravari literas dare). Very unwillingly, perinvitus.

UNWILLINGNESS. Vid. DISINCLINATION.

UNWIND, retexere: retorquere: revolvere (e. g., sese).

UNWISE, insipiens (the proper word; different from desipiens; i. e., silly, from weakness of intellect): stultus (foolish). What is more unwise than? &c., quid stultius est, quam? &c. Vid. FOOLISH.

UNWISELY, insipienter: stulte.

UNWITTINGLY. Vid. UNCONSCIOUSLY.

UNWITTY, insulsus (without wit or spirit): infictus (without pleasant humor, not amusing): ineptus (childish, insipid, absurd).

UNWOMANLY, * cum mulierum naturâ non congruens or conveniens: * ut minime decet mulierem.

UNWONTED. Vid. UNUSUAL.

UNWORTHILY, indigne.

UNWORTHINESS (of a person or thing), indignitas.

UNWORTHY, indignus; of any thing, aliqua re, or qui with subjunctive (not deserving, whether in a good or a bad sense; hence, generally, with the object that the person does not deserve. Liry alone makes use of the construction with "ut," the infinitive is poetical): immeritus (undeserved; of things): alienus (at variance with; e. g., ejus dignitatis, quam mihi quisque tribuit; dignitate imperii, &c. An unworthy person, homo nullâ re bonâ dignus: unworthy treatment, indignitas (vid. Herz., Ces., B. G., 2, 14). To do something unworthy of one's character, position, station, &c., minuere suam dignitatem.

UNWRAP, explicare (e. g., vestem, mercem): evolvere (to unfold).

UNWRITTEN, nondum scriptus (not yet written). To leave unwritten, non scribere.

UNWROUGHT, rudis: infectus. Vid. UNCOINED.

UNYIELDING. Vid. INFLEXIBLE, UNBENDING.

UNYOKE, abjungere (Virg., Georg., 3, 318): disjungere (to unyoke from each other): demere alicui jugum (to take the yoke off a horse, oz, &c., Ov., Met., 7, 324, &c.; Hor., Od., 3, 6, 42): jumenta exuere jugo.

UP. || To be up (= not a-bed), vigilare (to be awake): e lecto surrexisse (to have left one's bed). || To walk up and down, ire et redire: inambulare. To bring nothing up, nihil emoliri (of a person who coughs, Cels.). To lie up three pair of stairs, tribus scalis habitare: to rise up against any body, exurgere contra or adversum aliquem (Tac.); cooriri in alium; imperium alicujus detrectare: to come up (= as high as) any thing, aquare aliquid (e. g., summa equorum pectora; of water; also tonus esse, after ablative of thing; e. g., alibi umbilico tenus aqua erat; alibi zenua vix superavit, Liv., 20, 43, extr.); up the stairs, contra scalas: up the stream, adverso flumine: up the mountain or hill, in adversum montem; adversus collem or clivum: to come up with [vid. TO OVERTAKE]. Up the country, in interiora regionis: to get up, surgere, with or without (e) lectulo or lecto; surgere cubito: to rise up to speak, surgere ad dicendum [vid. RISE]: from my youth up, a puero: a parvo: a parvulo: ab adolescentiâ: ab adolescentulo: ab ineunte ætate: a primâ ætate or adolescentiâ: ab initio ætatis: a primis temporibus ætatis. To hold up, (a) = lift up; (b) keep from falling, sustinere: sustentare (properly and impro-

perly); fulcire (to prop up; also figuratively): stabilire (to make firm, establish; e. g., a state; the authority of a law). To climb up [vid. CLIMB]. To run up [vid. RUN (UP)]. To keep up with; vid. KEEP.

UPBRAID, verbis castigare (to chide with words, justly, whereas all the following words imply injustice): increpare or increpitare, with and without voce, vocibus, verbis (to upbraid loudly, and with harsh, abusive language): objurgare (to upbraid reproachfully): corripere (to upbraid vehemently): conviciu alicui facere (to abuse). Vid. TO REPROACH.

UP HILL, adversum (preposition) collem (e. g., to charge up hill, adversum collem impetu facere): sursum (upward; e. g., enit).

UPHOLD. Vid. TO SUPPORT.

UPHOLSTERER, qui conclavia (cubicula, &c.) ornat: * qui suppellectilem venditat: * suppellectilarius opifex (after suppellectilarius servus, UPs.).

UPLAND, editus: editor. Uplands, regio montana.

UPON [vid. ON]. Upon my honor [vid. Honor]. Upon condition, either ablative only, or with sub; upon condition of his not writing any more, sub eâ conditione, ne quid postea scriberet. It is now and then (not in Cicero) followed by si; e. g., librum tibi eâ conditione daret, si recipere te correcturum esse (Cæcin. ap. Cic., Fam., 6, 7, 4). (1) "A book on friendship" must be liber, qui est de amicitia, &c. (2) Super takes the accusative after a verb of motion; e. g., he sat down upon an asp, super aspidem assidit (Cic.) [but not after ponere; vid. ON]: to be thrown head-foremost upon the stakes, super vallum præcipituri (Sall.). (3) "Upon this," &c. (in the continuation of a narrative) is often translated by the ablative absolute, the participle being such as describes the previous action; e. g., quo facto; also by tum, hic, &c. (4) Upon, often = concerning, about, &c., super with ablative; e. g., hac auro re scribam ad te, more commonly de aliqua re scribere. (5) It is also used accusatively; e. g., sorrow upon sorrow, novus super veterem luctus (Liv.); wound upon wound, vulnus super vulnus (Liv.). (6) With the "upon" of rest, the accusative is used of extension in space = on the upper surface of any thing; e. g., super tabernaculum Darii imago solis fulgebant (Curt.); collis erat, collemque super planissimâ campi Area (On.). To be quartered upon any body, collocari apud aliquos.

UPPER. || Locally, superus: superior (of two): summus (the highest; of several). The upper story, pars superior ædium: the upper lip, labrum superius: the upper part of the town, partes urbis superiores: the upper part of any thing, pars superior, also superior, or (when the whole upper part is meant) summus (in agreement with the substantive, which is governed by "of" in English; e. g., navis summa). || With reference to rank: superior loco, or dignitate, or superior only. The upper classes [vid. GENTRY]. || To get the upper hand, vincere, superare, &c.; of any body, aliquem; superiorem fieri; superiorem or victorem discere.

UPPERMOST, summus (supremus, mostly of what is above us, in the air, heaven, &c.): primus (first, in order, rank). To say whatever comes uppermost, loquor, quod in solum, ut dicitur (Cic.), or quod in buccam venit (Varr. ap. Non., Cic.).

UPPISH. Vid. CONCEITED.

UPRIGHT, s. Uprights and cross-beams, tigna statuta et transversaria (Vitruvius).

UPRIGHT, adj., rectus: erectus: celus: erectus et erectus (e. g., status, Cic.). An upright position, status celus et erectus. To place upright, erigere: to remain upright, rectum assistere: to go or walk upright, rectum vadere, incedere: that can not walk upright, quem memora destituit: to keep or maintain upright, (a) properly, sustinere: sustentare. An upright man, vir bonus, probus (a good man): vir vitâ innocens (innocent): homo antiquâ virtute et fide;

priscæ probitatis & fidei exemplar: homo antiquis moribus; homo antiqui officii (*all* = *a mark of the good old stamp*): *a strictly upright man*, homo gravis: vir gravissimus antiquitatis (*Cic.*). Vid. **HONEST**.

UPRIGHTLY, "capite recto." || *Honestly*, vid.

UPRIGHTNESS, probitas (*honesty*): innocentia: integritas (*the not being liable to punishment; innocence*): antiqua probitas: antiquitas (*old simplicity of manners*).

UPROAR. Vid. **TUMULT**, **DISTURBANCE**.

UPRODT. Vid. **Root UP** (or **OUT**).

UPSET, sternere aliquem (*knock down, cause to fall*: e. g., proximos): evertere (e. g., curram; *also, improperly, rem publicam*): subvertere (*overthrow by force applied below*: mensam, and *improperly*).

UPSHOT. Vid. **EVENT**.

UPSIDE. To turn upside down, ima summis miscere or mutare: summa imis confundere: omnia turlare et miscere: omnia in contrarium vertere: celum et terras miscere.

UPSTART, homo novus: terræ filius (*a nobody knows who; parvenu, Cic., Fam., 9, 7, extr.*).

UPWARD, sursum: sursum versus: sublime (*the last "on high," not with in, at least in Cicero*). Inclined upward, acclivis or acclivus (*in a slight degree, leuiter; both of a mountain*). Turned (= bent) upward, repandus: resimus (*of the nose*). ↑ Upward is often expressed by sub in a compound verb; to look upward, suspicere; to fly upward, subvolare. With the face upward, supinus: resupinus: sublimis et erecto capite; so "hands with the palms upward," manus supine. ↑ Above, amplius: plus. Eight years and upward, or upward of eight years, octo anni et amplius; anni octo amplius; amplius octo anni: upward of a year, plus annum (↑ never anni, &c., et quod excurrit). It is now upward of eight months since, jam amplius octo incensunt, quum, &c.

URBANITY, urbanitas. Vid. **POLITENESS**.

URCHIN. || *Hedgehog*, vid. || *Contemptuous name for a boy, puerulus*: pusio: frustum pueri (*a bit of a boy; comedy, in mockery or contempt*).

URGE, urgere (to press in a vehement, urgent manner, as a powerful warrior pressing upon an enemy; *improperly, of pressing in argument, urgere aliquem, or, absolutely, urgentem præterea philosophorum greges... instare Academia, Cic.; feci summi lenitate, quæ feci: illum neque urgi, neque, &c., Cic.*). In the sense "to urge any body to do any thing" it is very rare. Lepidus urgit me et suis et Antoni literis, ut legionem tricesimam mitterem sibi, *Asin. Pollio, ap. Cic., Fam., 10, 32, 4*: instare (to be ever, as it were, close upon any body, to press him, &c.; aliqui, often absolutely; also, instare de aliquo or de aliquâ re. Followed by infinitive, instat poscere recuperatores, *Cic.; by ut, nē [not in Cicero], ut, Quint., nē, Plaut.*). JX. urgere, instare (*Cic.*): summe contendere ab aliquo (*Cic.*), to demand any thing of any body vehemently; ut, nē): accerrime suadere alicui (ut or nē; to advise in the strongest terms; quum accerrime Lepido suavisset, ne se cum Antonio jungeret, *Vell., 2, 63, 2*). To urge the plea of bad health, excusare valetudinem (*Cic.*); of poverty, excusare inopiam (*Cæs.*): ↑ causari aliquod (*Augustan poets and post-Augustan prose*). To urge any thing (= advise), suadere aliquod: hortari aliquod (e. g., to urge the necessity of peace, pacem suadere, hortari; both *Cic.*). Vid. **TO PRESS** = to urge, and to try earnestly to persuade.

URGENT, gravis: magni momenti (*weighty*): maximus: summus (*very great*). Urgent danger, periculum præsens: urgent prayers, curatissime preces (*Tac., Ann., 1, 13, 3*); omnes preces (e. g., omnibus precibus petere aliquod, contendere, ut, &c.): at my urgent entreaty, orante me atque obsecrante: urgent necessity, necessitas: necessarium. ↑ Urgens, in the sense of "pressing" is very late; urgenter causa, *Tertull.*; instans, *Id.*, *Tac., Gell., &c.*

URGENTLY, vehementer: etiam atque etiam (e. g., to entreat, recommend): summe (e. g., contendere ab aliquo, ut, &c.): accerrime (e. g., suadere, ut, *Vell.*). To entreat any body urgently to, &c., summe contendere ab aliquo ut, &c.; cum aliquo agere ut, &c. (*vid. Cic., Lal., 1, 4*).

URGING, s. Vid. **IMPULSE**, **INVESTIGATION**.

URINAL, matella.

URINE, urina: lotium (*coarser term; both Sall., Vesp., 23*).

URN, urna (*also for the ashes of the dead*): olla ossaria (*for the ashes, bones, &c., of the dead; inscriptions*).

USAGE. Vid. **CUSTOM**.

USE, s., utilitas: usus: commodum: emolumentum: lucrum: fructus (*profit*). To be of much use to/ward doing any thing, multum valere ad aliquod faciendum. Any thing is of little use against any thing, aliquid parum valet contra aliquid. To be of use, valere (to have weight, validity, efficacy): utile esse: usui esse: ex usu esse: utilitatem or usum præbere: prodessere: conducere. To be of much use, magnæ utilitatis esse; magnam utilitatem afferre; plurimum or valde prodessere: to be of little use, non multum prodessere: parum prodessere (*too little*). To be of use to any body, prodessere alicui: esse ex usu alicuius; esse ex re or in rem alicuius: juvare alicuique: alicui adesse (*assist him with advice, &c.*). Sometimes prolicere may be used; patience is of no use, nihil proficies or nihil proficiter patientia. Guessing is of no use, nihil valet conjectura: to make use of [vid. **TO USE**]. To make one's knowledge and good sense of use to mankind, suam intelligentiam prudentiamque ad hominum utilitatem conferre: to be of use to the state by any thing, aliqua re rem publicam adjuvare: of what use is it to close the port? quid attinet claudi portum? of what use could it be? quid referret?

USE, v., uti (mostly with reference to the permanent or frequent use of any thing, aliqua re; for any purpose, ad aliquid): abuti aliqua re (for any purpose; ad aliquid or in aliqua re = "utendo consumere," to make a thorough, full use of the whole of any thing, otio, lilitate, &c.; then = "abuse" opposed to uti): usurpare aliquid (to employ or use any thing, as a single act; often as an inchoative: ad hibere (to use for a purpose, with an end and definite view); any thing, aliquid; for any thing, alicui rei; ad aliquid; in aliqua re (↑ never to be used generally as synonymous with uti): conficere aliquid ad (sometimes in) aliquid (to apply to a purpose; e. g., prædas in monumenta decorum immortalium, *Cic.*); tempus ad aliquid, *Cic.*); in usum alicuius rei vertere (to make it serve a purpose it was not intended for or did not usually serve: e. g., naves in onerarium usum, to use ships of war as merchant vessels or transports). To use a word, verbo uti (↑ never to usurpare or adhibere in this sense): to use a word correctly, verbum opportune proprie collocare: to use a word in a particular meaning, subjicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo aliquid significare or declarare: to use a word in a rare and pedantic meaning, verbum doctissime ponere. Cautus uses "deprecor" in the sense of "detestor," sic deprecor a Cautulo dictum est, quasi detestor. So, too, Cicero uses the word in a similar meaning, item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto nititur: the word is used in an opposite sense by Cicero pro Cæcina, when he says, contra valet, quum Cicero pro Cæcina ita dicit. To use a saying of Solon's, ut Solonis dictum usurpem (= adopt it, make it my own for this time). To use any body's assistance for any thing, alicuius operâ uti or abuti ad aliquid or in aliqua re; aliquo adjutore uti in aliqua re.

USED. Vid. **ACCOMMODATED**.

USEFUL, utilis (*useful*); ↑ conduci bilis (*does not belong to good prose*): salubris (*as medicinal, Cic., Cels.*): saluberr., *Varr. and On.*): salutaris (*salutary; the latter also with ad aliquid*): efficax (*efficacious*): commodus: accommodatus: aptus (*convenient, Id.*). To be useful, uti, &c., esse; usui, utilitati esse; ex usu esse;

prodessere: conducere: for any purpose, valere or vim habere ad aliquid (to have influence upon any thing): prodessere or adjuvare ad aliquid (to be of use to/ward effecting an object; the latter also with uti).

USEFULLY, utiliter: bene: salubriter. Sometimes commodò: accommodatè: aptè (*fitly*). To employ one's time usefully, tempus recte collocare: tempore recte uti.

USEFULNESS, utilitas: salubritas (*wholesomeness, &c.*).

USELESS, inutilis (*not useful*): cassus (*empty, hollow; then profitless, causeless, e. g., labores, vota, formidò*): inanis (*empty, without substance; hence mirral, prof idess; e. g., cogitatio: contentiones*): vanus (*empty, without any useful result; e. g., lectus, inceptum*): irritus (*done in vain; e. g., inceptum, preces, labor*). JX. vanus et irritus: irritus et vanus. Useless talk [vid. **FRIVOLOUS**]. Useless things, inutilia: cassa, inania, &c.: nugæ (*trifles*). To take useless trouble, operam perdere; operam frustra insumere, consumere, conterere; frustra laborem suscipere: to be just taking so much useless trouble, oleum et operam perdere (*Cic., Prov.*); saxum sarrire (*proverbially, to dig a rock, Mart.*) imbrēm in cribrum ingerere (*to catch the rain in a sieve, Prov., Plaut., Pseud., 1, 1, 100*): laterem lavare (*to wash a tile, Prov. Ter., Phorm., 1, 4, 9*). Useless for any thing, inutilis alicui rei or ad aliquid: useless to any body, inutilis ad alicuius usum. A totally useless person, homo ad nullam rem or ad nullam partem utilis: to be useless, inutiliter esse; nulli usui esse.

USELESSLY, inutiliter. || In vain frustra: nequidquam: incassum (*Sall. Liv.*) [*SYN. IN VAINLY*]. Not uselessly, non ex vano (*not not temere, which is "not readily," "not easily"*).

USHER, magister admissionum (*"gentleman usher;" officer who introduces persons to whom an audience has been granted; time of the emperors*): hypodidascalus, or, pure Latin, adjutor (*assistant master*): subdoctor (*Aus.*). To assist as usher in any body's education, subdocere aliquem (*Cic., Att., 8, 4, 1*).

USHER IN, aliquem introducere ad aliquid (*for an audience; cf. Curt., 6, 7, 17*). But deducere aliquem ad aliquid = to introduce him, that he may make his acquaintance, *Cic.*

USUAL, usitatus: more or usu receptus (*that has become a custom*): tritus: acromone tritus (*that has been much in the mouth of the people, and hence has become usual; e. g., a proverb*): vulgaris (*customary, vulgar*): quotidianus (*of every day*). ↑ Never use, in this sense, sollemnis; i. e., "made sacred by use," whence it is wrong to say "hoc verbum sollemne est Cicero-ni," for "hoc vocabulo sepe utitur Cicero." ↑ Usual is often translated sol(e)n(it) esse, &c. Which are the usual indications of poison, quæ indicia et vestigia esse solent veneni: the usual question is, quæri solet: as is usual with him, ut solet or assolet: (ex) consuetudine sua, or consuetudine only (*Cæs.*). ↑ In English, "than usual" is used elliptically; e. g., "he returns sooner than usual" = "than it is usual with him to return." In Latin there must always be a verb. Quicker than usual, citius quam solet (*solent, &c.*).

USUALLY, plerumque (*mostly*): fere (*almost always; these two especially with omnes expressed or understood*): vulgo (*by nearly every body*): passim (*in many different places*): ↑ not communiter. Often by circumlocution with solere. As he usually does, ut solet, ut assolet: as usually happens, ut fit: it is usually asked, quæri solet: a more than usually learned divine, *theologus supra vulgarem modum eruditus: it usually happens so, sic fere fieri solet. To ride the horse I usually ride, equo, quo consuevi, uti. Vid. **COMMONLY**, **GENERALLY**.

USUICATION, usuaptio (= dominii adeptio per continuationem possessionis anni vel biennii, *Ulp.*). To obtain possession by usurpation, usurpare.

USURFUCT, usus et fructus: usus fructusque, and (*more commonly*) as one word, usufructus. One who enjoys the usufruct, usufructarius.

USUFRUCTUARY, usufructuarius.

USURER, fenerator (one that lends money on interest; in a bad sense): tocullo (one that lends money at high interest, Cic., *Att.*, 2, 1, extr.).

USURIOUS, avarus et feneratorius (improperly, *Val. Max.*, 2, 6, 11).

USURP, invadere in aliquid (to make one's self master of by force): aliquid vindicare eibi or ad se: *U* usurpare, in the sense of taking unjust possession, is very late, *Cod. Just.* To usurp the sovereignty, vindicare sibi regnum; tyrannidem occupare (in a free state).

USURPER, tyrannus (i. e., one who has made himself sovereign of a free state): by circumlocution.

USURY, usura: fenerator (SYN. and phrases in INTEREST. *B*): fenus (denotes interest as the produce of capital, like τόκος); usura (denotes what is paid by the debtor for the use of the capital, like κάπος). Unlawful usury, fenus iniquum (e. g., exerceere). To practice usury, fenus (iniquum) exercere; fenerator; fenerator pecunias auferre (Tac.). *VID. INTEREST.*

UTENSILS, utensilia, -ium (all that one has to use; e. g., for household purposes): suppellex (all that belongs to furnishing and decorating a house): vasa, -orum (all kinds of vessels; also soldiers' vessels for the field). *Küchen utensils*, instrumentum coquinarium (*Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 33, 2, 19, § 12).

UTERINE, uterinus (e. g., fratres, *Cod. Just.*).

UTILITY, *VID. USEFULNESS.*
UTMOST. [*VID. EXTREME.*] It was with the utmost difficulty that, &c., nihil egrius est factum, quam ut, &c. (Cic.). To do one's utmost, omnibus viribus contendere et laborare; omni ope atque operâ entii. To be (or, an affair) of the utmost importance; *VID. IMPORTANCE.*

UTTER, *adj.* *VID. ENTIRE, TOTAL.*

UTTER, *v.* dicere, proferre, &c. [*VID. SAY.*] eloqui; enunciare (denote an act of the intellect, in conformity to which one utters a thought that was resting in the mind; but the eloquens regards therein both substance and form, wishing to express his thought in the most perfect manner; whereas the enuncians regards merely the substance, wishing only to communicate his thought; hence eloquutio belongs to rhetoric, enunciatio to logic); proloqui (denotes a moral act, in conformity to which one resolves to give utterance to a secret thought; opposed to reticere, like profiteri); pronunciare (a physical act, by which one utters mechanically any thing, whether thought of or written, and makes it heard, like recitare. Pronunciare, however, is a simple act of the organs of speech, and aims merely at being fully heard; recitare is an act of refined art, and aims by just modulation, according to the laws of declamation, to make a pleasing impression, *Did.*): emittere (to send forth; dictum, maledictum; vocem). Not to utter a word, nullum omnino verbum facere: not to be able to utter a word, loqui non posse: be sure not to utter a word about the marriage, verbum unum cave de nuptiis: pray don't utter a word, verbum unum ne facias cave: I will not utter a word more, verbum non amplius addam; nihil verbi addam.

UTTERANCE. To give utterance to one's thoughts, cogitata proloqui; cogitata emittere eloqui or enunciare: dico, quod sentiam: to give utterance to one's feelings, mentis sensa explicare: not to be able to give utterance to any thing, complere oratione or exprimere verbis non posse. Distinct utterance, explanatio verborum; dilucidâ pronuntiatio (both *Quint.*, 11, 3, 33). Distinct utterance joined to a correct and pleasing pronuntiatio, emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio (*Quint.*, 1, 5, 33). Without teeth, there is no possibility of distinct utterance, dentes quum desunt, omnem explanationem aliamut (*Plin.*, 7, 16, 18, 70).

UTTERLY, [*VID. ENTIRELY, TOTALLY, QUITE.*] An utterly worthless fellow, non semissis homo; homo non quisquilius.

UTTERMOST. *VID. UTMOST.*

UXORIOUS, uxorius (f.).

V.

VACANCY. || *Emptiness, inanity* (Cic., *Plaut.*); vacuitas (*Vitr.*); inane, vacuum (empty space, void). || *Of an office, locus vacuus: munus vacuum* (vacuitas, *D. Brut.* in *Cic. Ep. ad Div.*, 11, 10, ed. *Ern.*, quantum cupiditatem hominibus injicit vacuitas). There is a vacancy, locus vacans (*Plin. Ep.*: there are five vacancies every year, quotannis quinque loci vacui fiunt (*Wyttenb.*): during a vacancy, loco, munere vacante.

VACANT. || *Empty, vacuum, inanis.* A vacant house, domus inanis (unfurnished), vacua (uninhabited): edes vacuæ (not let or appropriated, *Plaut.*). The house is vacant, vacant edes (*Plaut.*): the whole of the upper part of the house is vacant, tota domus superior vacat (*Cic. Att.*, 12, 10). [*VID. also, EMPT.*] || *Of an office not filled by a professor, vacuum.* || *Idle, listless, vacuous: otiosus* (Cic.). || *Void of knowledge, ignorant, nullâ literarum cognitione imbutus; rudis ignarusque: plane indoctus.*

VACATE. || *To make empty, vacuare* (Cic.): vacuum facere (*Sall.*); vacuare (*Mart.*): *U* evacuare, *Plin.* = evacuate. || *To defeat, disannul, vid.*

VACATION, ferias, plural (general term): dies feriatus: (of schools), ferias scholasticas or scholarum: (*U*) iustitium was a total cessation from business in the courts of justice and elsewhere, by public appointment, on occasion of some great calamity or cause of mourning; therefore not = vacation, but rather = public mourning. *VID. HOLIDAY.*

VACCINATE, *variolas vaccinas (parvulo) inserere.

VACCINATION, circumlocution by the verb. || *Cow-pox, vid.*

VACCINE, vaccinus.

VACILLATE. *PROPR.*, vacillare (titubare = to stumble). || *FIG. = to hesitate, vid.*

VACILLATION. || *PROPR.*, vacillatio (*Quint.*), or by circumlocution with the verb. || *FIG. = Hesitation, vid.*

VACUITY. *VID. VACANCY, EMPTINESS.*

VADE-MECUM, *libellus promtuaris: enciclopedia (hand-book; *U*) *χεῖρις, Pomp. Dig.*, 1, 2, 2).

VAGABOND. || *One who wanders about, vagus: errabundus* (not vagabundus. *Erro* in the younger *Pliny*: *U* in classical writers, *errare* denotes an involuntary wandering; *vagare*, that which is voluntary): aliquis de ponte (a beggar at a bridge, *Juv.*, 14, 134): subrostraneus (one who loiters near the rostra): homo qui circum fora vicoseus vagus esse (one who wanders about; the latter after *Plaut.*, *Mil.*, 2, 5, 14). || *Grassator* was one who wandered about the streets of a town, engaged passengers in quarrels, and robbed them = one of the swell mob. || *Rascal, vid.* (*fugitivus, Ter., Phorm.*, 5, 8, 38).

VAGARY, livido: mirum, ineptum commentum: plural, ineptiæ, nugæ.

VAGRANCY, by circumlocution with the adjective, vagus, &c.

VAGRANT. *VID. VAGABOND.*

VAGUE, incertus (uncertain; e. g., answer, reply, responsum): dubius (doubtful): suspensus et obscurus (that is unsettled or involved in obscurity; e. g., words, verba, *Tac. Ann.*, 1, 11, 2): ambiguus (that is capable of two-fold interpretation); oraculo, oraculum: inconstans (inconstant); anceps (that can not be relied upon, with regard to character as well as respecting its result). A vague report, rumor incertus or non firmus. To hear some vague report, quasi per nebulam audire aliquid (*vid. Plaut., Capt.*, 5, 4, 26, and *Pseud.*, 1, 5, 48).

VAIN. || *Useless; to no purpose, vanus: inutilis: cassus: irritus.* || *Fivolous, trifling, worthless, inanis, vanus, futilis* (good for nothing): fragilis, caducus. *JN.* fragilis caducusque, duxus atque fragilis (transitory). *Vain endeavors, thoughts, contentiones, cogitationes inane: vain pleasures, lætitiæ fûles: hu-*

man affairs are vain, res humanæ fragiles caducæque sunt: every thing earthly is vain and transitory, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum; breves et mutabiles rerum vices sunt. || *Conceited, vid.* || *Attached to vain things, vanus: inanis. To be vain, vanarium rerum or vano gloriolâ honorisq; studio trahî.*

VAIN-GLORIOUS, gloriosus (boastful): vanus (conceited): vaniloquus (braggart).

VAIN-GLORIOUSLY, gloriose.

VAIN-GLORY, gloria (e. g., such is your vain-glory! quæ tua est gloria *Cic.*). *JN.* ostentatio et gloria (*Cic.*): tumor et vanæ de se persuasio (*Quint.*). What an excess of vain-glory is this! quod genus tandem est istuc ostentationis et gloriæ! (*Cic., Rabir. Post.*, 14, 38).

VAINLY. || *In vain, frustra* (without effect; i. e., if in any attempt the expected result is not obtained): nequidquam (with out carrying one's point, without any result): incassum (without reaching one's object or aim: *U* casse, used by *Liv.*, 24, 16, 10, and *Cassius*, by *Sen., Herc.*, *Æt.*, 352, are unusual); also, *JN.* frustra ac nequidquam (*Catull.*, 75, 1): incassum frustra (*Lucr.*, 5, 1429). || *Frustra* means "in vain," with reference to the person who has been disappointed; nequidquam ("in nequidquam, in nihil"), "to no purpose," refers to the nullity in which the thing has ended. Hence frustra, used adjectively, refers to the person; whereas irritus refers to the thing. Frustra and nequidquam denote merely a failure, without imputing a fault; whereas incassum implies a want of consideration, by which the failure might have been foreseen, *Did.*; but frustra may be used of a thing as employed or done by a person (e. g., frustra telum mittere, *Cæs.*). Labor in vain, labor irritus, or labor frustra sumtus (*Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 3, 14, 1), or *frustra susceptus, or labor frustra in rem aliquid insumtus. To labor in vain, operam perdere; et operam et oleum perdere (*Cic.*); oleum et operam perdere (*Plaut.*): lest my labors should be all in vain, ne et opera et oleum . . . perierit (*Cic.*): that attempt was in vain, frustra id ineptum (aliquid) fuit (*Liv.*). || *Foolishly, vid.*

VALE, vallis.

VALEDITION, } *VID. FAREWELL.*

VALEDICTORY, }

VALERIAN (a plant), *valeriana (*Linnaeus*).

VALET, famulus: minister: servus. Valet de chambre, cubicularius (*Cic.*).

VALETUDINARIAN, valetudinarius (*Sen.*): qui est infirmâ, tenui, incommodâ valetudine (*U* morbosus, *Cato* = diseased).

VALIANT, animosus: fortis: acer: strenuus: impavidus: audax: ferox. SYN. in COURAGEOUS.

VALIANTLY, fortiter: forti animo: animose: strenue: acris or alacri animo: intrepide, impavide (*Liv.*).

VALID, bonus (good; opposed to malus, bad, or adulterinus, counterfeit); justus (such as it ought to be); idoneus (*lit. proper*): ratus (confirmed, ratified). *JN.* ratus ac firmus (well established): legitimus (conformable to law): firmus ad probandum (that proves, convincing; e. g., argumentum): gravis (weighty; hence, also, convincing; e. g., argumentum; cf. *Cic. Rosc. Com.*, 12, 36, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum; i. e., the most valid proof). To be valid, valere (general term); vigere (to be in force, to continue in force): ratum esse (to be firmly established; of laws, decrees, compacts); exerceri (to be in force; of laws, *Liv.*, 6, 51); esse (to exist): *U* obtinere or obtineri = quite unclassical in the sense of valere; *vid. Klotz, Cic. Tusc.*, 5, 41, 118, and is even wrong in the sense of esse): to admit any thing as valid, aliquid ratum habere or ducere; aliquid probare, approbare, comprobare (to approve of it); aliquid accipere, admittere (to accept, allow).

VALIDITY, firmitas: gravitas (of arguments): auctoritas. Usually by circumlocution with adjective or verb; e. g., to give validity to a law, efficere ut lex valeat. To give validity to any thing, aliquid ratum facere or ratum esse jubere; to destroy the

validity of any thing, aliquid irritum esse jubere (Cic.; e. g., testamentum).

VALLEY, *vallis* (general term): *convallis* (a deep valley surrounded with hills; the confluence, as it were, of several valleys). A large, deep valley, *vallis magna*, alta: entrance to a valley, *angustiae, fauces vallis*.

VALOR. *Vid.* **COURAGE**.

VALUABLE, *pretiosus*: multi pretii (properly and figuratively): *estimatio*ne dignus: magni faciendus (figuratively). A valuable work, opus magni faciendum, haud contemnendum, egregium: to send many valuable contributions to a book, *multis et egregiis accessionibus librum augere, ornare: a valuable present, munus gratum, acceptum (Nep.): a valuable, res pretiosa, egregia, eximia, magni pretii: *valuable*, res pretiosae, magni pretii, pl.

VALUATION, *estimatio*. To make a valuation, *estimacionem facere* (Cae.), habere (Cic.).

VALUE, *v.* || *PROPR.*, pretium (with reference to an equivalent, especially in money). There is no authority for value in this sense: *estimatio* (in the opinion of men). The value of money, *potestas pecuniaria* (Gai., Dig. 13, 3, 4): to be of some value, *pretium habere*; in pretio esse: to be of great value, *maximo esse pretio*: to be of small value, *pretii esse parvi*, *minimi*: to be of no value, *nullus esse pretii*: of equal value, (res) *eiusdem pretii* (not *valoris*). || *FIG.*, pretium (Cic.): dignitas (Plin., Gell.): virtus (Cic.). To attach great value to any thing, *multum tribuere alicui rei*: magni estimare aliquid; in magno honore habere aliquid: to set too high a value on one's self, *multum sibi tribuere*; magnifice de se sentire: *nimum sibi tribuere*.

VALUE, *v.* || *To rate at a certain price*, *estimare aliquid* (with a genitive or ablative of the price, Cic.): *estimacionem alicuius rei facere* (Cae.) or *habere* (Cic.): *pretium alicui rei statuere* (Plaut.) or *constituere* (Cic.). To value highly, magni (not multi) or magno aestimare; magni facere, habere, ducere, pendere: to value lightly, parvi facere, aestimare, ducere, habere, pendere: to value as nothing, pro nihilo ducere, putare; nihili or non flocci facere; despiciere et pro nihilo putare; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; aestimare nihilo, pro nihilo, or nihili: to value more highly, pluris (not *maioris*) aestimare: to value less, *minoris aestimare* or *pendere*: to value equally, *juxta aestimare* (Sall., Cat., 2, 8); in pari laude utrumque ponere: to value one more than another, *unum alteri praeponere*, antepone, and (vice versa) *postponere*, posthabere. || *To esteem highly*, diligere (aliquid in aliquo): diligere carumque habere: *It does not estimate alone in this sense; it must always have a genitive or ablative of the value; vid., also, "to VALUE highly," above.*

VALVE, *valve* (only plural, *folding-doors*): *epistomium* (a safety-valve, &c.).

VAMP, *v.*, *corium superius.

VAMP, *v.*, *sarcire* (Cui.): *resarcire* (Ter.): *reficere aliquid* (Cae.).

VAMPIRE. || *The bat so called*, **vespertilio spectrum* (Linn.). || *An imaginary monster*, *sanguisuga*, -a, f. (which = leech, Cels.).

VAN. || *Front of an army*, *primum agmen* (opposed to *extremum agmen*; or *primi agminis cohortes*; opposed to *extremi agminis cohortes*; on a march): *frons* (in battle): *It does not antecursores or antecursores agminis in this sense: nor precursores*. To form the van with the cavalry, *cum equitatu antecedere*. || *A winnowing fan*, *vannus*, *ventilabrum*. || *A kind of vehicle*; *vid.* **CARRIAGE**.

VANE, **signum in tecto versatile ventorum index*.

VANISH, *evanescere* (properly and figuratively; opposed to *apparere*): *occulatari* (opposed to *aperiri*): *abire*: *discedere* (to depart). *It does not praeferabi and abire in this sense*. To vanish from any body's sight, *recedere a conspectu alicujus* (Nep.): *e conspectu alicujus evolare* (quickly): *hope vanishes*, *sperā extenuari*. *It does not evanescere* (Cic., Att., 3, 13, 1).

VANITY. || *Emptiness, transitory nature*, *inanis*: *vanitas*: *fragilitas*. || *A vain thing*, *res vana*, *inanis*: *vanities* (of the world, res caduca, peritura). || *Love of vain things*, **rerum vanarum studium*: *ambitio* (ambition). || *Vain glory*, *gloria* (falsa et inanis, Cic.): *vanitas* (Tac.): *tumor* (post-Augustan poetry) [vid., also, **VAIN-GLORY**]. || *Ostentation*, *ostentatio*: *factantia*: *venditatio*.

VANQUISH. || *Vid.* **CONQUER**, **CONVANQUISH**. } **QUEAR**.

VANTAGE. [*Vid.* **ADVANTAGE**.] *Vantage-ground*, *locus superior*; *locus opportunus* (a good position).

VAPID. || *PROPR.*, *vapidus* (of wine): *imbecillus*: *infirmi saporis* (of weak flavor; said of any liquor). || *FIG.*, *insulsus* (tasteless; of persons, or speech, style): *jejunus* (without vigor; of orators or speeches). *Vapid expressions*, *insulse dicta*.

VAPIDNESS, *jejunitas*: *insulsius* (figuratively; or by the adjective).

VAPOR, *s.* || *Exhalation*, *vapor*: *halitus*: *nebula* (from the earth or from water; the latter a cloud-like vapor): *exhalatio*: *exspiratio*: *aspiratio* (exhalation from the earth): *respiratio* (from water). *Vapors rise from the water*, *aque vaporant*; *from the earth*, *humores in aera surgunt*: a vapor bath, *assa sudatio*, *vaporatio* (the bathing with steam or vapor); *assum* *Laconicum* (the chamber: *It does not vaporarium, which is = flue or furnace*). || *Melanchoy*, *vid.*

VAPOR, *v.* *Vid.* **BRAG**.

VAPORISH, *lienosus* (splenetic): *morosus*: *difficilis* (sour, crabbed): *stomachosus* (irascible).

VARIABLE, *varius*: *varians*: *inconstans*: *mutabilis*: *mobilis*. *JN.* *varius et mutabilis*. *SYN.* *IN CHANGEABLE*.

VARIABLENESS. || *PROP.* *By the adjective*; *varietas* rather = *variety*. || *FIG.*, *mobilitas*, *inconstantia*; *or by the adjective*. *Vid.* **CHANGEABLENESS**, **INCONSTANCY**.

VARIANCE. || *Dissension*, *discordia* (difference of views and sentiments): *disensio* (misunderstanding; *It does not dissensus only in poetry and late prose*): *disidium* (consequence of discordia, dissensio): *alterratio*: *jurgium*: *contentio* (quarrel): *simultas* (from *simul*; state of alienated feeling toward a person with whom one comes into collision; e. g., a political rival, a member of one's family, &c.). *At variance*, *discors*; *dissidens*: to be at variance, *discordare*; *dissidere*: *with any body*, *cum aliquo*; *simulates exercere* *cum aliquo*: *simultas mihi est* or *intercedit cum aliquo*; *also*, *in simulative esse cum aliquo* (e. g., se . . . numquam cum sorore fuisse in simulative, Nep., Att., 17): they are at variance, *discordia inter eos orta est*; *discordant inter se*; *discordes inter se facti sunt*: to set persons at variance, *lites inter aliquos serere*. || *Inconsistency*, *difference*, *repugnantia*, *discrepantia*. To be at variance, *inter se pugnare*, *repugnare*, *discrepare*, or *disidere*: *with a thing*, *alicui rei* *pugnare* or *adversari*; *cum aliqua re* *pugnare* or *discrepare*: his actions are at variance with his words, *facta ejus cum dictis discrepant*.

VARIATION, *commutatio*: *vicissitudo*: *varietas*. *Vid.* **CHANGE**.

VARIEGATE, *variare*.

VARIEGATED, *versicolor*: *varius*: *coloris varii* (that exhibits different colors at the same time, *varix*); *versicolor* (that changes its color when held up to the light, *uolus*); then, general term, of many colors, *whence* *discolor* = of different colors, *said of two objects* (opposed to *concolor*), is only poetical and post-Augustan in the sense of "variegated". To wear a variegated garment, *variā veste exornatum esse*.

VARIETY, *varietas* (the proper word): *vicissitudo* (change of fortune, seasons; day and night). *Variety of weather*, *coeli varietas*: *variety in expression*, *eloquendi varietas*: *variety of opinion* [*vid.* "DIFFERENCE of opinion"]]: *variety of day and night*, *vicissitudines dierum atque noctium*: *variety of seasons*, *vicissitudines annuariae*. *Vid.*, also, **CHANGE**.

VARIOUS, *varius*: *multiplex*: *multiplex*: *omnis generis*. *JN.* *multiplex*

variusque, or varius et multiplex: *dispar* (unequal; *It does not multimodus, multifarius occur only in late writers*). *When various opinions were given*, *quum sententiae variaretur* (Liv.). *Various persons*, *nonnulli*; *compleures* (*It does not but non plures*): a various reading, **lectio varia*; **lectionis varias*; **scriptura discrepantia* (*It does not but lectio diversa, lectionis diversitas = an entirely opposite reading*): to adopt a various reading, **aliam scripturam, lectionem recipere, sequi*. *Vid.*, also, **CHANGEABLE**.

VARIOUSLY, *varie*: *non uno modo*. **VALET**, *sarcifer*: *homo nequam*: *peessimus*.

VARNISH, *s.* || *PROPR.*, **vernix*: *atramentum tenue* (a tarnish of dark color, for putting on paintings, Plin., 35, 10, 36, No. 18). || *FIG.*, *fucus*.

VARNISH, *v.* || *PROPR.*, **vernice* *illinere*. To varnish a picture, *atramento tenui tabulam illinere*. || *FIG.* *To cover with a pretext or false appearance*, *rem colorare nomine aliquo* (by a pretext, Val. Max., 8, 2, 2): *rem involucris tegere et quasi velis obtendere*; *also*, *velare rem only*. *Varnished*, *coloratus* (with a fair color or appearance); *fucatus* (with a deceptive dye). *PHRASES IN COLOR*, *v.*

VARY. || *TRANS.*, *mutare* (to cause one of two things to take place of the other): *submutare* (of a partial change): *variare* (so that sometimes one, sometimes the other has place): *distinguere* (to introduce an agreeable variety). *JN.* *variare et mutare*; *variare et distinguere*. To vary labor with recreation or rest, *graviora opera lullibus jocisque distinguere*: *variare otium labore, laborem otio*. || *INTRANS.*, *mutari*: *variari*, or *variare* (to change backward and forward; especially of the weather; also of opinions and reports, its fama variat ut &c., Lic.; variat sententia, Ov.; variatis sententiis, Cic.): *converti* (to turn round, for better or worse). *Not to vary*, *sibi constare*; a se non decedere.

VASE, *vas*, *vasis*; *nom. plural*, *vasa*; *sometimes amphora*.

VASSAL, *vasallus* (in Latin of the Middle Ages): *clens* (in the Roman sense): in fidem receptus ab aliquo, or qui fundos, agros, beneficii jura possidet; or (as one whose duty it is to assist in defending a district) is ejus fidei pars imperii commissus est.

VASSALAGE, *clientela* (in the Roman sense).

VAST, *vastus*: *amplus*: *spatiosus*: *magnus*: *ingens*: *immensus*. *Vid.* **GREAT**, **LARGE**.

VASTLY, *vaste*: *ample*.

VASTNESS, *immensa magnitudo*: *immentis*; *or by the adjectives*.

VAT, *cupa*: *dolium* (large cask): *lacus*: *labrum* (large, open vessel). A cheese-vat, *forma* (formis buxica caseum exprimere, Col.).

VAULT, *s.* || *An arched roof*, *camera*: *concameratio*: *fornix* (properly, of single arches; then the whole vault). || *An arched place*, *concameratio*: *locus concameratus*. A vault under ground, *hypo geum* (e. g., for the dead, Petron., Sat., 11). *locus sub terra saxo conceptus* (Liv., 22, 57). || *A place for keeping things in*, *cella* (a store-room): *horreum* (a warehouse for goods): *taberna* (a shop).

VAULT, *v.* || *TRANS.*, *camerare* (Plin.): *concamerare* (all round): *conformicare* (Vitr., completely). To be vaulted, *fornicatum curvari* (Plin.); *concamerari*. *Faulted*, *cameratus*; *concameratus*; *fornicatus* (vaulted): *arcuatus* (arched): *convexus*; *gibbus* (half round, convex; opposed to *concavus*, *gibbus*, Cels., 8, 1, m.). || *INTRANS.*, *saltu se subiicere*: *equum emicare*. To vault on a horse, in saltu insilire; saltu se subijcere in equum.

VAULTER, *petaurista* (Varro ap. Nonius).

VAUNT, *v.*, *se efferre*: *se jactare* (insolenter): *gloriarī*: *gloriā et predicatione sese efferre*. To vaunt of or in a thing, *aliquid re*, or *de* or in *aliquid re* *gloriarī*; *jactare*, *ostentare*, *vanditare aliquid*. He vaunts and brags as high as ever, *ne quicquam jam loquitur modestius*; he vaunts of his villany, in facinore et scelere glori

tur: he vaunts of his own deeds, suarum audum præco est; aua narrat facinora. VAUNT, s. jactatio: ostentatio: venditatio (of something, aliquid rei): ostentatio sui: jactantia sui. To make a vaunt of. jactare, ostentare, venditare aliquid; aliquid se gloriarī.

VAUNTER, jactator, ostentator, venditator aliquid rei: homo vanus: homo vaniloquus: homo gloriosus: homo fortis lingua.

VAUNTING, gloriosus: vanus: vaniloquus.

VAUNTINGLY, gloriose: jactanter.

VEAL, (caro) vitulina; or vitulina, nom. plural. Roast veal, assum vitulinum.

VEER, *TRANS., obliquare sinus (velorum) in ventum (to the wind, Virg.). *INTRANS., se vertere; verti (of the wind). The wind suddenly veers round to the south, ventus vertitur or se vertit in Africum. If = change, vid. Times and opinions have veered about, magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio.

VEGETABLE, quæ terra ipsa ex se generata stirpibus infixa continet: ea, quorum stirpes terrâ continentur: quæ a terrâ stirpibus continentur: res, quæ gignuntur et terrâ. Vegetables (for the table), olus, plural, olera (pulmentum, obsonium = any thing eaten with bread; as, vegetables, meat, fish).

VEGETABLE, *vivere (of plants): *plantæ instar vivere (of persons).

VEHEMENCE, vis (general term, intensive force or strength): gravitas (the impression which any thing makes upon the feelings): violentia (violence): ardor: ætus (heat, glow, fire; especially of the passions, a fever, &c.): impotentia (want of self-control): iracundia (vehement of character, anger): incitatio: impetus (great hurry). [Vid., also, VIOLENCE, HEAT.] *Vehementia (= vis) is first used by Pliny.

VEHEMENT, vehemens (the proper word, not lenient or quiet; opposed to lenis, placidus; of persons of an irritable character, or who are easily irritated to rash actions; then also of inanimate objects): gravis (that is capable of making a strong impression; e. g., illness, morbus; expression, verbum [= offence saying]; adversary, adversarius): acer (sharp, cutting; opposed to lenis; also denoting fierceness or violence). JN. acer et vehemens: vehemens acere (opposed to placidus mollique): acerbus (mortifying, or causing painful feelings, acutus): violentus (violent): concitatus: incitatus: intensus (that is or acts in great hurry, impetuous): ardens: flagrans (ardent, fervent, burning; e. g., of a fever, passions, &c.): iracundus (irritated, in great anger): ferox (wild: of persons, with reference to their character). JN. vehemens feroxque: importunus (importunate; e. g., homo; passions, libidines); also, JN. vehemens et violentus. You are too vehement, nimium es vehemens feroxque natura.

VEHEMENTLY, vehementer: graviter: acriter: acerbè (SYN. in VEHEMENT): ardentè (ardently): ferventer (fervently): avide (with acidity): iracundè (in great anger): magno impetu (e. g., an attack, hostem aggredi): importune (importunately). To fight vehemently, vehementer contendere: to cry out vehemently, valde clamare: to speak vehemently, acriter, or concitate, or magnâ contumacitate dicere; ferventer loqui: to pursue the enemy too vehemently, cupidius or avidus hostem insequi: to proceed vehemently, valde agere: to oppose vehemently, vehementer repugnare: to urge vehemently, vehementer, or valde, or etiam atque etiam, or obnixè, or impetue rogare; aliquid aliquid flagitare or efflagitare (to demand importunately); contendere aliquid ab aliquo (to insist upon); to write too vehemently, iracundus scribere.

VEHICLE. Vid. CARRIAGE.

VEIL, s. A cover to conceal the face, ricas; diminutive, ricinium (not velum, which is = a sail, a curtain): flammeum: flammeolum (a bride's veil). Any covering, velamen: velamentum: integumentum: involucreum (also, velum, especially as technical term for the

veil; i. e., curtain, of the Tabernacle or Temple). Fig. A pretext, species: imago: simulacrum. Under the veil of, per simulationem (not sub obtentu or sub pretextu). Vid. PRETEXT.

VEIL, v., aliquid velare (properly and figuratively): nomine aliquid rei tegere atque velare aliquid (improperly = to cloak; e. g., cupiditate suam, Cic.). Vid. TO CLOAK.

VEIN, *PROPR., vena (arteria is = an artery). A small vein, vena: to open a vein (as a punishment), venam incidere, rescindere, secare, ferire, percutere; aliquid venam solvere et sanguinem mittere (Gell., 10, 8): to open a vein (as a surgical operation), sanguinem mittere; in the arm, ex brachio. Fig., vena (in metals, wood, or marble): fibra (in plants): matus ligni (in wood). The space between veins in the earth, intervallum: marked with veins, venosus (e. g., a stone, lapis): a vein of humor, &c., ingenii vena.

VELLUM, *pergamena or membrana (vitulina). Vellum paper, charta levigata, pergamena.

VELOCITY, celeritas: velocitas (general terms of rapid motion, as visible): pernicitas (fleetness): incitatio (of a body driven onward): rapiditas (e. g., humilis). Velocity in speaking, dicendi celeritas; oratio incitatio: with velocity, celeriter; raptim.

VELVET, *holosericum. Of velvet, holosericus (Lampr.; e. g., vestis holoserica): a velvet-brush, *scopula holoserico detergenda facta.

VENAL, *Pertaining to the veins, by genitive, venas or venarum. Open to bribery and corruption, mercenary, venalis (Cic.): pretio venalis (Lia.): nummarius (opposed to integer, incorruptus, abstinent). Venal judges, judices nummarii (Cic., Att., 1, 16, 8).

VENALITY, animus venalis, corruptibile facili: qui pretio se moveri patitur: animus largitioni non resistens: qui pretio et mercede ducitur (after Cic.).

VEND. Vid. SELL.

VENEER, arborem aliâ integere (after Plin.): *aliquid vilis ligno pretiosius cortice facere; or (if the reading of Salmastius be adopted) vilioris ligni et pretiosius corticem facere (vid. quotation at end of article): ligna tenui bractea tegere, or lignum vilis pretiosioris ligni bractea tegere or integere (— tenuis bractea ligna tegat, Oo.; where, however, bractea is a thin plate of metal; it is also, however, used for a thin piece of wood, as in the following passage of Pliny, which is a locus classicus on veneering: hæc prima origo luxurie, arborem aliâ integi, et viliores ligno pretiosiores cortice fieri. Ut una arbor æquius veniret, excogitata sunt ligni bractea, Hist. Nat., 16, 43, 84. Salmastius reads vilioris ligni et pretiosioris corticem fieri).

VENERING, *luxuria arborem aliâ integendi; or circumlocution by verbs under VENEER. Veneering was invented, excogitata sunt ligni bractea (Plin., as quoted in the preceding article).

VENERABLE, venerabilis: venerandus: reverendus: gravis: augustus (especially by external dignity).

VENERATE, venerari: adorare (the latter the stronger, not used by Cicero; both with the addition of ut deum, when spoken of a man to whom divine honor is paid): revereri. In a wider sense = to love and honor, colere: mirifice or diligentissime colere: observare: (diligenter) colere et observare: observare et diligenter: in honore habere. To venerate as a parent, or with a filial affection, aliquem in parentis loco colere.

VENERATION, veneratio: adoratio (early, and in Lily, &c.): cultus. Superstitious veneration, superstitio, vid.

VENERATOR, venerator (poetical, Oo.): cultor: A zealous or constant worshiper, assiduus cultor; or by the verbs, qui veneratur, &c.

VENEREAL, venerens; or by genitive, amoris, veneris.

VENGEANCE, ultio (private): vindicta (inflicted by competent authority): poenæ (penalty, punishment): ira: iracundia (an-

ger, wrath). To take vengeance, ultisci (Cic.); ultionem petere (Tac.), nixgere ab aliquo (Just.); poenâ petere, i. petere ab aliquo. Vid. AVERAGE.

VENIAL, venia dignus (Quint.): cui venia dari potest: quod excusationem habet: quod habet aliquid excusationis (Cic.). Horace translates "venial faults" by medicoria et quæ ligosca vicia; Terence has culpa ea, quæ sit ignoscenda (a venial fault, Phorm., 5, 3, 26).

VENISON, caro ferina; or simply ferina (sc. caro); carnes cervinæ (of the deer).

VENOM, vancum: virus, -i, n. (properly and figuratively). Vid., also, POISON.

VENOMOUS, *PROPR., venenatus (Cic.): veneno infectus, tinctus, imbutus: virulentus (Gell.). Venomous serpents, serpentes venenati (Nep.), virulenti (Gell.): their bite is venomous, venenum inspirant morsibus (Virg., poetical); morsus virus habent (Cels.). Fig., acerbus: iracundus: furibundus.

VENT, s. Admission of air, aditus aeris. A vent-hole, spiraculum (Plin.); spiramentum (Virg.): to give vent to (properly) = to admit air, ventilare (e. g., vinum; aditus aeris admittitur; also, aperire cœlum (Plin.). = to let out, rem iam aperire; (figuratively) erumpere: I must give vent to my joy, erumpere licet mihi gaudium (Ter.): to give vent to one's hatred, odium expromere or effundere (against any body, in aliquem); odium dictis factisque explere: to give vent to one's ill humor, displicere, stomachum in aliquem erumpere; dolor meus in aliquem incurat: to give vent to one's anger (against any one), iram in aliquem effundere, evomere, erumpere; atating, iram in rem vertere; in rem suam: not to give vent to one's anger, iram suppressere or reprimere: to one's hatred, odium sorbere (literally, to swallow it). Sale, market, venditio mercium. A good or quick vent, facilis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a good vent, facile vendi: to find no vent, repudiari: that has a good vent, vendibilis (opposed to invendibilis).

VENT, v. Vid. "to give vent to," under the substantive.

VENTILATE, ventilare: aeri, cœlo aliquid exponere (to expose to the air): ventilum facere aliquid (as by fanning, Ter.). To ventilate a room, aerem immittere in conclave; cubuli fenestras patefacere sic ut perflatus aliquis accedat (after Cels., 3, 19); perflatum in cubiculum tolli admittere fenestris (after Oo., A. A., 3, 807, and Plin., 17, 19, 31).

VENTILATOR, *foramen spiritale (Aptc.): spiraculum (vent-hole).

VENTRAL, ventralis; or by the genitive of ventr.

VENTRICLE, ventriculus (the stomach, Cels.). Ventricle of the heart, ventriculus cordis (Cic.).

VENTRILOQUIST, ventriloquus (Ter tull, and late writers. Greek = θύψ, Plutarch; feminine, θύψισσα, id.). It is probable that, in the classical age, the Romans employed these Greek words, according to a very common practice).

VENTURE, s., periculum (danger): alea (game of hazard; hazards): facinus: facinus audax (bold deed): dimicatio fortunæ or fortunarium, vitæ, or capitis (danger where one's property or life is at stake). A venture, temere. At all ventures, temere. Vid., also, CAST, s.; RISK.

VENTURE, v. To have courage to do a thing, audere (to run a risk): conari (to be bold, to make an effort, with an infinitive, &c. never with ut). INTRANS. To undertake a thing attended with danger, to run the risk of, aleam subire or adire: se in casum dare (to run the risk); audere (to dare). To venture an engagement, in actum or certamen descendere (Tacitus says, poeticaly, audere aciem, Ann., 12, 28); in venture a decisive battle, summum hoste copias contendere: to venture nothing, periculum or discrimen non audere, non subire. To expose to loss or danger, aliquid in aleam dare: ire in aleam aliquid rei (to peril or risk any thing): aliquid audere (to dare any thing);

periculum aliquibus rei or in aliquâ re facere: aliquid tentare, experiri: periclitari (to try one's luck in a dangerous business). JN. experiri et periclitari. To venture one's life, committere se periculo mortis; manifesto periculo corpus obicere et caput offerre: to venture one's life for any one, inferre se in periculum capitis atque vitæ disciplinæ pro aliquibus salute: to venture one's self, se committere (e. g., in aciem, in hostem terram, in locum præcipitem): to venture one's self in the midst of the enemy, se immittere in mediæ pugnæ discrimen: to venture one's self against any one, audere aliquem aggredi; aliquem adire audere.

VENTUROUS or **VENTURESOME**. Of persons disposed to venture, or to encounter risk, audens (bold, in a good sense; especially of a single act): audax (bold, in a good or bad sense; of the habit): confidens (full of self-confidence, in a bad sense): temerarius (rash). JN. temerarius atque audax. To be venturesome, audacem or audaciâ confidentem esse. || Hazardous, dangerous (of things), periculosus (full of danger): anceps (threatening equal danger from two sides): dubius (doubtful as to how it may turn out). JN. periculosus et anceps.

VERACIOUS, verus: veridicus (Cic.): veritatis amicus, cultor, diligens (of persons). VID. TRUE.

VERACITY, veritas: fides: religio (conscientiousness, Cic.). Strict veracity, severitas (Cic., Leg., 1, 1, 4).

VERANDAIL, *subdiale (Plin.): *podium (a balcony, Plin. Ep.); or it may be necessary to retain the word.

VERB, verbum (Cic.). A verb active, verbum agens; passivè, verbum patiendi (Gell.).

VERBAL. || Having word answering to word, literal [vid. LITERAL], ad verbum expressus: verba singula exprimens, reddens (after Cic.): ad verbum descriptus (verbal accuracy; of a copy). A verbal translation, interpretatio ad fidem verborum facta, ad litteram verba auctoris reddens, exprimens: petty verbal discussions or distinctions, (iste) verborum angustia: to drive any body to such petty verbal discussions, aliquem in tantas verborum angustias compellere (both Cic.; opposed to campus, &c., the field of fair, full discussion): a dispute that turns on petty verbal distinctions, verborum disceptatio or discordia: to reduce any thing to a discussion of petty verbal distinctions, ad verba rum deflectere: verbal criticism, *critice or ars critica, quæ verborum pondera exanimat (after Cic.): a mere verbal critic, *verborum or syllabarum anceps (in a bad sense): qui verborum pondera exanimat (in a good sense). || By word of mouth, oral, by verbis, or per colloquium or colloquia. To give any body a verbal answer, alicui voce respondere; a verbal commission, alicui aliquid voce mandare.

VERBALLY. || Verbatim, vid. || Orally, præsens (adjective): coram: voce: verbis, or per colloquium or colloquia.

VERBATIM, ad verbum: verbum e verbo (Cic.): ad litteram (Cic.) verbotenus et verbatim are not Latin. To translate verbatim, ad verbum transferre (Cic.).

VERBOSE, verbosus: verbi abundans (Cic., in a good sense): copiosus: plenus (copious; opposed to jejunis).

VERBOSELY, verbosè: copiose (in a good sense).

VERBOSENESS, turbæ verborum **VERBOSITY**. (Cic., De Or., 3, 13, 50): inanis verborum volubilitas (ib., 1, 15, 17): jejuna verborum concentratio (ib., 2, 16, 68): inanis quædam prolusiva loquendi (Cic., Part. Or., 23, 81): inepta verboritas: inanis earritulus (Eru.): inanis loquacitas (Murel.): inanum turba verborum (Quint., 8, 21): inanum verborum torrens (id., 10, 7, 23): inanum verborum flumen (Cic., N. D., 2, 1, 1): verborum colluvium (Gell., 1, 15, 7).

VERDANT, viridis: virens (æren): frondescens (Læf.): herbaceus (grassy). Very verdant, pervivis: somewhat verdant, sub viridis: to be verdant, virere: to

walk on a verdant or shady bank, in viridi opacâque ripâ inambulare (Cic.).

VERDICT, judicium: sententia: decretum. To give a verdict, sententiam ferre, dicere, pronuntiare; judicare; decernere; respondere: to give a verdict in favor of any body, adjudicare causam alicui or aliquid alicui; secundum aliquem decernere, judicare (Cic.); against, adjudicare alicui aliquid (in civil causes). In criminal cases = ACQUIT, CONDEMN.

VERDIGRIS, ærugo (Plin., Col.): æruca (Vit.).

VERDURE, viriditas (Cic.): viride (Plin.). Verdure of the meadows, viriditas pratorum (Cic.): verdure of the banks, viridis riparum vestitus (Cic., N. D., 2, 39, 98): to gain verdure, virescere: to be clothed with verdure, virere: to recover verdure, revirescere.

VERGE, s., margo; ora (edge, border): finis; confinium (boundary, limit). Fig. To be on the verge of death, caput vicinum esse; capularem esse (Serr., Virg., Æn., 6, 222; Plaut., Mil., 3, 1, 33): in extrema regulâ (not regulâ) stare; extrema tangere (by a figure from the race-course; vid. Sen. Ep., 12, 4, Ruhnck, and 26, 1): in præcipiti esse (i. e., to stand on the brink of a precipice, to be in extreme danger, Cels., 2, 6). He seems to me to be on the verge of death, videtur mihi prosequi se (i. e., to be attending his own funeral, Sen. Ep., 30, 4). To be on the verge of ruin or destruction, in summo discrimine esse or versari: to lead any body to the verge of ruin, aliquem in locum præcipitem perducere.

VERGE, v., proximum, finitimum, vicinum esse alicui or rei; tangere, attingere (terrâ).

VERGER, *apparitor: *licitor.

VERIFY, probare (to try or examine, and find good): explorare, implere (e. g., spem; to fulfill). To be verified (i. e., to come true), exitum, eventum habere: evnire: ratum esse: effici, fieri; e. g., exitum, eventum habere oraculi, vaticinia (after Cic.): eveniunt, sunt quæ prædicta sunt; somnia evadunt; quæ somniavi mus evadunt (after Cic.).

VERILY, nâ (only used before pronouns by Cicero, nâ ego, tu, illi, &c.: also, mediis fidius nâ). Verily you have made a good purchase, mediis fidius nâ tu præclarum locum emisti (Cic.): certe: profecto. Vid., also, TRULY.

VERISIMILAR, Vid. PROBABLE, VERISIMILITUDE. } PROBABILITY. **VERMICULAR**, vermiculatus (Plin.). **VERMILION**, s., minium: cinnabaris. The color of vermilion, color minii, cinnabaris: to paint with vermilion, pingere cinnabari: miniare.

VERMILION, adj., miniatius (Cic.): miniaceus (Vit.); minianus (Cic.).

VERMIN, bestiolæ molestæ, rapaces, &c. (general term): verines (worms): pediculi (lice): mustelæ (weasels, &c.). Vermen that injure corn, &c., *bestiolæ quæ fruges, semina, &c., populantur (after Col., and Virg., populatque ingentem faris acervum curculio): full of vermin, verminosus (Plin.): vermiculosus (Pall.). **VERNACULAR**, vernaculus. Vernacular language, sermo is, qui nobis natus est (Cic.). Vid. MOTHER-TONGUE.

VERNAL, vernus. Vernal season, ver: tempus vernum: vernal æquinox, æquinoctium vernum (Plin., Col.).

VERONICA (a flower), *veronica (Linnaeus). On the legendary derivation from vera icon or vera unica icon, cf. Buchholzer's Philosophische Betrachtungen, and Kraus, Med. Lex.

VERSATILE, versatilis (prop., Plin.): mobilis: mutabilis (changeable, fickle): alacer: promptus (ready). A versatile genius, ingenium velox (Quint.), or versatile (Lir., 39, 40); animus agilis (Sen.), Vid., also, CHANGEABLE.

VERSATILITY, agilitas, or by the adjective (properly). Versatility of mind, animi mobilitas (Quint.); ingenium mobile (Virg.); ingenii celeritas (Cic.); ingenium versatile (Lir.), or velox (Quint.): animus versutus, callidus (Cic., when cunning is implied).

VERSE. || A line of poetry, ver-

sus, -âs (distinctio, tristicchio, tetrastichon, &c., a set of two, three, four, &c., verses). Beautiful verses, versus ornati, luculent (Cic.): very good, bad verses, versus optimi, mali: better and smoother verses, versus magis facti et mollior euntes (Hor., Sat., 1, 10, 58): to write verses, versus facere, scribere: to write excellent verses on any subject, optimis versibus de aliquâ re scribere; ornatissimis atque optimis versibus de aliquâ re dicere (Cic.). || Poetry, numeri (plural): versus. To write in verse, sententias claudere numeris; verba includere versu (Cic.). A small section, membrum: articulus.

VERSED, exercitatus or volutatus in re (experienced in): peritus: gnarus alicujus rei (acquainted with). Well versed in a science, perfectus in aliquâ scientiâ: to be versed in any thing, non hospitium esse in re; alicujus rei esse peritum: to be versed in history, ad historiam instructum esse: to be versed in Greek and Latin, et Græcis et Latinis doctum esse: to be well versed in ancient literature, in veteribus scriptis studiosè et multum volutatus esse: well or thoroughly versed, peritissimus; expertissimus; plurimum rerum usui or magno usui præditus; usu et prudentiâ præstans; multis experimentis eruditus (Plin., Ep., 1, 5, 16).

VERSICLE, versiculus (Cic.). **VERSIFICATION**, versificatio (Quintilian). The art of versification, poetica; ars metrica; ars versus faciendi.

VERIFIER, versificator (Quint.): metricus (Gell.): artis metricæ peritus.

VERISIFY, versus facere, scribere, componere (to compose verses): versus fundere or ex tempore fundere (to compose rapidly or impromptu): sententias claudere numeris: verba includere versu (to write in verse, not in prose): versificare (Quint.). To be fond of versifying, delectari aliqui in claudere verba pedibus (Hor., Sat., 2, 1, 28).

VERSION, VID. TRANSLATION.

VERTEBRA, spondylus (Plin.): vertebra (Cels.).

VERTEBRATED, vertebratus (Plin.; made in the manner of a vertebra, having joints, jointed): *vertebris instructus.

VERTEX, vertex. Vid. SUMMIT, TOP. **VERTICAL**, usually verticalis (technical term): better, directus (Cæs.).

VERTICALLY, ad verticem.

VERTIGINOUS, vertiginosus (Plin.).

VERTIGO, vertigo (Lir., Plin.). To be seized with vertigo, vertiginè corripi (Plin.): to occasion vertigo, vertiginem facere (Plin.): to suffer from vertigo, vertiginè laborare (Plin.); vertiginem pati (Macrob.). to remove vertigo, vertiginem discutere, sedare; ofusum oculis caliginè disicere.

VERVAIN, sideritis (Plin., 25, 19, and 26, 88): verbenaca (Plin.): *verbena of ficulnalis (Linn.).

VERY, adj. [VID. TRUE, REAL.] "Veriest" may often be rendered by summus; or by a superlative. A very fool, stultior stultissimo. || Itself, ipse. In that very place, in eo ipso loco.

VERY, adv., summe (in the highest degree; with verbs and adjectives): maxime: quam maxime: magno opere or magnopere: maximo opere or maximopere: summo opere or summopere (with great pains or effort; only with verbs): impense (zealously; with verbs): perquam (used almost exclusively with words which may be compounded with per): admodum (fully): valde (strangely; with verbs and adjectives): sane quam (with verbs and adjectives): copido (literally, enough for the time, plenty fully, with adjectives and verbs; chiefly in common life, and hence found, for the most part, in the comedians; but also in Cicero, in dialogues and epistles): satis (sufficiently; always with relativity to some given end or to certain circumstances; with adjectives and adverbs: e. g., non satis se tutum in Argis videbat, not very safe): vehementer (earnestly, passionately; with verbs of emotion, or the like; as, dolere, gaudere, rogere; also, not uncommonly, in other connections, merely to denote intensity: e. g., vehementer utile est, Cic.; erit mihi vehementissime gratum, Cic.; vehementer erare, Cæs.): graviter (secretly; with verbs

and participles; e. g., *gravier ægrotare*, *gravier iratus*; *miris*; *mirifice*; *mirum quantum* (*extraordinarily*; *with verbs and adjectives*); *appripe* (*particularly, especially*; *with adjectives*); *perfecte* (*thoroughly*; *with adjectives*); *imprimis* (*before all, among the first*; *and for this we find, also, inter primos, in e. cum paucis, inter paucos, ante alios, præter cæteros, super omnes*); *bene* (*well, duly*; *with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs*); *probe* (*finely*; *with adjectives and verbs*); *but only in conversational style in the comedians*; *egregie, eximie* (*excellently, extraordinarily*; *with adjectives and verbs*); *egregie* is used, also, to denote excess or defect, but only in common discourse, in dialogue, or in the epistolary style; e. g., *egregie falsum*, "very false" (*but* *there is no authority for egregie falli or errare, for which the classical expressions are valde or vehementer errare, procul or longe errare, tota errare viâ, probe or diligenter errare*); *longe* (*far*; *with words denoting preference or distinction*; e. g., *longe superare, præstare, or antecellere*; *longe diversus*). "*Vex*" is expressed in Latin in various other ways; e. g., by per in composition with adjectives, adverbs, or verbs; as, *perpauci*, *perquam pauci*, *very few*; *mihi perplacet*, or *perquam placet*, *I am very well pleased or satisfied*; by dis in composition with verbs; e. g., *discopere*, *to desire very eagerly*; *laudare*, *to extol very highly*; by the superlative, sometimes with *longe* or *multo*; e. g., (*longe*) *fertilissimus*, *multo ditissimus*; *not very* (*before adjectives and adverbs*), *non ita*; *haud ita* (*not, non admodum, non valde*).

VESICLE, *vesicula* (Cic.).
VESPER, *vesper*; *vespertus*.
VESPERTUS, **precēs vesperturne*.
VESSEL, *receptaculum*, *vas*, *vasis*, *diminutive*, *vasculum*. *An empty, full vessel*, *was inane, plenum*; *a vessel of gold or silver*, *vas auro solidum* (Tac.); *vas ex argento fabricatum* (Livy); *plural*, *vasa aurca, argentea*. *|| A ship*, *navis* (Livy). *|| In anatomy*, *vas*; *especially in the plural*, *vasa, orum*.
VEST, *v*. *|| VID. CLOTHE, INVEST*.
VEST, *s*. *|| VID. GARMENT, WAISTCOAT*.
VESTAL, *vestalis*.
VESTIBULE, *vestibulum* (*open space before a Roman house, where those who had business there waited*; *in vestibuloedium operit salutacionem Cesaris*); *procoen* (*an ante-room to a bed-chamber, where slaves used to wait*; *πρὸκοίτην*, in Varro, R. R.).

VESTIGE, *vestigium* (*trace, footprint*); *reliquie* (*remainder*); *indicium*; *signum*; *nota* (*mark, indication*). *There is not even a vestige of any thing, ne vestigium quidem ullum reliquum est alcuius rei* (Cic., Fam., 4, 14, 1); *nullum exstat vestigium* (after Liv.).

VESTMENT, } *|| VID. GARMENT*.
VESTURE, }

VESTRY, *|| A room attached to a church, sacrum* (*a place where sacred things are kept*); *vestiarium* (*a room where clothes are kept*). *|| A parish meeting held in the said room, *concilium parocæ*. *To call a vestry meeting, *concilium parocæ convocare*; *to hold a vestry meeting, concilium* (Sc.) *habere*.

VETCH, *vicia* (Col., Virg.). *Of vetches, vicalia, vicariis* (Col.).

VETERAN, *veteranus*. *A veteran is old soldier*, (*miles*) *veteranus*; *vetus miles expertusque belli* (Tac.); *emeritus* (*that has served his time out*).

VETERINARY, *veterinarius* (Col.). *A veterinary surgeon, veterinarius*; *mediciniæ veterinariæ prudens* (Col.); *a veterinary school, schola veterinaria*; *the veterinary art, ars veterinaria* (Veget.); *medicina veterinaria* (Col.).

VEY, *|| TRANS*. *stomachum alcui facere or movere*; *indignationem alcui movere* (*to render indignant*); *bilem alcui movere or commovere*; *irritare aliquem or alcuius iram* (*to make angry*); *pungere aliquem* (*sensibly to grieve or mortify*); *offendere aliquem* (*to offend, displease any body*; *also of things*). *Something vexes me*, *aliquid mihi stomacho est*; *aliquid ægre fero*; *aliquid mihi molestum est*;

aliquid me pungit; *aliquid male me habet* (*|| not nihil ægrius factum est, quam tu, which means "it was with the utmost difficulty that," vid. Cic. Ver., 2, 4, 65*). *These things vexed me more than they did Quintus himself, hæc mihi majori stomacho quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt*. *To be vexed, indignari*; *stomachari*; *commoveri dolore*; *irasci*; *to be very much vexed, dolere or irâ exardescere*; *dolore or irâ incensum esse*; *to be vexed at any thing, indignari or stomachari aliquid*; *irasci propter aliquid*; *molestie, ægre, indigne ferre aliquid*; *very much, dirumpi aliquid re*; *discrucari*; *to be vexed with any body, cum aliquo stomachari*; *alcui irasci*. *INTRANS*, *piget* or *tudet me aliquid*; *male me habet aliquid*; *ægre habeo or patior aliquid*; *molestie, graviter, or ægre fero aliquid*; *solicitudinem habere*; *in sollicitudine esse*; *ægritudine suscipere*; *ægritudine affici*; *about any thing, laborare, sollicitum esse de re*; *afflictus de re* (Cic.); *anxium et sollicitum me habet aliquid*; *about any body, ægritudine suscipere propter aliquid*.

VEXATION, *ægritudo animi* (*general term, a disturbed state of mind*); *indignatio, stomachus* (*displeasure, indignation*); *ira* (*anger*); *dolor* (*secret vexation*; *vid. Her., Cæs. B. G., 5, 4*); *all these of the vexation which one feels*; *offensio* (*vexation inflicted*); *slight vexation, indignatuncula*; *animi offensuncula*; *full of vexation, indignabundus*; *stomachosus* (*adverb, stomachose*); *to my great vexation, non sine aliquo meo stomacho*; *to the great vexation of persons, magnâ cum offensione hominum*; *to cause or occasion vexation* (*vid. to VEX*); *to feel vexation* (*vid. "to be vexed," under to VEX*); *to be ready to burst with vexation, dirumpi*; *at any thing, aliquid re*.

VEXATIOUS, *indignandus*; *plenus stomachi* (*that deserves displeasure*); *gravis*; *molestus* (*that is troublesome*); *aliquid aliquid me* (*that annoys any body*).

VIAL, *phiala* (Juv., 5, 37; Mart. Ptin.); *used by Jerome of the "vials" in the Apocalypse*; *laguncula* (*diminutive of lagena, a bottle*); *ampulla* (*a flask*).

VIAND, *vid. Food*.

VIATICUM, *viaticum* (Cic., Plant.).
VIBRATE, *|| TRANS*. *vibrare* (*the proper word*), *torquere*, *versare*. *agitare aliquid* (e. g., *vibrare hastam, Cic. jaculum, Oid.*; *torquere hastam, jaculum, Virg.*).

|| INTRANS. *vibrare* (e. g., *linguæ vibrant, Oid.*; *nervi vibrantes, Sen.*; *vox sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, Sen.*); *torquere*; *agitari* (e. g., *of the strings of a musical instrument, Cic. Tusc., 1, 10, 20*).

VIBRATION, **actus vibrandi* (*vibration, Jun. Calpurn. ap. Propertius*); *vibratus, -us, Marc. Cap.*. *Vibration of light, vibratus ignis* (Marc. Cap.); *vibration of sound, motus sonorum* (Cic.).

VICAR, *vicarius* (Cic.).

VICARAGE, **domus or vides vicarii*.

VICARIOUS, *vicarius* (Cic., Quint.); *loco, or, more rarely, in loco, alius*.

VICE, *vitiositas*; *turpitudine* (*æxia, as moral evil*); *respecting vitiositas, vid. Cic. Tusc., 4, 15, in it.*; *libidines* (*eril passions or desires*); *vitium* (*a fault*; *any thing amiss*); *flagitium*; *scelus* (*a vicious or wicked act*); *To be a vice, in vitio esse* (*to be faulty*); *to give one's self up to vice, deditur animus vitis*; *deditur se libidinis*; *to be a monster of vice, incurgare se in flagitia* (Cic.); *omnibus vitis affinem esse* (after Cic., De Invent., 2, 10, 33); *omnibus vitis teneri* (after Hor., Sat., 1, 4, 130); *omnibus flagitiis, omnibus libidinibus deditur esse*. *To avoid, flee from vice, a vitis abstinere*; *vitia declinare*. *|| A kind of instrument, perhaps *retinaculum*.

VICE-ADMIRAL, *qui fungitur officii supremi classis præfecti* (after Col., 11, 1, 17); ** vicarius prætoris navalis*.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, **qui cancellarii officia or vices sustinet*; *usually *procan-cellarius or *vicecancellarius* (*technical term*).

VICEGERENT, *vicarius*; **qui vice alius fungitur, vicem alius implet*.

VICE-PRESIDENT, **præsidis vicarius*.

VICEROY, **regis vicarius*; **qui regis vices implet, or regis vice fungitur*. *To*

*be a viceroys any where, *regis vice alcui terræ præesse*; *to give a viceroys to a people, præponere populo aliquem qui regis vice ipsi imperet* (Eryn.).

VICIOUS, *vitiosus* (*faulty, defective*); *torpis* (*shameful, disgraceful*); *improbis* (*morally bad*); *flagitiosus* (*infamous, gross*; *all of persons and things*). *JN*. *vitiosus ac flagitiosus*; *cujus in animo improbitas versatur* (*morally bad*; *of persons*); *vitia contaminatus, inquinatus* (*stained with vice*; *of persons*); *sceleratus* (*criminal*); *the former in respect of disposition, the latter in respect of action*; *of persons and things*. *Extremely vicious, vitia, flagitia, sceleribus obrutus* (*of persons*); *vitia flagitiisque omnibus deditus* (*of persons and things*).

VICIOUSLY, *vitiose* (*faultily*); *turpiter*; *flagitiose*. *JN*. *flagitiose et turpiter*; *scelerate* (*basely, with moral turpitude*).

VICISSITUDE, *vicissitudo*; *varietas*; *commutatio*. *Vicissitude of day and night, of the seasons, of fortune, &c.* *Vid. CHANGE*.

VICTIM, *victimâ* (*of the larger sort*; *properly and figuratively*); *hostia* (*of the smaller sort*).

VICTOR, *victor*; *expugnator* (*with gentile*; e. g., *urbis*); *domitor* (*with gentile*; e. g., *Hispanie*); *conqueror*. *Vid. also, CONQUEROR, CONQUER*.

VICTORIOUS, *victor*; *superior*. *To come off victorious, victorem or superiorem discedere*. *Vid. also, "to obtain a victory"*.

VICTORY, *victoria* (*the proper word*); *trôpaion* (*τρ-παιον, trophy*); *by metonymy, for victory, as Nep., Them., 5, 3, victoria quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari trôpaion*); *palma* (*figuratively, reward for a victory, superiority*). *A decisive victory, parva et explorata victoria*; *a victory over foreign enemies, victoria externa*; *a victory over enemies at home, victoria domestica*; *to get, win, &c., a victory, victoriâ potiri*; *the victory was easy, facile erat vincere*; *after the victory was obtained, parvâ victoriâ*; *to turn the scale of victory in favor of any body, victoriam ad aliquem transferre*; *to have the victory in one's hands, victoriam in manibus habere*; *to follow up a victory, victoriâ uti* (Cic.); *a victoriâ nihil cessare* (Livy, 34, 16); *|| not but victoriam exercere, which, in Liv., 2, 55, and 7, 22, from the context, has quite a different meaning*; *to concede the victory to any body, manus dare vincique se pati* (*to confess one's self conquered*); *aliquid palmam dare* (*to concede the superiority to any body*); *to foretell a certain victory, certam victorie spem augurari*; *to proclaim a victory, victoriam conclamare*; *to celebrate a victory, victoriam concelebrare* (*also by circumlocution with the verbs under CONQUER*; e. g., *after a victory over enemies, difficulties, &c.*; *victis hostibus, difficultatibus*); *to obtain a victory, vincere* (*general term*); *victoriam consequi* or *adipisci*; *superiorem or victorem discedere*; *palmam ferre* (*figuratively, to have the superiority*); *over any body, vincere or superare aliquem*; *victoriam ferre, referre* *ex aliquo*; *victoriam reportare ab ore de aliquo*; *to obtain a complete victory over any body, devincere aliquem* (e. g., *Pœnos classe*); *to obtain a victory over one's passions, &c., cupiditates coercere*, *continere*, *comprimere*; *cupiditatis impare*; *a certain, uncertain, doubtful, brilliant, honorable, glorious, &c., victory, victoria certa, explorata, incerta, dubia, clarissima, honesta* (egregia, Liv.), *præ clara, gloriosa* (Cic.); *a melancholy, bloody, bloodless, cruel, wicked victory, victoria acerba, cruenta, incruenta* (Livy), *funesta, crudelis, nefaria*; *a complete victory, victoria justa*; *an easy victory, victoriâ facilis*; *almost to give up the victory for lost, victoriam prope desperare*; *that victory cost the Carthaginians much blood, Pœnis ea victoriâ multo sanguine stetit*; *our victory was won without the loss of a man, victoriâ nobis incruenta fuit* (Livy, 2, 31); *Scipio was called Africanus on account of his great victory over the Carthaginians*. *Scipio ob egregiam de Pœnis victoriam Africanus appellatus est*.

VICTUAL, *supportare frumentum et*
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corameatum (*Cas.*): frumentum dare: comementum portare (*Sall.*, to send a supply of provisions); sustinere comementum (to victual well, to keep up an ample supply of provisions, *Cas.*); rem frumentarium providere, comparare (to obtain and furnish with provisions in the first instance, exercitum).

VICTUALLER, caupo (*Cic.*): hospes (a host): popinaris (*Lamprid.*).

VICTUALLING-HOUSE, caupōna (shop where wine and ready-dressed meat were sold): popina (where persons were allowed to eat and drink "on the premises"): taberna cauponia (*Pand.*).

VICTUALLING-OFFICER, rei frumentariae praefectus, praepositus: qui rei frumentariae praest: annonae praefectus (*Liv.* 4, 13): frumentarius (*Hirt.*).

VICTUALS, cibis; plural, cibi (the plural when several kinds of food are spoken of): esca (food prepared so as to be eaten; victuals and drink). Jn. cibis potusque; cibis vinumque: victus (general term). Moderate quantity of victuals and drink, temperate esca modicaeque potiones: he is fond of his victuals, libenter coquat.

VIE WITH. || *Of persons*, certare, or concertare, or contendere cum aliquo: emulari aliquem or cum aliquo. To vie with any body in any thing, aliquā re certare or concertare cum aliquo; (of mutual competition) aliquā re inter se certare. || *Of things*, certare cum aliquā re (poetically, aliquid rei: e. g., viridique certat bacca Venafr. Hor.): emulari aliquid (e. g., Balice usque Albanum vinum emulantur, *Plin.*).

VIEW. || *Sight*, visus, -ūs. [*Vid. SIGHT.*] || *Survey*, aspectus, -ūs; conspectus, -ūs. To take a view of, aliquid visere or invisere (to look at out of curiosity; invisere, with accuracy); aspicere (to look at); inspicere (to inspect): contemplari (to view): oculis collustrare or perlustrare (to examine one by one). To take a view of a country, aspicere situm omnem regionis; contemplari locorum situm: to take a view of any thing on the spot, in re praesenti cognoscere aliquid: point of view [*vid. POINT.*] || *Prospect*, prospectus, -ūs [*vid. PROSPECT.*] To command a view [*vid. also, TO COMMAND (end, βλ.)*] Design, object, end, consilium (*plan, design*): finis (object in view): quod mihi proposui (end proposed): quod maxime sequor, spectro (special object in view).

|| *scopus* is not Latin: to have any thing in view, spectare aliquid or ad aliquid, or followed by ut (to look at): quere-re or sequi aliquid (to endeavor to reach or attain): propositum habeo or propositum est mihi aliquid, or followed by an infinitive (to propose or purpose a thing): cogitare aliquid, or followed by an infinitive (to think of doing any thing): (animus) intendere, followed by the accusative of a pronoun, by ut, or by an infinitive; animum intendere ad or in aliquid (to turn one's mind to a thing): tendere ad aliquid (to strive after any thing): id agere, ut (to have in hand): rationem referre ad aliquid. To have any thing especially in view, aliquid potissimum, maxime sequi; aliquid consilia et cogitationes imprimis referre: to have a different view, non idem velle: to have quite other views, longe alio spectare: to entertain views hostile to the state, contra rempublicam sentire: to have nothing in view but the public good, ad communem salutem referre omnia; aliquid mens nihil nisi commodum publicum videt: to take the same view of any thing, de aliquā re idem sentire (with any body, cum aliquo or atque aliquis), or simply cum aliquo sentire: all entertain the very same views, omnes sentiunt unum atque idem: to entertain a different view, non idem sentire de aliquā re: what are your views? quid tibi vis? quid tua mens est? my view is, mea mea haec est; eo pertinent, or valent, mea consilia: it is far from my view, plurimum ab eo absum: with a good view, bono consilio or animo: with this view, with a view to, eo consilio ut; hoc animo, hanc mente (I am ad eum finem, in this sense, occurs only in later writers); idcirco; ita; ut; eo, ut,

&c. "With a view to," often by ad only; e. g., with a view to conciliation, ad conciliationem gratiae.

VIEW, v., aliquid inspicere (to see in what state a thing is; survey): visere; invisere (to look narrowly into, examine closely): spectare (to look at openly and carefully): perlustrare (to look over, look at thoroughly): contemplari (to look at steadily): intueri (to look at attentively, with interest): oculis collustrare or perlustrare (to look over carefully or minutely): oculis obire, *Plin. Ep.* (to look over, take a view of).

VIEWLESS, Vid. INVISIBLE.

VIGIL, vigilia: pervigilium (through the whole night). To keep a vigil, vigilare: pervigilare.

VIGILANCE, vigilantia (the proper word): cura; diligentia (care, diligence): cautio; circumspectio (circumspection).

VIGILANT, vigilans: vigil. To be vigilant, vigilare: advigilare: to be very vigilant, mirificā esse vigilantia: to keep a vigilant eye upon, diligenter custodire aliquid or aliquem: to be vigilant in any body's service, excubare vigilareque pro aliquo (*Cic.*): vigilant care, vigilantes curae (*Cic.*, improperly). If = cautious, vid.

VIGILANTLY, vigilanter (*Cic.*).

VIGNETTE, *emblemata: *ornamentum: *imago ornamenti causā apposita.

VIGOR, || *Force*, vid. || *Mental force*, robur animi or animi vis: magnum, quo aliquis valet, ingenium: ingenii praestantia (high cultivation of the mind): animi firmitas (fortitude of mind or character): virtus (mental or moral strength; fortitude): animi vigor (liveliness or freshness of the mind; opposed to corporis vigor): vis ingenii or simply ingenium (productive mental power; respecting ingenium, *vid. Hor.*, Sat., 1, 4, 43, *Heind.*): vigor: virtus (fullness of power; both of animate and inanimate subjects): vis vitalis (vital power): animus; anima (the vital principle; τὸ ἐννευκτικόν): sanguis (vivacity, as well of the body as of speech; also of the speaker himself). Full of vigor, plenus sanguinis (of persons and things): to lose the true vigor, verum sanguinem perdere or deperdere (of a speaker): the scholastic orations possess less nerve and vigor than those of the forum, minus sanguinis et virium declamationes habent, quam orationes: what vigor is displayed in this book, quantum in illo libro vigoris est (*Sen. Ep.*, 64, 2): vigor of expression or thought, gravitas verborum et sententiarum (*vid. Cic.*, Or., 9, 32): a man full of vigor, vir fortis: the vigor of a speaker, virtus oratoris: with a certain vigor, cum quadam virtute. || *Energy*, vid. || *Activity*, vid.

VIGOROUS, || *Forcible*, vid. || *Full of strength*, valens: validus (general term): firmus (*firm*; of men and the human body, states, &c.); then, also, of other objects; e. g., cibus firmus, potio firmar. Jn. firmus et robustus (e. g., republica); valens et firmus (e. g., civitas): robustus (robust, stanch; of the human body, the state, &c.). Jn. robustus et valens (e. g., homo): lacertosus (muscular; of men and animals): corpore vigena; corpore validus; corpore robusto (only of man; the former denoting a body in the prime of youth; the second, vital strength; and the third, relating to firm, sound flesh); potens; effexis (powerful; of effect): gravis (that influences the mind forcibly; of speech and the speaker): nervosus (full of nerve in expression; of a speaker): alacer; vividus (lively): strenuus (that sets to work with energy); impiger (not sluggish). To be vigorous, corpore vigere: corpore robusto: esse: corpore valere or validum esse: bonis viribus esse (that possesses strength): a vigorous speech, oratio gravis, also nervi orationis (energetic expressions or words): a vigorous delivery, actio plena spiritibus (full of spirit and life): in a vigorous manner, vid. VIGOROUSLY.

VIGOROUSLY, nervose: graviter: strenue: impigre: alacri animo [*SYN. IN VIGOROUS.*] He spoke so powerfully and vigorously, tantā vi tantāque gravitate dixit: to support any body most vigorously, aliquem enixissime juvare. Vid., also, FORCIBLY.

VILE, || *Worthless*, despicable, villis (property, that to which one affixes a low value; then worthless, paltry; e. g., honor): contemendus: contemtus: despectus (despised [*SYN. IN DESPISE*]). Abjunctus (flung away; hence worthless). Jn. contemtus et abjunctus (to avoid contemptible, despicable, insuperabilis). A vile fellow, homo despiciatissimus; homo contemtiissimus or contemtiissimus et despectiissimus (despised, despicable): homo omni parte detestabilis; homo impurus; monstrum hominis. To become vile, in contemtionem venire or adduci. || *Abominable*, foul, foedus: abominandus: detestandus: detestabilis: nefandus: immanis: teter. *SYN. IN ABOMINABLE.*

VILELY, foede: foedissime: nefarie: tetterime.

VILENESS, turpitudine, animus abjectus (baseness). Usually by circumlocution with the adjective (to not villas, which is = cheapness).

VILIFY, male dicere alicui (to speak ill of): criminari (to accuse): de aliquo abe-ctate detrahendi causā maledicere, contumelioseque dicere: detrahere de alicujus famā or gloriā.

VILLA, Vid. COUNTRY-HOUSE.

VILLAGE, || *PROPR.*, pagus: vicus (the former, a large village; the latter, a small village or hamlet, a farm-house with out-buildings, &c.): rus; agri (village with the country round it; the country, as opposed to the town). Of a village, paganus: vicanus (that lives in a village): agrestis; rusticus (of the country; hence boorish, coarse). From village to village, pagatim: vicatim: village life, vita rustica or rusticana: of or belonging to villages, paganicus. || *The inhabitants of a village*, pagus; pagani: vicani.

VILLAGER, paganus: vicanus: homo rusticanus ex municipio: homo rusticanus: homo municipalis.

VILLAIN, || *A bad, worthless fellow*, homo malus, improbus: homo nequam. Jn. nequar et improbus: homo sceleratus, sceleratus, consecratus: homo perditus or proligiatus: homo nefarius et improbus: homo sine religione ullā ac fide. A detestable villain, profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus: homo omnium sceleratissimus: a manifest villain, homo foedus et aperte malus: a crafty villain, homo ingeniosissime nequam (*Pell.*): villain! scelus! (as abusive exclamation). || *Serf*, adscriptus glibae: servus (general term for slave): municipium (bought or taken in war): verna (one born in the house).

VILLAINOUS, improbus: nequam: sceleratus: foedus. Vid., also, VILLAIN.

VILLAINOUSLY, improbe: scelerate: foede: nefarie.

VILLAINY, improbitas (villainous disposition): flagitium: scelus: foedum or indignum facinus: dedecus (a villainous or disgraceful action).

VILLANAGE, angaria (a Persian word, but in use as early as the time of Cicero: *vid. Fragm. Nigidii ap. Gell.* 19, 14, extr.; frequent in the Jurisconsults; property, the work or service of an angarius, who was originally a person bound to act as a courier in the service of the state when required): angarianum praestatio (the performance of villanage, Jurisconsulti): opera serva (the service performed; after *Plaut.*, Pers., 2, 4, 9). To perform villanage, *angariam or operam servam praestare: Lycurgus caused the lands of the rich to be cultivated by the poor in villanage, Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi ut servitio colendos dedit (*Cic.*, Rep., 3, 9).

VINDICATE, rem sibi or ad se vindicare (by law or not): tenere: obtinere (to make good one's right to a disputed possession): retinere (to withhold any thing, not to give it up). In the poets and later prose writers, asserere aliquid alicui (sibi), or asserere only (se celo asserere, Or. So "assert the native skies," Dryd.; i. e., claim to be heaven-born: nec laudare asserere nostras, Or., nec sapientis nomen sibi asseruit, Quint.). To vindicate a right successfully, jus tenere, obtinere, retinere: ita vindicare a right (= to endeavor to make it good), jus peraequi: to vindicate one's lib

erty (i. e., to) escape from an actual servitude, as in libertatem asserere; se asserere (Ow.).

VINDICATION. By circumlocution with the verb.
VINDICATOR, assertor aliquid rei (Lit., and post-Augustan in prose; vindicator; e. g., gladius assertor libertatis, Sen.); propagator aliquid rei (e. g., libertatis, Cic., a champion of a cause); defensor (a defender); also one who wards off any thing).

VINDICTIVE, ulciscendi cupidus (in a single case): qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit (that allows no injury to pass unavenged). Exceedingly vindictive, inimicitiarum persecutissimus (Auct. ad Herenn.).

VINE, vitis; labrusca: salicastro (a kind of wild vine; vid. Voss., Virg. Ecl., 5, 7); vitis generosae stirpis (a cultivated vine). To plant vines, vites serere or ponere: vinum serere: to cultivate a vine, vitem colere: to prop a vine, vitem palpare: to prune or tie up a vine, vitem amputare, ligare: to ingraft a vine, vitem inserere: to propagate a vine, vitem propagare: the vine grows too luxuriantly, vitis supervacui frondibus luxurians silvescit: the vine climbs, vitis claviculis adminiculata se erigit († palmes or flagellum is a very thin and slender branch or shoot of a vine; but also used, by metonymy, for the vine itself, Col.).

VINE-BRANCH, palmes: flagellum (if very thin and slender). Vid. VINE.

VINE-DRESSER, vinitor: vindemitor: vitium cultor.

VINE-FRETTER, convolutus (Cato, R. R., 95, 1, &c.): * sphinx elpēon (Linnaeus).

VINEGAR, acētum. Sharp vinegar, acētum acris saporis; acētum acidissimum: to put in vinegar, aceto condire (to season or flavor with vinegar, Schol. Aron.): * aceto macerare (to soak in vinegar): to turn to or become vinegar (of wine, &c.), in acētum verti: sour as vinegar, acidissimus.

VINEGAR CRUET, acetabulum.

VINE KNIFE, falx vinitoria.

VINE LEAF, vitis folium: folium vitigenum (general term): pampinus (a young, tender leaf). Vine leaves, folia vitigena, -orum: of or consisting of vine leaves, pampineus: full of vine leaves, pampinosus: to strip off the superfluous vine leaves, pampinare: ornamented with, &c., pampinatus (also if artificially made; vid. Voss., Virg. Ecl., 3, 39).

VINE PROP, pedamentum: statumen (general term): ridica (made of an olive or oak tree).

VINEYARD, vinea: vinetum: collis vinarius: mons amictus vitibus: hortus vinearius (Ulp.): arbutum, a plantation of trees for the purpose of supporting and rearing vines). To plant a vineyard, vineam instituere: vinetum instituere or ponere.

VINTAGE, vindemia. A good, poor vintage, vindemia bona, magna (Pail.), gracilis (Plin. Ep.), exigua (Col.): vindemiola (Cic.): of or belonging to a vintage, vindeminatorius (Varr.): to gather the vintage, vindemiam facere (Col.), metere (Plin.), colligere (Plin. Ep.): I have but a poor vintage, yet better than I had expected, vindemias gracies quidem, ubiores tamen quam expectaveram colligo (Pliny, 9, 30, 2).

VINTNER, caupo: vinarius (Plaut.).

VIOL, fides, juno. plural.

VIOLATE, violare: frangere: rumpe-re (to break). To violate one's word, fidem frangere, violare; fidem prodere: to violate laws, leges percurrere, violare; a legibus discedere (rumpere, poetical): to violate an oath, jussurandum non servare, non conservare: to violate friendship, amicitiam violare, dissolvere, dirumpere: to violate chastity, aliquid stuprum inferre or offerre: aliquid vicium offerre or vim offerre: aliquam per vim stuprare; aliquam vitare; pudicitiam alicui expugnare or eripere; decus muliebri alicui expugnare (Liv., 1, 48).

VIOLATION, violatio (Lit.); but usually by the verb.

VIOLATOR, violator (Lit.); but usually by the verb.

VIOLENCE, vis (intense strength; for which Pliny is the first to use, also, vehementia): gravitas (great impression made by anything on the senses or feelings): incitatio: impetus (haste): violentia (force, vehemence): ardor: aestus (heat); especially of a fever, of passions): impotentia (want of self-government): iracundia (irritability, inclination to anger). Violence of a storm, vis tempestatis: with violence [vid. VIOLENTLY]: to take with violence, vi capere (general term); vi eripere alicui aliquid (to snatch or tear away); vi or per vim expugnare (to take by storm): to apply or use violence, vi aere; with any thing, per vim facere aliquid; in order to carry any thing into execution, vi expugnare aliquid; extorquere aliquid: to do violence to, use or apply violence to any body or any thing, vim adhibere alicui or alicui rei (general term); vim afferre alicui; vim et manus inferre aliquid (to lay violent hands on); violare aliquid or aliquid (to inflict an injury): to offer violence to a female, vim or stuprum afferre alicui; stuprum inferre alicui; per vim stuprare aliquam; decus muliebri expugnare: to do violence to one's self, naturae suae repugnare (to act contrary to one's nature and custom); in any matter, frango ipse me, cogoco (Orclli, ego) aliquid fore toleranter (to bear or endure any thing with submission or patiently, Cic. ad Div., 4, 6, 2): tormentum sibi injungere, ne (vid. Plin., Paneg., 86, in.).

VIOLENT, vehemens (the proper word; opposed to lenis, placidus: properly, of persons, then also of things): gravis (that strongly affects the sense or feelings; e. g., morbus; odor; verbum; adversarius): magnus (great): acer (sharp). JN. acer et vehemens: vehemens acerque (opposed to placidus mollisque): acerbis (that occasions pain): concitatus: incitatus: intentus (in haste): rapidus (rapid, in haste): violentus (that acts forcibly): atrox (that causes fear or terror): ardens: flagrans (burning; of fever and passion): iracundus (irritable): impotens (unable to restrain himself; also of things: homo, rabies, &c.). JN. ferax impotensque: ferax et impotens: importunus (rough, wild, harsh, &c.): tyrannus, libidines, &c.). To put one's self into a more violent passion, in impotentem rabiem accensum esse (Liv.): violent rain, imber magnus or maximus: a violent wind, ventus vehemens or magnus: violent desire, cupiditas magna or acris, ardens or flagrans: a man of violent disposition, vir or homo vehementis, or violenti ingenii; homi-racundus: to die a violent death, manum or mortem sibi inferre; suapte manu se interficere (to lay violent hands on one's self; vid. "to commit suicide"): vis aliquid affertur (by another); a violent interpretation, * interpretatio contorta: to give a violent interpretation to a passage, * vim adhibere alicui loco: to use violent means [vid. "to apply violence"]: in a violent manner, vi; per vim.

VIOLENTLY, vi; per vim (in the way or by means of violence): vehementer: valde: graviter: acriter: acerbè: contente. To contend violently, vehementer contendere; acriter, or acerrime, or fortissime pugnare: to cry out violently, valde clamare: to speak violently, acriter, or concitate, or magna contentione dicere: to blame any body violently, acerrime aliquem reprehendere: to resist violently, vehementer repugnare.

VIOLET, viola († under this name were comprised various kinds of flowers which resembled the violet; vid. the lexicographers): * viola odorata (Linn.): a violet bed, violarium: violet blue, violaceus; lanthina (δυσχρύς, of a brownish color): amethystinus (Mart.).

VIOLIN, * violina (must be retained, perhaps with que dicta, for fides has much too wide a signification; neither do tetrachordum or barbitos suit). To play on the violin, violinā cauere; (well), scite: a player on the violin, * violinista (analogously with citharista); or * violinā canere doctus. † In Latin of the Middle

Ages, this instrument is called giga or guggalia.

VOLONCELLO, tetrachordum grave minoris modi (Bau.).

VIPER, vipera (properly and figuratively, Cic.): coluber berus (Linn.). Viper's brood, generation of vipers, (figuratively) homines nequissimi, improbiissimi, sceleratissimi. JN. nequissimi atque improbiissimi (Cic.).

VIPERINE, * viperinus: viperinus.

VIRAGO, virago (Plaut., Ov.).

VIRGIN, s., virgo (unmarried woman, whether young or old, τράφις): puella (κῆρη, young woman, whether married or not; e. g., Nero's wife Octavia, twenty years old, Tac. Ann., 14, 64). Virago is a strong, masculine young woman, an Amazon.

VIRGIN, adj., virgineus (of or belonging to a virgin): virgineus (characteristic of a virgin; e. g., verecundia).

VIRGINITY, virginitas. Perpetual virginity, perpetua virginitas (Lio, 1, 3); hoc sacerdotio perpetua a viris omnibus pudicitia ei imperata est (Just., 10, 2, 4, perpetual virginity).

VIRILITY, virilitas.

VIRTUAL, by circumlocution with quidem valet, quod re quidem verā (aliquid est). Vid. quotations in VIRTUALLY.

VIRTUALLY, re quidem (or autem) verā (e. g., hac ille vi verbis non audet, re quidem verā palam loquitur, Cic. Quint., 17, fin.). A law is virtually repealed, legem mos publicus repudiavit: he virtually says this, non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed que dicit idem valet.

VIRTUE, † Power, efficacy, vis (Cic.): potestas (Plin.): efficacitas (Cic.): efficientia (Cic., once): efficacia (Plin.). The natural virtues of plants, potestates herbarum (Plin., 25, 2, 5): the virtues of medicines, facultates medicamentorum (Cels., 5, 1): to possess a certain virtue, vim habere; valere; efficere aliquid: potestatem habere; pertinere ad aliquid: in or by virtue of, e or ex (conformably to; e. g., ex pacto, ex conventu); per (by authority of; e. g., per senatus decretum, &c.). It may also be expressed by the simple ablative; e. g., by virtue of this command, quo imperio (as Nep., Milt., 7, 1). † Good quality of any thing, virtus (e. g., arboris, equi, Cic.): ferri, herbarum, &c.). Wine has this virtue, vinum eo nomine commendatur, hanc laudem habet: fidelity is the virtue of a dog, summa virtus, or laus, canis in fide cernitur, posita est. † Moral goodness, virtus (as showing itself in meritorious and becoming actions): innocentia (as showing itself in blameless, especially disinterested, conduct): honestas (as showing itself in virtuous and noble sentiments). † Neither of these words corresponds exactly to our word "virtue" in this sense: virtus denotes, strictly speaking, only excellence (virtus est nihil aliud quam ad summum perducta natura, Cic. Leg., 1, 8, 25; compare Tusc., 4, 15, 34; 5, 13, 39; Beier ad Cic. Off., 2, 6, 29), and honestas, in the Roman sense, has too exclusive a reference to character, reputation, and human opinion: Grotendorf remarks, that honestas is nearer to our idea than virtus; but perhaps virtus must be usually adopted, the sense in which a modern writer uses the term being fully understood. Or we may say, honestum, rectum, virtus vera; or, by circumlocution, id quod proprie dicitur vereque est honestum (Cic. Off., 3, 4, 17). The path of virtue, virtutis via (Sall.): lovely, heavenly virtue, virtus amabilis, admirabilis, divina (Cic.): singular, extraordinary virtue, virtus eximia, praeclara, singularis, excellens (Cic.): tried virtue, virtus spectata, probata: oppressed virtue, virtus afflictā, prostrata: active virtue, virtus actiosa; virtus, quae in agendo versatur: a pattern of virtue, exemplar virtutis (Sen.); lumen probitatis et virtutis (Cic., Amic., 8, 27): to be possessed of virtue, virtutem habere: virtue precluded, ornatum esse: in quo virtus inest: to depart or deviate from virtue, a virtute discedere; honestatem deserere: virtue commends itself by action, omnis laus virtutis in actione consistit

(Cic., *Off.*, 1, 6, 19). *¶* **A single feature of moral goodness, virtue.** The virtue of temperance, of justice, virtus continentiae, iustitiae (Cic.): *all virtues are equal, omnes virtutes sunt inter se aequales et pares* (Cic., *De Or.*, 3, 14, 55): *to make a virtue of necessity, laudem virtutis necessitati dare* (Quint.): *necessitati cedere, concedere, parere, aliquid dare, tribuere* (after Cic.): *¶ Chastity, pudicitia*: pudor.

VIRTUOSO, rerum antiquarum studiosus (one fond of antiquarian pursuits, a collector, &c.): **artium amator*: liberalium artium studiosus: homo elegans: rerum artificiosarum studiosus (*fond of collecting works of art*).

VIRTUOUS, virtute praeditus, ornatus: virtutis compos: in quo virtus inest; or perhaps rather probus: honestus: rectus (with reference to moral goodness and an upright life). *A virtuous life, vita honesta*: or, in the highest sense, vita sancta; vite sanctitas, sanctimonia: *a virtuous action, quod cum virtute fit*; honeste, recte factum: actio honesta (after Cicero): *thoroughly virtuous, in quo inest virtus omnibus numeris perfecta, absoluta*: *to be highly virtuous, singulari, eximia virtute praeditum esse*: *to have led a thoroughly virtuous life, virtutis perfectae perfectum functum esse munere* (Cic., *Tusc.*, 1, 45, 109): *all virtuous persons are happy, omnes virtutis compotes beati sunt* (ibid., 5, 13, 39).

VIRTUOUSLY, cum virtute: honeste: recte: sancte. *To live virtuously, cum virtute vivere*; *degere vitam cum virtute*: (Cic.): recte, honeste, sancte vivere (Cic.).

VIRULENCE. *¶* **PROPR.**, virus, -i, n.: **rei virulente vis*. *¶* **FIG.**, virus, -i, n.: acerbitas: amaritudo: gravitas.

VIRULENT. *¶* **PROPR.**, virulentus (Gell.): or by circumlocution with virus. *¶* **FIG.**, acerbus: amarulentus: asper: mordax.

VIRUS, virus, -i, n.

VISCAGE. **VID. COUTENANCE, FACE.**
VISCERA, viscera, -um, plural (usually of the heart, lungs, liver, &c.): intestina, -orum, plural: also, interanea, -orum (Plin., the lower intestines).

VISCID, *viscosus* (Pall.): lentus
VISCOUS, *viscus*: tenax (Plin.).
VISIBILITY, by circumlocution with words under **VISIBLE**.

VISIBL, *(properly) aspectabilis*: quod cerni, oculis cerni, potest: quod cadit, venit, in, sub aspectum: quod cadit sub oculos, in conspectum: quod ante oculos positum est: quod aspectu sentitur: quod in cernendi sensum cadit: conspicuus (strikingly visible, Hor., *Phaedr.*, Tac.): subjectus oculis (Liv.): sub oculis (plainly visible, Quint.). *¶* **FIG.** Avoid visiblis, Appul., latine. *The visible world, mundum quem cernimus* (Cic., *Univ.*, 2): *quae sub aspectum cadunt* (ibid., 4): *haec omnia quae videmus* (Cic., *Cat.*, 3, 9, 21): *ea quae sunt quae cernuntur omnia* (Cic., *Fin.*, 1, 6, 17): *visible things, quae oculis cernimus*; *quae sub oculis cadunt*; *quae aspectu sentiuntur* (Cic.): *to be visible, oculis, aspectu cerni*; *ante oculos positum esse* (Cic.): *in oculis situm esse* (Sall.); *sub oculis esse*; *oculis subjectum esse* (Liv.): *in prospectu esse* (Ces.); *in oculis incurrere*; *sub or in oculis, in conspectum, sub aspectum, cadere*; conspici; apparere: *to render visible, subjicere aliquid oculis, sub oculos, or sub aspectum*: *aperire*: *to become visible, in conspectum dari*; *aperiri*; *se aperire* (opposed to occultari, delitescere); *sub oculis subjecti* (Quint.); *oculis se dare* (Plin., *Ep. Sen.*). *¶* **FIG.** Apparent, clear, manifest, manifestus: promtus: apertus: evidens: expressus: illustris: perspicuus. *To be visible, apparere*; *patere*; *manifestum esse*. **VID., also, APPARENT.**

VISIBLY, *¶* **PROPR.**, by circumlocution with the adjectives. *¶* **FIG.**, evidenter.

VISION. *¶* **SIGHT**, visus, -us, aspectus, -us: conspectus, -us, or by circumlocution with oculi. *¶* **A apparition, res objecta (that which presents itself to the eye, Cic., *Acad.*, 2, 12, 38; 14, 48): visum**

(any thing seen, a sight): visa species (a form which one believes he has seen, whether awake or in a dream): simulacrum (an apparition). *¶* **Not spectrum, which is = citharod**, in the language of the Stoics; *vid. Cic. ad Dic.*, 15, 16, 2). **[VID., also, APPARITION.]** *¶* **A chimera, delirantissimum somnium**: aberrantis animi miera deliria: commentum (a fiction).

VISIONARY, fanaticus (inspired with a wild enthusiasm): inanis: vanus (existing only in the imagination): fictus: commenticius (fictitious).

VISIT, s., salutatio: salutatiois officium. *To make a visit* [vid. VISIT, v.]: *to put off a visit, visendi curam differre* (Tac.): *your visit will be agreeable to us all, carus omnibus expectatioque venies*: *I liked my visit at Tala's, fui libenter apud Talam* (at Cic.). **SYN. in CALL**, s.

VISIT, v., visere: alicujus visendi causa venire: invisere: visitare: adire: convenire: salutare: salutatum or salutandi causa ad aliquem venire: ad aliquem salutandum venire. **[SYN. in CALL = VISIT.]** *To visit from time to time, intervessere*: *to visit a place* (to stay there, or on business), obire; venire ad; adire; visere: *to visit frequently or regularly, frequentare*: *to visit any body frequently, alicujus domum frequentare*: celebrare (celebrare, of thronging it); frequentor, or multum, or frequentum ad aliquem ventitare: *to visit a sick person, egrotum visere*; *agrotum visitare*: *to visit one's patients, agrotos perambulare*: *to visit one's country-houses, obire villas suas*: *much visited* (of places), frequens; celeber: *to visit* (for inspection, &c.), spectare (Ban.): *to visit the several stations, circumire stationes* (vid. Herz, ad Ces. B. G., 5, 1). *¶* **Visit with = inflict, vid. To visit with punishment, animadvertere (to censure): vindicare (to satisfy justice for a crime): persequi (to follow up with punishment). *To visit with a heavy punishment, gravius aliquid statuere in aliquem.***

VISITATION. *¶* **Visit for inspection, &c., spectatio**: census: recens: scrutatio: perscrutatio (examination). *To hold a visitation, agere censum* (Ban.): *our worthy archdeacon held his visitation yesterday, there were fifty clergy present*: **egregius ille archidiaconus noster agebat censum hesterno die, adraunt e clerici quinquaingenta*. *¶* **Infliction, vid.**

VISITING CARD, charta salutatrix (after Mart., 9, 100, 2).

VISITOR. *¶* **One who pays a visit, saluator**; plural, salutantes, salutatores: qui visendi (ac salutandi) causa venit (or veniunt) ad aliquem: hospes (a visitor staying in the house). *A troublesome visitor, molestus interpellator*: *I have a visitor, habeo aliquem mecum*: *I have no visitor, solus sum*: *neminem mecum habeo*: *I shall have many visitors, multi apud me erunt*. *¶* **Inspector, explorer**: censor (of churches, schools, &c.).

VISOR, perhaps *os galae; bucula (Liv.).

VISUAL. By circumlocution with visus or the verb.

VITAL. *¶* **Of or pertaining to life, vitalis**. *¶* **Essential, vid.**

VITALITY, vitalitas (Plin.); vis vitalis (Cic.).

VITALS, vitalia, -ium (Plin., Sen.): intestina, -orum (lower intestines): viscera, -um, plural (heart, lungs, liver).

VITIPE. *¶* **To make faulty, moli, vitare** (general term, to make faulty, spoil: e. g., pecunias, merces): *corrupture* (to corrupt by an internal change of quality): *adulterare* (to introduce what is bad or spurious into what is good and genuine: e. g., nummos, gemmas): *interpolate* (to give any thing a good appearance by dressing it up; e. g., to falsify a document by additions and omissions): *transcribere* (to falsify in copying). *¶* **To render invalid, aliquid irritum facere**: *aliquid rescindere*: *rescindere et irritum facere*: *ut irritum et vadium rescindere*: *refigere*. **SYN. in INVALIDATE.**

VITREOUS, vitreus: vitro similis.

VITRIFICATION. By circumlocution with the verb.

VITRIFY. *¶* **TRANS.**, in vitrum con-

vertere aliquid. *¶* **INTRANS.**, in vitrum converti, verti, mutari.

VITRIOL, **vitriolum* (technical term). *Vitriol works, *officina vitrioli.*

VITRIOLIC, **vitriolicus* (technical term: e. g., acidum, liquor).

VITUPERATE. *¶* **VID. BLAME, v.**

VITUPERATION, *vid. CHIDE, s.*

VIVACIOUS, alacer (energetically active and in high spirits): vegetus (awake; alive, both in body and mind): vividus; vixens (full of life and energy): promtus (ready, always prepared). **JN.** alacer et promptus; acer et vixens.

VIVACITY, alacritas (energy and activity): vigor (vigorous activity): hilaritas (mirthful, joyous activity).

VIVID, vividus: acer. **VID. LIVELY.**

VIVIDLY, acriter: vehementer (vividly, Gell.).

VIVIFY, animare (*¶* **FIG.** avoid vivificare, Tertull.). **VID. ENLIVEN.**

VIVIFYING, vim animandi, incitandi, exhilarandi, recreandi habens (*¶* **FIG.** avoid vivificus, Amman.).

VIVIPAROUS, viviparus (Appul.): **quae partum edunt vivum.*

VIXEN, mulier rixosa, jurgiosa (Gell., 1, 17, 1): litium et rixae cupida.

VIZIER (GRAND). **cui apud Turcos permissa esset summa imperii bellicae administrandi.*

VOCABULARY, index vocabulorum or verborum. **VID. DICTIONARY.**

VOCAL, vocalis; or by circumlocution with *genitive of vox*; e. g., vocal music, vocum cantus (Cic., *Rosc. Am.*, 46, 134). *Vocal and of instrumental music, vocum nervorumque cantus* (ib.).

VOCALLY, ore: voce: verbis.

VOCATION. **VID. CALLING, CALL.**

VOCATIVE CASE, casus vocativus: casus vocandi (grammatical). *In the vocative, vocative* (Gell., 13, 22, 4).

VOCIFERATE, vociferari (*violently and transitively, to cry out violently or passionately*: clamorem edere or tollere (to raise a loud cry or clamor). **VID., also, TO CRY, TO CALL.**

VOCIFERATION, vociferatio: vociferatus, -us (a loud, vehement crying or shouting from anger, indignation, &c.): clamor (frequently used in the plural if of a multitude): convicium (a noisy, turbulent clamor, attended by insulting expressions). **JX.** clamor conviciumque: clamor atque convicium: voces (the loud voices that make themselves audible, mixed with clamor). **VID., also, CLAMOR.**

VOGUE, mos. **VID. FASHION.**

VOICE, vox (general term, the faculty of producing audible and articulate sounds: then, also, the sound itself that is produced, either of living beings or personified objects; e. g., the voice of nature, nature vox): cantus (the song of birds): sonus (the tone, sound of a voice or of a musical instrument): vocis sonus (the sound of the voice): sonitus (a continuing sound, as that of the tuba, tubae; of thunder, tonitruum). *A clear voice, vox clara* (a loud, discernible voice: opposed to a dull, indistinct voice, vox obtusa): *vox canora* (a clear, harmonious voice: opposed to a dull, low voice, vox fusca). *A clear voice, vox lavis* (opposed to a rough voice, vox aspera): *a high or acute voice, vox acuta* (opposed to a deep voice, vox gravis): *a flexible voice, vox flexibilis* (opposed to a harsh voice, vox dura): *a full voice, vox plena* (opposed to a thin, faint voice, vox exilis): *with a loud voice* (e. g., to call), clara voce; magna voce: *firmness, power, &c., of voice, vocis magnitudo, firmitudo*: *clearness of voice, vocis splendor*: *to know any body by his voice, aliquem voce noscitare*: *aliquem ex voce cognoscere*: *to imitate the human voice, imitari humane vocis sonum*: *to raise one's voice, attollere vocem*: *to lower one's voice, submittere vocem*: *to exert one's voice beyond measure, vocem ultra vires urgere*. *¶* **FIG.** *To listen to any body's voice, audire aliquem* (to listen to, follow any body): *aliquem momentum audire* (to listen to any body's exhortation). *To obey the voice or call of nature, naturam ducim sequi*: *congruentur naturae convenienter quae vivere*: *to listen to the voice of one's conscience, a recta conscientia non disce*

dere. *Vote, suffrage, sententia (general term; of a senator in the Senate, of a judge in the court, of the people in the comitia, &c.): suffragium (the vote of a Roman citizen in the comitia; then, also, the rating-table); punctum (the vote which a candidate received in the comitia; because the collectors of the votes [custodes] made a dot or point opposite the name of the person in whose favor the tablet was sent in). By metonymy, the general voice, omnium consensus: consensus publicus: there is only one voice concerning any thing, omnes uno ore in aliquâ re consentiunt: to have the first voice, principatum sententiae tenere.*

VOICELESS. *Silent, mute, sine voce (general term): elinguis (of one who can not articulate a sound or word; without speech or tongue): mutus (speechless from nature, mute). JN. mutus et elinguis: mutus atque elinguis (opposed to loquens): stupidus (that has lost his voice from amazement, &c.). I am voiceless, nihil fari queo: to make any body voiceless or speechless, aliquem elinguis reddere. [Vid. also, DUMB.] Having no voice, cui suffragii latio non est.*

VOID, adj. *Empty, vid. Vacant, vacuus (e. g., an office). The place is void or vacant, locus vacat: to be void, vacuum esse: vacare. Vacin, cassus (without use or effect; e. g., exertions, labores, &c.): inanis (without worth, useless in itself; e. g., thought, cogitatio; exertions, contentiones): irritus (the same as if not begun, frustrated; e. g., an undertaking, inceptum; exertion, labor). JN. vanus et irritus: irritus et vanus: futilis (not tenable; e. g., opinion, sententia): nullus (as good as none; e. g., nulla est hæc amicitia): fragilis: caducus, or JN. fragilis caducusque, or fluxus atque fragilis (without duration, perishable): ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam non pertinens: quod ad rem non pertinet (not belonging to the essence of a thing): a re alienus (foreign to a thing, unsubstantial): invalidus (ineffectual; opposed to fortis, valens): inefficax (not before the Silver Age): inutilis (useful for, not to the purpose; opposed to utilis, saluber). To make or render any thing void, aliquid irritum facere (to take away its legal power; e. g., a testament): aliquid rescindere (to annul, make void, cancel; e. g., a testament, agreement, verdict). JN. rescindere et irritum facere, or ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a testament): religere (to undo, tear off, as a publication that has been posted up; hence, e. g., legem, to recall, revoke). To declare any thing null and void, aliquid tollere et irritum esse jubere: to consider any thing void, aliquid pro irritato habere: to be void, inanem esse; vacuum esse; of any thing, vacare, vacuum esse (ab) aliqua re: to leave void, inanem relinquere (in such manner that nothing enters into the object): vacuum relinquere (in such manner that something can yet be added, to leave a blank, not to fill up; e. g., a sheet of paper, tabellam): purum relinquere (e. g., spatia, not to embellish with paintings, &c.): roid of any thing, privatus or spoliatus aliqua re: void of words, inops verborum or verbis: void of spirit, ingenui sterilis (Sen. Benf., 2, 27, 1): an age void of great examples, seculum virtutum sterile (Tac. Hist., 1, 3, 1): void of joy or pleasure, voluptate carens: voluptatis expers: a life void of joy or pleasure, vita sine lætitia ac voluptate peracta: roid of feeling, sensus expers: nihil sentiens (properly): durus: ferreus: inhumanus (improperly): I am not quite so void of all feeling as, &c., non sum ita ferreus, qui, &c.*

VOID, s., locus vacuus (an empty space, a vacuum): lacuna (a hollow; also, improperly, loss, want; e. g., of property): hiatus, -us (an opening, a gap): inanitas (emptiness): inane: vacuitas: vacuum (properly; vid. SN. in EMPTY): vanitas (improperly, the want of intrinsic value in any thing; then, also, in a spiritual sense, of the mind of man; vid. Her., Sall., Cat., 20, 3). A void left by any one in treating on a subject, pars ab aliquo relicta: to fill up a void, lacunam explere (with regard to space or to number): this speech has left

a great void in my mind, hæc oratio mihi prorsus non satisfecit.

VOID, r. *To empty, vid. To leave empty, inanem relinquere: vacuum relinquere (Syn. in Vorn). To vacate (vid. to make void). To emit, alvum or ventrem exonerare: alvum exinanire, evacurare; also, alvum dejicere, subducere, purgare, solvere (the latter if by purging). To void the field, inferiorem discedere: vinci.*

VOLATILE, volaticus (Cic., who adds modo hoc mod, modo illuc): volaticus ac levis (Sen. Ep. 42, med. Not volatilis = winged, or fleeting). Vid. also, LIGHT, FAIVOLUS.

VOLATILITY. *By circumlocution with the adjective: ingenium volaticum (et simi)le: modo hoc mod, modo illuc (after Cic., Att., 13, 25, 3). Vid. also, LIGHTNESS, FAIVOLITY.*

VOLCANIC, flammæ eructans: ignes or dammas evomens. The soil contains volcanic matter, ignibus generandis nutridentisq; soli naturalis materia (Justin., 4, 1, 3).

VOLCANO, mons, e cujus vertice ignes erumpunt (after Cic., Verr., 4, 48, 106); mons flammæ eructans (after Justin., 4, 1, 4); mons arenas flammarum globo eructans (after Plin., 2, 103, 106); collis evomens flammæ (Plin., 3, 9, 14, § 93). Not mons ignivomus.

VOLITION, voluntas. Vid. WILL, s.

VOLLEY, *tormentorum bellicorum et sclopotorum strepitus (Dann.). A volley of abuse, insectatio: cavillatio (satirical abuse): to discharge a volley of abuse at any one, aliquem insectari, insectationibus petere; aliquem cavillari (in a satirical or ironical manner): lacessere aliquem dictis (to censure, to criticize): truci oratione in aliquem invehi: inementium in aliquem invehi.

VOLUBILITY, volubilitas. Vid. also, FLUENCY.

VOLUBLE, volubilis. Vid. also, FLUENT.

VOLUME. *Any thing rolled up, volumen (especially a writing). If = book, vid. A mass, vid. A volume of water: to be rendered by the plural aquæ (waters): a volume of smoke rises from, fumus evoluitur ex.*

VOLUMINOUS. *A voluminous work, multa volumina continens: a voluminous writer, auctor per multa volumina diffusus (Col., 1, 1, 10).*

VOLUNTARILY, voluntate (of or by one's own will or determination, ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ, ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ voluntatis; opposed to vi or invitatus et coactus): iudicio et voluntate: sponte sua (tuâ, &c.): sponte (without inducement, from one's own impulse, ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ). JN. sua sponte et voluntate; ultro (without order or command, ἀνὰ τὸ αὐτῶν: opposed to alienus jussu or jussus). JN. sponte et ultro. To do any thing voluntarily, voluntate facere aliquid (opposed to invitum et coactum facere; vid. Lic., 32, 37): to die voluntarily, voluntarium mortem sibi consciscere (for which Tacitus says, poetically, voluntario exitu cadere: sponte mortem sumere: voluntate extingui).

VOLUNTARY, voluntarius (ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ, ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ voluntatis; from one's own choice): volens (of one's own will; opposed to coactus): non coactus, non invitatus (without compulsion or external incitement, ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ, ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ voluntatis). Spontaneous (ἀνὰ τὸ αὐτῶν) and ultro (ἀνὰ τὸ αὐτῶν) differing as sponte and ultro, not identical with voluntarius, occur first in Sen. Ep. and Quint., 2, 50, 7, and were probably formed by Seneca for his philosophical style. Instead of them see usually first sponte and ultro with a participle suited to the context: e. g., a voluntary motion, motus sua sponte factus (for motus spontaneus in Seneca), &c.

VOLUNTEER, voluntarius miles: voluntarius; plural, milites voluntarii: voluntarium extra ordinem professi militiam: qui voluntarium sequuntur militiam (who have offered themselves for military service): evocati (veterans who, when called upon, serve again). To enroll volunteers, voluntarios milites conscribere: to collect a corps of volunteers, manum voluntariorum cogere: to serve as a volunteer,

voluntariam sequi militiam (under the standard of any one): castra allicuius sequi.

VOLUNTARY, voluntarius (given up to sensual pleasures; also of things): ad voluptates propensus: voluptatibus deditus. To lead the life of a voluptuary, delicate vivere: ad voluptates propensus esse.

VOLUPTUOUS, voluptarius (of persons or things, Cic.; voluptuosus only in Pliny and later writers): libidinosus, impudicus (of persons or things): voluptuosus in a high degree, and at the same time lascivious, intemperata, &c.): delicatus (effeminate; e. g., homo, sermo). Voluptuous eyes, oculi lascivi et mobiles; oculi natantes et quâdam voluptate suffusi, et, ut ita dicam, veneri (Quint.). A voluptuous life, vita libidinosa: vita libidinibus dedita or in libidines effusa.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, molliter: delicate. JN. delicate ac molliter (Cic.); libidinose, lascive; or by voluptatibus, libidine.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, voluptas: libidinis lascivia.

VOLUTE, volûta (Vitruvius).

VOMIT, s., vomitus: vomitio (that which is vomited, Plin.).

VOMIT, v., vomere: evomere: vomitu reddere.

VOMITING. *In the general sense of ejecting from any hollow, to be rendered by the present participle of Vomire. A throwing up from the stomach, vomitus: vomitio. (Anything) that causes vomiting, vomitorius; to cause or bring on vomiting, vomitionem cire, movere, facere, evocare: vomitum creare: to check vomiting, vomitionem sistere, inhibere, cohibere.*

VOMITIVE. *Any thing that causes vomiting: e. g., *pulvis vomitorius (a powder): ipecacuanha (a root): bulbus vomitorius (Plin.): *radix vomitoria (a root): *tartarus emeticus (tartar emetic). To give or order any body a vomit, aliquem vomere cogere. Vid. also, EMETIC.*

VORACIOUS, edax: cibi avidus (that eats much): gulosus (dainty): vorax (greedy, gluttonous).

VORACITY, edacitas: aviditas cibi: voracitas (late).

VORTEX, vortex (turbo = whirlwind).

VOTARY, deditus, or addictus alicui, or alicui rei: devotus alicui or alicui rei (post-Augustan): studiosus alicuius or alicuius rei. SYN. and PHR. in DEVOTED.

VOTE, s. *Properly, suffragium (of a Roman citizen in the comitia): sententia (of a senator, judge, or of the people in the comitia): punctum (properly, a mark in the tablet of a candidate). To give one's vote by word of mouth, sententiam dicere: in writing, sententiam scribere: rote and interest, suffragatio (Cic.): a casting vote, perhaps *suffragium or punctum decretorium: *vox decretoria: to canvass for votes, ambire; circumire (circumire stronger than ambire: Cic., Att., 14, 21, Antonium circumire veteranos, at acta Caesaris sancire; that is, he made in his canvassing the round from first to last: ambire would only express his canvassing, and addressing the veterans in general; vid. Dad., p. 12). To take the votes (in the Senate), patres in sententiam discedere or ire jubere: (in the comitia), populum in suffragium mittere: (in judicial trials), sententiam ferre jubere: to give one's vote, vid. the verb. Vid. VORCE.*

VOTE, r. *sententiam ferre (to give a vote; said of a senator or a judge, or of the people in the comitia). Not, in this sense, sententiam dicere or dare, which = "to give an opinion," "declare one's sentiments" said of a senator who proposes a measure or makes a motion in the Senate; whence the phrase in sententiam alicuius discedere, "to vote with any body," "to support his measure": suffragium ferre (said of individuals in the comitia): in suffragium ire: suffragium inire (of the people in the comitia). Not suffragia dare, which = "to suffer to vote," "to give the privilege of voting" = suffragium impartiri). To vote concerning, sententiam ferre de aliquo or de aliquâ re (of judges):*

suffragium ferre de aliquo or de aliquâ re (in the coming). To vote in favor of a senator's motion, in sentimentum alijus discedere: to vote in favor of or with, in sentimentum pede (or, of several, pedibus) ire: to vote for (a candidate), suffragio suo ornare aliquem: suffragio suo adjuvare aliquem in petendis honoribus: suffragari alicui ad munus: to vote for any thing, suffragari alicui rei.

VOTER, qui suffragium fert (one who gives his vote): qui suffragium or suffragii jus habet (one who has the right of voting): qui sententiam fert, &c.: suffragator (a vote in favor of anybody, supporter).

VOTIVE, votivus.

VOUCH, confirmare aliquid: fidem facere alicui rei. Vid. ASSURE.

VOUCHER. || One who vouches for any thing, auctor (general term): testis (a witness; properly or figuratively): corroborator (only properly: one that gives security for money; vid. Cic., Client., 26, 77). A sure voucher, auctor or testis locuples (properly): auctor certus or gravis (properly and figuratively). || Receipt produced. To produce vouchers of one's account, rationem apochis additis probare. || A voucher, vid.

VOUCHSAFE, prastare (to perform, furnish): concedere (to grant, concede; e. g., aliquid alicui non petenti ac sine præcautione): aliquid faciendi potestatem facere (to give permission; e. g., colloquendi secum potestatem facere). To vouchsafe to grant a petition, alicui petenti satisfacere or non deesse; facere quæ alicui petit; alijus precibus indulgere (opposed to alijus preces repudiare; e. g., alicui petenti deesse or non satisfacere).

VOW, s., votum (a wish connected with a vow): voti sponsi or nuncupatio (the uttering a vow in due form before witnesses): devotio alijus rei (a vow to do something, with the idea of a sacrifice; e. g., devotio vite). Sacred vows, which act as hindrances or impediments, religiones (Cæs., B. G., 5, 6, Her.). To make a vow, votum facere, suscipere (general terms): votum nuncupare (to pronounce before witnesses): to fulfil or perform a vow, votum solvere, exsolvere, persolvere, or reddere: to be bound by a vow, religione voti obstrictum esse: voti sponsione obligatum esse: to consider one's self bound by a vow, se voto teneri putare: to release any body from a vow, liberare aliquem voto: to be hindered by (sacred) vows from doing any thing, religionibus impediri (quo minus aliquid faciam).

VOW, v. || TRANS, spondere: despondere (solemnly or judicially): promittere (|| not polliceri = to promise): vovêre: devovêre (in a religious sense). || EXTRANS. To declare positively, affirmare: confirmare (to assert the certainty of a thing emphatically): asseverare (to maintain a thing earnestly; asseverare is bad in this sense), with de, or accusative and infinitive: pro certo affirmare: sancte affirmare: with an oath, jurejurando affirmare or confirmare. He vowed with an oath that he would give, &c., jurejurando confirmavit—datum, &c.

VOWEL, litera vocalis, or vocalis only. Clashing of vowels, voculium concursus (Quint.).

VOYAGE, s., navigatio (on board a ship, or by water in general): cursus maritimus (at sea); also by circumlocution with navigare; e. g., not used to a (sea) voyage (look among the following phrases), peregrinatio transmarina (a sojourning in countries beyond the sea). Not accustomed to a (sea) voyage, insuetus navigandi: until then my voyage went on pretty well, although slowly, ego adhuc magis commode quam strenue navigavi: to undertake or set out on a voyage, navigationem suscipere; navigare mare (to be actually at sea): to give up a voyage, navigationem dimittere: a voyage out; e. g., ut performed it safely, *salvi co advenit sumus.

VOYAGER, vector (on board a ship, passenger): peregrinator: peregrinans (that travels in foreign countries).

VULGAR, vulgaris: usitatus (usual): vulgatus (common and well known, Quint., Lio.): more or usu receptus: in usu or

more positus (received as a custom, or generally received): tritus (that has been and is still in use): obsoletus (that has become common): quotidianus (occurring every day). Jx. usitatus et quotidianus: vulgaris et obsoletus: communis et vulgaris: vulgaris communis. The vulgar, plebs: vulgus: fæx populi [Syn. in Commons]: to be vulgar, in usu esse (usual): a vulgar opinion, opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sententia vulgaris: communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata (with reference to any thing); omnium opinio de re: the vulgar opinion that, &c., opinio vulgata, quæ creditur, &c. (vid. Liv., 40, 29): according to the vulgar opinion, ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: to render a word vulgar by frequent use, tractando facere usitatus verbum et tritius: verbum uno molliore: a vulgar expression, verbum usitatum et tritum: verbum vulgare or vulgi: this is not a vulgar expression, but a philosophical term, hoc non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum: a vulgar saying, proverbium sermone tritum. || Ordinary, mean, low; vid. COMMON.

VULGARITY. By circumlocution with mores agrestes, &c.; mores infimorum hominum, &c.

VULGARLY, vulgo. Vid., also, COMMONLY.

VULGATE, *vulgata sacrorum librorum interpretatio.

VULNERABLE, quod vulnerari, quod vulnus accipere potest (after Cicero and Livy: e. g., elephants are most vulnerable under the tail, elephanti sub caudis maxime vulnera accipiunt, Liv., 21, 55).

VULNERARY, vulnerarius (Plin.).

VULTURE, vultur, -firis, m.; vulturinus, f. m. (properly and figuratively).

VULTURINE, vulturinus (Plin., Mart.).

W.

WAD, v., facere (e. g., xylyno).

WAD, } xylynum vestibus insu-
WADDING, } endum (for garments);
quo facitur, differitur aliquid (general term).

WADDLE, *anatis in modum incedere or vacillare (incedere, with reference to staltiness of gait; vacillare, of the wadding of unsteady motions).

WADE, vado transire (Cæs.); vadere (Vegët.); that can be waded through, vaduos.

WAFER, *massa signatoria. Consecrated wafer, *panis comæ sacer.

WAFET, transmittere, trajicere (by water): transportare, transvehere, or simply vehere (by land or water).

WAG, s., homo jocosus (Farr., Hor. Ep.); homo multi joci, ad jocandum aptus (Cic.).

WAG, v. || TRANS, quaterre (Livy); quassare (Plaut); concutere (Or.); agitare (Cic., to move, to wag); movere (to move). To wag the tail, caudam movere (Sall.), jactare (Pers.). || INTRANS, agitari, moveri.

WAGER, sponso (the proper word): pignus (the stake). To lay a wager, sponsonem facere (with an. cum aliquo); pignore certare or contendere (cum aliquo): to win a wager, sponsonem or sponsonem vincere: to lay any wager, quovis pignore certare. Wager of battle (at law), by provere aliquid ad pignum, ad certamen, &c. In barbarous Latin, radiatio duelli, radiatio legis (technical term).

WAGES, || PROPRI., merces, edis (of a laborer): manis pretium: manipretium; pretium laboris or operæ. To pay wages, mercedem alicui dare, tribuere, persolvere; pretium operæ alicui solvere: to receive wages, mercedem accipere ab aliquo: good wages, merces magna (Cic.), digna (Cul.); poor, low wages, merces iniqua (Cic.); fair wages, aqua laboria merces (Cic.): to fix the rate of wages, mercedem alicui rei constituere (Cic.): to offer high wages, magnam mercedem alicui proponere (Cic.): to ask for wages, mercedem alicui rei poscere; laboris mercedem petere: to serve for wages, operas suas locare alicui (Plin. Ep., 10, 55, 1).

|| FIG., merces (Liv.); pretium (Ter.); (in a bad sense) poena, supplicium (Cic.).

WAGGERY, verba jocosæ, plural; dicta jocosæ, plural; facticia.

WAGGISH, jocosus.

WAGGISHLY, jocosæ.

WAGON, carrus or carrum (four wheeled, for baggage of war): plastrum (with two or four wheels, for burdens of all sorts): postellum (little wagon; also, a play-wagon for children): vehiculum (general term): chirimaxium (Petron., a child's toy).

WAGONER, *carri or plaustris ductor; *rector eorum; *qui plastrum regit (plaustrarius, Pand.); qui pro mercedo vecturas facit (a public carrier).

WAGTAIL, moticella (Plin., Linn.).

WAIL, flere: plorare. Vid. LAMENT, MOURN.

WAILING, ploratus (ploratio, Augustin.); ejulatus: planctus. Vid. LAMENTATION.

WAIN. Vid. WAGON.

WAINSCOT, s., tabulamentum (Frontin.); *tabulatio (parietum); alaci (panels). The walls of Roman apartments were usually adorned with paintings or mosaic work (pictura de musivo: opus musivum); sometimes with slabs of marble (erustæ), or black glass so set as to resemble mirrors (Plin., H. N., 35, 36).

WAINSCOT, r., parietes tesseriis opere rite (after Plin., 36, 6, 7).

WAIST, *media pars (corporis, navis), truncus corporis (Cic., the trunk).

WAISTBAND, cingulum (Cic.).

WAISTCOAT, perhaps colobium (a short vest without arms; the form of the tunic at its first introduction). Not inducenda, which was an under-garment worn by women (Plaut); subculla (worn under the tunic). || Strait-waistcoat, tunica molesta (Juv., 8, 235, and Mart., 10, 25). To put a strait-waistcoat on any body, aliquem tunicâ molestâ punire (Juvenal); or simply aliquem constringere (Cicero) [vid. quotation under STRAIT]. || Flannel waistcoat, thorax laneous (worn by invalids, Suet., Aug., 81).

WAIT, s. Vid. AMUSE.

WAIT, v., manere (to stay in one's place; then, to stay until another comes); for any body, aliquem; opperiri (to stay in a place until one comes or returns, or until something happens); for any body or any thing, aliquem or aliquid; præstolari (to be ready to receive any body); for any body, alicui, or (|| but not in Cicero) aliquem; expectare (to look forward to something which one has reason to expect); for any body or any thing, aliquem or aliquid. Wait a little! mane paulisper! wait here a little while, primum opperire hic. Expectare, often = "to wait to see," being followed by dependent interrogative clause; thus, "while all men were waiting to see who would be so shameless," &c., expectantibus omnibus, quiescentem tam impudens esset, &c. (Cic.).

WAIT FOR, manere aliquem or aliquid (denotes the mere physical act of remaining in a place till some one has come or something has happened); manere aliquem adventum, Livy, is poetical: expectare aliquem, aliquid (denotes simply looking for something future, expectation as a feeling or mental act); opperiri aliquem, aliquid (to remain in a place, and wait until any body comes or any thing follows, especially with a view to do any thing then; the word is rather poetical); præstolari alicui, or (|| but not in Cicero) aliquem (to stand ready to receive any body; especially of servants, &c., waiting for their masters). To wait for the event of the war, belli eventum expectare: to wait for the issue of any thing, rei eventum exspectare: to wait for good weather for sailing, navis (navi) tranquillitates aucupari: to wait for (the arrival of) a fleet, classem opperiri: to wait at the door for any body, alicui præstolari aut ostium.

WAIT UPON, famulari: ministeria facere: ministrare (as a servant; the latter especially at table; e. g., ministrare alicui cenam; ministrare alicui pocula): apparere (to attend upon a magistrate as clerk, lictor, &c.; vid. DUCHIE, Nep. Eum., 13.

ly): salutare, convenire aliquem; also, aliquem salutatum venire, salutandi causa venire; ad officium venire (with a view to pay one's respects; the latter especially with the idea of duty or obligation): to wait frequently upon any body, assalutatum alicui præbere: to be ready to wait upon any body (to be in an outer room for that purpose), in vestibulo ædium opperiri salutationem alicujus (Gell., 4, 1, in.): to wait upon any body with any thing, offerre (to offer): præbere (to present): suppeditare (to assist): commodare (to lend), alicui aliquid.

WAITER, famulus (as a domestic servant): minister (a helper, assistant): apparitor: stator (of magistrates: the latter of those in the provinces). A female waiter, famula (as a domestic servant): ministra (a female assistant): ministra capuonæ (at an inn, &c., Cod. Just., 9, 7, 1, § 1, Rittor): ancilla (a maid-servant). || Tryn so called, repositorium (cf. Freund's Lex., Petron., 33, 2 &c.).

WAITING, ministerium (as a servant, clerk; WAITING ministerio occurs only in Vitruv., 6, 6 [9], 2 = help, assistance): salutatio: officium (a visit of courtesy; the latter especially as a duty). Daily waiting, assiduitas quotidiana (with the notion of willingness, zeal).

WAKE, *v.*, pervigillum: vigilia. WAKE, *v.*, || TRANS., aliquem somno excitare, suscitare (Cic.): aliquem e somno exasperare (Suet.); also, excitare, exsuscitare (Cic.): suscitare aliquem (Plaut.). To wake any body from the dead, aliquem excitare ab inferis, a mortuis: revocare aliquem ab inferis or a morte ad vitam: mortuum ab inferis excitare (Cic.). || INTRANS., expargisci; experspergi: somno solvi. Vid. AWAKE both TRANS. and INTRANS.

WAKEFUL, exsominis (sleepless): vigilans: vigil (awake, properly and figuratively). To be wakeful, vigilare (properly): excubare (figuratively).

WALK, *s.*, ambulatio: spatium (first as action; then as the place in which one walks up and down): deambulatio: inambulatio (as action; SYN. in WALK, *v.*): ambulatorum (place in which one walks for pleasure): xystus (explained by Vitruvius to be hypæthra ambulatio, a walk with trees or clipped hedges on each side, and generally adorned with statues). A covered walk, tecta ambulatio: a little walk, ambulatoria: to take a walk, ambulationem conficere (in aliquo loco) [vid. TO WALK]. To go for a walk, ire or abire, ambulare or deambulare. || Mode of walk, gait, incessus: ingressus (opposed to lying, standing, &c.). A quick, slow walk, incessus citus, tardus: an erect walk, incessus erectus: ingressus celens: an effeminate walk, incessus fractus. [Vid. GAIT.] || Path of life, vivendi or vite via. To choose one's walk in life, deligere quam viam vivendi ingressuri simus. Sometimes vite conditio: gradus.

WALK, *v.*, ambulare (to walk leisurely up and down; opposed to stare, cubare, currere, salire): spatari (to walk abroad, or in an open space; opposed to the confinement of a room or house): inambulare (to walk about within a circumscribed space): deambulare (backward and forward, for exercise, or until one is tired), in aliquo loco; obambulare alicui loco or ante locum; || aliquem locum is poetical (to a fixed point, or in front of): gradi, ingredi, incedere: vadere (to advance, proceed, or, as synonym of gradi, &c., to walk on with firm steps, differs from the foregoing in this manner, that the gradus makes uniform, man-like steps, by which he gives proof of his tranquillity of mind, and his grave or composed state of feeling; vid. Cic., Tusc., 1, 116, 110: the incedens makes measured, deliberate steps, as if conscious of being seen and noticed; hence of the affected gait of a vain person, or one desiring applause, incedere is the proper word: vid. Sen., N. Qu., 7, 31, 5: the vadens takes ruffled and quick steps, by which he declares his strength of mind and contempt of danger surrounding and awaiting him; vid. Cic., Tusc., 1, 40, 97; Lit., 2, 10: the soldier in an onset in bat-

tle, vadit: the vigorous, considerate man, graditur: the soldier in marching, the consul or prince when he makes a display, the main man who would make a display, incedit). When people walk too fast, nimis celeritates gressus quum sunt (Cic.): to take walking exercise, ambulandi exercitatione uti (Cels.): to walk about, ambulare; deambulare: to walk along, incedere; ire (per viam): to walk through, perambulare: to be a walking dictionary; vid. DICTIONARY.

WALKER, ambulans: deambulans: qui ambulat or deambulat: ambulator (as a term of reproach).

WALL, *s.*, murus (any wall, or single part of a wall; in the plural, like our "walls," it denotes a wall of great circumference; and figuratively, both singular and plural, it is = a defence, bulwark): moenia (walls round a town; hence, also, other buildings which furnish protection): maceria (the proper word of fences made of weaker materials, as mud, brush-wood, &c., about gardens, country-houses, vineyards, woods, &c.): paries (a partition wall in a house or other large building): propugnacula, -orum, nom. pl. (bulwarks): propugnacula murique (also, figuratively = protection): old, ruinous walls, parietines: a stone wall, murus lapideus: a brick wall, murus latericius: to build a wall, murum extruere, edificare: parietem ducere: to lay the foundation of a wall, murum instruire (vid. commentators on Nep., Them., 6, 4): to surround a town with walls, urbem moenibus cingere: urbem moenibus circumdare, or circumdare urbi moenia: a breach in a wall, munimentorum ruine: jacentis muri ruine: to make a breach in a wall, torments et arietum pulsus muros quatere: muros arietibus quatere or ferre: tormentis machinis perfringere ac subruere muros: muri partem ariete incusso subruere: there was already a considerable breach in the walls, muri pars, ariete incusso subruta, multis jam locis procciderat: to enter a town through a breach in the wall, per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere; per ruinas jacentis muri in urbem transcendere: to repair a breach in the walls (in haste), muros quassos raptim obstruere saxis reficere.

WALL, *v.*, murum extruere, edificare: parietem ducere (to build a wall): murum excitare, educere (to build to a great height, as a tower, &c.). To wall six feet high, murum in altitudinem sex pedum perducere: to wall round, muro cingere, circumdare: to wall up, saxis concludere. || Saxis obstruere is = block up, barricade.

WALLED, muro circumdatus.

WALLET, mantica (Horace): pera (Mart.).

WALL-FLOWER, *cheiranthus fruticosus (Linn.), or cheiri (Hudson and others).

WALLOW, *v.*, volutare: volutari (properly and figuratively; e. g., suo gaudet cenoso lacu volutari, Col.: cum omnes in omni genere et scelorum et flagitiorum voluntatur, Cic.: in omni dedecore volutatus es, Auct. ad Her.).

WALNUT, juglans or nux juglans (tree or fruit).

WALTZ, *v.*, *in gyrum saltare: *lente variare gyros.

WAN, pallidus: subpallidus: exsanguis. Vid. PALE.

WAND, virga. Mercury's wand, caduceus.

WANDER, || PROPR., errare; about any thing, circum aliquid (especially by mistake, not purposely, as one who has lost his way; || circumerrare is late): vagari (to go hither and thither voluntarily, to have no fixed seat, purpose, or aim): palari (to separate one's self, to leave the company, to roam about singly; e. g., per agros: || errare is involuntary: vagari and palari are both voluntary): volitare aliquo loco (to flit about any where; of birds; figuratively, of persons): circumvolare or circumvolitare aliquid (to fly about; of birds; figuratively, of persons). To let the eyes wander, oculos circumferre. || FIG., aberrare aliquâ re or ab ali-

quâ re (e. g., proposito): (in a speech) errare: vagari: vagari et errare: longius evagari or labi: ad alia errare: ratione longius progredi: extra cancellos egredi.

WANDERER, vagus: errabundus (|| not vagabundus): erro (in Pliny): planus (a vagrant, in Petronius; in Cicero and Horace = a juggler, impostor): fugitivus (= a runaway slave).

WANE, *s.*, deminutio luminis: (luna) senescens or decrepescens (Cic.): (luna) decrepescencia (Vitruv.).

WANE, *v.*, decrescere (of the moon Cic.): deminui (to diminish). Vid., ulto, DECLINE.

WANNES, pallor: color exsanguis (Or.).

WANT, *s.*, penuria (opposed to copia, usually with a genitive of the thing wanted): inopia (with a genitive, a being without what one requires; absolutely, poverty, need): egestas (absolutely, extreme need; rarely with a genitive = great deficiency in any thing): desiderium (alicujus rei, a sensible want of a thing previously possessed): defectio: defectus (alicujus rei, failure of a thing; the former as an action, the latter as a state; || not = imperfection, intellectual or moral): difficultas: angustia (with a genitive, embarrassment, difficulty, anxiety from the want of a thing): vitium (defect, imperfection, intellectual or moral). Total want, omnium rerum inopia, difficultas; summe angustiae rerum necessarium: want of money, pecunie or argenti penuria; inopia argenti or argentaria; difficultas rei nummarie, or difficultas nummaria (general term); angustia rei familiaris (in housekeeping): want of water, penuria aquarum; in the springs or streams, defectus aquarum circa rivus: want of strength, defectio virium: want of friends, penuria amicorum: want of proofs, facts, inopia argumentorum: want of moderation, intemperantia: to have a want, suffer from want of any thing, aliquâ re carere (general term, not to have); aliquâ re egere, indigere (to be painfully sensible of the want); alicujus rei inopia laborare, premi; ab aliquâ re laborare; aliquâ re premi (to be oppressed by the want); anguste uti aliquâ re (to be obliged to use a thing sparingly); there is great want of a thing, magna est alicujus rei penuria: to occasion great want, magnas difficultates afferre: to come to want, ad inopiam venire: to lie in want, vitam inopem colere; in egestate esse or versari: vitam in egestate degere; in great want, omnium rerum inopem esse.

WANT, *v.*, || TRANS., egere aliquâ re, seldom alicujus rei (to have want of, to require or have need of any thing for any given purpose): indigere aliquâ re or alicujus rei (to feel the want of any thing, || Observe that in egere the notion of the absence of an object prevails, and by indigere actual privation is expressed): carere (to be without a desirable possession; || not = to want what is absolutely necessary; opposed to habere): opus or usus est aliquâ re (the matter requires it, makes it necessary, circumstances make it imperative; instead of which, Col., 9, 2, 1, has opus habeo aliquâ re): desiderare aliquid (to long for any thing that one has not, not to like to be without it): requirere aliquid (to consider any thing necessary or requisite). Not to want any thing, aliquâ re carere posse (i. e., to be able to do without it); or facile supersedere posse: what do we want to have many words about? quid opus est verbis? I want any thing, opus or usus est mihi aliquid or aliquâ re (|| vid. above, on Col., 9, 1, 5): egeo or indigeo aliquâ re (I want = should like to have it; || vid. above, the difference of SYN.): I do not want any thing, aliquâ re carere possum (= can do without); aliquâ re supersedere possum (it can be dispensed with): I (re, &c.) want to, &c., to be rendered by opus est aliquid or aliquâ re (alicui): usus est aliquâ re (alicui), (the latter, however, seldom in prose); opus est (generally with infinitive, seldom with subjunctive); necesse est or oportet (with accusative and infinitive, or with subjunctive = it is necessary for me [you, &c.] to, &c.): est, quod or cur (there is a cause or call

for any thing; i. e., for me [you, &c.] to do so, or I consider it necessary, and thus I want to, &c.). I want to do any thing, aliquid faciendum puto (consider it necessary to be done); necesse est me aliquid facere (must do it by all means). *¶* If = to be wanting in any thing [vid. TO FAIL]. *¶* To wish, be desirous of [vid. TO DESIRE]. *¶* Velim, vellem, (I wish = should like) are used with this difference, that the present tense denotes rather a necessity for doing or having any thing done, and the imperfect a condition on which the wish is established; both are used with following subjunctive (Zumpt, § 624; Krüger, § 461, art. 1). I want (= am desirous) neither... *neque*... neque in animo est (vid. Tac., Germ., 3, extr.). I want to know, to hear, &c., aveo or valde avelo scire, audire, &c.: I want so much more to learn, &c., multo magis aveo audire, &c.: to want very much to have, &c., alicujus rei desiderio flagrare or cruciari: to want any body to do, perform, &c., any thing, contendere ab aliquo (with following ut, &c., or sollicitare aliquem ad aliquid, or with ut, &c.): I want any thing (e. g., a sum of money) from any body, aliquis debet mihi aliquid: go, if you want to go, ite, si itis: drink, if you want to drink, bibite, si bibis: do you want any thing of me? num quid me vis? what is it you want? quid est quod me velis? I want to have it so, hoc ita fieri volo: I want to have this destroyed, hoc deletum esse volo: the matter wants or requires some management, *res poscit ut diligenter tractetur, or *res diligenter tractari vult: what does our father want? quid patris sibi vult? I want to go to Rome, Romam volo, cogito: where do you want to go to? quo pergis? if they want the old price of corn again, si annonam veterem volunt: what is it you want? quid velis? *¶* To be wanting, suffer want, INTRANS., alicujus rei inopiam laborare, premi, or simply ab aliqua re laborare: aliqua re premi (to be pressed or borne down by want): anguste uti aliqua re (to be straitened for, badly off for): magna inopiam necessarium rerum laborare (stronger term): vitam inopiam colere, in egestate esse or versari: vitam in egestate degere: rerum inopiam esse (stronger term): also, in summa mendicitate esse; mendicantem perpeti: not to suffer any body to want, victum alicui suppeditare; dare alicui unde utatur. Vid. WANTING.

WANTING (TO BE), deesse (of that which ought to be present = to be missing); abesse (to be absent, not to be present, sometimes without being missed; vid. Cic., Brut., 80, 276, hoc unum illic, si nihil utilitatis habebat, abfuit; si opus erat, defuit); deficere (to fail, cease); desiderari (to be painfully missed). Something is wanting to me, careo aliqua re (I have it not): ego aliqua re (I should like to have it): deficit mihi aliquid (any thing fails me), or deficit me aliquid (any thing leaves me, goes from me): aliquid non suppediit (is not sufficiently at hand): not to suffer any thing to be wanting, nihil deesse pati (to offer nothing to be missing): nihil mitto: nihil reliqui or reliquam facere (to omit nothing): sumbitus non parcere (to spare no expense): not to let care be wanting, nihil de diigentia relinquere: to be wanting to one's self, (sibi) deesse: non adesse: I will not be wanting, non deero (I will not withhold my assistance): in me non erit mora (I will make no delay): there are not wanting those who say, &c., sunt, qui dicant: non desunt, qui dicant: that was still wanting to my misfortune, id mihi restabat mali (Ter., Ad., 3, 3, 3): there is much wanting, multum abest: there is little wanting that, &c., paullum (I am) parum, which = too little, haud multum, non longe abest, quid, &c.: prope est, prope factum est, ut, &c.: I have not been wanting to you, in gratitude, tibi nullum a me pietatis officium defuit: to be wanting in exertion, non urgere studia sua: not to be wanting in proper attention or due care, nihil de diligentia relinquere.

WANTON, adj. *¶* Lascivious, libidinosus (without restraint): ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus or rebus vener-

is deditus; libidinum plenus: libidine accensus (where a single instance, and not a habit, is implied): impudicus (without shame). A wanton life, vita libidinosa; vita libidinibus dedita or in libidines effusa: to be wanton, libidini deditum esse; libidinum plenum esse: wanton eyes or look [vid. VOLUPUOUS]. *¶* Forward, mischievous, protervus; petulant. Wanton injuries, injurias quæ nocendi causa de industria inferuntur (Cicero). *¶* Frolicsome, vid.

WANTON, v. Vid. TO PLAY.

WANTONLY, libidinosus: lascive: proterve: petulant. SYN. in WANTON.

WANTONNESS, libido: lascivia: protervitas: petulantia. SYN. in WANTON.

WAR, s., bellum (general term): arma, -orum (arms; by metonymy, for bellum): tumultus (disturbance; war that suddenly breaks out, especially near Rome; cf. Cic., Phil., 5, 19, 33; 8, 1, 2): militia (military service). Offensive war, bellum quod ultro inferitur; bellum ultro inferendum (before it is begun), or illatum (when attacked begun). War of extermination, bellum internecinum (*¶* not internecium); bellum infinitum: to carry on a war of extermination, bellum ad internecionem gerere; bello internecino certare; bellum gerere cum aliquo, uter sit, non uter impeter: war by sea, by land, bellum navale ac maritimum; bellum terrestre: civil war, bellum intestinum; or bellum intestinum ac domesticum; bellum civile: the war round about Mutina, bellum, quod apud Mutinam gestum est: war with the Gauls, bellum Gallicum; bellum cum Gallis gestum: war with pirates, bellum piraticum: war with the tribunes (i. e., a struggle, contest), bellum tribunicum: a war on account of religion, a sacred war, bellum pro religione (or pro sacris) susceptum: in war, (in) bello; belli tempore: in war and peace, domi bellique; domo belloque; domi militiaeque (rarely, and only where an especial emphasis is to lie on belli and militiae); also, belli domique; militiae domique: both in war and in peace, et domi et militiae, et domi et belli (rarely, and more poetically, militiae domique); either in war or in peace, vel domi vel belli: equally great in war and in peace, magnus bello nec minor pace; non prestantior in armis quam in togâ: to meditate war, ad bellum animum intendere; de bello cogitare: ad belli cogitationem se recipere; consilium de bello inire: to seek an occasion of war, bellum querere: to find an occasion of war, bellandi causam reperire: to cause, occasion, raise a war, bellum movere, commovere, concitare, excitare: bellum facere; with any body, alicui, in a country, in aliqua terrâ: to prepare one's self for war, bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, or instruere: to threaten any body with war, bellum alicui minari or miniteri (through ambassadors); bellum alicui denunciare (*¶* neer = to declare war, in Cic., Off., 1, 11, 36, it has the sense here given; cf. Cic., Phil., 6, 2, 4): to resolve upon war, bellum decernere (of the Senate): bellum jubere (of the people): to declare war against any body, bellum alicui indicere (also figuratively; e. g., philosophy): to begin a war, bellum inchoare or incipere; belli initium facere (*¶* never bellum capessere in this sense): to enter upon a war, bellum suscipere, with any one, cum aliquo (also figuratively): *¶* bellum sumere (cum aliquo) is obsolete: vid. Walch., Tac., Agr., 16, p. 224. To make war upon, bellum or arma alicui (or alicui terræ) inferre (*¶* but not in aliquem terram, which, in Nep., Hann., 4, 2, is = bellum in aliquem terram transferre or transmittre): arma capere or ferre contra aliquem (to take up or bear arms against); bello aliquem tentare or laessere (to attack). To take part in a war, partem belli capessere; a war breaks out, bellum oritur or cooritur; violently, exardescit: war rages in a country, terrâ bellum ardet or flagrat: to carry on war, bellare: bellum gerere (of a prince or a people; also of a general: *¶* bellum ducere, in this sense, is not Latin): belligerrare (stronger than bellum gerere, and

more rare in prose): bellum tabere (to be in a state of war, to be at war). To conduct a war, bellum agere (to manage a war, to sketch out the plan of it, and arrange every thing necessary for conducting it; vid. Cas., B. G., 3, 8; Nep., Hann., 8, 3, where bellum gerere could not stand): bellum administrare (*¶* never gubernare; to have the superintendence and administration of a war; of a commander-in-chief). To carry on war with any one, bellare, belligerrare cum aliquo, contra or adversus aliquem; bellum gerere cum aliquo, contra or adversus, or (rarely) in aliquem (general terms): bellum habere susceptum cum aliquo (to have entered upon a war with); eustra habere contra aliquem (to have taken the field against); bello or armis persequi aliquem (to pursue with war). To protract a war, bellum ducere or trahere: to conclude or finish a war, belli ar bellandi, or (more rarely) bello or bellando, finem facere (general term); ab armis discedere (by a voluntary laying down of arms): bellum conficere or perficere; debellare (by force of arms, by entire defeat of the enemy): bellum componere (by treaty); perfectly, nullam partem belli relinquere: totius belli confectorem esse: bellum tollere, delere. (*¶* Avoid bellum patrare, Quint., 8, 3, 4.) To bring a war near to an end (especially by a great or masterly stroke), bellum prodigare (*¶* this is the correct meaning of this expression; vid. Cic., ad Div., 12, 30, 2; bellum profligatum ac pene sublatum est, Flor., 2, 15, 2; of the three Punic wars considered as one great one, primo tempore eommissum est bellum, profligatum secundo, tertio vero confectum; cf. Suet., Oct., 9). The war was terminated by a single battle, uno proelio debellatum est: art of war, res militaris; militia (that to which soldiers are trained): disciplina bellica or militaris (as opposed to other arts; vid. Cic., N. D., 2, 64, 161): artes belli (arts of war, as practiced by generals, &c.); a single art, ars belli). Man of war, if = warrior, vid.; if = ship of war, navis bellica (general term); navis longa; navis rostrata; quinqueremis (vid. Surr): to learn war or the art of war, rem militarem or militiam discere: militare discere; under any one, sub aliquo: war-footing, belli ratio: to put the army on a war-footing, exercitum or copias omnibus rebus ornare ut instruere: exercitum instruere (cf. Hor., Cas., B. G., 7, 18): to put the navy on a war-footing, classum expedire atque instruere (vid. Hirt., B. Alz., 25): the army is on a war-footing, exercitus omnibus rebus ornatus atque instructus est.

WAR-CRY, cantus proelium inchoantium (Lin.): *¶* bartius (not bartius or barditus) was the battle-shout of the old Germans (Tac.). To raise the war-cry, clamorem attollere.

WAR-HORSE, equus militaris (carebry horse): *¶* equus bellator is poetical, but herein exactly corresponding to our term "war-horse".

WAR-OFFICE, *consilium, quod res bellicas curat, or *consilium rerum bellicarum (as a body): tabularium militare (as place for preserving military records, &c.).

WARBLE, fritinnire (of small birds, Farr. ap. Non., 7, 15; also of a grasshopper): vibrissere (by Fest., p. 179, Linden., thus explained, vocem in cantando crispare; i. e., to modulate with quavers, make a shake). Vid., also, under CADENCE.

WARBLER, qui, quæ canit, &c.

WARBLING, cantus dulcis; or by circumlocution the verb.

WARD, s. *¶* In fencing, letas propulsatio. *¶* A district of a town, circuitus (general term, any circuit): vicus (a division of a town, consisting of several adjoining houses, dimensis vicorum ordinibus et latissimis spatiiis, Tac.); parochia (parochia, whence the corrupted form parochia, ecclesiastical, a parish): regio (one of the divisions of Rome). *¶* Custody, vid. *¶* One under the care of a guardian, pupillus; (feminine) pupilla. Relating to a ward, pupillaris.

WARD OFF, *amovere* (to avert, properly and figuratively; e.g., bellum, calamitatem): *avertere* (to turn away): prohibere (to keep at a distance): defendere (to repel) aliquid ab aliquo or aliquid ab aliquo re (vid. *Herc.*, *Cass.*, *B. G.*, 1, 31; *Zumpt*, § 469): arcere aliquid re or ab aliquo re (to check, hinder from proceeding further): propulsare aliquid ab aliquo, aliquid aliquid re or ab aliquo re (to drive off with all one's might). To ward off war from the borders, defendere bellum (vid. *Herc.*, loc. cit.): the toga wards off the heat of the sun, nimios defendere solis ardores. To ward off a blow, ictum or petitionem cavere et propulsare, cavere, vitare.

WARDEN, custos.

WARDER, excubitor (by night or day): vigil (by night).

WARDROBE, vestiarius (the place and the clothes together): vestis scenica (the dresses of a theatre; inscriptions): choraegium (dresses for the chorus in a theatre): vestis: vestimenta, -orum, n. (general term, clothes). Vid. also, **CLOTHES**.

WARDSHIP, tutela.

WARE, adj. Vid. **AWARE**.

WARE, s., merx, -cis, f. (Cic.); mercimonium (Plaut., *recited* by Tac.).

WAREHOUSE, *horreum mercibus asservandis: horreum: cella (store-house): emporium, forum venalium (as place of sale): taberna (a shop). There are many well-stored warehouses in this city, *hac in urbe magna vis mercium deposita, recondita est.

WAREHOUSE-MAN, *horrei custos.

WAREFARE, Vid. **WAR**.

WARILY, provide: caute: circumspice: considerate: diligenter. To go warily to work, circumspicius facere aliquid; cautionem adhibere in re: to set about any thing very warily, omne cautionis genus adhibere in aliquid re.

WARINESS, cautio: circumspectio. To act with wariness, omnia circumspicere: to proceed with wariness, cautionem adhibere alicui rei or in re; caute versari in re: caute tractare aliquid. To use all possible wariness, omne genus cautionis adhibere.

WARLIKE, adj. *Like a warrior or war, militaris. He had a manly and warlike appearance, inerat in eo habitus virilis vere ac militaris (cf. *Liv.*, 28, 35, 6): things have a very warlike appearance, omnia belli speciem tenent (after *Liv.*, 5, 41): omnia belli apparatu strepunt (people are every where preparing for war). The whole political horizon wears a warlike aspect, res ad arma spectant. *Inclined to or disposed for war, &c., bellicosus (of a warlike disposition; also of time in which many wars are carried on; e.g., *Liv.*, 10, 9, annus bellicosus: ferox (ferocious)).

WAR, s., strenuus, impiger, or bonus militis, belong to the poetic prose of the Silver Age.

WARM, v. || **TRANS.**, tepescere (to make lukewarm): calefacere (to make hot): fovere (to warm by internal or animal heat). To warm one's self, corpus calefacere or refovere: to warm one's self at the fire, igni admoto artus refovere: to warm again, recalefacere (e.g., water): recouere (to dress again; e.g., food). Warm up cabbage, crumbe repetita (*Juv.*, 7, 154): warmed up again, hesterus (i.e., prepared for yesterday's dinner; e.g., soup warmed up again, jus besternum): to keep meat warm (on hot plates), epulas foveas foculis ferventibus (on hot pans of coals). || **INTRANS.**, caleferi, caleescere: tepescere, tepescere (properly); excandescere (figuratively).

WARM, adj. || **PROPR.**, calidus (the proper word; opposed to frigidus): tepidus (lukewarm): fervidus (very warm, hot): spissus (thick, and so promoting warmth; of clothing). A warm day, dies calidus: warm water, aqua calida, or simply calida, calida: a warm winter, hiems tepida: a warm bath, balneum calidum; calida (singular); thermæ (plural): to be warm, calere: fervere, candere (to be very warm): it is warm (of the weather), calet aer; calida est tempestas: to grow warm, caleescere, caleferi; also of the weather) incalces-

cere. || **FIG.**, calidus: acer: incitatus: intensus: intimus (of friendship, &c.). A warm imagination, calidior, acior quamdam vis imaginandi: he is a very warm friend to me, illum habeo amicorum principem (Cic.): warm friendship, love, amicitia intima: amor intimus: there was warm work that day (in fighting), acriter, pertinaciter, magna virum contentione pugnatum est hoc die: to be a warm friend of liberty, or of one's country, studiosissimum, amantissimum esse libertatis, salutis publicæ.

WARMING APPARATUS (for an apartment), impressi parietibus tubi, per quos circumfunditur calor, qui ima simul et summa fovet æqualiter.

WARMING-PAN, *vas excalearatorium.

WARMLY, || **PROPR.**, not calide in this sense. By circumlocution with the adjective or verb. || **FIG.**, calide (Plaut.); vehementer: acriter: or by circumlocution.

WARMTH, || **PROPR.**, calor (general term): tepor (moderate): fervor (intense).

The natural warmth of the body, calor vitalis. || **FIG.**, calor. Warmth of a speaker, calor dicentis: with warmth, calide: cum quodam animi fervore: animo incitatio- re: to oppose any thing with much warmth, vehementius, acius, majore animi fervore oppugnare, impugnare aliquid.

WARN, monere or pramonere, aliquid ut caveat. To warn of or against any thing, monere or pramonere aliquid cavendum: monere or pramonere, de aliquid re: monere, ut vitet aliquid aliquid: monere, admonere, pramonere, ne. Not to scold any body angrily, but warn him almost as a father, non iniuncie corripere aliquid, sed pæne patrie monere (Quint.): to suffer one's self to be warned, audire monentem: monenti obsequi: to refuse to be warned, negligere or spernere monentem.

WARNING, monitio: admonitio: monitus, admonitio (only in ablative): hortatio, exhortatio (as ac): monitum, admonitum (warning given): documentum (example) (SYN. in **ADMONISH**). Not to listen to any body's warnings, aliquid monentem non audire: to listen to any body's wise warnings, *audire or facere ea, quæ quis sapiens monuit: to punish any body that others may take warning, exemplum in aliquo statuere, or in aliquid odere or constituere: supplicii exemplo ceteros detertere: to take warning by any body, exemplum sibi capere de aliquo: to let any thing be a warning to one, habere aliquid sibi documento: to give warning to any body, pramonere aliquid ut caveat: monere or pramonere aliquid cavendum: monere or pramonere de aliquid re: monere, ut vitet aliquid aliquid: to give any body warning not to do any thing, monere, admonere or pramonere ne, &c.: to take a warning, listen to a warning, audire monentem: monenti obsequi: to turn a deaf ear to a warning, negligere or spernere monentem: to be a warning to any body, esse aliquid documento: to give warning (of a master or servant), renunciare alicui (general term): perhaps (of the servant), *conductionem alicui renunciare.

WARP, s., stamēn (𐌶𐌵 subtemen or trama = the woof; tela = the loom or the web: poetically, sometimes, for the warp).

WARP, v. || **INTRANS.**, lignum pandat (pandatur, *Plin.*): torquatur (*Vitr.*) || **TRANS.**, torquere. (Wood) that is warped, pandus.

WARPING (of wood), pandatio (*Vitr.*, 7, 1, 1): or by the verb.

WARRANT, v. || To authorize, alicui copiam dare or potestatem facere: to do any thing, aliquid faciendi: alicuius rei faciendæ licentiam dare or permittere: mandare alicui, ut (to commission him to do it). To be warranted to do any thing, potestatem aliquid faciendi habere: sometimes mandata habere ab aliquo. To make any thing legal or right, sancire: ratum facere or efficere: ratum esse jubere. Often by circumlocution with nulla est excusatio alicuius rei, si, &c. Friendship can not warrant the commission of sin, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris: or turpis excusatio est et mihi accipienda, si quis se amici

causâ peccasse fateatur. Sometimes probare, comprobare (to approve of; as in, "desires which reason does not warrant"). Some people consider that a great reason warrants sin, quidam excusari se arbitrantur, quia non sine magnâ causâ peccaverunt: their speeches warrant me to hope, eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, &c.: to think himself warranted to do any thing, sibi jus datum or potestatem datum putare: not to think himself warranted, non fas esse ducere: haud licitum sibi aliquid putare. || To produce in any body the feeling of certainty about any thing, fiduciam facere alicui: fiduciam asserere alicui. To feel warranted of any thing, magnam fiduciam habere alicuius rei. || To declare upon surety, alicui de re spondere. Vid. **SURETY**.

WARRANT, s. || *Authority*, auctoritas (general term): arbitrium (freedom to act according to one's will): potestas (power): licentia (permission): imperium (command): testimonium: auctoritas testimonii (evidence). I have a warrant to do any thing, mihi data est potentia or copia aliquid faciendi; also, auctoritatem habeo alicuius rei faciendæ: public warrant, publica auctoritas: by the warrant of the Senate, (ex) auctoritate Senatûs. || *Security*, pledge, cautio. To buy a horse without a warrant (vid. **UNWARRANTED**). || A positive and confident statement; circumlocution by confirming aliquid alicui: confirmare de aliquid rei: or with accusative and infinitive. He gave them a solemn warrant, which he confirmed by an oath, that he would let them pass unmolested through his territory, pollicitus est et jurejurando confirmavit, tutum iter per fines suos daturum. || Order from a superior, concealing authority to act, mandatum: rescriptum (of the emperor): litæ-re (from the context): auctoritas (commission). Warrant of caption, literæ quibus fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera (after *Appul.*): to send a warrant against any body, literis accusatoris fugitivum persequi: p. mandare ut aliquis terrâ marique conquiritur (*Vatin.* ap. *Cic.* ad *Fam.*, 5, 9, 2).

WARREN, vivarium: locus septus, septum (if inclosed).

WARRENER, *vivarii custos.

WARRIOR, miles (general term, a soldier): miles fortis (𐌶𐌵 bellator, pugator, proclator, occur only in poets and in poetic prose; in this respect corresponding with the ordinary use of our word "warrior"): homo militaris, vir militaris (of persons experienced in war). A great, distinguished warrior, (juvenis) bello egregius (brave, &c.): (vir) militie peritissimus (of a veteran general). To be a great, distinguished warrior, unmaximas res in bello gessisse; bellicâ laude florere: to be as great a warrior as a statesman, magnum esse bello, nec minorum pace; non præstantiorem esse in armis quam in togâ: to be an experienced warrior and statesman, multum in imperiis magistratibusque versatum esse (*Nep.*, *Milt.*, 8, 2; vid. *commentaries* in loc.).

WART, verruca. Covered with warts, verrucosus (*Cic.*).

WARY, providus (with foresight): cautus (with caution): circumspicius (with circumspexio): considerans (having judiciously weighed every thing): prudens (intelligent, prudent). Jx. cautus providusque: prudens et providus: prudens et cautus: diligens (careful, carefully observant).

WASH, v. || **TRANS.**, **PROPR.**, lavare (general term): ablucere (with or without aqua; to cleanse by water): eluere (to wash out, especially vessels, stains out of any thing): perluere (to wash carefully, or thoroughly). To wash the body, the feet, corpus, pedes, ablucere or perluere (aqua): to wash stains out of a garment, maculas vestis elucere or e veste ablucere: to wash a pavement with water, pavimentum aquâ perluere: to wash one's hands, manus tergere, or sibi manus extergere (*Plaut.*): to wash the face, lavare vultum (*Orid.*). Prov. To wash a blackamoor white (vid. **WHITE**). || **FIG.**, Said of the sea, lo-

cum anuere or subluere (*from below*). *To be washed by the sea, mari adlu, continari*: mare adingere; ad mare spectare. || *To color, vid.* || *INTRANS.* *To wash, or wash one's self, lavari*: lavare (*seldom, if ever, used by Cicero*); *in a shower-bath, aqua perfundi* (vid. *Auct. ad Hrr.*, 4, 9, 10); *in a river, flumine corpus abluiere*: *in cold water, frigida lavari*.

WASH, s. || *Washing, lavatio*: lotio: lotura: ablutio (*late*; vid. *WASHING*). *To send any thing to the wash, aliquid ad lavandum dare*. || *Cosmetic lotion, fucus* (*general term*): medicamentum (e. g., *fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris*): adjumentum ad pulchritudinem (*Ter.*, *general term*). || *Hogs' wash, colluvies* (*Plin.*, 24, 19, 116). || *A wash of color, color tenuis*. || *A marsh, vid.*

WASH-BALL, gleba saponis (*after Cæsar*): *smegma* (*Pliny, a composition for smoothening the skin*).

WASH-HAND-BASIN, aqualis: aquamalis (*in late writers, aquimale* or *aquinarium*): *malluvium* (*ad sacrifices*).

*WASH-HAND-STAND, *abacus lavandi eupelletium* (*containing*): **abacus lavando inserviens*.

*WASH-HOUSE, *ædificium linteis lavandis*.

*WASH-TUB, *alveus* or *alveolus lavando inserviens*.

*WASHERWOMAN, *mulier lintea lavans*.

WASHING, ablutio (*Macrobi.*, *Pliny*): *lavatio* (*Pliny*): *lotio* (*Vitruvius*): *lotura* (*Pliny*). *Washing of linen, *linterum lavatio*. *Charge for washing, *lavandi merces*: *money for washings, *merces pro lavandi operâ*, *pro lotione, solvenda, soluta*: *a washing bill, *scidula linterum lavandorum index*.

WASP, vespa. A wasp's nest, nidus vesparum: *to stir up a wasp's nest* (*proverbially*), *crabrones irritare* (*Plaut.*).

WASPISH, morosus: *acerbus*: *tetricus* (*crabbed, morose*): *stomachosus* (*irascible*).

WASPISHLY, morose: *acerbe*: *tetrice*: *stomachose*.

WASPISHNESS, morositas: *natura difficilis*: *stomachus*.

WASTE, v. || *TRANS.* *To consume, destroy, consume*: *absumere*: *conficere* (e. g., *of carr.*, &c.). *Jñ. conficere et consumere*: *hauiere* (*of fire*); *of which consume*: *absumere, are also used*. *Any body is wasted by grief, virgulto exest alieus animus*: *to be wasted by grief, marore consumi*: *to waste one's energies, strength, &c.* *vires consumere*: *time wastes all things, nihil est quod non conficiat vetustas*: *to waste itself, se conficere*: *tabescere*: *wasting, tabificus* (e. g., *perturbationes, morbus*): *omnia hauriens* (*of fire*). || *To lavish* (e. g., *property*), *effundere, conficere*. *Jñ. effundere et consumere*: *dissipare*: *obliviscere*: *lacerare* (e. g., *patrimonium, patria bona*): *perdere* (e. g., *tempus*; or *tempore abuti*). || *To devastate, vid.* || *INTRANS.*, *se conficere*: *tabescere*: *contabescere* (*to waste away gradually*; *of persons*; e. g., *morbo, desiderio*).

WASTE, adj. || *Desolate, vid.* || *Devastated, by the past participle of verbs in TO DEVASTATE.* *To lay waste, vastare*: *devastare*: *pervastare*: *populâri*: *depopulâri* [*SYN.* *in TO DEVASTATE*]; *to lay waste by fire and sword, ferro igoque* or *igoi ferroque vastare*: *ferro flammisque pervastare*. || *Uncultivated, incultus* (*opposed to cultus or constitutus*): *vastus* (*not planted with trees or built upon*; *opposed to constitutus, edificatus*). *To stand or lie waste, vacare* (*of places or districts of a country, &c.*; vid., also, *UNCULTIVATED*). || *Stripped* (*of life*), *deprivatus*. || *Worthless, useless, parvi pretii* (*of little value*): *tenuis* (*slight, trifling*): *levis* (*without intrinsic value, slight*): *facile levandis*: *vid.*, also, *SLIGHT*). || *Waste-book, adversaria, -orum, n.* (*of merchants, Cic.*, *Rosc. Com.*, 2, 5); *mauale* (*ap. Murr.*, 14, 84, *a book of notices*): *epitome* (*Terentius*) = *summarium*: *liber in angustum conatus*: *enchiridion* (*Æt. p. 610v*, *a hand-book, Pompon.*, *Dig.*, 1, 2, 2). || *Waste lands, loca deserta* or *inculta*;

campi inculti (*poetical*): *also, deserta et inhospita tesqua* (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 14, 19); *locâ exusta solis ardoribus* (*porched up by the sun*); *also, regio deserta*: *locâ deserta, or simply deserta, -orum, n.* (*inhabited from sterility, &c.*); *also to be formed by vastus ab naturâ et humano cultu* (*entirely waste, Sall. Jug.*, 48, 2). || *Waste-paper, chartæ ineptæ* (*Hor. Ep.*, 2, 1, 270). *To be used for waste-paper, inter chartas ineptas referri*: *to write verses fit only for waste-paper, *scribere carmina quæ inter chartas ineptas referri debent*: *a sheet of waste-paper, charta inepta* (*Hor. Ep.*, 2, 1, 270). || *Waste-water, scobis* or *seobis* (*fragments of boring, filing, rasping, sawing, &c.*): *recisamentum* (*from carving, &c.*).

WASTE, s. || *Destructive, vid.* || *Desolate tract of land* [vid. **WASTE LANDS*]. *DESERT*. *Encroachment on a waste, building erected on a waste, proedificatum* (= "quod in publicum solum processit") *Fest.*. || *Useless expenditure, sumtus effusi* or *profusi*: *profusus luxuria* (*luxury in general*): *profusus* (*profusio, the act of spending wastefully*; vid. *DISSIPATION*). || *Loss, damnum*: *detrimentum*: *dispendium*. [*SYN.* *in Loss*] *Jñ. damnum et detrimentum*: *jactura* atque *damnum*, or *jactura et detrimentum*. || *Fallings-off in the working of any material, ramentum* (*of metals, skins, &c.*, by *filing, scraping, &c.*): *scobis* or *seobis* (*of wood, metals, by sawing, filing, boring, &c.*): *interrimentum*: *retrimentum* (*by melting*): *recisamentum* (*by carving, chiseling, &c.*). || *Mischief, frans* (*injury on the part of another by which we suffer*): *noxa* (*damage which any body causes by destroying any thing*). || *A wasting disease*; vid. *CONSUMPTION, DECLINE*.

WASTEFUL, vid. || *Destructive, vid.* || *Desolate, uncultivated, vid.* || *Prodigal, prodigus* (*of one who does not consider the value of money or possession*): *protusus*: *effusus* (*who lavishes or throws away what he possesses, although he knows its value*; *also said of things*; e. g., *sumtus*; i. e., *wasteful expense*). *Wasteful in anything, prodigus* or *effusus in aliqua re*. *WASTEFULLY, perniciose* (*destructively, dangerously*): *prodigè* (*prodigally, in a lavish manner*; e. g., *vivero*).

WATCH, s. || *Absence of sleep, vigilia* (*voluntary*): *insomnia* (*involuntary*). || *Guard, vigilant keeping, custodia* (*general term*): *vigilia* (*by night*): *excubie* (*by day or night*). *To keep watch* (*by night or day*), *excubare* (*Cæs.*); *excubias agere* (*Tag.*); *excubias habere* (*Plin.*); (*by night*) *vigilare*; *vigilias agere* (*Cic.*); or *agitare* (*Plaut.*); *vigilias scire* (*Cur.*); *to stand upon the watch, in vigilia stare, manère*. || *Persons keeping guard, by day* *custodia* (*Nep.*); *excubie* (*Suet.*); *excubitores* (*Cæs.*); (*by night or day*) *vigiles, vigilias* (*Cæs.*); *vigiles nocturni* (*Plaut.*); *also, statio* (*literally, the station or post occupied by persons keeping guard*; *then men on guard, whether by day or by night*): *to set a strong watch about the house, domum magnis præidiis firmare* (*Cic.*); *eustodibus* or *eustodis spire* (*Nep.*). || *A period of the night, vigilia* (*prima, secunda, &c.*). || *A pocket time-piece, horologium* (*ῥολογιον*), *a general term for an instrument that shows the time of day*; *horologium solarium*, or *horarium* only = *sun-dial*; *clepsydra*, *κλεψυδρα* = *water-clock*; *horæ* (*the hours*); *the time indicated by a sun-dial, &c.*; *then sometimes for clock or watch*; as *Cic.*, *N. D.*, 2, 38, 97). *A watch goes, horologium movetur*; *goes correctly, well*, &c., *horologii linea congruit ad horas* (*of a sun-dial, in Plin.*); *horologii virgula congruit ad horas* (*of a watch, adapted from Pliny*); *does not go well, horologium virgula non congruit ad horas*; *goes too fast, or gains, *horologium celerius movetur*; *too slow, loses, *horologium tardius movetur*; *repairs, *horologium sono indicat horas*: *to set a watch, horologium diligenter ordinare* (*Plin.*, 7, 60, 60); *to wind up a watch, *horologium intendere*: *a watch is gone down, horologium moveri desit*: *spring of a watch, *elater horologii*: *works of a*

watch, machinatio quâ horas moventur (*after Cic.*, *N. D.*, 2, 38, 97); *hand of a watch, *horologii virgula* (*ῥολογιον* *was the pointer in a sun-dial*).

WATCH, v. || *INTRANS.* *Not to sleep* [vid. *TO BE ASKAKE*]. || *To be vigilant and attentive, vigilare*: *advigilare*: *animum intendere circa, in, or ad aliquid, also, animum advertere alicui rei* or *ad aliquid*: *animum attendere ad aliquid* (*to direct or turn one's attention to any thing*): *observare aliquid* (*to observe*): *adesse animo* or (*if of several persons*) *animis*: *erigi gere mentem* or (*if of several persons*) *mentes auresque* (*both, to be attentive or intent upon the delivery of a speech*): *operam dare alicui rei* (*to direct all one's attention to*): *custodire aliquid* (*to watch or observe any body closely*; or, *if secretly, aliquid alicujus oculi et aures non sentientem speculatur et custodit*). *To watch any thing closely, acriter animum intendere ad aliquid*; *acrem et diligentem esse animadvorsorem alicujus rei*: *to watch a time and opportunity, tempus occasione[m] observare*. || *To keep guard* [vid. *TO GUARD*]. || *To be on the look-out, speculâri*: *in speculis esse*. *To watch for any body, expectare aliquid*: *expectare rem dum aliquis veniat* (*to wait till any body comes*): *alicujus adventum captare*; (*with desire*) *hauri mediocriter* (*to look eagerly for the arrival of any body, Planc.* in *Cic.*, *Ep.*, 10, 23); *alicui insidiari* (*to lie in an ambush for*; *and, general term, to wait for*), *to wait for any thing, aliquid captare, observare*: *aliquid aucupari* (*to wait for an opportunity*); *speculâri* (*followed by ne or quid, to look out*; *only in Tacitus and the poets with an accusative* = *to wait for*; e. g., *speculabor, ne quis adis-speculabor, quid ibi agatur*) *to watch for an opportunity, occasione[m] captare*: *occasione[m] or in occasione[m] immiscere*; *for a favorable moment, tempus aucupari* (*tempori insidiari* [*Lin.*, 23, 35]). || *TRANS.* *To guard, custodire* (*the proper word, also figuratively* = *observe*): *servare*: *asservare* (*to take care of*). *To be watched, custodiri*: *in custodia esse*: *to cause to be watched, custodem* or *custodes imponere*: *any thing, alicui rei* or (*rarely*) *in re*: *any body, alicui* (*ῥολογιον* *never in aliquo* vid. *Bremi, Nep.*, *Cim.*, 4, 1); *custodias alicui circumdare*: *to cause a place to be watched, locum custodis munire*: *many eyes will observe and watch you, although you are not aware of it, multorum te oculi non sentientem speculabuntur atque custodient*. || *To observe narrowly, observare*: *rem attendere*. *Vid. ATTEND*.

*WATCH-CAUSE, *theca horologii*.

*WATCH CHAIN, *catella horologii*.

WATCH HOUSE, statio: *custodia* (*militaris*): *vigilarium* (*Sen. Ep.*, 57, 4): *excubitiorum* (*P. Victor, de Reçion. Urb. Rom.*). *To be put into the watch-house, in custodiam dari*, *tradi*.

*WATCH-KEY, *clavícula horologii*.

WATCH-MAKER, artifex horologiorum (*after Plin.*, 7, 60, 60).

WATCH-MAKING, ars horologia facendi (*after Plin.*, 7, 60, 60).

WATCH-TOWER, specula.

WATCHFUL, vigilans (*the proper word*): *vigil* (*poetical*). *To be watchful, vigilare esse*: *vigilare*: *advigilare*: *to keep a watchful eye upon any thing or any body, diligenter observare, custodire aliquid or aliquid*; *sedulo curare aliquid*: *to be watchful over one's self, se ipsum diligenter observare, custodire*; **diligenter cavere a peccatis*.

WATCHFULLY, vigilanter. *WATCHFULNESS, vigilantia* (*the proper word*): *cura*: *diligentia* (*care*): *cautio*: *circumspectio* (*prudence, circumspection*).

WATCHMAN, custos: *vigili nocturnus* (*by night*): *buccinator*, *qui horas nocturnas dividit* (*after Front.*, *Stral.*, 1, 9, 17, *buccinator qui vigilias nocturnas dividit*). *Watchmen, vigiles nocturni*. *To appoint a watchman, custodem imponere alicui rei* or (*more rarely*) *in aliqua re* (e. g., *custodem imponere in hortis fructus servandi gratiâ*). *Vid.*, also, *WATCH, s.*

WATCH-WORD, tessera (*tablet on which the watch-word stands, then watch-word itself*): *signum* (*the sign, the watch-*

word itself, Cas. B. G. 2, 20; Tac. Ann. 1, 7, 3; cf. Sil. Ital. 15, 475, taciturnum dat tessera signum). To give the watch-word, tesseraim, signum dare (to any body, allici). Not significationem facere, which, in Cas. B. C., 3, 65, with fume, as B. G., 2, 13, with ignibus, is = to give a signal; (figuratively) to give the watch-word for any thing, faciem ac tubum esse allicij rei: faciem proferre alieni (e. g., for war, sedition): to be the watch-word to or for any thing, signum esse aliquid faciendi.

WATER, s., aqua (plural, *aquæ*, of a large volume or mass of water: *latex* and *lympha* or *unda* are poetical only). *Flowing water, aqua viva; flumen vivum: standing or stagnant water, aqua stagnans: fresh (salt) water, aqua dulcis (salina): to fetch water, aquam petere: aquam ire: aquari (if in large quantities; e. g., of soldiers for the army): to draw water from a well, aquam e puteo trahere: to draw water (of the sun), aquam colligere: vaporem ex aquis excitare: to convey water in a certain direction, aquam ducere, derivare: an overflow of water (= inundation), magnæ aquæ: aquæ super ripas effusa: to put under water, irrigare (e. g., a field; only poetical if = to inundate): to inundate (to overflow, inundate). A place is put entirely under water, locus late restagnat: to throw into the water, in aquam conjicere: to let one's self down into the water, to swim underneath the water, urinari: that lies in the water, aquatilis: aquaticus: full of water, aqua plenus (i. e., filled up with water): aquosus (abounding in or full of water). As opposed to land: rivus (a brook): flumen (a river): mare (the sea). By land and water, terrâ marique: terrâ et mari: et terrâ et mari: et mari et terrâ: mari atque terrâ. *Terri marique* most usual, the others only in cases where a peculiar stress is placed on the words; not aquâ et terrâ, which is not Latin. Prov. Still waters are deep, altissima quæque flumina minimo sono labuntur (Curt., 7, 4, 13). To travel by water, navigare: not to venture to travel either by land or by water, neque navigationi neque viæ se committere: to send (out) goods by water, merces exportare or evere here: to back water, inhibere (which Cicero thought was only sustinere remos, so that the vessel might stop itself, but found it was also modo remigare; cf. Cic. Att. 13, 21, 4). Urine, urina: to make water, urinam reddere (Cels.); facere (Col.); vesicam exonerare (Parr.): to draw any body's water off, emolui manu urinam (Cels., 7, 31, 1). (With jewellers) brightness or transparency of a gem, splendor. Waters, plural (medicinal), aquæ salubres, or simply aquæ: aquæ metallicæ (mineral, Plin.); aquæ medicatæ (Sen.), m-dicæ (Claud., prepared): to drink the waters, aquis salubribus uti. Season for taking the waters, tempus quo aquis (salubribus) uti solent.*

WATER, v. *TRANS. To moisten or sprinkle with water, rigare (Col); irrigare aliquid (Cic. e. g., parva, hortulosa). To water the streets, humum (or vias, plateas) conspergendo pulverem sedare. To dilute, mix with water, (vinum aquâ) rigare, miscere, diluere. To soak in water, aquâ macerare aliquid (e. g., carnes, pisces). To give a drink (to cattle), adluare: pecori potum dare (general term, to set water before cattle): pecus ad aquam ducere: aquatum ducere or agere (to drive or lead cattle to a watering-place). *INTRANS. In the phrase, to make one's mouth water, moveri mihi aliquid salivam (Jen. Ep., 73, 6); stom. eum memum aliquid sollicitat (Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 3). To make the eyes water (of smoke, &c.), facit aliquid, ut oculi exsistat: facit aliquid delacrimationem. To take in water (of a ship), aqua in navem imposita est. Watered (of silks, &c.), perhaps we may say "undatus" (after Plin., 9, 33, 53).**

WATER-ADDER, hydrus: hydra (supra, supra). **WATER-BETONY, *** scrophularia aquatica (Linn.).

WATER-BOTTLE, * lagena aquaria.

WATER-BROOK, Vid. Brook.

WATER-CARRIER, aquarius (general term): aquator (in the army); feminine, * mulier aquam ferens.

WATER-CASK, * dolium aquarium (supra) equals is a washing-bowl or basin).

WATER-CLOCK, clepsidra (αλεψιδρα). Vid. Clock.

WATER-CLOSET, sella familiarica, or simply sella (vid. Schneid., Ind. ad Script., R. R. in c.)—forica (if public): lasanum (a stool, Petron.): latrina (a cabinet d'aisance à la Française). To go to the water-closet, alvum exoneratum ire: ire quo saturi solent (Com., Plaut., Curc. 2, 5, 83): he writes verses which people read in the water-closet, scribit carmina, quæ legunt acantes (Mort., 12, 61, 10).

WATER-COLOR, pigmentum aquâ dilutum: color cœruleus (a water color).

WATER-COLORED, cœruleus: cyaneus: cumatilis: subcœruleus (slightly water-colored): cœruleatus (dressed in water-colored garments).

WATER-CRESS or CRESSES, nasturtium: * sisymbrium nasturtium (Linn.).

WATER-DOG, * canis aquaticus.

WATER-DRINKER, aqua potor (f).

WATER-DRINKING, aqua potus or potatio.

WATERFALL, dejectus aquæ (the falling of water): aquæ ex edito desilientes (water itself falling from a height; comp. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37): cataracta (καταράκτας, a waterfall in general, in the Greek) is used in Latin only of the waterfalls of the Nile. The waterfall of the Nile, Nilus cadens.

WATER-FLEA, * pulex aquaticus.

WATER-FLOOD, Vid. Flood.

WATER-FOWL, (plural) aves aquaticæ.

WATER-GALL, virga (in meteorology; vid. Sen., N. Qu., 1, 9): * scaturigo (in a field).

WATER-HEN, fulica.

WATER-LILY, * iris pseudoacorus (Linn.).

WATER-MAN, A water-carrier, aquarius. A boatman, navicularius. To be a water-man, navicularium facere.

WATER-MELON, * cucurbita citrullus (Linn.).

WATER-MILL, mola aquaria: mola aquæ (Cœd. Just.). The stream that turns a water-mill, rivus molam agens, versans, or circumagens.

WATER-MINT, * mentha aquatica (Linn.).

WATER-PAIL, Vid. Ewea.

WATER-PIPE, tabus; fistula. Vid., also, CONDUIT (pipe).

WATER-POISE, libra aquaria, or simply libra or libella.

WATER-POT, vas aquarium (general term): hydrîa (ὕδρια) or (pure Latin) urna (a watering-pot; vid. Frænz. Epigr., Cic., or Laurea Tullii, in Collect. Pitæi, p. 30): guttus (a can with a narrow spout or mouth: also used in pouring libations): alveolus ligneus in Phædr. = a small pail used in sprinkling water in order to lay the dust).

WATER-PROOF, quod non recipit in se nec combibit liquorem: quod humidum potestatem in corpus penetrare non patitur (both Vir., 2, 3, 4): imbreum minime sentiens (after Plin., 37, 2, 55): imbribus impervius (after Tac., Ann., 15, 43, 5; the last two of ability to resist rain); also, quod vim imbrum sustinet, or (poetical) tutum est minime ad.

WATER-SIDE, Vid. SHORE, BANK.

WATER-SNAKE, hydrus: hydra (supra, supra).

WATER-SPANIEL, Vid. WATER-DOG.

WATER-SPOUT, A tube, tubus: fistula. In meteorology, typhon (τροβών).

WATER-TROUGH, * alveus aquarius.

WATER-TUR, * orca aquaria.

WATER-WHEEL, rota aquaria.

WATER-WILLOW, * salix viminalis (Linn.).

WATER-WORK, aquæ or aquarium ductus, or (from the context) aqua (e. g., aqua Claudia, Suet., Claud., 20). To establish water-works in a town, aquam in urbem ducere or (plural) plures aquas

perducere: *aqueductio is the act of conveying water to a place, similar to aquæ ductio (for the sake of irrigating the land; vid. Cic., N. D., 2, 60, extr.).*

WATERING-PLACE, Place where cattle are watered, aquarium (Cato, R. R.). Place of fashionable resort, for health or recreation (inland), aquæ (plural); locus salubrium aquarium usu frequens; locus ubi est fons medicæ salubritatis (after Plin., 5, 15, 16); (maritime) locus maritimus: ora maritima (sea coast): mare (Sen.). To visit a watering-place, ad aquas venire (Cic.).

WATERY, aquatilis (having a watery taste; e. g., sapor, succus): aquaticus (wet): æquosus (abounding in water).

WATTLE, v., * cratium modo impletere.

WATTLE, s. A hurdle, crates. Bars below a cock's bill, palea (Farr., Col.).

WAVE, s., unda (the proper word; produced by the regular motion of the sea, or gentle action of the air): fluctus, as (billow, raised by storms). Full of waves, undosus: ductuosus: to move in waves, undare: fluctuare: to make waves, fluctus eicere, movere: to be tossed in the waves, ductuare: ductibus jactari (Cic.): the wind rolls the waves upon the shore, ventus crebros ex alto ductus in litus evolvit (Curt.): the waves break upon the rocks, ductus franguntur a saxo (Cic.): to be washed by the waves, ductibus allui: in waves, undam.

WAVE, v. *INTRANS. To move as a wave, play loosely, float, undare (as a gentle wave): fluctuare (as a billow); also, astutare (of very violent motion). Corn waves, segetes undant: hair waves, coma fluitat, deuit de humeris allicijus: a garment waves, vestis sinuatur, undat. TRANS. To move to and fro, agitare: movere: to wave a sword, enseim rotare: to wave the hand, manum jactare. To omit, pass over, vid.*

WAVED, *Like waves, undatus: WAVY, ductuosus (properly and figuratively). Playing to and fro in undulations, undans.*

WAVER, labare (the proper word): nutare (to move to and fro; of the upper part of anything): vacillare (to be easily moved); all three properly and figuratively: fluctuare (properly, to be driven or tossed about with waves; hence, figuratively, to hesitate). The allies waver, socii labant: courage, hope, fidelity, resolution wavers, animus, spes, fides, consilium labat: the line (of battle) wavers, acies nutat: to begin to waver, labescere, labefieri (properly and figuratively): to cause to waver, labefacere, labefactare (properly and figuratively): to cause any body's fidelity to waver, labefactare fidem allicijus; fide aliquid dimovere: to waver in one's decision or resolution, in decreto suo inter variâ consilia anhe huc nunc illic fluctare.

WAVERING, inconstans (inconstant): incertus (uncertain): dubius (doubtful; all of persons and things).

WAX, s., cera (general term). White, red wax, cera alba (Virg.), miniata (Cic.): soiling wax, cera (in the Roman sense): laccâ signatoria (with us): soft wax, cera mollis (Cic.), liquida (Cic.), liquids (Pall.): cells of bees' wax, favus (honey-comb): of wax, cereus: covered with wax, ceratus: full of wax, cerosus: to form in wax, formare, fingere aliquid e cera (Cic.): a wax seal (impression on wax), signum annuli e cera expressum, servatum (after Plin.): a wax figure, * imago cerea, or in cera expressa: wax busts, expressi cerei vultus: cere: a wax flower, * flos cereus: * flos e cera factus or expressus: to make a nose of wax of any thing (proverbially), aliquid sicut molissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formare et fingere (after Cic., De Or., 3, 45, 177). A modeller in wax, ceroplastes (κεροπλαστής) or e cera fingens: wax work, * imagines e cera factæ or expressæ: ceroplasticæ (as art).

WAX, v. *TRANS, cerare: incernare (to cover with wax): cera illinere (to tins or cover with wax): cera circumlinere (to besmear round with wax). INTRANS. Vid. BECOME, GROW.*

WAX-CHANDLER, cerarius.
WAX-COLORED, cerinus (Plin.); cereus (Virg.).

WAX-DOLL, *pupula cerea.

WAX-LIGHT, cereus (Cic.); *candēla cerea.

WAX-TABLET, tabella cerata.

WAXEN, cereus (of wax); cerosus (full of wax); ceratus (covered with wax).

WAY. || PROP., via (the proper word); iter (road); cursus (course); orbita: inetratus (track). [Vid., also, PATH, ROAD.] To be or stand in one's way, impedimento esse alicui (Ter.); obstare, officere alicui; impedire, morari alicui: to get out of one's way, de viā decedere alicui; decedere alicui (to make room for); congressum alicuius vitare, fugere (after Cic.; to shun): out of the way, avius (that lies out of the way); devius (that leads out of the way); inuius (through which there is no way): out of the way=remote, remotus: disjunctus (lonely, solitary); reconditus: abditus (hidden or concealed): longinquus (lying far off): an out-of-the-way place, longinquus et reconditus locus: latebra (a hiding place): to be out of the way, longe or satis magno intervallo remotum esse: out of the way, apage te; move te hinc: a thing is on its way, res adventat, imminet, instat: a place where two, three, four ways meet, bivium, trivium, quadrivium: not to know the way, viam nescire, non nosse: impertium esse viæ, itineris: to be on the way, in viā, in itinere esse: to go out of the way, de viā, ex itinere, excedere (Cæs.); a viā recedere (Lil.); de viā declinare, deflectere (Cic.); viā de-gredi (Liv.): to show any body the way, viam alicui monstrare (Cic.); semitam monstrare alicui (Plant.); ducem esse alicui viæ, itineris (after Cæs.): which way shall I take? quam viam insistam? (Ter., Eun., 2, 3, 2): quam viam ingrediare, ineam? (Cic.): you are in the right way, rectam instas viam: rectam viam ingressus es (Plant.): it is a roundabout way, via habet longiore anfractum (Nep.): the way to India, via que hinc est in Indiam. Right of way, iter (right of going any where, or passing through): actus (right of driving cattle through; both Cic., Cæc., 26, 75): To take out of the way, tollere: de medio tollere. To turn out of the way, a directo itinere avertere alicui: deducere alicui (a rectā) viā: depellere alicui (a viā) (by force). By the way (i. e., in passing); in transitu; transiens: præteriens (of those expressions, the first and second are post-Augustan in this sense; but we find quasi præteriens in Cicero): strictum (superficially, slightly; for which we find obiter in the time of Sen.); per occasionem: occasione datā or oblata (taking this opportunity). || FIG. Course, via (e. g., virtutis, vite). || Manners or means (of obtaining any thing), viæ: iter: alitius; (of doing any thing), ratio (subjective); modus (objective): if you go on in this way, si ad istud modum pergas: not to be able to find one's way out of a thing, (figuratively) emergi ex aliquā re non posse. || Counsel, plan, method of proceeding, viæ: consiliū: institutum. || Custom, mos: consuetudo.

WAYFARER, viator.

WAYFARING-TREE, viburnum (Virgil): *viburnum Lantana (Linn.).

WAYLAY, alicui insidiari, or insidias facere, tendere, pungere: insidias ponere contra alicui (Cic.).

WAY-MARK, *pila itineris index. Unless roads fastened in the ground serve as way-marks, nisi calami defixi regant (vid. Plin., 6, 29, 33).

WAYWARD, sibi placens: inconstans: ingenio levis: versabilis (! late): *libidine or ex libidine factus (done or made out of wantonness).

WAYWARDNESS, libido: animi impetus. To act more from waywardness than from reflection, impetu quodam animi potius quam cogitatione facere aliquid: the waywardness of fortune, inconstantia fortune.

WE, nos: as ourselves, nos ipsi: nosmet ipsi. ¶ It hardly needs to be remarked that nos is usually omitted before the first person plural of verbs; when ex-

pressed, it is for the sake of emphasis or distinction.

WEAK. || In body, infirmus (not strong, physically; opposed to firmus, validus, fortis): invalidus (having but little strength; opposed to validus, robustus): imbecillus (suffering from want of inward strength, no longer strong; opposed to valens, validus). ¶ The form imbecillus is not in Cicero or earlier writers, but came into use afterward: debilis (useful on account of defects or infirmities, wanting entireness or completeness; opposed to firmus, integer corpore): tenuis, gracilis (thin, and so not strong; e. g., tabella, virga, filum): confectus: fractus: enervatus: effectus: languidus (broken up, exhausted, deprived of bodily powers): weak health, valetudo infirma, imbecilla, tenuis: a weak body, corpus infirmum, affectum, effectum: to be weak, parum habere virum: infirmo esse corpore: a weak stomach, stomachus infirmus, imbecillus (Cels.): weak sight, oculi hebetes (opposed to acres, acuti, Suet.); visus infirmior (Quint.): To have weak sight, minus valere, parum valere, visu: weak eyes, oculorum morbus: valetudo oculorum (weakness of eyes): malum oculorum (a disease of the eyes): to have weak eyes, agrum esse oculis. || In mind or disposition, imbecillus: affectus: confectus: enervatus: fractus: hebes: a weak intellect, animus imbecillus (opposed to robustus, Cic.), infirmus (Cæsar); ingenium imbecillum, hebes, tardum: ingenii imbecillitas (Plin., Ep.): a weak memory, memoria hebes (Cic.), tardior (Quint.), vacillans, parum tenax (Cic.): one's weak side, infirmitas: imbecillitas: facilitas: levitas: vitium. To attack one on his weak side, aucupari alicuius imbecillitatem (Cic., Flacc., 37, 92). || In number or extent, exiguus: infirmus (e. g., exigua manus, exigue copie, infirma auxilia): weaker in troops, in ships, inferior copias (Nep.), numero navium (Cæs.); a weak post, statio invalida (Lil.): a weak legion, legio invalida (Tac.). || FIG. Of things without life, infirmus: imbecillus (e. g., respublica infirma, regnum imbecillum): weak hope, spes tenuis, exigua: a weak voice, vox exilis (Plin.), imbecilla (Quint.), parva (Cic.): weak wine, vinum imbecillum, leve (Plin.), infirmi saporis (Col.): a weak argument, argumentum infirmum, leve (Cic.): weak colors, colores languentes, tuncas, inertes: a weak pulse, imbecilli venarum pulsus (Cels., 3, 19): a weak medicine, imbecillior medicina (Cic., Att., 10, 14, 2).

WEAKEN. PROPRIUM and FIG. imbecillum, infirmum facere, reddere: aliquid infirmare: debilitare: enervare: aliquid: attenuare: extenuare: levare: elevare: atterere: allicere: labefactare. To weaken greatly, comminare: contundere: frangere: refringere: infringere: to weaken an army, aliquid virum ex acie subducere (Curt.): to weaken the power of the enemy, opes hostium alligere (Liv., 2, 16), debilitare (Nep.): to weaken mind and body, nervos mentis ac corporis frangere (Quint., 1, 2, 6): to weaken the mind or intellect, mentem obtundere (Cic.): comminare ingenium (Quint.); hebre ingenium, mentem (Cic.); praestringere aciem animi, ingenii, mentis (Cic.): to weaken the eyes, praestringere oculos, aciem oculorum (Cic.); hebetare or obtundere aciem oculorum (Plin.).

WEAKENING, debilitatio: infractio: deminutio: imminutio: confectio: enervatio. More often by the verbs.

WEAKLY, infirme: imbecillus: minus or parum valide (invalid, Arnob.). Usually by circumlocution with adjectives.

WEAKNESS. || Want of physical strength, infirmitas: imbecillitas: debilitas (absence of strength): virium defectio (failure of strength): tenuitas: levitas (slightness, want of proper consistency). Weakness of the stomach, ventriculi imbecillitas: resolutio stomachi (Cels.): cruditas (Cic.): bodily weakness, imbecillitas: infirmitas corporis, valetudinis infirma valetudo (Cic.); infirmitas virum (Cels.); imbecillitas virum: vires infirmæ, affectus (Cic.): on account of bodily defects, debilitas corporis (Cic.): weakness of voice,

vores infirmitas (Pliny, Ep.); exuitas (Quint.): weakness of sight, infirmitas oculorum (Plin., Ep.); resolutio oculorum (Cels.); acies hebes oculorum (Cic.); oculi hebetiores (Quint.): weakness of the nerves, resolutio nervorum (Cels.): weakness of the pulse, exiguū imbecillique venarum pulsus (Cels.): weakness of a kingdom, regni imbecillitas, infirmitas: regni opes attritas, affectas, senescentes: regnum imbecillum (Sall.). || Want of strength of mind, animi imbecillitas (Cæs.); animus imbecillus (Cic.), infirmus, tenuis, fractus (Cæs.); animi vigor obtusus (Liv.); ingenii imbecillitas. || Want of resolution or courage, infirmitas. || Fault, failing, error: vitium: to be guilty of a weakness, errare: labi: peccare: human weakness, infirmitas, imbecillitas humana. || High-wrought sensibility, excessive tenderness, animus mollis: animi mollities.

WEAL. || Welfare, vid. || Mark of a stripe or blow, vibex, -icis, f.

WEALTH. || Riches, divitiæ (riches, general term): copia rei familiaris: opulentia (stronger); the possession of money, estates, &c., as a means of aggrandizing one's self): via bonis abundans. To live in wealth, divitem esse: satis divitem, &c. || Prosperity, welfare, vid.

WEALTHY, fortunatus (Cic.): abundans: dives: locuples: satis dives: satis locuples (dives, rich = πλούσιος; opposed to pauper: locuples = ἀφειρτός; opposed to egeus, egenus): bene numeratus: pecuniosus (having much money): opulentus: copiosus (opulent; opposed to inops; rich in means and resources to obtain influence, power, &c.): copii rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus. Very wealthy, beatus; perdives; prædives: locupletissimus; opulentissimus: to become wealthy, divitem fieri (discere poetical only); (fortunatus) locupletari; fortunatus augeri; fortunam amplificare: opibus crescere; opes nasci; ad opes procedere: to become wealthy through any thing, divitiās facere ex aliquā re; rem familiarem augere aliquā re: to become a wealthy man after having been poor, ex paupere divitem fieri; ex paupere et tenui ad magnas opes procedere [vid., also, TO ENRICH (one's self)]: to be wealthy, divitem, &c., esse; divitis or copii abundare: to be more wealthy than any body, alicui divitiis superare: to be very wealthy, omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse: amplissimam possidere pecuniam: opibus maxime florere: magnas opes habere: to be extremely wealthy, and live in great affluence, circumdare omnibus copiis etque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere.

WEAN. || PROP., a matre or ab ubere matris depellere (fætum): auferre uberribus lactem or infantem: infantem a mamma disjungere: infantem lacte depellere (¶ not ablactare, late). || FIG., detrahere alicui alicuius rei consuetudinem: a consuetudine alicuius rei alicui depellere (from a custom): deducere alicui (aliquid) (to cause to forget). To wean one's self from any thing, detrahere a rei: consuetudine alicuius rei recedere (to leave off a custom); deducere aliquid (to forget any thing); consuetudinem aliquam deponere: to wean one's affections from any thing, animum a re abstrahere. Vid., also, ALIENATE.

WEAPON, armum (properly or figuratively). Weapons: vid. ARMS.

WEAR. || TRANS. To waste, vid. || To carry on the body, as clothes, indutum esse aliquā re: induti gerere aliquid (of a garment put on): gerere aliquid (general term, to have any thing on the body): amictum esse aliquā re (to have any thing wrapped round the body, as a cloak, &c.). To wear shoes, calcareum esse: to wear a toga, togatum esse: to wear a ring, anulum gestare digito. || INTRANS. To be wasted, usu deteri, atteri. || To stand wear (to wear well; of clothes), prorogare tempus (Plin., vestes que prorogant tempus); (figuratively, of persons, to bear age well), annos ferre (Quint.).

WEAR AWAY or OUT, usu deterere or conterere (e. g., a garment): extenuare

(to make lean; e. g., corpus allicuius): exedere (to enfeebly). *Fever wears away the limbs, febris depascitur artus* (Virg., *Geo.*, 3, 452). *Grief wears away the heart, angustia exeat animum*: *Excedere exercitum, to wear out, to consume, is a poetic phrase of Tacitus and Curtius; not to be imitated.* Vid., also, EXHAUST.

WEARIED, fatigatus, fessus. *Thoroughly wearied, defatigatus; defessus; lassitudine confectus.*

WEARINESS, fatigatio (a rendering or being weary): lassitudo (a being completely tired, when the body is unfit for action); languor (languor, in body or mind).

WEARISOME, operosus; multi operis (that costs much work or labor): laboriosus: multi laboris (with which much trouble is connected): difficilis (hard, difficult). *A wearisome work, opus operosum; opus et labor (as concrete): labor operosus (as abstract, effort made with great pains).*

WEARISOMELY, operose: laboriose: magno opere: magno labore.

WEARY, adj., fessus (of want of strength arising from exhaustion): fatigatus (worn out): lassus (tired, denoting want of strength which unfits for action). *Jn. fessus lassusque. Thoroughly weary, defessus; defatigatus; lassitudine confectus: weary with labor, affectus fatigatione laboris: weary with running, cursu et lassitudine exanimatus: I am quite weary, omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet (comedy): to make any body weary, aliquem fatigare or (entirely) defatigare; aliquem assum facere or reddere (of persons or things); aliquem lassare (of things): to grow or become weary, fatigari; lassari: (thoroughly) defatigari; lassitudine confici: (figuratively) weary of asking and waiting for an answer, interrogando et expectando responsum fessus: weary of war, bello fessus (but *fessus* here really denotes a being weary, while the English "weary," in these expressions, implies only disgust; so that "weary" can not always be rendered by fessus): I am weary of a thing (i. e., disgusted with it), me tenet aliquid rei satietas; me tædet allicuius rei: I am weary (of waiting, &c.), rumo; or arumpo patientiam (*fessus* not patientia mihi rumpitur: vid. *Suet.*, *Tib.*, 25; *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 12, 50, 3).*

WEARY, v., fatigare: defatigare (properly and figuratively): defatigare (to weary thoroughly, even to exhaustion). To be wearied, se fatigare; by any thing, aliquā re; se frangere; se frangere laboribus (by exertion).

WEASAND. Vid. WINDPIPE.

WEASEL, mustela (Plin.).

WEATHER, s. *The state of the atmosphere, cœlum: coll status: tempestas (weather, good or bad). Fine, clear weather, tempestas bona or serena; cœlum sudum or serenum: when the weather is fine (i. e., on a clear day), sereno; sudo: changeable weather, cœlum varium; varietas cœli: scatted weather, tempestas certa: cloudy weather, tempestas turbida: dry weather, siccitas: a continuance of dry weather, siccitates (vid. *Hor.*, *Cæs.*, B. G., 5, 24): rough weather, cœli asperitas: foul weather, spurcissima tempestas: to be guided by the weather (i. e., see how the weather will turn out for doing, &c., any thing), tempestatis rationem habere; tempestatem spectare: I am setting sail, favored by the finest weather, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem solvo. *Stormy weather, storm, tempestas* (general term): tonitrua (nom. plural): fulgura cum tonitru (nom. plural); thunder, lightning with thunder, procella (blast of windy): tempestas oritur or co-oritur (of a storm): fulmen tetigit locum (of lightning). The weather side, *pars opposita tempestatis.*

WEATHER, v. *Pass with difficulty, properly, (classe) circumvehi aliquem locum* (after *Liv.*, 36, 24, 4): *by no means circumnavigate — to slip about: (figuratively) eluctari aliquod or per aliquod (the proper word, through any hardship, trouble, snare, &c.): penetrare per aliquod (to press through): eniti per aliquod (to get through by great exertions); e. g., through the waves by force of rowing,*

per adversos ductus ingenti labore remigum: *egre, moliri aliquid (to wade through with difficulty; e. g., through the sand, sabulum): emergere aliquā re and ex aliquā re (improperly, to extricate one's self, work one's self round again; e. g., ex mendicantia, incommodā valetudine).*

TO WEATHER OUT. Vid. TO OVERCOME, or TO GET (OVER).

WEATHER BEATEN, *imbrisbus, tempestate afflictus: tempestate jactatus (tempest-tossed).

WEATHER-COCK, *vexillum ventorum index: *vexillum flantis venti index (after *Vir.*, 1, 6, 4); or *gallus æneus flantis venti index. To be as changeable as a weathercock, pluvius aut folio facilis moveri (Cic.). Vid. FICKLE.

WEATHER-GLASS, *aerometrum (ἀερόμετρον): *barometrum (βάρομετρον) or *fistula Torricelliana (a barometer): *thermometrum (θερμομετρον, thermometer). The shepherd's weather-glass (a plant), *anagallis arvensis (Linn.).

WEATHER-WISE, *mutatationem cœli peritus: *cœli interpres. The predictions of a weather-wise person, *tempestatis prædictio.

WEAVE, texere (the proper word): intexere (to weave into): intexere aliquid alicui rei (to weave any thing into): necere (to wind, plait). *Plectere occurs in the past participle, plectus in poets only.*

WEAVER, textor; feminine, texitrix.

WEAVER'S HEALD, pecten.

WEAVER'S REED, scapus (Lucr., 5, 1352, Forbig.).

WEB, textura (the mode in which any thing is woven): textum (any thing woven): tela (web on the loom; hence, of spiders, araneum; vid., also, CONWEB). *A membrane or film joining the toes, pellis, super quam nant* (after *Curt.*, 7, 8, 6).

WEB-FOOTED, perhaps *pedibus pellicis; or by circumlocution with pellis, supra quam nant.

WED.

WEDDING. *See* VID. MARRY, MARRIAGE.

WEDDED. *See* PROP. [Vid. TO MARRY].

*Fig. Devoted or strongly attached to, deditus alicui rei: studiosus alicuius rei (fondly pursuing it): addictus alicui rei (devoted to it). Jn. addictus et deditus. Also, post-Augustin, devotus alicui rei. Jn. deditus devotusque: addictus et quasi consecratus. To be wedded to any thing, multum esse in re (e. g., venerationibus); totum esse in re: to be wedded to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum esse, servire, strictum esse: ætatem in voluptatibus collocare; libidini bus se servum præstare: to be wedded to any thing (= not to choose to give it up), adhesere alicui rei or ad aliquem rem: amplexor or amplexus teneo aliquid; nimio amore aliquid amplexus teneo: to be wedded to an opinion, *de sententiâ deijci or deduci non posse: wedded to an opinion, sententiâ alicui quasi addictus et consecratus.*

WEDDING-DAY, dies nuptiarum. To fix a wedding-day, diem nuptis dicere: diem nuptiarum eligere; nuptias in diem consistere.

WEDGE, cuneus; diminutive, cuneolus. To fasten by wedges, cuneare: to drive a wedge, cuneum adigere or injicere: to cleave with a wedge, cuneo findere; discuneare: like a wedge, cuneatus; cuneatim (adverb): to form like a wedge, cuneare (cuneatur Hispania, Plin.); in cuneum tenere (Britannia in cuneum tenatur, Tac.).

WEDLOCK, matrimonium. [Vid. MARRIAGE]. Born in lawful wedlock, ex justo matrimonio susceptus (the proper word, after *Justin.*, 9, 8, 2); justâ uxore natus; matre familias ortus; legitimus (legitima; opposed to pellice ortus, nothus): born out of wedlock, nullo patre natus; incerto patre natus; spurius (the offspring of an unknown father and a prostitute; opposed to certus); pellice ortus; nothus (illegitimate; of a known father and a concubine; opposed to justâ uxore natus: legitimus, *Spall.*, *Quint.*, 3, 6, 97): adulterino sanguine natus (παρ' αἵματος, where there is a violation of the marriage contract, *Plin.*, 7, 2, 2).

WEDNESDAY, dies Mercurii.

WEED, s. *A noxious or useless plant, herba inutilis, sterilis, mala.* *Weeds = mourning worn by widows, cultus lugubris viduarum; vestis lugubris quâ viduas vestite sunt.*

WEED, v., runcare: erucare: inutiliter herbas evellere: steriles herbas eligere: nialas herbas effodere, sarrire (with the hoe). To weed a garden, hortum steriles herbas eligens purgo: a wedding hoe, sarculum.

WEEDER, runcator (with the hand): sarritor (with a hoe, Col.).

WEEK, hebdomâs (the space of seven days, in which any thing happens; e. g., before the critical day of a fever, *Varr.*, ap. *Gell.*, septimâ hebdomade, id est nono et quadragesimo die, &c.): it is now generally used as a technical term. Perhaps we may say septimana (Cod. Theod.), or spatium septem dierum (the Romans did not reckon time by weeks). Week by week, per singulas hebdomadas: to take a walk once a week, singulis hebdomadibus semel deambulatum exire: week-days, dies profecti (opposed to dies fasti, *Plaut.*, *Plin.*); dies negotiosi (opposed to dies sacri, *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 13, 41): week-day dress, vestis quotidiana: a week's wages, merces in singulis hebdomadas solvenda.

WEEKLY, by circumlocution; e. g., merces, quæ in singulis hebdomadas habetur; sacra quæ octonibus diebus transacta habentur; adverb. in singulis hebdomadibus (in each week): octonibus diebus transactis (once a week): in singulis hebdomadas (every week).

WEEN. Vid. THINK.

WEEN. *See* INTRANS, lacrimare: lacrimas fundere (= *ἐκρίπειν*, to shed tears as the physical consequence of a mental emotion, whether joyful or sorrowful). The deponent lacrimari = "to be moved to tears": plorare (= *πλῆνναι*, to express grief passionately, to wail and cry): flere (= *κλαίειν*, to shed tears with sobs, not with such loud expressions of grief as the plorans): ejulare (to wail): vagire (to cry as young children): lamentari (of long-continued weeping and wailing). I can not help weeping, I can not but weep, nequeo, quin lacrimem; lacrimas tenere non possum: with weeping eyes, oculis lacrimantibus; lacrimans: don't weep, ne lacrima; ne plora: to be tired of weeping, lacrimando fessum esse: to make any body weep, lacrimas or flum alicui movere; lacrimas alicui elicere or excutere; aliquem ad flum adducere; aliquem plorantem facere: to weep bitterly, uberius flere; lacrimarum vim profundere: to weep one's eyes out, lacrimis confici; totos efflere oculos (*Quint.*, *Decl.*, 6, 4): to cease weeping, lacrimas sistere; flum reprimere (to stop one's tears, *Cic.*, *Rep.*, 4, 15, 15; *Orat.*, *Fast.*, 6, 154): to weep for joy, lacrimare or effundere lacrimas gaudio; illacrimare gaudio (*Liv.*): he is weeping for joy like a child, homini cadunt lacrimæ, quasi puero, gaudio (*Ter.*). *See* TRANS. To weep for, lacrimare aliquid: flere de aliquâ re (here aliquid only poetical): deplorare aliquem or aliquid, or de aliquâ re: de flere aliquid: to weep over or for, lacrimari alicui rei (*Cic.*; e. g., mortis Socratis; errori; malis): illacrimare alicui rei (*Liv.*): to weep for any body's misfortunes, &c., lacrimare casum alicuius: to weep over one's fate, deplorare casus suus; also, deplorare se: to weep for the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque (*cf. Liv.*, 2, 40): no man weeps at his death, moris alicuius caret lacrimis.

WEEPER. *See* One who weeps, lacrimans: qui lacrimat, &c. *A badge of mourning, luctus insignie: *armilla lugubris.*

WEEPING, fletus: ploratio: ploratus. Weeping and wealing, ejulatus; vagitus; lamentatio. *See* INTRANS.

WEEPING WILLOW, *salix Baby-lonica (Linn.).

WEVIL, curculio (Plin.): *curculio frumentarius (Linn.).

WEFT. Vid. WOOF.

WEIGH (sometimes written WAY), & To get under weigh, navem solvere, &

simply solve; more rarely, vels in altum dare (Liv.), *or vels dare ventis* (poetical): *to be under weigh*, navis solvit; a terrâ proveh.

WEIGH, *v.* || **PROPR.**, *pendere* (general term): *pendere* (to weigh carefully or exactly); *ponderare* (to try the weight of any thing); *examinare* (to bring to the scales). *To weigh any thing by a certain weight*, ad certum pondus examinare aliquid. || **FIG.** *To balance, examine, pendere* aliquid *ex re*: *pendere*, *ponderare* aliquid *re and ex re*: *perpendere* ad aliquid (to weigh exactly). *To weigh virtues and vices exactly against each other*, *perpendere* vitia virtutesque: *to weigh every word in a balance*, unumquodque verbum statera examinare (Varr. ap. Non., 455, 21; cf. Cic., De Or., 2, 38, 159): *to weigh words*, pondera verborum *examinare*; (carefully), esse verborum pensatorem subtilissimum (Gell., 17, 1). || *To ponder, expendere*: *perpendere*: *pensitare*: *ponderare*: *examinare* (to consider the reasons for and against): *considerare*, especially with *cum animo*, in *animo*, or *secum* (to debate in one's own mind): *reputare* (to bethink one's self, consider); especially with *cum animo* or *cum animo*: *agitare* mente, *animo*, in mente, or *cum animo*: *volutare* *secum*, *animo*, in *animo*: *volvere* *animo* or *secum*: *versare* *secum* in *animo* (to turn over or revolve in one's mind, to meditate upon): [*v.*] *volutare*, *volvere*, &c. *never thus used by Cæsar, frequently by Livy and Sallust.*

WEIGH DOWN, *gravare*: *degravare*. **VID.**, also, **OPPRESS.**

WEIGHER, *pensator*. *To be a most minute weigher of words*, esse verborum pensatorem subtilissimum (Gell., 17, 1); or by the verbs.

WEIGHT. || *Measure or relation of heaviness; also heaviness itself*: (a) **PROPR.**, *pondus*. Roman weight, Romana pondera, *nom. plur.* (vid. Liv., 38, 38, extr., talentum non minus pondus octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat; i. e., not less than eighty pounds in Roman weight): *all things fall to the ground by their own weight*, omnia pondere suo in terram feruntur: *of great weight*, gravis (opposed to levis); *grandi pondere*: *a pound in weight*, libram pondus (sc. valens; vid. Liv., 3, 29): *a thousand pounds' weight of gold*, mille (sc. libras) pondus auri (Liv., 5, 48, extr.): *of the weight of a silver denarius*, ad pondus argenti denarii pensum. (b) **FIG.** *Importance, pondus*: *momentum* (that which turns the scale, *potis*): *auctoritas* (authority, influence): *vis*: *gravitas* (power, force). *Weight of words*, pondus verborum (vid. Quint., 10, 1, 97): *a man of great weight*, homo in quo summa auctoritas est et amplitudo (as a statesman); *homo gravis* (to whom much is usually assigned): *words without weight*, verba sine pondere: *to have weight*, gravem esse (of things and persons); *aliquo numero atque honore esse* (to stand in good repute; of persons): *the thing has weight*, res habet gravitatem: *to have weight with any one*, pondus or aliquid ponderis habere apud aliquem (of things); *aliquo loco et numero esse apud aliquem*, numerum obtinere apud aliquem (of persons): *to have great weight with any one*, magnum pondus habere, or maximi ponderis esse apud aliquem (of things); *multum auctoritate valere* or *posse apud aliquem* (of persons): *to have no weight*, nullius ponderis esse; *ponderis nihil habere* (of things); *tenui* or *nullâ auctoritate esse* (of persons): *to attach weight to any thing*, vim tribuere alicui rei: *to give weight to a thing*, alicui rei pondus afferre: *weight of argument*, vis; *momentum* [vid. COGNACY]. || *A body of a certain weight*: (a) *by which one weighs other bodies*, pondus (general term; especially that which is placed in a scale): *aucema*, *âtis*, n. (σκηνα, τὸ, weight hung on the other side of the balance or beam): *æquipondium* (so far as it forms a counterpoise to a heavy body). *A false weight*, pondera iniqua (vid. Liv., 5, 48, extr.; to use such, adhibere): *a stamped weight*, pondus publicè probatum (after Modest., Dig., 48, 10, 32, No. 1): *to put weights in*

the scale, pondera in libram imponere: *to buy or sell by weight*, pondere emere or vendere: *to give by weight*, ad sacoma appendere: *to weigh out, give or take any thing by the weight of a silver denarius*, aliquid ad pondus argenti denarii pendere (e. g., a medicine, &c.): *to deliver any thing by weight*, ad sacoma pondus alicuius rei præstare (vid. Vitr., 9, præf., § 9 and 10). || *That which one hangs on to any thing; perhaps libramentum plumbi* (with Liv., 24, 34).

WEIGHTILY, *graviter*. *Mostly by circumlocution*; e. g., *firmissimis ad probandum argumentis uti*; *firmissimum aliquid afferre*; *rationes non satis firmas asferre*.

WEIGHTY. || *Heavy*, vid. || *Co-gent, forcible, gravis*: *firmus*, or *firmus ad probandum*. *It appears to me that this is a most weighty argument*, firmissimum hoc afferri videtur: *it does not appear to me that the reason given by you is a very weighty one*, rationem eam, quæ a te afferitur, non satis firmam puto (Cic.): *a very weighty argument*, argumentum firmissimum, potentissimum (Quint.): *not weighty*, infirmus (Quint.).

WELCOME, *adj.*, *acceptus* (*gladly received*): *gratus* (causing in us a feeling of obligation, from its value to us): *jucundus* (causing in us the feeling of delight): *suavis*: *dulcis*: *mollis* (suavis, dulcis, sweet; mollis, gentle; agreeably affecting the mind: all these of persons and things): *carus* (dear): *dilectus* (valued, beloved): *gratiosus* alicui or apud aliquem (high in his favor). *A welcome time*, commodum tempus; *opportunitatem* or *idoneum tempus*: *very welcome*, pergratus; *perjucundus*: *to be welcome*, jucundum esse; *placere* (both of persons and things).

WELCOME, *v.*, *aliquem salvere* jubeo: *benigne aliquem excipere* (i. e., to give a hearty welcome). *We all welcome you heartily*, carus omnibus expectatusque venis: *I welcome you, salve*; *very heartily*, plurimum te salvere jubeo.

WELCOME, *interj.*, *salve!* salutem tibi improcor! salvere te jubeo! exoptatus, expectatus, mihi ades! gratus hospes ades, venis.

WELCOME, *s.*, *salutatio* (a greeting). *Mostly by circumlocution*; e. g., *a hearty welcome to you*: plurimum te salvere jubeo: *to give a welcome to any body*, benigne accipere aliquem.

WELD, *conferruminare* (Plin.).

WELFARE, *salus*, *utis*: *incolumitas* (safety): *bonum*: *commodum* (good condition). *The general welfare*, omnium salus; *communis salus*: *the public welfare*, or *welfare of the country*, salus publica, or *simply res publica*: *the welfare of mankind*, salus gentium: *to contribute to one's welfare*, saluti esse; *esse ex re alicuius*: *to wish one's welfare*, aliquem saluum esse velle: *to study any one's welfare*, saluti alicuius consulere or *servire*: *to seek to promote any body's welfare*, alicuius commodis or *utilitatibus* servire; *alicuius saluti prospicere*: *to consult the general welfare*, bono publico or *communi utilitati* servire; *rei publicæ commodò tueri*: *utilitati publicæ studiùm navare*; *ad utilitatem publicam omnes labores referre*.

WELKIN, *aer*: *colum*. **VID.** **SKY**.

WELL, *s.*, *puteus* (a pit dug for that purpose): *fons* (a fountain or fountain, vid.). *To dig a well*, puteum fodere, effodire: *medical well* or *wells*, fons medicæ salubritatis; *fons medicatus*: *aque medicatæ* or *medicamentosæ*; *aque salubres*; or (from the context) *aque only*: *a hot well*, calidus fons medicæ salubritatis: *every hot well is a medical well*, omnis aqua calida est medicamentosa: [*v.*] *castellum* = *reservoir*, in which the water from several aqueducts is collected, and from hence distributed over the city (according to Festus, dividiolum): *crater* (κράτηρ = the basin of a well). *The cover of a well*, putei operculum (the marble edge of a well, puteal (επιτομή), Cic., Att., 1, 10, 3; cf. Paul., Dig., 19, 1, 14): *one that digs a well*, putearius (Plin., 31, 3, 28): *the feast of the wells* (at Rome), fontanalia (Varr., L. L., 6, 3, § 29).

WELL, *adj.* || *In good health*, sa-

nus (opposed to æger); *salvus* (opposed to corruptus, perditus); *integer* (opposed to debilitatus, fractus, fessus); *valens*: *validus* (in full strength): *firmus* (of a good constitution; opposed to infirmus); *robustus* (strong; opposed to imbecillus): [*v.*] *saluber* = *sound*, *not diseased*, and so *healthy*, in Sall., Liv., Tac., and Mart., but not in Cic. and Cæs.). *To be not quite well*, minus valere, ægrotare (to be sick); *languere* (to be weak); *male mihi est*; *non commode valeo*: *to be not yet quite well*, nondum satis firmo corpore esse (Cic.); *to get well*, convalescere; *evadere*, recreari ex morbo (Cic.); *ex incommoda valetudine emergere* (Cic., Att., 5, 8, 1): *to be well*, valere; *bene valere*; *salvare*; *belle se habere*: *recte est mihi*; *corpore esse sano*, *firmiter* (Cic.); *ut valetudine bonâ* (Cic., Cæs.), *prosperâ* (Suet.); *integrâ esse valetudine* (Cic.); *corpore esse salubri* (Sall., Jug., 17, 6): *to be quite or extremely well*, optimâ valetudine affectum esse (Cic.); *firmissimâ uti valetudine* (Tac.); *in corruptâ sanitatē esse* (Cic.): *to be never well*, nunquam bonâ uti valetudine; *semper incommoda esse valetudine* (Cic.): *to be always well*, tuâ valetudinem integrâ; *semper bonâ uti valetudine*: *my people are never so well in any other place*, mei nusquam salubrius degunt (Plin. Ep., 5, 46): *to look well*, sanitatem corporis vultu prodere. || *Right*, vid.

WELL, *adv.*, *bene* (the proper word); *belle* (finely, prettily); *jucunde*: *suaviter* (pleasantly, agreeably); e. g., *to small or taste*: *commodè* (properly, duly, rightly, e. g., saltare, verba facere): *scienter*: *scilicet* (skillfully); e. g., *scienter tibi cantare*; *scite convivium exornare*: *to dress well*, scite colli: *probe*: *recte*: *pulchre*: *præclare* (properly, rightly, according to one's wishes, according to the nature of a thing): *probe, thoroughly*. *I understand, remember very well*, præclare intelligo, meminî: *to suit or fit well* (of a garment), aliquem satis decere: *to live well*, bene vivere (commodi); *laute vivere* (magnificently): *to look well* (= to be handsome or beautiful), bonâ esse formâ; *commendari* formâ, specie, facie: *all things go on well with me*, bene mecum agitur; *bono loco sunt res meæ*; *apud me recte omnia sunt*: *to wish one well*, bene velle (Ter.); *bene cupere*, favere alicui (Cic.): *to do well*, bene rem gerere; (x sententiâ gerere aliquid: *the matter turned out or went off well*, confecta res ex sententiâ est; *meis optatis fortuna respondit*: *to buy well* (= to one's advantage), bene emere: *to take any thing well* (= in good part), in bonâ partem accipere aliquid; *probare*, approbare aliquid (opposed to in malâ partem accipere, male interpretari): *to do you well*, hoc bene, prudenter, facis, agis: *not to be able to let well alone*, malum de tabulâ non scire tollere (Prov., Plin., 35, 10, 86, No. 10, § 89): *it will be well to do so and so*, (de aliquâ re) non nocuerit facere, &c.: *not inutile erit aliquid or aliquid facere*: *it is well that you are coming*, peropportune venis; *opportune te offers* (said to a person whom one meets when looking for him): *well!* bene facis or fecisti (in approbation)! *non repugno!* nihil impediō! *lepide* (Ilect (Plautus, I have nothing to say against it)! *satis est* (is enough)! *dictum puta!* tunc (I understand you, says one who receives a commission)! *well to do in the world*, satis dives; *modice* (locuples); or (of those who are very wealthy) *bene nummatus*; *pecuniosus*; *abundans*; *copiosus* rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus; *opulentus*: *well done!* bene! recte! bene, recte fecisti! laudo tuum factum! well-nigh, fere, circiter.

WELL-AFFECTED, *bene sentiens*: *benevolus*: *amicus* (well-disposed toward); *propitius* (gracious, favorable, of superiors toward inferiors). [vid. also, **AFFECTATIONATE**.] *To be well-affected*, *deditus* alicui or alicui rei; *addictus* alicui or alicui rei (devotus). Jn. *addictus et deditus*: *devotus* alicui or alicui rei (much attached, post-Augustan). Jn. *deditus devotus* [vid. also, **DEVOTED**]: *to be well-affected toward*; *vid.* **TO FAVOR**.

WELL-BEING, *salus*, *-utis* (general

term): valetudo bona (relative to bodily health): sanitas (health): felicitas (happiness): incoluntitas (a state of being uninjured). *I am taking any body's well-being to heart, aliquid saluum esse volo: to care for any body's well-being, saluti alicujus consulere or servare: to further any body's well-being, alicujus commodis or utilitatibus servire; alicujus saluti prospicere: not to care for any body's well-being, alicujus saluti deesse. Vid., also, HAPPINESS.*

WELL-BORN, honesto loco ortus; honesto genere (natus).

WELL-BRED, bene, or ingenue, or liberaliter educatus: bene moratus (well-mannered). Vid., also, the SYN. of CIVIL.

WELL-BUILT, bene edificatus (of buildings): bene figuratus; formosus (of person).

WELL-DISPOSED, *id.* WELL-AF-
FECTED. *id.* FECTED.

WELL-FAVORED. Vid. BEAUTIFUL, HANDSOME.

WELL-KNOWN, bene notus: omnibus notus: notus atque apud omnes pervulgatus. *It is well-known to me that, me non fugit; me non praeiterit; non ignoro (with an accusative and infinitive).*

WELL-MET! Vid. WELCOME.

WELL-SPENT, by circumlocution with the verbs, collocare in aliqua re; impendere in or ad aliquid; conferre ad aliquid: tempus bene locare or collocare (if of time).

WELL-VERSED, multum versatus in aliqua re (having much practice in): alicujus rei peritissimus (well skilled in): non ignarus alicujus rei (not unacquainted with): perfectus in aliqua re (thoroughly acquainted with). "To be well versed in any thing" may also be expressed by callere aliquid.

WELL-WISHER. Vid. WELL-AF-
FECTED, FRIEND.

WELT, s. *margo: extremus quasi margo calcei (after Plin., *Ep.* 5, 6, 9). *Non limbus, which = border.*

WELT, s., *circumsuere.

WELTER, volutare se: volutari (to roll, wallow). To welter in one's blood, sanguine madere, perfusum esse; se in suo vulnere versare (Virg.).

WEN, ganglion.

WENCH, s. Vid. GIRL.

WENCH, s. scortari (Plaut., Ter.): ludi-
bidinis indulgere: stupra facere.

WEST, occidens: occasus. To lie or be situate toward the west, ad occidentem (solem) vergere; occidentem solem spectare: the west = western regions, regio ad occidentem vergens; obeuntis solis partes (Cic., *Sonn. Scip.* 6); occidens (vid. Tac., *Ann.* 6, 46, 3: *respertina (re is poetical): the west wind, veniens ab obeuntis solis partibus, or veniens ab occidente, ventus (ventus occidentalis, ap. Gell., 2, 22 § 22 not classical): zephyrus; Favonius (i. e. Caurus is the northwest wind): flans ab occasu ventus (Pliny). Rain from the west, ab occasu veniens imber (Virg.).*

WESTERLY, ab occidente (e. g., a westerly breeze, aura spirans ab occidente). Vid., also, WEST, WESTERN.

WESTERN, ad occidentem (solem) vergens: occidentem solem spectans. *Occidental is not classical.*

WESTWARD, ad occidentem or ad occasum versus: in occidentem or occasum.

WET, adj., humidus (that which is moist, or that which brings moisture: opposed to aridus and siccus): humectus (old Latin and post-classical): *madidus and madens, aridus and udus = moist. To be wet, humidum esse: to grow (poetical and post-Augustan): to grow or become wet, humescere. *Id.* = rainy, vid.*

WET, s. humidum facere or reddere (*id.* humectare only in poetry and post-Augustan prose): conspergere (to sprinkle; opposed to rigare = to water). To wet through, soak with wet, madefacere; madidum reddere: (entirely) totum madidum reddere; permadefacere: to be wetted through, madefieri (e. g., pluvia, imbre); madidum reddi (aqua, sudore, &c.): to become completely wetted through, permadescere: to be wet through, madere;

madidum or madefactum esse (e. g., imbre).

WET-NURSE, nutrix, cui parvulus delegatur, ut eum uberibus alat (after Tac., *Germ.* 20), or nutrix only (adhibere puero nutrices, Gell., 12, 1; opposed to "nursing her own child").

WETHER, vervex, -ecis, m. (properly and figuratively).

WETNESS, humor; plural, humores (general term): coeli status humidus, vidus, or pluvius (not weather).

WETTISH, humidulus (poetical): sub-humidus (Cels.).

WHALE, balæna (Plin.): cetus any large fish or sea-monster. *W* = fishery, captura balænarum: whale-bone, os balænae.

WHALER, *balænarum insidiator: *captans balænas.

WHARF, navale (as a place at which ships lie): *crepidines (as to the construction, with masonry).

WHAT, pron. *What* Without reference to any antecedent, qualis (of what sort or kind): qui (of what character): quis (who): quantus (how great). *What joy! quod gaudium! what a troublesome business! quam molesta res! what kind of man do you suppose me to be? quis tibi videor? With reference to an antecedent, qui. What (= that which) you told me, id quod or ea quae mihi dixisti.*

WHAT, interrog. (dependent and independent), qui? quis? quiram? quiesnam? The forms compounded with nam add life and spirit to the question [= what, pray? pray, what?]. They may be used in direct as well as indirect questions; mostly when the answer "no" is expected [quamquam sollicitudo vexaret impios subito suppliciorum metu]. On the difference between quis, quid, and qui, quae, quod, observe, (1) that quis is used substantively; qui, adjectively (a distinction which is lost in the oblique cases, and even in plural nominative). (2) When quis is found with a substantive [i. e., apparently used adjectively], the inquiry is after the name only, not the kind or character: quis philosophus... pronuntiavit? he asks "who, being a philosopher, or what philosopher, has uttered the sentiment?"

qui philosophus... pronuntiavit, would = "what sort of a philosopher?" So when qui is used substantively, it refers to the character or sort. Themistocles domini navis qui sit aperit [not only who, but how great a man]: quis sim, ex eo, quem ad te misi, cognosces, writes Lentulus to Catiline in an anonymous letter; the name, therefore, is meant: qui sis, non unde natus sis, reputa = "remember what you are, of what character." So in direct questions, occiso Roscio qui primus America nuntiavit [Rosc. Am. 34.] Zumpt would read quis, but Krüger observes there is also reference to the character of the messenger, Mallius Glauca. There are, however, some passages, even in prose, where quis is used for qui: e. g., quivise locus [Liv., 5, 40]; and qui appears to be used for quis occasionally on euphonic grounds; e. g., before s or a vowel, as, qui scit? for quis scit? Zumpt, 134: Krüger, 430: Kühner, 125. (3) The neuter quid is used in definitions, &c., quid est mulier? quid sunt divitiae? also with reference to a person's character: neque enim tu is es, qui quid sit, nescias [so with demonstrative and relative, quod ego fui... id te es]: equis? (ecquae, ecquod, asks with liveliness and emotion whether there is any, implying there is not, ecquae civitas est tam potens... rex denique equis est, qui senatoreum populi Romani tecto ac domo non invitet?) *What (= what sort of): what sort of, qualis; sometimes qui, quis.*

We have seen above that this meaning belongs principally to qui, and to the neuter quid. The neuter may be followed by a genitive, exponam vobis brevit quid hominis sit (Cic., *Verr.* 2, 2, 54): so quid hoc turbæ est? &c., scitum, quid ejus esset (Cic., *Fam.* 16, 2). *What a man he is!* qualis hic est vir? qui vir? *What a friend the person to whom I have intrusted my property has turned out!* qualine amico mea bona commendavi? he has writ-

ten me word what (= what kind of) works he has read, scriptis mihi quos libros legerit? *What?* (in abridged sentences of surprise, &c., followed by another question), quid (nunc, &c.; e. g., quid? eundem nonne destituit? Cic.). *What!... for? (why?) quid, or the adverbs for why [vid.]. Tell us what you are come for, eloquere, quid venisti, Plaut.; so quid ego argutor? &c. (Cic.). What reason is there for, &c., quid causa est, cur, &c.: what reason, then, have you for complaining? quid est igitur, quod querat? *What, sometimes = "how to great,"* quantus [e. g., in what dangers I have escaped: I will warn him what a disgrace it is, quanto opprobrio sit]. *I don't know what to write, non habeo quid scribam [nihil habeo, quod scribam = I have nothing to write, Pract. Intr., App. 27].**

WHATEVER, } quicumque: quis-
WHATSOEVER, } quis (the first ad-
jectively; the second substantively [but quisquis honos, &c., Virg.]; in the oblique cases this is not observed). By whatever means I can, quacunque ratione; quoquo modo. Obs. (1) Whatever it may be, is quidquid est or erit (not subjunctively). (2) Cuicumque is found for quicquidum = of what kind soever (vid. Zumpt ad Cic., *Verr.* 4, 41). (3) Quicumque is used if among a number of subjects of the same species or kind none is excepted or excluded: quisquis, whenever among such a number none of the parts is different or considered as such from the rest; e. g., whatever [i. e., anything, all] we see with our eyes, omnia qua: oculis cernimus.

WHEEL, pustula: pusula. *Vi-*
bex = wheel, mark of a stripe.

WHEAT, triticum. A wheat-field, ager tritico consitus: wheat land, solum tritico colendo utile, aptum: wheat harvest, mensis triticea: wheat flour, farina triticea: a grain of wheat, tritici granum (Cic.): wheat straw, stramentum triticum.

WHEATEN, triticeus.

WHEELDE, blandiri alicui. To wheedle out, elabandiri: to wheedle any body out of any thing, aliquid alicui or ab aliquo exprimere blanditiis (Cic.). Vid., also, CAJOLE.

WHEELER, homo blandus (flattering by sweet words). Sometimes assentator, adulator.

WHEELDING, blanditiæ (insinuating words, caresses): blanditiæ et assentationes (Cic.): blandimentum (caressing means by which one endeavors to win over any body): adulatio (base flattery).

WHEEL, rota (general term): tympanum (r. *typanon*, a wheel composed of boards, &c., like our wheels of water-mills): radii (the spokes of a carriage-wheel; e. g., tu pui one's head into the wheel, caput radiis inserere): terebra (a stone-cutter's wheel): *rhombus, cujus opae nentur stamina; or, by metonymy, *machina, qua nentur stamina (a spinning-wheel): rota figuraris or figuli (a potter's wheel). To lock a wheel, sufflamine rotam: rotam (multo) sufflamine stringere (Juv.). *Wheel in a pulley, orbiculus (per tres orbiculos circumvchi to pass over three wheels): toothed wheels, dentata tympana (of solid wheels, Vir.). Wheel (= instrument of torture) (vid. Rack). To break any body on the wheel, alicui crura frangere or effringere: dea! on the wheel, *rotæ supplicium. *A carriage moving on wheels [vid. COACH, CARRIAGE]. Circular motion, decursus, -us: decursio (of a body of soldiers, evolution): circulatio: circinatio: ambitus rotundus (rotation): circuitus, -us: circuitio (a compass or compassing about): gyrus (the orb or circle described by any thing moving round a centre).**

WHEEL, v. *TRANS*, in gyrum decere: circumagere (to wheel round; e. g., equus, *Liv.* 8, 7, to wheel their horses round). *INTRANS*, circumagere in gyros ire: gyros edere, peragere, decere. *Military; right wheel!* in hastam! left wheel! in scutum! (vid. *Herz.*, *Cæs.* B. G., 1, 25).

WHEEL-BARROW, pnbo (Isidor. Gloss.; explained by vehiculum unius rotæ).

WHEEL-DRAG, sufflamen. *To put on the wheel-drag, sufflamen rotam.*

WHEEL-HORSE, equus curru junctus.

WHEEL-RUT, orbita (impressa). *Orbes rotarum circumacti are (after Plin., 8, 16, 19) the circles which the wheels describe in their rotations. To be hardly able to detect the wheel-ruts, impressam orbitam vix videre posse (Cic., Att., 2, 21, 2).*

WHEEL-STONE. Vid. GRINDING-STONE.

WHEEL-WORK, rotæ.

WHEEL-WRIGHT, *rotarum artifex. *A coach-builder, &c., vehicularius, or carpentarius, or rhedarius, or plaustrarius artifex. SYN. IN CARRIAGE.*

WHEEZE, cum sono et anhelatione spirare: spiritum trahere: ægre moliri. *He wheezes, interclusus spiritus arcte meat (Curt., 3, 6, 14).*

WHEEZING, anima gravior et sonantior (Curt.).

WHELP, s., catulus (of the young of dogs or cats; e. g., catulus canis: catulus felis; then also, by metonymy, of other animals). Vid., also, YOUNG.

WHELP, v., parere: partum edere (in general). Vid., also, TO BRING FORTH.

WHEN, quum: ubi: quando: ut. *Quum denotes the coincidence of two facts, so that either both happen at the same point of time, or one happens while another is still going on or is immediately consequent to it: it is "as at the same time as" or "as often as." As a pure particle of time, when no relation of cause and effect is to be expressed, it takes indicative of present and perfect (and also the imperfect and pluperfect of repeated actions = "as often as"); but in historical narrative the subjunctive of imperfect and pluperfect; e. g., when Artaxerxes intended to declare war against the king of Egypt, he requested from the Athenians Iphicrates as general, quum Artaxerxes Aegyptio regi bellum inferre voluit, Iphicrates ab Atheniensibus petitum ducem; when Epaminondas had conquered the Lacedæmonians at Mantinea, he asked whether his shield were safe, Epaminondas, quum vicisset Lacedæmonios ad Mantineam, quesivit, salvusne esset clipeus (vid. Grotef., § 168, Obs. 2, § 233; Zumpt, § 577, seq.). It is followed by the subjunctive when it is dependent on another member of the sentence, when it is used conditionally, or when the sentiments or language of a second party are represented. Quo tempore, ubi, denoting a point of time from which some other takes its beginning; usually with the indicative; with the subjunctive only when any thing is represented as merely accidental or probable: quando denotes some indefinite point of time, past or future, and hence it can be employed interrogatively, indefinitely, and relatively; it takes the subjunctive only in indirect interrogatives, otherwise the indicative: ut = "as soon as," denoting an event as succeeded by another, always with an indicative. In English, "when" is frequently put in the first clause of a sentence, where in Latin it must be put with the second, quum being then used to give prominence to the idea of time. This occurs especially after "already, now, scarcely, not yet;" e. g., when scarcely a year had intervened, he accused him, vix annus intercesserat, quum illum accusavit; when spring was near, Hannibal broke up his winter-quarters, jam vix appropinquabat, quum Hannibal ex hibernis movit. Scarcely... when (but just... when), commodum or commodum... quum (colloquial; e. g., commodum discesserat Hirtius, quum tabularius venit; emergeram commodum ex Antiate in Appiam... quum, &c.); vix or vixidum... quum (e. g., vixidum epistolam tuam legeram quum ad me Curtius venit). "When" is very frequently expressed by the participle in the same case with the noun to which it belongs, if there be only one subject in the sentence; but if there be two or more subjects, then the ablative absolute is employed; e. g., when Tarquinius was besieging Ardea he lost the kingdom, Tarquinius Ardeam oppugnans perdidit regnum; when Alexander was about to invade the territories of the Per-*

sians he gave Susa to Archelaus, Alexander Persida fines additus Susa urbem Archelaus tradidit: when Dionysius had been expelled from Syracuse, he took his children at Corinth, Dionysius Syracusis expulsus Corinthi pueros docebat: when Tarquinius Superbus was king, Pythagoras came to Italy, Pythagoras, Tarquinius Superbo regnante, in Italiam venit: when Carthage had been destroyed, the morals of the Romans became corrupt, Carthagine diruta, Romanorum mores corrumpebantur (vid. Grotef., § 228 and 230; Zumpt, § 635, 639, and 640). In the same manner the ablative absolute must frequently be employed where in English two members of a sentence have only one subject, but the action of the one is considered as absolute or independent, while the subject can be referred only to the action of the other member; e. g., when Caesar had gone round all the winter-quarters, he found the ships of war completely equipped, Caesar, circuitis omnibus hibernis, naves longas invenit instructas.

WHENCE. *Interrogative, (1) Of place, unde? ex aliquo loco? whence are you? (i. e., of what country?) ejus es? when he was asked whence he came, quum interrogaretur, ejusdem se esse diceret. (2) Of persons, means, &c., unde? a rex quo homine? (from whom?) ex aliquo re? (from what?) whence have you this? a quo hoc accepisti (general term)? unde datum hoc nuncius? (who gave you this?) unde id scis? (how do you know this?) whence comes it, that? unde fit, ut, &c. *Relative, (1) Of place, unde: ab aliquo loco: ex quo loco. They returned to the place whence they came, reversi sunt, unde profecti erant. (2) Of a cause or source, unde. Whence it comes that, unde, or ex quo, fit, ut; quâ ex re fit, ut.**

WHENCESOEVER, undecumque: quocumque (as often as): tam sepe.

WHENEVER, or WHENSOEVER, quotiescumque (as often as): tam sepe.

WHERE, ubi: quâ (interrogative, it is often expressed by qui, quis, quod; e. g., domus in quâ natus sum, the house where or in which I was born): ad omnes aditus, quâ aditus poterat (at all the avenues where or from which one might approach): apud or ad quem, quam, quod (referring to place): in quo: in aliquâ re: in quibus: in quibus rebus: ubi (relating to things).

WHERE, interrog., ubi? ubinam? quo loco? quo loco? (the latter mostly in indirect questions; e. g., scire nescire, quo loci esset). Where in the world? ubi gentium? ubi terrarum?

WHEREAS, quoniam: quando: quandoquidem. [Vid., also, SINCE.] "Whereas" is often omitted, the adversative relation of the two clauses being denoted by the antithesis of the statements themselves; e. g., te enim dicere audiebamus, nos omnes adversarios putare, nisi qui nobiscum essent, te (= whereas you) omnes qui contra te non essent, esse tuos (Cic.).

WHEREBY. *Interrogative, quâ re? (by what?) quâ ratione? quâ viâ (in what way?) quo pacto? (by what means?)* *Relative, (1) With reference to place, per quem (docum), per quos, &c. (2) With reference to means, quo: quâ: quibus: per quem, quam, quod, &c.*

WHEREFORE. *As a dependent interrogative (vid. Why). As relative conclusive particle, quare: quomobrem (refer to one definite ground distinctly stated): quapropter: quoniam (refer to a number of grounds collectively, some of which may be implied only = for these and similar reasons, motives, &c., vid. Pr. Intr., ii., 583); proinde (is a hortatory "wherefore," used in animated appeals, in speeches, &c. = igitur cum exhortatione quadam, Heinold, Pr. Intr., ii., 388).*

WHEREIN. *Interrogative, in quo? in quâ? in quibus? Relative, (in) quo, (in) quâ, (in) quibus.*

WHEREOF, ejus: ejus rei: de aliquo: de aliquâ re (singular): quorum: de quibus (plural).

WHERETO. *Interrogative, WHEREUNTO. quô? quorsum? quorsus? ad quid? id quom rem? Relative, cui, or ad quod, &c. (e. g., imperium Romanum, cui pcedentium multa externæ provincie adjectæ fuerant: pecuniam non in eam rem impendisti, ad quam destinata erat).*

WHEREUPON, quo facto (after this had taken place): quibus verbis (after this had been said): post que (after which things): quâ re (on what; interrogative); e. g., quânam re confidit?

WHEREVER or WHERESOEVER, ubi: ubi (at whatever place it be): ubicumque (at any place, no matter which): any where, alicubi (at any place, if one does not wish to name or point out a particular place): usquam (at any place indiscriminately): usquam (at every place promiscuously, at all places). *Denoting motion to a place; e. g., wherever (= whithersoever) in the world, quo terrarum, quo gentium, quoquo terrarum or gentium: quovis gentium. Vid. WHITHERSOEVER, under WHITHER.*

WHEREIN, vid. TEASE.

WHERRY, cymba: cymbula: linter (canoe): navicula: navigiolium (a small boat). Vid. BOAT.

WHERRY-MAN, nauta: litrarius (Pand.).

WHET, cote aenere aliquid: in coto subigere (Virg.): exacuere (properly and figuratively).

WHET-TONE, eos, cotis.

WHETHER, pron., uter.

WHETHER, conj., ne (suffix, attached to the chief word of the clause, on which the stress of the inquiry is laid): num (simply as the sign of a question; vid. Zumpt, § 351, note. *We rarely find utrum in single questions; an, in classical prose, is only "our" or "after" either, "whether" = vid. Zumpt, § 353: as the sign of indirect interrogation, it occurs only in writers of the Silver Age, beginning with Curtius). I ask you whether you have given him money, quero dederisne ei pecuniam, or num ei pecuniam dederis (neither is unclassical). He asked me whether I wanted any thing, quesivi ex me, numquid vellem: I asked him whether any body would come, quesivi ex eo, equis esset venturus: (I do not know whether you will come, equid venturi sitis, fac sciam). *After words expressing doubt, hesitation, or the like; e. g., dubito (I doubt), dubium est (it is doubtful), incertum est (it is uncertain), delibero (I am considering), hæsito (I am undecided), and especially after haud scio or nescio (I do not know), "whether" is expressed by an: I doubt whether I ought not to prefer this man to all others, dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam: death is certain, but it is uncertain whether or not it will take place on a particular day, moriuncum certe est, et id incertum, an eo ipso die. I do not know whether I should not place, dubito an ponam (not an non ponam); so also without a negative expressed in Latin after haud scio, nescio, &c.: vid. Zumpt, § 354. *After verbs of seeing, expecting, attempting, "whether" is sometimes expressed by si (Greek etc.); e. g., Helvetii nonnumquam, si perumpere possent, conati sunt (Cæsar); tentata res est, si primo impetu capi Ardea possit (Livy); visum si domi esset (Tert.). *In a double interrogation: Whether... or, utrum... an; e. g., permutum interest, utrum perturbatione aliqua animi, an consule et cogitato injuria fiat (Cicero); (more rarely) num... an; e. g., illud considerandum videtur, num propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, an esset antiquior, &c. (Cicero); also by ne... an; e. g., queritur, unusne mundus sit, an plures (Cicero); ne... ne... an... an for utrum... an are very rare); whether or not, utrum... necne; ne... annon. Sometimes utrum, &c., in the first clause is omitted; e. g., interrogator, pauca sint, anne multa (Cicero); nihil interest civis sit an peregrinus (Cicero). Sometimes both signs of interrogation are omitted; a g., velit, nolit, scire difficile est (Cicero).****

¶ *Whether* ... or (= be it that ... or be it that; when the speaker rather does not know which is the right supposition, or chooses to leave it undecided), sive ... sive (Cic.); seu ... seu (not Cic., but Cæs.); ¶ *seu* ... sive or sive ... seu are post-Augustan, Pr. Intr., ii, 543. Sometimes vel ... vel: e. g., pace vel Quirini vel Romulidixerim: whether by divine inspiration or from a sort of presentiment, sive divinitus, sive aliqua conjectura (so sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium factum est). Sometimes the verb is expressed: you will recover, whether you take medicine or not, sive adhibueris medicamentum, sive non adhibueris, convalesces.

WHEY, serum.

WHEYEY, serosus (Col., full of whey): sero similis (like whey).

WHICH. ¶ *Relative*, qui, quæ, quod. Which way, quâ (in what direction); quo modo (by what means): which of two = whether, uter; (of several) quisquis. ¶ *Interrogative*, uter: quis; e. g., which of you (two) did it? uter fecit? which of you said this? quis vestrum hoc dixit? (of several).

WHICHEVER, uterumque (of two): quicumque: quisquis (of several).

WHIFF, halitus.

WHILE, s., tempus (time): spatium (space of time): mora (delay): otium (leisure). A little while, breve spatium; paululum temporis; paululum: for a little while, parumper (in the sense of abridging); paullisper (in the sense of patiently waiting): e. g., I turn for a little while from the dreams, discedo parumper a somniis: wait a little while, paullisper mane): a little while after, non ita multo post: in a little while, intra breve spatium (within a short time); brevi tempore interjecto; post breve tempus; paullo post (after a little while, soon after): a good while, aliquantum temporis: a good while after, aliquanto post: a long while, longum tempus; multum temporis: a long while after, post longum tempus: longo tempore interjecto: in the mean while, interea: interim (according to Döderlein, the former marks a space, the latter a point of time; vid. Pr. Intr., ii, p. 196, 7).

WHILE, ¶ conj., dum (during the time) WHILST, ¶ that; as; denoting that one event is contemporary with another; generally joined with the present indicative, even when events of the past time are spoken of, but we sometimes find the perfect: dum in the sense of quamdiu, "as long as," when referring to the past time, is regularly joined with the imperfect, Zumpt, § 506, 507: the answering clause often begins with subito, repente: to mark a sudden, unexpected event, integer jam, interea jam, in Lily, interim): donec (not used = "as long as" before Augustan poets and Lily): quum (at the time when, denoting simultaneousness, with the perfect or imperfect indicative, the perfect being used in historical narratives, the imperfect in descriptions: the simultaneousness is marked more emphatically by adding interea or interim, Zumpt, § 580). As used to point out the coexistence of two states, &c., that should not coexist, quum interea, or quum only; e. g., bellum subito exarsit, quum Ligarius domum spectans, nullo se negotio implicari passus est ("while Ligarius all the while," &c.).

WHILE AWAY, tempus, horas, or tempora tarde labantia fallere aliqua re (e. g., sermionibus, narrando: vid. O. Met., 8, 652; Trist., 3, 2, 12: ¶ otium fallere would be quite wrong, since otium means only absence of serious business). To while away the time, ad tempus fallendum, ad horas fallendas.

WHILOM, olim: quondam (once, formerly; opposed to nunc): antea: antehac ("antea," before that time; antehac, "before this time"); antiquitus (in ancient days): patrum or majorum memoria (in our fathers' times).

WHIM, celer motus ingenii: impulsio: commentum (an invention): libido. As one's whim is, ad libidinem alieque: a foolish whim, ineptum; absurdum consilium: according to one's whim and fancy, ad animi sui arbitrium ac libidinem (after Cic.).

WHIMPER, vagire: ejulare. Vid. CRY, v.

WHIMSICAL, stultus et inequalis (Sen., Vit. Beat., 12): homo, cui nihil aequale est (after Hor.; irregular, eccentric): ineptus: absurdus: ineptus inersque (foolish, lazy person, never acting steadily): morosus: difficilis. Jn. difficilis ac morosus (indulging such whimsical humors that it is almost impossible to please him).

WHIMSICALLY. There is no adverb that answers to this. Sometimes mire: mirum in modum (strangely): varie (with variety): ad libidinem; ex libidine (according to individual fancy, without regard to the general practice): insolenter (unusually).

WHINE, s., ¶ vox ficta simulataque: ¶ sermo fictus simulataque; or ¶ vox flebilis.

WHINE, v., ¶ vocem fictam simulatamque, or vocem flebilem mittere: ¶ sermone ficto simulatoque uti.

WHINNY, hinnire: hinnitus edere.

WHIP, s., flagellum (Cic.): flagrum (Liv., of single things; if these were armed with iron points, it became scorpio): scutica: lora, plural (scourge, of things interwoven; hence nearer to our "whips." Horace's ut scutica dignum horribili soceræ flagello makes the scutica lighter than the flagellum): lorum (not so heavy as lora, plural): to crack a whip, insonare flagello (Virg., Æn., 5, 679). ¶ The Romans seem to have used a "cane" (virga), quæ aliquis ad regendum equum utitur, Cic.), rather than a whip, for riding; but vid. the passage in Virgil, above quoted; and flagellum was also used for ozen, Col., 2, 2, 26.

WHIP, v. ¶ To strike with a whip, flagellare: flagris cadere. To whip a top, turbinem agere, flazellare. ¶ To sew slightly (vid. Sew). ¶ With a preposition, off, out (= to take off nimbly; colloquially vulgar), rapere, abripere.

WHIRL, s., turbo: vertigo: gyros: verticillus (the whirl or hurl of a spindle).

WHIRL, v. ¶ TRANS, torquere: circumagere: circumvolvere: vertigine rotare: volvere in orbem: in gyrum ducere. ¶ INTRANS, torqueri: circumagi: in gyros ire: gyros peragere or edere.

WHIRLIGIG, ¶ verticillus lususius (¶ turbo = a top; trochus = a hoop).

WHIRLPOOL, vortex (the proper word): gurgis (a strong eddy): vorago (an abyss).

WHIRLWIND, turbo (violent and destructive): vortex (less violent).

WHISK, s., scopula.

WHISK, v., ¶ scopulâ purgare: ¶ scopulâ pulvere excutere.

WHISKERS, we may say genæ pilosæ (Cic., Pis., 1, 1), or genæ hirsutæ (rough cheeks, Mart., 6, 52, 4). ¶ The Romans did not wear whiskers.

WHISPER, s., susurrus (the proper word): susurratio (a whispering). Gentle whispers, susurri lenes (Hor. Ep.), blandi (properly).

WHISPER, v., insusurrare alicui aliquid in aures or ad aurem: dicere alicui aliquid in aurem (Hor. Sat., 1, 9, 9): ad aurem admonere alicum ut caveat, ne, &c. (to whisper a warning in any body's ear that he do not, &c., Cic., Fin., 2, 21, 69): subdicere alicui aliquid (to suggest).

WHISPERER, qui in or ad aurem alijus insusurrat.

WHISPERING, susurratio: susurrus (whisper).

WHIST, interj. Vid. HUSH.

WHIST, s., lusus (paginarum, qui vocatur "whist," when these additions are necessary for perspicuity).

WHISTLE, s., sibilus: plural, sibili (rare) and sibilâ, -orum (common: the former seems to denote single hisses, the latter a continued hissing).

WHISTLE, v. INTRANS, sibilare (general term for any whistling or hissing noise produced by a person with his mouth, by a serpent, the wind, &c.; vid. Auct. ad Hor., 4, 31; Quint., 8, 6, 31): fistulâ or tibiâ canere (to blow on a reed, fife, &c.). To whistle (for any one to come), ¶ aliquem sibilò advocare. We must whistle to oten, to make them drink freely at the water, boves

ad aquam duci oportet, sibiloque allectari quo libentius bibant (Col., 2, 3, 2). ¶ TRANS, To whistle a tune, ¶ canticum sibilando exprimere (with the mouth); ¶ canticum fistulâ (on a reed) or tibiâ (on a fife) canere.

WHIT, by circumlocution: e. g. (let him do one thing or the other), I do not care a whit for it, ne ciccum interdium (Plaut., Rud., 2, 7, 22): he shall not get one whit, ne ciccum accipiet or auferet (after the above passage). Also expressed by nihil or ne minimâ quidem re or minime (not in the least; e. g., offendere alicum). Every whit: vid. ALL.

WHITE, adj., albus (colorless; opposed to ater): candidus (of a bright color, clear, pure, shining; opposed to niger): canus (gray, silvery; of hair and water): albidus (whitish, comparative). White as snow, niveus: white as milk, lacteus: white lilies, lilia candida (Ov.): white roses, rosæ candidæ, albescentes: not to be able to distinguish black from white, atra et alba discernere non posse (Cic.): to be white, albère: white bread, panis candidus (Quint.): white wine, vinum album (Plin.), candidum (Pall.): to make black white, quidvis probare alciui posse (Plaut.). Prov. To wash a blackamoer white, ebur atramento candefacere (Plaut., Most., 1, 3, 102); nudo detrahare vestimenta (Plaut.): a white lie, mendaciunculum (little lie); mendacium modestum (opposed to mendacium impudens).

WHITE, ¶ album (white color): WHITENESS, ¶ albedo (as an abiding quality): candor (brilliant, dazzling white). The white of the eyes, album oculorum (Cels.): the white of an egg, album ovi. ¶ Albugo was a white speck in the eye (as a disease). Albumen, albumentum, album (ovi) are all late.

WHITE-LEAD, cerussa.

WHITEN, ¶ TRANS, dealbare: album addere (in vestimentum). ¶ INTRANS, albescere (Plin., Hor., Ov.): intrinsecus (Cels.): canescere (of hair, Plin.).

WHITEWASH, v., dealbare: opere albari polire (with a kind of white mortar). To coat over whitewashed walls, albaria textitorum interpolare aliqua re (Plin., 35, 15, 36): ¶ trullissare = parge. FIG. To whitewash any body, ¶ fucare alicum.

WHITEWASHER, dealbator (Cod. Just.).

WHITHER, (Interrogative), quo? quem in locum? quorsum? in quam partem? whither shall I go? quo meo veriam? ¶ Not interrogative, (1) Without reference to any thing foregoing: aliquo: whither in the world, quo terrarum; quo gentium: any whither, quopiam (to some place, indefinitely), quopiam (to some place, although it matters not what). Whithersoever, quocumque: quacumque (to any or every place, be it what it may): quovis: quolibet (to any place which one may choose). (2) With reference to something preceding, quo.

WHITING, ¶ A kind of fish, ¶ gadus merlangus (Linn.). ¶ A soft chalk, ¶ creta mollior.

WHITISH, subalbus (farr.); subalbidus: subcandidus: candidans: albicans (Plin.): albidus (Virg., Col.). To be whitish, candidare: albicare.

WHITLOW, paronychia: paronychium (Plin., in the plural).

WHITSUNDAY, ¶ dies primus Pentecostes (technical term).

WHITSUNTIDE, Pentecoste (ecclesiastical); dies festi Pentecostes (ecclesiastical). Whitsuntide holidays, feriæ Pentecostales (Ruhnck).

WHIZ, stridere: sibilare (especially with a hissing or whistling sound: ¶ bombum facere = buzz).

WHO, ¶ Interrogative. In direct interrogations; quis (more rarely qui, which is used when not the name, but the character, or kind of person is intended [vid. on WHAT]): quisnam. In indirect interrogations, quinquam: who are you? quæso, quid tu hominis es? who is this woman? quis ille est mulier? who does not know? quis est qui nesciat? who is there? quis tu? ¶ Relative; qui.

know not who you are, nescio te: not to know who Aristides is, ignore Aristidem (Nep.): I will make you know who I am, faciam sentias qui sim.

WHOLEVER, } quicumque: quae-
WHOSOEVER, } quicumque: quisque:
queque. [These pronouns take the
indicative, not the subjunctive, in direct
and independent clauses: it is a false re-
finement of modern Latin writers to use
the subjunctive, for example, in such cases
as the following: quicumque doctrinæ
partem sibi examinandam summisset
(Ruhnk.) for sumserat; quicumque ap-
peteret (Muret.) for appetebat; qui-
quid ætas reliquerit (Muret.) for reliquit
(Krebs).]

WHOLE, *adj.* || *Sound, unbroken,*
integer (unmarred, ununtailored; opposed
to truncus, lesus, &c.): plenus (full, that
has no empty space; complete). JN. plenus
atque integer; solidus (that has no hole).
|| *Entire, complete; all, total; totus*
(opposed to single parts); integer (of a
thing itself in its state of integrity): omnis
(every, all; plural, omnes, all, with-
out exception; opposed to nulli, pauci, al-
iquot, &c.): cunctus (collectively, consid-
ered as really united; opposed to disper-
si, seuncti. Hence in the singular it is
used only with collective nouns: e. g., se-
natu cunctus): universus, universi (all,
as united in our conception; opposed to
singuli, unusquisque. It excludes ex-
ceptions like omnes, but with more refer-
ence to the whole than to the separate units
that compose it): omnis Italia, geo-
graphically; Italia cuncta, figuratively
= all the inhabitants of Italy. In poetry,
"whole" is sometimes expressed by quam
longus (& a, um); e. g., nunc hiemem in-
ter se luxu, quam longa fovere (Æn.,
4, 133); et vacuus somno noctem, quam
longa, peregi [sc. quam e longa est]
(Ov., Am., 1, 2, 3). The whole world, mun-
di hi omnis or totus (this world); uni-
versitas rerum (the universe); with one's
whole heart, toto pectore: with one's whole
mind, tota ex mente et animo.

WHOLE, *s. totum*: tota res (opposed
to single parts): unum (as a unit): om-
nia, -ium, n. (all the parts): universum:
universa res: universitas (all single parts
taken together): universum genus, or sim-
ply genus (the whole kind, as opposed to the
species): corpus (the whole as forming one
independent body): summa (the chief, the
most important part in a thing): solidum
(a whole debt, as opposed to smaller sums):
respublica (the state, as opposed to single
citizens): the whole depends upon this, that,
&c., totum in eo est, ut, &c.: in the whole,
omnino (in comprehending a number of
single things, or in opposing a number to
a single thing; e. g., there were five in the
whole, quicunque omnino erant): omni nu-
mero (in the entire number; e. g., Padus
omni numero triginta flumina in mare
Adriaticum deferit). But if this expression
denotes that a thing is to be comprehended
in its totality, then it is rendered by uni-
versus (e. g., the thing being taken as a
whole, re in universum considerat; si
rem omnem spectas).

WHOLESALE, *magnum*. A wholesale
trade, mercatura magna; mercatura mag-
na et copiosa, multa undique aptantur:
to carry on a wholesale trade, facere mer-
catum magnam or magnam et copiosam:
a wholesale dealer or merchant, mer-
cator; qui mercatorem magnam facit.

WHOLESOME, *salsarius*: salubor or
salubris (properly and figuratively).

WHOLLY, *ex toto* (perfectly, complete-
ly; e. g., tutum esse): ex integro (ancie,
afresh; e. g., aliquid efficere novum): ex
omni parte (in every respect; e. g., beatum
esse): omni numero: omnibus numeris;
omnibus numeris et partibus (in all its
parts): omni ratione (in every manner; e. g.,
aliquem exanimare): plane; omnino; prorsus
(entirely, altogether): longe; multo (by
far; before alius and aliter): valde (very;
strengthening the word with which it is join-
ed). It is wholly false, falsum est id totum:
I am wholly thin, totus sum; totus tibi
deditus sum: he is wholly uneducated, om-
nino omnis eruditiois expertus est: he is
wholly made up of deceit and lies, totus ex

fraude et mendaciis factus est or constat:
wholly to deny, praefractus negare, ejurare:
to be wholly of a different opinion, longe
alter sentire; tota sententia dissidere
(Cic., De Fin., 4, 1, 2): to be wholly differ-
ent, longe secus esse; longe aliter se ha-
bere. The Latins, however, frequently ex-
press "wholly" by per in composition (e.
g., hoc mihi perplacet; pernegare, or by
a superlative (e. g., homo perditissimus).

WHOOPE, *VID. SHOUT, BATTLE-CRY.*
WHORE, *meretrix*: meretricula: scortum:
mulier omnibus proposita (Cic.): mulier
quæ domum suam omnium cu-
piditati patefecit (Cic., Cat., 20, 40). A
common whore, prostibulum (Ter.); pro-
stibulum populi (Plaut.): lupa; quadranta-
ria: scortum vulgare (Cic.).

WHOREDOM, *scortum*. To commit
whoredom (said of men), stuprum facere
(Cic.); stupri consuetudinem facere cum
aliquâ (Suet.); scortari (Ter.): (said of
women) = to play the harlot, meretricem
esse (Cic.); meretricium facere (Suet.,
Cat., 40); corpore questum facere
(Plaut.); corpus publicare (Plaut.) or
vulgare (Liv.); pudicitiam publicare
(Ter.); se omnibus perverticare; se ad
omnes libidines divulgare (Cic.); pudicitiam
prostituere (Suet.); pudicitiam in
proposito habere (Sall., Cat., 13, 3).

WHOREMONGER, *scortator* (Hor.,
Sat.); *ganeo* (Cic.); *stuprator* (Quint.);
homo libidinosus (Cic.).

WHORISH, *meretricius* (the proper
word): libidinosus (lascivious): impudicus
(immodest).

WHORTLEBERRY, **vaccinum* mirtil-
lus (Linn.).

WHY, *cur?* quomobrem? (in asking
for the end): quare? (in asking for the
cause or occasion): quapropter? quâ de
causâ? quid est cur? quid est quopro-
pter? quid est causâ cur? quid est quod?
(in asking for the motive): quid (denotes,
in general, that to which the verb refers;
e. g., quid rides? why do you laugh? i. e.,
at what do you laugh? what is the object of
your laughter?): why not? cur non, with
an indicative (asking the reason why a
thing is not done): quidni, with a subjunc-
tive (asking, with astonishment, how it is
that another does not perceive the reason of
a thing): quin, with an indicative (refers
to an urgent necessity of doing something;
e. g., cur non domum uxorem accessit?
quidni possim? quin quod ferendum est
fers?). There is no reason (what reason is
there, &c.), why I should not do this, nulla
est causâ (quid causâ est? &c.), quin hoc
faciam: why can't they? &c., quid est causâ;
quin... possint (e. g., coloniam
deducere)?

WICK, *elychnium*; pure Latin, *linamen-*
tum (wick of a lamp): *candelæ* or *cerei*
filium (the wick of a candle, consisting
of one thick thread, Juv., 3, 287).

WICKED, *seclustus*: *secleratus*: *nefarius*:
nefandus: *impius*: *improbis* (seclustus
seclustus has reference to the mind = ad
seclera pronus or promptus; secleratus, to
actions = secleribus pollutus atque oper-
tus. Hence, seclustus is applied to per-
sons; secleratus, to things; and, in gen-
eral, things can be called seclusta only by
personification. In like manner, nefarius
and impius are applied to the impiety of
the person who acts; only with this distinc-
tion, that the impius is wicked only in
mind, the nefarius in his actions also; whereas
nefandus refers to the horrible enormity
of an action): *malus* (wicked by na-
ture; opposed to bonus): *pravus* (corrupt-
ed by bad habits). JN. *malus* pravusque;
homo nequam (a worthless fellow; opposed
to frugi). According to Doderlein, *malus*
homo is a morally bad man; but ne-
quam, a good-for-nothing man, whose
faintness shows itself in aversion to use-
ful labor, and a propensity to idleness and
folly; opposed to frugi; *pravus*, a man
whose character has taken a vicious direc-
tion; in a physical, or intellectual, or moral
point of view; opposed to rectus. (Hand-
book, p. 131.) A wicked action, *impie* fac-
tum: *seclus*; *nefas*.

WICKEDLY, *seclerate*: *impie*: *impro-*
be. SYN. IN WICKED.

WICKEDNESS, *impictas*: *improbitas*

(or by the adjective). A deed of wicked-
ness, *impie factum*; *seclus*; *nefas*: to com-
mit wickedness, *impie facere*: to commit
great wickedness, *multa impie neclique*
committere.

WICKER, *vimineus* (the proper word);
craticus (walled; of hurdles). *Wicks*
ware, opus vimineum, craticum, e. vimin-
ibus contextum; also, *crates* (hurdle,
crate).

WIDE, *adç*, *latus* (broad): *laxus*; am-
plus (not close together, large): *spatiosus*
(roomy): *patulus* (far-spreading). A wide
plain, *ampla*, *plana*, *planities*; *latus*, *late* *pa-*
tens, *amplus* *campus*: a ditch five feet
wide, *fossa* *quinque pedes lata*: *wide* open,
patulus (e. g., *fenestras patulus*): of a wide
signification, *late patens*; *late*; but this
has a wider signification, at hoc *latus* est
or *patet* (opposed to *angustus* *valere*): to
be wide of the mark, a scopo *aberrare*.

WIDE, } *adç*, late. Far and wide,
WIDELY, } longe lateque (e. g., dif-
fundi).

WIDE-MOUTHED, *ore patulo*.
WIDE-SPREADING, *patulus* (especial-
ly of branches and trees): *patulus* *diffusus*
ramis (properly, that spreads its branches
wide; of trees): *quod longe lateque serpit*
(in general).

WIDEN, *dilatare* (to make broader).
laxare (to open what before was close or
dense): *amplificare* (to enlarge): *exten-*
dere: *promovere* (to enlarge).

WIDENESS, } *latitudo* (breadth): *laxi-*
WIDTH, } *tas* (looseness): am-
plitudo (space).

WIDOW, *vidua*. To become a widow,
viduam fieri (Cic.): in *viduitate* relinqui
(Liv., 40, 4): a widow's portion, **pecunia*
viduæ *alende*, *sustinentis* *dote*, *destinata*:
**annua*, *quæ viduæ præbentur*: a
widow's fund, **ærarium* *viduæ* *sustinen-*
tis, *slendis*; *ærarium* *viduarum* (Hy-
gtenb.).

WIDOWER, *viduus* (Plaut.). To be-
come a widower, *viduum fieri*; *amittere*
uxorem (Cic.).

WIDOWHOOD, *viduitas* (Cic., Liv.).

WIELD, || *Proper*, tractare, adhibere
aliquid: *uti* *aliquâ* *re*. || *Fig.*, curare,
administrare, gerere, exercere aliquid.
|| To wield the sceptre; *vid. SCEPTRE*,
REIGN.

WIFE, *conjug* (as a partner in mar-
riage): *uxor* (as lawfully married): *ma-*
rita (a married woman). To take a wife,
uxorem ducere: to take any body to wife,
aliquam in matrimonium ducere; *ali-*
quam ducere uxorem; *aliquam ducere*:
to have as a wife, *aliquam uxorem habere*:
aliquam in matrimonio habere: to give
a woman to any body as a wife, *in*
matrimonio dare or *collocare* *aliquam*
aliquid; *aliquam alicui in matrimonio*
or nuptum collocare: to become the wife of
any body, *nubere alicui*: what sort of wom-
an have you for a wife? *quid mulieris*
uxorem habes? not to take a wife, *matrimo-*
nium se abstinere (after Suet., Cæs., 51, in.);
to have two wives at the same time, *duas*
simul uxores habere.

WIG, *capillamentum* (Suet.): *calien-*
drum (Hor., Sat., 1, 8, 48; *vid. Hænd. ad*
loc.); also, *galericulus* (especially such as
our modern perukes, Suet., Oth., 12; *vid.*
Bremi. ad loc.); *crines* *emti* (Ov., *falsa*
hair; *vid. Böttig., Sab., 1, p. 141*).

WIG-MAKER, *capillamentorum tex-*
tor (Dan.).

WILD, || *Not tame*, ferus: *ferinus*
(†): *immanis* (opposed to *humanus*, *initus*):
wild beasts, *feræ* or *immanes* *bestiæ*; or
simply *feræ*; *belluæ* *silvestres* (opposed to
bestiæ *civiles*): a wild ass, *onager*: a
wild boar, *aper*: a wild bull, *taurus* *silves-*
tris (Plin.). || *uрус* (Cæs.): a wild horse,
equus *ferus*. || *Not cultivated*, *silvest-*
er: *agrestis* (of plants): *incultus*: *hor-*
ridus: *vastus* (of the soil). || *Rude*, *un-*
cultivated, *savage*, *ferus* (*uncivilized*):
ferox (of fierce aspect): *agrestis* (*clown-*
ish; opposed to *urbanus*, *humanus*): *im-*
manis (*unmanly*; opposed to *humanus*,
mansuetus): *incultus* (*uncivilized*,
opposed to *cultus*, *politus*): *rudis* (*crude*,
 rude in manner; opposed to *humanus*, *ur-*
banus): *barbarus* (opposed to *doctus*, *po-*
litus). A wild mode of life, *vita* *fera* *agres-*

*saque. || Violent, furious, ævus: for-
rox: a wild look, vultus trux; oculi truces: a wild and confused cry, clamor in-
conditus turbidusque.*

WILDERNESS, locus desertus: locus vastus et desertus: solitudo vasta: solitudo avia. *A complete wilderness, omnis humani cultus solitudo (Curt., 1, 3, 12): to retire into the wilderness, secedere or discedere in solitudines: to pass one's life in a wilderness, degere ætatem inter feras: to turn a country into a wilderness, vastas solitudines facere ex terrâ; vastitatem reddere in terrâ; tectis atque agris vastitatem inferre.*

WILDFIRE, *ignes, plural.

WILDLY, By the adjective.

WILDNESS, feritas: natura immanis: immanitas. *Usually by the adjective.*

WILE, ars: artificium (only in comedy; also, techna): dolus. *Wild. Aar.*

WILLILY, astute: callide: vafre: subdole.

WILINESS, astutia: vafritus: versutia: calliditas: dolus.

WILL, s. || *Faculty of volition, voluntas: divine will, nūmen: free will, libera voluntas (Cic. Fat., 10, 20): liberum arbitrium (Liv., 4, 43; 32, 37; 1, 1): or simply arbitrium (Cic.); optio (option, choice). || Exercise and manifestation of this faculty in any particular case, voluntas: the will (of the Senate or of an influential individual), auctoritas: will (of the people), jussus: will and pleasure, arbitrium; libido: that is my will and pleasure, hæc est voluntas mea; ita, hoc volo: ita fert animus; sic erat sententia: according to one's own will, suâ voluntate (Cæs.); ad suum arbitrium; ad suam libidinem: to depend upon another's will, alieni esse arbitrii (Lin.); non esse sui arbitrii (Suet.); non esse sui juris: non esse in suâ potestate; aliunde pendere: I have nothing but my good will, mihi nihil suppetit præter voluntatem (Cic., Fam., 15, 13, 2). || Purpose, design, voluntas: propositum: sententia: consilium: animus. || Inclination, wish, voluntas: optatum: votum: studium: to do any thing against one's will, aliquo nolente, invito, contra voluntatem aliquis aliquid facere: to do any thing according to one's will, facere aliquid ex aliquis voluntate (Cic.); ad nūm et voluntatem aliquis facere aliquid: to yield to any body's will, voluntati aliquis parere, obsecundare, morem gerere (Cic.); morigerari alicui; animum alicui explere; obtemperari aliquis voluntati. || Approbation, assent, assensus: consensus: comprobatio. || A testament, testamentum; sometimes tabule (when the context fixes the sense); suprema voluntas (Ulp.): to make a will, testamentum facere (general term), componere, scribere; testamentum nuncupare (the contents of the will being read in the presence of witnesses): to be entitled to make a will, factionem testamenti habere: to die after having made a will, testato decedere: to die without having made a will, intestatū, or intestato, decedere: to draw up a will, testamentum conscribere: to seal a will, testamentum obsignare: to open a will, testamentum resignare or aperire: to set aside a will, testamentum mutare, rumpere, irritum facere: to forge a will, testamentum subijcere, supponere: a will-forgery, testamentorum subiectio, testamentarius: to appoint or provide by will, testamentum cavere. Not to notice any body in one's will, alicui nihil legare; in testamento immemorem esse alicuius.*

WILL, v. || *To be determined, to have formed a resolution, velle; constituere aliquid; est mihi aliquid in animo; habere aliquid in animo. || To wish, desire, velle, cupere; (in a high degree), avêre, gèstire, petere, expectere, appetere aliquid. As you will, ut libet: would that! velim (expressing a direct wish for something possible): vellem (a conditional wish for that which perhaps may not be possible): to will rather, malle. || To require, demand, postulare, require, velle aliquid.*

WILLFULLY, || *Self-willed, obstinate, obstinatus: perversax: pertinax:*

præfractus: contumax (Syn. in OBSTINATE). || Done with design, quod consulto et cogitatum fit (of things: e. g., injuria, quæ consulto et cogitata fit): a willful offence, crimen voluntatis (opposed to crimen necessitatis, Cic., Lig., 2, 5): not willful, inconsultus (without consideration); temerarius (rash); fortuitus (by mere chance).

WILLFULLY, consulto: consilio: cogitate (with premeditation). JN. consulto et cogitate: voluntate (from choice, or according to one's own will; opposed to casu). JN. voluntate et iudicio: datâ et de datâ operâ: de ore ex industria (with intention, designedly, on purpose): sponte (without any outward inducement, from an inner impulse); also personally, with sciens or prudens (with knowledge, knowingly). To do any thing willfully, consulto et cogitatum facio aliquid: to offend any body willfully, alicui de industria injuriam facere: not willfully, imprudenter; per imprudentiam; inconsulte; temere; also, JN. inconsulte et temere; temere ac fortuito: casu (by chance).

WILLFULNESS, animus obstinatus: obstinatio: perversicia: animus perversax: pertinacia: animus præfractus: contumacia. SYN. in OBSTINACY.

WILLING, libens: paratus: promptus: facilis: propensus. JN. promptus et paratus; facilis et promptus. To be willing to do any thing, promptum, paratum esse ad aliquid; non gravari aliquid facere; prompto or alacri animo suscipere aliquid.

WILLINGLY, libenter: promte: animo lubenti, prompto, facili: non gravate. Most willingly, very willingly, promtissime (Plin. Ep.); lubentissimo animo (Cicero); animis lubentissimis (of several).

WILLINGNESS, animus libens, promptus, facilis; facilitas. With willingness (vid. WILLINGLY): with the greatest willingness, promtissime (Plin. Ep.); lubentissimo animo (Cic.).

WILLOW, salix. Of willow, salignus or salignus: a bed of willow, salicetum.

WILY, callidus: versutus: vafre: astutus: subdolos. JN. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus SYN. in CUNNING.

WIMBLE, tebræ.

WIN, lucrari: lucrificare aliquid: aliquid proficere, acquirere: consequi: assequi: vincere: tollere (Syn. in TO GAIN): conciliare (aliquem); aliquid animum; to one's self, sibi, also amorem sibi ab omnibus; aliquid voluntatem sibi; aliquid benevolentiam sibi): parare: comparare (general terms for procure). To win the favor of men by anything, aliquâ re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos ad benevolentiam allicere: to win men's hearts in favor of any body, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare ad benevolentiam erga aliquem; the favor of the people, conciliare alicui favorem ad vulgus: to win a person by money, aliquem pecuniâ conciliare: there is no surer way of winning men's hearts, eo nihil popularius est. To win by any thing, &c. (vid. TO GAIN). To have never won more (at play), nunquam se prosperiore alâ usum esse: to have won 50,000 sesterces (at dice), vicisse L. millia nummum: he who threw the "I'en us" won all these denarii, hos tollebat universos, qui Venerem jaciebat: to win the pool, nummos universos tollere. To win a battle, &c., superiorem discedere; in proelio or pugna vincere; victoriam ex hoste referre: the enemy won the battle, hostis victor or victor evasit: to win any body's consent to do any thing, alicui id persuadere, ut, &c.: to win from any body (at play), eludere aliquem aliquid. To win a bet, sponsonem or sponseione vincere: to win a cause, a price (vid. TO GAIN (a cause, a price)): to win a third triumph, tertium triumphum deportare (Cicero).

WINCE, calcitrare: calces remittere (to kick; of horses): se torquere or vertere (to twist one's self about).

WINCH, sacula.

WIND, s. || **PROPR.** ventus (general term): a stormy wind, turbo: procella: a gentle wind, aura: ventus lenis, a favor-
able wind, ventus idoneus, secundus: a

contrary wind, ventus molestus, adversus: a strong wind, ventus vehemens: auyas: immodicus, gravis (Col): the wind rises, &c., ventus cooritur, increbrescit, intermitit, remittit, cessat: omnia vis venti cadit: exposed to the wind, ventus obnoxius: the wind rages, sævit ventus (Cæs., B. G., 3, 13, fin.): this wind is unfavorable to those who are sailing from Athens, hic ventus adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus (Nep.): to drive (or be driven, send, &c.) by the wind, se vento dare (dedisse, &c., Cæs., B. G., 3, 13, fin.): to speak to the wind, dare verba in ventos (Ov.): profundere verba ventis (Lucr.): ventis loqui (Amman.).; surdis auribus canere (Lici.): to be wind-bound, ventis detineri in aliquo loco; venti aliquem tardant: wind instruments, pneumatica organa (Plin., 19, 4, 20): to sail with a side wind, pedem facere or proferre; ventum obliquum captare. (Suet.) Latency, ventus (Cic.); flatus (Suet.): a breaking of wind, crepitus ventris (e. g., crepitum ventris emittere, Cic.). || Empty words, mera mendacia (plural): it is a mere wind, nihil veri subest.

WIND, v. To scent, vid.

WIND, v. || **TRANS.** volvere: torquere. To wind off, explicare: to wind round, circumvolvère (aliquid alicui rei): to wind into a ball, glomerare: to wind up (as with a windlass), trochleâ tollere or elevare; ope trochleæ, ergatæ aliquid subducere, elevare, tollere: to wind one's self into a person's favor or good graces = insinuate, vid. || **INTRANS.** torqueri; volvi; curvari; se volvere, torquere, convolvere; sinuari (as a river, plain, &c.); e. g., campus inter Visurgim et colles inæqualiter sinuatur, Tac., Ann., 2, 16): to wind round trees (as creeping plants), se circumvolvère arboribus (Plin.; vid. also, TRANS.).

WIND, v. = To blow (a horn), cornu indare. Vid. Blow.

WIND UP a clock, *horologium intendere; a discourse, orationem concludere, absolvere.

WINDED, Short-winded, anhælan (painting:) anhêlus, poetical; suppiriosus (Plin., Col): long-winded, (figuratively) tadium or stætiætam afferens, molestus.

WINDING, s. Vid. BEND, CURVE.

WINDING, adj., dextuosus (e. g., iter, Cic.).

WINDING-SHEET, *ferale amiculum: vestis or tunica funëbris.

WINDING-STAIRS, *scalæ quasi in coëleam serpentes: () scale annulariæ, in Romæ, Suet., Aug., 72: probably the quarter of the ring-makers, Freund.

WINDLASS, ergata: trochlea; or, Latine, prehensio (Cæs., B. C., 2, 9). Or, Latine, chamas and artemon are parts of a windlass or crane. Vid. more in CRANE.

WIND-MILL, mola venti (after mola aque, Cod. Just., 2, 42, 10). The miller in a wind-mill, *moderator mole venti.


WINDOW, fenestra (an opening in a wall to admit both light and air. () The fenestra were secured with window-shutters, curtains, and lattice-work; afterwards, under the emperors, with the transparent lapis phengites or specularis, tale or mica; hence specularia, such windows; also, house-windoes, Mart., 8, 14): vitrea (glass windows are mentioned for the first time in the fourth century, Hieron., in Ezech., 40, 16). A blind window, fenestra imago (Vir., 4, 2, 4): having windoes, fenestras (Vir., to open the windows (so as to let air into a room), cubuli fenestras patefacere, sic ut perlatas aliquis accedat (vid. Cels., 3, 19): perlatum in cubiculo totis admittere fenestris (Or., Plin.).

WINDOW-FRAME, *margo ligneus fenestæ.

WINDOW-GLASS, vitrum. A pane of window-glass, *vitrea quadrata.

WINDOW-SHUTTERS, forliculæ (Varro, R. R., 1, 59, 1: luminaria, plural (Cato, R. R., 14, 2, Schmid.: Cic., Att., 15, 26, 4).

WINDOW-FAX, tributum in singulas fenestras impositum (after Cæs., B. C., 3, 32): ex octio fenestram (after Cic., Att., 3, 8, 5, ex octio caput atque ostium, i. e., a poll-tax and door-tax).


WINDPIPE, aspera arteria (Cic.): animalis canalis (Plin.).  Animali or spiritus tās = respiration.

WINDWARD, pars in ventum obversa (vid. Plin., 14, 21, 27): pars ad ventum conversa (vid. Cic., *Verr.*, 4, 48, 107). This is the windward side. hinc ventus inquietus (Plin., Ep., 2, 17, 16).






























WINDY, ventosus (properly and figuratively). Windy weather, cœlum ventosum; aer ventosus (Plin.): a windy day, dies ventosus (Quint.): it is very windy to-day, vehemens flat, coortus est, hodie ventus.

WINE, vinum: temētum (an antiquated and poetical name for wine). Old wine, vinum vetus (Cic.), vetustum (Plaut.), vetulum (Catull.): new wine, vinum novum (Cic.), novitum (Plin.), recens (Scribon.), novellum (Pall.): home-made wine (not foreign), vinum patrum or vernaculum: red, dark-colored wine, vinum rubrum, atrum, nigrum (Plin.): white, light-colored wine, vinum album (Plin.), candidum (Pall.): weak wine, wine that has no body, vinum dilutum (Cels.), infirmū saporis (Col.), imbecillum (Plin.), nullarum virum (Cels.): strong or full-bodied wine, vinum validum (Plin.), firmum (Col.): to drink much wine, largire vino uti (Liv., Curt.): to be heated with wine, vino incallescere (Liv.): mero calecere (Hor.), incallescere (Curt.): given to wine, too fond of wine, in vinum pronior (Lin.): vinosus (Hor.): a wine flask or bottle, lagēna: spiritus of wine, * spiritus vini: the smell or flavor of wine, odor vini; odor vinosus: a wine glass, * scyphus vitreus: the wine trade, *negotium vinarium: lees of wine, feces vini (Col.): a wine-cellar, cella vinaria (Cic.): a wine country, terra vinalis (Col.), vitifera (Plin.), vitibus ferax: duty on wine, vectigal vino impositum; portorium vini (Cic., *Font.*, 5, 9): a good judge of wine, iudiciorum ac palati peritissimus (Plin., 14, 6, 8).

WINE-BIBBER, homo vinosus (Plaut.): in vinum effusus (Curt.): homo vinolentus (Cic.).

WINE-CELLAR, apothēca, or, Latin, horreum vini or cella vinaria ( not encephorū, which is = a vessel containing wine).

WINE-MERCHANT, vinarius.

WING, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

any: to wish every thing bad to any one, detestari aliquem omnibus precibus; tristissimè omnibus aliquem prosequi (especially on sitting out for a journey): to wish him well with all my heart, ex animo bene velle alicui. || To desire to have any thing done, velle. Do you wish any thing? num quid vis? num quid imperas? do you wish any thing else? num quid ceterum vis? as you wish, ut placet; ut videtur; ut jubet.

WISHING, optatio. Vid. Wish, s. WISP. || A small bundle of straw, &c., manipulus; fasciculus manualis (manipulus when loose = a handful; fasciculus, if tied up). || A small brush, penicillus; scopa (Cat.).

WIST. Vid. Know.

WISTFUL, severus; gravis (earnest): plenus desiderii; desiderio flagrans, incensus (longing).

WIT, ingenii acumen, or simply acumen (shrewdness, cleverness, quickness of intellect): dicacitas (in repartee, sharp sayings, &c.): lepos (neatness and elegance of diction): facetus (humor, jocoseness): lepos facit: que sal: plural, sales (pungency, smartness): sal et facit: brevier et comode dictum (a bon-mot): dictum (a short and acute remark or saying). Love wit, facietis scurriles: satirical wit, facietis acerbes: sales acerbi (Cic.): to have a ready wit, ingenium in numerato habere (Quint.): to be in one's wits, sapere; animi or mentis compotem esse: to be out of one's wits, desipere; delirare; insanire: to be at one's wits' end, ad incitas redigi. || A man of wit, homo acri ingenio, ingeniosus, or acutus (clever): homo acutus, elegans, facetus (Cicero, clever and humorous): jocosus (merry and jocular): dicax: scurra (a low jester).

TO WIT, nempe: nimirum: scilicet. Vid. NAMELY.

WITCH, s., saga: maga: venefica (Plant.): ancila cantatrix (Appul.).

WITCH, r. Vid. BEWITCH.

WITCHCRAFT. || Act of bewitching, fascinatio: effusatio: incautatio (late: vid. ENCHANT). || The art of bewitching, ars magica: magicæ: veneficium (Lir.). || To understand witchcraft, *artus magica novisse: to practice witchcraft, artes magicas tractare.

WITH. || In connection, in common, (1) Of common action, cum: unâ cum. We also frequently find the simple ablative with an adjective, if the person acting with another is regarded as a means and instrument; e. g., to make a league with any one, foedus facere (&c.) cum aliquo: to walk in the street with any one, unâ cum aliquo ire in viâ: to march out with the troops, cum copiis egredi: to march out with all the troops, omnibus copiis egredi (this construction is common, especially after the verbs proficisci, venire, sequi, adesse): I do not know how it will be with me, nescio quid me futurum sit: it is all over with me, actum est de me! occidi! perii! to come to an end with any thing, aliquid ponere in fine. || On expressing or omitting cum, vid. Zumpt, § 472-474, with the notes. (2) Of friendly co-operation or intercourse, cum. A verb compounded with cum is followed either by another cum or by a dative; e. g., what have I to do with you? quid mihi tecum esse rei? I stand in a connection, or in no connection, with any body, aliquid or nihil mihi est cum aliquo: to agree with any person or thing, cum aliquo, cum aliqua re, or simply alicui rei consentire; congruere alicui rei or cum aliqua re: to be connected with any one, jungi, conjungi alicui or cum aliquo (the particles of which verbs, junctus and conjunctus, are followed, in Cicero, also by a simple ablative). If two things are combined by idem (one, one and the same), the following "with" is expressed by qui or a conjunction, rarely by cum with an ablative (the simple dative is a Grecism, and usual only in the poets); e. g., at one time the Academians were one with the Peripatetics. Academici et Peripatetici quondam idem erant. (3) Of union and joint par-

ticipation, (a) in leagues, &c., cum. To have an alliance with any one, societatem habere cum aliquo: to co-operate with any one, facere cum aliquo; stare cum aliquo or ab aliquo (cum denotes mutual operation, but a represents one party as active, the other as quiescent): to carry on war with any party against another, cum aliquo bellum gerere adversus aliquem: (b) = by means of, (a) a person, per with an accusative; alicujus operâ; alicujus opore, auxilio (with the help of); aliquo auctore (after the example of any one; e. g., I have adopted this reading with Ruhnken, *hanc lectionem auctore Ruhnkenio recepi, where cum Ruhnkenio would not be Latin). If the person be regarded as a means and instrument in the hand of the subject, then we may use also the simple ablative; e. g., Caesar, with the legion which he had with him, raised the wall to the height of, &c., Caesar eâ legione, quam secum habebat, murum perduxit in altitudinem, &c. To say with any one, i. e., to employ the words of any one, is expressed in Latin by alicujus verbis uti (not, as in modern Latin, by cum aliquo loqui); e. g., to say with Horace, ut Horatii verbis utar (vid. Quint., 6, 3, 23), or simply auctore Horatio (vid. Cicero, Or., 21, 69): (3) a thing, either by the simple ablative (if a real means or instrument is denoted), or by per with an accusative (if, rather, the external circumstances concurring with an action, the way and manner, are to be expressed); e. g., to push with the horn at any one, cornu pugnare aliquem; with force, vi; per vim; with opportunity, per occasionem; occasione datâ; with reproach, per contumeliam. (4) Of hostile relations, cum: contra, adversus, with an accusative (against, especially where cum would occasion obscurity, since it denotes also = "in league with," &c.); e. g., to fight with any one, pugnare cum aliquo: to carry on war with any one, bellum gerere cum aliquo, or contra (adversus) aliquem. After a substantive, such as "war," "battle," &c., the Latins express "with" also by cum in connection with a participle; e. g., the war with the Gauls, bellum cum Gallis gestum (bellum cum Gallis alone would not be right), or by an adjective of the people, &c., with whom the war is carried on; e. g., the war with the Gauls, bellum Gallicum; or by the genitive of the person with whom the war is carried on; e. g., the war with the pirates, bellum prædonum: the war with Pyrrhus, Pyrrhi regis bellum. || In company, in attendance, (1) Of persons, cum. The legions which he had lost with Titurius, legiones, quas cum Titurio amisit. But if "with" denotes only that an action has reference to several persons, the Latins usually employ only a connective particle (et, ac, atque); only poets and historians use cum for et (as in Greek, σύν for καί); e. g., the women were killed with their children, mulieres atque infantes occisi sunt: the general, with some of the nobles, is taken, dux cum aliquot principibus captus (or as always in the historians) capiuntur. (2) Of things, cum. The Latins frequently express this "with" (i. e., furnished, supplied, &c., with) by participles; e. g., indutus aliquid re (clothed with); portans aliquid (carrying); manu gerens aliquid (hauling in the hand); additâ or admixtâ aliquid re (with the additional admixture of); with a ladder, cum scalis; scalis instructus; scalas portans; with a club (in the hand), cum clavâ; clavam manu gerens: to gire any one water (mixed) with salt, dare aliquam aquam cum sale, or dare alicui aquam addito or admixto sale. || Of contemporaneity, (a) With a person, cum; e. g., he was in Cilicia with me as military tribune, fuit in Ciliciâ mecum tribunus militum. (b) With a thing, cum; e. g., with these words he returned to Rome, cum his Romam rediit. Hence, also, of contemporaneous and immediate operations and consequences, cum: non sine; e. g., with pleasure (to hear, &c.), cum voluntate: with great danger, cum or non sine magno periculo: with great care, cum magnâ curâ. In many cases, however, the Latins have proper adverbs for such expres-

sions; e. g., with care, diligenter: with prudence, prudenter: with truth, vere: or they employ a participial construction; as, with the neglect of all things, omnibus rebus postpositis: with speed, adhibitâ celeritate. || According to, in consideration of, in consequence of, secundum (to denote agreement); e. o. rex (to denote causality); pro (to denote relation, and a standard by which any thing is to be measured); in, with the ablative (suggesting the presence of a property or quality, in consequence of which something happens). With your dignity, you can not act otherwise, pro dignitate tuâ non aliter agere poteris: with your great learning, you will not overlook this, in tantâ tuâ doctrinâ hoc non prætermittes. But Latin writers use pro, &c., only in speaking of a definite measure or degree of any property or quality: when the idea is indefinite, they turn the expression by using a relative pronoun or some other circumlocution; e. g., I hope that, with your prudence and moderation, you are well again, spero, quæ tuâ prudentia et temperantia est, te jam valere: with your prudence, nothing will escape you, quâ es prudens, te nihil effugiet: with his character, I by no means know whether he will change his mind, haud scio hercle, ut homo est, an mutet animum: with his madness, ut est dementia (Ter., Ad., 3, 3, 35). || Notwithstanding, in, with the ablative; e. g., with all the variety of their vices, they all desired a king, in variis voluntatibus regem tamen omnes volebant: with great debts, they have also greater property, magno in ere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent. Or the idea is changed into a verbal proposition with licet or quamquam; e. g., with all his prudence, he was, however, deceived, licet prudētissimus esset, tamen deceptus est: with his great services to the state, he could not, however, attain the consulship, licet optime meritis esset de republicâ, consulatum tamen consequi non poterat. || In company or together with (denoting concomitancy): cum: apud (for which we frequently find ad; vid. Held, Cus., B. C., 3, 60: Hrz., Cus., B. G., 3, 9; Grotef., § 126, Obs. 8; Zumpt, § 226): penes; often, also, by the simple genitive or dative. To dwell with any one, habitare cum aliquo (together with one) or apud aliquem (in his house): to dine with any one, cenare apud aliquem: to be brought up with any one, in alicujus domo educari: to have one always with him, aliquem sibi affixum habere: to be always with one, ab aliquo or ab alicujus latere non discedere: he was with me to-day, hodie ad me erat. || In the language, in the estimation or opinion of, apud: ad. With our ancestors, apud majores nostros: to be with all nations sacred and inviolable, ad omnes nationes sanctum esse: with Xenophon (in his works), apud Xenophontem (not in Xenophonte): Segesta, which, with the Greeks, is Segesta, quæ Græcis Egesta est: with us this is considered a crime, id nostris moribus nefas habetur. || With reference to, apud. To avail much with any one, multum valere, magnâ in gratiâ esse, apud aliquem. || In the hand or power of; e. g., with God nothing is impossible, per Deum omnia fieri possunt: it rests with me, penes me est. || At the end of a clause, after an infinitive, with = with which; e. g., "a knife to cut with" = "a knife with which one may cut." You have persons to joke with, habes quibuscum jocari possis. He consults the Senate what they would wish to have done with those who, &c., referit quid de iis fieri placeat, qui, &c. (Lir.).

WITHDRAW. || TRANS, abducere: deducere: avortere: avocare. To withdraw one's self from any body, defugere aliquem: defugere alicujus aditum sermonemque detrahere: subtrahere (to take away secretly, including the idea of force): subducere (to take away secretly, without force): adimere (to take away from, without force): abstrahere a, (&c.) (to draw or remove from any thing, with force): epipe-re (to snatch away forcibly): surripere aliquid ab aliquo or alicujus alicui rei (to

snatch away secretly, by stealth: fraudare aliquem (aliquid) aliquā re (to withdraw unjustly, to cheat, defraud): to withdraw one's service from the state, reipublice dedesse: to be withdrawn from the sight, ex oculis auferri, eripi; e conspectu tolli. || INTRANS. || To retire, se removere: se abducere: recedere a re (to retire): vitare, evitare, devitare aliquid (to shun, avoid): deesse alicui rei (to be wanting, as to help or service): aliquid deprecari (to decline; e. g., an office): aliquid detractare (to refuse: e. g. militiam): aliquid subterfugere (secretly to endeavor to escape; e. g., militiam). To withdraw from a party or company, se subducere de circulo: to withdraw from public business, desse reipublice: a republica recedere: a negotiis publicis se removere: de foro recedere; entirely, se subtrahere ab omni parte reipublice: to withdraw from any body's sight, se removere ab alicujus conspectu: alicujus conspectum: || To depart, abire; discedere; proficisci (general term, to remove from a place): se recipere, redire "to retreat; e. g., from a battle": to withdraw with the garrison, presidium educere and deducere (to lead out, to lead away): to withdraw without accomplishing an object, infucta re redire: to withdraw from a siege, obsidionem omittere.

WITHER, *v.* TRANS. Properly, tollere: urere: adurere. Figuratively, corrumpere (to spoil): perdere (to destroy). || INTRANS. Properly, flaccescere (Col.); languescere (Virg.); used by Cicero in a figurative sense = to decay, deflorescere (of blossoms and flowers); virescere (to shrivel up, Col.). Figuratively, corrumpi: deflorescere: exarescere: interire (to perish).

WITHERED, flaccidus; languidus; marcidus. To be withered, flaccere; marcere: languere.

WITHEROLD, retinere: detinere: comprimere e. g., frumentum, Cic.; annumam, Liv.). To withhold one's approbation or assent, assensum cohibere, retinere, sustinere.

WITHHOLDING, *s.*, retentio (e. g., of assent, assensionis, Cic., Acad., 2, 19, 59).

WITHIN, *prep.*, intra (within a space or time): inter (during a time, refers only to time past, time which elapsed while any thing happened, not the point from and to which, which is denoted by intra, within and still before the expiration of a period; both followed by an accusative); in with an ablative (in a time, chiefly of shorter periods, and when no numeral is connected with the time; e. g., within an hour, in hora; within a year, in anno; for which we find, also, anno vertente, in the course of the year; vid. Schütz, *Lex. Cic.* in *r.* Vertens).

WITHIN, *adv.*, intus (toward the interior): interius (in the midst or interior; opposed to exterior); intrinsecus (toward the inner part, on the inner side; opposed to extrinsecus, exterius) ex interiore parte; ab interioribus partibus (from within); opposed to extrinsecus, ab exterioribus partibus): ¶ intra and intro, in this sense, are not assented.

WITHOUT, *prep.* || Denoting want or absence, sine. ¶ Avoid abuse in prose; it is found only in the comedians, and in writers after the best age; the few passages of Cicero from which it has been cited are doubtful; nor was it used as exactly equivalent to sine until the later period of the language. ¶ Avoid, also, citra; vid. Zumpt, § 306; Hamsh., § 150, 3). Without hope, sine spe; without delay, sine mora; without doubt, sine dubio; without distinction, sine discrimine; without any, &c., sine ullo, &c. ¶ Avoid omnis in this connection; e. g., do not say sine omni dubitatione for sine ulla dubitatione. "With a" may often be expressed by the use of nullus; e. g., nullo labore; nulla molestia; nullo doctore; nulla elegantia; nullo ordine: also by various (negative) adjectives, adverbs, and verbs; e. g., imprudens, imprudenter; incautus, incaute; impudens, impudenter, &c.: without intermission, continenter (Cic.); without aiming or reñement, expers eruditionis,

humanitatis: without care, vacans ab omni molestia; vacans curis. To be without feeling, sensu carere: without friends, help, inops ab amicis; inops auxilii. || Denoting exclusion, sine; præter (except; vid., also, EXCEPT: I know that without your telling me, hoc, a te non monitus, non edoctus, scio: he does nothing without his friend, nihil agit, molitur, priusquam amicum consulit. || On the outside of, extra. || Without, before the participial substantive: (1) by non with a participle, or a negative adjective with præter in; e. g., fecit aliquid non rogatus (without being asked): imprudens (without knowing it). If the sentence is negative, nisi must be used; e. g., Cæsar exercitum nunquam per insidiosa loca duxit nisi speculatus locorum situs (without having the ground previously examined by scouts): (2) by participle ablative absolute, with non, nullus, nemo: he went away, epistola non lecta (without reading the letter): nulla prestituta die (without fixing any day): (3) by neque and a verb: many persons praise poets without understanding them, multi poetas laudant, neque intelligunt: (4) by ut, with subjunctive: nunquam laudavit, ut non adiceret, &c. (without adding: in an affirmative sentence, ita must be inserted; I enjoy any thing without perceiving, &c., aliqua re ita potior, ut non animadvertam, &c.): (5) quoniam with subjunctive (after negative sentence): nunquam asperxit, quoniam fraticidium compellaret; (6) "I do anything (indeed, but not without..." is aliqua ita facio, ut, &c.; e. g., aliqua re ita potior, ut animadvertam (I enjoy any thing, but not without perceiving, &c.).

WITHOUT, *adv.* || Denoting want or absence: by quoniam e. g., nullum prætermissi diem quin ad te literas darem (Cic.); nunquam illos aspicio quin huius meritum in me recorder (Cic.); or by a participle with non; e. g., quod verum est, dicam, non reverens assentandi suspicionem (Cic.); nihil feel non diu considerationem (Cic.); or by an ablative absolute with a negative; e. g., verborum sonitus, nulla subiecta sententia (Cic.); nihil potest evadere nisi causa antecedente; or by nec (A. ad Hor., 4, 2, 39; Cic., Div., 2, 17, 40); ut non (Cic., Acad., 2, 22, 71); or qui non (Cic., Manil., 11, 31). || Denoting exception, by præter. || On the outside, extra. From without, foris (opposed to domi); extrinsecus (from the outside inward; opposed to intrinsecus). || Not within, outside, extra; exterius (on the outer side); foras; foris (out of doors); from without, extrinsecus. To pitch within and without, (vase) intrinsecus et extrinsecus picare (Col., 12, 43, 7): ideas come into our minds from without, irrupunt extrinsecus in animos nostros imagines (Cic., Acad., 2, 40, 125). "From within" with substantives may be expressed by the adjective, exterius; e. g., aid from without, auxilia externa (opposed to domestic ones, Cæs., B. C., 2, 4).

WITHSTAND, resistere: obistere: resisti: repugnare (properly and figuratively).

WITHY, vimen. Made of withes, vimineus; withy bed, viminatum (Varr.).

WITNESS, *s.* || Testimony, testimonium. To bear witness, testem esse; testimonium dicere: pro testimonio dicere; testari; testificari: to bear false witness, falsum testimonium dicere or præbere: the very words bear witness to the fact, ejus rei ipsa verba testimonio sunt: to call to witness, testari aliquem; testem facere aliquem; God, Deum testari or Deum invocare testem; gods and men, deos hominesque testari: to contestari: antestari aliquem (in legal matters, before the introduction of a cause into court. The question put was, licet antestari? If the party consented, the person appealing to him touched the tip of his ear. In non-judicial matters it occurs only in Cic. pro Milone, 25, 68). || One who bears testimony, testis. To call a witness, testem citare; to bring a witness, testem producere: to call a witness to prove, testem citare or vocare in testimonium alicujus rei.

WITNESS, *v.* || To attest, testari (general term): attestari: testificari: testimonio confirmare (confirm by one's evidence): testimonio esse: testem esse (to be a witness; the former of things, the latter of persons): affirmare (to affirm positively): clamare (to cry out). || To see, observe, vid.

WITTICISM, facete, acute, salse dictum; plural, facetiæ, argutia, diceria.

WITTLY, facete (Cic.); haud infacete (Vell.): festive; lepide; salse (Cic.): non invenuste (Plin. Ep.).

WITTY, dicax; facetus: non infacetus; salsus; urbanus. Vid. WIT.

WIZARD, magus (p. 66); veneficus (a preparer of poisonous drugs for the purposes of enchantment): qui inferiorum imagines elicit; qui animos or mortuorum imagines excitat (after Cic., Vatin., 6, 14; Enn., Cic., Tusc., 1, 16, 37); qui jubet manes exire ex sepulchris (after Oen., M. t., 7, 206); qui infernas umbras carminibus elicit (Tac., Ann., 2, 28, 2); eliciendi animulas noxias et præsiagia sollicitare larvas gnaturs (Ammian.), all of one who raises evil spirits: the last, for the purpose of inquiring the future): qui adjuratione divini nominis demonas expellat (expeller of evil spirits; exorcist, Lact.; in late writers, exorcista).

WIZENED, retroridus (properly and improperly; e. g., mus, frons, &c.; post-Augustan).

WOAD, vitrum (vid. Harz. ad Cæs., B. G., 5, 14; [called, also, glastum in Plin.] Cæs., Plin., Vitr.); *isatis tinctoria (Linn.). To dye with woad, vitro inficere aliquid.

WOE. [Vid. GRIEF, SORROW, CALAMITY.] Woe is me! vix mihi! vix mihi misero! proholo! mi me miserum!

WOEFUL, tristis (sad, whose grief or sorrow about present evils is visible and impressed on his face): mæstus (sad, melancholy; properly, of persons, but also of things; vid., also, SÆD). Rather woeful, subtristis (rare, Ter.): vixty woeful, pertristis; permaestus: miser (that excites compassion; e. g., situation, res; fate, fortuna; life, vita): miserabilis (miserable; e. g., aspect, sight, aspectus): luctuosus (sad, sorrowful; e. g., death, exitum); flebilis (that will draw forth tears). To have a woeful countenance, vultu animi dolore præ se ferre; vultu tristi or mæsto esse: with a woeful countenance, mæsto et contrabato vultu (Auct. ad H. rev.); woeful news, tristes nuncii: a woeful end, tristis exitus or eventus; woeful times, tempora misera, dura, or iniqua; misera tempora et luctuosa (Cic.); temporum iniquitas, gravitas, or calamitas.

WOEFULLY, misere: miserabiliter: flebiliter (poetical, flebile): luctuose; also, miserandum in modum. SYN. in WOEFUL.

WOLF, ¶ A wild animal, lupus: lupa (a she-wolf; also, lupus femina, in old Latin, Quint., 1, 6, 12). Of or belonging to a wolf, lupinus: to devour like a wolf, lupino vultu devorare (Præd., rept. cæph., 1, 98). Wolf-hunting, *venatio luporum. To go out wolf-hunting, lupos venari. ¶ A corrosive ulcer; vid. CANCER.

WOLF-DOG = Shepherd's dog Vid. Dog.

WOLF'S CLAW, *ungula lupi or lupina: *lycopodium (Linn.).

WOLF'S MILK, thyrsimallus (thyrsallus); *euphorbia (Linn.).

WOLF'S WORT, aconitum (Plin., Virg.).

WOMAN, femina (in respect of sex; opposed to vir); mulier (with reference to age, not a girl); sexus muliebris (woman collectively; i. e., the female sex). A young woman, puella (a girl); virgo (a virgin); adolescens; juvenis (the former, a young person up to twenty or twenty-five years of age; the latter, from thirty to fifty, but sometimes used also for the former); an old woman, anus (general term); vetula (implying dislike or contempt). Woman-kind, sexus muliebris (the female sex); mulieres (women of said age); feminae (women; opposed to viri, men); women's clothes, vestis muliebris; vestimentum

muliebre: in *women's clothes*, veste muliebri indutus; in muliebre modum oratus.

WOMANISH, } muliebris (of or by a
WOMAN-LIKE, } woman): effeminatus: mollis (effeminate).

WOMANLY, muliebris: feminine.

WOMB, uterus (the proper word): venter (general term, as to outward appearance): alvus (as containing the uterus). To kill a child in the womb, partum in ventre necare (poetical): a child in the womb, fœtus: from the womb, a primâ infantiâ; a primis ætatis temporibus; ab initio ætatis.

WONDER, s. *¶* **Astonishment**, miratio: admiratio. To excite wonder, admirationem facere, efficere: admirationem habere, or, more commonly, movère (to excite wonder: of things). To be seized with wonder, admiratio me caput or incescit. Full of wonder, mirabundus. *¶* A wonderful thing, res mirâ: miraculum: prodigium: portentum. JN. portentum et miraculum: ostentum (supernatural appearance, having an ominous character): monstrum (an unnatural animal or man). A wonder (= a wonderful person), * homo mirificus: the seven wonders of the world, * septem miracula mundi: it is no wonder, non mirum est; non est quod miremur: it is a wonder, mirum or mirandum est: is it any wonder? mirandumne id est? what wonder is it? quid mirum? "No wonder" may often be translated by quippe, scilicet: no wonder, for he was a very liberal person, quippe benignus erat (Hor., Sat., 1, 2, 4). To perform wonders, * miracula edere.

WONDER, v., mirari (to be astonished or surprised at something strange, great, or interesting): admirari (to admire as great or striking, or as deserving praise or blame): demirari (to be astonished at some striking appearance): admiratio aliquem incescit; stupere admiratione. To wonder that, mirari quod, or accusative and infinitive: to wonder at any thing, mirari, admirari, demirari aliquid, de aliquid re; mirum mihi aliquid est, videtur: to wonder greatly, valde, admodum, vehementer, magnopere mirari: I wonder what could have been the reason why, miror quid cause fuerit quare.

WONDERFUL, mirus: mirandus: admirandus: mirabilis: admirabilis: mirificus. Very wonderful, peritrus: wonderful things, res miræ; mirabilia; miracula; monstra. To perform wonderful cures, mirabiliter mederi ægrotis (Plin.).

WONDERFULLY, mirum in modum: mirandum in modum (*¶* but not in mirum modum): mirabiliter: admirabiliter: monstrose: prodigialiter (Hor., A. P.).

WONDERFULNESS, admirabilitas (Cic.): *¶* mirabilitas (Lact.). Mostly by the adjective.

WONT, s., mos: consuetudo. JN. mos atque consuetudo. Vid., also, Custom.

WONT, v., solère: assolère: consuevisse: assuevisse (Cic.); insuevisse (Tacitus). I am wont to, sic assuevi, consuevi; hæc est mea consuetudo; ita facere soleo; ita fere mea consuetudo (Cic.); sic meus est mos (Hor.). One is wont to, consuetudo hujus rei facta est (Cels.).

WONTED, suetus: assuetus (Lir.): assuefactus: consuetus: solitus: notus (Cic.).

WOO, aliquam colere (Suct., Oho, 2); aliquis cultorem esse (Oe., A. A., 1, 722): amare aliquem or amaretem esse aliquis (a cultor is not necessarily an amator (Oe.)): aliquis amore tenèri or captum esse (to be in love with); *¶* nuptis ambire is of a man to whom proposals of marriage are made (The, Germ., 15); so connubis ambire.

WOOD, *¶* **Timber**, lignum (general term); plural, ligna (pieces of wood, especially fire-wood); materia, more rarely materies (timber, whether standing, or felled and squared): materiatio (timber used for building). To grow or increase in wood, in mat-riam et frondem effundì: the more we trim trees, the more do they grow in wood quo plus potantur arbores, eo plus

materiæ fundunt. To cut or fell wood, ligna or materiam cedere: to clear wood, ligna findere: to fetch wood, lignari: materiari: to be of wood, de ligno esse: of wood, ligneus. Wine that is in the wood, vinum dolare (Ulp., Dig.). *¶* A place where trees grow, silva (a number of trees together, with thick underwood): saltus (a forest, especially, as some suppose, a thickly wooded ravine or mountain dell; vid. Herz., ad Cas., B. G., 7, 19; Pöss., ad Virg., Georg., 1, 16; also a wood where cattle feed, or a wooded chain of mountains; hence distinguished from mons and silva; silvis aut salubus, Cas.; saltus silvasque, Virg.; montes saltusque, Just.); nemus (a plantation): lucus (a sacred grove). A thick wood, magna, densa silva.

WOODCOCK, * scolopax rusticola (Linn.).

WOODEN, ligneus; diminutive, ligneolus.

WOOD-LOUSE, oniscus, multipèda, centipèda (Plin.).

WOODMAN, qui ligna cædit (*¶* lignicida was not in use, Varr., L. L., 8, 33, § 63).

WOOD NYMPH, nympha silvæ (*¶* nympha silvicola is poetical): dryas: hamadryas (a tree nymph).

WOODPECKER, picus arborarius (Plin.); * certhia familiaris (Linn.).

WOODY, silvester (Cicero): silvoscus (Lir.): nemorosus (Plin., Ep.): *¶* saluosus = full of woody mountains and ravines (Sall., Lib.).

WOOFER, procus (Cic., Virg.): amasius (Plaut., lover, sweetheart).

WOOF, subtemen: trama (usually regarded as synonymous, Sero., ad Virg., En., 3, 433; but Sen., [Ep., 90] distinguishes trama from subtemen: quemadmodum tela suspensis ponderibus rectum stamen extendat; quemadmodum subtemen insertum, quod duritiam utrique comprimentis trame remolliat, apathia coire cogatur et jungi, where it may be = stamen, warp, or tela, the whole web, or the threads of the web. Schneider, Index Script. R. R., understands trama, the threads drawn up into a web, and by subtemen simply the warp or woof. Koenig, ad Pers., 6, 73, takes trama to be the harder and more firmly twisted threads of the woof, and subtemen its softer threads).

WOOL, lana (properly): lanugo (any thing like wool). Of wool, laneus: soft wool, lana mollis: long wool, lana prolixa: shorn wool, lana tonsa. To cut wool (in shearing), lanam tondere (Varr.), detondere (Plin.), denectere (Col.): to dress wool, lanam parare (Varr.), carminare (Plin.): of or belonging to wool, lanarius. Proov. Great cry and little wool, quum magna minaris, extricas nihil (Phædr.).

WOOLEN, laneus. Woollen yarn, lana neta (Ulp., Dig.).

WOOLEN-DRAPER, lanarius.

WOOLLY, lanosus (Col.): lanuginosus (Plin., full of wool): lanatus (abounding in wool). Woolly hair, capillus lanæ propior (after Plin., 8, 48, 73).

WORD, s., vocabulum (as the name of any thing = nomen; rare in Cicero): verbum (considered as spoken or written): vox (an expression containing a complete proposition: vox, especially as an expression of feeling; verbum, of an idea): dictum (an expression of intellect or humor: often an expression may be regarded as a vox or a dictum): nomen (the distinctive name of an object). "The word plough," verbum aratri (*¶* not verbum aratum): words = speech, sermo: oratio: an old word, verbum vetus, vetustum, prisum: a new word, verbum novum, novatum: word for word, ad verbum (e. g., de Græcis exprimere: ediscere; cum aliqua re convenire); verbum e verbo exprimere (Cic., when he translates, e. g., ἰθι, morbi; κατ'ἀληθείας, comprehensio); verbum de verbo expressum efferre (Ter., in same sense): verbum pro verbo reddere (*¶* not verbo tenus, which is = "in word only; opposed to re): to give the spirit of an author without translating him word for word, non verbum pro verbo reddere, sed genus omnium verborum vimque servare (Cic.) to trans-

late word for word, ad verbum aliquid transferre, exprimere (Cic.): verbum verbo reddere (Hor.); verba totidem aliquid transferre (Cic.): to say a word, verbum facere: not to utter a word, verbum nullum facere (Cic.): to get a word out of any body, verbum ex aliquo elicere (Cic.): to define one's words, verba definire et describere: to use a word in a certain sense; by circumlocution with verbo ut (not verbum usurpare, adhibere); subjicere sententiam vocabulo: vocabulo aliquid significare, declarare. To use a word in a rare application, verbum doctissime ponere. Cicero, too, makes a similar application of the word, item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur, Cicero uses the word in a contrary meaning, contra valet quoniam Cicero—it dicit, Cicero agrees in substance, but to be different in words, re consentire, vocabulis differre (Cic.): to which the word virtue is usually applied, in quo nomen poni solet virtutis (*¶* if the word in apposition is an adjective, the following passage of Cicero is a good example: "To the word happy," Sc., huic verbo, quum beatum dicimus, Sc., Tusc., 5, 10). To exchange words with any body, verba commutare cum aliquo or inter se: to have words = to quarrel, dispute, altercari, altercationem facere (Cic.); verbis certare cum aliquo: to say any thing in few words, brevi circumscribere, explicare, expedire aliquid; parvâ significatione ostendere aliquid: I wish to say two or three words to you, paucis te volo (Pers.); te tribus verbis volo (Plaut.); tribus verbis (ib.); paucis auscultâ; paucis audi! (Ter.): fair words, blandas voces; benigna oratio; benigna verba (Cic.): to waste words, verba frustra consumere: don't say a word about the marriage, verbum unum cave de nuptis (Ter.): not to suffer one to speak a word, interloqui aliquem (Ter.), loqui conatentem interpellare: in one word, uno verbo; ut verbo dicam; quid multa?

To take the words out of one's mouth, orationem alicui ex ore eripere (Plaut.): not to be able to get a word from any body, ex aliquo verbum elicere, or vocem exprimere, non posse: to say or put in a good word for any body, deprecari aliquem ab aliquo (in order to avert a danger, &c.): commendare aliquem aliquid (in order to recommend or introduce him). To beguile by fair words, ducere aliquem dictis, with or without phaleratis (Frequent in Ter.); lactare aliquem et spe falsa producere (Ter., Andr., 4, 1, 24): to put one off with fair words, pollicentado lactare alicujus animum (ib., 4, 4, 9): want of words, inopia (verborum); opposed to verborum copia, ubertas: a little word = particle, vocula (Gell.); *¶* but there is no authority for verbulum: structure of words, ordo, structura verborum; consecutio verborum (construction): connection of words, verborum junctio (Cic.), junctura (Hor., A. P.), copulatio (Quint.): word of command [vid. COMMAND]. To be at a loss for words, verba desunt alicui (Cic.): aliquid continundum verba facultate [ad. facilitate] destituitur (from confusion, want of presence of mind, Quint.): to employ a word that has become obsolete, verbum a vetustate repetere (Quint.). Play upon words, anominatio (Cic. and Quint., [vid. PUNNING, and the examples there given]): verborum lusus (Ruhnck.). To have the last word, ad extremum obloqui (Ban.): the Word of God = the Bible, literæ divine, sanctæ; libri divini (ecclesiasticus): to preach the Word of God, * Dei voluntatem interpretari [vid., also, Holy War]: the Word of Life, * doctrina salutaris. *¶* Promise, fides; promissum. To give one's word, promissum dare; promittere aliquid: to pledge one's word for any thing, fidem suam in aliquam rem interponere (Cæs.); to any body, fidem alicui dare (Cic.), or interponere (Cæs.), or astringere (Ter.): to keep one's word, be as good as one's word, fidem servare, præstare (Cic.), conservare (Nep.), liberare (Cic.), exsolvere (Lir.); in fide manere; promissum servare, exsolvere (opposed to fidem non servare; in fide non stare; promissum non stare; promissum non facere; fidem fallere, mutare, prodere):

on your word, tuā fide (Plant.); to auctore, sponsoe (after Cic.) *on my word, mea fide (Cic.)*; me auctore; me vide! *a man of his word, vir fidem datum, promissum datum, religiosus servans; to keep one to his word, postulare ut fidem datam servet, exsolvet aliquis (after Cic.)*; to demand the fulfillment of a promise; instare verbis alicuius; premere verba alicuius (in argument, to tie one close to his expressions) *I rely upon your word, tuo promisso, tuis dictis, confido, nitor; you have my word, fidem meam habes I rata ac firma sunt, quae promisi; an honorable man's word is as good as his bond, in virum honestum, bonum, non cedit mendacium, fraus; promissa fides sequitur.*

WORD, v. Vid. EXPRESS.

WORDY, verbosus (of persons and things; using many words, or containing many words).

WORK, s. *|| An outward action, opus (the proper word); factum (thing done). Good works, recte, honeste facta (Cic.)*; *if = a virtuous life, virtus; vita sancta (ib.)*; *bad works, male facta, mellefacta (ib.)*; *a work of love, of mercy, factum ab amore, a misericordia profectum. To make short work with any thing, rem praedare. || Labor, opus, opera; labor (Syn. in Labor).* *|| Task, doing, opus. To complete a work begun, opus creptum perficere, pertereere; it seems hardly like the work of men, vix humanus opus videtur (Lir., 10, 23)*; *this is the work of a single night, hoc ab uno fit (Cic., Mil., 33, 40).* *To begin or undertake a work, aggredi, suscipere aliquid rem; inchoare opus; ad opus faciendum se conferre (after Cic.)*; *to have a great work on hand, magnum opus habere in manibus (Cic., Acad., 1, 1, 2)*; *to leave a work unfinished, opus onitit, inchoatum relinquere (after Cic.)*; *to put the finishing hand to one's work, extremam manum operi imponere (Virg.)*; *summan manum impingere operi (Sen.)*; *this is not my work, hoc ego non feci; hoc non per me factum est (after Cic.)*; *it is evidently the work of chance and accident, casu et fortuito aliquid factum esse apparet (Cic.)*; *clerk of the works, exactor operis (Col., 3, 13, 10; cf. Lir., 45, 37).* *|| A thing wrought and completed, product, opus; factum. A little work, opusculum. || Plural, works = fortifications, &c., opera, plural; munitiones; munimenta. || Plural, works of a machine, machina; compages. || A written composition, opus; also, corpus; monumentum (e. g., opera, monumenta Graecorum); a small work = a little book, libellus; opusculum (a short or trifling piece of composition, Hor.).*

WORK, v. INTRANS. *|| To labor, opus facere (especially of agricultural labor; for which we find more rarely operari)*; *laborem subire, obire; operam dare alicui rei; operam locare, ponere, consumere in aliqua re (Cic.)*; *in opere esse (Sen.)*; *in opere occupatum esse (Cic.)*; *(of literary work), literarum studia exercere (Cic.)*; *doctrine studiis navare (Erm.)*; *to work with the needle, acu pingere (to embroider); suere (to sew); to work by lamp or candle light, (especially before daylight), lucubrare; to work all night, ad laborem nullam partem noctis intermittere; to work day and night, opus continuare diem et noctem; to work for pay, operam suam locare; for any body, alicui: work and pray, ora et labora; auspicare laborem a precationibus (Jan.). || To exert force, take effect, vim habere (not vim exercere, which is not Latin); efficere (to work or be effective). The medicine works, concipitur vis medicamentum; does not work, medicamentum imbecillus est quam morbus; the medicine works so powerfully, tanta vis est medicamenti; the medicine works well, commodè facit (Cels.); to work upon any thing, vim habere or exercere in aliquid; on any body, aliquem or alicuius munum movere or commovere. || To ferment, vid. TRANS., trancare aliquid (general term, to handle anything); dolare, edolare aliquid (to cut with a carpenter's axe, wood, &c. Respecting to seclare and exasciare, vid. Bzw.); subligere (to prepare thoroughly,*

by kneading, ploughing, &c.; e. g., bread, leather, land); colere, excolere aliquid (to cultivate; figuratively, educate); that can be easily worked, tractabilis: to work a ship, navem agitare (after Nep.); to work land, agrum colere, moliri, arare (to plough); a mine, fodinam. || To work at, laborare; elaborare in aliqua re (to work hard at any thing with a view to a result; but elaborate aliquid = to pursue any thing with great pains; in Cicero only in the passive); operari dare alicui rei; versari or operum et studium collocare in re (to be occupied with any thing); to work at afresh or anew, retrahere (to take in hand again; a writing, &c.); to recolare (to cultivate again; land, &c.); de integro facere (to make quite new again; e. g., a play, fabulum). || To work off, tollere (to clear by work); operā suā compensare (to pay a debt by labor instead of money); at a printing-press, librum typis exscribere, describere, exprimere (not imprimere) [vid. TO PRINT]. || To work out, To work carefully and in all parts, elaborare (but in classic prose only in the passive, especially in the perfect participle); pertereere, also with diligenter; conquire (properly, to dig out; then, figuratively = to think over; e. g., what has been read, Sen. Ep., 84, 6; for which, Ep., 2, 4, ed. Rupp., has excoquere) = To get through by labor and diligence, perfodere; penetrare per aliquid (to penetrate through); emergere re and ex re (figuratively, to work one's way out from; e. g., mendicatio); tollere (to clear; e. g., a debt by work).

WORK-BASKET, quasillus: calathus. Vid. BASKET.

WORK-DAY, dies negotiosus (opposed to dies sacer, Tac.); dies profestus (opposed to dies festus, Lir.).

WORK-HOUSE, ergastulum (a house of correction; at last, implying the idea of compulsory labor). To send to the work-house, in ergastulum ducere or dare. If only = poor-house, ptochotrophium or ptochium (Cod. Just.).

WORKING, tractatio: tractatus (the handling a thing); fabricatio: fabrica (artificial working; fabricating; e. g., aris et ferri); cultio: cultus (the cultivation of land; cultus also of the mind). To consider a thing worth working, dignum statui aliquid, in quo elaborare. A working bee, apis mellificans (☞ mellifica studet in poetry); apis quae mellificio studet: a working-day, dies negotiosus (considered as occupied in labor); dies profestus (not kept as a holiday).

WORKMAN, opifex (general term): artifex (an artisan, a handicraftsman who employs skill, although only mechanical); faber (one who works in hard materials, usually with an adjective denoting his occupation; e. g., faber lignarius, a carpenter; faber ferrarius, a smith. Hence, artisans employed in a building, and those in the army employed in fortifying a camp, &c., were called fabri; vid. Her., Cels., B. G., 5, 11; also, Cic., Cat., 4, 8, 17, includes workmen in the expression qui in tabernis sunt); the commonest work, opifex villisimae meris: a workman who sits at his work, sellularius (in Lir., 8, 20, distinguished from opifex: opificum vulgus et sellularii); sedentaria cuius operis facta (Cic., 12, 3, 8): workmen's tools, fabria (plural).

WORKMANSHIP, opus (often with circumlocution; e. g., vas praclarum, or antiquo, opere factum, of superior, ancient workmanship).

WORK-SHOP, officina (general term; properly and figuratively); also, locus confecturae (Plin., 13, 12, 23): fabrica (workshop of a faber; i. e., smith, carpenter, &c.). The work-shops the close below, opera fabrilis haec (Sen., Benf., 6, 38, 3): textrina: texturinum (for weaving): artificium (of an artisan, Cic.); also, pergula artificii (Plin.).

WORK-WOMAN, operaria (Plant., facit). If = needle-woman, puella or mulier quae acu victum quarrit (vid. Ter., Andr., 1, 1, 48); *femina acu opus faciens.

WORLD. || The universe, mundus; universum: universitas: rerum univer-

sitas: natura rerum: res creatae; before the foundation of the world, ante mundum conditum, creatum: ante res creatae: ante initia rerum: from the beginning of the world, inde a primis rerum initiis: inde a mundo condito. || The globe and its contents, orbis terre, or orbis only (the globe): orbis terrarum (the world, so far as it was known to the Romans): ter, rar (countries). To sail round the world, orbem terrarum circumvehi (☞ non circumnavigare); the old world, *orbis antiquus: the new world, *orbis novus; *orbis recens cognitus; *partes orbis terrarum recentioris aetatis: invente: the rulers of the world, terrarum principes (Lir.); a citizen of the world, totius mundi incolae et civis (Cic., Tusc., 5, 37, 108, where *civis is translated mundanus, and explained by qui totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrat); incolae mundi. || Men of the same age or generation, homines qui nunc vivunt, qui nunc sunt, reperituri in orbe terrarum: homines, genus hominum: the ancient world, antiquitas; antiqua tempora. || Things as they are, res quae nunc sunt: ordo rerum, qualis hodie, qualis nunc, est: quita a new world, alia aetas: novus rerum ordo (Bau.); another world (in the Roman sense), inferi: locus inferorum: orcus; (in the Christian sense), altera vita: *mortal, mortuorum vita. || Men in general, especially men and things with which we are conversant, homines: vulgus (the greater number); such is the world, sic vivitur (Cic., Fam., 3, 15, 2); sic vita hominum (Cic., Rosc., Am., 30, 84); sic vita fert (Cic., Att., 12, 22, 4); sic sunt homines, sic vulgus est (Ter.); the way of the world, hominum mores; saeculum: the great world, celebritas hominum; celebris vita; sol; lux: to publish to all the world, in publico proponere aliquid: a man of the world, homo politus et urbanus: homo lautus (Cic.); morum peritus: omni vita et victu exultans atque ex-politus (polished, refined); hominum tractandorum peritus (practiced, not inexperienced): knowledge of the world, notitia hominum, rerum, temporum (Tac., Dial., 20); to know the world, nosse, cognosce habere homines: multum versatum esse cum hominibus: to be ignorant of the world, non nosse homines, or hominum mores: imperitum esse hominum or rerum: all the world knows it, omnes homines hoc sciunt: neminem fugit: nemo ignorat: the bravest man the world ever saw, unus post homines natos fortissimus vir (Cic.). || Men of a certain class; e. g., the literary world, homines docti, literati, eruditi (Cic.); better than civitas literaria (Wolf); civitas literata, erudita: respublica literaria. ☞ Avoid orbits terrarum eruditus (Wytenb.). [Vid. *REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.] The fashionable world, homines cultiores, elegantiores || Things temporal (opposed to things eternal), res humanae: res vitae, fluxae, caducae: (with reference to earthly pleasures) voluptates: illecebrae voluptatum (Cic.); lore of the world, rerum humanarum, &c., amor, studium, admiratio: contempt of the world, despectus rerum: to live to the world, to love the world, deditione esse, servare voluptatibus: captum esse resbus vniis, studiis pravis: the wicked world homines impii, mali, perditii. || Great number, vis; vis magna. || In the world (as an epithet), tandem (e. g., how in the world? quoniam tandem modo? or by circumlocution; e. g., I am the most unhappy man in the world, prorsus nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus, Cic., Att., 11, 15, 3).

WORLDLINESS, rerum humanarum, vauarum, fluxuarum, terrarum amor, studium, admiratio.

WORLDLY, ☞ Earthly, terrestre: terrens (☞ mundanus, in this sense, is not classical). || Human, humanus. || Secular, not spiritual, profanus: civilis. || Vain, addicted to things temporal, vanus: rerum inanium amans: voluptatibus deditus: a worldly mind, rerum inanium amor et studium.

WORM. Prox., vernis (general term); diminutive, verniculus (Plin.)

W O R S

turulo (*grain*); tinea (*that eats books, clothes, &c.*); teredo (*that eats wood, clothes, &c.*); (vermis) lumbricus (*Cels.*); *lumbricus teres (*Linn., in the human body*); the worms (as a disease), verminatio: to have worms, verminare: full of worms, verminosus (*Plin.*). [Vid., also, GLOW-WORM, SILK-WORM.] ¶ *Fig. Ligation under a dog's tongue, vermiculus; lytta* (*Plin.*): to cut out this worm, lyttam exsecare. ¶ *The thread of a screw, Greek τριπύκλιον* (no term in Latin). ¶ *Any thing tormenting, angustudo animus exedens* (of grief); morsus, stimuli, cruciatus (conscientiae).

WORM-EATEN, vermiculosus (*of fruit*); cariosus (*of wood*). *To be worm-eaten*, vermiculari; *carie infestari*; in *ca-riem verti*.

WORMED, verminosus (*full of worms; said of fruit, and of the human body*).

WORM-HOLE, vermiculatio (in fruit, Plin.): caries (in wood, Vir., Plin.).


WORMWOOD, absinthium (Plin.): *artemisia absinthium (Linn.). A decoction of wormwood, absinthii decoctum: poculum absinthiatum (Sen., Suasor., 6): wormwood wine (vinum absinthiatum (Pall.): absinthites (Plin., Col.).

WORMY, verminosus (*Plin.*); vermiculatus (*Pall.*).

WORN. Vid. WEAR.

WORRY. || *To tear, lacerate, laniare*: dilaniare: lacerare: dilacerare. || *To tease, harass, vexare*: affligere: cruciare: exercere: male habere: molestia or incommodo afficere aliquem.

WORSE, deterior (that which has degenerated, from good to bad): pejor (that which was originally bad, but is now more evil than it was). To make worse, deterius facere or in deterius mutare aliquid (to make worse instead of better; opposed to corrigere): in pejus mutare or vertere et mutare (opposed to in melius mutare): corrumpere: depravare (to corrupt, deprave): aliquid exulcerare (e. g., pain, dolore, affairs, matters, res): exasperare aliquid (e. g., a cough, tussim): to make any thing worse (i. e., represent a thing worse than it really is), aliquid verbis exasperare: to make the evil worse, malum augere (to increase an existing evil): malum malo addere (to add a new evil to one already existing): you would only make the evil worse, in ulcere tamquam ungula existeres (Prov., Cic., Dom., 3, 12). To grow worse, deterius fieri (to grow worse instead of better; e. g., any body's circumstances): pejorem fieri (of a sick person, Cels., 3, 5): in pejorem partem verti et mutari: in pejus mutari (to turn to the worse): aggravare: ingravescere (to become more oppressive; of any evil; e. g., an illness): the matter can not grow worse than it already is, pejore loco non potest esse quum in quo nunc sita est, the disease is growing worse and worse; in dies morbus ingravescit: to hence grown worse, deterius statu or conditione esse: pejore loco esse (relative to quality, circumstances, &c.): he will not be the worse for it, *non male sibi consulat. Prov. His bark is worse than his bite, vehementius latrat quam mordet. Vid., also, BAD.

WORSHIP, *v.*, venerari; adorare (*the latter the stronger; both with the addition of deum, when the object is a person; v. id.* *Suet., VII. 3*): colere (deos, in deorum numero, by formal rites, &c.). JX. venerari et colere: aliquem admirari, colere, colere et observare (*to admire greatly, esteem highly*). PROV. *To worship the rising sun*, (semper) ad id, unde aliquis status ostenditur, vela dare (*Cic., De Or., 2, 44, 187*):  adorare not in Cicero.

WORSHIP, *s.*, veneration: adoratio (act of worshipping, by prayer or other such homage); cultus (by sacrifices). *Dicline worship*, *D-i cultus*; *divinus cultus* (general term): res divinas (things relating to the Deity); sacra, -orum, *n.* (everything which pertains to external worship, sacrifice, &c.); to celebrate *dicline worship*, *sacra procurare*; *sacris operari*: res divinas rite persequi: to be present at *dicline worship*, *rebus divinis interesse* (of the priest): sa-

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cris adessee (*of the people*; vid. "to be PRESENT"): *pertaining to divine worship*, * a Dei cultum (*or ad res divinas, or ad sacra*)
 pertinens: *your worship (as a title, reverentia vestra (after Plin., Paneg., 95, 6).*
 WORSHIPFUL, venerandus: venerabilis: admirandus: summā observantiā colendus.

WORSHIPER, cultor (deorum): admirator (*an ardent admirer*). *To be a worshiper of any body*, admirari, or magno opere, mirifice colere et observare aliquem (*after Cic.*): *to have a host of worshipers*, multis esse admirationi: *in multorum admiratione esse*: multos habere sui studiosos et observantes (*after Cic.*).

WORST, *adj.*, pessimus. *To bear or put up with the worst of things, quod animo ferre, quod extremum esse: I am the worst of, pessimo loco sunt res meae: the worst case, pessime ut agatur (after Cic., Verr., 3, 47, 112): any body is one's greatest; or worst enemy, aliquem sibi inimicissimum or infestissimum habere: to suffer the worst, ultima pati: to make the worst of any thing, aliquid in majus credere (to believe it worse than it is): aliquid in majus accipere (to take it unnecessarily ill): when the worst (of a disorder) is over, ubi inclinata jam in melius valetudo est (Celsus): when patients are at the worst, quum (aegroti) pessimi sint (Celsus).*

WORST, *v.* Vid. Conqu

WORSTED, *s.*, * lana facta, tractata.

WORSTED, *adj.*, laneus.
WORTH, *adj.*, *adv.*, *prep.*

WORT (*herb*), herba.
WORT (*unfermented beer*), mns-
tum (*herbi*).

WORTH, *s.* || *Value*, pretium: æstimationo (*properly*): pretium: dignitas (*figuratively*). [Vid. VALUE.] || *Excellence*, virtus: *great worth*, præstantia: *a man of great worth*, vir singulari virtute præditus. Vid. EXCELLENCE, MERIT.

WORTHY, { *adj.* dignus, aliqūa re
WORTHY, { *not* with a *genitive*;
neither can dignus be used without
its case: also, observe that "worthy that,"
"worthy of," "worthy to" followed by a
verb or participle, must be expressed by dignus
qui, with the subjunctive; dignus, with
an infinitive passive, is found only in poets
and in inferior prose. *Worthy of credit*,
fide dignus: dignus cui fides habetur
worthy of commendation, dignus laude:
laudandus: dignus qui laudetur: to esteem
any body worthy, dignari: dignum
habere, ducere, putare, judicare, existi-
mare; of anything, aliqūa re, or with qui,
quæ, quod: to be worthy, valere (to be val-
ued at): in pretio esse, or pretii esse, with
the *genitives* magni, parvi, pluris, &c.:
pretium habere: emi, vendi aliquo pretio
(to be bought or sold at a certain price):
corn is worth nothing, annona pretium uon
habet: corn is worth a little more, annona
cuius rit: estates are now worth nothing,
nunc jacent pretia prædiorum: a sesterce
is worth two asses and a half, sestertius ef-
ficatur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse:
sestertius ex-quatuor duos asses et ter-
tium semissem: *it is worth more to me*
than another thing, potior res est: *it is*
worth while, operæ pretium est: *if they be*
worth seeing, si viderendo sint (Cic): *to be*
worth more, pluris esse. || *Worthy* =
good, vid.

WORTHILY, digne : pro dignitate :
pro merito.

WORTHINESS, dignitas, or by the adjective.

WORTLESS. ¶ *Physically*, vilis, parvi pretii (without *great* value or price); tenuis (slight, poor); levis (without *intrinsic* value); facili alio levissimus; nullus pretii (of metals, &c., without value); rerum opitii (of writings; vid. *Horr. A. P.* 3, 322); inanis (void; e. g., speech, letter); miser (miserable, pitiable); malus (bad); corruptus (spoiled). ¶ *In a moral point of view*, malus (inclined to evil; opposed to bonus); pravus (spoiled). JS. malus pravusque improbus (not acting in a proper manner); nequam; nihili (worth or good for nothing; opposed to frugi, especially of slaves); inutilis (not fit for anything). A worthless person (rascal, scoundrel, &c.), nebulo; also, homo nulli esse rebus dignus; to be worthless nihili esse rebus.

W R E C

(vid. Cic., Qu. Fr., 1, 2, 4); nullius pretia
esse. Vid., also, CORRUPT.

WORTHLESSNESS, parvum pretium: tenuitas (*want of importance*); levitas (*opposed to gravitas*).

WOT. Vid. Know.

WOUND, *s.*, *vulnus* (*infllicted by a weapon or other sharp instrument*): *plaga* (*any instrument intended to injure*): *ulcus* (*an open sore that has begun to fester*): *ꝥ* *cicatrix* *is a scar, mark of a healed wound*). *To re-open or tear up of a wound*, *recentem cicatricem rescindere*: *to irritate a wound*, *refricare obductum jam cicatricem*: *to sew up a wound*, *suturis ornare vulnus* *inter se committere* (*GLs.*): *to close up a wound*, *vulnus glutinare* (*of drugs which have that effect*): *to bind up wounds*, *vulnera obligare*: *to inflict wounds* (*on a state, province, &c.*), *vulnera* (*reipublice, provincie, &c.*) *imponere*: *to be lame from or in consequence of a wound*, *claudicare ex vulnere*: *wounds in front*, *vulnera adversa*: *cicatrixes adversæ*; *on the back*, *vulnera aversa*.

WOUND, *v.* || **PROPR.** vulneri (a general term, to inflict a wound; i. e., to divide the flesh, *Sc.*, with a sharp instrument, *tripunctus*); *sauciare* (to reduce to a wounded or unsound state, *punavari*); to put hors de combat: *sauciare* is said to denote the effect of the cutting instrument, and so the depth of the wound; *vulnerare*, the effect of the cut, and so the separation of the parts, the open wound; but *sauciare*, although classical, is rare; it is not found in *Cæsar*. To wound severely, *grave vulneri* *alicui* *indigere*: to be severely wounded, *graviori vulneri*: *gravi vulneri* *licet*: *grave vulneri accipere*: to be wounded mortally, *alicui* *plagam mortiferam indigere*: to be mortally wounded, *mortiferum vulneri accipere*. || **FIG.** *vulnerare* (e. g., *animos*; *aliquem verbis*, *voce*): *ledere* (to injure more or less slightly; e. g., *alicujus famam*): *sauciare*, in this figurative sense, is found only in *Plautus*.

WOUNDED, vulneratus (*general term*):
 saucius (*so as to be unfit for fighting: the
 proper term for those wounded in battle*):
 attritus = galled; ulcerosus = full
 of sores.

WOVEN. Vid. WEAVE.

WRANGLE, { Vid. QUAREL, QUAR-

WRANGLING, } BELING.

WRAP. || PROPE, involvere; (*in any*

thing), in liqua re (e.g., sal in linteolo): obvolvare (to wrap round, muffle up, cover over). To wrap up in paper, charta amittere (Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270): to wrap a child in sending clothes, infantem involvitur colligare (Plaut., Amph. 5, 1, 53): to be well wrapped up, curiose vestimentis involvi or involutum esse (e.g., curiose vestimentis involvendus esse ne frigus ad eum aspiret, Cels.). || Fig., involvere (the proper word): relare (to veil): tegere (to cover): obducere (to put round as a veil): to wrap one's self up in his virtue, sua virtute se involvere (Hor., Od. 3, 29, 5).

WRAPPER, involucrum: tegumentum.

WRATH, ira : iracundia : bilis : stomachus : excandescencia : ira et rabies.
 SYN. *in* ANGEA, vid.

WRATHFUL, iratus : iræ plenus : ira incensus. Vid. ANGAR.

WRATHFULLY, irate: irato animo:
iracunde.

WREAK. To wreak one's vengeance upon any body, ultione se explère (Tac.

Ann., 4, 25); odium or animum satiare (*Cirero*); poena alicujus satiari (*Iiv.* 29, 9, *fin.*).

WREATH, *s.* || *Something curled or twisted: by tortus, with the substantive.* || *A garland, sertum; plural, ser-*

WREATH, *τ.*, torquere: contorquere

WRECK, *s.* || *PROPR.*, navigium (*a*

shipwreck): *navis fracta* (a shattered ship): *navis* or *navis relictae* (the remnants of a shattered ship). The timbers of a wreck.

WRECK, v., frangere. *To be wrecked*, frangi; naufragium facere (☞ not naufragium pati); ad scopulos alijj or affijj:

axis impingi (*by striking on rocks*); nau-
fragio interire (*to perish by shipwreck*).


WREN, regulus (*Auct. Carm. de Philom.*): *mutacilla regulus (*Linn.*).

WRENCH. Vid. FORCE, SPRAIN.

WREST. || PROPRI., (vi) extorquere
aliquid alicui (*not ab aliquo, which is cor-
rect only of extorting money, corn, &c.*):
exprimere alicui aliquid: eripere alicui
aliquid: per vim auferre alicui aliquid.
To wrest anything out of any body's hands,
extorquere aliquid de or ex manibus ali-
cujus (*but not de or ex aliquo*); eripere
de or e manibus alicujus. || FIG. *To wrest*
the sense of any thing, aliquid perverse in-
terpretari: *to wrest the meaning of a word,*
verbum in pejus detorquere.

WRESTLE. || *PROPR.*, luctari, or (*post-Augustan*) collectari cum aliquo or inter se. || *FIG.*, luctari: contendere: vires intendere. Vid., also, STRIVE.

WRESTLER, luctator: palæstrita (merely for exercise): athlêta (in the public games).

WRESTLING, luctatio (*Cic.*): luctatus (*Plin.*:  lucta and luctamen are poetical); also (figuratively), certamen.

WRETCH, miser (a *miserable man*):
perditus: nequam (an *abandoned, wicked
man*).


WRETCHED. || *Unhappy*, miser (*miserable*): *miserabilis* (*pitiable*): *flebilis* (*lamentable*). JN. miser et flebilis. A *wretched* look, *aspectus miserabilis*. || *Bad*, *worthless*, *malus*. A *wretched* man, *homo malus*, *improbus*, *nequam*, *improbus ac nefarius*. || *Poor*, *in bad circumstances*, miser (*pitiable*): *afflictus* (*broken down*): *ærumnosus* (*burdened with trouble*): *calamitosus* (*afflicted with many sufferings and adversities*).

WRETCHEDLY, misere: miserabiliter: miserandum in modum (*miserably*): male (*badly*). *Wretchedly poor, mendicissimus (Cic.)*.

WRETCHEDNESS, *misericia* (*general term*): *res miserie* or *afflictae* (*sad circumstances, pitiable state of affairs*); *calamitas* (*occasioned by loss*); *tristitudo*; *vexationes* (*distresses*); *egestas* (*utter poverty*); *angustus temporum* (*bad times*); *tempora luctuosa* (*mournful times*). *To be in wretchedness*, *in misericria* esse or *versari*; *in summa infelicitate versari*; *iniquissimam fortunam uti* *to be huru to wretchedness*, *ad miseriam* or *miseriis ferendis natum esse*; *to deliver from wretchedness*, *a misericria vindicare*; *ex miseriis eripere* *to alleviate the wretchedness of any one*, *miseriis aliquem levare*.

WRIGGLE, torquēri : se torquēre : se versare. *To wriggle into*, se insinuare in or ad.

WRIGHT, opifex (with reference to labor): artifex (with reference to labor and skill).

WRING, torquere. *To wring the hands*, manus torquere: *to wring clothes* (after *washing*). **aquam exprimere linteis*: *to wring any body's neck*, contorquere fauces; *cervicis alicujus frangere* ( *ham alicujus frangere* [Sall., Cat., 53, 4] is *unusual*; and *collum alicui torquere* = "*to take a man by the neck, and twist it partly round*" [a sort of punishment, or a milder torture]: cf. Liv., 4, 53): *to wring*, from: vid. EXORT.

WRINKLE, *s.*, *ruga*. To contract wrinkles, cutis culcatur rugis (*On.*).
WRINKLE, *v.*, *rugare* (*Plin.*): corrugare.

WRINKLE, *v.*, rugire (*Lat.*): corrugare (*Col.*): contrahere (*Cic.*). *To wrinkle the forehead*, cogere rugas in frontem (*Jun.*).

WRINKLED, rugosus.
WRIST, carpus (Cels.). *Wrist-band*,
*fasciola subculturæ: with frilled wrist-
bands, or frilled at the wrist, ad manus
fimbriatus (-a, -um, Suet.).

WRIT. ¶ *Any thing written, scriptum.* *Holy Writ, literæ sanctæ, sscræ, or divine; arcana scripta; religionis literæ (Lact.)* = corpus literarum sanctarum (collection of sacred writings). [The Bible is modern, and scriptura sancta or sacra (Lact., 4, 5, 9) is late Latin: scriptura, in classical Latin, is never = a writing or written document. As we read, or find, in *Holy Writ*, ut sanctæ literæ docent; sicul

sacræ literæ docent; quod divinis literis
proditum est. || *In law*, præscriptum;
mandatum: * literæ de comprehendendo
malefico editæ or emissæ; or simply lit-
eræ (from the context). To issue a writ
for, mandare alicui aliquid; * literas ede-
re, emittere de re.

WRITING: scribere (*general term*): litteras scribere or facere (*Plaut.*, *to form letters*): ducere litterarum formas (*Ruhnke.*, *of children learning to write*): hence, *to write a good hand, or fine hand*, lepida manu facere litteras or scribere (*after Plaut.*): *to write a bad, wretched hand*, male, negligenter exarare litteras [*vid.*, *also*, *HAND*]: *to write from a copy*, litterarum ductus sequi (*Quint.*, 10, 2, 2); versus ad imitationem propositos describere (*after Quint.*, 1, 1, 35): litteris consignare: litteris mandare: scripturā persequi (*to note or put down in writing*): in echartam conijcere (*to put hastily upon paper*): memoriam causā in libellum referre (*to put*

down in a note-book, in order to assist the memory) : notate (to note or put down in writing what one has just read or thought of) : literis custodire : memoriae prodere, tradere (to commit to writing) : conscribere (to compose in writing). To write down with abbreviations, to write down in shorthand (what another says), aliquid velocissime notis expicere : to write briefly, breviter describere, exponere, compacti : to write fully, copiously, stilo uberius explicare : to write in verse, versibus describere, persequi : well written, verbis apte comprehensus et conclusus : to write for one's livelihood, calamo victum quaerere (after Ter., *Andr.*, 1, 1, 48) : to write a letter, scribere or conscribere epistolam (to compose a letter with r-ference to the contents or substance of the letter ; whereas scribere literas, e.g., manu sua, refers to the manual act of writing) : to write (a letter) to any body, (a) absolutely, literas ad aliquem dare or mittere (✱) but not literas scribere, or simply scribere, ad ali-

quem (or auij): to write fully, or at length, to any body, *litteras dare* ad aliquem plurimis verbis scriptas; ad aliquem uberioris litteras mittere; (b) with notice of the contents of the letter, *litteras mittere* (to send a letter to; with an accusative and infinitive when the letter contains only statements or information, but with *ut* and the conjunction when the letter contains command, charge, &c.); scribere alicui ad aliquem (to inform or enjoin by letter; with an accusative and infinitive, or with *ut* and a conjunction, according to the nature of the communication, as before); aliquem per litteras certiores facere de aliqua re (or with an accusative and infinitive, to give intelligence of any thing by letter): to write concerning any body or any thing, scribere de aliquo or de aliqua re; to any body, alicui or ad aliquem (general term); epistolam conscribere de aliqua re; to any body, alicui (if by letter); librum scribere de aliqua re (a book): to write against any body, scribere in or adversus aliquem (general term); librum edere contra aliquem (to publish a book against any body): to write to one another, to correspond by writing, litteras dare et accipere: to write back (in reply), litteras rescribere or respondere: to write one's self as = assume such or such a title or character in writing, se scribere aliquem (e.g., se A. Cornelium Cossutium consulem scripsit, *Liv.* 4, 20, *et c.*); aliter est nomen (with a nominative and dative, rarely a genitive, of the name) his name is written with a woman ejus habet litteras (to a woman ejus habet litteras respondere (Plin. *Ep.* 5, 6, 5), to preach a written sermon, &c., de scripto dicere (Cic.,) or orationem, sermonem ex libello habere (cf. *Sact.*, *Oct.*, 84): to write out, perscribere (to write fully and accurately); exscribere; transcribere (to transcribe); transcribere; transferre (to transfer from one book to another). || To compose (a book), (librum) scribere or conscribere: edere (to publish). || IMPROBA. Anything is written on any body's forehead, aliquid ex ore ac fronte alicujus pinnoscere potest (after Cic., *Fal.*, 5, 10).

WRITER. || *One who writes, scri*

bens : qui scribit : qui literas scribit. *A good writer, qui eleganti et nitida manu literas scribit (after Plaut., Pseud., 1, 1, 28) : the writer of a letter, qui literas, epistolam scripsit, exaravit (after Cic.).* || *One whose profession or office it is to write, scriba; also (post-Augustan), a manu servus; ab epistola; amanuensis (secretary, amanuensis); librarius (a transcriber of books).* || *Author of a book, scriptor : qui librum scripsit or conscripsit (the actual writer of it); auctor (not only for as he is an authority for using a particular style, for a particular statement, &c.; hence not without a genitive, unless this can easily be supplied by the context).* || *Roman writers, Romani scriptores (who have written in Latin); rerum Romanarum auctores (Latin historians, who are our authorities for Roman history); Latinitatis auctores (writers of classical Latin).* || *Writers (as a class), without genitive, qui libros scribunt or conscribunt.*

WRITHE, se contorquere *or* torquere: torquēri.

WRITING. || *The act, scriptio*: scriptura: scribendi usus (*habitual*). *Fond of writing*, scribendi cupidus; ad scribendum promptus ac paratus; scribendi amore flagrans: *a writing exercise*, scribendi exercitatio, commentatio, meditatio: *of or belonging to writing*, scriptorius; *grapharius* (Suet., *containing materials for writing*): *writing materials*, charta et atramentum (*paper and ink*), or charta (*paper*) only. || *The manner*, scribendi genus, ratio (Cic.): scripturæ genus (Nep.). [Vid., also, STYLE.] || *Any thing written*, scriptum (¶ *not scriptio*; and *scriptura*, in this sense, is late). || *PLUR.* *Writings, tabulæ* (*public formal documents*; with or without publica).

WRITING-DESK or TABLE, * mensa scriptoria. *With the Romans, the men wrote reclining on a lectulus lucubratorius; the women, sitting on a cathedra; vid. Böttig., Sabin., 1, p. 65).*

WRITING-MASTER, *magister scribendi.

WRITING-PAPER, *charta scriptoria.
WRITING-STAND, *vasculum atramenti et theca graphiaria.

WRITING-TABLET, *codicilli* (*plural*, *Cic.*): *pugillares* (*Plin. Ep., Suet.*): *tabula literaria* (*Karr.*).

WRONG, adj., non justus (*not as it ought to be*; *opposed to justus*): privus (*poor*), having a false direction; *opposed to rectus*: vitiosus (*faulty*): falsus (*false or mistaken*); *of persons*: alienus (*not suitable*): non opportunus: incommodus (*inconvenient*). The account is wrong, rationes non convenient: to form a wrong judgment respecting anybody, male, perperam, corrupte, non integre judicare de aliquo: to form a wrong conclusion, vitiose concludere (Cic.): to give a wrong pronunciation to Greek words, perperam, male, Græca pronuntiare: wrong measure or weight, mensura non justa; pondus non justum: to be wrong in the head, insanum esse; insane (Cic.): mentis non integrum esse (Hor.): to pursue a wrong course or method, alienum, non rectam inire rationem, or ingredi viam, quâ eo quo tendis perennis, deducaris (after Cic.): to be in the wrong road, aberrare a rectâ viâ (properly); a virtue aberrare (figuratively): the wrong side, avera pars; inversum latus: the wrong key, clavis falsa, aliena: to come at the wrong time, alieno, non opportuno, tempore, non in tempore, venire: to go into the wrong house, alias, quam volebam, intrare aedes: you are wrong (= mistaken), falsus es (Ter.): the clock is wrong, "horologium errat: to be wrong in computation, errare, falli, in numerando, computando.

WRONG, *s.* Vid. INJURY.

WRONG, *v.*, *l*adere (*general term, to hurt*): injuriā facere aliquem; injuriam alicui facere, inferre, imponere; injuriā jacere or immittere in aliquem (*to inflict an injury upon*). *To think himself wronged*, se laesum putare; *aggre or molest the ferre*; pro molestissimo habere (see &c.).

WRONGFUL. Vid. UNJUST.

WRONGLY, male (opposed to bene): vitiose (opposed to integre); non recte: minus recte: perperam: falso (perperam with reference to the object, falso with reference to the subject; the former of a thing which is not right, the latter of a person who is mistaken or is in error). To judge wrongly, male, perperam, secus, corrupte, non recte iudicare: to conclude wrongly, male, perperam, vitiose concludere, colligere (after Cic.).

WROTH. Vid. **ANGRY**.

WROUGHT, factus: confectus. Vid. **WORK**.

WHY, distortus: pravus: intortus: recurrens.

WRY-NECK. (A bird), *lynx torquilla (Linn.).

WRY-NECKED, qui est obstipā cervicē (Suet., Tib. 68) obstopo capite.

WRYNESSE, pravitās; or by the adjectives.

WYCHELM, *almus scabra (Linn.).

Y.

YACHT, *celox: cursoria (sc. navis, Sidon. Ep. 1, 5). Vid. **SHIP**.

YAM, *dioscorea (Linn.).

YARD. || A court, area: chors (for cattle; vid. COURT). || A measure of three feet, duobus cubitis (a cubitus being a foot and a half: the Roman gradus is less than a yard, about 2½ feet; ulna is much more than a yard). A yard long, tripediālis (of three Roman feet). || The support of a sail, antenna (Ces.), or antenne, plural (Oo. Hirt.). || cornua = the extremities of the yard.

YARN, lumen netum (linen yarn, Ulp., Dig., 32, 3, 70, § 11): lana neta (woolen yarn, ib., § 2). A thread of linen yarn, filum lini or linteum: a thread of woolen yarn, filum lane or laneum (both after Liv., 1, 32, and Plin., 36, 15, 22).

YAWL, lembus: scapha. Vid. **SHIP**.

YAWN, v., oscitare (Cic.). oscitari (Auct. ad Her.): dormire (a sign of sleepiness). To yawn aloud, clare oscitare (Gell.).

YAWN, s., oscitatio. With a yawn, oscitanter.

YE, YOU, vos, plural of tu.

YEA. || Yes, vid. || Indeed, truly, imo. Yea rather, yea more, imo etiam; quin; etiam: quin etiam; imo vero etiam; quin potius.

YEAN, enſi: parēre.

YEAR, annus (the proper word): annum tempus: anni or annum spatium (the space of a year). A half year, semestris spatium; sex menses: in the past year, anno superiore, exacto, transacto, circumfacto, &c. (not elapso): to enter upon a new year with good thoughts and resolutions, novum annum faustum et felicem reddere bonis cogitationibus: to wish any body a happy new year, optari alicui et ominari in proximum annum laeta (after Plin., Ep. 4, 15, 5): to wish one another a happy new year, primum incipientis anni diem laeta precationibus invicem faustum ominari (Plin., 28, 2, 5; cf. Oo., First, 1, 175, cur laeta tuis dicuntur verba kalendis): the year before, anno ante: anno superiore or proximo: the year after, or the next year (speaking of past time), anno postero: a year after he was banished, postero anno quam ejectionis est: three years after he had returned, post tres annos or tertium annum quam redierat; tertio anno quam redierat; tribus annis or tertio anno postquam redierat; tertio anno quo redierat: in the course of the year, anno vertente: every other year, alternis annis: every year, singulis annis: quot annis: every third, fourth year, tertio, quarto quoque anno: for a year, annum (e. g., potestatem annum obtinēre; aliquid annum lugere): not to have cooked the Senate for nearly a year, anno jam prope senatum non habuisse (Liv.): three times a year, ter in anno: to put off any thing for a year, for this year, for many years, aliquid differre in annum, in hunc annum, in multos annos: this year, hoc anno (less commonly in hoc anni: year

taking one year with another, ut peraeque ducas, &c. (i. e., upon an average of several years, hos nungquam minus, ut peraeque ducerent, dena millia sestertia ex melle recipere esse solitos): a whole year, annus integer: above (or more than a year), plus: amplius (more): major: majus (older): et quod excurrit, very late; e. g., Paul., Dig., decem et quod excurrit; Veget., Mil., 1, 28, viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax): it is more than twenty years, amplius sunt viginti anni: above a year, plus annum (e. g., cum aliquo vivere): annum et eo diutius (e. g., esse in Gallia cum aliquo simul): it is more than three years since, amplius sunt tres anni; amplius triennium est: it is a year since, annus est quum, postquam, &c.: it is not yet ten years since, nondum decem anni sunt quum, &c.: how long is it since this happened? St. It is now twenty years, quam diu id factum est? St. Hic annus incipit vicesimus: a year had scarcely elapsed, annus vix intercesserat: in the winter of the year 1000, hinc, qui fuit annus millesimus (after Cas., B. G., 4, 1, init.); a space of two, three, six, ten years, biennium, triennium, sexennium, decennium (or duo anni, &c.): a year old, anniculus; unius anni (general term); unum annum natus (of persons): to be so many years old, natum, with accusative of the years; or esse, with genitive of the years: to be above so many years old, vixisse, conficisse, complivisse (so many years): thus, he is nineteen years old, decem et novem annos natus est; decem et novem annorum est: he is above ninety years old, nonaginta annos vixit, confecit, complevit; also, nonagesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: above or under thirty-three years old, major or minor annos tres et triginta natus, or major (minor) annorum trium et triginta; also, major (minor) quam annos tres et triginta natus (Cic.) or natus (Nep.); major (minor) quam annorum trium et triginta: I take him to be sixty years old, if not more, sexaginta annos natus est, aut plus, ut conficio: he died at the age of thirty-three, decessit annos tres et triginta natus: in the thirtieth year of his age, tricesimum annum agens: in years, magnus natus; magnus natus; grandior or pergrandis natus; etate provecior or grandior: etate jam senior (of advanced age); etate affectus (grown old; all of persons); vetus or vetulus (somewhat old; of persons and things): grandaevis is poetical: to be in years, annosus esse (of animate and inanimate objects); etate proveciorem esse: longius etate provecium esse: grandiorum natus esse (of persons); vetustum esse (of things): to advance in years, senescere; longius etate procedere or provehi: in course of years, etate; tempore precedente: season of the year, anni tempus: the four seasons of the year, quatuor anni tempora; commutationes temporum quadripartite.

YEARLY, adj., annuus (lasting a year; taking place throughout the whole year; also, annalis, Varr.): anniversarius (returning at the expiration of a year; in this sense annuus is poetical). Yearly festivals, sacra anniversaria; festi dies anniversarii: yearly salary, income, &c., annua, -orum, n., or annua pecunia (general term, Sen., Benef., 1, 9, 4; Tac., Ann., 13, 34, 1); merces annua (as pay; e. g., of a physician; vid. Plin., 23, 1, 5); annua salaria, -orum, n. (as a kind of pension; e. g., to poor senators, Suet., Ner., 10): to appoint a yearly salary to any one, annua or annuam pecuniam alicui statuere, constituere: to give a yearly salary to any one, annua alicui praestare or praebere: to give any one a yearly salary of five hundred thousand sesterces, offerre alicui in singulos annos quingena sestertia.

YEARLY, adv., quotannis: singulis annis: in singulos annos (for every year).

YEARN, desiderare aliquid: esse in desiderio: tenēri desiderio alicuius rei: desiderium alicuius rei me tenet, cepit: requirere aliquem or aliquid: flagrare, aestuare alicuius rei desiderio.

YEARNING, desiderium (ardens, summum).

YEAST, *fermentum facibus zythi ex-pressum.

YELL, v., ululare: ejulare (with lamentation).

YELL, s., ululatus; ejulatus; ejulatio; ploratus; or (of sece. at) comploratio (with lamentation).

YELLOW, gilvus: gilvus (like honey; vid. Voss., Virg., Georg., 3, 23): flavus: flavens (yellow as gold; composed of green, red, and white, like the ripe ears of corn, hair, &c.: Greek γαυρός, for which we find, also, aureus): fulvus (with a red or brown tinge; darker than gold): tuteus (of an orange or brimstone color): paler than rufus: flavus, fulvus, and luteus signify yellow passing over into red; and hence, in Gell., 2, 26, they are reckoned among the red colors): badins (of a pale yellow): luridus (of a dull yellow, of a yellowish green): galbanus (like young corn and the sprouts in spring; of a greenish yellow, χαλκός: cadaverous (sallow, as a corpse): rufus (of a gray or dark yellow); also, aureus (of a gold yellow): ceruus, cerinus (yellow as wax): croceus (of a saffron color): sulphureus (of a brimstone color): silaceus (like ochre): citri color (of a citron color; &c.) not citrinus, a false reading, Plin., 19, 6, 23. To be yellow, flavēre: to become or grow yellow, flavescere.

YELLOWISH, subflavus (Suet.): color in luteum inclinatus or languescens (both Plin.); luteus = "the color of the flower;" lutum, saffron).

YELP, gannire.

YEOMAN, agri, agrorum possessor or dominus: agrarius (Cic., Att., 1, 19, 4; landed proprietor): liberi praedii possessor (having a freehold); praeli, aratores: yeomen of the guard, custodes corporis: stipatores corporis; satellites (from the context). Vid. **LIFE-GUARD**.

YES. (As an affirmative answer), ita: ita est: sic est (so it is): recte (an expression of courtesy in affirmation; quite right, very well): certe (certainly, surely, denotes the conviction with which one affirms a thing): vero (indeed, truly, affirms with greater emphasis): etiam: sane: sane quidem (it is self-evident; at all events): imo (in itself is never an affirmative particle in replies, but rather opposes what has been said before; either something stronger, "yea even" or something corrective, "yea rather;" e. g., qui hoc! intellexisti! non nondum ne hoc quidem? D. imo calide, yes, perfectly). The Latins, however, usually affirm, not by any such particle, but more closely and emphatically by a repetition of the word on which the emphasis rests in the interrogation; e. g., will you come? veniesne? yes! veniam! do you want me? mene vis? yes! te! Clitipho came here. Alone? Clitipho huc adit. Solus? Yes! solus! I say yes, aio: affirmo: annuo (by nodding the head): you say yes, but I say no, tu ais, ego nego: to answer yes or no, aut etiam aut non respondere: to say yes to any thing, in aliqua re assentire: to answer yes to any thing, aliquid affirmare: only say yes, fac promittere.

YESTERDAY, heri: hesterno die: (in epistolary style) pridie ejus diei quo haec scriberem (vid. Grotf., § 246). Yesterday evening, heri vespere: yesterday morning, heri mane: the day before yesterday (adverbially), nudius tertius: (substantively) dies qui nudius tertius fuit: of yesterday, i. e., lately, nuper admodum factus (natus).

YET. || However, but, tamen, attamen: verumtamen (but however, but yet, οὐ μὴν ἀλλ): nihilominus (nevertheless): quamquam, etsi (although, however, propterea, quia: both chiefly, as in Greek γὰρ, in an exception which a speaker himself makes, where also we may use sed; vid. Cic., Cat., 1, 9, 22; ad Dir., 7, 24, 2; Muren., 41, 89): sed (in transitions, when the discourse is suddenly broken off; e. g., yet let us omit that, sed id omitamus; yet enough of this, sed huc hactenus): sed, tamen, verumtamen (in resuming interrupted discourse, after a parenthesis, &c.; vid. Cic., N. D., 1, 32, extr.; Verr., 3, 2, init.; cf. Heusing., Cic., Off., 1, 1, 3): atque (however, in passing to another part of a speech; vid. Daehn., Nep., Lys., 1, 4; Ruhnck., Ter.,

Andr., 1, 3, 20): saltem (at least, in a limitation). Yet at least, yet certainly, at, at saltem, or at... saltem (after negative propositions; vid. *Cic. ad Dir.*, 9, 8, 2; *Sext.*, 3, extr.) yet at last, yet at length, tamen, tandem (when any thing long wished or hoped for is attained; vid. *Bremi. Suet.*, Oct., 91; *Maib. Cæs.*, B. G., 3, 21): yet not, neque tamen; non tamen; tamen... non (vid. *Krebs.*, § 808). || Denoting a condition, sed; yet so, yet only in so far... that or that not, sed tamen ita... ut or ut ne; also simply ita... ut, or ut ne, when the first proposition is limited by the second (vid. *Cic. ad Dir.*, 16, 9, 3; *Cal.*, 4, 7, 15; cf. *Beier. Cicer.*, Off., 1, 23, ES, p. 199, sq.). || (*Of time*), still, adhuc (to this time); ad id; ad id tempus (to that time); etiam (pointing out the existence of a certain circumstance at a certain period, as implying surprise or displeasure); etiamnum; etiamnum (the same, with emphasis); not yet, nondum (to denote the non-existence or non-occurrence of an expected event, state, &c., as contemporaneous with the occurrence of some other event, which may be either past, present, or future: ille quid agat, si nondum Romæ esset profectus ad me scribas vltim); haud dum, non... etiam (makes the verb of the sentence more emphatic); you do not yet thoroughly know me, non satis pernoti me etiam qualis sim (*Ter.*, *Andr.*, 3, 2, 23): adhuc non (even up to the present moment, with reference to the previous space during which the event has not taken place; with reference to the past, we must use ad id tempus non; ad id nun); not yet... but, nondum... sed; and not yet, neque dum; neque adhuc: nothing yet, nihil dum; nihil adhuc: not yet, nullus dum; nullus etiam nunc (all with same difference as nondum, non etiam, adhuc non; vid. [*vid. Obs. in HIERON.*]). || Yet, in adding, strengthening, &c., and with comparatives; etiam, with comparative: ~~etiam~~ not adhuc till *Quint.*, &c.; also in adding particulars, &c., that are to be taken besides and equally with what was before mentioned: etiam alii; etiam in-super: I make yet one more request, unum etiam vos oro, ut &c. *vid. STILL.*

YEW-TREE. taxus. *Of yew-tree, taxus (of the earth, trees, &c.), ferre, effundere, proferre: fundere, effundere (of nature, the earth, a field; fundere and effundere = yield abundantly). To yield fruit or produce, ferre fruges, or ferre only: fructum afferre: efferre (especially of a field). The tree yields its fruit, arbor fert. || To give, afford, &c., afferre (to bring); facere, elicere (to cause): esse (with dative); parere (beget, dolorem, tadium, &c.): creare (make, create); e. g., periculum, eorum, voluptat m): prestare (to supply). To yield profit or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre; usui or voluptati esse: to yield any body continual pleasure, voluptatem perpetuam prestare alicui; comfort, consolation, solatium dare, præbere, afferre; solatio or solatium esse. To yield no consolation (of things), nihil habere consolationis. || To deliver up, tradere; dedere: to yield up the ghost [*vid. Dir.*]. || To concede, grant (in disputation), concedere (general term): confitiri (without conviction): assentiri (with conviction): dare (as a ground to argue upon). Do you yield that? &c., dasne? (with accusative and infinitive). Who would not yield this? quis hoc non dedit? if you yield this, you must also yield that, dato hoc, dandum erit illud: this being yielded, quo concessio; quibus concessis. || INTRANS. || To give way, cedere: the sand yields (to the foot), sabulum vestigio cedit: a cushion which does not yield (when one sits on it), culcita quæ corpori resistit. || Not to resist, cedere, concedere (general terms): inorire gerere, obsequi (to comply with); manus dare (to declare one's self conquered; vid. *Herc.*, *Cæs.*, B. G., 5, 31): to yield to a person in any thing, cedere alicui in aliquâ re: to yield to the entreaties of any body, alicuius precibus cedere; alicuius precibus locum dare or relinquere; alicui ro-*

ganti obsequi: to yield to the will of any body, alicuius voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: not to yield, in sententiâ suâ persevere or perseverare. || To give one's self up to, alicui rei se dedere: studio alicuius rei se dedere or se tradere. *Prix.*, voluptatibus se dedere or se tradere; servire; astutem esse; deditisse esse. || To be inferior, cedere; concedere (vid. *Herc.*, *Cæs.*, B. G., 5, 7): inferiori esse aliquo (to be under): to yield to a person in nothing, non cedere or non concedere alicui in aliquâ re; non inferiori esse aliquo aliquâ re, parem esse alicui aliquâ re (to be equal): æquare or æquiparare alicuius aliquâ re (to equal): not to yield to one in luxury, alicuius luxuriâ æquare.

YIELDING. s., by circumlocution. Our yielding at all proves at once, &c., demonstrat id ipsum, quod cedimus (e. g., eos graves [esse] intolerabiles, *Quintilian.*, 6, 2, 16).

YIELDING, obsequens; obsequiosus; facilis; indulgens. SYN. IN COMPLAISANT.

YOKE, s., jugum (properly and figuratively): jugum servitutis; jugum servile; servitus, -utis (figuratively). To put on or impose a yoke, jugum alicui imponere (properly and figuratively): to take off a yoke, jugum alicui solvere or demere (properly); alicuius eximere servitio (figuratively): to shake off a yoke, jugum excutere; jugum exuere; jugo se exuere (properly and figuratively); exuere, with the idea of gradually shaking off; jugum servile a cervicibus dejicere; servitutem exuere (figuratively): to bring any body under the yoke of slavery, alicui jugum servitutis injungere: to deliver any body from a yoke, jugum servitutis a cervicibus alicuius depellere: to submit to a yoke, jugum accipere (all figuratively): to keep under the yoke of slavery, alicuius servitio oppressum tenere. Hence, by metonymy = a pair of oxen (yoked together), jugum (bovm).

YOKE, t., jugum imponere (e. g., bubus); jugo aliquem subdere et ad curram jungere (Plin., 8, 16, 20); (hoves) jugo jungere (Cic.). To yoke together, (hoves) conjungere.

YOKELFELLOW, conjux (husband or wife): socius (companion).

YOLK, vitellus (the proper word): luteum (Plin., the yellow).

YON. } qui, quæ, quod illic, istic,

YONDER. } ibi est; or by iste, -a, -ud, ille, -a, -ud. And yonder he is, atque eum (said by one pointing to the object): yonder comes Darius, Davum video.

YORE. Of yore, in time of yore, olim; antiquitus; patrum or majorum memoria; antelac. SYN. IN ANCIENTLY.

YOU, tu (singular nom.): vos (plural nom.): te (singular acc.): vos (plural acc.).

YOUNG, adj. and s. || Of persons, parvus, parvulus (not yet grown up; opposed to adultus): infans (under the seventh year): puer, puella (a boy, girl, to the seventeenth year and beyond): adolescentulus, adolescens (to the thirtieth year and beyond): juvenis (a young man, to the forty-fifth year and beyond): puer is said of persons older than the seventeenth year, to denote their want of experience; adolescents, especially, also, as implying absence of caution and considerations which belong to old age; and juvenis, as implying that the party is in the prime of life, still in full vigor): filius (a son, as opposed to his father; e. g., the young Marius, Marius filius): a young man, puer, adolescens, juvenis: filius (a son, opposed to his father): young people [*vid. YOUTH*]: still very young, plene puer: peradolescentulus: that is still too young for any thing, enjus ætas non matura alicuius rei. To make young again, juveniles annos reddere alicui; alicui juvenili quondam speciem reddere; renovare: to grow young again, juvenescere; repuerescere; renovari. || Of animals, pullus (substantive, with the name of the animal added in an adjective; e. g., a young horse, pullus equinus): catulus (of the young of dogs and cats; e. g., catulus canis: catulus felis): figuratively, also, of the young of other animals; e. g., of swine, sheep, ser-

pens): juvenens, juvenens (a bullock, hifer; juvenens also, figuratively, of young hens, opposed to veteres gallinæ. *Plin.*, 10, 53, 74). The young, soboles, quæ bestia procreant (procreantur); quæ procreant sunt; quæ nata sunt: to bring forth young, fetus edere or procreare; catulos parere. || Of trees and plants, novellus: a young vine, vitis novella. || Of other things; novus: a young (late married) wife, nova nupta: a young husband, novus maritus.

YOUNGER, junior, minor, or inferior ætate: annis inferior: ætate posterior (later in respect of age): natu minor, minor (especially of the younger of two brothers). A whole year younger, toto anno junior: some years younger, aliquot annis minor.

YOUR, vester (vestra, vestrum): vestrum (among you): tuus, -a, -um (singular); e. g., your majesty, tua majestas. On your account, vestra causâ: propter vos.

YOURSELF, tu ipse: tute: tutemet: (plural), vos ipsi: vosmet: vosmet ipsi.

YOUTH. || The age of youth, pueritia: ætas puertis (childhood, to the time when the young Roman assumed the toga virilis in his seventeenth year. From this year to the forty-sixth or fiftieth, persons able to bear arms were called juniores, as opposed to seniores): adolescentia (from the seventeenth to the thirtieth, or even the fortieth year; the period in which the youth is ripening into the man): juvenis, ætas integra or confirmata (the vigor of manhood; from the thirtieth to the fortieth or fiftieth year): juvenis (youth in its first bloom): juvenis (rare in prose; the whole period, years of youth): in one's youth, in puertia: in adolescentia (*Suet.*, *Claud.*, 41); but usually by puer or adolescens (when a boy, when quite a youth): from youth up, a puer; a parvo: a parvulo: a pueris: a parvis: a parvulis (the last three of several, or when one speaks of himself in the plural number); ab adolescentia: ab adolescentulo: from earliest youth, a primis temporibus ætatis: a primâ or ab incunite ætate: ab infimâ ætate; a primâ juvenis flore: from tender youth, a primâ infantiâ: a tenero: a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis (ἐξ ὧν xon; in epistolary style, *Cic. ad Dir.*, 1, 6, 2; not to be used in other pros): the flower of youth, flos ætatis: actus florens: flos juvenis ætatis integra: to be in the (first) flower of youth, in (primo) flore ætatis esse: ætate florere: to be still in the flower of youth, integrâ esse ætate: to die in the very flower of youth, in ipso ætatis flore extingui: in primo flore extingui: medio in spatio integræ ætatis eripi rhus humani. || Young persons, pueri, puellæ (boys, girls): adolescentes, virginæ (youths, young women): juvenis, juvenes (young persons of both sexes): juniores (young men able to bear arms; opposed to seniores; vid. above): the youth of both sexes, juvenes utrinque sexus.

YOUTHFUL, puertis, or by the gentitive, pueri or puercorum: adolescents or adolescentium (gentitives): quod adolescentem fert: juvenilis. SYN. IN YOUTH.

YOUTHFULLY, juvenititer.

YULE. Vid. CHRISTMAS.

Z.

ZANY. || Buffoon, vid. || Simpleton, homo ineptus, insulsus, fatuus.

ZEAL, studium: industria (unvaried activity). Burning, fiery zeal, studium ardens: ardor: fervor: constant zeal, assiduitas: stirring, active zeal, alacritas: studium acerrimum: to apply one's zeal to a thing, omne studium ad rem conferre: to pursue one's studies with zeal, studium urgere: studia conciebrare (of several, *Cic.*, *Invent.*, 1, 3, 4). To pursue them with less zeal (than formerly), studia remittere: to have a zeal for any thing, studium alicuius rei tenere: to have great zeal, to burn with zeal for any thing, studio alicuius rei flagrare, ardere, incensum esse: zeal is

excited, studium incitatur, inflammatur, incenditur: *to kindle, awaken zeal in a person for any thing*, alicujus studium aliquid faciendi commovere: *with zeal*, studio: *studiose*: *with great zeal*, summo studio: *studiosissime*.

ZEALOT, acer alicujus rei defensor, propugnator.

ZEALOUS, studiosus (*always with a genitive of that on which one's zeal is bestowed*): acer (*sharp, fiery, &c.*): ardens (*burning*): vehemens (*violent*). A zealous patriot, civis acerrimus: *to have a zealous desire for any thing*, alicujus rei desiderio incensum esse or flagrare.

ZEALOUSLY, studio: *studiose*: acriter: ardentem: enixe (*with energy*): intente (*with attention and diligence*): industrie (*with constant exertion*). To desire zealously, ardentem cupere: *to assist one zealously in any thing*, alicujus enixe adjuvare ad aliquid (e. g., ad bellum): *to do, accomplish any thing zealously*, aliquid enixe facere (e. g., alicujus imperata): *to labor more zealously*, intentius opus facere: *very zealously*, omni or summo studio: *studiosissime*: *enixissime*: *to sup-*

port any body most zealously, alicujus enixissime juvare: *to be most zealously devoted or attached to any body*, esse alicujus studiosissimum or cupidissimum.

ZEBRA, * equus zebra (Linn.).

ZEBU, * bos Indicus.

ZENITH, * punctum verticis quod vulgo vocant zenith. The sun is in the zenith, * sol huic loco supra verticem est.

ZEPHYR, Zephyrus, Favonius (Cic.).

ZERO, * zero, nom. indeclinable. Fig. To fall to zero, ad nihilum venire: *to be at zero*, nihil valere: nullo numero, loco, esse.

ZEST. Vid. RELISH.

ZIGZAG, discursus torti vibratique (of lightning, Plin. Ep., 6, 20, 9). To form a zigzag, errorem volvere (Liv.): zigzag letters, * litterarum figure tortuose serpentes. The nearest adjective is tortuosus.

ZINC, * zincum (Linn.).

ZODIAC, orbis signifer (Cic., Div., 2, 42, 89): circulus signifer (Virg., 6, 1, 1): circulus, qui signifer vocatur (Plin., 2, 4, 3); or simply signifer (id., 2, 10, 7): orbis in duodecim partes distributus (Cic., Tusc., 1, 28, 68): orbis duodecim signorum (Cic.,

N. D., 2, 20, 53): limbus duodecim signorum (Varr., 2, 3, 7). The Greek Zodiacus is found only in later writers.

ZONE. A girdle, cingulus. A division of the earth, cingulus terræ (Cic., Somn. Scip., 6, or De Rep., 6, 20, 21).

In poets and post-Augustan prose, usually zona): cælum: cœli regio, ora, or plaga (quarter of the heavens): positio cœli (Tac., Agr., 11, 3): regio (district). The torrid zone, zona torrida (Plin.); ardore (Sall., Jug., 18, 9). The frigid zones, glaciales cœli regiones (after Col., 3, 1, 3): the temperate zones, temperatae cœli regiones (Virg.). For a poetical description of the five zones, vid. Virg., Georg., 1, 233-238.

ZOOLITE, * pars animalis in lapidem conversa, mutata.

ZOOLOGICAL. By genitive, animantium. A zoological garden, vivarium (Varro): septum ferarum (after Livy).

ZOOLOGY, } * zoologia: * zoog-

ZOOGRAPHY, } raphia (technical terms): * descriptio animantium.

ZOOPHYTE, * zoophytum (Linn.).

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Adeline, *Adeline*, -as (f.).
Adherbal, *Adherbal*, -alis (m.).
Adiabene, *Adiabēnē*, -es, and -bēnā, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Adiabene*, *Adiabēnicus*, -a, -um, and *Adiabēnus*, -a, -um.
Adige, the, *Athesis*, -is (m.).
Admeto, *Admētō*, -ōis (f.).
Admetus, *Admētus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Admetus*, *Admācan*, *Admētēus*, -a, -um.
Adolphus, *Adolphus*, -i (m.).
Adonis, *Adōnis*, -is or -idia, and *Adon*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Adonis*, *Adōnēs*, -a, -um; the festival of *Adonis*, *Adonia*, -orum (m.).
Adour, the, *Atūris*, -is, or *Atur*, -ūris (m.).
Adramyttium, *Adramyttium*, or -tēon, gentive -i (n.), and *Adramyttēos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Adramyttium*, *Adramyttēus*, -a, -um.
Adrastia, *Adrastē* or -tia, -as (f.).
Adrastus, *Adrastus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Adrastus*, *Adrastēus*, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of *Adrastus*, *Adrastis*, -idis.
Adria, *Adriācus*, *Adrianus*, &c., v. *Hadria*.
Adrianople, *Adrianópolis*, -is (f.).
Adriatic Sea, the, *Sinus Adriāticus*.
Adrumetum, v. *Hadrumetum*.
Aduatia, v. *Tongres*.
Æa, *Æa*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Æa*, *Æaan*, *Æaean*, -a, -um.
Æacus, *Æacus*, -i (m.); of or belonging

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to *Æacus*, *Æacius*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Æacus*, *Æacides*, -as; of or belonging to a son of *Æacus*, *Æacidēus*, -a, -um.
Æea, *Æeē*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Æea*, *Æeuan*, -a, -um.
Æas, *Æas*, -antis (m.).
Æantēum, v. *Æjar*.
Æbutius, *Æbutius*, -i (m.); *Æbutian*, *Æbutius*, -a, -um.
Edessa, v. *Edessa*.
Edui, *Edui*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Edui*, *Eduan*, *Eduicus*, -a, -um.
Ætes, *Æetes* or *Ætæ*, -as (m.); of or belonging to *Ætes*, *Ætitan*, *Ætēus*, -a, -um, and *Æētius*, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of *Ætes*, *Æētias*, -adis, *Æētine*, -es, and *Æētis*, -idis.
Æge, *Æge* or *Ægean*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Æge*, *Ægean*, *Ægeus*, -a, -um; inhabitants of *Æge*, *Ægēates*, -ium (m.).
Ægeon, *Ægeon*, -ōnis and later -ōnis (m.).
Ægates, the, *Ægates*, -ium (f.).
Ægia, v. *Æge*.
Ægean, the, *Ægean*, *Ægeum Mare*.
Ægria, v. *Ægria*.
Ægeus, *Ægeus*, -i, and *Ægeus*, -ēos (m.); son or descendant of *Ægeus*, *Ægides*, -as (m.).
Ægiale, *Ægiale*, -as (f.).
Ægialeus, *Ægialeus*, -ei, and *Ægialeus*, -ēos (m.).
Ægina, *Ægina*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Ægina*, *Æginensis*, -as, and *Æginētus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Ægina*, *Æginētæ*, -as (m.).
Æginium, *Æginium*, -ii (n.).
Ægira, *Ægira*, -as (f.).
Ægisthus, -i (m.).
Ægium, *Ægium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Ægium*, *Ægius*, -a, -um.
Ægle, *Ægle*, -as (f.).
Ægon, *Ægon*, -ōnis (m.).
Ægosthena, *Ægosthena*, -orum (m.); the inhabitants of *Ægosthena*, *Ægosthēnenses*, -ium.
Ægypt, &c., v. *Ægypt*.
Ægyptus, *Ægyptus*, -i (m.).
Ælian, *Ælianus*, -i (m.).
Ælian, v. *Ælius*; *Ælia*, *Ælia*, -as (f.).
Ælius, *Ælius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Ælia*, *Ælian*, *Ælianus*, -a, -um, and *Ælius*, -a, -um; the *Ælian house*, *Æliæ gens*.
Ællo, *Ællo*, -ūs (f.).
Æmilia, *Æmilia*, -as (f.).
Æmilus, *Æmilus*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Æmilus*, or the *Æmilian gens*, *Æmilian*, *Æmilianus*, -a, -um, and *Æmilius*, -a, -um.
Æmon, *Æmon*, -ōnis (m.); son of *Æmon*, *Æmonides*.
Æmonia, &c., v. *Hemonia*.
Ænaria, v. *Ischia*.
Æneas, *Ænēas*, -as (m.); son or descendant of *Æneas*, *Ænēades*, -as (m.); of or belonging to *Æneas*, *Ænēus*, -a, -um; a poem relating to *Æneas*, *Ænēis*, -idos (f.).
Æneid, the, *Ænēis*, -idos (f.).
Ænia or *Ænia*, *Ænia* or *Ænēa*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Ænia*, *Ænian*, -as, *Ænēaticus*, -a, -um; inhabitants of *Ænea*, *Ænēates*, -um (m.); *Æniānes*, -um (m.); and *Ænienses*, -ium (m.).
Ænus, *Ænus*, -i, l. (m.) river; 2 (f.) city.
Æolia, *Æolia*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Æolia*, *Æolian*, *Æolicus*, -a, -um, and *Æolius*, -a, -um; the *Æoliens*, *Æolē-*

-um (m.), and *Æoli*, -ōrum (m.); *land of the Æolians*, *Æolis*, -idos (f).
Æolus, *Æolus*, -i (m.); *son or descendant of Æolus*, *Æolides*, -is (m.); *daughter or female descendant of Æolus*, *Æolis*, -idis (f).
Ægyptus, *Ægyptus*, -i (f); *Ægyptian, of or belonging to Ægyptus*, *Ægyptius*, -a, -um.
Æqui, the, *Æqui*, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Æqui*, *Æquian*, *Æquicus*, -a, -um, and *Æquiculus*, -a, -um; *an Æquian*, *Æquiculus*, -i (m.).
Æsar, the, *Æsar*, -āris (m); *Æsarian*, *Æsarēus*, -a, -um.
Æschines, *Æschines*, -is (m.).
Æschylus, *Æschylus*, -i (m.); *of Æschylus*, *Æschylean*, *Æschylēus*, -a, -um.
Æsculapius, *Æsculapius*, -i (m.); *Æsculapian*, *Æsculapius*, -a, -um; *a temple of Æsculapius*, *Æsculapium*, -ii (n.).
Æsepius, the, *Æsepius*, -i (m); *Æsepiian*, *Æsepius*, -a, -um.
Æsernia, *Æsernia*, -is (f); *Æsernian, of or belonging to Æsernia*, *Æserninus*, -a, -um.
Æsis, *Æsis*, -is, 1. (m.) *a river*.—2. (f) *a town; of or belonging to Æsis*, *Æsinas*, -atis (adj.).
Æson, *Æson*, -ōnis (m.); *of or belonging to Æson*, *Æsonius*, -a, -um; *son of Æson*, *Æsonides*, -is (m.).
Æsop, *Æsopus*, -i (m); *Æsopian, of or belonging to Æsop*, *Æsopēus*, -a, -um, and *Æsopicus*, -a, -um.
Æsula, *Æsula*, -is (f); *Æsulān*, *Æsulānus*, -a, -um.
Æthalia, v. *Elba*.
Æthiopia, v. *Ethiopia*.
Æthion, *Æthion*, -ōnis (m.).
Ætna, *Ætna*, -is, and *Ætne*, -es (f); *mountain and city; of or belonging to Ætna*, *Ætnean*, *Ætnaeus*, -a, -um (*of the mountain*), and *Ætneusis*, -e (*of the city*).
Ætolia, *Ætolia*, -is (f); *Ætolian*, *Ætolicus*, -a, -um; *Ætoliān*, -a, -um, and *Ætolicus*, -a, -um; *an Ætolian female*, *Ætolicis*, -idis (f).
Ætolicus, *Ætolicus*, -i (m.); *son or descendant of Ætolicus*, *Ætolidēs*.
Afranius, *Afranius*, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Afranius*, *Afraniānus*, -a, -um, and *Afranius*, -a, -um.
Africa, *Africa*, -is (f); *African*, *Afer*, *Afrā*, -um; *Africānus*, -a, -um, and *Africus*, -a, -um.
Agamēde, *Agamēde*, -es (f).
Agamēdes, *Agamēdes*, -is (m.).
Agamemnon, *Agamemnon* or -no, *genitive -ōnis* (m.); *of or belonging to Agamemnon*, *Agamemnonius*, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Agamemnon*, *Agamemnonides*, -is (m.).
Aganippē, *Aganippē*, -es (f); *Aganippēan*, *Aganippēus*, -a, -um, and *Aganippicus*, -a, -um; *also, fem. adj.* *Aganippis*, -idos.
Agar, v. *Hagar*.
Agatho, *Agatho*, -ōnis (m.).
Agathocles, *Agathocles*, -is (m.); *of or belonging to Agathocles*, *Agathocleān*, *Agathocleus*, -a, -um.
Agathyrna, v. *St. Agatha*.
Agave, *Agavē*, -es (f).
Agabalana, v. *Ecbatana*.
Agde, *Agatha*, -is (f).
Agen, *Aginnum*, -i (n.).
Agendicum, *Agendicum*, -i (n.).
Agenor, *Agēnor*, -ōris (m); *of or belonging to Agenor*, *Agēnorēus*, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Agenor*, *Agēnorides*, -is (m.).
Agēsilaus, *Agēsilaus*, -i (m.).
Agēspolis, *Agēspolis*, -is (m.).
Agincourt, *Agincourtum*, -i (n.).
Agis, *Agis*, -idis, acc. *Agin*, *Cic*, and *Agim*, *Cirt*, (m.).
Aglāia, *Aglāia*, -is, and -aic, -es (f).
Aglaoophon, *Aglaoophon*, -ontis (m.).
Aglauros, *Aglauros*, -i (f).
Agnes, *Agnes*, -etis (f).
Agnum, *Agnum*, -ōnis (m.).
Agnumides, *Agnumides*, -is (m.).
Agrirentum, *Agrirentum*, -i (n.). *Greek* *Agriagās*, -antis (m.); *of Agrirentum*, *Agrirentine*, *Agrirentinus*, -a, -um, and *Agri- or Agrirentinus*, -a, -um.
Agrippa, *Agrippa*, -is (m.); *of or belong-*

ing to Agrippa, *Agrippianus*, -a, -um, and *Agrippinus*, -a, -um.
Agrippina, *Agrippina*, -is (f); *of or belonging to Agrippina*, *Agrippiensis*, -e, and *Agrippinianus*, -a, -um.
Agron, *Agron*, -onis (m.).
Agylla, *Agylla*, -is (f); *of or belonging to Agylla*, *Agyllinus*, -a, -um.
Agyrium, *Agyrium*, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to Agyrium*, *Agyrian*, *Agyrinensis*, -e, and *Agyrinus*, -a, -um.
Ahab, *Achābus*, -i (m.).
Ahasuerus, *Ahasuerus*, -i (m.).
Aia, the, *Allia*, -is (f).
Aiz, *Aque Sextiæ* (pl., f).
Aiz-la-Chapelle, *Aquisgranum*, -i (n.).
Ajaccio, *Urcinum*, -ii (n.).
Ajax, *Ajax*, -ācis (m.); *tomb of Ajax*, *Ænium*, -ii (n.).
Akhissar, *Thyatira*, -is (f).
Alabanda, *Alabanda*, -is (f), and *Alabanda*, -ōrum (n.); *of or belonging to Alabanda*, *Alabandensis*, -e; *Alabandēus*, -a, -um; *Alabandicus*, -a, -um, and *Alabandinus*, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Alabanda*, *Alabandes*, -ei (m); *the inhabitants of Alabanda*, *Alabandes*, -ium (m), and *Alabandi*, -ōrum.
Alans, the, *Alani*, -ōrum (m); *Alanian*, *Alānus*, -a, -um.
Alaric, *Alaricus*, -i (m.).
Alastor, *Alastor*, -ōris (m.).
Alatri, *Alatrium*, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to Alatri*, *Alatrinas*, -atis (adj.).
Alazon, the, } *Alazon*, -ōnis (m).
Alasan, the, }
Alba, *Alba*, -is (f); *Alban*, *Albānus*, -a, -um, and *Albensis*, -e; *the Albans*, *Albani*, -ōrum (m).
Albania, *Albānia*, -is (f); *Albanian*, *Albānus*, -a, -um.
Albany, *Albania*, -is (f); *Villa Albana*; *Albanian*, *Albānus*, -a, -um.
Albengo, *Albium Ingunum*, -i (n.).
Albinus, *Albinus*, -ii (m); *of or belonging to Albinus*, *Albinianus*, -a, -um.
Albinus, *Albinus*, -i (m).
Albion, *Albion*, -ōnis, 1. (f) *as country*.—2. (m) *as masc., prop. n.*
Albis, *Albis*, -is (m).
Albium, *Albium*, -ii (n.), v. *Albengo* and *Vintimiglia*.
Albius, *Albius*, -ii (m); *of or belonging to Albius* or *the Albia gens*, *Albius*, -a, -um, and *Albiānus*, -a, -um.
Albucius, *Albucius*, -ii (m); *Albucian*, *Albucius*, -a, -um.
Alceus, *Alceus*, -i (m); *of or belonging to Alceus*, *Alceic*, *Alceicus*, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Alceus*, *Alceides*, -is (voc. -dē and -dā).
Alcala, *Complutum*, -i (n.).
Alcanenes, *Alcanēnes*, -is (m.).
Alcander, *Alcander*, -dri (m.).
Alcanor, *Alcānor*, -ōris (m.).
Alcathe, *Alcathe*, -es (f).
Alcathous, *Alcathous*, -i (m).
Alce, *Alce*, -es (f).
Alcenor, *Alcenor*, -ōris (m.).
Alcestis, *Alcestis*, -is (f).
Alciades, *Alciades*, -is (voc. -de).
Alcidamas, *Alcidamas*, -antis (m).
Alcides, v. *Alceus*.
Alcimachus, *Alcimachus*, -i (m).
Alcimedē, *Alcimedē*, -es (f).
Alcimēdon, *Alcimēdon*, -ontis (m).
Alcimus, *Alcimus*, -i (m).
Alcinous, *Alcinous*, -i (m).
Alcis, *Alcis*, -idis (f).
Alcmaon, *Alcmæo*, -ōnis (m); *of or belonging to Alcmaon*, *Alcmæonius*, -a, -um.
Alcman, *Alcman*, -ānis (acc. also -ānā); *of or belonging to Alcman*, *Alcmānicus*, -a, -um, and *Alcmānius*, -a, -um.
Alcmena, *Alcmēna*, -is, or *Alcmēnē*, -es (f).
Alcon, *Alco*, -ōnis (m).
Alcyon, *Alcyōnē*, -es (f); *Alcyonean*, *Alcyonēus*, -a, -um.
Aldborough, *Isurium*, -ii (n).
Alderney, *Riduna*, -is (f).
Alecto, *Alceto* or *Alceto*, -is (f).
Alcia, *Alcia*, -is, -um; *the Aleian plain*, *Alciūs campus*.
Alemanni, the, *Alemanni*, -ōrum (m); *of or belonging to the Alemanni*, *Alemannic*, *Alemannicus*, -a, -um.
Alemm, *Alemm*, -ōnis (m); *son or descendant of Alemm*, *Alemmōides*, -is (m).

Aleppo, *Bercea*, -is (f).
Aleria, *Aleria*, -is (f), and *Alalia*, -is (f).
Alletes, *Alletes*, -is (m).
Aletium, *Aletium*, -ii (n.); *Aletian, of or belonging to Aletium*, *Aletin*, -a, -um.
Alexander, *Alexander*, -dri (m).
Alexandria, *Alexandrēa*, -is (f); *of or belonging to Alexandria*, *Alexandrine*, *Alexandrinus*, -a, -um.
Alexandropolis, *Alexandropōlis*, -is (f).
Alexio, *Alexio*, -ōnis (m).
Alfenus, *Alfēnus*, -i (m).
Alfred, *Alfrēdus*, -i; *purē Latin*, *Ircnæus*, -i (m.).
Algidus, *Algidus*, -i (m); *of or belonging to Algidus*, *Algidensis*, -e, and *Algidus*, -a, -um.
Algier, *Algeria*, -is (f); *Julia Cæsarēa* (f).
Alicante, *Lucentum*, -i (n.).
Alimentus, *Alimentus*, -i (m).
Alinda, *Alinda*, -is (f); *of or belonging to Alinda*, *Alindensis*, -e.
Alise, *Alesia*, -is (f).
Allia, *Allia*, -is (f); *of or belonging to the Allia*, *Alliensis*, -e.
Alice, *Alicia*, -is (f).
Allenus, *Allenus*, -i (m).
Altier, the, *Elāver*, -ēris (m).
Altilfe, *Altilfe*, -arum (pl., f); *of or belonging to Altilfe*, *Altilfian*, *Altilfianus*, -a, -um.
Allobrogian, *an*, *Allobroch*, -ōgis (m); *the Allobrogians*, *Allobroges*, -um; *Allobrogian*, *Allobrogius*, -a, -um.
Almaden, *Sisāpon*, -ōnis (f).
Almo, *Almo*, -ōnis (m), 1. *a river*.—2. *a man's name*: *Almon*, -ōnis (f), *a city*.
Almwick, *Alnevicum*, -i (n.).
Alceus, *Alceus*, -ei (m); *son or descendant of Alceus*, *Alceides*, -is (m).
Alonē, *Alonē*, -es (f).
Alontio, v. *Aluntium*.
Alope, *Alope*, -es (f).
Alorus, *Alorus*, -i (f); *the inhabitants of Alorus*, *Alorites*, -arum (m).
Alphenor, *Alphēnor*, -ōris (m).
Alpheus, the, *Alphēus*, -i (m); *of or belonging to the Alpheus*, *Alphēus*, -a, -um; *as pecul. fem. adj.*, *Alphēias*, -ādis (n.).
Alps, the, *Alpes*, -ium (f); *of or belonging to the Alps*, *Alpine*, *Alpinus*, -a, -um, and *Alpicus*, -a, -um.
Alsace, *Alsacia*, -is (f).
Alsiun, *Alsiun*, -ii (n); *of or belonging to Alsiun*, *Alsiensis*, -e, and *Alsius*, -a, -um.
Alitum (mod. *Altino*), *Alitum*, -i (n); *of or belonging to Alitum*, *Alitāns*, gen. -atis, and *Alitinus*, -a, -um.
Aluntium (now *Alontio*), *Aluntium*, -ii (n); *of or belonging to Aluntium*, *Aluntinus*, -a, -um.
Alyattes, *Alyattes*, -is or -ei (m).
Alymon, *Alfmon*, -ōnis (m).
Alyzia, *Alyzia* or -zēn, -is (f).
Amalec, *Amalechus*, -i (m).
Amalekites, the, *Amalechites*, -arum (m).
Analpi, *Melpisia*, -is (f).
Amalthæa, *Amalthæa*, -is (f); *temple of Amalthæa*, *Amalthæum*, -i (n.).
Amanda, *Amanda*, -is (f).
Amānus, *Amānus*, -i (m); *of or belonging to Amānus*, *Amānensis*, -e, and *Amānicus*, -a, -um; *the passes of Amānus*, *Amānicæ pylæ*.
Amariyllis, *Amariyllis*, -idis (f), acc. -idā, voc. -i.
Amarnythus, *Amarnythus*, -i; *Amarnythi* an, *Amarnythi*, -idis (fem. adj.).
Amaseno, the, *Amasenus*, -i (m).
Amasia, *Amasia*, -is (f), *a city*; (m.) *masc. prop. name*.
Amasis, *Amāsias*, -is (m).
Amastri (now *Amastro*), *Amastri*, -is (f), *of or belonging to Amastri*, *Amastriācus*, -a, -um; *inhabitants of Amastri*, *Amastriāni*, -orum (m).
Amathus, *Amathūs*, -untis (f), acc. *poet. -unta*; *of or belonging to Amathus*, *Amathusian*, *Amathūsian*, -a, -um, and *Amathūsianus*, -a, -um.
Amian, the, *Amiani*, -orum (m).
Amioriz, *Amioriz*, -is (m).
Ambrius, *Ambivius*, -i (m).
Ambracia, *Ambracia*, -is (f); *Ambracian*, *Ambrācius*, -a, -um; *Ambrāclensis*, -e.
Ambracian Gulf (now *Gulf of Arta*), *Ambracius sinus*; *an inhabitant of Am-*

Antimachus, Antimächus, -i (m.).
Antínōus, Antínōus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Antínōus*, Antínōeus, -a, -um.
Antinum, Antinum, -i (n.); inhabitants of *Antinum*, Antinátēs, -um (m.).
Antioch, Antíochēa, and -chia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Antioch*, Antíochēnsis, -e; Antíochēnus, -a, -um (late); Antíochēus or -chius, -u, -um (Cic.); the inhabitants of *Antioch*, Antíochēnsium, -ium (m.).
Antíochus, Antíochus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Antíochus*, Antíochinus, -a, -um (e. g., bellum, &c., Cic.); pecul. fem., Antíochis, -idos.
Antiope, Antíope, -ēs, and -opa, -æ (f.).
Antiparos, Oleárus, -i (f.).
Antipater, Antipátēr, -tri (m.).
Antipatria, Antipatría, -æ (f.).
Antiphas, Antiphas, -antis (m.).
Antiphates, Antiphátēs, -æ (m.).
Antiphellus, Antiphellus or -los, -i (f.).
Antipho, Antíphō, -ōnis, and Antíphon, -ontis (m.).
Antipolis, Antípōlis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Antipolis*, Antipolitánus, -a, -um.
Antirrhiūm, Antirrhiūm, -i (n.).
Antissa, Antíssa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Antissa*, Antíssēus, -a, -um.
Antisthenes, Antístēnēs, -is and -æ (m.).
Antistius, Antístius, -i (m.).
Antium, Antium, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Antium*, Antias, gen. -ātis; Antíanus, -a, -um; Antíantius, -a, -um; Antiensis, -e; and Antius, -a, -um.
Antonínus, Antonínus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Antonínus*, Antonínianus, -a, -um.
Antoniópolis, Antoniópolis, -is (f.); the inhabitants of *Antoniópolis*, Antoniopolítas, -arum (m.).
Antonius, Antónius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Antonius*, Antoníanus, -a, -um, and Antonius, -a, -um.
Antrim, Antrinum, -i (n.).
Antron, Antron, -ōnis (f.).
Antwerp, Antwerpia, -æ (f.); of *Antwerp*, Antwerpianus, -a, -um, and Antwerpensis, -e.
Anubis, Anóbis, -is and -idis (m.).
Anzur, Anxur, -ūris (n.); a city; also a mountain and name of a hero, both masc.; of or belonging to *Anzur*, Anxúras, -ātis, and Anxurus, -a, -um (poet.).
Anytes, Anytēs, -i (m.).
Aon, Aon, -ōnis (m.); son or descendant of *Aon*, Aonides, -e (m.).
Aonia, Aónia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Aonia*, Aónius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Aónis, -idis; inhabitants of *Aonia*, Aónēs, -um, acc. -as (m.).
Aosta, Augusta Praetoria (f.).
Aōus, the Aōús, -i (m.).
Apamea, Apamēa or -mía, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Apamea*, Apamēnsis, -e, and Apamēnus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Apamea*, Apameí, -orum (m.).
Apella, Apella, -æ (m.).
Apelles, Apelles, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Apelles*, Apellēus, -a, -um.
Apennines, the (mountains), Apennini Montes (m.); *Apennine*, Apenninus, -a, -um.
Aper, Aper, Apri (m.).
Aperantia, Aperantía, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Aperantia*, Aperantí, -orum (m.).
Aphareus, Apháreus, -ci (m.); of or relating to *Aphareus*, Apharéus, -a, -um.
Aphas, Aphas, -antis (m.).
Aphesas, Aphésas, -antis, acc. -anta (m.).
Aphidua, Aphídna, -æ, and -idna, -arum (f.).
Aphrodisias, Aphródisias, -adis (f.); of or belonging to *Aphrodisias*, Aphrodisiensis, -e, and Aphrodisíus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Aphrodisias*, Aphrodisíenses, -ium (m.).
Aphrodisium, Aphrodisium, -ii (n.).
Apicius, Apicius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Apicius*, Apician, Apicianus, -a, -um, and Apicius, -a, -um.
Apidanus, the, Apídanus, -i (m.).
Apion, Apion, -onis (m.).
Apis, Apis, -is (m.).
Apodoti, the, Apódōti, -orum (m.).
Apollinaris, Apollinarius, -is (m.).
Apolla, Apollo, -inis (m.); of or belonging to *Apolla*, Apollineus, -a, -um, and Apollinarius, -e.

Apollódorus, Apollódōrus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Apollódorus*, Apollodóreus, -a, -um; the followers or imitators of *Apollódorus*, Apollodorēi, -orum (m.).
Apollonia, Apollonia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Apollonia*, Apolloniensis, -e, and Apolloniátus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Apollonia*, Apolloniátēs, -æ, and Apollonías, -atis (m.).
Apollonides, Apollónides, -æ (m.).
Apollonis, Apollónis, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Apollonis*, Apolloniensis, -e.
Apollonius, Apollonius, -ii (m.).
Apollōs, Apollōs, -i (m.).
Apollyon, Apollyon, -ōnis (m.).
Aponus, Apónus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Aponus*, Apóninus, -a, -um, and Apónus, -a, -um.
Appenzel, Abbatís Cella (f.).
Appia, Appia, -æ (f.); a city; of or belonging to *Appia*, Appian, Appíanus, -a, -um.
Appian, v. *Appius*; *Appian Way*, Appia Via (f.).
Appius, Appius, -ii (m.), and *Appin*, Appia, -æ (f.). Roman proper names; the Appian family, Appia gens; of or belonging to the Appia gens, or to Appius, Appíanus, -a, -um; pecul. fem. Appias, -adis; son or descendant of Appius, Appiádēs, -æ (m.).
Appleby, Aballaba, -æ (f.).
Appuleius, Appulēius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Appuleius*, Appulēianus, -a, -um.
Appulia, v. *Apulia*.
Apronius, Apronius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Apronius*, Aproníanus, -a, -um.
Aprustum, Aprustum, -i (n.); inhabitants of *Aprustum*, Aprustaní, -orum (m.).
Apta (a city), Apta (Julia), -æ (f.); inhabitants of *Apta*, Aptenses, -ium (m.).
Apulrius, v. *Apulpeus*.
Apulia, Apúlia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Apulia*, Apulían, Apúlus, -a, -um, and Apulíens, -a, -um.
Apulum, Apulum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Apulum*, Apulensis, -e.
Aquila, Aquila, -æ (m.).
Aquileia, Aquilēia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Aquileia*, Aquileinsis, -e, and Aquilēus, -a, -um.
Aquilus, Aquilius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Aquilus*, Aquiliánus, -a, -um, and Aquilius, -a, -um.
Aquinum (now Aquino), Aquinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Aquinum*, Aquinas, -ātis; the inhabitants of *Aquinum*, Aquinátēs, -ium.
Aquitania, Aquitánia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Aquitania*, Aquitánus, -a, -um; Aquitánicus, -a, -um; and Aquitánensis, -e; the inhabitants of *Aquitania*, Aquitáni, Aquitáni, -orum (m.).
Arabella, Arabella, -æ (f.).
Arabia, Arabía, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Arabia*, Arabian, Arabicus, -a, -um; Arabius, -a, -um (Arabus, -i, -um; Arabíanus, -a, -um; and Arabíus, -a, -um, late); an Arab, Arabs, -abís (m.); an Arab female, Arabíssa, -æ; the Arabians, Arabēs, -um.
Arachne, Arachne, -ēs (f.); of or belonging to *Arachne*, Arachnēus, -a, -um.
Arachosia, Arachósia, -æ (f.); *Arachosian*, Arachósian, -a, -um; the *Arachosians*, Arachosíi, -orum, and Arachótē, -arum (m.).
Aracynthus, Aracynthus, -i (m.).
Aradius, Arádus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Aradius*, Arádēus, -a, -um, and Arádus, -a, -um.
Aragon, Aragonia, -æ (f.).
Aramaei, Aramēa, -æ (f.); the *Aramaei*, Aramái, -orum (m.).
Arar, the, Arar or Aráris, -is, acc. -i sometimes in, abl. -i (m.); of the *Arar*, Ararēus, -a, -um.
Ararat, Arrat (m.), indecl.
Aratus, Arátus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Aratus*, Aratēus, -a, -um.
Arausio, Arausio, -ōnis (f.).
Araxes, the, Araxes, -is (m.); of or belonging to the *Araxes*, Araxēus, -a, -um.
Arabæes, Arbucēs, -is (m.).
Arbela, Arbēla, -orum (n.); the country of, around *Arbela*, Arbēlitis, -idis (f.).
Arceadia, Arcadia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Arceadia*, Arcadian, Arcadíus, -a, -um, and Arcadius, -a, -um; an *Arcadian*, Arcadíus, -e.

an, Arcas, -adis (m.), acc. poet. -dā, and pl. -dās.
Arcadius, Arcádus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Arcadius*, Arcadianus, -a, -um.
Arce, Arcē, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Arce*, Arcēan, Arcēanus, -a, -um.
Arceasias, Arcesillas, -æ (m.).
Arceasílaus, Arcēsílāus, -i (m.).
Archangel, Archangelópolis, -is, and *Michaelópolis*, -is (f.).
Arche, Arche, -ēs (f.).
Archēbulus, Archēbūlus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Archēbulus*, Archēbūlēus, -a, -um.
Archelais, Archelāis, -idis (f.).
Archelaus, Archelāus, -i (m.).
Archemachus, Archemáchus, -i (m.).
Archémōrus, Archēmōrus, -i (m.).
Archias, Archias, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Archias*, Archiácus, -a, -um.
Archibald, Archibaldus, -i (m.).
Archidēmus, Archidēmus, -i (m.).
Archigēnes, Archigēnes, -is (m.).
Archilochus, Archilochus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Archilochus*, Archilochíus, -a, -um.
Archimēdes, Archimēdes, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Archimēdes*, Archimēdēs, -a, -um.
Archipelago (Grecian), Egeum Mare.
Archippe, Archippe, -ēs (f.).
Archippus, Archippus, -i (m.).
Archytas, Archytas, -æ (m.).
Ardea, Ardea, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ardea*, Ardētianus, -a, -um, and *Ardēas*, -ātis; the inhabitants of *Ardea*, Ardēates, -ium (m.).
Ardennes (Forest of), Arduenna (silva), -æ.
Arecmici, the, Arecmici, -orum (m.).
Arelate (now Arles), Arēlas, -ātis (f.); usu. Arēlatē, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Arelate*, Arēlatēnsis, -e.
Aremberg, Areburgum, -ii (n.).
Areopagus, Areópāgus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Areopagus*, *Areopagitis*, *Areopagiticus*, -a, -um; an *Areopagite*, a member of the *Areopagus*, *Areopagites*, -æ (m.).
Arestor, Arestor, -ōris (m.); son or descendant of *Arestor*, Arestorides, -æ (m.).
Arctho, the, Arctho, -ōnis (m.).
Arcthus, Arēthusa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Arcthus*, Arēthūsēus, -a, -um, and Arēthūsia, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Arēthūsia, -idis (poet.).
Arenci, the, Arēvāci, -orum (m.).
Aretzu, v. *Arretium*.
Arganthonius, Arganthēnius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Arganthonius*, Arganthónicus, -a, -um.
Argentoratum, Argentórātum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Argentoratum*, Argētrótēnsis, -e.
Argiletum, Argilētum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Argiletum*, Argilētānus, -a, -um.
Arginuse (the islands), Arginūsæ, -arum (f.), sc. insule.
Argo, Argō, gen. -gūs, acc. -gō (f.); of or relating to the *Argo*, Argōus, -a, -um.
Argolis, Argólis, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Argolis*, Argolice, Argoliceus, -a, -um.
Argonauts, the, Argonautæ, -arum (m.).
Argos, Argos (n.), indecl., and Argi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Argos*, Argiæ, Argēus or -gus, -a, -um, and Argivus, -a, -um.
Argus, Argus, -i (m.).
Argyle, Argathella, -æ (f.).
Aria, Aria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Aria*, Arlus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Aria*, Arlí, -orum (m.).
Ariadne, Ariadna, -æ and -dnē, -cs (f.); of or belonging to *Ariadne*, Ariadnēus, -a, -um.
Ariana, Ariāna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ariana*, Ariānus, -a, -um.
Ariarathes, Ariarathēs, -is (m.).
Aricia, Aricia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Aricia*, Aricius, -a, -um.
Aridaus, Arideus, -i (m.).
Arimsap, the, Arimsapí, -orum (m.).
Arimathia, Arimatía, -æ (f.).
Arminum, Ariminum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Arminum*, Ariminensis, -e the inhabitants of *Arminum*, Ariminēses, -ium (m.).
Ariobarzanes, Ariobarzānes, -is (m.).

Arion, Arion, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to Arion, Arionius, -a, -um.
Ariovistus, Ariovistus, -i (m.).
Arisba, Arisba, -æ, and -bē, -es (f.).
Aristæus, Aristæus, -i (m.).
Aristogoras, Aristogōras, -æ (m.).
Aristander, Aristander, -dri (m.).
Aristarchus, Aristarchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Aristarchus, Aristarchion, Aristarchēus, -a, -um.
Aristæas, Aristæas, -is (m.).
Aristides, Aristides, -is (m.).
Aristippus, Aristippus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Aristippus, Aristippean, Aristippēus, -a, -um.
Aristius, Aristius, -i (m.).
Aristo, Aristō, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to Aristo, Aristonēus, -a, -um.
Aristobolus, Aristobolus, -i (m.).
Aristodemus, Aristodēmus, -i (m.).
Aristogiton, Aristogitō, -ōnis (m.).
Aristomache, Aristomachē, -es (f.).
Aristomēnes, Aristomēnes, -is (m.).
Aristonice, Aristonice, -is (m.).
Aristophanes, Aristophānes, -is (m.); of or belonging to Aristophanes, Aristophanic, Aristophaneus or -ius, -a, -um, and Aristophānicus, -a, -um (late).
Aristotle, Aristotēles, -is (m.); of or belonging to Aristotle, Aristotelian, Aristotēleus or -ius, -a, -um.
Aristoxenus, Aristoxēnus, -i (m.).
Aristus, Aristus, -i (m.).
Arius, Arius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Arius, Arianus, -a, -um; the Arians, Ariani, -orum.
Ariusian, Ariusianus, -a, -um.
Arkansas, Arkansa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Arkansas, Arkansianus, -e.
Arles, v. *Arletæ*.
Armagh, Arimacha, -æ (f.).
Armenia, Armēnia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Armenia, Armenian, Armēnius, -a, -um, and Armeniacus, -a, -um.
Arminius, Arminius, -ii (m.), v. *Hermann*.
Armorica, Armōrica, -æ (f.); *Armorican*, Armoricus, -a, -um.
Arna, Arna, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Arna, Arnates, -ium (m.); of or belonging to Arna, Arnensis, -e.
Arne, Arne, -es (f.).
Arnheim, Arcenrum, -i (n.).
Arno, the Arno, -i (m.); of or belonging to the Arno, Arniensis, -e.
Arnobius, Arnobius, -ii (m.).
Arnus, v. *Arno*.
Arpi, Arpi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Arpi, Arpānus, -a, -um, and Arpinus, -a, -um.
Arpinum, } Arpinum, -i (n.); of or belong-
Arpino, } ing to Arpinum, Arpinas, -atis, and Arpinus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Arpinum, Arpinas, -is (m.).
Arrau, Glota, -æ (f.).
Arrezo, Arrētium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Arrezo, Arrētinus, -a, -um.
Arrhene, Arrhēnē, -es (f.).
Arrhidaeus, Arrhidaeus, -i (m.).
Arria, Arria, -æ (f.).
Arscæus, Arsæces, -is, acc. -en (m.); son or descendant of Arscæus, Arsæcides, -æ (m.); of the Arsacide, Arsacidae, -arum (m.); of or belonging to Arscæus, Arsæcius, -a, -um.
Arsanias, the Arsaniæ, -æ (m.).
Arsinoe, Arsinoë, -es (f.); of or belonging to Arsinoë, Arsinoëticus, -a, -um; the district of Arsinoë (in Egypt), Arsinoëtice nomen (m.).
Arsippus, Arsippus, -i (m.).
Arta, Ambracia, -æ (f.); *Gulf of Arta*, Ambracius Sinus.
Arta, the Artho, -ōnis (m.).
Artabānus, Artabānus, -i (m.).
Artabrum, Prom., v. *Finisterre*, *Cape*.
Artaphernes, Artaphernes, -is (m.).
Artaxata (now *Ardashir*), Artaxāta, -orum (n.).
Artaxerxes, Artaxerxes, -is (m.).
Artemidorus, Artēmidōrus, -i (m.).
Artemisia, Artemisia, -æ (f.).
Artemiskium, Artemiskium, -ii (n.).
Artemo, Artēmo, -ōnis (m.).
Arthur, Arthurus, -i (m.).
Artois, province of, Atrebatensis ager or conlatus; people of Artois, Atrebatēs, -ium (m.); v. *Atrebatēs*.
Arundel, Arundina, -æ (f.).
Arunus, Aruns, -untis (m.).

Arupium, Arūpium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Arupium, Arupinus, -a, -um.
Arvernii, Arverni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Arverni, Arvernus, -a, -um.
Arzenheim, Argentina, -æ (f.).
Asa, Asa, -æ (m.).
Asaph, Asāphus, -i (m.).
Asburg, Ascburgium, -ii (n.).
Ascalon (now *Ascalan*), Ascālō, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Ascalon, Ascālōnius, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Ascalon, Ascālōnita, -æ (m.).
Ascanius, Ascānius, -ii (m.).
Ascburgium, v. *Asburg*.
Asclepiades, Asclēpiades, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Asclepiades, Asclepiadean, Asclepiadeus, -a, -um.
Asclepiodorus, Asclēpiodōrus, -i (m.).
Asclepiodotus, Asclēpiodōtus, -i (m.).
Asconius, Ascōnius, -ii (m.).
Ascoli, v. *Asculum*.
Ascro, Ascro, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ascro, Ascræan, Ascræus, -a, -um.
Asculum (now *Ascoli*), Asclum or Asculum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Asculum, Asculānus, -a, -um; Asculinus, -a, -um; Asculanensis, -e (late).
Asdrubal, v. *Hasdrubal*.
Asbel, Asbelus, -i (m.).
Ashur, Assur, -ūris (m.).
Asia, Asia, -æ (f.); *Asia Minor*, Asia Minor; of or belonging to Asia, Asiatic, Asiaticus, -a, -um, and Asiānus, -a, -um; Asiā, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Asia, -idis (p.).
Asine, Asine, -es (f.); of or belonging to Asine, Asinean, Asinaeus, -a, -um.
Asinius, Asinius, -ii (m.); *Asinian* (of or belonging to the Asinia gens), Asinius, -a, -um.
Assisum (now *Assisi*), Asisium, -ii (n.); inhabitants of Assisum, Asisinatēs, -ium (m.).
Asius, Asius, -ii (m.).
Asmædæus, Asmædæus, -i (m.).
Asopus (now *Asopo*), the Asopus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the Asopus (*fem. adj.*).
Asopis, -idos (f.); son or descendant of the Asopus, Asopiades, -æ (m.).
Asoph or *Asovo* (Sea of), Palus Mæotis, -idis (f.).
Aspasio, Aspāsia, -æ (f.).
Aspendus, Aspendus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Aspendus, Aspendius, -a, -um.
Asphaltites (lake), Asphaltites, -æ (m.), and Asphaltites Lācus.
Asprenas, Asprēnas, -atis (m.).
Aspro Potamo, Achelōūs, -i (m.).
Assorus (now *Asoro*), Assorus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Assorus, Assorinus, -a, -um.
Assus, Assus or Assos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Assus, Assius, -a, -um.
Assyria, Assyria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Assyria, Assyrian, Assyrius, -a, -um; the Assyrians, Assyrii, -orum.
Asta, Asta, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Asta, Astensia, -e.
Astaboras, the Astābōras, -æ (m.).
Astacus, Astācus, -i (f.), and Astācum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Astacus, Astacēnus, -a, -um.—2. Astācū, -i (m.); son or descendant of Astacus, Astacides, -æ (m.).
Astapa, Astapa, -æ (f.).
Astarte, Astarte, -es (f.).
Asterie, Asteriē, -es, and -ria, -æ (f.).
Astorgia, Asturica, -æ (f.).
Astrea, Astræa, -æ (f.).
Astræus, Astræus, -i (m.).
Astura, Astura, -æ (f.).
Asturia, Asturia, -æ (f.); *Asturian*, Astur, -ūris, and Astyr, -yris, and Asturicus, -a, -um; the Asturians, Astūres, -um (m).
Asturica, v. *Astorgia*.
Astyages, Astyāges, -is (m.).
Astyanax, Astyānax, -actis (m.).
Astynome, Astynōmē, -es (f.).
Astypalæa, Astypālæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Astypalæa, Astypalæensis, -e; Astypalæicus, -a, -um; and Astypalæiæus, -a, -um (*poet.*).
Atabyria, Atabyria, -æ (f.); *Atabyrian* (from Mount Atabyris), Atabyrius, -a, -um.
Atalanta, Atalanta, -æ, and -lante, -es (f.); of or belonging to Atalanta, Atalantiæan, Atalantiæus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Atalanta, Atalantiades, -æ (m.).

Atarne, Atarne, -es, and -tarnēa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Atarne, Atarnites, -æ (m.).
Atax, Atax, -ācis (m.); of or belonging to Atax (of the Atax, now Aude), Atācinus, -a, -um.
Atæus, Atēus, -ii (m.).
Atella, Atella, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Atella, Atellan, Atellanūs, -a, -um, and Atellanus, -a, -um.
Aternius, Aternius, -ii (m.); *Aterian*, Aternius, -a, -um.
Aternum, Aternum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Aternum, Aternian, Aternensio, -e.
Aternus, Aternus, -i (m.).
Ateste (now *Esto*), Ateste, -es (f.); of or belonging to Ateste, Atestinus, -a, -um.
Athamania, Athamānia, -æ (f.); the Athamānians, Athamānes, -um (m.); a female of Athamania, Athamānis, -idis (f.); of or belonging to Athamania, Athamānus, -a, -um.
Athamas, Athānas, -antis (m.); of or belonging to Athamas, Athamantēus, -a, -um, or -ius, -a, -um; Athamanticus, -a, -um; son of Athamas, Athamantiades, -æ (m.); daughter of Athamas, Athamantis, -idis (f.).
Athanasius, Athānāsius, -ii (m.).
Athens, Athēna, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Athens, Athenæus, -a, -um, and Atheniensis, -e; the Athenians, Athēnei, -orum (m.); Atheniensis, -ium; and Athēneopolitæ, -arum (*unus*).
Atheneus, Athēneus, -i (m.).
Athēnia, Athēniās, -idis (f.).
Athēnia, Athēniō, -ōnis (m.).
Athenodorus, Athēnodōrus, -i (m.).
Athēsis, the Athēsis, -is (m.).
Athos (Mount), Athos, -o, and Atho, -ōnis (m.).
Atilius, Atilius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Atilius (of the Atilia gens), Atilius, -a, -um, and Atiliānus, -a, -um.
Atina, Atina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Atina, Atinās, -atis; the inhabitants of Atina, Atinātes, -ium (m.).
Atinius, Atinius, -ii (m.); *Atinian*, Atiniūs, -a, -um.
Atius, Atius, -a, -um; *Atian*, Atiānus or Atiānus, -a, -um.
Atlantes, the Atlantes, -um (m.).
Atlantic, the Ocean, Atlanticum Mare Oceanus Atlanticus.
Atlas, Atlas, -antis (m.); of or belonging to Atlas, Atlanticus, -a, -um; Atlantiācus, -a, -um; Atlantius, -a, -um; and Atlanteus or -ius, -a, -um; son or descendant of Atlas, Atlantiādes, -æ (m.); daughter or female descendant of Atlas, Atlantiās, -adis, and Atlantis, -idis or -idos (f.); the daughters of Atlas, Atlantiades, -um (f.).
Atlantis, Atlantis, -idis (f.).
Atrax, Atrax, -ācis, 1. (m.) a river: sprung from Atrax, Atrācides, -æ (m.); Atrācis, -idis (f).—2. (f.) a city of Thessaly; of or belonging to Atrax, Atrācius, -a, -um (=Thessalian, *poet.*).
Atrebatēs, the Atrebatēs, -ium (m.); *Atrebatian*, Atrebatēs, -a, -um.
Atreus, Atreus, -ei (m.); of or belonging to Atreus, Atreūs or Atrelūs, -a, -um (p.); son or descendant of Atreus, Atreida or Atrides, -æ (m.).
Atria, Atria, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Atria, Atriāni, -orum (m.), and Atriatēs, -um; of or belonging to Atria, Atriatēus, -a, -um.
Atropatene, Atropatēnē, -es (f.); the inhabitants of Atropatene, Atropateni, -ōrum (m.).
Atropos, Atropos, -i (f.).
Atta, Atta, -æ (m.).
Attalea, Attalēa or -lia, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Attalea, Attalenses, -ium (m.).
Attalis, Attālīs, -idis (f.).
Attalus, Attalus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Attalus, Attalicus, -a, -um.
Attica, Attica, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Attica, Attic, Atticus, -a, -um; *fem. adj.*, Atthis, -idis.
Atticus, Atticus, -i (m.).
Attila, Attila, -æ (m.).
Attus, Attus, -i (m.).
Aturns (now *Adour*), the Atūrus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the Aturus, Aturicus, -a, -um.
Atys, Atys or Attyis, -yos (m.).

Aude, the, v. Ataz.
Aufidus, the, Aufidus, -i (m.).
Augeas, Augēas, -æ (m.).
Augsburg, Augusta Vindelicorum.
August, Augusta Rauracorum.
Augusta, Augusta, -æ (f.).
Augustus, Augustus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Augustus, Augustodūrum, -i (n.).
Aulerci, the, Aulerci, -ōrum (m.).
Aulis, Aulis, -idis (f.).
Aulon, Aulon, -ōnis (m.).
Aulus, Aulus, -i (m.).
Aumale, Albemala, -æ (f.).
Aurelianum, v. Orleans.
Aurelianus, Aurēlianus, -i (m.).
Aurelius, Aurēlius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Aurelius (or the Aurelia gens), Aurelium, Aurēlius, -a, -um.
Aurora, Aurora, -æ (f.).
Aurunci, the, Aurunci, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging to the Aurunci, Auruncan, Auruncus, -a, -um.
Ausar, the, Ausar, -āris (m.).
Ausci, the, Ausci, -ōrum (m.).
Ause, the, Aisa, -æ (f.).
Ausetani, the, Ausetani, -ōrum (m.).
Auson, Auson, -ōnis (m.).
Ausones, the, Ausōnes, -um (m.); poet., Ausōnides, -arum (m.).
Ausonia, Ausōnia, -æ (f.); Ausoniⁿ, Ausōnius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Ausonis, -idis (p.).
Ausonius, Ausōnius, -ii (m.).
Austria, Austria, -æ (f.); Austrian, Austriacus, -a, -um.
Autolates, the, Autōlates, -um (m.).
Autolyces, Autōlyces, -i (m.).
Automedon, Autōmedon, -ontis (m.).
Autones, Autōnes, -es (f.); of or relating to Autones, Autōnoctus, -a, -um.
Autrey, Autreia, -æ (f.).
Autun, Augustodunum, -i (n.).
Auvergne, Alvernia, -æ (f.); Arverni, -ōrum (m.).
Auximium, Auximum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of Auximium, Auximātes, -um (m.).
Avallon, Avallo, -ōnis (f.).
Avaticum, Avaticum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Avaticum, Avaticensis, -e.
Avella, Abella, -æ (f.).
Avellino, Abellinum, -i (n.).
Avenches, Aventicum, -i (n.).
Avenio (now Aiglon), Avenio, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Avenio, Avenicus, -a, -um (late).
Aventicum, Aventicum, -i (n.).
Aventine, the (Mount), Aventinus, -i (mons), (m.); of or belonging to the Aventine, Avenpinus, -a, -um; Aventinensis, -e; and Aventinensis, -e.
Avernus, Avernus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Lake Avernus, Avernian, Avernus, -a, -um; Avernālis, -e.
Avianus, Avianus, -i (m.).
Avie, Avisia, -æ (f.).
Avido, Abydos, -i (f.).
Avila, Abula, -æ (f.).
Avienus, Avienus, -i (m.).
Aignonon, v. Avenio.
Avington, Abonis, -is (f.).
Avitus, Avitus, -i (m.).
Avon, the, Antōna, -æ (m.).
Avaranches, Abrincis, -arum (f.); Abrincatus, -orum (m.).
Azian, Axion, -ōnis (m.).
Azius, the, Axius, -ii (m.).
Azmister, Axia, -æ (f.).
Azōna, the, Azōna, -æ (m.).
Azan (Mount), Azan, -ānis (m.).
Azanian, Azānia, -æ (f.); Azanian, Azānius, -a, -um.
Azaria, Azarias, -es (m.).
Azof, Sea of, Palus Mæotis, -idis (f.).
Azotus, Azotus, -i (f.).
Azores, the (islands), Accipitrum Insulæ.
Azura, Azura, -æ (f.), and Azuritanum oppidum.

B.

Baalbek, v. Balbek.
Babel-Mandeh, Dêre or Dire, -es (f.).
Babylon, Babilōn, -ōnis (f.); the country

around Babylon, Babylonian, Babilōnia, -æ (f.); Babylonian, Babilōniācus, -a, -um; Babylonicus, -a, -um; Babylonius, -a, -um, and Babyloniensis, -e.
Bacchis, Bacchis, -idis (m.); descendants of Bacchis, the Bacchiadæ, Bacchiadæ, -arum (m.); of or relating to Bacchis, Baccheis, -idis (pecul. fem.).
Bacchus, Bacchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Bacchus, Bacchie, Bacchus, -i, -us, -a, -um; Bacchicus, -a, -um; and Bacchētus, -a, -um.
Bacchylides, Bacchylides, -is (m.).
Bactra, Bactra, -ōrum (m.).
Bactria, Bactria, -æ (f.); Bactrian, Bactrianus, -a, -um; Bactrinus, -a, -um; and Bactrius, -a, -um.
Bactrus (now Balk), Bactrus, -i (m.).
Badnjos, Pax Augusta, -æ (f.).
Baden, Badena, -æ, and Bada, -æ (f.).
Batica, Batia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Batia, Baticus, -a, -um.
Batis, the, Batis, -is (m.); of or belonging to the Batis, Baticus, -a, -um.
Batulo, Batūlo, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Batulo, Betulonensis, -e.
Batrura, Batūria, -æ (f.).
Baffo, Paphus, -i (f.).
Bagacum, Bagacum, -i (n.).
Bagdad, Bagdatum, -i (n.), and Seleucia, -æ (f.).
Bagoas, Bagās, -æ (m.).
Bagradas, the, Bagradas, -æ (m.).
Bahr-el-Kolsum, Heroopoliticus Sinus.
Baia, Baiæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Bain, Baian, Baiānus, -a, -um.
Baiocasses, the, Baiocasses, -um, and Baiocassi, -orum (m.).
Bairenth, Baruthum, -i (n.).
Bainbridge, Baius Pons (m.).
Balbek, Heliópolis, -is (f.).
Balbinus, Balbinus, -i (m.).
Balbus, Balbus, -i (m.).
Baldwin, Balduinus, -i (m.).
Balæares, the, Balæares, -ium (f.); of or belonging to the Balæares, Balæaric, Balæaricus, -a, -um; Balæaris, -e; the inhabitants of the Balæares, Balæares, -ium (m.).
Balk, Bactra, -orum (n.).
Balkan (Mount), Hæmus, -i (mons), (m.).
Balthazar, Balthazar, -āris (m.), and also indecl.
Baltic Sea, the, Mare Suëvicum (n.); usu. Sinus Codanus (but this is prop. only the S.W. part).
Bamber, Bamberga, -æ (f.).
Bambyce, Bambyce, -es (f.); of or belonging to Bambyce, Bambycius, -a, -um.
Bampton, Bamptonia, -æ (f.).
Banbury, Banburia, -æ (f.).
Bandusia, Bandusia, -æ (f.).
Bangor, Bangorium, -i (n.), and Bangertium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Bangor, Bangoriensis, -e.
Bantia (now Bantia), Bantia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Bantia, Bantian, Bantinus, -a, -um.
Bapharus, the, Baphārus, -i (m.).
Barabbas, Barabbas, -æ (m.).
Barbados, Barbāta, -æ (f.).
Barbara, Barbara, -æ (f.).
Barbary, Barbāria, -æ (f.); Africa ora Septentrionalis.
Barca, Barce, -es (f.); the inhabitants of Barca, Barcæi, -orum (m.).
Barcas, Barcas, -æ (m.); Barcine, of or descended from Barcas, Barceus, -a, -um; Barcinus, -a, -um.
Barcelona, Barcino, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Barcelona, Barcinōensis, -e.
Bardery, Adros, -i (f.); Andrium Edri.
Baridulph, Bardulphus, -i (m.).
Barium (now Bari), Barium, -ii (n.); of or relating to Barium, Barianus, -a, -um.
Barnabas, Barnabas, -æ (m.).
Barnet, Sulloniacæ, -arum (f.).
Barnabas, Barnabas, -æ (m.).
Bartholomæ, Bartholomæus, -i (m.).
Baruch, Baruch (indecl.), and Barūchus, -i (m.).
Basil or Basle, Basillæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Basil, Basiliensis, -e; the canton of Basle, Pagus Basiliensis.
Basil (man's name), Basilius, -ii (m.).
Basilia, Sicyon, -ōnis (f.).
Basilides, Basilides, -æ (m.).
Basiliopota, Eurōtas, -æ (m.).
Bassania, Bassania, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Bassania, Bassanites, -arum (m.).

Bassus, Bassus, -i (m.).
Bastarnæ, the, Bastarnæ, -arum (m.).
Bastuli, the, Bastūli, -orum (m.).
Batavi, the, Batāvi, -orum (m.); the country of the Batavi, Batavia, Batavio, -æ (f.); Batavian, Batāvus, -a, -um.
Bath, Aquæ Solis.
Bathsheba, Bathsheba, -æ (f.).
Bathyllus, Bathyllus, -i (m.).
Bato, Bato, -ōnis (m.).
Battis, Battis, -idis (f.).
Battus, Battus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Battus, Battidæ, -æ (m.).
Bauho, Bauho, -ōnis (f.).
Baucis, Baucis, -idis, (f.).
Bauli, Bauli, -orum (m.).
Bautzen, Budissa, -æ (f.).
Bararia, Bavaria, -æ (f.); Boloaria, -æ (f.); Bavarian, Boius, -a, -um.
Bayaz, Bagacum, -i (n.).
Bayez, Arægenus, -arum (f.); Baiocæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Bayez, Baiocensis, -e.
Bayona, Aborica, -æ (f.).
Bayonne, Lapurdum, -i (n.); Bajona, -æ (f.).
Beatrice, Beatrix, -icis (f.).
Beaurais, Bellovacum, -i (n.); Bratuspannum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Beaurais, Bellovacensis, -e.
Bebrices, the, Bebrices, -um (m.); Bebrician, Bebrycius, -a, -um; Bebricia, Bebrycia, -æ (f.).
Bebriz, Bebriz, -ycis (m.).
Bechires, the, Bechires, -um (m.).
Bede, Beda, -æ (m.).
Bedford, Lactodurum, -i (n.).
Bedriacum, Bedriacum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Bedriacum, Bedriacensis, -e.
Beelzebub, Beelzebub, -ālis (m.), and Beelzebub, indecl.
Beironi, Berytus, -i (f.).
Beja, Pax Julia (f.).
Beled-eljerid, Guttula, -æ (f.).
Belge, the, Belgæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the Belgæ, Belgicus, -a, -um.
Belgium, Belgium, -ii (n.); Belgian, Belgicus, -a, -um; a Belgian, Belgæ, -æ (m.); v. foregoing.
Belgrade, Alba Græca, -æ (f.); Taurinum, -i (n.).
Belisarius, Belisarius, -ii (m.).
Beltie, Belisium, -ii (n.).
Belle Isle, Calonesus, -i (f.).
Bellerophon, Bellêrophon, -ontis (m.); of or relating to Bellerophon, Bellêrophontes, -a, -um.
Bellacassi, Bellacassi, -orum (m.).
Bellona, Bellona, -æ (f.).
Bellaræti, the, Bellōvac, -orum (m.).
Belluno, Bellunum, -i (n.).
Belus, Bêlus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Belus, Belides, -æ (m.); a daughter or female descendant of Belus, Bellis, -idis (f.).
Benacus, Lake (Lago di Garda), Benâcus, -i (lacus); of or relating to Benacus, Benâcensis, -e.
Bennah, Benaia, -æ (m.).
Benedict, Benedictus, -i (m.).
Benedicta, Benedicta, -æ (f.).
Benevento, Beneventum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Benevento, Benêventānus, -a, -um.
Benjamin, Benjamin, -inis (m.).
Bengal, Bengala, -æ (f.); Gangetica tellus, Bay of Bengal, Sinus Gangeticus.
Bennet = Benedict, q. v.
Berecynus (Mount), Berēcynus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Berēcynus, Berēcynian, Berēcynius, -a, -um; Berēcyniācus, -a, -um.
Berenice, Berenice, -es (f.); of or belonging to Berenice, Berenicius, -a, -um.
Bergamo, Bergōmum, -i (n.); of Bergamo, Bergomat, Bergōmensis, -e.
Bergen, Berga, -æ (f.).
Berlin, Berōlinum, -i (n.).
Bermuda Islands, Bermude Insulæ (f.).
Berna, Aretōpōlis, -is (f.); Berna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Bern, Bernensis, -e; canton of Bern, Pagus Bernensis.
Bernard, Bernardus, -i (m.).
Berice = Berenice, q. v.
Berice, Beroc, -es (f.).
Beræa, Berœa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Beræa, Berœæus, -a, -um, and Berœœensis, -e.
Berosus, Berōsus, -i (m.).

Berry, Bituricensis provincia (f.); an inhabitant of *Berry*, Biturix, -icis (m).
Bertha, Bertha, -æ (f.).
Bertram, Bertram, -i (m.).
Berwick (upon Tweed), Bervicus, -i (f.).
Berytus (mod. *Beirut*), Berytus, -i (f.); or of belonging to *Berytus*, Berytius, -a, -um, and Berytensis, -e (f.).
Bescan, Vesontio, -onis (f.).
Bessi, the Bessi, -orum (m.); or of belonging to the Bessi, Bessicus, -a, -um.
Bethany, Bethania, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Bethany*, Bethanite, -arum (m.).
Bethlehem, Bethlehem (indecl); or of belonging to *Bethlehem*, Bethlechemicus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Bethlehem*, Bethlechemites, -æ (m.); *Bethlechemitis*, -idis (f.).
Bethphage, Bethphagē, -es (f.).
Bethsaida, Bethsaida, -æ (f.).
Bethulia, Bethulia, -æ (f.).
Beverley, Betuaria, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Beverley*, Betuarensis, -e (f.).
Bianor, Bianor, -oris (m.).
Bias, Bias, -antis (m.).
Bibracte, Bibracte, -is (n.).
Bibrax, Bibrax, -actis (f.).
Bilbilis, Bilbilis, -is (f.); or of belonging to *Bilbilis*, Bilbillitanus, -a, -um.
Bileldgerid, v. *Beled-gerid*.
Bilchester, Bionium, -ii (n.), and Vinnoium, -ii (n.).
Bingen, Bingham, -ii (n.).
Bion, Bion, -ouis (m.); or of relating to *Bion*, Bionēus, -æ, -um.
Bipontum, v. *Zweybrücken*.
Bisalta, the Bisaltæ, -arum (m.); the land of the *Bisaltæ*, Bisaltia, -is (f.).
Biscay, Cantabria, -æ (f.); a *Biscayan*, Cantaber, -tri (m.); *Biscayan*, Cantabricus, -a, -um; Bay of *Biscay*, Oceanus Cantabricus.
Bistones, the (= *Thracians*), Bistōnes, -um (m), poet. acc. -as; *Bistonian*, Bistōnius, -a, -um; pecul. fem. Bistōnia, -idis.
Bithynia, Bithynia, -æ (f.); *Bithynian*, Bithynius, -a, -um; *Bithynian*, -a, -um; and *Bithynus*, -a, -um; also as pecul. fem., Bithynis, -idis.
Bitas, Bitas, -is (m.).
Biton, Biton, -onis (m.).
Bituriges, the Bituriges, -um (m.); or of belonging to the *Bituriges*, Bituricus, -a, -um; a *Biturigan*, Biturix, -igis (m.).
Black Forest, Abnōba, -æ (f), (see *silva*).
Blackwater, the Dabrōna, -æ (m.).
Blesius, Blasius, -i (m.); or of relating to *Blesius*, Blasianus, -a, -um.
Blanche, Blanco, -æ (f.).
Blanda, Blanda, -æ (f.).
Blandeno, Blandēno, -onis (f.).
Blasco, Blasco, -onis (f.).
Blemya, the Blēmŷæ, -arum; *Blemyes*, -um; and *Blemyi*, -orum (m.).
Elois, Blesio, or Blesæ, -arum (f.).
Bobbio, Bobium, -ii (n.).
Bocchar, Bocchar, -aris (m.).
Bocchus, Bocchus, -i (m.).
Bodincomagus, Bodincomagus, -i (m.); or of belonging to *Bodincomagus*, Bodincomagensis, -e (f.).
Bodotria (Firth of Forth), Bodotria, -æ (f.).
Bohe, Bohe, -es (f.); or of belonging to *Bohe*, Bæcan, Boheŷus, -a, -um; pecul. fem. Boheŷis, -idis, esp. as name of *Lake Boheŷis*.
Boetia, Boetia, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Boetia*, Boetian, Boetius, -a, -um; Boetius, -a, -um; and Boetius, -a, -um.
Boethius, Boethius, -ii (m.).
Boethus, Boethus, -i (m.).
Bogud, Bogud, -idis (m.).
Bohemia, Boihemum and Boiohemum, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Bohemia*, Bohemian, Boiochemicus, -a, -um, and Boiohemus, -a, -um.
Boii, the Boii, -orum (m.); or of belonging to the *Boii*, Boian, Boiicus, -a, -um. Boiorix, Boiorix, -igis (m.).
Bola, Bola, -æ, and Bolæ, -arum (f.); or of belonging to *Bola*, Bolānus, -a, -um. Bolanus, Bolānus, -i (m.).
Bolbitine, Bolbitine, -es (f.); or of belonging to *Bolbitine*, Bolbitinus, -a, -um; the *Bolbitine* mouth (of the Nile), Bolbitinum ostium.
Bologna, Bononia, -æ (f.).
Bolsena, Vulsinii, -orum (m.); or of be-

longing to *Bolsena*, Vulsiniensis, -e; *Lake of Bolsena*, Lacus Vulsiniensis.
Bolton, Boltonia, -æ (f.).
Bombay, Perimuda, -æ (f.).
Bona, Hippo, -onis, Regius (m.).
Bonifacio (Strait of), Fretum Taphros.
Bonifacio, Bonifacius, -ii (m.).
Bonna, Bonna, -æ (f.).
Borbomagus, v. *Formæ*.
Bordeaux, Burdigala, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Bordeaux*, Burdigalensis, -e (f.).
Borysthènes, the Borysthènes, -is (m.); or of relating to the *Borysthènes*, Borysthēnius, -a, -um; dwellers along the *Borysthènes*, Borysthēnides or -nites, -arum (m.).
Bosporus, the Bosporus, -i (m.); or of relating to the *Bosporus*, Bosporianus, -a, -um; Bospōria, -a, -um; Bospōricus, -a, -um; and Bosporensis, -e (f.).
Bostar, Bostar, -aris (m.).
Boston, Bostonia, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Boston*, Bostonian, Bostoniensis, -e (f.).
Bothnia, Bothnia, -æ (f.); Gulf of *Bothnia*, Sinus Bothnicus.
Boulogne (Bononia ad mare), Gessoriacum, -i (m.).
Bouillon, Bullio, -onis (f.); or *Bouillon*, Bulloniensis, -e (f.).
Bourbon (Isle of), Insula Borbonia, -æ (f.).
Bourday (Mount), Tmolus, -i (m.).
Bourdeaux, v. *Bordeaux*.
Bourges, Bituriges, -um (m), or Avaticum, -i (m.).
Boyne, the Boandus, -i (m.).
Brabant, Brabantia, -æ (f.).
Bracara (novo Brage), Bracara, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Bracara*, Bracarensis, -e (f.).
Bradanus, the Bradanus, -i (m.).
Braganza, Brigantia, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Braganza*, Brigantinus, -a, -um.
Brandenburg, Brandeburgium, -ii (n.).
Brauron, Brauron, -onis (m.).
Brazil, Brazilia, -æ (f.).
Brecknock, Brechinia, -æ (f.); *Brecknockshire*, Brechinensis ager.
Breda, Breda, -æ (f.).
Brededevoort or *Brecoort*, Bredefortia, -æ (f.); Brefortium, -ii (n.).
Bremen, Brema, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Bremen*, Bremensis, -e (f.).
Brennus, Brennus, -i (m.); or of relating to *Brennus*, Brennicus, -a, -um.
Brenta, the Medoacus, -i (m), Major; Brentesia, -æ (f.).
Brescia, Brixia, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Brescia*, Brixianus, -a, -um.
Breslau, Vratislavia, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Breslau*, Vratislaviensis, -e (f.).
Brest, Brivates portus (m.).
Bretagne, Armorica, -æ (f); *Britannia* Minor; or of belonging to *Bretagne*, Britannus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Bretagne*, Britto, -onis (m.).
Breuni, the Breuni, -orum (m.).
Brian, Brianus, -i (m.).
Briarçon, Brigantia, -æ (f.).
Briaricus, Briaricus, -eos and -ei (m.); or of relating to *Briaricus*, Briaricus, -a, -um.
Bridget, Brigitta, -æ (f.).
Bridlington, Brillendunum, -i (n.).
Brienne, Brena, -æ (f.).
Brigantes, the Brigantes, -um (m); or of belonging to the *Brigantes*, Brigantius, -a, -um.
Brillessus, Brillessus, -i (m.).
Brindisi, Brundisium, -ii (n), q. v.
Brinnius, Brinnius, -ii (m.).
Briseis, v. *Brise*.
Brises, Brises, -æ (m); daughter of *Brises*, Brisiŷis, Brisiŷis, -idos, acc. -idem and -ida (f.).
Bristol, Bristolia, -æ (f); or of belonging to *Bristol*, Bristolensis, -e (f.).
Britain, Britannia, -æ (f); *Great Britain*, Magna Britannia; or of belonging to *Britain*, British, Britannicus, -a, -um, and Britanous, -a, -um; pecul. poet. fem. Britannis, -idis; a *Briton*, Britanus, -i (m); Britto, -onis (m), late; the *British*, Britanni, -orum (m); the *British Isles*, Insulæ Britannicæ; the *British Channel*, Oceanus Britannicus; *New Britain*, Britannia Nova.
Britomartis, Britomartis, -is (f.).
Brizellum (now *Brisello*), Brizellum, -i

(m); or of belonging to *Brizellum*, Brizellanus, -a, -um.
Brixia, v. *Brescia*.
Brondolo, Brundilius, -i (m.).
Brontes, Brontes, -æ (m.).
Brougham, Braboniacum, -i (n.).
Broughton, Leucopibia, -æ (f.).
Bructeri, the Bructeri, -orum (m.).
Bruges, Brugæ, -arum (f.).
Brugh, Axelodunum, -i (n), prob.
Brundisium, Brundisium, -ii (n); or of belonging to *Brundisium*, Brundisian, Brundisianus, -a, -um; but more usu. Brundisius, -a, -um.
Brundulus, v. *Brondolo*.
Brundisium, v. *Brundisium*.
Brunswick, Brunonis Vicus, Brunópolis, -is (f); Brunsviga, -æ (f); and Brunsvicum, -i (n); or of belonging to *Brunswick*, Brunsvicensis, -e, and Brunsvigen-sis, -e (f.).
Brussels, Bruxellæ, -arum (f.).
Bruttium, Bruttium, -ii (n); *Bruttian*, of *Bruttium*, Bruttius, -a, -um; Bruttianus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Bruttium*, Bruttii, -orum (m.).
Brutus, Brutus, -i (m); or of belonging to *Brutus*, Brutinus, -a, -um, and Brutianus, -a, -um.
Bryanium, Bryanium, -ii (n.).
Bubassus, Bubassus, -i (f); *Bubassian*, Bubassius, -a, -um; pecul. poet. fem. Bubassis, -idos.
Bubastis, Bubastis, -is (f); the district of *Bubastis*, Bābastites (nomus), -æ (m); or of belonging to the goddess *Bubastis*, Bubastus, -a, -um.
Bucephala, Bucephala, -æ (f.).
Bucephalus, Bucephalus, -i (m.).
Buckarest, Bucarest, -æ (f.).
Buckingham, Neomus, -i (f.).
Buda, Aquinum, -i (n); Buda, -æ (f.).
Rudensis, Budissa, -æ (f.).
Buena Vista, Belvedere, -æ (f.).
Buffalo, Uropolis, -is (f.).
Buenos Ayres, Benevolum Americanum (n).
Bulgaria, Bulgaria, -æ (f); the *Bulgarians*, Bulgari, -orum, and Bulgares, -um (m).
Bulness or *Boulness*, Tunnocelum, -i (n).
Bupalus, Būpālus, -i (m).
Bura, Bura, -æ (f.).
Burdigala, v. *Bordeaux*.
Burgos, Burci, -orum (m).
Burgundy, Burgundia, -æ (f); the *Burgundians*, Burgundii, -orum (m).
Burrampooter, the Dyardanes, -is (m).
Burton, Burtonia, -æ (f.).
Bursa, Prusa, -æ (f.).
Bursa, Bursa, -æ (f); Faustini villa.
Busris, Busris, -is and -idis, acc. in (m); the district of *Busris* (in *Ægypt*), Busris, -æ (m), nomus.
Butes, Bātes, -æ, nomus.
Buthrotum (now *Buirtinto*), Buthrotum, -i (n); or of belonging to *Buthrotum*, Buthrotius, -a, -um.
Butos, Butos, -i (f); or of belonging to *Butos*, Būticus, -a, -um.
Buirtinto, v. *Buthrotum*.
Buxentum, Buxentum, -i (n); or of belonging to *Buxentum*, Buxentinus, -a, -um, and Buxentius, -a, -um.
Buxton, Buxentium, -i (n).
Eublis, Byblis, -idis and -idos (f).
Byblus, Byblos or Byblus, -i (f.).
Byrsa, Byrsa, -æ (f); or of relating to *Byrsa*, Byrsicus, -a, -um.
Byzacium, Byzacium, -ii (n); or of relating to *Byzacium*, Byzacēnus, -a, -um, and Byzacius, -a, -um.
Byzantium, Byzantium, -ii (n); *Byzantine*, of or relating to *Byzantium*, Byzantius, -a, -um; and late forms, Byzantinus, -a, -um, and Byzantiacus, -a, -um.
Byzas, Byzas, -æ (m).

C

Cabes (Gulf of), Syrtis Minor (f).
Cabillonum, Cabillonum, -i (n).
Cabira, Cabira, -orum (m).
Cabiri, the Cabiri, -orum (m).
Cabrera, Capraria, -æ (f).
Cabyle, Cabyle, -es and -yla, -æ (f); the inhabitants of *Cabyle*, Cabylētes, -arum (m).
Cabul, Arizem, -i (n).

Cacus, *Cacus*, -i (m.).
Cadiz, *Gades*, -ium (f.).
Cadmia, *Cadmia* or *Cadmēa*, -æ (f.).
Cadmus, *Cadmus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cadmus*, *Cadmean*, *Cadmēus*, -a, -um, and *Cadmēus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Cadmeis*, -idos; daughter or female descendant of *Cadmus*, *Cadmeis*, -idos (f.).
Cadurci, the, *Cadurci*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Cadurci*, *Cadurcus*, -a, -um, and *Cadurensis*, -e.
Cadusia, *Cadusia*, -æ (f.); the *Cadusii*, *Cadusii*, -orum (m.).
Cadwallader, *Cadwalladarus*, -i (m.).
Cæcilia, *Cæcilia*, -æ (f.).
Cæcilius, *Cæcilius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cæcilius* or the *Cæcilia* gens, *Cæcilianus*, -a, -um, and *Cæcilius*, -a, -um.
Cæcina, *Cæcina*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Cæcina*, *Cæcinianus*, -a, -um.
Cæcuban (the district), *Cæcubus ager* (m.); *Cæcuban*, *Cæcubus*, -a, -um.
Cælium or *Cælium*, *Cælium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Cælium*, *Cælinus*, -a, -um.
Cælius or *Cælius*, *Cælius* or *Cælius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cælius*, *Cælianus*, -a, -um.
Cælius (Mount), *Cælius*, -ii (m.); little *Cælius*, *Cæliculus*, -i (m.), and *Cæliculus*, -i (m.).
Cæna, *Cadomum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cæna*, *Cadomensis*, -e.
Cæneus, *Cæneus*, -ei (m.).
Cænina, *Cænina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cænina*, *Cæninensis*, -e, and *Cæninus*, -a, -um.
Cænis, *Cænis*, -idis (f.).
Cænys, *Cænys*, -yos (f.).
Cæparius, *Cæparius*, -ii (m.).
Cæpasius, *Cæpasius*, -ii (m.).
Cæpio, *Cæpio*, -onis (m.).
Cære (now *Ter-venti*), *Cære*, indecl. (n.), but with *heterocl. gen.*, *Cæritis*, and *abl.*, *Cæretæ*; of or belonging to *Cære*, *Cæres*, -etis and -itis, and *Cæretanus*, -a, -um.
Cær-grænt, *Venta Silurum*.
Cærlæon, *Iscia Silurum*.
Cærmarten, *Maridunum*, -i (n.).
Cærnarion, *Segontium*, -ii (n.).
Cærrkyn, *Conovium*, -ii (n.).
Cæsar, *Cæsar*, -aris (m.); of or belonging to *Cæsar*, *Cæsarianus*, -a, -um; *Cæsariensis*, -e; and *poet.*, *Cæsareus*, -a, -um.
Cæsarea, *Cæsareā* or -ria, -æ (f.).
Cæsaraugusta, *Cæsaraugusta*, -æ (f.).
Cæsario, *Cæsario*, -onis (m.).
Cæsena (now *Cesena*), *Cæsēna*, -æ (f.); *Cæsenian*, of or belonging to *Cæsena*, *Cæsēnas*, -ātis.
Cæsius, *Cæsius*, -ii (m.); *Cæcian*, *Cæsius*, -a, -um.
Cæso, *Cæso*, -onis (m.).
Cæsonius, *Cæsonius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cæsonius*, *Cæsonian*, *Cæsonianus*, -a, -um, and *Cæsonius*, -a, -um.
Cæffa, *Theodosia*, -æ (f.); *Straits of Caffa*, *Bosporus Cimmericus*.
Cægliari, *Caralis*, -is (f.), q. v.
Cæhors, *Cadurcum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Colhors*, *Cadurensis*, -e.
Cæiphas, *Cæiphas*, -æ (m.).
Cæicus, *Cæicus*, -i (m.).
Cæicta, *Cæicta*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cæicta*, *Cæictanus*, -a, -um.
Cæin, *Cæin* (indecl.) and *Cæinus*, -i (m.).
Cæia, *Cæia*, -æ (f.).
Cæius, *Cæius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cæius*, *Cæianus*, -a, -um.
Cæister, *Venta Icenorum*.
Cælabria, *Cælabria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cælabria*, *Cælabrian*, *Cælaber*, -bra, -brum; *Calabrieus*, -a, -um.
Calacta, *Calacta*, -æ and -te, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Calacta*, *Calactinus*, -a, -um.
Calahorra, *Calagurris*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Calahorra*, *Calaguritānus*, -a, -um.
Calais, *Calais*, -idis (m.).
Calais, *Caletum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Calais*, *Caletanus*, -a, -um, and *Calactensis*, -e.
Calamitis, *Calāmia*, -idis (m.).
Calatia, *Calatia*, -æ (f.); *Calatian*, of or belonging to *Calatia*, *Calatinius*, -a, -um.
Calatrava, *Oretum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Calatrava*, *Oretānus*, -a, -um.

Calauria, *Calaurēa*, -æ, and *Calauria*, -æ (f.).
Calbis, *Calbis*, -is (m.); of or belonging to the *Calbis*, *Calbiensis*, -e.
Calchas, *Calchas*, -antis (m.).
Calchedon, v. *Chalcedon*.
Caleb, *Caleb*, indecl., *Calebua*, -i (m.).
Calendon, *Calēdōnia*, -æ (f.); *Calēdonian*, *Calēdōnius*, -a, -um, and *Calēdonius*, -a, -um; the *Calēdonians*, *Calēdōnes*, -um (m.).
Cales (now *Calvi*), *Cales*, -ium (f. pl.).
Calēti, the, *Calēti*, -orum (m.).
Calētri, *Aletum*, -ii (n.).
Calidius, *Calidius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Calidius*, *Calidiānus*, -a, -um.
Calidus, *Calidus*, -i (n.).
Californica, *Californica*, -æ (f.); *Regio Aurifera*.
Caligula, *Caligula*, -æ (m.).
Callias, *Callias*, -æ (m.).
Callicles, *Callicles*, -is (m.).
Callicrates, *Callicrates*, -is (m.).
Callicratidas, *Callicratidas*, -æ (m.).
Callidame, *Callidame*, -es (f.).
Callides, *Callides*, -æ (m.).
Callidemides, *Callidemides*, -æ (m.).
Callimachus, *Callimachus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Callimachus*, *Callimachēan*, *Callimachius*, -a, -um.
Calliope, *Calliōpe*, -æ, and *poet.*, *Calliōpēa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Calliope*, *Calliōpēus*, -a, -um.
Callipho, *Callipho*, -onis and -phon, -ontis (m.).
Callipolis, *Callipōlis*, -is (f.).
Callipides, *Callipides*, -æ (m.).
Callirrhoe, *Callirrhōē*, -es (f.).
Callisthenes, *Callisthēnes*, -is (m.).
Callisto, *Callisto*, -ūs and -ōnia (f.).
Callistratus, *Callistratus*, -i (m.).
Callithera, *Callithēra*, -orum (n.).
Callon, *Callon*, -ōnis (m.).
Calpe, *Calpe*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Calpe*, *Calpian*, *Calpētānus*, -a, -um.
Calpurnius, *Calpurnius*, -ii (m.); *Calpurnian*, of or belonging to *Calpurnius* or the *Calpurnia* gens, *Calpurnius*, -a, -um, and *Calpurnianus*, -a, -um.
Calvary (Mount), *Golgotha* (n., indecl.); *Calvaria*, -æ (f.).
Calvena, *Calvēna*, -æ (m.).
Calvi, v. *Calas*.
Calvina, *Calvina*, -æ (f.).
Calvinus, *Calvinus*, -i (m.).
Calvisius, *Calvisius*, -ii (m.); *Calvisian*, *Calvisianus*, -a, -um.
Calvus, *Calvus*, -i (m.).
Calycē, *Calycē*, -es (f.).
Calycadnus, *Calycadnus*, -i (m.).
Calydæa, *Calydæa*, -æ, and *Calydne*, -æ (f.).
Calydæan, *Calydōn*, -ōnis, acc. -ōnem and -ōna (f.); of or belonging to *Calydæan*, *Calydōnian*, *Calydōnius*, -a, -um; *pecul. poet. fem.*, *Calydōnis*, -idia.
Calymna, *Calymna*, -æ (f.).
Calypso, *Calypso*, -ūs, less *usu.* -ōnis (f.).
Camaldunum, *Camaldunum*, -i (n.).
Camarina, { *Camarina*, -æ (f.).
Cambray, *Monoglossum*, -i (n.).
Cambray, *Camaracum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cambray*, *Camaracensis*, -e.
Cambunian, the (mountains), *Cambuni Montes*.
Cambyses, *Cambysēs*, -is (m.).
Cambridge, *Cantabrigia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cambridge*, *Cantabrigien-*, -e.
Camaria, *Camaria*, -æ (f.), and *Camari-*, -um, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Camaria*, *Camericus*, -a, -um.
Camarinum (now *Camarina*), *Camarinum*, -i (n.).
Camertes, the, *Camertes*, -ium (m.); *Camertian*, *Camērtis*, -e; *Camertinus*, -a, -um.
Camilla, *Camilla*, -æ (f.).
Camillus, *Camillus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Camillus*, *Camillanus*, -a, -um.
Camirus, *Camirus*, -i (m.).
Camissares, *Camissāres*, -is (m.).
Campagna di *Roma*, *Latium*, -ii (n.); *Romanus ager*.
Campania, *Campania*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Campania*, *Campanian*, *Campanicus*, -a, -um; *Campanus*, -a, -um.
Cana, *Cāna*, -æ (f.).

Canace, *Cānāce*, -æ (f.).
Canachus, *Canachus*, -i (m.).
Canada, *Canada*, -æ (f.).
Cana, *Cāne*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cana*, *Canaius*, -a, -um.
Canary, the (islands), *Canariæ*, -arum (insulæ), (f.); *Insulæ Fortunatæ*, of or belonging to the *Canaries*, *Canary* (as adj.), *Canariensis*, -e.
Canistro (Cape), *Canastreum*, -i (n.), so promontorium.
Candace, *Candāce*, -æ (f.).
Candavia, *Candāvia*, -æ (f.).
Candia, *Creta*, -æ (f.); v. *Crete*.
Cānidia, *Cānidia*, -æ (f.).
Cānidius, *Cānidius*, -ii (m.).
Caninius, *Caninius*, -ii (m.); *Caninian*, *Caninianus*, -a, -um.
Canius, *Cānius*, -ii (m.).
Canna, *Cannæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Canna*, *Cannensis*, -e.
Canninēfates, the, *Canninēfates*, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Canninēfates*, *Canninēfas*, -ātis.
Canopus, *Canopua*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Canopus*, *Canopicus*, -a, -um; *Canopitanus*, -a, -um; and *poet.*, *Canopēus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Canopus*, *Canopitæ*, -arum (m.).
Canosa, v. *Cunusium*.
Cantabria, *Cantabria*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Cantabria*, the *Cantabri*, *Cantabri*, -orum (m.); in sing., *Cantaber*, -bri (m.); *Cantabrian*, of the *Cantabri* *Cantaber*, -bra, -brum, but *usu.* *Cantabricus*, -a, -um.
Canterbury, *Canthuar*, -æ (f.).
Canthara, *Canthāra*, -æ (f.).
Cantharus, *Canthārus*, -i (m.).
Cantium, v. *Kent*.
Cantius, *Cantius*, -ii (m.).
Canuleius, *Canulēius*, -i (m.); *Canuletan*, *Canuleius*, -a, -um.
Canus, *Cānus*, -i (m.).
Canusium (now *Canosa*), *Canusium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Canusium*, *Cānūsiānus*, *Cānūsius*, -a, -um, and *Cānūsinātus*, -a, -um.
Canute, } *Canutius*, -ii (m.).
Canutus, }
Capaneus, *Capānēus*, -ei, acc. -ea, voc. -ēu (m.); of or belonging to *Capaneus*, *Capānēus*, -a, -um, and *Capānēus*, -a, -um.
Cape Baba, *Lectum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Blanco, *Album promontorium*.
Cape Bæa, *Lilybæum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Bruzzano, *Zephyrium*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Comarin, *Comaria*, -æ (f.).
Cape Colonna, *Columnarum Caput*; *Cape delle Colonne*, *Lacinium*, -ii (n.), promontorium.
Cape Coloni, *Sunium*, -ii (n.), promontorium.
Cape Crio (in *Crete*), *Criumētōpon*, -i (n.).
Cape Ducato, *Leucātea*, -æ (m.).
Cape Esparteil, *Ampelusia*, -æ (f.).
Cape Faro, *Pelorus*, -i (m.).
Cape Finisterre, *Artabrum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Gardafui, *Aromata* (n.), promontorium.
Cape Horn, *Hornanum* or *Hornicene*, promontorium.
Cape of Good Hope, *Promontorium Bonæ Spei*.
Cape Matapan, *Tenarum*, -i (n.), and *Tenarus*, -i (m.).
Cape Misena, *Misenum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape North, *Boreale Caput*.
Cape d'Ora, *Caphāreus*, -ei (m.).
Cape Passaro, *Pachynum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Romania, *Magnum promontorium*.
Cape Skylla, *Scylæum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Spartiventa, *Herculis promontorium*.
Cape St. Angelo, *Malea*, -æ (f.).
Cape St. Maria, *Cuneum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape St. Vincent, *Sacrum promontorium*.
Cape Trafalgar, *Junonis promontorium*.
Cape Trapani, *Drepanum promontorium*.
Cape Verd, *Arsenarium promontorium*.
Caput Viride.

Cape Zonchio, *Coryphasium promontorium*.
Capella, *Capella*, -æ (m.).
Capena, *Capēna*, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Capena*, *Capēnian*, *Capēnās*, -ātis; *Capēnatis*, -e; and poet. *Capēnus*, -a, -um.
Capernaum, *Capharnaum*, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Capernaum*, *Capharnaueus*, -a, -um.
Capetus, *Capētus*, -i (m.).
Caphareus, *Caphāreus*, -ei, acc. -ea, voc. -eu (m.); or of belonging to *Caphareus*, *Caphāreus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., *Caphāris*, -idis.
Capissa, *Capissa*, -æ (f.); the country around *Capissa*, *Capissēne*, -es (f.).
Capitium, *Capitium*, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Capitium*, *Capitinus*, -a, -um.
Capito, *Capito*, -onis (m.).
Capitol, the *Capitolium*, -ii (n.); or of belonging to the *Capitol*, *Capitoline*, *Capitolinus*, -a, -um.
Capitulum, *Capitulum*, -i (n.); the people of *Capitulum*, *Capitulenses*, -ium (m.).
Capo d'Oro, *Caphareus*, q. v.
Cappadocia, *Cappadocia*, -æ (f.); *Cappadocian*, *Cappadocius*, -a, -um; *Cappadocius*, -a, -um; and *Cappadocius*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Cappadocia*, *Cappadox*, -ōcis (m.); the *Cappadocians*, *Cappadoces*, -um (m.).
Capra, *Capra*, -æ (m.).
Capraria, *Capraria*, -æ (f.); the people of *Capraria*, *Caprariensis*, -e.
Capree (now *Capri*), *Caprea*, -arum (f.); or of belonging to *Capree*, *Caprēensis*, -e.
Caprius, *Caprius*, -ii (m.).
Capra, *Capra*, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Capra*, *Capensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Capra*, *Capenses*, -ium.
Capua, *Capua*, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Capua*, *Capuan*, *Capuensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Capua*, *Capuenses*, -ium (m.).
Cappys, *Cāpys*, -yos (m.).
Caracalla, *Caracalla*, -æ (m.).
Caraciacus or *Caradoc*, *Caractacus*, -i (m.).
Caralis, *Carālis*, -is (f.); or of belonging to *Caralis*, *Caralitānus*, -a, -um.
Carambis, *Carambis*, -is (f.); or of belonging to *Carambis*, *Carambicus*, -a, -um.
Carana, *Carāna*, -orum (n.); or of belonging to *Carana*, *Carānitis*, *pecul. fem.* *Carānus*, -i (m.).
Carasus, the *Cydnus*, -i (m.).
Carasius, *Carasius*, -ii (m.).
Carbania, *Carbānia*, -æ (f.).
Carbo, *Carbo*, -onis (m.); or of belonging to *Carbo*, *Carbōnianus*, -a, -um.
Corassone, *Carcão*, -onis (f.).
Carcine, *Carcine*, -es (f.); Gulf of *Carcine*, *Sinus Carcinites*.
Cardia, *Cardia*, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Cardia*, *Cardianus*, -a, -um.
Cardigan, *Cardēica*, -æ (f.).
Carduchi, the *Cardūchi*, -orum (m.).
Caresa, *Carēsa*, -æ (f.).
Caresus, *Carēsus*, -i (m.).
Caria, *Cāria*, -æ (f.); *Carian*, *Cāricus*, -a, -um; a *Carian*, *Cār*, -āris (m.); the *Carians*, *Cāres*, -um.
Carina, *Carina*, -æ (f.).
Carinas, *Carinas*, -ātis (m.).
Carinola, *Calenium*, -i (n.).
Carinthia, *Carinthia*, -æ (f.).
Carlisle, *Carlēolium*, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Carlisle*, *Carlēolensis*, -e.
Carlsruhe, *Caroli Hesyebium*, -i (n.).
Carmania, *Carmanā*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Carmania*, *Carmāni*, -orum (m.).
Carmel (Mount), *Carmēlus*, -i (m.); also *Carmel indec.* (m.); or of belonging to *Carmel*, *Carmelites*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Mount *Carmel*, a *Carmelite*, *Carmelites*, -æ (m.); *Carmelitis*, -idis (f.).
Carmenta, *Carmenta*, -æ and *Carmentis*, -is (f.); or of belonging to *Carmenta*, *Carmentālis*, -e.
Carmona, *Carmo*, -onis, and *Carmona*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Carmona*, *Carmonenses*, -ium (m.).
Carnac, *Thēba*, -arum (f.).
Carnarcon, *Segontium*, -ii (n.).
Carnades, *Carnādēs*, -is (m.); or of belonging to *Carnades*, *Carnādēus*, -a, -um.

Carni, the *Carni*, -orum (m.); or of belonging to the *Carni*, *Carnicus*, -a, -um.
Carnuntum, *Carnuntum*, -i (n); and *Carnus*, -untis (f.).
Carnutes, the *Carnutes*, -um (m.).
Carolina, *Carolina*, -æ (f.).
Caroline, *Carolina*, -æ (f.).
Carpathus, *Carpethus*, -i (f.); or of belonging to *Carpathus*, *Carpathius*, -a, -um; the *Carpathian Sea*, *Mare* or *Pelagus* *Carpethium*.
Carpentras, *Carpentoracte*, -es (f.).
Carpetania, *Carpetānia*, -æ (f.); *Carpetanian*, *Carpetānus*, -a, -um; the *Carpetanians*, *Carpēti*, -orum, and *Carpetani*, -orum.
Carra, *Carra* or *Carrha*, -arum (f.).
Carsoli (now *Carsoli*), *Carsēlli*, -orum (m.); or of belonging to *Carsoli*, *Carsēllanus*, -a, -um.
Carsula, *Carsula*, -arum (f.); or of belonging to *Carsula*, *Carsulan*, *Carsulānus*, -a, -um.
Carteia, *Carteia*, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Carteia*, *Cartēianus*, -a, -um, and *Cartēiensis*, -e.
Carthæa, *Carthæa*, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Carthæa*, *Carthæus*, -a, -um, and *Carthæus*, -a, -um.
Carthage, *Carthāgo*, -inis (f.); or of belonging to *Carthage*, *Carthaginian*, *Carthaginensis*, -e, and *Punicus*, -a, -um; *New Carthage*, *Carthago Nova*.
Carthage, *Carthāgo Nova*.
Cartismandua, *Cartismandua*, -æ (f.).
Carus, *Carus*, -i (m.).
Carusa, *Carūsa*, -æ (f.).
Carventum, *Carventum*, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Carventum*, *Carventānus*, -a, -um.
Carvilius, *Carvilius*, -ii (m.); or of belonging to *Carvilius* or the *Carvilia* gens, *Carvilius*, -a, -um, and *Carviliānus*, -a, -um.
Caryæ, *Caryæ*, -arum (f.); or of belonging to *Caryæ*, *Caryan*, *Caryus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* *Caryātis*, -idis; the inhabitants of *Caryæ*, *Caryātēs*, -ium (m.).
Caryanda, *Caryanda*, -æ (f.).
Carystus, *Carystus* or *tos*, -i (f.); or of belonging to *Carystus*, *Carystian*, *Carystus*, -a, -um; and poet. only, *Carystus*, -a, -um.
Casal, *Bodincomagus* or *conigum*, -i (n.).
Casca, *Casca*, -æ (m.).
Cascelius, *Cascellius*, -ii (m.).
Cascel, *Casella*, -æ (f.); *Cassilla*, -æ (f.).
Caslinum, *Caslinum*, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Caslinum*, *Casilius*, -a, -um.
Casinum, *Casinum*, -i (n.); or of belonging to *Casinum*, *Casinus*, -a, -um, and *Casinas*, -ātis.
Casius (Mount), *Casius*, -ii (m.).
Casus, *Casus*, -i (f.).
Casperia, *Caspēria*, -æ (f.).
Caspian Sea, the *Caspium* *Mare*; the *Caspian*, dwellers on the *Caspian*, *Caspi*, -orum, and *Caspiani*, -orum (m.); *Caspian*, *Caspius*, -a, -um, and *Caspiacus*, -a, -um.
Cassander, *Cassander*, -dri (m.).
Cassandra, *Cassandra*, -æ (f.).
Cassandrea, *Cassandrēa*, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Cassandrea*, *Cassandrean*, *Cassandrensis*, -e.
Cassano, *Cosa*, -æ (f.).
Cassel (in *Hesse*), *Castellum Cattorum*.
Cassia, *Cassia*, -æ (f.).
Cassiadorus, *Cassiōdorus*, -i (m.).
Cassiope, *Cassiōpe*, -es, and *Cassiōpē*, -æ, and *Cassiōpē*, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Cassiope*, *Cassiōpēus*, -a, -um.
Cassiterides, v. *Scilly Islands*.
Cassius, *Cassius*, -ii (m.); or of belonging to *Cassius*, *Cassian*, *Cassius*, -a, -um, and *Cassianus*, -a, -um.
Cassivelaunus, *Cassivelaunus*, -i (m.).
Castabala, *Castābala*, -orum (n.); the inhabitants of *Castabala*, *Castabalenses*, -ium.
Castalia, *Castālia*, -æ (f.); *Castalian*, of or belonging to *Castalia*, *Castalius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* *Castalis*, -idis.
Caster, *Durobrivæ*, -arum (f); or *Venta Icenorum*.
Castile, *Castilia*, -æ (f.).
Castor, *Castor*, -bris (m); or of belonging to *Castor*, *Castōreus*, -a, -um.
Castoria, *Celetrum*, -i (n.).

Castri, v. *Delpi*.
Castricius, *Castricius*, -ii (m.); *Castrician*, of or relating to *Castricius*, *Castrician*, -a, -um, and *Castricianus*, -a, -um.
Castronius, *Castrōnius*, -ii (m.).
Castulo, *Castūlo*, -onis (f.); or of belonging to *Castulo*, *Castulōnensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Castulo*, *Castulōnenses*, -a, -um (m.).
Catabani, *Catabāni*, -orum, and *Catabānes*, -um (m.).
Catabathmus, *Catabathmus*, -i (m.).
Catadupa, *Catādūpa*, -orum (m.); the dwellers around *Catadupa*, *Catādūpi*, -orum (m.).
Catalonia, *Catalaunī*, -æ (f.).
Catalauni, *Catalauni*, -orum (m.); or of belonging to the *Catalauni*, *Catalaunius*, -a, -um.
Catania, *Catāna* or *Catīna*, -æ (f); v. *Catīna*.
Cataonia, *Catāonia*, -æ (f.); the people of *Catonia*, *Catōenes*, -um (m.).
Catharine, *Cathārīna*, -æ (f.).
Catienus, *Catiēnus*, -i (m.); or of relating to *Catienus*, *Catiēnus*, -a, -um.
Catiline, *Catīlina*, -æ (m.); or of belonging to *Catiline*, *Catiliānus*, -a, -um.
Catilius, *Catilius*, -ii (m.).
Catillus, *Catillus*, -i (m.).
Catina, *Catīna*, -æ (f.); or of belonging to *Catina*, *Catiēnensis*, -e; less usu., *Catiēnensis*, -e.
Catius, *Catius*, -ii (m.); or of belonging to *Catius*, *Catiānus*, -a, -um.
Cato, *Cāto*, -onis (m.); or of belonging to *Cato*, *Catonianus*, -a, -um, and *Catonianus*, -a, -um.
Catti, the *Catti*, -orum (m); or of belonging to the *Catti*, *Caticus*, -a, -um.
Catwyck, *Cattorum vicus*.
Catullus, *Catullus*, -i (m); or of belonging to *Catullus*, *Catullianus*, -a, -um.
Catulus, *Catulus*, -i (m); or of belonging to *Catulus*, *Catullianus*, -a, -um.
Caturiges, the *Caturiges*, -um (m.).
Catus, *Catus*, -i (m.).
Caucasus (Mount), *Caucāsus*, -i (m.); or of belonging to *Caucasus*, *Caucasian*, *Caucāsus*, -a, -um; the *Caucasian pass* or *defiles*, *Caucasice portæ*.
Cauci, the *v. Chauvi*.
Cauder, *Caudex*, -icis (m.).
Caudium, *Candium*, -ii (n.); or of belonging to *Candium*, *Caudine*, *Candinus*, -a, -um; the *Caudine defile*, *Furcæ Caudinæ*.
Caulares, *Caulāres*, -is (m.).
Caulon, *Caulon*, -ōnis (m), and *Caulōnia*, -æ (f.).
Cannus, *Cannus*, -i (f); or of belonging to *Cannus*, *Cannian*, *Cannius*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc. adj.* *Cannites*, -æ.
Capeillon, *Caballi*, -ōnis (f.).
Carii, the *Carii*, -orum (m.).
Cayster, the *Caystros* or *trus*, -i (m); or of belonging to the *Cayster*, *Caystrius*, -a, -um.
Cezlona, *Castūlo*, -onis (f.).
Cea, } *Cēa*, -æ (f), and *Ceos*, i, acc. *Ceo*, *Ceos*, } and abl. *Ceo* (f); or of belonging to *Ceos*, *Cēus*, -a, -um.
Cebenna, v. *Cerennæ*.
Cebren, *Cebren*, -ēnis (m); daughter or female descendant of *Cebren*, *Cebrenis*, -idis (f.).
Cecil, *Cecilius*, -ii (m.).
Cecrops, *Cecrops*, -ōpis (m); or of belonging to *Cecrops*, *Cecropian*, *Cecropius*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Cecrops*, *Cecropides*, -æ (m); daughter or female descendant of *Cecrops*, *Cecropia*, -idis (f); land of *Cecrops*, *Cecropia*, -is (f.).
Cedrosi, the *Cedrosi*, -orum (m); country of the *Cedrosi*, *Cedrosis*, -idis (f.).
Cefali, *Cephalēdis*, -idis (f); or *Cephalēdium*, -i (m); v. *Cephalēdis*.
Cephalonia, *Cephalēnia*, -is (f); q. v.
Celadon, *Celādus*, -ōnis (m).
Celane, *Celēne*, -arum (f); or of belonging to *Celane*, *Celēneus*, -a, -um.
Celano, *Celāno*, -is (f.).
Celendris (now *Celendris*), *Celendris* or *-dris*, -is (f); the region of *Celendris*, *Celendertis regio*.
Celenna, *Celēna*, -æ (f.).
Celer, *Celer*, -eris (m.).

Celetrum, *Celetrum*, -i (n.).
Celeus, *Celeus*, -ei (m.).
Celindra, v. *Celendris*.
Cella, *Cella*, -æ (m.).
Celsa, *Celsa*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Celsa*, *Celsenses*, -ium (m.).
Celsus, *Celsus*, -i (m.).
Celta, } *Celta*, -arum (m.); of or be-
Celts, the } longing to the *Celts*, *Celticæ*,
Celticus, -a, -um; in *Celtic*, *Celtice*
(adv.); the land of the *Celts*, *Celtica*, -æ
(f.).
Celtiberia, *Celtiberia*, -æ (f.); a *Celtiberi-
an*, *Celtiber*, -beri (m.); the *Celtiberians*,
Celtiberi, -orum; *Celtiberian*, *Celtiber*,
-bera, -berum; *Celtibericus*, -a, -um.
Cenæum, *Cenæum*, -i (n.); of or belong-
ing to *Cenæum*, *Cenæus*, -a, -um.
Cenchrea, *Cenchrea*, -arum (f.); of or
belonging to *Cenchrea*, *Cenchreus*, -a,
-um; and *pecul. fem.*, *Cenchreïs*, -idis.
Cenchrius, *Cenchrius*, -ii (m.).
Cenoman, the, *Cenômani*, -orum (m.).
Censennia, *Censennia*, -æ (f.).
Censorinus, *Censorinus*, -i (m.).
Centenius, *Centenius*, -ii (m.).
Cento, *Cento*, -onis (m.).
Centobrica, *Centobrica*, -æ (f.); the in-
habitants of *Centobrica*, *Centobricenses*,
-ium (m.).
Centorbi, v. *Centuripa*.
Centrones, the, *Centrones*, -um (m.); of or
belonging to the *Centrones*, *Centroni-
cus*, -a, -um.
Centumalus, *Centumalus*, -i (m.).
Centum Cella (now *Civita Vecchia*), *Centum
Cellæ*, -arum (f.).
Centuripa (now *Centorbi*), *Centuripa*,
-orum (m.); of or belonging to *Centuri-
pa*, *Centuripinus*, -a, -um.
Ceas, v. *Cca*.
Cephalenia, *Cephalenia*, -æ (f.); the in-
habitants of *Cephalenia*, *Cephalenes*,
-um, and *Cephalenitis*, -arum (m.).
Cephalio, *Cephalio*, -onis (m.).
Cephalædis (now *Cefalù*), *Cephalædis*,
-idis (f.), and *Cephalædium*, -ii (n.);
of or belonging to *Cephalædis*, *Cepha-
læditanus*, -a, -um.
Cephalus, *Cephalus*, -i (m.).
Cephenes, the, *Cephenes*, -um (m.).
Cepheus, *Cepheus*, -ei (m.); of or de-
scended from *Cepheus*, *Cepheus*, -a,
-um, and *Cepheus*, -a, -um; daughter
or female descendant of *Cepheus*, *Cephæ-
is*, -idis.
Cephisodor, *Cephisodor*, -i (m.).
Cephisodotus, *Cephisodotus*, -i (m.).
Cephisus, the, } *Cephisus*, -i (m.); of or be-
Cephissus, } longing to the *Cephisus*,
Cephisus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Cephis-
sis*, -idis, and *Cephisissæ*, -adis.
Cerambus, *Cerambus*, -i (m.).
Ceramicus, *Ceramicus*, -i (m.).
Ceramus, *Ceramus*, -i (f.); of or belong-
ing to *Ceramus*, *Ceramicus*, -a, -um.
Ceraste, the, *Ceraste*, -arum (m.); of or
relating to the *Ceraste*, *Cerastis*, -idis
(f.).
Cerasus, *Cerasus*, -untis (f.).
Ceraunian (mountains), the, *Ceraunia*,
-orum (n.); *Ceraunian*, *Ceraunius*, -a,
-um.
Ceraunus, *Ceraunus*, -i (m.).
Cerberus, *Cerberus*, -i (m.); of or belong-
ing to *Cerberus*, *Cerberus*, -a, -um.
Cercasorum, *Cercasorum*, -i (n.).
Cercetus (Mount), *Cercetus*, -ii (m.),
Mons.
Cercina, *Cercina*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants
of *Cercina*, *Cerciniani*, -orum (m.).
Cercinium, *Cercinium*, -ii (n.).
Cercopes, the, *Cercopes*, -um (m.).
Cercyon, *Cercyon*, -onis (m.); of or be-
longing to *Cercyon*, *Cercyoniæus*, -a,
-um.
Ceres, *Ceres*, -ëris (f.); of or belonging to
Ceres, *Cercalis*, -æ.
Cerigo, *Cythera*, -orum (n.), q. v.
Cerintus, *Cerintus*, -ii (n.).
Cermorum, *Cermorum*, -i (n.).
Ceron, *Ceron*, -onis (m.).
Certima, *Certima*, -æ (f.).
Cereare, *Cere* (indecl.), (n.), q. v., and
Agylla, -æ (f.).
Cereara, *Cervaria*, -æ (f.).
Cesena, *Cesena*, -æ (f.).
Cestius, *Cestius*, -ii (m.); of or belong-
ing to *Cestius*, *Cestianus*, -a, -um.

Cestria, *Cestria*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants
of *Cestria*, *Cestrini*, -orum (m.).
Cetaria, *Cetaria*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants
of *Cetaria*, *Cetariini*, -orum (m.).
Cethagus, *Cethægus*, -i (m.).
Ceto, *Cetò*, -is (f.).
Ceuta, *Ceutria*, -æ (f.); *Abÿla*, -æ (f.).
Ceurones, the, *Ceurones*, -um (m.).
Ceva, *Cèba*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Ceva, *Cebanus*, -a, -um.
Cevennes (mountains), *Cebenna*, *Cevenna*,
and *Gebenna*, -æ (m.); of or belonging
to the *Cevennes*, *Cebennicus*, -a, -um.
Ceylon, *Taprobana*, -æ (f.).
Ceyx, *Cèyx*, -ÿcis (m.).
Chabrias, *Chabrias*, -æ (m.).
Chærea, *Chærea*, -æ (m.).
Chæreas, *Chæreās*, -æ (m.).
Chærestratus, *Chærestratus*, -i (m.).
Charippus, *Charippus*, -i (m.).
Chæronæa, *Chæronæa*, -æ (f.); of or be-
longing to *Chæronæa*, *Chæronensis*, -e.
Chalcædon, *Chalcædon* and *Chalcædon*,
-onis (f.); of or belonging to *Chalcæ-
don*, *Chalcædonian*, *Chalcædonius*, -a,
-um.
Chalciope, *Chalciope*, -es (f.).
Chalcis, *Chalcis*, -idis (f.); of or belong-
ing to *Chalcis*, *Chalcidian*, *Chalcidicus*,
-a, -um; *Chalcidensis*, -e; and *Chalcidi-
censis*, -e.
Chaldeans, the, *Chaldæi*, -orum (m.);
Chaldean, *Chaldæus*, -a, -um, and *Chal-
daicus*, -a, -um.
Chalontis, *Chalontis*, -idis (f.); the in-
habitants of *Chalontis*, *Chalontæ*,
-arum (m.).
Châlons, *Catalaunum*, -i (n.); of or be-
longing to *Châlons*, *Catalaunensis*, -e.
—2. (sur *Saône*) *Cabillonum*, -i (n.); of
or belonging to *Châlons*, *Cabillonen-
sis*, -e.
Chalybes, the, *Chalybæ*, -um (m.).
Chalybs, the, *Chalybs*, -ÿbis (m.).
Cham (usu. *Ham*), *Cham* (m., indecl.).
Chambery, *Camberiacum*, -i, and *Cambe-
rium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cham-
bery*, *Camberiacensis*, -e, and *Camberi-
ensis*, -e.
Chamaei, the, *Chamævi*, -orum (m.).
Champaigne, *Campania Franco-Gallica*,
-æ (f.).
Chanaan, } *Chanaan* and *Chânan* (f., in-
Canaan, } decl.); of or belonging to
Canaan, *Chananæus*, -a, -um; *pecul.
fem.*, *Chamanitis*, -idis; the *Canaanites*,
Chananæi, -orum (m.).
Chao, *Chao*, -onis (m.).
Chæonia, *Chæonia*, -æ (f.); of or belong-
ing to *Chæonia*, *Chæonian*, *Chæonius*,
-a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Chæonis*, -idis; the
Chæonians, *Chæones*, -um (m.).
Charadrus, *Charadrus*, -i (m.).
Charaz, *Chârax*, -âcis (f.); the inhabi-
tants of *Charaz*, *Characeni*, -orum (m.);
the territory of *Charaz*, *Characène*, -es
(f.).
Charaxus, *Charaxus*, -i (m.).
Charente, the, *Carantonus*, -i (m.).
Charenton, *Charentonium*, -ii (n.).
Chares, *Chares*, -etis (m.).
Chariclo, *Chariclo*, -is (f.).
Charidemus, *Charidemus*, -i (m.).
Charisius, *Charisius*, -ii (m.).
Charity, *Charitæ*, -âtis (f.).
Charles, *Carolus*, -i (m.).
Charleston, } *Carolôpolis*, -is (f.); of or
Charlestown, } belonging to *Charleston*,
Carolopolitæus, -a, -um.
Charlotte, *Caroletta*, -æ (f.).
Charlottesville, *Carolettopolis*; of or be-
longing to *Charlottesville*, *Carolettopoli-
tæus*, -a, -um.
Charmidas, *Charmidas*, -æ (m.).
Charmis, *Charmis*, -is (m.).
Charon, *Châron*, -onis (m.); of or be-
longing to *Charon*, *Charonæus*, -a, -um.
Charondas, *Charondas*, -æ (m.).
Charopus, *Charopus*, -i (m.).
Chartreuse (the great), *Chartusia*, -æ (f.),
Magna.
Charybdis, *Chärybdis*, -is (f.), acc. -in or
-im.
Chasuari, the, *Chasuâri*, -orum (m.).
Chatillon, *Castellio*, -onis (f.).
Chatti, the, v. *Catti*.
Chauci, the, *Chauci* or *Cauci*, -orum (m.);
of or belonging to the *Chauci*, *Chauci-
an*, *Chaucius*, -a, -um.

Chaus, the, *Chaus*, -i (m.).
Chelidon, *Chelidon*, -onis (f.).
Chelidonium, *Chelidonium*, -ii (n.).
Chelmsford, *Cæsaromagus*, -i (f.).
Chelonatas, *Chelônatas* and *Chelônites*
-æ (m.).
Chennit, *Chennitum*, -ii (n.).
Cherbourg, *Cæsaris Burgus*, -i, or *Caro-
burgus*, -i (m.).
Cherronesus, *Cherrônêsus* or *Cheraônêsus*,
-i (f.); inhabitants of the *Cherro-
nesus*, *Cherroneses*, -ium (m.); of or
belonging to the *Cherronesus*, *Cherro-
nensis*, -e, or *Chersonensis*, -e (esp. of
the *Thracian Cherronesus*).
Chersidamas, *Cheraidamas*, -antis (m.).
Chersiphron, *Chersiphron*, -ôtiæ (m.).
Chersa, v. *Absyrtides*.
Chersonesus, v. *Cherronesus*.
Cheruci, the, *Cheruci*, -orum (m.).
Chersippus, *Chesippus*, -i (m.).
Chester, *Cestria*, -æ (f.); *Deva*, -æ (f.);
Cheshire, *Cestiensis Comitatus*.
Chiana, the, *Clanis*, -is (m.).
Chilo, *Chilo* or *Chilon*, -onis (m.).
Chichester, *Cicestria*, -æ (f.).
Chimara, *Chimara*, -æ (f.); of or belong-
ing to *Chimara*, *Chimæræus*, -a, -um.
China, *Sinarum regnum*; the *Chinese*,
Sinæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to
China, *Chinæsis*, *Sinensis*, -e.
Chione, *Chione*, -es (f.); son of *Chione*,
Chionides, -æ (m.).
Chios, *Chios* and *Chius*, -ii (f.); of or be-
longing to *Chios*, *Chian*, *Chius*, -a, -um.
Chiron, *Chiron*, -onis (m.); of or belong-
ing to *Chiron*, *Chironicus*, -a, -um, and
Chironius, -a, -um.
Chitra, *Citrum*, -i (n.).
Chiusi, *Clusium*, -ii (n.).
Chloe, *Chlôe*, -es (f.).
Chlorens, *Chlorens*, -ei and -eos (m.).
Chloris, *Chloris*, -idis (f.).
Chlorus, *Chlorus*, -i (m.).
Choaspe, the, *Choaspe*, -is (m.).
Chærilus, *Chærilus*, -i (m.); of or belong-
ing to *Chærilus*, *Chærilus*, -a, -um.
Chorasmit, the, *Chorasmit*, -orum (m.);
of or belonging to the *Chorasmit*, *Cho-
rasmitæ*, -orum (m.).
Chremes, *Chremes*, -etis, acc. -eta (m.).
CHRIST, *CHRISTUS*, -i (m.).
Christiana, *Christiana*, -æ (f.).
Christopher, *Christophorus*, -i (m.).
Chromis, *Chromis*, -is (m.).
Chrysa, *Chrysa*, -æ and *Chryse*, -es (f.).
Chrysalus, *Chrysalus*, -i (m.).
Chrysaor, *Chrysaor*, -ôris (m.).
Chrysaes, *Chrysaes*, -æ (m.).
Chryses, *Chryseæ*, -æ (m.); daughter of
Chryses, *Chryseis*, -idis (f.).
Chrysippus, *Chrysippus*, -i (m.); of or be-
longing to *Chrysippus*, *Chrysippeus*, -a,
-um.
Chrysis, *Chrysis*, -idis (f.).
Chrysogonus, *Chrysogonus*, -i (m.).
Chrysopolis, *Chryzopolis*, -is (f.).
Chrysorroas, the, *Chryorroas*, -æ (m.).
Chrysostom, *Chrysostomus*, -i (m.).
Chthonius, *Chthônus*, -ii (m.).
Chuvvi, v. *Huns*.
Chusitan, *Susiana*, -æ (f.).
Cibyra, *Cibÿra*, -æ (f.); of or belong-
ing to *Cibyra*, *Cilyraticus*, -a, -um; the in-
habitants of *Cibyra*, *Cilyræte*, -arum
(m.).
Cicely, *Cæclia*, -æ (f.).
Cicerius, *Cicêrius*, -ii (m.).
Cicero, *Cicêro*, -onis (m.); of or belong-
ing to *Cicero*, *Ciceronian*, *Ciceronianus*, -a,
-um.
Cicestria, v. *Chichester*.
Cictrius, *Cictrius*, -i (m.).
Cicones, the, *Cicônæ*, -um (m.).
Cicuta, *Cicuta*, -æ (m.).
Cilicia, *Cilicia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging
to *Cilicia*, *Cilician*, *Cilix*, -icis; *pecul.
fem.*, *Cilicisæ*, -æ; and *Ciliciensis*, -e,
and *Cilicius*, -a, -um; a *Cilician*, *Cilix*,
-icis (m. and f.).
Ciliz, *Cilix*, -icis (m.).
Cilla, *Cilla*, -æ (f.).
Cilnius, *Cilnius*, -ii (m.).
Cilo, *Cilo*, -onis (m.); of or belong-
ing to the *Cimbri*, *Cimbrian*, *Cim-
ber*, -bra, -brum, and *Cimbricus*, -a,
-um.
Cimætra, *Cimætra*, -æ (f.).

Ciminius, *Ciminius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Ciminius*, *Ciminian*, *Ciminianus*, -a, -um.
Cimmerians, the, *Cimmerii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Cimmerians*, *Cimmerius*, -a, -um.
Cimolus, *Cimolus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cimolus*, *Cimolian*, *Cimolius*, -a, -um.
Cimon, *Cimon*, -ōnis (m.).
Cinara, *Cinara*, -ae (f.).
Cincinnati, *Cincinnati*opolis, -is (f.).
Cinnamatus, *Cinnamatus*, -i (m.).
Cinctolus, *Ciectolus*, -i (m.).
Cincius, *Cincius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cincius*, *Cincian*, *Cincius*, -a, -um.
Cineas, *Cineas*, -ae (m.).
Cinethi, the, *Cinethil*-, -orum (m.).
Cingetorix, *Cingetorix*-, -igis (m.).
Cingilia, *Cingilia*, -ae (f.).
Cingulum, *Cingulum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cingulum*, *Cingulanus*, -a, -um.
Cinna, *Cinna*, -ae (m.); of or belonging to *Cinna*, *Cinnānus*, -a, -um.
Cinyps, the, *Cinyps*-, -ypis or -yphis (m.); of or belonging to the *Cinyps*, *Cinyphus*-, -a, -um.
Cinyras, *Cinyras*-, -ae (m.); of or belonging to *Cinyras*, *Cinyraeus*-, -a, -um, and *Cinyreius*, -a, -um.
Circassia, *Cercetia*, -ae (f.); the *Circassians*, *Cerceta*-, -arum (m.).
Circe, *Circe*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Circe*, *Circean*, *Circaeus*, -a, -um.
Circēii, | *Circēii*-, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Circēii*, -a, -um.
Cirrhā, *Cirrhā*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cirrhā*, *Cirrhæus*-, -a, -um.
Cirta, *Cirta*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cirta*, *Cirtensis*-, -e.
Cispius, *Cispius*, -ii (m.).
Cisseus, *Cisseus*, -ei or -eos (m.); daughter of *Cisseus*, *Cissēis*-, -idis (f.).
Cithæron, *Cithæron*-, -ōnis (m.).
Citium, *Citium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Citium*, *Citensis*-, -e; an inhabitant of *Citium*, *Citiēus*-, -i (m.).
Citius, *Citius*-, -ii (m.).
Civita Vecchia, *Centumcellæ*-, -arum (f.).
Clanlius, the, *Clanlius*-, -ii (m.).
Clara, *Clara*-, -ae (f.).
Claros, *Claros* or *Clarus*-, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Claros*, *Clarius*-, -a, -um.
Clasidium, *Clasidium*-, -ii (n.).
Claterna, *Claterna*-, -ae (f.).
Claudia, *Claudia*-, -ae (f.), v. *Claudius*.
Claudiopolis, *Claudiopolis*-, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Claudiopolis*, *Claudiopōlitānus*-, -a, -um.
Claudius, *Claudius*-, -ii (m.); *Claudian*, of or belonging to *Claudia*, *Claudius*-, -a, -um, and *Claudianus*-, -a, -um; the *Claudian family*, *Claudia gens*.
Clausus, *Clausus*-, -i (m.).
Clazomene, *Clazomēnē*-, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Clazomene*, *Clazomēneus*-, -a, -um, and *Clazomēnius*-, -a, -um; inhabitants of *Clazomene*, *Clazomenii*-, -orum (m.).
Cleander, *Cleander*-, -dri (m.).
Cleanthes, *Cleanthes*-, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Cleanthes*, *Cleanthēus*-, -a, -um.
Clearchus, *Clearchus*-, -i (m.).
Clemens, the, *Cliēmēns*-, -entis (m.).
Cleobis, *Cleobis*-, -is (m.).
Cleobulus, *Cleobulus*-, -i (m.).
Cleombrotus, *Cleombrotus*-, -i (m.).
Cleomedon, *Cleomēdon*-, -ontis (m.).
Cleomeneis, *Cleomēneis*-, -is (m.).
Cleon, *Cleon*-, -ontis (m.).
Cleona, *Cleōnē*-, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cleona*, *Cleōneus*-, -a, -um.
Cleopas, *Cleopas*-, -ae (m.).
Cleopatra, *Cleopatra*-, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cleopatra*, *Cleopatranus*-, -a, -um, and *Cleopatricus*-, -a, -um.
Cleophantus, *Cleophantus*-, -i (m.).
Cleophon, *Cleophon*-, -ontis (m.).
Clermont, *Cleromontium*-, -ii (n.); Augustonemetum, -i (n.).
Clevas, *Clevas*-, -ae (m.).
Cleves, *Clivia*-, -æ (f.).
Climax, *Climax*-, -aciæ (f.).
Clinias, *Clinias*-, -ae (m.); son of *Clinias*, *Cliniades*-, -æ (m.).

Clio, Clío, -ās (f.).
 Clisænes, Clisēnēs, -ās (m.).
 Clitæ, Clitæe, -arum (f.).
 Clitarchus, Clitarchus, -i (m.).
 Cliternum, Cliternum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Cliternum, Cliterninus, -a, -um.
 Clitomachus, Clitomachus, -i (m.).
 Clitor, Clitor, -ōris (m.), and Clitōrium, -iī (n.); of or belonging to Clitor, Clitōrius, -a, -um.
 Clitumnus, Clitumnus, -i (m.).
 Clitunno, Clitunno, -i (m.).
 Clitius, Clitius, -i (m.).
 Cloanthus, Cloanthus, -i (m.).
 Clodia, Clodia, -æ (f.).
 Clodius, Clodius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Clodius, Clodian, Clodius, -a, -um, and Clodianus, -a, -um.
 Clœlia, Clœlia, -æ (f.).
 Clælius, Clælius, -i (m.).
 Clanius, Clanius, -iī (m.).
 Clotho, Clôtho, -ās (f.).
 Cluentia, Cluentia, -æ (f.).
 Cluentius, Cluentius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Cluentius, Cluentian, Cluentianus, -a, -um; the Cluentian family, Cluentia gens.
 Cluilius, Cluilius, -iī (m.); of or belonging to Cluilius, Cluilian, Cluilius, -a, -um.
 Clunia, Clunia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Clunia, Cluniensis, -e.
 Clupea, Clupea, -æ, and Clupæa, -arum (f.).
 Clusium, Clusium, -iī (n.); of or belonging to Clusium, Clusian, Clustus, -a, -um.
 Cluvia, Cluvia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Cluvia, Clurion, Cluvianus, -a, -um.
 Clurius, Clurius, -iī (m.); of or belonging to Clurius, Cluvianus, -a, -um.
 Clyde, the, Glota, -æ (f.); the Frith of Clyde, Glotæ Æstuarium.
 Clymene, Clymène, -es (f.); of or belonging to Clymene, Clymēnæus, -a, -um, and Clymēnēs, -a, -um; daughter of Clymene, Clymēnēs, -idis (f.).
 Clytemnestra, Clytēmnēstra, -æ (f.).
 Clytia, Clytia, -æ, and Clytie, -es (f.).
 Clytius, Clytius, -iī (m.).
 Clytus, Clytus, -i (m.).
 Cneus or Cneius, Cneus or Cneius, -i (m.).
 Cnidos, Cnidos or Cnidus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Cnidos, Cnidian, Cnidius, -a, -um.
 Cnæsus, Cnôsus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Cnosus, Cnosian, Cnosius, -a, -um, and Cnosicius, -a, -um; pecul. poet. fem. Cnosias, -adis, and Cnosia, -idis.
 Conbentz, Confluentes, -ium (m.); Confluentia, -æ (f.).
 Cocalus, Cocalus, -i (m.); daughter of Cocalus, Cocalis, -idis (f.).
 Coccæus, Coccæus, -iī (m.).
 Cocinnum, Cocinnum, -i (n.).
 Codes, Codes, -itis (m.).
 Coecytus, the, Cœcytus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the Coecytus, Coecytus, -a, -um.
 Codomannus, Codomannus, -i (m.).
 Codrus, Codrus, -i (m.).
 Cœlius, Cœlius, -iī (m.); of or belonging to Cœlius, Cœlianus, -a, -um.
 Cælus, Cælus, -i (m.).
 Cœranus, Cœranus, -i (m.).
 Cæus, Cœus, -i (m.).
 Cognac, Conacum, -i (n.).
 Coimbra, Confinbria, -æ (f.).
 Colchester, Colcestria, -æ (f.).
 Colchis, Colchis, -idis and -idos (f.); of or belonging to Colchis, Colchian, Colchicus, -a, -um, and Colchus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Colchis, Colchi, -orum (m.).
 Coldingham, Coldania, -æ, or Colania, -æ (f.).
 Collatia, Collâdia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Collatia, Collatian, Collâtianus, -a, -um.
 Cologne, Colonia Agrippinensis (f.).
 Colonus, Colonus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Colonus, Colônæus, -a, -um.
 Colophon, Colophon, -ôuis (m.); of or belonging to Colophon, Colôphônicius, -a, -um, and Colôphônus, -a, -um.
 Colossa, Colossæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Colossa, Colossian, Colossinus, -a, -um; the Colossians, Colossenses, -ium (m.).
 Columella, Colūmella, -æ (m.).

Comana, *Comāna*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Comāna*, *Comānus*, -a, -um.
Comania, *Comania*, -ae (f.).
Cominium, } *Cominium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Cominium*, *Cominiānus*, -a, -um, and *Cominiās*, -a, -um.
Commagene, *Commagēnē*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Commagene*, *Commagēnus*, -a, -um.
Commodus, *Commodūs*, -i (m.).
Complutum, *Complutum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Complutum*, *Complutensis*, -e.
Compostella, *Compostella*, -ae (f.).
Compsa, *Compsa*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Compsa*, *Compsēus*, -a, -um.
Comum (now *Como*), *Cōmum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Comum*, *Comensis*, -e.
Concanti, *Concanti*, -orum (m.).
Concordia, *Concordia*, -ae (f.).
Condate, *Condate*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Condate*, *Condas*, -ātis, and *Condatinus*, -a, -um.
Condē, *Condatum*, -i (n.).
Condrusi, *Condrūsī*, -orum (m.).
Conon, *Conon*, -ōnis (m.).
Conrad, *Conradus*, -i (m.).
Consaburo, *Consaburo*, -onis (f.), and *Consaburum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Consaburo*, *Consaburensis*, -e.
Consentia, } *Consentia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Consentia*, *Consentiūsus*, -a, -um.
Consentius, *Consentius*, -ii (m.).
Considius, *Considius*, -ii (m.).
Constance, *Constantia*, -ae (f.); name of a woman and city.
Constance, Lake of, *Brigantinus Lacus*.
Constans, } *Constans*, -antis (m.).
Constant, }
Constantia, *Constantia*, -ae (f.).
Constantina, *Constantina*, -e (f.).
Constantine, *Constantinus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Constantine*, *Constantiniānus*, -a, -um.
Constantinople, *Constantinōpolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Constantinople*, *Constantinopolitānus*, -a, -um; and *the Strails of Constantinople*, *Bosphorus Thracicus*.
Constantius, *Constantius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Constantius*, *Constantiānus*, -a, -um; *Constantiānus*, -a, -um; and *Constantiensis*, -e.
Consus, *Consus*, -i (m.).
Contessa, Gulf of, *Sinus Strymonicus*.
Contrebia, *Contrebia*, -ae (f.).
Conuey, *Conouivium*, -i (n.).
Corza, *Compsa*, -ae (f.).
Cope, *Cope*, -arum (f.); *the Lake of Cope*, or *Lake Copais*, *Copais*, -idis (f), *palsus*.
Copais Lake, *v. foregoing*.
Copenhagen, *Hania* or *Hauania*, -ae (f.); *Codania*, -ae (f.).
Coponius, *Coponius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Coponius*, *Coponiānus*, -a, -um.
Coptus, *Coptus* or *Coptos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Coptus*, *Copticus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Coptus*, *Coptites*, -ae (m.).
Cora, *Cōra*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cora*, *Corānus*, -a, -um.
Coracesium, *Coracēsius*, -ii (n.).
Coras, *Coras*, -ae (m.).
Coraz, *Coraz*, -ācia (m.).
Corbio, *Corbio*, -ōnis (m.); a man's name. -2 (f.) a city.
Corbulō, *Corbulō*, -ōnis (m.).
Corecya (now *Corfu*), *Corecra*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Corecya*, *Corecrean*, *Corecraeus*, -a, -um.
Cordova, *Cordūbia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cordova*, *Cordubensis*, -e.
Cordus, *Cordus*, -i (m.).
Corea, *Corea*, -ae (f.).
Corfinium, *Corfinium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Corfinium*, *Corfiniensis*, -e, and *Corfinius*, -a, -um.
Corfu, *v. Corecya*.
Corinna, *Corinna*, -ae (f.).
Corinth, *Corinthus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Corinth*, *Corinthian*, *Corinthius*, -a, -um, and *Corinthiānus*, -a, -um; *the Gulf of Corinth*, *Sinus Corinthiacus*.
Coriolanus, *Coriolanus*, -i (m.).
Corioli, *Corioli*, -orum (m.).
Coriippus, *Coriippus*, -i (m.).
Cork, *Corcaga* or *Corragia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cork*, *Corcagiensis*, -e, or *Corcensis*, -e.

Cornelia, *Cornēlia*, -æ (*f.*).
Cornelius, *Cornēlius*, -i (*m.*); *Cornelian*,
Cornēlius, -a, -um, and *Corneliānus*, -a,
 -um; *the Cornelian family*, *Cornelia*
gena.
Corniculūm, *Cornicūlum*, -i (*n.*); *of or belong-*
ing to Corniculum, *Corniculānus*, -a,
 -um.
Cornificiūs, *Cornificiūs*, -ii (*m.*).
Cornutus, *Cornūtus*, -i (*m.*).
Cornuoli, *Cornubiā*, -æ (*f.*).
Corabus, *Corobus*, -i (*m.*).
Coromandel, *Coromandela*, -æ (*f.*).
Coron, { *Cōrōnē*, -es (*f.*); *of or belong-*
ing to Corone, *Coronean*, *Coro-*
neus, -a, -um; *Gulf of Coron*, *Sinus*
Messeniacus.
Coronea, *Cōrōnē*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belong-*
ing to Corone, *Cōrōnensis*, -e.
Corouis, *Corōnis*, -idis (*f.*); *son of Coroi-*
nis, *Corōnides*, -æ (*m.*).
Correæ, *Cures*, -ium (*m.*).
Corsica, *Corsica*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging*
to Corsica, *Corsican*, *Corsus*, -a, -um,
 and *Corsicus*, -a, -um; *the Corsicans*,
Corsi, -orum (*m.*).
Cortona, *Cōrtōnē*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belong-*
ing to Cortona, *Cortōnensis*, -e.
Coruncanius, *Coruncānius*, -ii (*m.*).
Corvina, *Brigantium*, -ii, or *Caronium*,
 -ii (*n.*).
Corvus, *Corvus*, -i (*m.*).
Corybantes, *the Corybantes*, -um (*m.*); *of*
belonging to the Corybantes, *Cory-*
bantian, *Corybantius*, -a, -um.
Corybas, *Corybas*, -antis (*m.*).
Coryceus, *Cōryceus*, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging*
to Coryceus, *Corycain*, *Coryceus*, -a, -um.
Corydon, *Cōrydōn*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Coryna, *Cōryna*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging*
to Coryna, *Cōrynean*, *Cōryneus*, -a, -um.
Coryphasium, *Cōryphāsium*, -ii (*n.*).
Corythus, *Cōrythus*, -i (*m.*).
Cos (*now Stanco*), *Cos* or *Cōsa*, -i (*f.*); *of*
or belonging to Cos, *Conn*, *Cōus*, -a, -um.
Cosca, *Cōsa*, -æ, and *Cōsa*, -arum (*f.*); *of*
or belonging to Cosa, *Cōsanus*, -a, -um.
Cosconius, *Cosconius*, -ii (*m.*).
Cosenza, *Consentia*, -æ (*f.*).
Cosmus, *Cosmus*, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging*
to Cosmus, *Cosmianus*, -a, -um.
Cossinius, *Cossilius*, -ii (*m.*).
Cossus, *Cossus*, -i (*m.*).
Cossulia, *Cossutia*, -æ (*f.*).
Cossutius, *Cossutius*, -ii (*m.*).
Cothon, *Cōthōn*, -ōnis (*f.*).
Cotiso, *Cōtiso*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Crotone, *Crotōn*, -ōnis (*f.*).
Cotta, *Cōtta*, -æ (*m.*).
Cottius, *Cōttius*, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging*
to Cottius, *Cōttian*, *Cōttianus*, -a, -um; *and*
the Cottian Alps, *Alpes Cottianæ* or *Cot-*
tianæ.
Cotton, *Cotton*, -ōnis (*f.*).
Cottus, *Cōttus*, -i (*m.*).
Cotus, *Cōtus*, -i (*m.*).
Cotyleum, *Cōtyeum*, -i (*n.*).
Cotyla, *Cōtyla*, -æ (*m.*).
Cotyis, *Cōtyis*, -yis or -yos (*m.*).
Cotyto, *Cōtyto*, -ōis (*f.*).
Coventry, *Conventria*, -æ (*f.*).
Cowbridge, *Bovium*, -ii (*n.*).
Cragus (*Mount*), *Cragua*, -i (*m.*).
Cracovæ, *Cracovia*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belong-*
ing to Cracovæ, *Cracoviensis*, -e.
Cranon, *Cranon*, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belong-*
ing to Cranon, *Cranonian*, *Cranōnius*,
 -a, -um.
Crantor, *Crantor*, -ōris (*m.*).
Crassipes, *Crassipes*, -ēdis (*m.*).
Crassus, *Crassus*, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging*
to Crassus, *Crassianus*, -a, -um.
Craterus, *Cratērus*, -i (*m.*).
Crates, *Crātes*, -ctis (*m.*); *man's name*.—
 2. *Crātes*, -is (*m.*), *a river*.
Crathis, { *the Crathis*, *is and -idis* (*m.*).
Crati,
Cratinus, *Cratinus*, -i (*m.*).
Cratippus, *Cratippus*, -i (*m.*).
Crato, *Crāto*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Crau, *La Campi Lapidei* (*m.*).
Creditan, *Cridiā*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging*
to Creditan, *Cridiensis*, -e.
Cremenate, *Cremāste*, -æ (*f.*).
Cremera, *the Crēmēra*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belong-*
ing to the Cremera, *Cremensis*, -e.
Cremnitz, *Cremnicium*, -ii (*m.*).
Cremona, *Cremōna*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belong-*
ing to Cremona, *Cremōnensis*, -e.

Cremutius, *Cremutius*, -ii (*m.*).
Creneus, *Crenæus*, -i (*m.*).
Creon, *Creon*, -ontis (*m.*).
Cresphontes, *Cresphontes*, -is (*m.*).
Cressy, *Carisiacum*, -i (*n.*).
Crete (*now Candia*), *Crēta*, -æ, and *Crētē*,
 -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Crete*, *Cre-*
tian, *Crēticus*, -a, -um; *Cretenis*, -e;
poet., *Crētens*, -a, -um, and *Crēsūs*, -a,
 -um; *a Cretan*, *Cres*, -ētis (*m.*), *Cressa*,
 -æ (*f.*); *the Cretans*, *Crētes*, -um.
Cretheus, *Crēthēus*, -ēos and -ei (*m.*); *of*
or relating to Cretheus, *Crēthēus*, -a,
 -um; *son or descendant of Cretheus*,
Crēthides, -æ (*m.*).
Crēusa, *Crēusa*, -æ (*f.*).
Crimea, *Chersonesus Taurica* (*f.*); *the*
Crim Tartars, *Tauri*, -orum (*m.*).
Crimisus, *the Crimisus*, -i (*m.*).
Crispina, *Crispina*, -æ (*f.*).
Crispinus, *Crispinus*, -i (*m.*).
Crispus, *Crispus*, -i (*m.*).
Crissa, *Crissa*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to*
Crissa, *Crissæus*, -a, -um.
Crithote, *Crithôte*, -es (*f.*).
Critias, *Critias*, -æ (*m.*).
Crito, *Crito*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Critobulus, *Critobūlus*, -i (*m.*).
Critolans, *Critolāus*, -i (*m.*).
Critianus, *Critōnius*, -ii (*m.*).
Croatia, *Crōatia*, -æ (*f.*).
Crocate, *Crōcate*, -es (*f.*).
Cresus, *Cresus*, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to*
Cresus, *Cresius*, -a, -um.
Cronstadt, *Brassovia*, -æ, and *Stéphano-*
polis, -is (*f.*).
Croton, { *Croton*, -ōnis, and *Crotōna*, -æ,
Cōtrone, } (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cro-*
ton, *Crotoniensis*, -e; *an inhabitant of*
Croton, *Crotōniates*, -æ (*m.*).
Crustumium, *Crustūmērūm*, -i, and
Crustūmīnum, -i (*n.*), and *Crustūmērī*,
 -ōrum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Crustu-*
mērūm, *Crustūmērūus*, -a, -um, and
Crustumīnus, -a, -um.
Crustumium, *Crustumium*, -ii (*n.*); *of or*
belonging to Crustumium, *Crustūmīus*,
 -a, -um.
Ctesias, *Ctesias*, -æ (*m.*).
Ctesibius, *Ctesibius*, -ii (*m.*); *of or relat-*
ing to Ctesibius, *Ctesibicus*, -a, -um.
Ctesiphon, *Ctēsiphōn*, -ontis (*m.*), *a man's*
name.—2. (*f.*) *a city*.
Cuba, *Cuba*, -æ (*f.*).
Cuballum, *Cuballum*, -i (*n.*).
Cularo, *Cularo*, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belong-*
ing to Cularo, *Cularōnensis*, -e.
Culeo, *Culeo*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Cuma, *Cūma*, -arum (*f.*); *also poet.*, *Cy-*
mæ, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cuma*,
Cumæus, -a, -um, and *Cumānus*, -a, -um.
Cumberland, *Cumbria*, -æ (*f.*).
Cuneus, *Cunēus*, -ei (*m.*).
Cunningham, *Cunilgarnia*, -æ (*f.*).
Cupid, *Cupido*, -ōnis (*m.*); *Amor*, -ōris
 (*m.*); *of or relating to Cupid*, *Cupidi-*
neus, -a, -um.
Cupienius, *Cupienius*, -ii (*m.*).
Cupra, *Cupra*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to*
Cupra, *Cuprensis*, -e.
Curdistan, *Curdia*, -æ (*f.*); *the Kurds*,
Curdi, -orum (*m.*).
Cures, { *Cārea*, -ium (*m.*); *of or belong-*
ing to Cures, *Curenis*, -e; *an*
inhabitant of Cures, *Cūra*, -ētis (*m.*).
Curètes, *the Curètes*, -um (*m.*); *of or*
belonging to the Curètes, *Curēticus*, -a,
 -um.
Curiatius, *Curiatius*, -ii (*m.*).
Curia, *Curio*, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging*
to Curia, *Curionānus*, -a, -um.
Curiosolite, *the Curiosolite*, -arum, and
Curiosolites, -um (*m.*).
Curius, *Curius*, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging*
to Curius, *Curianus*, -a, -um.
Curland, *Curonia*, -æ (*f.*).
Cursor, *Cursor*, -ōris (*m.*).
Curtius, *Curtius*, -ii (*m.*).
Curzola, *Corcyra Nigra* (*f.*).
Curlarist, *Echinades*, -um (*f.*), *insulæ*.
Cuta, *Cuta*, -ie (*f.*); *of or belonging to*
Cuta, *Cuteus*, -a, -um.
Cuthbert, *Cuthbertus*, -i (*m.*).
Cutilia, *Cutille*, -arum (*f.*); *of or belong-*
ing to Cutilia, *Cutiliensis*, -e, and *Cuti-*
lius, -a, -um.
Cutina, *Cutina*, -æ (*f.*).
Cyane, *Cŷānē*, -es (*f.*).
Cyanean (*islands*), *Cŷāncæ*, -arum (*f.*);

of or belonging to the Cyanean Islands,
Cyanean, *Cyanæus*, -a, -um.
Cybele, *Cybelē*, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging*
to Cybele, *Cybelēus*, -a, -um.
Cyclades, *the (islands)*, *Cyclādes*, -um (*f.*).
Cycnus, *Cycnus*, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to*
Cycnus, *Cycnēus*, -a, -um.
Cydas, *Cydas*, -æ (*m.*).
Cyditpe, *Cyditpe*, -es (*f.*).
Cydnius, *the Cydnus*, -i (*m.*).
Cydonia, *Cŷdōnia*, -æ, and *Cŷdōn*, -ōnis
 (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cydon*, *Cydo-*
nian, *Cydonius*, -a, -um; *an inhabitant*
of Cydon, *Cydon*, -ōnis (*m.*); *the inhabit-*
ants of Cydon, *Cydoniātæ*, -arum (*m.*).
Cyllarus, *Cyllarus*, -i (*n.*).
Cyllenē, *Cyllenē*, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging*
to Cyllene, *Cyllenian*, *Cyllenæus*, -a,
 -um, and *Cyllenius*, -a, -um.
Cylon, *Cylon*, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to*
Cylon, *Cylonius*, -a, -um.
Cyme, *Cyme*, -æ (*f.*); *Cymeæ*, *Cymæus*,
 -a, -um.
Cymodocē, *Cymōdōcē*, -es (*f.*).
Cymothōe, *Cymothōē*, -es (*f.*).
Cynapes, *the Cynāpes*, -is (*m.*).
Cynosarges, *Cynōsarges*, -ium (*f.*).
Cynosephale, *Cynōsēphālæ*, -arum (*f.*).
Cynossema, *Cynossēma*, -atis (*n.*).
Cynthia, *Cynthia*, -æ (*f.*).
Cynthus (*Mount*), *Cynthus*, -i (*m.*); *of or*
belonging to Cynthus, *Cynthus*, -a, -um.
Cynus, *Cynus*, -i (*f.*).
Cyparissia, *Cyparissia*, -æ (*f.*); *of or*
belonging to Cyparissia, *Cyparissian*,
Cyparissius, -a, -um; *Gulf of Cyparissia*,
Sinus Cyparissius.
Cyparissus, *Cyparissus*, -i (*m.*).
Cyprium, *Cyprianus*, -i (*m.*).
Cyprus, *Cyprus*, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging*
to Cyprus, *Cyprian*, *Cyprius*, -a, -um;
Cyprius, -a, -um, and *late*, *Cypriacus*,
 -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Cypriis*, -idis (*esp*
as appell. of Venus).
Cypselæ, *Cypselæ*, -orum (*n.*).
Cypselus, *Cypselus*, -i (*m.*); *son of Cypse-*
lus, *Cypselides*, -æ (*m.*).
Cyrene, *Cyrēnē*, -es, and *Cyrēnæ*, -arum
 (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cyrene*, *Cyre-*
nean, *Cyrēnāicus*, -a, -um; *Cyrēneus*,
 -a, -um, and *Cyrenensis*, -e; *the coun-*
try around Cyrene, *Cyrēnāica*, -æ (*f.*);
the inhabitants of Cyrene, *Cyrēnāici*,
 -orum, and *Cyrenenses*, -ium (*m.*).
Cyrii, *Cyrius*, -i (*m.*).
Cyrus, *Cyrus*, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to*
Cyrus, *Cyrēus*, -a, -um.
Cyssus, *Cyseus*, -untis (*f.*).
Cyta, *Cyta*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to*
Cyta, *Cytean*, *Cyteus*, -a, -um, and *Cy-*
tæneus, -a, -um (*poet.*); *pecul. fem.*, *Cy-*
tæneis, -idis.
Cythera, *Cythēra*, -orum (*n.*); *of or*
belonging to Cythera, *Cythēricus*, -a, -um,
 and *Cythēriacus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*,
Cythēria, -idis; *Cytheriās*, -adis; and
Cytheræ, -æ (*esp. as appell. of Venus*).
Cythnus, *Cythus* or *Cythnos*, -i (*f.*); *of*
or belonging to Cythnus, *Cythinus*, -a,
 -um.
Cytorus, *Cytōrus*, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging*
to Cytorus, *Cytorian*, *Cytorius*, -a, -um,
 and *Cytoriācus*, -a, -um.
Cyzicus, *Cyzicus*, -i (*m.*), *man's name*.—
 2. (*f.*) *a city*, and *Cyzicum*, -i (*n.*); *of*
or belonging to Cyzicus, *Cyzicēus*, -a,
 -um.

D

Dacæ, *the v. Dacia*.
Dacia, *Dācia*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to*
Dacia, *Dacian*, *Dacicus*, -a, -um; *a Dac-*
ian, *Dācus*, -i (*m.*); *the Dacians*, *Dāci*,
 -orum (*m.*).
Dadala, *Dadālā*, -orum (*n.*).
Dadalion, *Dadālion*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Dadalus, *Dadālus*, -i (*m.*); *of or belong-*
ing to Dadalus, *Dadalean*, *Dadālius*, -a,
 -um, and *Dadālæus*, -a, -um.
Dagon, *Dagon*, *indecl.*, and *perhaps -ōnis*
(m.).
Dahæ, *the Dahæ*, -arum (*m.*).
Dalacarta, *Dalacarta*, -æ (*f.*).
Dalila, *Dalila*, -æ (*f.*).
Dalmatia, *Dalmātia*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belong-*
ing to Dalmatia, *Dalmatin*, *Dalmati-*
cus, -a, -um; *the Dalmatians*, *Dalmātæ*,
 -arum (*m.*).

Dama, Dāma, -æ (m.).
Damalis, Dāmālis, -idis (f.).
Damaris, Damaris, -idis (f.).
Damascus, Damascus, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Damascus*, Damascus, -a, -um, and Damascēnus, -a, -um; *the territory of Damascus*, Damascēnē, -es, and Damascēna, -æ (f.).
Damāsichthon, Dāmāsichthon, -ōnis (m.).
Damasippus, Damasippus, -i (m.).
Damio, Damio, -ōnis (m.).
Damocles, Dāmōcles, -is (m.).
Damocritus, Dāmōcritus, -i (m.).
Dametas, Dāmētas, -æ (m.).
Damon, Dāmōn, -ōnis (m.).
Danae, Dānāē, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Danae*, Dānāeus, -a, -um.
Danaë, Dānāi, -orum (m.).
Danaus, Dānūs, -i (m.); *sons or descendants of Danaus*, Dānāidē, -arum (m.); *daughters or female descendants of Danaus*, Dānāidēs, -um (f.).
Danes, the Danī, -orum (m.); *Danish*, Danica, -a, -um; *land of the Danes*, v. Denmark.
Daniel, Daniel, -ēlis, and Daniēlus, -i (m.).
Danzic, Dantiscum, -i (n.); Gedānum, -i (n.).
Danube, the Dānūbius, -ii (m.); *Ister*, -tri (m.) (*prop. only a part*); *Danubian*, Danubius, -a, -um.
Daphne, Daphnē, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Daphne*, Daphnēus, -a, -um, and Daphnicus, -a, -um.
Daphnis, Daphnis, -idis (m.).
Daphnus, Daphnus, -untis (f.).
Daphnusa, Daphnusa, -æ (f.).
Dardanelles (*Straits of the*), Hellespontus, -i (m.).
Dardania, Dardānia, -æ (f.); *Dardanian*, *of or belonging to Dardania*, Dardānius, -a, -um, and Dardānicus, -a, -um; *the Dardaniāns*, Dardāni, -orum (m.).
Dardanus, Dardānus, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Dardanus*, Dardānus, -a, -um, and Dardānius, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Dardanus*, Dardānidēs, -æ (m.); *daughter or female descendant of Dardanus*, Dardāniā, -idis; *descendants of Dardanus*, Dardānidēs, -arum (*contracted -um*) (*poet. for Trojans and Romanes*).
Dares, Dāres, -ētis (m.).
Darius, Dārius, -i, or Dārēus, -i (m.).
Darmstadt, Darmstadium, -ii (n.); *of Darmstadt*, Darmstadiensis, -e.
Dartmouth, Dartmuthia, -æ (f.).
Dascylium, Dascylium, -ii (n.), and Dascylos, -i (f.).
Dastus, Dāsius, -ii (m.).
Datis, Datis, -is (m.).
Daulis, { Daulis, -idis (f.); *of Daulis*, Daulitia, { lian, Daulius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Daulias, -adis.
Daunia, Daunia, -æ (f.); *of Daunia*, Daunian, Daunius, -a, -um, and Dauniācus, -a, -um.
Davvus, Davvus, -i (m.).
Dauphny, Delphinatus, -us (m.); *of Dauphny*, Delphinus, -ātis.
Deacentry, Beunavenna, -æ (f.).
David, Dāvid, -ideri, and Dāvid, -idis (m.); *of or belonging to David*, Dāvidicus, -a, -um.
David's, St. Menevia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to St. David's*, Meneviensis, -e.
Davus, Dāvus, -i (m.).
Dead Sea, Lacus Asphaltitis, -æ (m.).
Deal, Dola, -æ (f.).
Deborah, Debōra, -æ (f.).
Debrechin, Debrechinum, -i (n.).
Decapolis, Dēcapōlis, -is (f.); *of or belonging to Decapolis*, Dēcapōlitānus, -a, -um.
Decilia, Decēlia, -æ (f.).
Decentius, Decentius, -ii (m.).
Decetia, Decētia, -æ (f.).
Decidius, Decidiū, -ii (m.).
Decimius, Decimius, -i (m.); *of or relating to Decimius*, Decimiānus, -a, -um.
Decse, Decētia, -æ (f.).
Decus, Decius, -i (m.); *of or relating to Decus*, Deciciānus, -a, -um.
Dee, the Dēva, -æ (m.).
Dejanira, Dējanira, -æ (f.).
Deidamia, Deidamia, -æ (f.).
Deiopa, Dēiōpā, -æ (f.).
Deiourus, Dēiōurus, -i (m.).
Delphic, Dēlphicē, -es (f.).

Delphobe, Dēlphōbē, -es (f.).
Delphobus, Dēlphōbus, -i (m.).
Dejanira, v. Dejanira.
Delhi, Clisobora, -æ (f.).
Delphi, Delphium, -ii (n.).
Delia, Delia, -æ (f.).
Delim, Delium, -ii (n.).
Delos, Delos or Dēlus, -i (f.); *of Delos*, Delian, Delius, -a, -um, and Delicus, -a, -um.
Delphi, Delphi, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to Delphi*, Delphic, Delphicus, -a, -um.
Delta, Delta, -i, indecl. (n.).
Delus, v. Delos.
Demades, Demādēs, -is (m.).
Demarata, Demarata, -æ (f.).
Demaratus, Demarātus, -i (m.).
Demea, Demea, -æ (m.).
Demetrias, Demetriās, -adis (f.); *of or belonging to Demetrias*, Demetriācus, -a, -um.
Demetrium, Demetrium, -ii (n.).
Demetrius, Demetrius, -ii (m.).
Demurgus, Demurgus, -i (m.).
Demochares, Dēmōchāres, -is (m.).
Democrates, Demōcratēs, -is (m.).
Democritus, Democritus, -i (m.); *of Democritus*, Democritēan, Democritēus, -a, -um, and Democriticus, -a, -um; *the disciples of Democritus*, Democritēi or -criti, -orum (m.).
Demodocus, Demōdōcus, -i (m.).
Demoleon, Demōleon, -ontis (m.).
Demolus, Demōlūs, -i (m.).
Demonicus, Dēmōnicus, -i (m.).
Demophon, Demōphōn, -ontia (m.).
Demotica, Didymōtichos, -i (n.).
Demosthenes, Dēmōsthēnēs, -is (m.); *of or belonging to Demosthenes*, Demosthēnicus, -a, -um.
Dendera, v. Tentyra.
Denmark, Denia, -æ (f.); *an inhabitant of Denmark*, v. Danes.
Dennis, v. Derys.
Dentatus, Dentātus, -i (m.).
Densys, Dionysius, -ii (m.).
Deodate, Deodatū, -i (m.).
Derbe, Derbe, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Derbe*, Derbean, Derbeus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Derbe*, Derbētes, -æ (m.).
Derbent, Albanæ portæ, -arum (f.).
Derbices, the Derbices, -um (m.).
Derby, Darbia, -æ (f.); *Derwentia*, -æ (f.); *Derbyshire*, Derbicensis (Derbiensis) comitatus.
Dercetis, { Dercētis, -is (f), and Dercēto, Derceto, } -is (f.).
Deryllus, Deryllus, -i (m.).
Dergat, v. Dorpat.
Derry, Deria, -æ (f.).
Dertona, Dertōna, -æ (f.).
Derwent, Derwentus, -æ (f.).
Desmond, Desmonia, -æ (f.).
Despoto (Mount), Rhodope, -es (f.).
Dessau, Dessavia, -æ (f.).
Detmold, Detmoldia, -æ (f.).
Deucalion, Deucaliōn, -ōnis (m.); *of or belonging to Deucalion*, Deucaliōnēus, -a, -um; *son of Deucalion*, Deucaliōnides, and Deucaliēs, -æ (m.).
Deuxponts, Bipontium, -ii (n.).
Deva, Decidava, -æ (f.).
Deventer, Daventria, -æ (f.).
Devonshire, Devonica, -æ (f.).
Dexippus, Dexippus, -i (m.).
Dia, Dia, -æ (f.).
Diadumenus, Diadimēnus, -i (m.).
Diagondas, Diagondas, -æ (m.).
Diagoras, Diagōras, -æ (m.).
Diana, Diāna, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Diana*, Dianius, -a, -um.
Dianium, Diānium, -ii (n.).
Dicaea, Dicæa, -æ (f.).
Dicaearchia, Dicæarchia, -æ (f.); *inhabitants of Dicaearchia*, Dicæarchi, -orum (m.).
Dicaearchus, Dicæarchus, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Dicaearchus*, Dicæarchēus, -a, -um.
Dictæ (Mount), Dictæ, -es, and Dicta, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Dictæ*, Dictæan, Dictæus, -a, -um.
Dictynna, Dictynna, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Dictynna*, Dictynnæus, -a, -um.
Diety, Diety, -is or -ys (m.).
Didius, Didius, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Didius*, Didian, Dadiū, -a, -um.

Dido, Dido, -ās, less usual -ōnis (f.).
Didymaon, Didymāon, -ōnis (m.).
Didymus, Didymus, -i (m.).
Dieppe, Deppa, -æ (f.).
Digentia, Digenia, -æ (f.).
Digritus, Digritius, -ii (m.).
Digne, Dinia, -æ (f.); q. v.
Dijon, Divio, -ōnis (f.); *Dividunum*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Dijon*, Divinensis, -e.
Dinarchus, Dinarchus, -i (m.).
Dindymus (Mount), Dindymus, -i (m.), and Dindyma, -ōrum (n.); *of or belonging to Dindymus*, Dindymēus, -a, -um; *Dindymus*, -a, -um.
Dinia, Dinia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to* Dinia, Diniensis, -e.
Dinochares, Dinochāres, -is (m.).
Dinocrates, Dinocratēs, -is (m.).
Dinomache, Dinomāche, -es (f.).
Dinomachus, Dinomāchus, -i (m.).
Dinon, Dinon or Dino, -ōnis (m.).
Dio, Dio or Dion, -ōnis (m.).
Diocores, Diōchāres, -is (m.); *of or relating to Diocores*, Diōchārius, -a, -um.
Dioclea, Diocleā, -æ (f.).
Diocles, Diocles, -is (m.); *of or belonging to Diocles*, Diocleūs, -a, -um.
Diocletian, Diocletianus, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Diocletian*, Diocletianus, -a, -um.
Diodorus, Diodōrus, -i (m.).
Diodotus, Diōdōtus, -i (m.).
Diogenes, Diōgēnes, -is (m.).
Diognetus, Diognētus, -i (m.).
Diognotus, Diognōtus, -i (m.).
Diomedes, Diōmēdēs, -is (m.); *of or belonging to Diomedes*, Diōmēdēan, Diōmēdēus, -a, -um.
Dion, v. Dio.
Dione, Diōnē, -es, and Diona, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Dione*, Diōnæus, -a, -um.
Dionysia, Dionysia, -æ (f.).
Dionysius, Dionysius, -ii (m.).
Dionysodorus, Dionysōdorus, -i (m.).
Diophanes, Diophānes, -is (m.).
Diorea, Diōres, -æ (m.).
Dioscuri, the Dioscuri, -orum (m.).
Diospolis, Diospolis, -is (f.); *of or belonging to Diospolis*, Diospolitānus, -a, -um, and masc. adj. Diospolitus, -æ.
Diostrophes, Diostrophēs, -is (m.).
Diphilus, Diphilus, -i (m.).
Dipsas, Dipsas, -adis (f), *a woman's name*.
 —2 Dipsas, -antis (m), *a river*.
Dipso, Adēpsum, -i (u.).
Dirce, Dirce, -es, and Dirca, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Dirce*, Dirceān, Dirceus, -a, -um.
Discordia, Discordia, -æ (f.).
Dica, Deva, -æ (f.).
Dium, Dium, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to* Dium, Dian, Diansis, -e.
Divio, v. Dijon.
Divitiacus, Divitiācus, -i (m.).
Diodorum, Divodurum, -i (n.).
Divona, Divōna, -æ (f.).
Dnieper, the Borysthēnes, -is (m.).
Diocaster, the Danaster, -tri, and Tyras, -æ (m.).
Docimus, Docimus, -i (m.).
Dodona, Dōdōna, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Dodona*, Dodonæus, -a, -um, and Dodonius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Dōdōnia, -idis.
Dolabella, Dolabella, -æ (m.); *of or belonging to Dolabella*, Dolabellianus, -a, -um.
Dolice, Doliche, -es (f.).
Dolichus, Dolichus, -i (m.).
Dolon, Dōlon, -ōnis (m.).
Dolonea, the Dolonæ, -arum (m.).
Dolopia, Dōlōpia, -æ (f.); *the Dolopians*, Dōlōpēs, -um (m.); *Dolopian*, Dōlōpētus, -a, -um.
Domitia, Domitia, -æ (f.).
Domitian, Domitianus, -i (m.).
Domitius, Domitius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Domitius*, Domitiū, -a, -um, and Domitianus, -a, -um.
Don, the Tanais, -is (m.).
Donatus, Donatus, -i (m.).
Doncaster, Danum, -i (n.).
Donegal, Dungalā, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Donegal*, Dungalensis, -e.
Donusa, Donūsa, -æ (f.).
Dora, Dora, -æ (f.).
Dorcas, Dorcas, -adis (f.).
Dorcus, Dorcūus, -eas and -ei (m.)

Dorchester, Dorcestria, -æ (f).
Dordogne, the, Duranius, -i (m).
Dorians, the, Dôres, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Dorians*, *Dorian*, *Dôrius*, -a, -um; *Doricus*, -a, -um; and *Doriensis*, -e; *fem.* *adij.* *Doris*, -idis; the country of the *Dorians*, *Dôris*, -idis (f).
Dorian, *Dorion*, -i (a).
Doris, v. sub *Dorians*.
Doriscus, *Doriscus*, -i (f).
Dornach, *Dornodunum*, -i (a).
Doron, *Dôron* or *Dôrum*, -i (a).
Dorotheus, *Dôrôtheus*, -i (m).
Dorothea, *Dôrôthea*, -æ (f).
Dorpat, *Dorpatum*, -i and *Derbatum*, -i (a).
Dorso, *Dorso*, -ônis (m).
Dort, *Dordracum*, -i (a); of or belonging to *Dort*, *Dordracensis*, -e.
Dortmund, *Dormundia*, -æ (f); *Tremonia*, -æ (f).
Dortrecht = *Dort*.
Dorus, *Dôrus*, -i (m).
Dorylaeum, *Dorÿlaeum*, -i (a); of or belonging to *Dorylaeum*, *Dorÿlaeus*, -a, -um, and *Dorylensis*, -e.
Dosiades, *Dosiâdes*, -is (m).
Dositheus, *Dositheus*, -i (m).
Dossennus, *Dossennus*, -i (m).
Dotion, *Dotion*, -i (a).
Dotu, *Dôtu*, -is (f).
Doüy, *Catuacum*, -i (a); *Duacum*, -i (a); of or relating to *Doüy*, *Duacensis*, -e.
Doubs, the, *Alduabis*, -is, or *Dubis*, -is (a).
Douglas, *Duglasium*, -i (a).
Dourdun, *Dordunum*, -i (a).
Doüro, the, *Durius*, -il (m).
Doüx, the, v. *Doux*.
Doier, *Dubris*, -is (a); *Dubræ*, -arum (f).
Down, *Dunum*, -i (a); County *Down*, *Dunensis Comitatus*.
Draburg, *Dravoburgum*, -i (a).
Draco, *Drâco*, -ônis (m).
Dragonara, *Geronium*, -il (a).
Drâgone, the, *Drâco*, -onis (m).
Drances, *Drauces*, -is (m).
Drapano, *Drepânium*, -i (a), *Promontorium*.
Drave, the, *Dravus*, -i (m).
Dräpauum, *Drepânium*, -i (a), and *Drepâna*, -orum (a).
Drinus, } the, *Drinus*, -i (m).
Drina, }
Drogheda, *Droghdâna*, -æ (f).
Dromiscus, *Dromiscus*, -i (f).
Dromas, *Drômus* or *Drômos*, -i (m).
Dronhim, *Idrosia*, -æ (f).
Druentia, the, *Druentia*, -æ (m); of or belonging to the *Druentia*, *Druenticus*, -a, -um.
Drusilla, *Drusilla*, -æ (f).
Druso, *Druso*, -ônis (m).
Drusus, *Drâsus*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Drusus*, *Drusianus*, -a, -um, and *Drusinus*, -a, -um.
Dryades, the, *Dryâdes*, -um (f); a *Dryad*, *Dryas*, -adis.
Dryas, *Dryas*, -antis (m); son of *Dryas*, *Dryantides* or *Dryantides*, -æ (m).
Dryme, *Dryme*, -arum (f); of or belonging to *Dryme*, *Drymæus*, -a, -um.
Drymo, *Drymo*, -is (f).
Drymusa, *Drymâsa*, -æ (f).
Dryope, *Dryôpe*, -es (f).
Dryopes, the, *Dryôpes*, -um (m).
Dubis, the, *Dubis*, -is (m).
Dublin, *Dublinium*, -i (a); *Dublinia*, -æ (f); and perhaps *Eblana*, -æ (f); of *Dublin*, *Dublinensis*, -e.
Dubris, *Dubris*, -is (m).
Dudley, *Dudleia*, -æ (f).
Duero or *Douro* = *Durius*, q. v.
Duillius, *Duillius*, -il (m); *Duillian*, *Duillian*, -a, -um.
Duina, *Duina*, -æ (f).
Dulgibini, the, *Dulgibini*, -orum (m).
Dulichium, *Dulichium*, -ii (a); of or belonging to *Dulichium*, *Dulichian*, *Dulichius*, -a, -um.
Dunbarton or *Dunbriton*, *Britannodunum*, -i (a).
Dunfries, *Dunfreia*, -æ (f).
Dumnacus, *Dumnâcus*, -i (m).
Dummariz, *Dumnôrix*, -igis (m).
Dumbar, *Dumbarum*, -i (m).
Dunblain, *Dunblanum*, -i (a).
Dundalk, *Dunkranum*, -i (a).
Dundee, *Allectum*, -i (a).
Dunkirk, *Dunquerca*, -æ (f).

Dunstan, *Dunstanus*, -æ (m).
Durance, the, *Druentia*, -æ (m).
Duranus, the, *Duranus*, -ii (m).
Durazzo, v. *Dyrrachium*.
Durin, the, *Duria*, -æ (f).
Durham, *Dunelmum*, -i (a); of or belonging to *Durham*, *Dunelmensis*, -e.
Duris, *Duris*, -idis (m).
Durius, the, *Durius*, -ii (m); of or relating to the *Durius*, *Duricus*, -e.
Durnomagus, *Durnomagus*, -i (f).
Durocororum, *Durocororum*, -i (a).
Durania, *Durônia*, -æ (f).
Duronius, *Duronius*, -ii (m).
Dusseldorf, *Dusseldorpium*, -ii (a).
Duina, the, *Duina*, -æ (f); *Carambeis*, -is (m).
Dymas, *Dymas*, -antis (m); daughter of *Dymas*, *Dymantis*, -idis (f).
Dyme, *Dyme*, -es, and *Dymæ*, -arum (f); *Dymæan*, *Dymæus*, -a, -um.
Dyrrachium, } *Dyrrachium*, -ii (a); of or
Durazzo, } belonging to *Dyrrachium*,
Dyrrachinus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Dyrrachium*, *Dyrrachini* or *ênai*, -orum (m).

E.

Eadith, v. *Edith*.
Eadulph, *Eadulphus*, -i (m).
Eariuas, *Farinus*, -i (m).
Ebersdorf, *Aula Nova* (f).
Ebora, } *Ebora*, -æ (f); of or belonging
Eora, } to *Ebora*, *Eborescens*, -e.
Eboracum, *Eboracum*, -i (a); of or belonging to *Eboracum*, *Eboracensis*, -e.
Ebro, the, *Iberus*, -i (m).
Ebura, *Ebura*, -æ (f).
Eburodunum, *Eburodunum*, -i (a); of or belonging to *Eburodunum*, *Eburodunensis*, -e.
Eburones, the, *Eburônes*, -um (m).
Ebuorices, the, *Ebuorices*, -um (m).
Ebusus, } *Ebusus* or *Ebusos*, -i (f); of or
Irica, } belonging to *Ebusus*, *Ebusitanus*, -a, -um.
Ecbatana, *Ecbâtâna*, -orum (a), and -æ (f), and -ânæ, -arum (f).
Eceatra, *Eceatra*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Eceatra*, *Ecestrâus*, -a, -um.
Echebrates, *Echebrates*, -is (m).
Echedemus, *Echedemus*, -i (m).
Echidna, *Echidna*, -æ (f); of or relating to *Echidna*, *Echidnæus*, -a, -um.
Echinades, the, *Echinâdes*, -um (f), *insule*.
Echinus, *Echinus*, -i (f).
Echinusso, *Echinussa*, -æ (f).
Echion, *Echion*, -ônis (m); of or belonging to *Echion*, *Echionius*, -a, -um; son of *Echion*, *Echionides*, -æ (m).
Echo, *Echo*, -is (f).
Eculco, *Eculco*, -ônis (m).
Eden, the, *Ituna*, -æ (f).
Edessa, *Edessa*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Edessa*, *Edessæus*, -a, -um, and *Edessæus*, -a, -um.
Edinburgh, *Alata Castra* (a); *Edinurum* or *Fingburgum*, -i (a); of or belonging to *Edinburgh*, *Edenburgensis*, -e.
Edetani, the, *Edetâni*, -orum (m).
Edgar, *Edgarus*, -i, and *Edgar*, -âris (m).
Edith, *Editha*, -æ (f).
Edmund, *Edmundus*, -i (m).
Edon, *Edon*, *indecl.* (m), a man's name, -is (f), name of a country; *Idumæa*, -æ (f).
Edoni, the, *Edôni*, -orum (m); of or relating to the *Edoni*, *Edonian*, *Edônus*, -a, -um, and *Edonius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* *Edônis*, -idis.
Edonus (Mount), *Edônus*, -i, and *Edon*, -ônis (m).
Edusa, *Edusa*, -æ (f).
Edward, *Edwardus*, -i, and *Edvardus*, -i (m).
Edwin, *Edvinus*, -i (m).
Ection, *Ectîon*, -ônis (m); of or relating to *Ection*, *Ectîonæus*, -a, -um.
Egbert, *Egbertus*, -i (m).
Egeria, *Egeria*, -æ (f).
Egerius, *Egêrius*, -il (m).
Egestinus, *Egêstinus*, -i (m).
Egesta, *Egesta*, -æ (f).
Egidius, *Egidius*, -il (m).
Egina, v. *Englia*.
Egmont, *Egmontium*, -il (a).

Egnatia, *Egnâtia*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Egnatia*, *Egnatius*, -a, -um.
Egnatius, *Egnâtius*, -i (m); of or relating to *Egnatius*, *Egnatianus*, -a, -um.
Egypt, *Egyptus* and -os, -i (f), v. *Egypt*.
Eisleben, *Eislebia*, -æ (f).
Elaa, *Elaa*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Elaa*, *Elaensis*, -e.
Elaeus, *Elaeus*, -untis (f).
Elam, *Elam*, *indecl.* (m); descendants of *Elam*, the *Elamites*, *Elamitæ*, -arum.
Elata, *Elatæa*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Elatea*, *Elatensis*, -e, and *Elatensis*, -e.
Elath, *Elana*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Elath*, *Elatiticus*, -a, -um.
Elatus, *Elatus*, -i (m); son of *Elatus*, *Elatæus*, -i (m).
Elæzer, the, *Elâver*, -êris (m).
Elia, *Elia*, -æ (f); *Æthalia*, -æ (f).
Elbe, the, *Albis*, -is (m).
Elbing, *Elbinga*, -æ (f).
Eldred, *Elêdrus*, -i (m).
Elea, } *Elea*, -æ (f); of *Elea*, *Elatea*,
Velia, } *Elateus*, -a, -um, and *Elatea*, -æ (m).
Elcanor, *Elcanora*, -æ (f).
Elcazar, *Elcazar*, -âris, and *Elcazarus*, -i (m).
Electra, *Electra*, -æ (f); of or relating to *Electra*, *Electrius*, -um.
Electryon, *Electryon*, -ônis (m).
Electus, *Electus*, -i (m).
Elesta, *Elatæa*, -æ (f).
Eldeus, *Elclêus*, -cos and -êi (m).
Elephantine, *Elephantine*, -es (f).
Elephantis, *Elephantis*, -idis (f).
Eleus, *Eleus*, -æ (f).
Eleusis, *Eleusis* or *Eleusin*, -is (f); of or belonging to *Eleusis*, *Eleusinian*, *Eleusinius*, -a, -um, and *Eleusinus*, -a, -um.
Elias, *Elias*, -æ (m).
Elieus, *Elieus*, -ii (m).
Eliezer, *Eliezer*, *indecl.* (m).
Eljah = *Elinas*.
Elime, *Elimeæ*, -æ (f).
Elimbo (Mount), *Olympus*, -i (m).
Elimiotis, *Elimiôtis*, -idis (f).
Elis, *Elis*, -idis (f); of or belonging to *Elis*, *Elean*, *Elatus* or *Elaus*, -a, -um; late *Elidensis*, -e; *pecul. fem.* *Elias*, -adis.
Elisa, *Elisa* or *Elissa*, -æ (f); of or relating to *Elisa*, *Elaeus*, -a, -um.
Elisab, *Elisabeth*, -æ (f), also *indecl.*
Elisla, *Elisla*, -i (m).
Eliza, *Eliza*, -æ (f).
Elizbeth, v. *Elisabeth*.
Elmest, *Ulmestum*, -i (a).
Elorus, *Elôrus*, -i (m), and *Elorum*, -i (a); of or belonging to *Elorus*, *Elorian*, *Elôrius*, -a, -um, and *Elorinus*, -a, -um, also written *Helorus*, &c.
Elpenor, *Elpênor*, -âris (m).
Elsinæur, *Elesnora*, -æ (f).
Elusa, *Elusa*, -æ (f); the inhabitants of *Elusa*, *Elusâni*, -orum, and *Elusâtes*, -um (a).
Ely, *Ela*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Ely*, *Elimens*, -e.
Elymæ, the, *Elymæi*, -orum (m); the country of the *Elymæi*, *Elymâis*, -idis (f).
Elysium, *Elysium*, -ii (a); *Elysian*, *Elysian*, -a, -um; the *Elysian Fields*, *Elysii Campi*.
Emathia, *Emâtbia*, -æ (f); *Emathiax*, *Emâtthius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* *Emâtbia*, -idis.
Emathion, *Emâtthion*, -ônis (m).
Emboli, *Amphipolis*, -is (f).
Embrun, *Eburodunum*, -i (a).
Emeric or *Emery*, *Américus*, -i (m).
Emërta, } *Emërta*, -æ (f); of or belong-
Merida, } ing to *Emërta*, *Emërthanus*,
Merida, } -a, -um, and *Emërteritis*, -e.
Emisa, *Emisa* or *Emêsâ*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Emisa*, *Emisêus*, -a, -um.
Emma, *Emma*, -æ (f).
EMMANUEL, *EMMANUEL*, *indecl.* (m).
Emmaus, *Emmâus*, -i (f).
Emodus (Mount), *Emôdus*, -i (m), *Mons Emôdi*, -orum (m), *Montes*; and *Emô des*, -is (m), *Mons*.
Empedocles, *Empêdocles*, -is (m); *Empedocleus*, *Empedocleus*, -a, -um.
Emporia, *Empôria*, -orum (m).
Emporice, *Empôricus*, -arum (f); of or belonging to *Emporice*, *Emporitânus*, -a, -um.

Emplum, *Emplum*, -i (m.).
Ems, the, *Anisia*, -æ, and *Amisias*, -ii (m.).
Enceladus, *Encelâdus*, -i (m.).
Endymion, *Endymion*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Endymion*, *Endymionæus*, -a, -um.
Enat, v. *Hemâi*.
Engaddi, { *Engadda*, -æ (f).
Abn Jidy, }
Engleish, *Anglia*, -æ (f).
Engia or *Englia*, *Ægina*, -æ (f); q. v.
England, *Anglia*, -a, -um, and *Anglica*, -us, -a, -um; an *Englishman*, *Anglus*, -i (m); *New England*, *Nova Anglia* (f); *a New Englander*, *Novus Anglicanus*.
Engyon, *Engyon*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Engyon*, *Engyonæus*, -a, -um.
Enipeus, *Enipeus*, -eos or -ei (m.).
Enna, *Enna*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Enna*, *Ennæus*, -a, -um, and *Ennen-*, -is, -æ.
Ennacrunos, *Ennacrunos*, -i (m.).
Ennacropolis, *Ennacropolis*, -is (f).
Ennius, *Ennius*, -ii (m); of or belonging to *Ennius*, *Ennianus*, -a, -um.
Ennomus, *Ennomus*, -i (m.).
Ennomus, *Ennomus*, -i (m.).
Enoch, *Enoch*, *indecl.* (m); sons, descend-
ants of *Enoch*, *Enochitas*, -arum (m).
Enos, *Enos*, -i (f).
Entella, *Entella*, -æ (f); of or belonging
to *Entella*, *Entellinus*, -a, -um.
Entellus, *Entellus*, -i (m.).
Eoyo, *Eoyo*, -is (f).
Eoræan, *Eoræa*, -æ (f); *Eoræan*, *Eor-*
æus, -a, -um, and *Eoræensis*, -æ.
Epinomidas, *Epinomidas*, -æ (m.).
Ephaphras, *Ephaphras*, -æ (m.).
Ephaphrodite, *Ephaphrodite*, -i (m); of
relating to *Ephaphrodite*, *Ephaphro-*
ditæus, -a, -um.
Ephaphrus, *Ephaphrus*, -i (m.).
Epeans, the, *Epæi*, -orum (m.).
Epenetus, *Epenetus*, -i (m.).
Eperies, *Aperiascio*, -onis (f); *Eperie*,
arum (f).
Epeus, *Epeus*, -i (m.).
Ephesus, *Ephesus*, -i (f); of *Ephesus*,
Ephesian, *Ephesianus*, -a, -um, and *Ephe-*
sianus, -a, -um.
Ephialtes, *Ephialtes*, -æ (m.).
Ephorus, *Ephorus*, -i (m.).
Ephraim, *Ephraim*, *indecl.* and *Ephrai-*
mus, -i (m.).
Ephyra, *Ephyræ*, -æ, and *Ephyre*, -æ (f);
of or belonging to *Ephyra*, *Ephyræus*,
-a, -um, and *Ephyræus*, -a, -um; an in-
habitant of *Ephyra* (a Corinthian), *Ephy-*
riades, -æ (m); *Ephyreia*, -adis (f).
Ephicharis, *Ephicharis*, -is (m.).
Ephicharmus, *Ephicharmus*, -i (m); of *Epi-*
charmus, *Ephicharmus*, -a, -um.
Epiclerus, *Epiclerus*, -i (m.).
Epicnemidii, the, *Epicnemidii*, -orum
(m.).
Epirates, *Epirates*, -is (m.).
Epicteus, *Epicteus*, -i (m.).
Epicurus, *Epicurus*, -i (m); of *Epicurus*,
Epicurean, *Epicureus*, -a, -um.
Epidamnus, *Epidamnus*, -i (f); of *Epi-*
damnus, *Epidamnian*, *Epidamnus*, -a,
-um.
Epidaurus, *Epidaurus*, -i (f), and *Epi-*
daurum, -i (m); of *Epidaurus*, *Epidau-*
rian, *Epidaurus*, -a, -um, and late *Epi-*
dauritanus, -a, -um.
Epidicus, *Epidicus*, -i (m.).
Epigènes, *Epigènes*, -is (m.).
Epigoni, the, *Epigoni*, -orum (m.).
Epiménides, *Epiménides*, -is (m.).
Epimetheus, *Epiméthæus*, -eos and -ei (m);
daughter of *Epimetheus*, *Epiméthis*, -idis
(f).
Epiphane, *Epiphane*, -is (m.).
Epiphania, *Epiphania*, -æ (f).
Epiphanius, *Epiphanius*, -i (m.).
Epipola, *Epipola*, -arum (f).
Epirus, *Epirus* and *Epiros*, -i (f); of or
belonging to *Epirus*, *Epiroticus*, -a, -um,
and *Epiroensis*, -æ; an inhabitant of *Epi-*
rus, an *Epirote*, *Epirotæus* and *Epirota*,
-æ (m.).
Epone, *Epone*, -æ (f).
Epopeus, *Epopeus*, -eos or -ei (m).
Epopeus, *Epopeus*, -i (m.).
Eporedia, *Eporedia*, -æ (f).
Eppius, *Eppius*, -ii (m.).

Epponina, *Epponina*, -æ (f).
Epytus, *Epytus*, -i (m); son of *Epytus*,
Epytides, -æ (m).
Erastinus, the, *Erastinus*, -i (m.).
Erastistratus, *Erastistratus*, -i (m.).
Erasmus, *Erasmus*, -i (m.).
Erastus, *Erastus*, -i (m.).
Erato, *Erato*, -is (f).
Eratothes, *Eratothes*, -is (m.).
Eressus, *Eressus*, -i (f); of or belong-
ing to *Eressus*, *Eressusensis*, -æ.
Erëbus, *Erëbus*, -i (m); of *Erëbus*, *Erë-*
bæus, -a, -um.
Erechtheus, *Erechthæus*, -eos or -ei (m); of
or relating to *Erechtheus*, *Erechthæus*, -a,
-um; son or descendant of *Erechtheus*,
Erechthides, -æ (m); daughter or female
descendant of *Erechtheus*, *Erechthis*,
-idis.
Eressus, *Eressus*, -i (f); of or belonging
to *Eressus*, *Eressian*, *Eressianus*, -a, -um.
Eretri = *Erythra*, q. v.
Eretria, *Eretria*, -æ (f); of *Eretria*, *Ere-*
trian, *Eretrius*, -a, -um; *Eretrienis*, -æ;
and *Eretrias*, -idis (m, f); the *Eretri-*
ans (sect of Eretrian philosophers), *Ere-*
trici, -orum (m).
Eretum, *Eretum*, -i (n); of *Eretum*, *Ere-*
trian, *Eretrius*, -a, -um.
Eretrius, *Eretrius*, -i (m).
Erichtho, *Erichtho*, -is (f).
Erichthonius, *Erichthonius*, -ii (m); of or
derived from *Erichthonius*, *Erichthoni-*
us, -a, -um.
Erictinus, *Erictinus*, -ii (n).
Eridanus, the, *Eridanus*, -i (m).
Erigone, *Erigone*, -es (f); of or relating
to *Erigone*, *Erigonius*, -a, -um.
Erigonus, *Erigonus*, -i, and *Erigon*, -onis
(m).
Erinna, *Erinna*, -æ, and *Erinne*, -es (f).
Erinyes, *Erinyes*, -fos (f).
Eriphyle, *Eriphylæ*, -es, and *Eriphyla*, -æ
(f); of or belonging to *Eriphyle*, *Eri-*
phylæus, -a, -um.
Eris, *Eris*, -idis (f).
Erisichthon, *Erisichthon*, -onis (m).
Erisi, *Eressus*, q. v.
Eriza, *Eriza*, -æ (f); of *Eriza*, *Erizenus*,
-a, -um.
Erlangen, *Erlanga*, -æ (f).
Ernest, *Ernestus*, -i (m).
Eros, *Eros*, -otis (m).
Erycinæ, v. *Eryx*.
Erymanthus (Mount), *Erymanthus*, -i
(m); of *Erymanthus*, *Erymanthian*,
Erymanthus, -a, -um; peculiar fem., *Ery-*
manthias, -adis, and *Erymanthis*, -idis.
Erymas, *Erymas*, -antis (m).
Erythæa, *Erythæa* or *thia*, -æ (f); of or
relating to *Erythæa*, *Erythæus*, -a, -um;
pecul. fem., *Erythidis*, -idis.
Erythra, *Erythra*, -arum (f); of or relat-
ing to *Erythra*, *Erythraean*, *Erythraeus*,
-a, -um.
Eryx (Mount), *Eryx*, -fcis (m); of or re-
lating to *Eryx*, *Erycinus*, -a, -um; esp.
in fem., *Erycina*, as appell. of *Venus*.—
2 a man's name, *Eryx*, -fcis (m).
Esaias, *Esaias*, -æ (m).
Esaro, the, *Esar*, -aris (m).
Esau, *Esau*, *indecl.* and *Esavus*, -i (m).
Escuriæ, *Escuriæcum*, -i, and *Escuriæle*,
-is (m).
Esdras, *Esdras*, -æ (m).
Esino, the, *Æsia*, -is (m).
Est, the, *Esca*, -æ (f).
Esclade, *Esclade*, -æ (f).
Eschissar, *Stratonicea*, -æ (f); *Laodicæa*,
-æ (f).
Espariel, *Cape*, *Ampelus*, -æ (f).
Esquille, *Esquille*, -arum (f).
Esquiline (Mount), *Esquiline*, -i (m),
Mons; of the *Esquiline*, *Esquiline*,
Esquilineus, -a, -um, and (from *Esqui-*
lineus), *Esquillius*, -a, -um.
Essedones, the, *Essedones*, -um (m); of
or relating to the *Essedones*, *Essedoni-*
us, -a, -um.
Esseni, the, *Esseni*, -orum (m).
Essende, *Xanthus*, -i (f).
Essui, the, *Essui*, -orum (m).
Estelle, *Stella*, -æ (f).
Esther, *Esther*, *indecl.* (f).

Extremadura, *Extrema Durii* or *Extrema-*
dura, -æ (f).
Esula, *Esula*, -æ (f).
Eteocles, *Eteocles*, -is and -eos (m); of or
relating to *Eteocles*, *Eteocleus*, -a, -um.
Ethelbald, *Ethelbaldus*, -i (m).
Ethelbert, *Ethelbertus*, -i (m).
Ethelfred, *Ethelfredus*, -i (m).
Ethelfred, *Ethelfredus*, -i (m).
Ethelstan, *Ethelstanus*, -i (m).
Ethelwald, *Ethelwaldus*, -i (m).
Ethelwold, *Ethelwoldus*, -i (m).
Ethiopia, *Ethiopia*, -æ (f); of or relating
to *Ethiopia*, *Ethiopian*, *Ethiopianus*, -a,
-um, and *Ethiops*, -is; the *Ethiopi-*
ans, *Ethiopes*, -um (m).
Ethiopia, *Ethiopia*, -æ (f).
Etocissa, *Etocissa*, -æ (f).
Etruria, *Etruria*, -æ (f); *Tyrruensis*, -æ,
and *Tuscia*, -æ (f); of or belonging to
Etruria, *Etrurian*, *Etruscus*, -a, -um;
Tyrrhænicus, -a, -um; *Tyrrhæus*, -a,
-um; *Tuscanus*, -a, -um; *Tuscanus*, -a,
-um; and *Tuscanicus*, -a, -um; the
Etrurians, *Etrusci*, -orum; *Tusci*,
-orum; and *Tyrrhæni*, -orum (m).
Eu, *Auga*, -æ (f); *Augium*, -ii (n).
Eubius, *Eubius*, -ii (m).
Eubæa, *Eubæa*, -æ (f); of or belonging
to *Eubæa*, *Eubæan*, *Eubæus*, -a, -um,
and *Euboicus*, -a, -um; peculiar fem., *Eu-*
bois, -idis.
Eubulides, *Eubulides*, -æ (m).
Eubulus, *Eubulus*, -i (m).
Eucheria, *Eucheria*, -æ (f).
Eucherius, *Eucherius*, -ii (m).
Euclid, *Euclides*, -æ (m).
Euctus, *Euctus*, -i (m).
Eudæmon, *Eudæmon*, -onis (m).
Eudæmus, *Eudæmus*, -i (m).
Eudemus, *Eudemus*, -i (m).
Eudorus, *Eudorus*, -i (m).
Eudoses, the, *Eudoses*, -um (m).
Eudoxia, *Eudoxia*, -æ (f).
Eudoxus, *Eudoxus*, -i (m).
Eufemia, *Gulf* of, *Vibonensis Sinus*.
Eugene, { *Eugenius*, -ii (m).
Eugenius, }
Eugenium, *Eugenium*, -ii (m).
Euhemerus, *Euhemærus*, -i (m).
Euhydrium, *Euhydrium*, -ii (m).
Eumedes, *Eumedes*, -is (m).
Eumelus, *Eumelus*, -i (m).
Eumenes, *Eumenes*, -is (m); of or relat-
ing to *Eumenes*, *Euménæus*, -a, -um.
Eumenia, *Eumenia*, -æ (f).
Eumenides, the, *Euménides*, -um (f); v.
Fury, in 1st part.
Eumolpus, *Eumolpus*, -i (m); son or de-
scendant of *Eumolpus*, *Eumolpides*, -æ
(m); the descendants of *Eumolpus*, the
Eumolpidae (a priestly family), *Eumol-*
pidae, -arum (m).
Eumolus, *Eumolus*, -i (m).
Eunice, *Eunice*, -es (f).
Eunomus, *Eunomus*, -i (m).
Eunus, *Eunus*, -i (m).
Euoedia, *Euoedia*, -æ (f).
Eupalium, *Eupalium*, -ii (n), and *Eupa-*
lia, -æ (f).
Eupator, *Eupator*, -oris (m).
Euphemia, *Euphemia*, -æ, or *Euphème*,
-es (f).
Euphorbus, *Euphorbus*, -i (m).
Euphorion, *Euphorion*, -onis (m).
Euphranor, *Euphranor*, -oris (m).
Euphrates, the, *Euphrates*, -is, arc. em and
-en (m); of or relating to the *Euphrates*,
Euphratæus, -a, -um; peculiar fem. in late
poet., *Euphratis*, -idis.
Euphrontis, *Euphrontis*, -ii (m).
Euphrosyne, *Euphrósýne*, -es, and *Eup-*
hrósýne, -æ (f).
Eupolemus, *Eupolemus*, -i (m).
Eupolis, *Eupolis*, -idis (m).
Eure, the, *Audra*, -æ (f).
Euripides, *Euripides*, -is (m); q' or relat-
ing to *Euripides*, *Euripidean*, *Euripid-*
æus, -a, -um.
Euripus, *Euripus*, -i (m).
Euronus, *Euronus*, -i (m); of or belong-
ing to *Euronus*, *Euroniensis*, -æ.
Europa, *Europa*, -æ, and *Eurôpe*, -es (f),
of or belonging to *Europa*, *Europæus*, -a,
-um.
Europe, *Europa*, -æ, and *Eurôpe*, -es (f);
of or relating to *Europe*, *Europæan*, *Eur-*
opæus, -a, -um, and *Europæian*, -æ
(late).

Europus, Eurōpus, -i (m.).
Eurōtas, the, Eurōtas, -æ (m.).
Euryale, Eurýale, -es (f.).
Euryalus, Eurýalus, -i (m.).
Euryanassa, Eurýanassa, -æ (f.).
Eurybates, Eurýbates, -is (m.).
Eurybiades, Eurýbiades, -is (m.).
Euryclea, Eurýclea, -æ (f.).
Eurydamas, Eurýdamas, -antis (m.).
Eurydice, Eurýdice, -es, and *Eurydica*, -æ (f.).
Eurylochus, Eurýlochus, -i (m.).
Eurymachus, Eurýmachus, -i (m.).
Eurymedon, Eurýmēdon, -ontis (n.).
Eurymus, Eurýmus, -i (m.); *son of Eurymides*, -æ (m.).
Eurynome, Eurýnome, -es (f.).
Euryone, Eurýōne, -es (f.).
Eurypylus, Eurýpylus, -i (m.); *of Eurypylus*, Eurýpylus, -idis (fem. adj.).
Eurysthenes, Eurýsthenes, -is (m.).
Eurystheus, Eurýstheus, -eos or -ei (m.); *of or relating to Eurystheus*, Eurýstheus, -a, -um.
Eurytion, Eurýtion, -ōnis (m.).
Eurytus, Eurýtus, -i (m.); *daughter of Eurytus*, Eurýtis, -idis (f.).
Eusebius, Eusebíos, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Eusebius*, Eusebiānus, -a, -um.
Eustace, Eustachius, -ii (m.).
Eustathius, Eustathios, -ii (m.).
Euterpe, -es (f.).
Euthyrates, Euthyrates, -is (m.).
Eutropius, Eutrōpēlus, -i (m.).
Eutropius, Eutrōpius, -i (m.).
Eutyches, Eutyches, -is (m.).
Eutychides, Eutychides, -æ (m.).
Eutychis, Eutychis, -idis (f.).
Eutychius, Eutychius, -ii (m.).
Euxine, the (Sea), Euxinus, -i (m.), *Pontus*, and *Euxinus*, -i (n.), *Mare; Euxine* (as adj.), Euxinus, -a, -um.
Eva, v. *Eve*.
Evadne, Evadne, -es (f.).
Evagoras, Evāgōras, -æ (m.).
Evagrus, Evagrus, -i (m.).
Evan, Evan, -antis (m.).
Evander, Evander, -dri, and *Evandrus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Evander*, Evandrus, -a, -um.
Evanthia, Evanthia, -æ (f.).
Evanthius, Evanthius, -ii (m.).
Eve, Eva, -æ (f.).
Evenor, Evēnor, -ōris (m.).
Evenus, the, Evēnus, -i (m.); *of or relating to the Evenus*, Evēnius, -a, -um.
Everard, Everardus, -i (m.).
Ecora, Ehora, -æ (f.).
Ebreuz, Eborica, -æ (f.); *Ebroiceæ*, -arum (f.); *of Ebreuz*, Ebroicensis, -e.
Ez, the, Isca, -æ (f.).
Exadus, Exādus, -ii (m.).
Excisum, Excisum, -i (n.).
Ezer, Isca Damnoniorum; *Exonia*, -æ (f.); *of Ezer*, Exoniensis, -e.
Esquilia, v. *Esquilia*.
Ezechias, { *Ezēchias*, -æ (m.).
Ezekiah, {
Ezechiel, Ezēchiel, -ēlis (m.).
Ezra, Ezra, -æ, or *Esdra*, -æ (m.).

F.

Fabaris, the, Fábāris, -is (m.).
Fabatus, Fabātus, -i (m.).
Faberius, Faberius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Faberius*, Faberianus, -a, -um.
Fabianus, { *Fabiānus*, -i (m.).
Fabian, {
Fabius, Fabius, -ii (m.); *of Fabius*, Fabianus, -a, -um, and *Fabiānus*, -a, -um; *the Fabii*, Fabii, -orum (m.).
Fabrateria, Fabrateria, -æ (f.); *of or relating to Fabrateria*, Fabratericus, -a, -um.
Fabricius, Fabricius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Fabricius*, Fabricianus, Fabricius, -a, -um, and *Fabricianus*, -a, -um.
Fabula, Fabula, -æ (f.).
Fabullus, Fabullus, -i (m.).
Fadia, Fadiu, -æ (f.).
Kadins, Fadius, -ii (m.).
Faenza, Faventia, -æ (f.), q. v.
Fænia, Fævūle, -arum, and *Fævūla*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Fænia*, Fævūlanus, -a, -um.
Fagnal, Fagnat, -āia (n.); *of or belonging to the Fagnat*, Fagnatilis, -e.
Fairford, Pulchrum Vadum, -i (n.).

Faith, Fides, -ei (f.).
Falcidius, Falcidius, -ii (m.); *of Falcidius*, Falcidius, -a, -um, and *Falcidianus*, -a, -um.
Falerii, Falerii, -orum (m.); *of Falerii*, Falerianus, Falcidius, -a, -um; *Faleriensis*, -e; and *Faleriōensis*, -e.
Falerian, Falerianus, -a, -um; *the Falerian wine*, vinum Falerium; *the Falerian district*, Falerinus ager.
Falmouth, Voliba, -æ (f.); *Centonis Ostia*, -orum (n.).
Fameli, Apamēa, -æ (f.), *Syrice*.
Fannius, Fannius, -ii (m.); *of Fannius*, Fannius, -a, -um, and *Fannianus*, -a, -um.
Fanjar, { *the Fanjarus*, -i, or *Fabaris*, -is (m.).
Fanjarus, {
Fanrum, Vindomur, -i (n.).
Farsa, Pharsalus, -i (f.).
Favus, Favus, -i (n.); *of or relating to Favus*, Favusius, -a, -um; *son of or descendant of Favus*, Favungēna, -æ (m.).
Fausta, Fausta, -æ (f.).
Faustianus, Faustianus, -i (m.).
Faustina, Faustina, -æ (f.).
Faustinus, Faustinus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Faustinus*, Faustinianus, -a, -um.
Faustulus, Faustulus, -i (m.).
Faustus, Faustus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Faustus*, Faustianus, -a, -um.
Faventia, Faventia, -æ (f.); *of or relating to Faventia*, Faventinus, -a, -um.
Faveria, Faveria, -æ (f.).
Favonius, Favonius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Favonius*, Favonianus, -a, -um.
Favorinus, Favorinus, -i (m.).
Fayal, Insula Fagālis.
Felicia, Felicia, -æ (f.).
Felicitas, Felicitas, -ātis (f.).
Felix, Felix, -icis (m.).
Felsina, Felsina, -æ (f.).
Fenestella, Fenestella, -æ (m.), *a man's name*—2, (f.) *a gate of Rome*.
Ferdinand, Ferdinandus, -i (m.).
Ferentina, Ferentina, -æ (f.).
Ferentium, Ferentium, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Ferentium*, Ferentinensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Ferentium*, Ferentinates, -um or -ium (m.), and *Ferentini*, -orum (m.).
Fermo, Firmum, -i (n.), q. v.
Ferovia, Ferōnia, -æ (f.).
Ferrara, Ferrara, -æ (f.); *of Ferrara*, Ferrariensis, -e.
Fescennia, Fescennia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Fescennia*, Fescenninus, -a, -um.
Festus, Festus, -i (m.).
Fez, Fessa, -æ (f.); *the kingdom of Fez*, Fessānum Regnum.
Fezan, Phazania, -ii (f.); *the inhabitants of Fezan*, Phazanii, -orum (m.).
Fibrenus, the, Fibrenus, -i (m.).
Ficulnea, Ficulnea or Ficulea, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Ficulnea*, Ficulensis, -e; and *Ficulnensis*, -e; *the inhabitants of Ficulnea*, Ficulēates and Ficulenses, -ium (m.).
Fidati, the, Evēnus, -i (m.).
Fidena, Fidēna, -æ, and *Fidēna*, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Fidēna*, Fidēnas, -ātis.
Fidentia, Fidentia, -æ (f.); *of Fidentia*, Fidentianus, -a, -um.
Fidius, Fidius, -ii (m.).
Fiesole, Fiesule, -arum (f.).
Figulus, Figulus, -i (m.).
Filibe, Philippōpolis, -is (f.).
Fimbria, Fimbria, -æ (m.); *of or relating to Fimbria*, Fimbrianus, -a, -um.
Finisterre, Cape, Artabrum, -i (n.), *Promontorium*.
Finnland, Finnōnia, -æ (f.); *Finnia*, -æ (f.); *of Finland*, Finnish, Finnicus, -a, -um; *the Finns*, Fenni, -orum (m.).
Firmicus, Firmicus, -i (m.).
Firmus, Firmus, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Firmus*, Firmianus, -a, -um.
Firmum, Firmum, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Firmum*, Firmianus, -a, -um.
Flacus, Flacus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Flacus*, Flaccianus, -a, -um.
Flamen, Flamen, -inis (m.).
Flaminia, Flaminia, -æ (f.).
Flamininus, Flamininus, -i (m.).
Flantius, Flantius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Flaminus*, Flaminus, -a, -um.
Flanates, the, Flapātes, -um (m.); *of or re-*

lating to the Flanates, Flantatus, -a, -um.
Flanders, Flandria, -æ (f.); *of Flanders*, Flemish, Flandricus, -a, -um.
Flavia, Flavia, -æ (f.).
Flavianus, { *Flāvianus*, -i (m.).
Flavian, {
Flavina, Flavina, -æ (f.); *of Flavina*, Flavianian, Flavinus, -a, -um.
Flavianus, Flavianus, -i (m.).
Flaviopolis, Flaviōpolis, -is (f.); *of or relating to Flaviopolis*, Flaviōpōlitānus, -a, -um.
Flavius, Flavius, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Flavius*, Flavian, Flavius, -a, -um, and *Flavianus*, -a, -um.
Flensburg, Flenōpolis, -is (f.); *Flensburgia*, -æ (f.).
Fleury, Florācum, -i (n.).
Flevo, Flevo, -ōnis (m.).
Flevum, Flēvum, -i (n.).
Flora, Flōra, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Flora*, Florālis, -e.
Florens, Florens, -entis (m.).
Florence, Florentia, -æ (f.), *a city; of or belonging to Florence*, Florentine, Florentinus, -a, -um, and *Florentius*, -a, -um.—2, *a female name*.
Florentinus, Florentinus, -i (m.).
Florentius, Florentius, -ii (m.).
Florian, Florianus, -i (m.).
Florida, Flōrida, -æ (f.); *of Florida*, Floridensis, -e.
Floridia, Flōridia, -æ (f.).
Florus, Flōrus, -i (m.).
Flushing, Flessinga, -æ (f.).
Fachia, Phocæa, -æ (f.).
Folia, Fōlia, -æ (f.).
Fundi, Fundi, -orum (m.).
Fontaineublan, Fons Bellaqueus (m.); *Bel-lolontanum*, -i (n.).
Fontaines, Fontes, -ium (m.).
Fontela, Fonteia, -æ (f.).
Fonteus, Fonteus, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Fonteus*, Fonteus, -a, -um, and *Fontēianus*, -a, -um.
Fontenellas, Fontanella, -æ (f.).
Fogul, Fochum, -i (m.).
Forenum, { *Forenum*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Forenum*, Forentianus, -a, -um.
Formia, Formiæ, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Formia*, Formianus, -a, -um.
Formianus, Formianus, -i (m.).
Formosa, Formōsa, -æ (f.).
Forth (the Frith of), Boiotriæ Æstuarium.
Fortore, the, Frento, -onis (m.).
Fortuna, Fortūna, -æ (f.).
Fortunate Islands, Fortunatæ Insulæ, -arum (f.).
Fortanatus, Fortunātus, -i (m.).
Foruli, Forūli, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to Foruli*, Forulānus, -a, -um.
Fost, the, Fosi, -orum (m.).
Fossa, Fossa, -æ (f.).
Fossana, Fossanum, -i (n.).
Fossius, Fossius, -ii (m.).
Fossombrone, Forum Sempronii (n.).
Foz Island, Alouconessus, -i (f.).
France, Gallia, -æ (f.), *in class. Lat.*
Francia, -æ (f.), *in very late Lat.; the inhabitants of France*, the French, Galli, -orum (m.); *in late Lat.*, Franci, -orum (m.); *French*, *of or belonging to France*, Gallicus, -a, -um, and *Gallicanus*, -a, -um; *in late Lat.*, Francus, -a, -um, and *Francicus*, -a, -um.
Francus, Francescens, -æ (f.).
Francis, Franciscus, -i (m.).
Franconia, Franconia, -æ (f.).
Frango, Frango, -ōnis (m.).
Frankfort, Francofurtum, -i (n.).
Frascati, Tusculum, -i (n.).
Frederic, Fridericus, -i (m.).
Fredricksburg, Fridericoburgum, -i (n.).
Fredricktown, Fridericopolis, -is (f.).
Fregella, Frēgellæ, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Fregella*, Frēgellānus, -a, -um.
Frejus, Forum Julii (n.); *of Frejus*, For-Julienis, -e.
Frentani, the, Frētāni, -orum (m.); *of or concerning the Frentani*, Frentanus, -a, -um.
Frento, the, Frento, -ōnis (m.).
Freslia, Freslia, -æ (f.).
Freyberg, Freyberg, -æ (f.).
Freyburg, Freyburgum, -i (n.).

Friesland, Frisia, -æ (f); East Friesland, Frisia Orientalis; West Friesland, Frisia Occidentalis.

Frisci, the Frisii, -orum (m); of the Frisii, Frisian, Frisiani, -a, -um.

Frontinus, Frontinus, -i (m).

Fronto, Fronto, -onis (m); of or relating to Fronto, Frontonianus, -a, -um.

Frusino, } Frusino, -onis (f); of or relating to Frusino, Frusinas, -atis (adj).

Fucinus (Lake), Fucinus, -i (m), Lacus, Fucio (Terra del), Insula Ignis or Ignium.

Fuffinus, Fuffetus, -i (m).

Fufidius, Fufidius, -i (m); of or relating to Fufidius, Fufidianus, -a, -um.

Fufius, Fufius, -i (m); of or relating to Fufius, Fufius, -a, -um.

Fulcinus, Fulcinus, -i (m).

Fuld, Fulda, -æ (f); of Fuld, Fuldensis, -e.

Fulvule, Fulvule, -arum (f).

Fulgentius, Fulgentius, -i (m).

Fulgina, Fulginea, -æ (f); of or belonging to Fulginea, Fulgineas, -atis (adj).

Fulgino, Fulginium, -i (n).

Fulv, Fulco, -onis (m).

Fulcia, Fulvia, -æ (f).

Fulcius, Fulvius, -i (m); of or relating to Fulcius, Fulvianus, -a, -um.

Fundanius, Fundanius, -i (m); of or concerning Fundanius, Fundanianus, -a, -um.

Fundi, Fundi, -orum (m); of or belonging to Fundi, Fundanus, -a, -um.

Funen, Fionia, -æ (f).

Furina, Furina, -æ (f); of or relating to Furina, Furinalla, -e.

Furius, Furius, -i (m).

Furnius, Furnius, -i (m).

Fuscus, Fuscus, -i (m).

Fuscus, Fuscus, -i (m).

Fusius, Fusius, -i (m).

G.

Gaba, Gaba, -æ, and Gabe, -es (f).

Gabala, Gābāla, -æ, and Gābale, -es (f).

Gābali, the Gābālī, -orum (m); of or relating to the Gābālī, Gābālicus, -a, -um, and late Gabalitānus, -a, -um.

Gabaon, Gabaon, indecl. (f); of or belonging to Gabaon, Gabaoniticus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Gabaon, Gabaonites, -e (m).

Gabba, Gabba, -æ (m).

Gabellus, the Gabellus, -i (m).

Gabiens, Gabiens, -i (m).

Gabii, Gabii, -orum (m); of Gabii, Gabbine, Gabinus, -a, -um; Gabinianus, -a, -um; and Gabiensis, -e.

Gabinia, Gabinia, -æ (f).

Gabinus, Gabinus, -i (m).

Gabriel, Gabriel, indecl. and Gabriel, -ellis (m).

Gadara, Gadara, -orum (n).

Gades, Gādes, -ium (f); of Gades, Gāditanus, -a, -um.

Gæta, Caijæta, -æ (f), q. v.

Gætulia, Gætulia, -æ (f); of Gætulia, Gætulian, Gætulicus, -a, -um, and Gætillus, -a, -um.

Gaius, Gaius, -i (m).

Galasus, } the, Galæus, -i (m).

Galaso, Galanthis, Galanthis, -idis (f).

Galata, the Galatæ, -arum (m).

Galata, Galatæa, -æ (f).

Galatia, Galatia, -æ (f); Gallogræcia, -æ (f); of or belonging to Galatia, Galatian, Galaticus, -a, -um; the Galatians, Galatæ, -arum (m); Gallogræci, -orum (m).

Galba, Galba, -æ (m); of or relating to Galba, Galbianus, -a, -um.

Galen, Galæus, -i (m).

Galepsus, Galepsus, -i (f).

Galeria, Galeria, -æ (f).

Galerius, Galerius, -i (m); of Galerius, Galerian, Galerius, -a, -um.

Galesus, v. Galæus.

Galicia, Gallæcia, -æ (f); Galician, Gallicus, -a, -um; Gallæcius, -a, -um.

Galile, Gallilæa, -æ (f); of or belonging to Galilee, Gallæus, -a, -um; Sæ ðj Galilæe, Gennēsaras, -æ (m), Lacus, or Tiberiādis Lacus; v. also Gennēsareth.

Galla, Gallæ, -æ (f).

Gallia, v. Gaul.

Galliena, Galliena, -æ (f).

Gallienus, Gallienus, -i (m).

Gallina, Gallina, -æ (m).

Gallio, Gallio, -onis (m).

Gallipoli, Callipolia, -is (f).

Gallius, Gallius, -ii (m).

Gallionus, Gallionus, -ii (m).

Gallus, Gallus, -i (m).

Galloway, Galliva, -æ (f).

Gamaliel, Gamaliel, indecl., and Gamaliel, -ellis (m).

Ganges, the Ganges, -is and -æ (m); of or relating to the Ganges, Gangæticus, -a, -um; pecul. fem. Gangëtis, -idis.

Ganymedes, Ganymēdes, -is (m); of Ganymede, Ganymēdens, -a, -um.

Gaps, Tacape, -es (f).

Garamantes, the Garamantes, -um (m); of or relating to the Garamantes, Garamanticus, -a, -um; pecul. fem. Garamantis, -idis.

Garda (Lago dd), Benācus, -i (m), Lacus, Garganus (Mount), Gargānus, -i (m).

Mons, of Garganus, Gargānus, -a, -um.

Gargaphia, Gargaphia, -æ and -phie, -es (f).

Gargara, Gargāra, -orum (m); of or relating to Gargara, Gargāricus, -a, -um.

Gargetius, Gargettus, -i (m); of Gargetus, Gargetian, Gargetius, -a, -um.

Gargilius, Gargilius, -ii (m); of Gargilius, Gargilianus, -a, -um.

Garigiano, the Liris, -is (m).

Garonne, the Garumna, -æ (m); of or relating to the Garonne, Garumnicus, -a, -um.

Gascony, Vasconia, -æ (f).

Gateshead, Gabrosentum, -i (n).

Gath, Geth, indecl. (f); of or belonging to Gath, Gethæus, -a, -um.

Gaul, Gallia, -æ (f); of Gaul, Gallie, Gallicus, -a, -um, and Gallicānus, -a, -um; the Gauls, Galli, -orum (m).

Gaurus (Mount), Gaurus, -i (m); of or relating to Mount Gaurus, Gaurānus, -a, -um.

Gavius, Gavius, -ii (m); of or relating to Gavius, Gavianus, -a, -um.

Gaza, Gāza, -æ (f); of or belonging to Gaza, Gazānus, -a, -um, and Gazāticus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Gaza, Gazæ, -orum; Gazāni, -orum; and Gazatæ, -arum (m).

Gedrosia, Gedrōsia, -æ (f); of or concerning Gedrosia, Gedrōsius, -a, -um.

Geganius, Gegānius, -ii (m).

Geiduni, the Geiduni, -orum (m).

Gela, Gēla, -æ (f), a city; of Gēla, Gelānus, -a, -um, and Gelōus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Gēla, Gelenses, -ium (m).

—2. Gēla or Gēlas, -æ (m), a river.

Gelduba, Gelduba, -æ (f).

Gellia, Gellia, -æ (f).

Gellius, Gellius, -ii (m).

Gelon, Gēlo, -onis (m).

Geloni, the Gelōni, -orum (m); of the Gelōni, Gelōnus, -a, -um.

Gemella, Gemella, -æ (f).

Geminus, Geminus, -ii (m).

Geminus, Geminus, -i (m).

Genabum, Genābum, -i (n), and Genābus, -i (f); of or belonging to Genabum, Genabensis, -e.

Genauni, the Genauni, -orum, and Genaunes, -um (m).

Genesis, Gēnesius, -ii (m).

Genera, Genēva, -æ (f); Augusta Allobrogum; of or belonging to Genera, Gēnerensis, -e; Lake of Genera, Lacus Lemānus.

Gennadius, Gennādius, -ii (m).

Gennēsareth, Gennēsār and Gennēsareth, indecl. (f); the inhabitants of Gennēsareth, Gennēsārēni, -orum (m); Lake of Gennēsareth, Lacus Gennēsār, indecl., and Gennēsaras, -æ (m), v. sub Galilæe.

Genoa, v. Genua.

Gentia, Gentia, -æ (f).

Gentius, Gentius, -ii (m).

Genua, } Genua, -æ (f); of or belonging to Genua, Genuensis, -e, and Gennas, -atis; Gulf of Genoa, Sinus Ligusticus.

Genucius, Genucius, -ii (m).

Gennus, Gēnus, -i (m).

Georgia, Georgia, -æ (f).

Georgius, Georgius, -ii (m).

Gera, Gera, -æ (f).

Gerastus, Gerastus, -i (f).

Gerania, Gerania, -æ (f).

Gerard, Gerardus, -i (m).

Gergenti, v. Gergenti.

Gergithus, Gergithus, -i (f).

Gergonia, Gergovia, -æ (f).

Germalus, Germalus, -i (m).

Germanicus, Germanicus, -i (m).

Germany, Germania, -æ (f); of or relating to Germany or the Germans, Germānicus, -a, -um, and Germānus, -a, -um; the Germans, Germāni, -orum; Alemanni, -orum (m).

Geronius, Gerōnius, -ii (m).

Gerontia, Gerontia, -æ (f).

Gerrha, Gerrha, -orum (n).

Gertrude, Gertruda, -æ (f).

Geryon, Gāryon, -ōnis, and Gērýōnes, -æ (m); of or relating to Geryon, Gērýōnus, -a, -um.

Gessoriacum, Gessoriacum, -i (n); of or belonging to Gessoriacum, Gessoriacus, -a, -um.

Gēta, the Gēta, -arum (m); of or belonging to the Gēta, Gēticus, -a, -um; and pecul. masc., Gēta, -æ. In sing. usual as name of a slave, Gēta, -æ (m).

Geth, v. Gath.

Getone, Getone, -es (f).

Ghent, Ganda, -æ (f), and Gandavum, -i (n); of Ghent, Gandavensis, -e.

Gibraltar, Calpe, -es (f); Strait of Gibraltar, Fretum Herculeum, or Gaditānum.

Gideon, Gedeon, -ōnis (m).

Gilbert, Gilbertus, -i (m).

Gildo, Gildo, -ōnis (m); of or relating to Gildo, Gildonicus, -a, -um.

Giles, Ægidius, -ii (m).

Gillian, Juliana, -æ (f).

Girgenti, Agrigentum, -i (n), q. v.

Gisgo, Giso, -ōnis (m).

Gladio, Gladio, -ōnis (m).

Glamorganshire, Glamorgania, -æ (f).

Glaphyrus, Glaphyrus, -i (m).

Glasgow, Glascoivum, -i (n).

Glastonbury, Glastonia, -æ (f).

Glaucæ, Glaucæ, -es (f).

Glancia, Glancia, -æ (m).

Glaucio, Glauco, -ōnis (m).

Glaucippus, Glaucippus, -i (m).

Glaucus, Glaucus, -i (m).

Globulus, Globulus, -i (m).

Glogau, Glogavia, -æ (f).

Gloacester, Glocestria, -æ (f).

Glyceria, Glicēra, -æ (f).

Glycerium, Glycērium, -ii (f).

Glycerius, Glycerius, -ii (m).

Glycon, Glycōn, -ōnis (m); of or relating to Glycon, Glycōnius, -a, -um.

Gnatho, Gnātho, -ōnis (m).

Gnatia, v. Egnatia.

Gnidus, v. Cnidus.

Gnipho, Gniphō, -ōnis (m).

Gnosus, v. Onisus.

Godard, Godardus, -i (m).

Godesberg, Ara Ubiorum.

Godfrey, Gothofredus, -i, and Godfrides, -i (m).

Godwin, Godwinus, -i (m).

Golgi, Golgi, -orum (m).

Golgotha, Golgotha, indecl. (m).

Golconda, Golconda, -æ (f); Dachinabades, -is (f).

Goliath, Goliath, indecl., and Gōllas, -æ (m).

Gomorra, Gomorra, -æ (f); Gomorrum, -i (m); of or belonging to Gomorra, Gomorrah, -a, -um.

Gomphi, Gomphi, -orum (m); the inhabitants of Gomphi, Gomphenes, -ium (m).

Gonni, Gonni, -orum (m), and Gonnus, -i (m).

Good Hope (Cape of), Promontorium Bonæ Spei.

Gophnūca, Gophnitica, -æ (f).

Gordian, Gordianus, -i (m).

Gordium, Gordium, -ii (m).

Gordius, Gordius, -ii (m).

Gorduni, the Gorduni, -orum (m).

Gorge, Gorge, -es (f).

Gorgias, Gorgias, -æ (m).

Gorgon, a Gorgon or Gorgo, -ōnis (f); the Gorgons, Gorgōnes, -um; of or relating to the Gorgons, Gorgōneus, -a, -um.

Gorgonius, Gorgonius, -ii (m).

Gorliū, Gorlium, -i (n).

Gortyn, Gortys or Gortyn, -ynis, and Gortya, -æ (f); Gortyne, -es (f); of Gor

to *Hercules*, *Herculean*, *Herculeus*, -a, -um; *Herculeus*, -i, -um; and *Herculeus*, -a, -um; *son of or descendant of Hercules*, *Heraclides*, -æ (m.).

Hercynian, *Hercynius*, -a, -um; *the Hercynian Forest*, *Hercynia Silva*, *Hercynus Salsus*, and *Hercyni Salsus*.

Hercynia, *Hercynia*, -æ (f.).

Herdonia, *Herdónis*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Herdonia*, *Herdóniensis*, -e.

Herdónius, *Herdónius*, -i (m.).

Hersford, *Hersfordia*, -æ (f.); *Ariconium*, -i (n.); *of Hersford*, *Ariconensis*, -e.

Herennius, *Herennius*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Herennius*, *Herennianus*, -a, -um.

Hersford, *Hersford*, -æ (f.).

Herillus, *Herillus*, -i (m.); *the followers of Herillus*, *Herilli*, -orum (m.).

Herilus, *Herilus*, -i (m.).

Herius, *Herius*, -i (m.).

Hermachus, *Hermachus*, -i (m.).

Hermæum, *Hermæum*, -i (n.).

Hermagoras, *Hermagoras*, -æ (m.); *the disciples of Hermagoras*, *Hermagorci*, -orum (m.).

Herman, *Hermannus*, -i, and *Arminius*, -i (m.).

Hermanica, *Hermanica*, -æ (f.).

Hermannstadt, *Hermannópolis*, -is (f.).

Hermaphrodites, *Hermaphrodites*, -i (m.).

Hermas, *Hermas*, -æ (m.).

Hermachina, *Hermachina*, -æ (f.).

Hermes, *Hermes*, -æ (m.); *v. Mercury*.

Hermias, *Hermias*, -æ (m.).

Hermianus, *Hermianus*, -i (m.).

Hermione, *Hermione*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Hermione*, *Hermionicus*, -a, -um, and *Hermionius*, -a, -um.

Hermiones, *the Hermiones*, -um (m.).

Hermippus, *Hermippus*, -i (m.).

Hermodorus, *Hermodorus*, -i (m.).

Hermogenes, *Hermogenes*, -is (m.); *of or relating to Hermogenes*, *Hermogenianus*, -a, -um.

Hermolauus, *Hermolauus*, -i (m.).

Hermopolis, *Hermópolis*, -is (f.); *of Hermopolis*, *Hermopolites*, -æ (m.).

Hermotinus, *Hermotinus*, -i (m.).

Hermunduri, *the Hermunduri*, -orum (m.).

Hernius, *the Hernius*, -i (m.).

Hernici, *the Hernici*, -orum (m.); *of or relating to the Hernici*, *Hernican*, *Hernicus*, -a, -um.

Hero, *Hero*, -æ (f.).

Herod, *Herodes*, -is (m.); *of or relating to Herod*, *Herodiānus*, -a, -um; *the Herodians* (*partisans of Herod*), *Herodiāni*, -orum (m.); *daughter of Herod*, *Herodias*, -adis (f.).

Herodian, *Herodiānus*, -i (m.).

Herodias, *Herodias*, -adis (f.); *strictly, daughter of Herod*.

Herodotus, *Herodotus*, -i (m.).

Herophile, *Herophile*, -æ (f.).

Herostratus, *Herostratus*, -i (m.).

Hesse, *Hesse*, -æ (f.).

Hersilia, *Hersilia*, -æ (f.).

Hersford, *Hersfordia*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Hertford*, *Hartfordensis*, -e; *county of Hertford*, *Hartfordshire*, *Hartfordensis Comitatus*.

Herus, *Hérus*, -i (m.).

Hesiod, *Hesiodus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Hesiod*, *Hesiodæus*, -a, -um.

Hesione, *Hesione*, -æ (f.).

Hesperia, *Hesperia*, -æ (f.); *of or relating to Hesperia*, *Hesperian*, *Hesperius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Hesperis*, -idis.

Hesperus, *Hesperus*, -i (m.); *daughter of Hesperus*, *Hesperis*, -idis (f.); *usually in plural*, *Hesperides*, -um (f.).

Hesse, *Hessia*, or *Hassia*, -æ (f.).

Hester, *v. Escher*.

Hestia, *Hestia*, -is (f.).

Hesychius, *Hesychius*, -i (m.).

Hethum, *Achelunum*, -i (n.).

Ezechias, *Ezechias*, -æ (m.).

Hibernia, *Hibernia*, -æ (f.).

Hibernia, *Hibernia*, -æ (f.).

Hicetaon, *Hicetaon*, -onis (m.); *of or relating to Hicetaon*, *Hicetaonius*, -a, -um.

Himpals, *Himpals*, -æ (m.).

Hier, *Hiera*, -æ (f.).

Hieracina, *Hieracina*, -æ (f.).

Hierapolis, *Hierapolis*, -is (f.); *of or belonging to Hierapolis*, *Hierapolitanus*,

-a, -um; *the inhabitants of Hierapolis*, *Hierapolitæ*, -arum.

Hierapytia, *Hierapytia*, -æ (f.).

Hieras, *Hieras*, -æ (m.).

Hierax, *Hierax*, -acis (m.).

Hieremias, *v. Jeremiah*.

Hieres (*Iles* d'), *Stochades*, -um (f.), *Insula*.

Hiericho, *v. Jericho*.

Hiero, *Hiero*, -onis (m.); *of or relating to Hiero*, *Hieronius*, -a, -um.

Hierocæsar, *Hierocæsar*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Hierocæsar*, *Hierocæsaricus*, -e.

Hierocles, *Hierocles*, -is (m.).

Hieronimus, *v. Jerome*.

Hierosolyma, *v. Jerusalem*.

Hierum, *Hierum* or *Hieron*, -i (n.).

Hilatra, *Hilatra*, -æ (f.).

Hilaria, *Hilaria*, -onis (m.).

Hilaris, *the Hilaris*, -i (m.).

Hilarus, *Hilarus*, -i (m.).

Hildesheim, *Ascalonium*, -i (n.); *Hildesheim*, *Hildesheim*, -is (f.); *of or belonging to Hildesheim*, *Hildesheimis*, -e.

Hillus, *Hillus*, -i (m.).

Himella, *the Himella*, -æ (f.).

Himera, *Himera*, -æ (f.); *and Himera*, -orum (n.); *of or belonging to Himera*, *Himeræus*, -a, -um; -2 (m.) *a river: of the Himera*, *Himerensis*, -e.

Himerius, *Himerius*, -i (m.).

Himilco, *Himilco*, -onis (m.).

Himalaya (*Mountains*), *v. Emodi Montes*; *Imaus Mons* (*in part*).

Hipparchus, *Hipparchus*, -i (m.).

Hipparchus, *Hipparchus*, -i (m.).

Hipparchus, *Hipparchus*, -i (m.).

Hippasus, *Hippasus*, -i (m.); *son of Hippasus*, *Hippasides*, -æ (m.).

Hippa, *Hippa*, -æ (f.).

Hippia, *Hippia*, -æ (f.).

Hippias, *Hippias*, -æ (m.).

Hippius, *Hippius*, -i (m.).

Hippo, *Hippo*, -onis (m.); *and Hippo Regius*, *of or belonging to Hippo*, *Hipponeusis*, -e.

Hippocræon, *Hippocræon*, -ontis (m.).

Hippocrates, *Hippocrates*, -is (m.); *of or relating to Hippocrates*, *Hippocraticus*, -a, -um.

Hippocræne, *Hippocræne*, -æ (f.); *of Hippocræne*, *Hippocræneus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Hippocræneis*, -idis; *esp. in plural* (*of the Muses*), *Hippocræneis*, -um.

Hippodamas, *Hippodamas*, -antis (m.).

Hippodamia, *Hippodamia*, -æ, and *Hippodame*, -es (f.).

Hippodamus, *Hippodamus*, -i (m.).

Hippobolus, *Hippobolus*, -i (m.).

Hippolyte, *Hippolyte*, -æ (f.).

Hippolytus, *Hippolytus*, -i (m.).

Hippomedon, *Hippomedon*, -ontis (m.).

Hippomenes, *Hippomenes*, -æ and -is (m.); *daughter of Hippomenes*, *Hippomeneis*, -idis (f.).

Hippona, *Hippona*, -æ (f.).

Hipponax, *Hipponax*, -actis (m.); *of or relating to Hipponax*, *Hipponactæus*, -a, -um.

Hipponicus, *Hipponicus*, -i (m.).

Hippothoon, *Hippothoon*, -ontis (m.).

Hippus, *Hippus* or *Hippus*, -i (f.); *a city*, -2 (m.) *a river*.

Hirpini, *the Hirpini*, -orum (m.); *of or relating to the Hirpini*, *Hirpinus*, -a, -um.

Hirrus, *Hirrus*, -i (m.).

Hirtius, *Hirtius*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Hirtius*, *Hirtianus*, -a, -um, and *Hirtus*, -a, -um.

Hispalis, *Hispalis*, -is (f.); *of or relating to Hispalis*, *Hispalensis*, -e, and *Hispalensis*, -e.

Hispania, *v. Spain*.

Hispaniola, *Hispaniola*, -æ (f.).

Hispellum, *Hispellum*, -i (n.); *of Hispellum*, *Hispellus*, -atis, and *Hispellensis*, -e.

Hispo, *Hispo*, -onis (m.).

Hispulla, *Hispulla*, -æ (f.).

Histria, *Histria*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Histria*, *Histrin*, *Histricus*, -a, -um, and *Histrus*, -a, -um; *the Histrins*, *Histrin*, -orum (m.).

Hoang-Ho, *Bautius*, -i (m.).

Holland, *Batavia*, -æ (f.); *of Holland*, *Batavus*, -a, -um.

Holmia, *the Holmia*, -æ (f.), and *Holmæ*, *Holmi*, -orum (m.).

Holofernes, *Holofernes*, -is (m.).

Holstein, *Holstein*, -is (f.).

Homæus, *the Homæus*, -arum (m.).

Homæus, *the Homæus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Homæus*, *Homæus*, -a, -um, and *Homæus*, -a, -um; *a Homæus*, *Homæus*, -æ (m.).

Homole, *Homole*, -æ (f.).

Homolium, *Homolium*, -i (n.).

Homona, *Homona*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Homona*, *Homonensis*, -e.

Honorio, *Honorio*, -i (m.).

Honorius, *Honorius*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Honorius*, *Honorianus*, -a, -um, *son of Honorius*, *Honorianus*, -æ (m.); *daughter of Honorius*, *Honorias*, -adis (f.).

Horace, *Horatius*, -i (m.), *q. v.*

Horatia, *Horatia*, -æ (f.).

Horatio = *Horatius*.

Horatius, *the Horatius*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Horatius*, *Horatian*, *Horatianus*, -a, -um, and *Horatius*, -a, -um; *the Horatii*, *Horatii*, -orum (m.).

Hormidas, *Hormidas*, -æ (m.).

Hortalus, *Hortalus*, -i (m.).

Horta, *the Hortanum*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Horta*, *Hortine*, *Hortinus*, -a, -um.

Horus, *Horus* or *Horos*, -i (m.).

Hostilia, *Hostilia*, -æ (f.); *of Hostilia*, *Hostiliensis*, -e.

Hostilius, *Hostilius*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Hostilius*, *Hostilianus*, -a, -um, and *Hostilius*, -a, -um.

Hosten, *Hosten*, -i (m.).

Hubert, *Hubertus*, -i (m.).

Hugh, *Hugo*, -onis (m.).

Humber, *the Humber*, -i (m.).

Humphrey, *Humphredus*, -i, and *Onuphrius*, -i (m.).

Hungary, *Hungaria*, -æ (f.).

Huns, *the Hunni*, -orum, and *Channi*, -orum (m.); *of or relating to the Huns*, *Hunniscus*, -a, -um.

Huntingdon, *Huntingdonia*, -æ (f.); *of Huntingdon*, *Huntingdonensis*, -e, and *Huntingdonensis*, -e; *Huntingdonshire*, *Comitatus Huntingdonensis*.

Huy, *Huum*, -i (m.).

Hyacinthus, *Hyacinthus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Hyacinthus*, *Hyacinthus*, -a, -um.

Hyale, *Hyale*, -æ (f.).

Hyampolis, *Hyampolis*, -is (f.).

Hyantes, *the Hyantes*, -um (m.); *of or relating to the Hyantes*, *Hyantius*, -a, -um, and *Hyantius*, -a, -um.

Hyas, *Hyas*, -antis (m.); *sister of Hyas*, *Hyas*, -adis (f.); *esp. in plural*, *the Hyades*, *Hyades*, -um.

Hybla, *Hybla*, -æ (f.); *a city*; (m.) *a mountain*; *of or belonging to Hybla*, *Hyblean*, *Hybleus*, -a, -um, and *Hyblensis*, -e.

Hydaspes, *the Hydaspes*, -is (m.); *of or relating to the Hydaspes*, *Hydaspes*, -a, -um.

Hyde, *Hyde*, -es, and *Hyda*, -æ (f.).

Hydraotes, *the Hydraotes*, -æ (m.).

Hydrela, *Hydrela*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Hydrela*, *Hydrelatæus*, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Hydrela*, *Hydrellæ*, -arum (m.).

Hydruntum, *Hydruntum*, -i (n.), and *Hydruntus*, -antis (f.); *the inhabitants of Hydruntum*, *Hydruntini*, -orum (m.).

Hydrussa, *Hydrussa*, -æ (f.).

Hygea, *Hygea* or *Hygia*, -æ (f.).

Hyginus, *Hyginus*, -i (m.).

Hyliæ, *the Hyliæ*, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Hyliæ*, *Hyliæus*, -a, -um.

Hylæus, *Hylæus*, -i (m.).

Hylas, *Hylas*, -æ (m.).

Hyle, *Hyle*, -æ (f.).

Hyles, *Hyles*, -æ (m.).

Hyleus, *Hyleus*, -eos and -ei (m.).

Hyllus, *Hyllus*, -i (m.).

Hylonome, *Hylonome*, -æ (f.).

Hymen, *Hymen* (*only in nom. and voc.*) and *Hymeneus*, -i (m.).

Hymettus, *Hymettus*, -i (m.).

Hymettus (*Mount*), *Hymettus*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Hymettus*, *Hymettus*, -a, -um.

Hypæpa, *Hypæpa*, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to Hypæpa*, *Hypæpæus*, -a, -um.

Hypæpis, *the Hypæpis*, -is (m.); *of or belonging to the Hypæpis*, *Hypæpæus*, -a, -um.

Hypasis, the, *Hypäsís*, -is (m.).
Hypata, *Hypáta*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Hypata*, *Hypátæus*, -a, -um, and *Hypátinus*, -a, -um.
Hypatius, *Hypátius*, -ii (m.).
Hyperbius, *Hyperbîus*, -i (m.).
Hyperbólius, *Hyperbólius*, -i (m.).
Hyperboreans, the, *Hyperbórēi*, -orum (m.).
Hypercæ, *Hypercæa*, -ria, -æ (f.).
Hyperides, *Hyperídes*, -is (m.).
Hyperia, *Hyperion*, -ónis (m.); *daughter of Hyperion*, *Hyperionis*, -idis (f.); *of or belonging to Hyperion*, *Hyperíonius*, -a, -um.
Hypermnestra, *Hypermnestra*, -æ, and -nestre, -æ (f.).
Hypsæa, *Hypsæa*, -æ (f.).
Hypsæus, *Hypsæus*, -i (m.).
Hypseus, *Hypsæus*, -eos and -ei (m.).
Hypscrates, *Hypscratēs*, -is (m.).
Hypsipyle, *Hypsipylē*, -es (f.); *of Hypsipyle*, *Hypsipylæus*, -a, -um.
Hyrcania, *Hyrcanía*, -æ (f.); *of Hyrcania*, *Hyrcanian*, *Hyrcánus*, -a, -um, and *Hyrcanus*, -a, -um.
Hyrie, *Hyrie*, -es (f.); *of Hyrie*, *Hyriēticus*, -a, -um.
Hyrieus, *Hyrićus*, -eos or -ei (m.); *of Hyrieus*, *Hyrićus*, -a, -um.
Hyrium, *Hyrium*, -ii (u); *of or belonging to Hyrium*, *Hyrinus*, -a, -um.
Hyrmine, *Hyrmínē*, -es (f.).
Hyrtacus, *Hyrtács*, -i (m.); *son of Hyrtacus*, *Hyrtácsides*, -æ (m.).
Hystaspes, *Hystaspēs*, -is (m.).

I.

Ia, *la*, -æ (f.).
Iacchus, *Iacchus*, -i (m.).
Iacob, v. *Jacob*.
Iacubus, *Iacubus*, -i (m.); v. also *James*.
Iader, the, *Iader*, -ēris (m.); *of or relating to the Iader*, *Iaderinus*, -a, -um.
Iæra, *Iæra*, -æ (f.).
Ialysus, *Ialýsus*, -i (m.); *a man's name*.—2. *Ialysus*, *Ialýsus*, -a city: *of or belonging to Ialysus*, *Ialýsius*, -a, -um.
Iamblichus, *Iamblichus*, -i (m.).
Ianche, *Iauthe*, -es (f.).
Iapetus, *Iapetus*, -i (m.); *son of Iapetus*, *Iapetionides*, -æ (m.); *Iapetides*, -æ (m.).
Iapis, *Iapis*, -idis (m.).
Iapydia, *Iapydia*, -æ (f.); *of Iapydia*, *Iapydian*, *Iápis*, -idis; *the Iapydians*, *Iápydes*, -um (m.).
Iapygia, *Iápýgia*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Iapygia*, *Iápýgius*, -a, -um; *the Iapygians*, *Iápýges*, -um (m.).
Iappx, *Iápx*, -ygis (m.).
Iarbas, *Iarbas*, -æ (m.).
Iasion, *Iasion*, -ónis (m.) = *sq.*
Iasius, *Iasius*, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Iasius*, *Iásius*, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Iasius*, *Iásiides*, -æ (m.); *daughter or female descendant of Iasius*, *Iásiis*, -idis (f.).
Iaso, *Iaso*, -is (f.).
Iason, v. *Jason*.
Iassus, *Iassus*, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Iassus*, *Iassus*, -a, -um, and *Iassensis*, -e; *the Gulf of Iassus*, *Iassius Sinus*.
Iazartes, the, *Iazartes*, -æ (m.).
Iazyges, the, *Iazyges*, -um (m.).
Iberia, *Iberia*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Iberia*, *Iberian*, *Iberus*, -a, -um, and *Ibericus*, -a, -um; *an Iberian*, *Iber*, -ēris (m.); *the Iberians*, *Ibères*, -um, and *Ibēricus*, -um (m.).
Iberus, *Ithe*, *Ibērus*, -i (m.).
Ebro, -is and -is (f.).
Ibycus, *Ibýcus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Ibycus*, *Ibýcus*, -a, -um.
Icadus, *Icādus*, -ii (m.).
Icaria, v. *Icarus*.
Icarus, *Icarus*, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Icarus*, *Icarus*, -a, -um; *daughter of Icarus*, *Icáris*, -idis, and *Icariótis*, -idis (f.).
Icarus, *Icárus* and *Icáros*, -i, and *Icária*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Icarus*, *Icarius*, -a, -um; *the Icarian Sea*, *Icarium Mare*.
Icelus, *Icelus*, -ii (m.).
Iceland, (*perhaps*) *Thule*, -es (f.); *Islandic*, -æ (f.); *Icelandish*, *Islandicus*, -a, -um.
Icelus, *Icelūs*, -i (m.).

Icení, the, *Icēnī*, -orum (m.).
Ichnusa, *Ichnūsa*, -æ (f.).
Ichthyophagi, *Ichthyophági*, -orum (m.).
Ichilius, *Ichilius*, -i (m.).
Iconium, *Icōnium*, -ii (n.); *of Iconium*, *Iconian*, *Iconiensis*, -e.
Ictinus, *Ictinus*, -i (m.).
Icus, *Icus* or *Icos*, -i (f.).
Ida (*Mount*), *Ida*, -æ, and *Idæ*, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Ida*, *Idæan*, *Idæus*, -a, -um.—2. *a female name*.
Idæus, *Idæus*, -i (m.).
Idalia, *Idalia*, -æ (f.); v. *sg.*
Idalium, *Idalium*, -ii (n.); *of Idalium*, *Idalian*, *Idalius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Idális*, -idis.
Idas, *Idas*, -æ (m.).
Idmon, *Idmon*, -ónis (m.); *of Idmon*, *Idmonius*, -a, -um.
Idomeneus, *Idomēnēus*, -eos or -ei (m), *poet. acc.* -ēa.
Idumæa, *Idumæa*, -æ (f.); *of Idumæa*, *Idumæan*, *Idumæus*, -a, -um.
Idyia, *Idýia*, -æ (f.).
Ieremias, v. *Jeremiah*.
Iericho, v. *Jericho*.
Ierne, *Ierne*, -es (f.) = *Hibernia*.
Ierosolyma, v. *Jerusalem*.
Iesus, v. *Jesus*.
Igilgili, *Igilgili*, *indecl.* (n.); *of or belonging to Igilgili*, *Igilgilitanus*, -a, -um.
Igilium, *Igilium*, -ii (n.).
Iguvium, *Iguvium*, -ii (n.); *the inhabitants of Iguvium*, *Iguvinates*, -um, and *Iguvini*, -orum (m.).
Iksworth, *Ikenorum Oppidum*.
Ilchester, *Ilcālis* or *Ischālis*, -is (f.).
Ilcrda, *Ilcrda*, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of Ilcrda*, *Ilcrdensis*, -ium (m.).
Ilergetes, the, *Ilergetēs*, -um, and *Ilergetæ*, -arum (m.).
Iliā, *Iliā*, -æ (f.).
Iliad, the, *Iliās*, -ādīs (f.).
Iliion, v. *Ilium*.
Ilione, *Ilíona*, -æ, and *Ilíone*, -es (f.).
Ilioneus, *Ilíoneus*, -eos and -ei (m.).
Ilissus, the, *Ilissus*, -i (m.).
Ilihyia, *Ilihyia*, -æ (f.).
Ilium, *Ilium* and *Iliion*, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to Ilium* (or *Troy*), *Trojan*, *Ilius*, -a, -um; *Iliacus*, -a, -um; and *Iliensis*, -e; *a woman of Ilium*, *Iliās*, -ādīs (f.); *usual in plural*, *Iliādes*, -um.
Ilkley, *Ilkēna*, -æ (f.).
Illyria, *Illyria*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Illyria*, *Illyrian*, *Illyricus*, -a, -um, and *Illyrius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Illyris*, -idis.
Ilucia, *Ilucia*, -æ (f.).
Ilurco, *Ilurco*, -ónis (f.); *of Ilurco*, *Ilurconensis*, -e.
Iluro, *Iluro*, -ónis (f.); *of Iluro*, *Ilurenensis*, -e.
Ilus, *Ilus*, -i (m.); *son or descendant of Ilus*, *Ilíades*, -æ (m.).
Ilya, *Ilyā*, -æ (f.).
Imachara, *Imachara*, -æ (f.); *of Imachara*, *Imacharensis*, -e.
Imaon, *Imaōn*, -ónis (m.).
Imaus (*Mount*), *Imaus*, -i (m.), *mons*.
Imbarus, *Imbarus*, -i (m.).
Imbrabus, *Imbrābus*, -i (m.); *son of Imbrabus*, *Imbrāides*, -æ (m.).
Imbreus, *Imbreus*, -eos or -ei (m.).
Imbrinium, *Imbrinium*, -ii (n.).
Imbrus, *Imbrus* or *Imbrous*, -i (f.); *of Imbrus*, *Imbrin*, *Imbrois*, -a, -um.
Imola, *Forum Corneli*.
Inachia, *Inachia*, -æ (f.).
Inachus, *Inachus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Inachus*, *Inachian*, *Inachus*, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Inachus*, *Ināchides*, -æ (m.); *daughter or female descendant of Inachus*, *Inachis*, -idis (f.).—2. *a river: of the Inachus*, *Inachus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Inachis*, -idis.
Inarime, *Inarime*, -es (f.).
Iader, *Index*, -icis (m.).
India, *India*, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of India*, *Indi*, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Indi* or *India*, *Indicus*, -a, -um, and *Indus*, -a, -um; *the Indian Ocean*, *Erythreum Mare*; *the East India*, *India Orientalis*; *the West India*, *India Occidentalis*.
Induciomarus, *Induciomārus*, -i (m.).
Indus, the, *Indus*, -i (m.).
Ingvæones, the, *Ingvæonēs*, -um (m).
Ingunni, the, *Ingunni*, -orum (m.).
Ingram, *Engelramus*, -i (m.).

Ina, the, *Ænus* or *Ænus*, -i (m.).
Innspruck, *Æni Pons* or *Cnipons*, *ontis* (m.).
Innsadt, *Boiodurum*, -i (n.).
Ino, *Ino*, -is (f.); *of or belonging to Ino*, *Inuus*, -a, -um.
Insubres, the, *Insubres*, -ium (m.); *of or relating to the Insubres*, *Insubrian*, *Insuber* or *-bris*, -e.
Intemelium, *Intemeliūm*, -ii (n.); *the inhabitants of Intemelium*, *Intemelli*, -orum (m.).
Interamna, *Interamna*, -æ, and *Interamnæ*, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Interamna*, *Interamnās*, -ātis (adj); and *Interamnensis*, -e; *the Interamnians*, *Interamnātēs*, -ium (m.).
Inuus, *Inuus*, -i (m.).
Io, *Io*, -ūs (f.).
Ioannes, v. *Jahn*.
Iob, v. *Job*.
Iocasta, v. *Jocasta*.
Iolauis, *Iolāus*, -i (m.).
Iolcos, *Iolcos* or *Iolcus*, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Iolcos*, *Iolciāus*, -a, -um.
Iole, *Iole*, -es (f.).
Iollas, *Iollas*, -is (m.).
Ion, *Ion*, -ónis (m.).
Ionas, v. *Jonas*.
Ionía, *Ionía*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Ionia*, *Ionian*, *Ionicus*, -a, -um; *Ionius*, -a, -um; and *Ion*, -ónis (as adj); *pecul. fem.*, *Ionis*, -idis; *the Ionians*, *Iōnēs*, -um (m.); *the Ionian Sea*, *Mare Ionium*.
Iopas, *Iōpas*, -æ (m.).
Iordanes, v. *Jordan*.
Ios, *Ios*, -i (f.).
Josephus, v. *Joseph*.
Iotape, *Iotape*, -es (f.).
Iphianassa, *Iphianassa*, -æ (f.).
Iphicles, *Iphicles*, -is (m.).
Iphiclus, *Iphiclus*, -i (m.).
Iphigenia, *Iphigénia*, -æ (f.).
Iphimedia, *Iphimédia*, -æ (f.).
Iphinoos, *Iphinoos*, -i (m.).
Iphis, *Iphis*, -idis (m.); *daughter of Iphis*, *Iphias*, -ādīs (f.).—2. *f. name of a woman*.
Iphitus, *Iphitus*, -i (m.).
Ipsala, *Cypsēla*, -orum (n.).
Ipswich, *Gippevicum*, -i (n.).
Iran, *Ariāna*, -æ (f.); *Aria*, -æ (f.).
Ireland, *Hibernia*, -æ (f.); *Ierne*, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Ireland*, *Irish*, *Hibernicus*, -a, -um.
Ireneus, *Ireneus*, -i (m.).
Irene, *Irene*, -es (f.).
Iresia, *Iresia*, -arum (f.).
Iri, the, *Eurōtas*, -æ (m.).
Iria, *Iria*, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of Iria*, *Iriates*, -um, and *Irienses*, -ium (m.).
Iris, *Iris*, -is and -idis (f.); *a goddess*.—2. *(m.) a river*.
Irus, *Irus*, -i (m.).
Isaac, *Isaacus*, -i, and *Isaac*, *indecl.* (m.).
Isabella, *Isabella*, -æ (f.).
Isæus, *Isæus*, -i (m.).
Isatā, *Isatā* or *Esatās*, -æ (m.); *of or relating to Isatā*, *Isatānus*, -a, -um.
Isara, the, *Isāra*, -æ (m.).
Isaura, *Isaura*, -orum (m.); *Isaurus*, -i (f.).
Isauria, *Isauria*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Isauria*, *Isaurian*, *Isauricus*, -a, -um; *the Isauri*, *Isauri*, -orum (m.).
Isaurus, the, *Isaurus*, -i (m.).
Isca, *Iscā*, -æ (f.).
Iscalet (i. e., *of Keriok*), *Iscaletēs*, -æ (m.).
Ischia, *Aenāria*, -æ (f.); *Inārimē*, -es (f.).
Ischomache, *Ischōmachē*, -es (f.).
Isca (*Lago d'*), *Sebtinus*, -i (m), *Lacus*.
Isēre, *Isāra*, -æ (m.).
Ismael, *Ismael* or *Ismahel*, -ēlis (m); *sons or descendants of Ismael*, the *Ismaelites*, *Ismaelītæ*, -arum (m.).
Isidorus, *Isidorus*, -i (m.).
Isigōnus, *Isigōnus*, -i (m.).
Isis, *Isis*, -is and -idis (f.); *of or belonging to Isis*, *Isiācus*, -a, -um.
Ismael, v. *Ismael*.
Ismara, *Ismāra*, -orum (m.); v. *sg.*
Ismarus (*Mount*), *Ismaūs*, -i (m), and *Ismāra*, -orum (n.); *of or belonging to Ismarus*, *Ismaūs*, -a, -um, and *Ismaūs*, -i (m).
Ismene, *Ismēnē*, -es (f.).
Ismenias, *Ismēnias*, -æ (m.).
Ismenus, the, *Ismēnus*, -i (m.); *of the Ismenius*, *Ismēnian*, *Ismēnīs*, -a, -um.

pecul. fem., Ismenis, -idis (poet. for Theban).
Imar, Smyrna, -æ (f.), q. v.
Isnich, Nicea, -æ (f.), q. v.
Isocrates, Isocrates, -is (m.); of or relating to *Isocrates*, *Isocratēs*, -a, -um, and *Isocraticus*, -a, -um.
Isola Farnese, Veii, -orum (m.), q. v.
Isophani, Aspadāna, -orum (n.).
Israel, *Israël*, indecl., and *Israël*, -ëlis (m.); son or descendant of *Israel*, *Israëlitæ*, -æ (m.); in plural, the *Israëlitæ*, *Israëlitæ*, -arum (m.); an *Israëlitish* woman, a daughter of *Israel*, *Israëlitis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to the *Israëlitæ*, *Israëliticus*, -a, -um.
Issa, *Isea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Issa*, *Issæus*, -a, -um; *Issaicus*, -a, -um; and *Issensis*, -e.
Issachar, *Issachar*, indecl. (m).
Issæ, *Issæ*, -æ (f.).
Issny, *Isna*, -æ (f.).
Issore, *Iciodorum*, -i (n.).
Issus, *Issus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Issus*, *Issius*, -a, -um.
Istaccones, *Istevones*, -um (m).
Ister, v. *Danube*.
Istria, v. *Histria*.
Istropolis, *Istropolis*, -is (f.).
Italia, *Italica*, -æ (f.); of *Italica*, *Italicensis*, -e.
Italus, *Italus*, -i (m.).
Italy, *Italia*, -æ (f.); in poet., *Hespéria*, -æ (f.); *Ausonia*, -æ (f.); *Enotria*, -æ (f.); and *Saturia*, -æ (f.), q. v.; of or belonging to *Italy*, *Italian*, *Italicus*, -a, -um, and *Italus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Italica*, -idis (for poet. forms, v. under the poet. names above); the *Italians*, *Itali*, -orum (m.).
Ithaca, *Ithacæ*, -æ, and *Ithace*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ithaca*, *Ithacus*, -a, -um, and *Ithacensis*, -e.
Ithome, *Ithome*, -es (f.).
Itonus, *Itonus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Itonus*, *Itonius*, -a, -um.
Iturea, *Iturea*, -æ (f.); *Iturean*, *Ituræus*, -a, -um.
Irys, *Irys*, -yos (m).
Iulus, *Iulius*, -idis (m).
Iulus, *Iulus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Iulus*, derived from *Iulus*, *Iulæus*, -a, -um.
Ireia, *Ebusus*, -i (f.), q. v.
Irrea, *Eporedia*, -æ (f.).
Irgy, *Iberium*, -ii (n.).
Ixion, *Ixion*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Ixion*, *Ixiōnius*, -a, -um; son of *Ixion*, *Ixiōnides*, -æ (m.).

J

Jabesh, *Jabesh*, indecl. (m).
Jaca, *Jacca*, -æ (f.).
Jacob, *Jacob*, indecl. (m).
Jarl, *Jael*, indecl. (f.).
Jafet, v. *Japhet*.
Jafra, *Joppe*, -es (f.), v. *Jotpa*.
Jairus, *Jairus*, -i (m).
Jamaica, *Jamaica*, -æ (f.).
Jamblichus, v. *Iamblichus*.
James, *Jacobus*, -i (m).
Jamestown, *Jacobopolis*, -is (f.).
Jane, *Joanna*, -æ (f.).
Janiculum (Mount), *Janiculum*, -i (n.); of the *Janiculum*, *Janicularis*, -e.
Jantina, *Epirus*, -i (f.).
Janissary, *Cape*, v. *Jenischehr*.
Janus, *Jānus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Janus*, *Jānālis*, -e, and *Jānūālis*, -e.
Japan, *Japonia*, -æ (f.).
Japetus, v. *Japetus*.
Japhet, *Japhet* or *Japheth*, indecl., and *Japetus*, -i (m).
Jaqes, *Jacobus*, -i (m).
Jaquet, *Jacoba*, -æ (f.).
Jared, *Iaredus*, -i (m).
Jason, *Jāson*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Jason*, *Jāsonius*, -a, -um; son of *Jason*, *Jāsonides*, -æ (m).
Jaspar, *Gaspar*, -aris (m).
Jassy, *Jassium*, -ii (n.).
Javolentus, *Javolentus*, -i (m).
Javette, *Joanetta*, -æ (f.).
Jebba, *Jebba*, -æ (f.).
Jebus, *ebus*, -i (m.); the descendants of *Jebus*, the *Jebusites*, *Jebusitæ*, -orum (m); of or relating to the *Jebusites*, *Jebusicus*, -a, -um.
Jechonias, *Jechonias*, -æ (m).

Jeddo, *Jedum*, -i (n).
Jehosophat, *Jehoshaphat*, indecl. (m).
Jena, *Jena*, -æ (f).
Jenab, the, *Acelesis*, -is or -æ (m).
Jenet, v. *Jeanette*.
Jenischehr, *Cape*, *Sigæum*, -i (n), *Promontorium*.
Jeffrey, *Galfridus*, -i (m).
Jephia, *Jephthæ*, -æ (f).
Jephtha, *Jephthæ* or *Jephthæ*, indecl. (m).
Jeremiah, *Jeremias*, -æ, and *Hieremias*, *Jeremy*, -æ (m).
Jericho, *Jericho* or *Hiericho*, indecl. (f), and *Hierichos*, -i, or *Hiericus*, -untis (f); of or belonging to *Jericho*, *Hierichontinus*, -a, -um.
Jeroboam, *Jeroboamus*, -i (m).
Jerome, *Hieronymus*, -i (m).
Jersey, *Cesariæ*, -æ (f).
Jerusalem, *Hierosolyma*, -orum (n); *Hierosolyma*, -æ (f); *Hierusalem* and *Jerusalem*, indecl. (f); the inhabitants of *Jerusalem*, *Hierosolymite*, -arum (m); of or belonging to *Jerusalem*, *Hierosolymianus*, -a, -um.
Jesse, *Jesse* or *Jessæ*, indecl. (m); of or relating to *Jesse*, *Jessæus*, -a, -um, and *Jessæus*, -a, -um.
Jesus, *Jesus*, -ū, acc. -um (m).
Jeury, v. *Judea*.
Jezabel, *Jezabel*, indecl., and *Jezabel*, -ëlis (f).
Joab, *Joab*, indecl. (m).
Joan, *Joanna*, -æ (f).
Joanna, *Joanna*, -æ (f).
Joas, *Joas*, indecl. (m).
Job, *Job*, indecl., and *Jobus*, -i (m).
Jocasta, *Jocasta*, -æ (f), and *Jocaste*, -es.
Joel, *Joel*, indecl. (m).
John, *Joannes* or *Johannes*, -is (m).
Johny, *Joviniacum*, -i (n).
Joinville, *Joanvilla*, -æ (f).
Jonas, *Jonas*, -æ (m); of or relating to *Jonas*, *Jonæus*, -a, -um.
Jonathan, *Jonathan*, indecl., and *Jonathas*, -æ (m).
Joppa, *Joppe*, -es (f); of or belonging to *Joppa*, *Joppicis*, -a, -um.
Jordan, the, *Jordanes*, -is (m).
Joseph, *Joseph*, indecl., and *Josëphus*, -i (m).
Josephus, *Josëphus*, -i (m).
Joshua, *Josue*, indecl.; also, *Jesus*, -ū (m).
Josiah, *Josias*, -æ (m).
Jotham, *Jotham*, indecl., and *Jothamus*, -i (m).
Joux, *Jovium*, -ii (n).
Jovian, *Jovianus*, -i (m).
Jovinian, *Jovinianus*, -i (m); the followers of *Jovinian*, *Jovinianistæ*, -arum (m).
Jovinus, *Jovinus*, -i (m).
Jovius, *Jovius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Jovius*, *Jovianus*, -a, -um, and *Jovius*, -a, -um.
Juba, *Juba*, -æ (m).
Jubellius, *Jubellius*, -ii (m).
Judah, *Juda*, -æ (m).
Judea, v. *Judea*.
Judas, *Judas*, -æ (m).
Judea, *Judea*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Judea*, *Jewish*, *Judæus*, -a, -um, and *Judaicus*, -a, -um.
Judith, *Judith*, indecl., and *Juditha*, -æ (f).
Jugurtha, *Jugurtha*, -æ (m); of or belonging to *Jugurtha*, *Jugurthinæ*, *Jugurthinus*, -a, -um.
Julia, *Julia*, -æ (f).
Julian, *Julianus*, -i (m).
Juliana, *Juliana*, -æ (f).
Juliers, *Juliacum*, -i (n).
Julii Forum, v. *Frejus*; the inhabitants of *Forum Julii*, *Julienæ*, -arum (m).
Julio-briga, *Julio-briga*, -æ (f); of *Julio-briga*, *Julio-brigensis*, -e.
Julipolis, *Julipolis*, -is (f); the inhabitants of *Julipolis*, *Julipolitæ*, -arum (m).
Julius, *Julius*, -ii (m); of or belonging to *Julius* or the *Julia gens*, *Julian*, *Julius*, -a, -um, and *Julianus*, -a, -um.
Juncus, *Juncus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Juncus*, *Juncianus*, -a, -um.
Junia, *Junia*, -æ (f).
Junius, *Junius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Junius* or the *Junia gens*, *Junian*, *Junius*, -a, -um, and *Junianus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Junius* (*Brutus*), *Junianus*, -æ (m).
Junio, *Junio*, -ōnis (f); of or relating to

Junio, *Junonian*, *Junonius*, -æ, -um, and *Junonialis*, -e; the temple of *Junio*, *Hærum*, -i (n).
Jupiter, *Jupiter*, gen. *Jovis*, &c. (m); of or relating to *Jupiter*, *Jovius*, -a, -um, and *Jovialis*, -e (late).
Jura (Mount), *Jura*, -æ (m); of or relating to *Jura*, *Jurensis*, -e.
Justina, *Justina*, -æ (f).
Justinian, *Justinianus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Justinian*, *Justinianus*, -a, -um.
Justin = *Justinus*, q. v.
Justinopolis, *Justinopolis*, -is (f).
Justinus, *Justinus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Justinus*, *Justinianus*, -a, -um.
Justus, *Justus*, -i (m).
Jutland, *Chersonesus Cimbrica* (f); *Jutia*, -æ (f).
Juturna, *Juturna*, -æ (f); of or relating to *Juturna*, *Juturnalis*, -e.
Jurenal, *Jüvenälis*, -is (m).
Juvencus, *Juvencus*, -i (m).
Juventius, *Juventius*, -ii (m).

K

Kaffa, v. *Caffa*.
Kaffaria, *Caffaria*, -æ (f).
Kaisariæ, *Cesariæ*, -æ (f), q. v.
Kakosia, *Thisbe*, -es (f).
Kalabaki, *Palepharus*, -i (f).
Kalpak, *Orchônæus*, -i (f), q. v.
Karasu, the, *Caÿstrus*, -i (m).
Kate, *Katharine*, v. *Catharine*.
Katgat, v. *Catgat*.
Kedar, *Kedar*, indecl. (m), a man.—2. (f) a city.
Kedron, the, *Cedron*, -onis (m).
Kempten, *Campodunum*, -i (n).
Kenchester, *Magnæ*, -arum (f).
Kendal, *Concangium*, -ii (n).
Kent, *Cantium*, -ii (n); *Cantia*, -æ (f).
Kertsch, *Panticapæum*, -i (n).
Kessel, *Castellum Menapiorum*.
Kestrick, *Causenna*, -arum (f).
Khabour, the, *Centrites*, -æ (m).
Kiel, *Chilonium*, -ii (n).
Kieue, *Chiovina*, -æ (f).
Kilkenny, *Cella* (sanum) *St. Canici*; *Kilkennia*, -æ (f); of *Kilkenny*, *kilkennensis*, -e.
Killaloe, *Laona*, -æ (f).
Kills, the, for *Kyll*, q. v.
Kilmore, *Chilmore*, -æ (f).
Kingston, *Regiopōlis*, -is (f); *Kingston-upon-Hull*, *Regiodunum* (*Hullinum*), -i (n); *Kingston-upon-Thames*, *Regiodunum Tamesinum*.
Kinnaird's Head, *Tazalum*, -i (n), *Promontorium*.
Kioe, v. *Kieue*.
Kishon, the, *Kison*, -ōnis (m).
Kisil-irmak, the, *Halys*, -yos (m).
Kissaro (Mount), *Ossa*, -æ (f).
Kola, *Cola*, -æ (f), *Lapporum*.
Kolokythia, the, *Gythius*, -ii (m); *Gulf of Kolokythia*, *Laconicus Sinus*; *Gythætes Sinus*.
Konieh, *Iconium*, -ii (n).
Königsberg, *Regiomontum*, -i (n); *Mons Regius* (m); of or belonging to *Königsberg*, *Regiomontanus*, -a, -um.
Kopenhagen, v. *Copenhagen*.
Krimea, v. *Crimea*.
Kronstadt, v. *Cronstadt*.
Kuban, the, *Hypānis*, -is (m).
Kudros, *Cytros*, -i (f).
Kur, the, *Cÿrus*, -i (m).
Kurds, the, *Carduchi*, -orum (m); *Kurdistan*, *Carduchia*, -æ (f).
Kutenberg, *Cutna*, -æ (f).
Kyle, *Colla*, -æ (f).
Kyll, the, *Celbis* or *Gelbis* -is (m).

L

Labdacus, *Labdacus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Labdacus*, descended from *Labdacus*, *Labdacus*, -a, -um (poet. for *Theban*); sons or descendants of *Labdacus*, *Labdaciæ*, -arum (m).
Labeo, *Labeo*, -ōnis (m).
Laberia, *Laberia*, -æ (f).
Labertus, *Labertus*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Labertus*, *Labertianus*, -a, -um.
Labicum, *Labicum*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Labicum*, *Labicānus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Labicum*, *Labici*, -orum (m).

Labienus, Labiënus, -i (m.); of or relating to Labienus, Labiënianus, -a, -um.
Labinius, Labiniüs, -ii (m.).
Labulla, Labullä, -æ (f.).
Labullus, Labullüs, -i (m.).
Lacedæmon, Lacedæmon, -önis (f.); Sparta, -æ (f.); q. v.; of or belonging to Lacedæmon, Lacedæmonian, Lacedæmoniüs, -a, -um.
Lacernus, Lacërius, -ii (m.).
Lacertania, Lacertania, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Lacertania, Lacertani, -orum (m.).
Laches, Laches, -ëtis (m.).
Lachesis, Lachësis, -is (f.).
Lacinium, Lacinium, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Lacinium, Lacinian, Lacinii, -a, -um, and Lacinienis, -e.
Lacobriga, Lacobriga, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Lacobriga, Lacobrigensis, -e.
Lacon, Lacon, -önis (m.).
Laconia, Læconia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Laconia, Læconian, Læconicus, -a, -um; a Laconian, Læco or Læcon, -önis (m.); Lacæna, -æ (f.).
Lactantius, Lactantiüs, -ii (m.).
Lactucinus, Lactücinus, -i (m.).
Lacydes, Lacÿdes, -is (m.).
Ladas, Lädas, -æ (m.).
Lade, Lade, -es (f.).
Ladon, the, Lädön, -önis (m.).
Læca, Læca, -æ (m.).
Lælaps, Lælaps, -äpis (m.).
Lælio, Lælia, -æ (f.).
Lælius, Lælius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Lælius, Lælianus, -a, -um.
Lænas, Lænäs, -ätis (m.).
Laerte, Læerte, -es (f.); of Laerte, Lærtius, -a, -um.
Laertes, Laërtes, and poet. Laerta, -æ (m.); of or relating to Laertes, Lærtius, -a, -um; son of Laertes, Laertiades, -æ (m.).
Lastrygonæ, the, Læstrygönæ, -um (m.); of the Lastrygonæ, Læstrygonian, Læstrygonius, -a, -um.
Lætorius, Lærtorius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Lætorius, Lætorius, -a, -um.
Lætus, Lætus, -i (m.).
Lævi, the, Lævi, -orum (m.).
Lævin, Lævin, -æ (f.).
Lævinus, Lævinus, -ii (m.).
Lævinus, Lævinus, -i (m.).
Lævius, Lævius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Lævius, Læviänus, -a, -um.
Lævus, Lævus, -i (m.).
Lagos, Lagos, -i (f.).
Laginus, the, Lagous, -i (m.).
Lagus, Lagus, -i (m.); of or relating to Lagus (or the Lagidae), Lagëus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Lagus, Lagides, -æ (m.).
Lais, Lais, -idis (f.).
Laius, Laiüs, -ii (m.); son of Laius, Laidæ, -æ (m.).
Lalage, Lalage, -es (f.).
Lamia, Lämia, -æ (m.); of or relating to Lamia, Lamiänus, -a, -um. — 2. (f.) a city.
Lampadius, Lampädius, -ii (m.).
Lampetie, Lampetie, -es (f.).
Lamponia, Lamponia, -æ (f.).
Lampridia, Lampridia, -æ (f.).
Lampridius, Lampridiüs, -ii (m.).
Lamprus, Lamprus, -i (m.).
Lampsacus, Lampsäcus, -i (f.), and Lampsäcum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Lampsacus, Lampäcene, Lampäcënus, -a, -um, and Lampäcius, -a, -um.
Lampus, Lampus, -i (f.).
Lampus, Lampus, -i (m.).
Lamius, Lämüs, -i (m.).
Lanassa, Lanäsæ, -æ (f.).
Lancia, Lancia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Lancia, Lancian, Lanciensis, -e.
Langobardi, v. Lombardi.
Lanuvium, Lanuvium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Lanuvium, Lanucian, Lanuvinus, -a, -um.
Lanocoon, Læcöcon, -ontis (m.).
Lanodamia, Länlämia, -æ (f.).
Laodicæ, Lædicæ, -es (f.).
Laodicea, Lædicæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Laodicea, Laodicënis, -e; the inhabitants of Laodicea, Laodicëni, -orum (m.).
Laomache, Lämächæ, -es (f.).
Laomedon, Lämödön, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to Laomedon, Laomödöntüs, -a, -um, and Laomödöntius, -a, -um; and

son of Laomedon, Laomödöntiades, -æ (m.).
Lapathus, Lapathus, -untis (f.).
Lapitha, Lapitha, -æ (f.).
Lapithæ, the, Lapithæ, -arum (m.); of or relating to the Lapithæ, Lapithæus, -æ, -um.
Lapurdum, Lapurdum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Lapurdum, Lapurdensis, -e.
Lara, Lära, -æ (f.).
Larentia, Larentie, -æ (f.); of or relating to Larentia, Larentalis, -e.
Lares, the, Lärës, -ium (m.); of or relating to the Lares, Lärälis, -e.
Largius, Largius, -ii (m.).
Largus, Largus, -i (m.); of or relating to Largus, Largianus, -a, -um.
Larinum, Larinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Larinum, Larinas, -ätis (adj.), and Larinus, -a, -um.
Larissa, Lärissa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Larissa, Lärissæus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Larissa, Larissenses, -ium (m.).
Larissus, the, Larissus, -i (m.).
Larius (Lake), Lärüis, -ii (m.), Lacus; of or belonging to (the Lake) Larias, Lärüis, -a, -um.
Laronia, Larönia, -æ (f.).
Larantius, Larönius, -ii (m.).
Lartidius, Lartidiüs, -ii (m.).
Lartius, Lartius, -ii (m.).
Lasea, Läsæa, -æ (f.).
Lasia, Läsia, -æ (f.).
Lateranus, Lateränus, -i (m.); Lateran, Lateränus, -a, -um.
Latinus, Latiniüs, -ii (m.).
Latinus, the, v. Latium.
Latinius, Lätiniüs, -i (m.).
Latium, Lätium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Latium, Latini, Lätinius, -a, -um; Lätius, -a, -um; and late Latiniensis, -e; born in Latium, Latinigëna, -æ (m.); the Latins, Latini, -orum (m.).
Latmus, Latmus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Latmus, Latmian, Latmius, -a, -um.
Latona, Lätöna, -æ (f.); Lätö, -üs (f.); of or relating to Latona, Lätöius, -a, -um, and Latoniüs, -a, -um; son of Latona, Latoides, -æ (m.), and Latönigëna, -æ (m.); daughter of Latona, Lätöis, -idis; Latonia, -æ; and Latönigëna, -æ (f.).
Latreus, Latreus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Latriis, Latriis, -is (f.).
Latro, Latro, -önis (m.); of or relating to Latro, Latronianus, -a, -um.
Laud, the, Laud, indecl. (m.).
Laura, Laura, -æ (f.).
Laurence, Laurens, -entis, and Laurentius, -ii (m.).
Laurentium, Laurentius, -ii (m.).
Laurentum, Laurentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Laurentum, Læurentian, Laurens, -entis (adj.); Laurentianus, -a, -um; and Laurentius, -a, -um.
Laureolus, Laureölus, -i (m.).
Lauro, Lauro, -önis (f.); of or belonging to Lauro, Laurönensis, -e.
Laurus, Laurus, -i (m.).
Laus, Laus, -dis (f.), Pompeia; of or relating to Laus, Laudensis, -e.
Læus, the, Læüs, -i (m.), v. Policastro.
Lausanne, Lausanna, -æ (f.); Lausoni, -ii (n.).
Lausus, Lausus, -i (m.).
Laverna, Laverna, -æ (f.); of or relating to Laverna, Lavernalis, -e.
Lavernium, Lavernium, -ii (n.).
Lavinia, Lävnia, -æ (f.).
Lavinium, Lavinium, -ii (n.), and Lavinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Lavinium, Lavinian, Laviulus, -a, -um, and Lavinus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Lavinium, Lavinienes, -ium (m.).
Lavoro (Terra di), Campania, -æ (f.).
Laurence, v. Laurence.
Lazarus, Lazärus, -i (m.).
Leah, Lëa, -æ (f.).
Leana, Leana, -æ (f.).
Leander, Leander and Leandrus, -i (m.); of or relating to Leander, Leandrius, -a, -um, and Leandricus, -a, -um.
Learchus, Learchus, -i (m.); of or relating to Learchus, Learchëus, -a, -um.
Lebade, Lebäde, -es (f.).
Lebedæa, Lebëdæa or dia, -æ (f.).
Lebeus, Lebëus, -i (m.).
Lebedus, Lebëdus, -i (f.).
Lebithus, Lebithus, -i (f.).

Lecca, v. Læca.
Lech, the, Lichus, -i (m.).
Lechæum, Lechæum, -i (n.), and Lechëm, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Lechæum, Lechëan, Lechæus, -a, -um.
Lectius, Lectius, -ii (m.).
Lectum, Lectum, -i (n.).
Leda, Lëda, -a, and Lede, -es (f.); of or relating to Leda, Ledæus, -a, -um, and Ledëus, -a, -um.
Ledas, Lëdäs, -æ (m.).
Ledus, Ledus, -i (m.).
Leeds, Ledesia, -æ (f.).
Leghorn, Liburnicus Portus.
Leicester, Legecestria, -æ (f.).
Leipsic, Lipsia, -æ (f.).
Leith, Letha, -æ (f.).
Leleges, the, Lëlëges, -um (m.); of or relating to the Leleges, Lëlëgëüs, -a, -um, pecul. fem., Lelegëis, -idis.
Leler, Lëlëx, -ëgis (m.).
Leman (Lake), v. Geneva.
Lemgo, Lemgovia, -æ (f.).
Lemnos, Lemnos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Lemnos, Lemnian, Lemnius, -a, -um, and Lemniacus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Lemnias, -adis; an inhabitant of Lemnos, Lemnicola, -æ (m.).
Lemnice, the, Lemovices, -um (m.); of or belonging to the Lemovices, Lemovicensis, -e.
Lemorium, Lemövium, -i (n.).
Lemovii, the, Lemövii, -orum (m.).
Leas, v. Lænas.
Lenius, Lenius, -ii (m.).
Leptidius, Leptidiüs, -ii (m.).
Leptinus, Leptinüs, -i (m.).
Lento, Lento, -önis (m.).
Leptulus, Leptülüs, -i (m.).
Leo, Leo, -önis (m.).
Leon, Leon, -ontis (m.).
Leonard, Leonardus, -i (m.).
Leonidas, Lëonidäs, -æ (m.).
Leonides, Lëonidës, -æ (m.).
Leonnatus, Lëonnätus, -i (m.).
Leonorius, Leonorius, -ii (m.).
Leontini, Leontini, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Leontini, Leontinus, -a, -um.
Leontium, Leontium, -ii (f.).
Leontius, Leontius, -ii (m.).
Leontopolis, Leontöpölis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Leontopolis, Leontöpöltes, -æ (m.).
Leopold, Leopoldus, -i (m.).
Leotychides, Leotychidës, -æ (m.).
Lepanto, Naupactus, -i (f.); Gulf of Lepanto, Sinus Corinthiacus.
Lepidus, Lëpidüs, -i (m.); of or belonging to Lepidus, Lepidänus, -a, -um, and Lepidianus, -a, -um.
Lepivus, Lepivus, -i (m.).
Lepontii, the, Lepontii, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Lepontii, Leponticus, -a, -um.
Lepreon, Lepreon, -i (n.).
Lepria, Lepria, -æ (f.).
Leprion, Leprion, -ii (n.).
Lepta, Lepta, -æ (m.).
Leptines, Leptinës, -is (m.).
Leptis, Leptis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Leptis, Lepticus, -a, -um, and Lepticæus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Leptis, Leptitani, -orum (m.).
Lerida, Llerda, -æ (f.). q. v.
Lerina, Lerina, -æ (f.).
Lerna, Lerna, -æ, and Lerne, -es (f.); of or belonging to Lerna, Lernaüs, -a, -um.
Lero, Lero, -önis (f.).
Leros, Leros, -i (f.).
Lesbia, Lesbia, -æ (f.).
Lesbos, Lesbos and Lesbos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Lesbos, Lesbian, Lesbios, -a, -um; Lesböus, -a, -um; and Lesbias, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Lesbias, -adis, and Lesbis, -idis.
Lessina, Eleusis, -inis (f.), q. v.
Lethe, the, Lëthë, -es (f.); of or relating to the Lethe, Lethæan, Lethæus, -a, -um.
Lethon, the, Lethon, -önis (m.).
Letitia, } Lætitia, -æ (f.).
Letice, }
Letus, Letus, -i (m.).
Leuca, Leuca, -æ (f.).
Leucadia, Leucädia, -æ (f.), and Leucas, -adis (f.); of or belonging to Leucadia, Leucadiüs, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Leucätes, -æ.
Leuce, Leuce, -arum (f.).
Leucates (Cape), Leucates, -æ (m.).

Leuce, *Leuce*, -es (f.).
Leuci, the *Leuci*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Leuci*, *Leucia*, -æ (f.).
Leucippe, *Leucippo*, -es (f.).
Leucippus, *Leucippus*, -i (m.); daughter of *Leucippus*, *Leucippis*, -idis (f.).
Leucon, *Leucon*, -onis (m.).
Leucônê, *Leucônê*, -es (f.).
Leucopetra, *Leucopetra*, -æ (f.).
Leucophryna, *Leucophryna*, -æ (f.).
Leucopolis, *Leucópolis*, -is (f.).
Leucosis, *Leucosis*, -æ (f.).
Leucosyrri, the *Leucosyrri*, -orum (m.).
Leucothea, *Leucothea*, -es (f.).
Leucothoe, *Leucothoe*, -es (f.).
Leuctra, *Leuctra*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Leuctra*, *Leuctricus*, -a, -um.
Levaci, the *Levaci*, -orum (m.).
Levadia, *Lêvâdia*, -æ (f.).
Levana, *Lêvâna*, -æ (f.).
Levant, the *Oriens*, -entis (m.).
Levi, *Levi*, indecl. (m.), but acc. *Levim*.
Levithan, *Levithan*, indecl. (m.).
Leviticus, *Leviticus*, -i (m.).
Lessina, v. *Lessina*.
Lexes, *Lexua*, -æ (f.).
Lexis, *Ludovicus*, -i (m.).
Lexviti, the *Lexviti*, -orum (m.).
Leyden, *Lugdunum*, -i (n.), *Batavorum*.
Libanus (Mount), *Libanus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Libanus*, *Libanus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Libanitis*, -idis.
Liber, *Liber*, -eri (m.).
Libera, *Libera*, -æ (f.).
Libethra, *Libethra*, -æ (f.), and *Libethrus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Libethra*, *Libethris*, -idis (fem. adj.), usual in plural, of *Muscs*.
Libethrum, *Libethrum*, -i (n.).
Libo, *Libo*, -onis (m.).
Liburnia, *Liburnia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Liburnia*, *Liburnicus*, -a, -um, and *Liburnus*, -a, -um; the *Liburnians*, *Liburni*, -orum (m.).
Libya, *Libya*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Libya*, *Libyan*, *Libyæus*, -a, -um; *Libystinus*, -a, -um; pecul. masc., *Libys*, -yos, and *Libs*, -ibis, fem., *Libysa*, -æ, and *Libystis*, -idis; the *Libyans*, *Libyes*, -um, and *Libyi*, -orum (m.).
Licentius, *Licentius*, -ii (m.).
Licenza, the *Digentia*, -æ (m.).
Licerius, *Licerius*, -ii (m.).
Lichades (islands), *Lichâdes*, -um (f.).
Lichas, *Lichas*, -æ (m.).
Licinia, *Licinia*, -æ (f.).
Licinianus, *Licinianus*, -i (m.).
Licinius, *Licinius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Licinius*, *Licinius*, -a, -um, and *Licinianus*, -a, -um.
Licinus, *Licinus*, -i (m.).
Licymnia, *Licymnia*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Licymnia*, *Licymnius*, -a, -um.
Liddesdale, *Lidalia*, -æ (f.).
Liege, *Leodicum* or *Leodium*, -ii (n.); of *Liege*, *Leodicensis*, -e.
Liffey, the *Arenifinius*, -ii (m.).
Ligarius, *Ligarius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Ligarius*, *Ligarianus*, -a, -um.
Ligdus, *Ligdus*, -i (m.).
Ligea, *Ligêa*, -æ (f.).
Liger, the *Ligor*, -eris (m.); of or relating to the *Liger*, *Ligêricus*, -a, -um.
Lignitz, *Lignitia*, -æ (f.).
Ligny, *Ligneum*, -ei (n.).
Ligur, *Ligur*, -aris (m.).
Liguria, *Liguria*, -æ (f.); of *Liguria*, *Ligurian*, *Ligur*, -aris (adj.); *Ligusticus*, -a, -um; and *Ligurinus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Ligustia*, -idis; the *Ligurians*, *Ligures*, -um (m.).
Ligurius, *Ligurius*, -ii (m.).
Ligustinus, *Ligustinus*, -i (m.).
Lilybaum, *Lilybaeum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lilybaum*, *Lilybaeus*, -a, -um; *Lilybæus*, -a, -um; and *Lilybætanus*, -a, -um.
Lima, *Lima*, -æ (f.).
Limburg, *Limburgum*, -i (n.); of *Limburg*, *Limburgensis*, -e.
Limera, *Limêra*, -æ (f.).
Limerick, *Limericum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Limerick*, *Limericensis*, -e.
Limia, *Limia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Limia*, *Limienis*, -a, -um.
Limnaea, *Limnaea*, -æ (f.).
Limoges, *Augustoritum*, -i (n.).
Limonium, *Limônium*, -i (n.).

Limyra, *Limýra*, -a, and *Limýre*, -æ (f.), and *Limýra*, -orum (m.).
Lincoln, *Lindum*, -i (n.); *Lincolnia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Lincoln*, *Lincolniensis*, -e.
Lindau, *Liudovia*, -æ (f.).
Lindus, *Liudus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Lindus*, *Liudius*, -a, -um.
Lingen, *Linga*, -æ (f.).
Lingones, the *Lingones*, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Lingones*, *Lingonicus*, -a, -um, and *Lingonensis*, -e.
Linus, *Linus*, -i (m.).
Lionel, *Leonellus*, -i (m.).
Lipara, *Lipàra*, -æ, and *Lipàre*, -es (f.); *Lipari*, } of or relating to *Lipara*, *Liparian*, *Liparæus*, -a, -um; *Liparensis*, -e; and *Liparitanus*, -a, -um; the *Lipari Islands*, *Æolus Insulæ*.
Liparus, *Liparus*, -i (m.).
Lippe, the *Läpia*, -æ (m.).
Lirinus, *Lirinus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Lirinus*, *Lirincensis*, -e.
Liriopé, *Liriôpe*, -es (f.).
Liris, the *Liris*, -is (m.); the dwellers on the *Liris*, *Lirinates*, -um or -ium (m.).
Lisbon, *Olisipo*, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Lisbon*, *Olisiponensis*, -e.
Liræus, *Lexovium*, -ii (n.).
Lisina, *Lisine*, -arum (f.).
Lissum, *Lissum*, -i (n.).
Litana, *Litana*, -æ (f.).
Liternum, *Liternum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Liternum*, *Liternus*, -a, -um, and *Literianus*, -a, -um.
Literuus, the *Literuus*, -i (m.).
Litubium, *Litubium*, -ii (n.).
Livadia, *Beotia*, -æ (f.); *Hellas*, -adis (f.); *Lake of Livadia*, *Copaia Lacus*, q. v.
Livia, *Livia*, -æ (f.).
Livianus, *Livianus*, -i (m.).
Livias, *Livias*, -adis (f.).
Livilla, *Livilla*, -æ (f.).
Livinetus, *Livinētus*, -ii (m.).
Livius, *Livius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Livius*, *Livius*, -a, -um, and *Livianus*, -a, -um.
Livonia, *Livonia*, -æ (f.).
Livy, *Livius*, -ii (m.), q. v.
Locri, the *Locri*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Locri*, *Locrensis*, -e.
Locri, the *Locri*, -eris (m.), q. v.
Lois, *Lois*, -idis (f.).
Lolia, *Lollia*, -æ (f.).
Lollianus, *Lollianus*, -i (m.).
Lollus, *Lollus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Lollus*, *Lollianus*, -a, -um.
Lombardy, *Langobardia*, -æ (f.); the *Lombards*, *Langobardi*, -orum (m.); *Lombard*, *Langobardus*, -a, -um.
London, *Londinium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *London*, *Londiniensis*, -e; *New London*, *Novum Londinium*.
Londonderry, *Robertum*, -i (n.).
Long Island, *Macris*, -idis (f.), sc. *insula*.
Longareus, *Longaræus*, -i (m.).
Longford, *Longofordia*, -æ (f.).
Longinus, *Longinus*, -i (m.).
Longula, *Longula*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Longula*, *Longulanus*, -a, -um.
Longuntica, *Longuntica*, -æ (f.).
Longus, *Longus*, -i (m.).
Loracina, the *Loracina*, -æ (m.).
Lorach, *Lauriacum*, -i (n.).
Lorium, *Lorium*, -ii (n.), and *Lorii*, -orum (m.).
Loryma, *Loryma*, -orum (n.).
Lot, *Lot* or *Loth*, indecl. (m.).
Lothian, *Laudania*, -æ (f.).
Lotophagi, the *Lotophagi*, -orum and -on (m.); the land of the *Lotophagi*, *Lotophagitis*, -idis (f.).
Louis, *Ludovicus*, -i (m.).
Louisa, *Ludovica*, -æ (f.).
Low Countries, *Gallia Belgica* (f.).
Lua, *Lua*, -æ (f.).
Lubeck, *Lubecum*, -i (n.).
Luca, *Luca*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Luca*, *Lucensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Luca*, *Lucenses*, -ium (m.).
Lucagus, *Lûcâgus*, -i (m.).
Lucan, *Lucanus*, -i (m.).

Lucania, *Lucânia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Lucania*, *Lucanian*, *Lucanus*, -a, -um, and late *Lucanensis*, -a, -um.
Lucas, v. *Luke*.
Lucca, *Luca*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Luccia, *Luccia*, -æ (f.).
Lucceius, *Lucceius*, -ii (m.).
Lucceum, *Lucceum*, -ii (n.).
Lucentim, *Lucentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lucentum*, *Lucentius*, -a, -um.
Luceria, *Lucêria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Luceria*, *Lucerinus*, -a, -um.
Lucerne, *Luceria*, -æ, and *Lucerna*, -æ (f.); of *Lucerne*, *Lucernensis*, -e; *Canon of Lucerne*, *Pagus Lucernensis*.
Lucretius, *Lûcêtiûs*, -ii (m.).
Lucia, *Lucia*, -æ (f.).
Lucilianus, *Lucilianus*, -i (m.).
Lucilius, *Lucilius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Lucilius*, *Lucilianus*, -a, -um.
Lucilla, *Lucilla*, -æ (f.).
Lucillus, *Lucillus*, -i (m.).
Lucina, *Lucina*, -æ (f.).
Luciola, *Lûciôla*, -æ (f.).
Luciolus, *Lûciôlus*, -i (m.).
Lucius, *Lucius*, -ii (m.).
Lucretia, *Lucretia*, -æ (f.).
Lucretius (Mour), *Lucretius*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Lucretius*, *Lucretianus*, -a, -um.
Lucretius, *Lucretius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Lucretius*, *Lucretianus*, -a, -um.
Lucrine (Lake), the *Lucrinus*, -i (m.), *Lacus*; of or relating to the *Lucrine Lake*, *Lucrinus*, -a, -um, and *Lucrinensis*, -e.
Lucatius, v. *Latinius*.
Lucullus, *Lucullus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lucullus*, *Lucullanus*, -a, -um; *Lucullianus*, -a, -um, and *Lucullæus*, -a, -um.
Lucumo, *Lûcûmô*, -onis (m.).
Lucus, *Lucus*, -i (m.).
Lucy, *Lucia*, -æ (f.).
Lugano, *Lucanum*, -i (n.); *Lago di Lugano*, *Ceresius Lacus*.
Lugdunum, *Lugdunum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lugdunum*, *Lugdunensis*, -e.
Luke, *Lucas*, -æ (m.).
Luna, *Luna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Luna*, *Lunensis*, -e.
Lund, *Londinium*, -ii (n.), *Scandinavum*.
Lunda, -æ (f.), *Gothorum*.
Lüneburg, *Lunæburgum*, -i (n.).
Lunus, *Lunus*, -i (m.).
Supercal, *Lupercal*, -alis (n.).
Lupercus, *Lupercus*, -i (m.).
Lupia, the *Lûpia*, -æ (m.).
Lupinus, *Lupinus*, -i (m.).
Lupus, *Lûpus*, -i (m.).
Lurco, *Lurco*, -onis (m.).
Lurda, the *Lurda*, -æ (m.).
Lusatia, *Lusâtia*, -æ (f.).
Luscienus, *Luscienus*, -i (m.).
Luscinius, *Luscinius*, -i (m.).
Luscus, *Luscus*, -ii (m.).
Luscus, *Luscus*, -i (m.).
Lusignan, *Lusignanum*, -i (n.).
Lusitanus, *Lusitanus*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Lusitania*, *Lusitanian*, *Lusitanus*, -a, -um.
Lusius, the *Lusius*, -ii (m.).
Latutius, *Latutius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Latutius*, *Latutianus*, -a, -um, and *Latutius*, -a, -um.
Luteia, *Luteia*, -æ (f.).
Lutorius, *Lutorius*, -ii (m.).
Luzernburg, *Augusta Romanduvorum*; *Luciburgum*, -i (n.).
Luzcili, *Luxovium*, -ii (n.); of *Luzcili*, *Luxoviensis*, -e.
Lyacura, *Lycoreus*, -ei (m.).
Lycabas, *Lycâbas*, -æ (m.).
Lycabettus, *Lycabettus*, -i (m.).
Lycæus (Mount), *Lycæus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Lycæus*, *Lycæus*, -a, -um.
Lycambes, *Lycambes*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Lycambes*, *Lycambæus* or *dæus*, -a, -um.
Lycæon, *Lycæon*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Lycæon*, *Lycæonian*, -a, -um; daughter of *Lycæon*, *Lycæonia*, -idis (f.).
Lycæonia, *Lycæonia*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Lycæonia*, *Lycæones*, -um (m.); *Lycæonian*, *Lycæonius*, -a, -um.
Lycaste, *Lycaste*, -es (f.).
Lycastus, *Lycastus*, -i (f.).
Lyce, *Lyce*, -es (f.).

Lycum, Lÿcëum, -i (n.).
Lychnidus, Lychnidus, -i (f.).
Lycia, Lycia, -æ (f); of *Lycia*, *Lycias*
Lycia, -a, -um.
Lycidas, Lÿcidas, -æ (m.).
Lycisca, Lÿcisca, -æ (f.).
Lyciscus, Lÿciscus, -i (m.).
Lycø, Lÿco, -ønīs (m.).
Lycomedes, Lÿcōmēdes, -is (m); of or relating to *Lycomedes*, *Lycomedæus*, -a, -um.
Lycøn, Lÿcøn, -ønīs (f), a city.—2. (m.) a man's name.
Lycophron, Lÿcōphron, -ønīs (m.).
Lycopolis, Lÿcōpōlis, -is (f) of or belonging to *Lycopolis*, *Lycopolitanus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Lycopolites*, -æ.
Lycorias, Lÿcōrias, -adis (f.).
Lycoris, Lÿcōris, -idis (f.).
Lycormas, Lÿcōrmas, -æ (m.).
Lycortas, Lÿcōrtas, -æ (m.).
Lycotas, Lÿcōtas, -æ (m.).
Lycetus, Lÿctus, -i (f); of or belonging to *Lycetus*, *Lÿctius*, -a, -um.
Lycurgus, Lÿcūrgus, -i (m); of or belonging to *Lycurgus*, *Lÿcūrgæus*, -a, -um; son of *Lycurgus*, *Lÿcūrgides*, -æ (m.).
Lycus, Lÿcus, -i (m.).
Lydda, Lÿdda, -æ (f.).
Lÿde, Lÿde, -es (f.).
Lydia, Lÿdia, -æ (f), a female name.—2. a country; of or belonging to *Lydia*, *Lydian*, Lÿdian, -a, -um, and *Lÿdus*, -a, -um; the *Lydians*, *Lÿdi*, -orum (m.).
Lygdamas, Lÿgdāmas, -i (m.).
Lÿmne, Lēmanus, -i, and *Lēmanis*, -is, *Portus* (m.).
Lyncæste, the, *Lyncæstæ*, -arum (m); of or belonging to the *Lyncæstæ*, *Lyncæstus*, -a, -um; and *Lyncæstius* (m.), *Lyncæstis*, -idis (f.).
Lyncæus, Lÿncēus, -eos and -ei (m); of or relating to *Lyncæus*, *Lÿncēus*, -a, -um; son of *Lyncæus*, *Lÿncēides*, -æ (m.).
Lyncus, Lÿncus, -i (m.).
Lÿyn, v. *Lÿmne*.
Lyons, Lÿgdunum, -i (n.), *Æduorum*; the *Lyonnais* or district around *Lyons*, *Lugdunensis* *Ager*; of or belonging to *Lyons*, *Lugdunensis*, -æ; *Gulf of Lyons*, *Sinus Ligusticus*.
Lÿrnessus, Lÿrnessus, -i (f); of or belonging to *Lÿrnessus*, *Lÿrnessius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Lÿrnessis*, -idis, and *Lÿrnessias*, -adis.
Lÿsander, Lÿsēder, -dri (m.).
Lÿsarias, Lÿsarias, -æ (m.).
Lÿsias, Lÿsias, -æ (m.), *man's name*; of or relating to *Lÿsias*, *Lÿsidiæus*, -a, -um; son of *Lÿsias*, *Lÿsiadēs*, -æ (m).—2. *Lÿsias*, -adis (f), a city.
Lÿsidicus, Lÿsidiūcus, -i (m.).
Lÿsimachia, Lÿsimāchia, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Lÿsimachia*, *Lÿsimachien-sis*, -æ.
Lÿsimachus, Lÿsimāchus, -i (m.).
Lÿsinæe, Lÿsinōe, -es (f.).
Lÿsippus, Lÿsippus, -i (m.).
Lÿsis, Lÿsis, -idis (m), a man's name.—2. *Lÿsis*, -is (m.), a river.
Lÿsistratus, Lÿsistrātus, -i (m.).
Lyso, Lÿso, -ønīs (m.).
Lÿstra, Lÿstra, -æ (f); *Lystra*, -orum (m); and *Lÿstræ*, -arum (f); the inhabitants of *Lystra*, *Lÿstræni*, -orum (m.).
Lÿtrotēs, Lÿtrōtēs, -æ (m.).

M.

Maas, the, v. *Meuse*.
Mabel, Mabilia, -æ, or *Amabilis*, -is (f.).
Maca, the, *Macæ*, -arum (m.).
Macæreus, *Macæreus*, -eos and -ei (m); daughter of *Macæreus*, *Macæreis*, -idis (f.).
Macaria, *Macaria*, -æ (f.).
Macarius, *Macarius*, -ii (m.).
Macatus, *Macatus*, -i (m.).
Macabæus, *Macabæus*, -i (m); the *Macabæes*, *Macabæi*, -orum.
Macedon, *Macēdonia*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Macedonia*, *Macedonian*, *Macēdonius*, -a, -um; *Macēdonius*, -a, -um, and *poet.*, *Macēdoniæus*, -æ; *pecul. masc.*, *Macēdo*, -ønīs; a *Macedonian*, *Macēdo*, -ønīs (m); the *Macedonians*, *Macēdōnes*, -um.
Macdon, *Macēdon*, -ønīs (m), a man's

name; of or relating to *Macedon*, *Macēdonianus*, -a, -um.
Macella, *Macellæ*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Macella*, *Macellinus*, -a, -um.
Macellinus, *Macellinus*, -i (m.).
Macer, *Macer*, -eri (m.).
Macærus, *Macærus*, -untis (f.).
Macæon, *Macæon*, -ønīs (m); of or relating to *Macæon*, *Macæoniæus*, -a, -um, and *Macæonius*, -a, -um.
Macistus, *Macistus*, -i (m.).
Macra, *Macra*, -æ (f), an island.—2. (m.) a river.
Macrianus, *Macrianus*, -i (m.).
Macrinus, *Macrinus*, -i (m.).
Macris, *Macris*, -idis (f.).
Macro, *Macro*, -ønīs (m.).
Macrobii, the, *Macrobii*, -orum (m.).
Macrobiius, *Macrobiius*, -ii (m.).
Macrones, the, *Macrones*, -um (m.).
Macronisi, *Helena*, -æ, and *Macris*, -idis (f.).
Macula, *Macula*, -æ (m.).
Madagascar, *Hannōnis* *Insula*, -æ (f.).
Madauri, *Madauri*, -orum (m); of or belonging to *Madauri*, *Madaurensis*, -æ.
Madaira (Islands), the, *Purpurariæ* *Insulæ* (f.).
Madian, *Madian*, *indecl.* (f), v. *Midian*.
Madoch, *Madocus*, -i (m.).
Madras, *Melange*, -es (f.).
Madrid, *Mantua*, -æ (f), *Carpetanorum*; *Madritum*, -i (n.).
Maduati, *Maduati*, -orum (m.).
Madytus, *Madytus*, -i (f.).
Mæander, the, *Mæander* or *Mæandrus*, -i (m); of or relating to the *Mæander*, *Mæandrius*, -a, -um, and *Mæandricus*, -a, -um.
Mæandria, *Mæandria*, -æ (f.).
Mæcnas, *Mæcnas*, -atis (m); of or relating to *Mæcnas*, *Mæcniatius*, -a, -um.
Mæcia, *Mæcia*, -æ (f.).
Mæclius, *Mæclius*, -ii (m.).
Mæcius, *Mæcius*, -i (m.).
Mædi, the, *Mædi*, -orum (m); of or relating to the *Mædi*, *Mædiæus*, -a, -um.
Mælius, *Mælius*, -i (m); of or relating to *Mælius*, *Mælius*, -a, -um, and *Mælianus*, -a, -um.
Mænalus (Mount), *Mænala*, -orum (n); *Mænalus*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Mænalus*, *Mænalius*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Mænalides*, -æ; *fem.*, *Mænalis*, -idis.
Mænaria, *Mænaria*, -æ (f.).
Mænarius, *Mænarius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Mænarius*, *Mænariæus*, -a, -um.
Mænoba, *Mænoba*, -æ (f.).
Mæon, *Mæon*, -ønīs (m.).
Mæonæ, the, *Mæonæ*, -um (m); the country of the *Mæonæ*, *Mæonia*, *Mæoniæ*, -æ (f); of *Mæonia*, *Mæonius*, *Mæoniæus*, -a, -um; *Mæon*, -ønīs, and *Mæonides*, -æ (m).
Mæonis, *Mæonis*, -idis (f.).
Mæotis (Lake), *Mæotis*, -idis (f), *Palus*; also, *Mæotis* (*absol.*); *Mæotica* *Palus*; *Mæoticus* *Lacus*; and *Mæotides* *Paludes*; of or belonging to *Lake Mæotis*, *Mæotic*, *Mæoticus* and *Mæoticus*, -a, -um; the dwellers on or around the *Mæotis*, *Mæotæ*, -arum, and *Mæoticæ*, -arum (m.).
Mæra, *Mæra*, -æ (f.).
Macricht, *Trajectum*, -i (n.), ad *Nosam*.
Mævia, *Mævia*, -æ (f.).
Mævius, *Mævius*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Mævius*, *Mævianus*, -a, -um.
Magdala, *Magdala*, -æ (f), and *Magdala*, -um (n); of or belonging to *Magdala*, *Magdalene*, *Magdalēne*, -es (f.).
Magdalene, *Magdalēna*, -æ, and *Magdalēne*, -es (f), *fem. proper name*, but v. *foregoing*.
Magdeburg, *Magdeburgum*, -i (n); of *Magdeburg*, *Magdeburgensis*, -æ.
Magaddo, *Magaddo*, *indecl.* (f); the inhabitants of *Magaddo*, *Magaddæ*, -arum (m.).
Magetobia, *Magetobia*, -æ (f.).
Maggiore (*Logō*), *Verbānus*, -i (m.), *Lacus*.
Magia, *Magia*, -æ (f.).
Magius, *Magius*, -ii (m.).
Magnentius, *Magnentius*, -ii (m); the partisans of *Magnentius*, *Magnentiani*, -orum (m.).
Magnes, *Magnes*, -ētis (m.).

Magnesia, *Magnesia*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Magnesia*, *Magnesian*, *Magnesi* *us*, -a, -um; *Magnēticus*, -a, -um; *Magnēs*, -ētis (m); and *Magnessa*, -æ (f); the inhabitants of *Magnesia*, *Magnētes*, -um (m.).
Magnus, *Magnus*, -i (m.).
Mago, *Mago*, -ønīs (m.).
Magog, *Magog*, *indecl.* (m).—2. (f) a city.
Magontiacum, *Magontiacum*, -i (n.).
Magra, the, *Macra*, -æ (m.).
Magrada, the, *Magrada*, -æ (m.).
Magulla, *Magulla*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Magulla*, *Magullinus*, -a, -um.
Magus, *Magus*, -i (m.).
Mahrbal, *Mahrbal*, -ālis (m.).
Mahon (Port), *Magonis* *Portus* (m); sometimes *Mago*, -ønīs.
Maia, *Maia*, -æ (f); son of *Maia*, *Maïdes*, -æ (m), and *Maiūgēna*, -æ (m.).
Maidstone, *Madus*, -i (f.).
Maine, the, *Mænus* or *Mænus*, -i (m.).
Maine, *Cenomania*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Maine*, *Cenomanensis*, -æ; the inhabitants of *Maine*, *Cenomanni*, -orum (m.).
Maius, *Maius*, -ii (m.).
Majorian, *Majorianus*, -i (m.).
Majorca, *Balearis* *Major* or *Balearium* *Major* (f); *Majōrica*, -æ (f), *late*.
Malabar, *Malc*, -es (f.).
Malacca, *Aurea* *Chersonesus*.
Malaca, *Mālāca*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Malaca*, *Malactianus*, -a, -um.
Malachi, *Malachias*, -æ (m.).
Malchinus, *Malchinus*, -i (m.).
Malchio, *Malchio*, -ønīs (m.).
Malchus, *Malchus*, -i (m.).
Malden, *Camaldunum*, -i (a.).
Malca, *Malca*, -æ (f); of or relating to *Malca*, *Malcēticus*, -a, -um, and *Malēus* or *Mallius*, -a, -um.
Maleventum, *Maleventum*, -i (n.).
Mallians, the, *Mallies*, -eōn (m); of or belonging to the *Mallians*, *Mallian*, *Malliacus*, -a, -um; *Mallensis*, -æ; and *Mallius* -a, -um; the *Mallian* *Gulf*, *Malliacus* *Sinus*.
Malleolus, *Malleolus*, -i (m.).
Malli, the, *Malli*, -orum (m.).
Mallia, *Mallia*, -æ (f.).
Mallius, *Mallius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Mallius*, *Mallius*, -a, -um.
Mallæa, *Mallæa*, -æ (f.).
Mallus, *Mallus* or *Mallus*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Mallus*, *Mallōtes*, -æ (m.).
Malsbury, *Maldunense* *Cenobium*.
Malla, *Mella*, -æ (f), q. v.
Malthæa, *Malthææ*, -es (f.).
Malthinus, *Malthinus*, -i (m.).
Mambre, *Mambre*, *indecl.*, and *Mambra*, -æ (f.).
Mamercius, *Mamercius*, -i (m.).
Mamercus, *Mamercus*, -i (m.).
Mamertines, the, *Mamertini*, -orum (m); *Mamertine*, *Mamertinus*, -a, -um.
Mamertus, *Mamertus*, -i (m.).
Mamilia, *Mamilia*, -æ (f.).
Mamilius, *Mamilius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Mamilius*, *Mamilianus*, -a, -um.
Mamma, *Mamma*, -æ (f); of or relating to *Mamma*, *Mammæianus*, -a, -um.
Mamortha, *Mamortha*, -æ (f.).
Mamurtius, *Mamurtius*, -ii (m.).
Mamurra, *Mamurra*, -æ (m); of or relating to *Mamurra*, *Mamurrianus*, -a, -um.
Man (Isle of), *Mona*, -æ (f), *Insula*.
Manasses, *Manasses*, -æ, and *Manasse*, *indecl.* (m).
Manastabal, *Manastabal*, -ālis (m.).
Manchester, *Mancunium*, -ii (n.).
Mancia, *Mancia*, -æ (m.).
Mancinus, *Mancinus*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Mancinus*, *Mancinianus*, -a, -um.
Mandela, *Mandela*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Mandela*, *Mandelānus*, -a, -um.
Mandonius, *Mandonius*, -ii (m.).
Mandrocles, *Mandrocles*, -is (m.).
Mandropolis, *Mandropolis*, -is (f.).
Mandubii, *Mandubii*, -orum (m.).
Manduria, *Manduria*, -æ (f.).
Mances, *Mances*, -ētis (m); the followers of *Mances*, *Manchiæi*, -orum (m.).
Manetho, *Mantho*, -ønīs (m).
Manfredonia, *Manfredonia*, -æ (f.).
Manheim, *Manhemium*, -ii (n.).

Mania, *Mania*, -æ (f.).
Manicheans, the, v. *Manes*.
Manicus, *Manicus*, -i (m.).
Manilla, *Manilla*, -æ (f.).
Manilius, *Manilius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Manilius*, *Manilianus*, -a, -um.
Manilla, *Lusonia*, -æ (f.); the *Manilla Islands*, *Lusoniæ Insulæ*.
Manius, *Mānius*, -i (m.).
Manius, *Manlius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Manlius*, *Manlius*, -a, -um, and *Manlianus*, -a, -um.
Mannus, *Mannus*, -i (m.).
Mansfeld, *Mansfeldia*, -æ (f.); of *Mansfeld*, *Mansfeldensis*, -e.
Maninæa, *Maninæa*, -æ (f.).
Manto, *Manto*, -is (f.).
Manua, *Manua*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Manua*, *Manuana*, *Manuānus*, -a, -um.
Manturna, *Manturna*, -æ (f.).
Maracanda, *Maracanda*, -orum (n.).
Marache, *Marache*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Marache*, *Marathæus*, -a, -um.
Marathon, *Marathon*, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Marathon*, *Marathōnius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Marathōnis*, -idis.
Marathus, *Marathus*, -i (m.), a man's name.—2. or *Marathos*, -i (f.), a city.—3. *Marathus*, -untis (f.), another city.
Marbach, *Collis Peregrinorum*; *Marbachium*, -ii (n.).
Marbury, *Amasia*, -æ (f), *Cattorum*; *Matium*, -ii (n.).
Marcella, *Marcella*, -æ (f.).
Marcellina, *Marcellina*, -æ (f.).
Marcellinus, *Marcellinus*, -i (m.).
Marcellus, *Marcellus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Marcellus*, *Marcellianus*, -a, -um.
March, the, *Marus*, -i (m.).
Marchubii, the, *Marchubii*, -orum (m.).
Marcia, *Marcia*, -æ (f.).
Marcianopolis, *Marcianōpolis*, -is (f.).
Marcian, *Marcianus*, -i (m.).
Marcilius, *Marcilius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Marcilius*, *Marcilianus*, -a, -um.
Marcion, *Marcion*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Marcion*, *Marcionensis*, -e; *masculine adj.*, *Marcionita* or *-ista*, -æ.
Marcus, *Marcus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Marcus*, *Marcus*, -a, -um, and *Marcianus*, -a, -um.
Marcodurum, *Marcodurum*, -i (n.).
Marcolica, *Marcolica*, -æ (f.).
Marcomanni, the, *Marcomanni*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Marcomanni*, *Marcomannia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to the *Marcomanni*, *Marcomannicus*, -a, -um.
Marcus, *Marcus*, -i (m.).
Mardi, the, *Mardi*, -orum (m.).
Mardocheus, *Mardocheus*, -i (m.).
Mardonius, *Mardonius*, -i (m.).
Mardus, the, *Mardus*, -i (m.).
Marea, *Marea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Marea*, *Mareotic*, *Mareoticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Mareotis*, -idis; the *Mareotic Lake*, *Mareotis*, -idis (f), *absol.*, and *Mareotis Palus*; the inhabitants of *Marea*, *Mareotæ*, -arum (m.).
Margiana, *Margiana*, -æ (f.).
Margum, *Margum*, -i (n.).
Maria, *Maria*, -æ (f.).
Mariandyni, the, *Mariandyni*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Mariandyni*, *Mariandynus*, -a, -um.
Marianus, *Marianus*, -i (m.).
Marica, *Marica*, -æ (f.).
Marcas, *Marcas*, -æ (m.).
Marcus, *Marcus*, -i (m.).
Martina, *Martina*, -æ (f.).
Martinus, *Martinus*, -i (m.).
Martiza, the, *Hebrus*, -i (m.).
Marius, *Marius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Marius*, *Marianus*, -a, -um.
Mark, *Marcus*, -i (m.).
Marborough, *Cuneito*, -onis (f.).
Marmara, *Proconneus*, -i (f); *Sea of Marmara*, *Propontis*, -idis (f.).
Marmaduke, *Marmaducus*, -i, and *Valentinianus*, -i (m.).
Marmarica, *Marmarica*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Marmarica*, *Marmaricus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Marmarica*, *Marmarides*, -æ (m.).
Marne, the, *Matrona*, -æ (m.).
Maro, *Maro*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Maro*, *Maronius*, -a, -um.
Maroboduus, *Maroboduus*, -i (m.).

Marocco, *Maurocitenum*, -i (n.); *Maroccanum Regnum*.
Maronra, *Maronæa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Maronæa*, *Maronæus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Maronites*, -æ.
Maronilla, *Maronilla*, -æ (f.).
Maronillus, *Maronillus*, -i (m.).
Marpessus (Mount), *Marpessus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Marpessus*, *Marpessus*, -a, -um.
Marrubium, *Marrubium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Marrubium*, *Marrubius*, -a, -um.
Marrucini, the, *Marrucini*, -orum (m); of or relating to the *Marrucini*, *Marrucinus*, -a, -um.
Mars, *Mars*, -rtis (m.); *poet.* *Mavors*, -rtis (m.); of or relating to *Mars*, *Martius*, -a, -um, *Martialis*, -e; and *Mavortius*, -a, -um.
Marsæus, *Marsæus*, -i (m.).
Marseilles, *Massilia*, -æ (f), q. v.
Marsi, the, *Marsi*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Marsi*, *Marsian*, *Marsicus*, -a, -um, and *Marsus*, -a, -um.
Marsigni, the, *Marsigni*, -orum (m.).
Marsus, *Marsus*, -i (m.).
Marsyas, *Marsyas*, -æ (m.).
Martia, *Martia*, -æ (f.).
Martial, *Martialis*, -is (m.).
Martianus, *Martianus*, -i (m.).
Martin, *Martinus*, -i (m.).
Martina, *Martina*, -æ (f.).
Martinus, *Martinus*, -i (m.).
Marulla, *Marulla*, -æ (f.).
Marullus, *Marullus*, -i (m.).
Marius, the, *Marus*, -i (m.).
Mary, *Maria*, -æ (f.).
Masada, *Masada*, -æ (f.).
Masac, *Machorbe*, -es, and *Mescha*, -æ (f.).
Masaba, *Masaba*, -æ (m.).
Masinissa, *Masinissa*, -æ (m.).
Maso, *Maso*, -onis (m.).
Massa, *Massa*, -æ (f.).
Masada, v. *Masada*.
Massasyli, the, *Massesyli*, -orum (m); the country of the *Massasyli*, *Massesyliæ*, -æ (f.).
Massagetae, the, *Massagetae*, -arum (m.).
Massalia, v. *Massilia*.
Massic (Hills), the, *Massicus*, -i (m.), *Mons*, and *Massica*, -orum (n.); *Massic*, *Massicus*, -a, -um.
Massilia, *Massilia*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Massilia*, *Massilian*, *Massiliotus*, -a, -um; *Massiliensis*, -e; and *Massiliotus*, -a, -um.
Massiva, *Massiva*, -æ (m.).
Massyli, the, *Massyli*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Massyli*, *Massylæus*, -a, -um, and *Massylus*, -a, -um.
Mastri, v. *Mastri*.
Mastusia, *Mastusia*, -æ (f.).
Masurius, *Masurius*, -i (m); of or relating to *Masurius*, *Masurianus*, -a, -um.
Maternus, *Maternus*, -i (m.).
Matro, *Matro*, -onis (m.).
Matienus, *Matienus*, -i (m.).
Matilda, *Matilda*, -æ (f.).
Matinius, *Matinius*, -i (m.).
Matinus (Mount), *Matinus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Mount Matinus*, *Matinian*, *Matinus*, -a, -um.
Matisco, *Matisco*, -onis (f.).
Matius, *Matius*, -i (m); of or relating to *Matius*, *Matianus*, -a, -um.
Matrinia, *Matrinia*, -æ (f.).
Martinus, *Martinus*, -i (m.).
Martinus, *Martinus*, -i (m.).
Matrona, the, *Matrona*, -æ (m.).
Matronianus, *Matronianus*, -i (m.).
Mattheus, *Mattheus*, -i, and *Mattheus*, -i (m.).
Matthias, *Matthias*, -æ (m.).
Matthium, *Matthium*, -ii (n); of or belonging to *Matthium*, *Mattian*, *Mattiacus*, -a, -um.
Mattius, *Mattius*, -i (m.).
Mattus, *Mattus*, -i (m.).
Matuta, *Matuta*, -æ (f.).
Maud, *Matilda*, -æ (f.).
Maurentius, *Maurentius*, -ii (m.).
Mauri, the, v. *Mauritania*.
Mauritius, } *Mauritius*, -ii (m.).
Maurice, }
Mauricus, *Mauricus*, -i (m.).
Mauritania, *Mauritania*, -æ; of or belonging to *Mauritania*, *Mauritanus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Mauritania*, the

Moors, *Mauri*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Moors*, *Moorish*, *Maurus*, -a, -um; *Mauricus*, -a, -um; and (*poet.*) *Mauristius* or *Mauristæus*, -a, -um.
Mausolus, *Mausolus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Mausolus*, *Mausolæus*, -a, -um.
Mavors, *Mavors*, -rtis (m); *appell. of Mars*.
Maxentius, *Maxentius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Maxentius*, *Maxentianus*, -a, -um.
Maximian, *Maximianus*, -i (m.).
Maximilian, *Maximilianus*, -i (m.).
Maxima, *Maxima*, -æ (f.).
Maximinus, *Maximinus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Maximinus*, *Maximinianus*, -a, -um.
Maximus, *Maximus*, -i (m).
Maxulla, *Maxulla*, -æ (f.).
Mayenne, *Medunum*, -i (n.).
Mayence, *Moguntiacum*, -i (n.).
Mazaca, *Mazaca*, -æ (f.).
Mazace, the, *Mazace*, -arum (m.).
Mazaces, the, *Mazaces*, -um (m.).
Mazara, *Mazara*, -æ (f.).
Meander, the, v. *Meander*.
Meaur, *Meldæ*, -arum (f); of *Meaur*, *Meldensis*, -e.
Mecca, *Macorabæ*, -orum (n.).
Mechlin, *Mechlinia*, -æ (f.).
Mectenbourg, *Megalópolis*, -is (f.).
Mecyberna, *Mecyberna*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Mecyberna*, *Mecybernæus*, -a, -um.
Medaba, *Medaba*, *indecl.* (f.).
Medama, *Medama*, -æ (f.).
Medea, *Médæa*, -æ (f); of or relating to *Medea*, *Médæis*, -idis (*fem. adj.*).
Medelin, *Metallinum*, -i (n.).
Medeon, *Medeon*, -onis (f); the inhabitants of *Medeon*, *Medionii*, -orum (m.).
Media, *Média*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Media*, *Median*, *Medicus*, -a, -um, and *Médus*, -a, -um; the *Medes*, *Médi*, -orum (m.).
Medina, *Jathrippa*, -æ (f.).
Mediolanum, } *Mediolanum*, -i (n); of or
Milan, } belonging to *Mediola-*
num, *Mediolanensis*, -e.
Mediomatrici, the, *Mediomatrici*, -orum (m.).
Medion, v. *Medeon*.
Mediterranean (Sea), the, *Mare Nostrum*.
Mare Magnum; only in late Latin, *Mediterræneum Mare*.
Medocanus, *Medocanus*, -i (m.).
Medon, *Medon*, -ontis (m); a son or descendant of *Medon*, *Medontides*, -æ (m.).
Medora, *Medora*, -æ (f.).
Medubriga, *Medubriga*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Medubriga*, *Medubrigensis*, -e.
Meduli, the, *Médüll*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Meduli*, *Medullinus*, -a, -um, and *Medullus*, -a, -um.
Medullia, *Medullia*, -æ (f.).
Medullina, *Medullina*, -æ (f.).
Medullus (Mount), *Medullus*, -i (m.).
Medusa, *Médusa*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Medusa*, *Medusæus*, -a, -um.
Medway, the, *Meduacus*, -i (m.).
Megabacrus, *Megabacrus*, -i (m.).
Megabocchus, *Megabocchus*, -i (m.).
Megabyzus, *Megabyzus*, -i (m.).
Megadorus, *Megadorus*, -i (m.).
Megara, *Megara*, -æ (f.).
Megale, *Megale*, -es (f), *appell. of Cybele*; of or relating to *Megale*, *Megalesis*, -a, -um.
Megalopolis, *Megalópolis*, -is; of or belonging to *Megalopolis*, *Megalopolitæus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Megalopolis*, *Megalopolitæ*, -arum (m.).
Megara, *Megara*, -æ (f), name of a woman.—2. (f) and *Megara*, -orum (m), a city; of or belonging to *Megara*, *Megaraeus*, -a, -um; *Megaricus*, -a, -um; *Megaræus*, -a, -um; and (*late poet.*) *Megaræus*, -a, -um; the country of *Megara*, *Megaræis*, -idis (f).
Megaræus, *Megaræus*, -eas and -ei (m); of or relating to *Megaræus*, *Megaræus*, -a, -um.
Megarice, *Megarice*, -es (f).
Megasthenes, *Megasthenes*, -is (m.).
Megeda, *Megeda*, -æ (f.).
Meges, *Meges*, -etis (m.).
Megilla, *Megilla*, -æ (f.).
Megillus, *Megillus*, -i (m.).
Megisba, *Megisba*, -æ (f).

Megiste, *Megiste*, -es (f.).
Megistus, *Megistus*, -i (m.).
Meissen, *Misna*, -æ; *Misena*, -æ (f.).
Mela, *Mela*, -æ (m.).
Mela, *Mela*, -arum (f.).
Melana, *Melana*, -æ (f.).
Melana, *Melana*, -arum (f.).
Melambium, *Melambium*, -ii (m.).
Melampus, *Melampus*, -idis (m.).
Melaucus, *Melāncūs*, -eos and -ei (m.).
Melanie, *Melānia*, -æ (f.).
Melanippe, *Melanippe*, -es (f.).
Melano, *Melāno*, -is (f.).
Melanira, *Melanira*, -æ (f.).
Melanthius, *Melanthius*, -ii (m.).
Melantho, *Melantho*, -is (f.).
Melanthus, *Melanthus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Melanthus*, *Melanthēus*, -a, -um.
Melas, *the Mēlas*, -ānis (m.).
Melasso, *Pedasum*, -i (a.).
Melchisedech, *Melchisedech*, *indecl.* (m.).
Melda, v. *Meaux*.
Meldi, *the Meldi*, -orum (m.); of the *Meldi* (or of *Meaux*), *Meldensis*, -e.
Meleager, *Meleager* and *Meleagrus*, -gri (m.); of or relating to *Meleager*, *Meleāgrius*, -a, -um, and *Meleāgrius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* (strictly *fem. patron.*) *Meleagris*, -idis.
Melela, *Melita*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Melela*, *Melitus*, -a, -um.
Meles, *the Mēles*, -ētis (m.); of or relating to the *Meles*, *Melētis*, -a, -um.
Melete, *Mēlēte*, -es (f.).
Melfa, *the Melpis*, -is (m.).
Melfi, *Melpis*, -æ (f.).
Melibæa, *Melibæa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Melibæa*, *Melibæus*, -a, -um, and *Melibœensis*, -e (late).
Melibœus, *Melibœus*, -i (m.).
Melicent, *Melicientia*, -æ (f.).
Melicerta, *Melicerata* and *Melicerates*, -æ (m.).
Melida, v. *Melada*.
Melissa, *Melissa*, -æ (f.).
Melissus, *Melissus*, -i (m.).
Melia, *Melita*, -æ, and *Melite*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Melia* (*Malva*), *Melitenensis*, -e; (of *Meleida*) *Melitus*, -a, -um.
Melius, *Melius*, -ii (m.).
Mella, *Mella*, -æ (m.).
Melodunum, *Melodunum*, -i (n.).
Melos, *Melos* or *Melus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Melos*, *Melinus*, -a, -um, and *Melios*, -a, -um.
Melpomene, *Melpomene*, -es (f.).
Melpum, *Melpum*, -i (n.).
Melan, *Melodunum*, -i (n.).
Memmius, *Memmius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Memmius*, *Memmian*, *Memmii*, -a, -um, and *Memmianus*, -a, -um; a member of the *Memmian line*, *Memmīādos*, -us (m.), *poet.*
Memnon, *Memnon*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Memnon*, *Memnōnius*, -a, -um.
Memphis, *Memphis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Memphis*, *Memphiticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.* *Memphites*, -æ; *pecul. fem.* *Memphitis*, -idis.
Mena, *Menas*, -æ, and *Menas*, -ātis (m.).
Menalcas, *Menalcas*, -æ (m.).
Menaltes, *Menaltes*, -ii (m.).
Menander, *Menander* or *Menandrus*, -dri (m.); of or relating to *Menander*, *Menandrius*, -a, -um.
Menapia, *Menapia*, -æ (f.); the *Menapii*, *Menāpi*, -orum (m.); *Menapian*, *Menāpius*, -a, -um.
Menas, v. *Menas*.
Mende, *Mendo*, -æ; *Mendis*, -is; and *Menda*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Mende*, *Mendian*, *Mendēsius*, -a, -um, and *Mendēsicus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.* *Mendes*, -ētis.
Mendeis, *Myndus*, -i (f.).
Meneclis, *Meneclis*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Meneclis*, *Meneclius*, -a, -um.
Meneclides, *Meneclides*, -is (m.).
Menerates, *Menerates*, -is (m.).
Menedemus, *Menedemus*, -i (m.).
Menclaus, *Menclaus*, -idis (f.).
Mendotius (*Moutis*), *Menclaus*, -ii (m.).
Menelaus, *Menēlaus* and *Menclaus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Menelaus*, *Meneclaus*, -a, -um.
Menenius, *Menēnius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Menenius*, *Menēnius*, -a, -um, and *Menenianus*, -a, -um.

Menes, *Mēnes*, -ētis (m.).
Menestheus, *Menestheus*, -eos and -ei (m.).
Menippus, *Menippus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Menippus*, *Menippēus*, -a, -um.
Mennis, *Mennis*, -is (f.).
Meno, *Mēno*, -ōnis (m.).
Menaceus, *Menocēus*, -eos and -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Menaceus*, *Menocēus*, -a, -um.
Menates, *Menates*, -æ (m.).
Menatius, *Menatius*, -ii (m.); son of *Menatius*, *Menatīades*, -æ (m.).
Menon, *Mēnon*, -ōnis (m.).
Mentissa, *Mentissa*, -æ (f.).
Mentor, *Mentor*, -ōris (m.); of or belonging to *Mentor*, *Mentōreus*, -a, -um.
Mentis or *Meiz*, v. *Mayerne*.
Mercury, *Mercurius*, -ii (m.); *Hermes*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Mercury*, *Mercurialis*, -e; *Hermæus*, -a, -um.
Mercy, *Misericordia*, -æ (f.).
Merenda, *Merenda*, -æ (f.).
Mergus, *Mergus*, -i (m.).
Merida, *Emerita*, -æ (f.), *Augusta*.
Meriones, *Merionēs*, -æ (m.).
Mermerus, *Mermērus*, -i (m.).
Mermessus, *Mermessus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Mermessus*, *Mermessius*, -a, -um.
Merobaudes, *Merobaudes*, -æ or -is (m.).
Merobriga, *Merobriga*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Merobriga*, *Merobrigensis*, -e.
Meroc, *Meroc*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Meroc*, *Merōticus*, -a, -um, and *Merōtānus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Meroc*, *Merocēni*, -orum (m.).
Merope, *Merōpe*, -es (f.).
Merops, *Merops*, -ōpis (m.).
Merric, *Mericus*, -i (m.).
Merula, *Merula*, -æ (m.).
Mesembria, *Mesembria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mesembria*, *Mesembriacus*, -a, -um.
Mesene, *Mēsēne*, -es (f.).
Mesopotamia, *Mesopotāmia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mesopotamia*, *Mesopotāmius*, -a, -um, and (late) *Mesopotamiēnus*, -a, -um.
Messa, *Messa*, -æ (f.).
Messala, *Messala*, -æ (m.).
Messalina, *Messalina*, -æ (f.).
Messalinus, *Messalinus*, -i (m.).
Messana, { *Messāna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Messana*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Messana*, *Messanensis*, -e.
Messapia, *Messāpia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Messapia*, *Messapian*, *Messāpius*, -a, -um.
Messapus, *Messāpus*, -i (m.).
Messis, *Messēs*, -idis (f.).
Messena, *Messēs*, -æ, and *Messēne*, -es (f.).
Messenia, *Messēnia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Messenia*, *Messēnius*, -a, -um.
Messiah, *Messias*, -i (m.).
Messia, *Messia*, -æ (f.), q. v.; *Faro di Messia*, *Fertum Siculum*.
Mestria, *Messius*, -ii (m.).
Mestra, *Mestra*, -æ (f.).
Mestru, *Mestra*, -æ (f.).
Metabus, *Metabus*, -i (m.).
Metagonium, *Metāgonium*, -ii (m.).
Metallinum, *Metallinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Metallum*, *Metallinensis*, -e.
Metanira, *Metānira*, -æ (f.).
Metapontum, *Metapontum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Metapontum*, *Metapontinus*, -a, -um.
Metaurum, *Metaurum*, -i (n.).
Metaurus, *the Metaurus*, -i (m.); dwellers on the *Metaurus*, *Metaurēnses*, -ium (m.).
Metelin (the island), *Leobos*, -i (f.), q. v.—2. (the city) *Mytilēnē*, -es (f.), q. v.
Metella, *Metella*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Metella*, *Metellus*, -a, -um.
Methion, *Methion*, -ōnis (m.).
Methone, *Methone*, -es (f.).
Methuselah, *Methusala*, -æ (m.).
Methydrum, *Methydrum*, -ii (n.).
Methymna, *Methymna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Methymna*, *Methymnæus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* *Methymnia*, -ādis.
Meta, *Metu*, -æ (f.).
Methymna, *Methymna*, -i (m.).
Methilus, *Methilus*, -i (m.).
Metina, *Metina*, -æ (f.).
Metioledum, *Metioledum*, -i (n.).
Metiscus, *Metiscus*, -i (m.).

Metius, *Metius*, -ii (m.).
Meton, *Mēton*, -ōnis (m.).
Metro, *the Metaurus*, -i (m.), q. v.
Metrodorus, *Metrōdōrus*, -i (m.).
Metronax, *Metronax*, -actis (m.).
Metrophanes, *Metrophānes*, -is (m.).
Metropolis, *Metropōlis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Metropolis*, *Metropolitānus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Metropolis*, *Metropolitæ*, -arum (m.).
Mettis, *Mettis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Mettis*, *Metticus*, -a, -um, and *Metton*, -is, -e.
Mettius, *Mettius*, -ii (m.).
Mettus, *Mettus*, -i (m.).
Metz, *Divodurum*, -i (n.); *Metæ*, -arum and *Mettis*, -is (f.), q. v.
Meuse, *the Mosā*, -æ (f.).
Mevania, *Mevānia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mevania*, *Mevānus*, -ātis (adj.).
Mexico, *Hispania Nova*; *Regio Mexicana*, *Mexican*, *Mexicānus*, -a, -um.—2. (the city) *Mexicōpolis*, -is (f.); *Mexicano* *rum* *Metropōlis*.
Mezentius, *Mezentius*, -ii (m.).
Micha, *Michæus*, -æ (m.).
Michael, *Michael*, -ēlis (m.); *Church of St. Michael*, *Michaēlium*, -i (n.).
Micipsa, *Micipsa*, -æ (m.).
Micon, *Micon*, -ōnis (m.).
Midas, *Midas*, -æ (m.).
Middletown, *Mesōpolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Middletown*, *Mesōpolitānus*, -a, -um.
Midian, *Midian*, *indecl.* (m.); descendants of *Midian*, *Midianites*, *Midianites* or *Midianite*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to *Midian* or the *Midianites*, *Midianitish*, *Midianæus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* *Midianitis*, -idis.
Midias, *Midias*, -æ (m.).
Midich, *Halmydesus*, -i (f.).
Milan, *Mediolanum*, -i (n.), q. v.
Milavium, *Milāvium*, -ōnis (m.).
Miles, *Milo*, -ōnis (m.).
Miletopolis, *Miletopolis*, -is (f.); the inhabitants of *Miletopolis*, *Miletopolitæ*, -arum (m.).
Mileus, *Miletus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Mileus*, *Milesian*, *Milesius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* *Miletis*, -idis.—2. (m.) a man's name; daughter of *Mileus*, *Miletis*, -idis (f.).
Milford, *Milfordis*, -æ (f.); of *Milford*, *Milfordiensis*, -e.
Milionia, *Milionia*, -æ (f.).
Millionius, *Millionius*, -ii (m.).
Millo, *Melos*, -i (f.).
Mily, *Millicum*, -i (n.).
Mila, *Milo*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Mila*, *Milonianus*, -a, -um.
Milonius, *Milonius*, -ii (m.).
Miltiades, *Miltiades*, -is (m.).
Mileian (*Bridge*), v. *Mutian*.
Milye, *the Milye*, -arum (m.).
Milyas, *Milyas*, -ādis (f.).
Mimas, *Mimas*, -antis (m.).
Mimmermus, *Mimmermus*, -i (m.).
Mineai, *the Minei*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Minei*, *Mineus*, -a, -um.
Minatius, *Minātius*, -ii (m.).
Minicius, { *the Minicius*, *Minciades*, -æ (m.).
Minidius, *Minidius*, -ii (m.).
Minerva, *Minerva*, -æ (f.); *Greek Athena*, -es; of or relating to *Minerva*, *Minervālis*, -e; *Temple of Minerva*, *Athēnæum*, -i (n.).
Minervium, *Minervium*, -ii (n.).
Minervin, *Mingrelia*, -æ (f.); *Colchia*, -idis (f.), q. v.
Minho, *the Minio*, -i (m.).
Minio, *the Minio*, -ōnis (m.).
Minius, *the Minius*, -ii (m.).
Minorea, *Baleares Minor* or *Baleāric Minor* (f.); also late *Minōrica*, -æ (f.).
Minos, *Minos*, -ōis (m.); of or relating to *Minos*, *Minōsus* and *Minōus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Minos*, *Minōis*, -idis (f.).
Minotaur, *Minotaurus*, -i (m.).
Minturna, *Minturna*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Minturna*, *Minturnensis*, -e.
Minucia, *Minucia*, -æ (f.).
Minucius, *Minucius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Minucius*, *Minucian*, *Minucius*, -a, -um.
Minye, *the Minye*, -arum (m.).
Minyas, *Minyas*, -æ (m.); daughter of

Minyas, Minyēās, -ādis, and Minyēis, -idis (f.); of or relating to *Minyas*, Minyēus, -a, -um.
Mirobriga, Mirobriga, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Mirobriga*, Mirobrigenis, -e.
Misagēus, Misagēus, -is (m.).
Misenum, { (Cape), Misēnum, -i (n.), *Pro-*
Misenus, } montorium, and Misēna,
 -orum (m.); of or belonging to (Cape)
Misenum, Misēnensis, -e, and Misēnas,
 -ās (adj.).
Misenus, Misēnus, -i (m.).
Mistira, Lacedaemon, -ōnis (f.); Sparta,
 -ae (f.); q. v.
Misua, Misua, -ae (f.).
Mithradates, Mithradātes, -is (m.), more
 correct than *Mithridātes*, -is (m.); of or
 relating to *Mithradates*, Mithradaticus,
 -tius or -tēus, -a, -um; the *Mithradatic*
 war, bellum Mithradaticum.
Mithras, Mithras or Mithres, -ae (m.); of
 or relating to *Mithras*, Mithriacus, -a,
 -um.
Mitylene, Mitylēnē, -es (more correctly
 Mitylēne); Mitylēns, -ae, and Mitylē-
 nae, -arum (f.); v. *Mitylēnē*.
Mityes, the Mityes, -yos or -yis (m.).
Mnaseas, Mnaseas, -ae (m.).
Mnaso, Mnaso, -ōnis (m.).
Mnemon, Mnēmōn, -ōnis (m.).
Mnemosyne, Mnēmōsynē, -es, and *Mne-*
mosyna, -ae (f.).
Mnesarchus, Mnesarchus, -i (m.).
Mnesilochus, Mnesilochus, -i (m.).
Mnesitheus, Mnesitheus, -i (m.).
Mnesteus, Mnesteus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Mnevis, Mnevis, -idis (m.).
Moab, Moab, indecl. (m.); son or descendant
 of Moab, a Moabite, Moabites, -ae
 (m.); daughter of Moab, a Moabish
 woman, Moabitis, -idis (f.).
Mocho, Mōca, -ae (f.).
Modena, Mutina, -ae (f.); q. v.
Modesta, Modesta, -ae (f.).
Modestinus, Modestinus, -i (m.).
Modestus, Modestus, -i (m.).
Modius, Modius, -ii (m.).
Modon, Mothōne, -es (f.).
Moenus, the Moenus, -i (m.).
Moris, Moeris, -idis (m.); Lake of *Moris*,
 or Lake *Moris*, Moeridis Lacus.
Mosa, Mōsa, -ae (f.).
Masia, Mōsia, -ae (f.); of or belonging
 to *Masia*, Māsian, Mōsiacus, Mōsius,
 -a, -um, and Mōsius, -a, -um; the *Mā-*
sians, Mōsi, -orum (m.).
Mogontia, Mogontia, -ae (f.).
Mogrus, Mogrus, -i (m.).
Moguntiacum, Moguntiacum, -i (n.); of
 or belonging to *Moguntiacum*, Mogun-
 tiacensis, -e.
Moldavia, Moldavia, -ae (f.).
Molo, Molo, -ōnis (m.).
Moloch, Moloch, indecl. (m.).
Molorchus, Molorchus, -i (m.); of or relat-
 ing to *Molorchus*, Molorchēns, -ae.
Molossi, the Molossi, -orum (m.); the
 country of the Molossi, Molossis, Mo-
 lossis, -idis (f.); of or belonging to the
 Molossi, Molossian, Molossus, -a, -um.
Molossus, Molossus, -i (m.).
Molpeus, Molpēus, -eos or -ei (m.).
Molucca (Islands), the, Moluccae, -arum
 (f.), Insule.
Molycrin, Molycrin, -ae (f.).
Mona, Mona, -ae (f.).
Monases, Monases, -is (m.).
Monapia, Monapia, -ae (f.).
Monesi, thr. Monesi, -orum (m.).
Moneta, Mōnēta, -ae (f.).
Monimus, Monimus, -i (m.).
Monmouth, Monumethia, -ae (f.); *Mon-*
mouthshire, Monumethensis Comitatus.
Montanus, Montānus, -i (m.); of or relat-
 ing to *Montanus*, Montaniānus, -a, -um.
Montaban, Mons Albanus (m.).
Montgomery, Mons Gomericius, -i; coun-
 try of *Montgomery*, Montomericiensis
 Comitatus.
Montpelier, Mons Pessulanus or Pessulus
 (m.).
Montreal, Mons Regalis (m.).
Montrose, Mons Rosarum (m.).
Monychus, Monychus, -i (m.).
Mopsium, Mopsium, -ii (n.).
Mopos, Mopos, -i (f.).
Mopuestia, Mopuestia, -ae (f.); of or be-
 longing to *Mopuestia*, Mopuestēns,
 -a, -um.

Mopsus, Mopsus, -i (m.); the partisans of
Mopsus, Mopsii or Mopsiani, -orum (m.).
Moravia, Moravia, -ae (f.); the *Moravians*,
 Moravi, -orum (m.).
Morgan, Morganus, -i (m.).
Morges, Morgium, -i (n.).
Morgus, the Morgus, -i (m.).
Morimene, Morimene, -es (f.).
Morini, the Morini, -orum (m.); of or be-
 longing to the Morini, Morinus, -a, -um.
Morpeth, Corstorphium or Morstorphium,
 -i (n.).
Morpheus, Morpēus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Mosa, the Mosa, -ae (f.).
Moscheni, the Moscheni, -orum (m.).
Moschi, the Moschi, -orum (m.); of or be-
 longing to the Moschi, Moschicus, -a,
 -um.
Moschus, Moschus, -i (m.).
Moscon, Moscu, -ae (f.).
Moselle, the, Mosella, -ae (m.); of or be-
 longing to the Moselle, Mosellēus, -a, -um.
Moses, Moses, -is (m.), and Mōyses, -is;
 acc. Mosen and Moysen; of or relating
 to *Moses*, Mosaic, Mōsēus, -a, -um; Mo-
 seiticus, -a, -um; and Mōsēus, -a, -um.
Mossini, the, Mossini, -orum (m.).
Mosteni, the, Mosteni, -orum (m.).
Mothone, Mōthōne, -es (f.).
Motyā, Motyā, -ae (f.); of or belonging to
 Motyā, Motyensis, -e.
Mucia, Mucia, -ae (f.).
Mucius, Mucius, -ii (m.); of or belonging
 to Mucius, Mucian, Mucius, -a, -um,
 and Mucianus, -a, -um.
Mugillanus, Mugillanus, -i (m.).
Mulhausen, Mulhusia, -ae (f.).
Mullus, Mullus, -i (m.).
Mulucha, the, Mulucha, -ae (m.).
Mulvius, Mulvius, -ii (m.); of or relating
 to *Mulvius*, Mulvian, Mulvius, -a, -um,
 and Mulvianus, -a, -um.
Mumma, Mummia, -ae (f.).
Mummia, Mummia, -ii (m.); of or relat-
 ing to *Mummia*, Mummianus, -a, -um.
Munatius, Munatius, -ii (m.).
Munda, Munda, -ae (f.); of or belonging
 to *Munda*, Mundensis, -e.
Mundus, Mundus, -i (m.).
Munich, Monachium, -ii (n.).
Munster, Mōmonia, -ae (f.).
Munychia, Munychia, -ae (f.); of or be-
 longing to *Munychia*, Munychius, -a,
 -um.
Murēna, v. *Murēna*.
Murcia, Murcia, -ae (f.).
Murcus, Murcus, -i (m.).
Murēna, Murēna, -ae (m.); of or relating
 to *Murēna*, Mureciānus, -a, -um.
Murgantia, Murgantia or Murgentia, -ae
 (f.); of or belonging to *Murgantia*,
 Murgantinus, -a, -um, or Murgentianus,
 -a, -um.
Murgis, Murgis, -is (f.).
Murrānus, Murrānus, -i (m.).
Murray, Murevia or Moravia, -ae (f.),
 Scottiæ.
Mursia, Mursia, -ae (f.); of or belonging
 to *Mursia*, Mursinus, -a, -um.
Muriedro, Saguntum, -i (n.); q. v.
Mus, Mus, -iris (m.).
Museus, Musēus, -i (m.).
Muse, Musa, -ae (f.); the *Muses*, Musæ,
 -arum (f.); v. first part.
Musea, Musæ, -ae (f.).
Musonius, Musōnius, -ii (m.).
Mustela, Mustēla, -ae (m.).
Mustus, Mustus, -ii (m.).
Mutenum, Mutenum, -i (n.).
Mutgo, Mutgo, -onis (m.).
Muthul, the, Muthul, indecl. (m.).
Mutula, Mutla, -ae (f.).
Mutina, Mutina, -ae (f.); of or belonging
 to *Mutina*, Mutinensis, -e.
Mutius, v. *Mucius*.
Mutisca, Mutisca, -ae (f.); the inhabitants
 of *Mutisca*, Mutiscæi, -orum (m.).
Muziris, Muziris, -is (f.).
Mycale, Mycālē, -es (f.); of or belonging
 to *Mycale*, Mycalēus, -a, -um, and My-
 calensis, -e.
Mycalessus, Mycalessus, -i (f.); of or be-
 longing to *Mycalessus*, Mycalessius, -a,
 -um.
Mycēnæ, Mycēnæ, -arum; Mycēnæ, -es;
 and Mycēna, -ae (f.); of or belonging
 to *Mycēnæ*, Mycēnæus, -a, -um; pecul.
 fem. Mycēnis, -idis.
Mycon, Mycon, -ōnis (m.).

Mycōnus, Mycōnus, -i (f.); of or belong-
 ing to *Mycōnus*, Myconius, -a, -um.
Mygdon, Mygdon, -ōnis (m.); son of *Myg-*
don, Mygdonides, -es (m.).
Mygdonia, Mygdonia, -ae (f.); the *Myg-*
donians, Mygdonēs, -um (m.); *Mygdoni-*
an, Mygdonianus, -a, -um; pecul. fem. Myg-
 donis, -idis.
Myle, Mylæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging
 to *Myle*, Mylæan, Mylæus, -a, -um.
Mylas, the, Mylas, -ae (f.).
Mylna, Mylāa, -orum (n.); of or bel-
 oning to *Mylna*, Mylāeus, -a, -um;
 inhabitants of *Mylna*, Mylāeni, -a,
 and Mylānenses, -ium (m.).
Myli, Mylē, -es (f.).
Myndus, Myndus, -i (f.).
Myonnesus, Myonnēsus, -i (f.).
Myra, Myra, -orum (n.).
Myriander, Myriandrus, -i (f.).
Myrina, Myrina, -ae (f.).
Myrinus, Myrinus, -i (m.).
Myrlea, Myrlæa, -ae (f.).
Myrmicides, Myrmicēdes, -ae (m.).
Myrmecium, Myrmecium, -ii (n.).
Myrmex, Myrmex, -ēcis (f.).
Myrmidon, Myrmidon, -ōnis (m.).
Myrmidons, the, Myrmidōnes, -um (m.).
Myron, Myron, -ōnis (m.).
Myrrha, Myrrha, -ae (f.).
Myrsilus, Myrsilus, -i (m.).
Myrtale, Myrtale, -es (f.).
Myrtilus, Myrtilus, -i (m.).
Myrtos, Myrtos, -i (f.); of or belonging
 to *Myrtos*, Myrtōan, Myrtōus, -a, -um;
 the *Myrtōan* Sea, Myrtōum Mare.
Mys, Mys, -yos (m.).
Myscelus, Myscelus, -i (m.).
Mysia, Mysia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to
Mysia, Mysian, Mysius, -a, -um, and
 Mysus, -a, -um; the *Mysians*, Mysi,
 -orum (m.).
Mystes, Mystes, -ae (m.).
Mystia, Mystia, -ae (f.).
Mystos, Mystos, -i (f.); of or belonging to
Mystos, Mysticus, -a, -um.
Mytillene, Mitylēnē, -es (f.); more correct
 than *Mitylene*; of or belonging to *Mity-*
lene, Mitylēnæ, Mytillēnæus, -a, -um,
 and Mytillēnensis, -e.
Myus, Myus, -untis (f.).

N.

Naaman, Naaman, -anis (m.).
Nasson, Naasson, -ōnis (m.).
Nabal, Nabal, -ālis (m.).
Nabathæan, Nabathæa, -ae (f.); the *Naba-*
thæi, Nabathæi, -orum (m.); of or be-
 longing to *Nabathæa*, or the *Nabathæi*,
 Nabathæus, -a, -um.
Nabis, Nabis, -is (m.).
Nabuchodonosor, v. *Nebuchadnezzar*.
Nadab, Nadab, indecl. (m.).
Nævia, Nævia, -is (f.).
Nævius, Nævius, -i (m.); of or belong-
 ing to *Nævius*, Nævian, Nævius, -a, -um,
 and Nævianus, -a, -um.
Nagidus, Nagidus, -i (f.).
Naharvali, the, Naharvalli, -orum (m.).
Naiads, the, Nāfades, -um (f.); a *Naiad*
 Nāias, -ādis (f.).
Nain, Naim or Nain, indecl. (f.).
Namnetes, the, Namnētes or Nannētes, -um
 (m.); of or belonging to the *Namnetes*,
 Namnēticus, -a, -um.
Namur, Namurcum, -i (n.).
Naucey, Nanceium, -ii (m.).
Nanneus, Nannēus, -ii (m.).
Nannetes, the, v. *Namnetes*.
Nantes, Nannētes, -um (m.).
Nantuates, the, Nantuatēs, -um (m.).
Napei, the, Napei, -orum (m.).
Naples, { Neapolis, -is (f.); q. v.; poet. *Par-*
Napoli, } thēnōpe, -es (f.); Bay of *Na-*
plis, Sinus Cūmānus.
Napoli (di Romanis), Nauplia, -ae (f.);
 Gulf of *Napoli*, Sinus Argolicus.
Nar, the, Nār, -āris (m.).
Naraggara, Naraggara, -ae (f.).
Narbo, { Narbo, -ōnis (m.); of or be-
 longing to *Narbo*, Narbō-
 nensis, -e; and Narbōnicus, -a, -um
Narcissus, Narcissus, -i (m.).
Nardo, Neritum -i (n.).
Nariandus, Nariandus, -i (m.).
Nariscus, the, Nariscus, -orum (m.).
Narnia, { Narnia, -ae (f.); of or belonging
 to *Narnia*, Narniensis, -e.

Naro, the, *Naro*, -ōnis (m.).
Narona, *Narōna*, -is (f.).
Narses, *Narsēs*, -is (m.), v. sg.
Narseus, *Narsēus*, -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Narsēs* or *Narsēs*, *Narsēnsis*, -e.
Narthecusa, *Narthēcūsa*, -is (f.).
Narycius, *Naryciū*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Narycium*, *Naryciū*, -is (m.).
Nasamonies, the, *Nāsāmōnēs*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Nasamānes*, *Nasāmōniūs*, -a, -um, and *Nāsāmōniācūs*, -a, -um.
Nasica, *Nasica*, -is (m.).
Nasidienus, *Nasidiēnus*, -i (m.).
Nasidius, *Nasidiū*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Nasidius*, *Nasidiānus*, -a, -um.
Naso, *Nāso*, -ōnis (m.).
Nasos, *Nasos*, -i (f.).
Nassau, *Nassovia*, -is (f.).
Natalis, *Nātālis*, -is (m.).
Nathan, *Nathan*, indecl. (m.).
Nathaniel, *Nathaniel*, -ēlis (m.).
Natso, the, *Natso*, -ōnis (m.).
Natalia, *Asia Minor*; *Anatolia*, -is (f.).
Natta, *Natta*, -is (m.).
Naubolus, *Naubolū*, -i (m.); son of *Naubolus*, *Naubolides*, -is (m.).
Naucreates, *Naucreātes*, -is (m.).
Naucratis, *Naucrātis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Naucratis*, *Naucrātēs*, -a, -um, and *pecul. masc.*, *Naucrātēs*, -is (m.).
Naulocha, *Naulocha*, -is (f.).
Naulochos, *Naulochos*, -i (f.).
Naulochum, *Naulochum*, -i (n.).
Naumachus, *Naumachus*, -i (f.).
Naupactus, *Naupactus*, -i (f.), and *Naupactum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Naupactus*, *Naupactūs*, -a, -um.
Nauplius, *Nauplius*, -ii (m.); son of *Nauplius*, *Naupliades*, -is (m.).
Nauportum, *Nauportum*, -i (n.).
Nausicaa, *Nausicaa*, -is, and *Nausicaē* -is (f.).
Nausiphanes, *Nausiphānes*, -is (m.).
Nausiphānus, *Nausiphānus*, -i (m.).
Naustathmus, *Naustathmus*, -i (f.).
Nautes, *Nautes*, -is (m.).
Nautius, *Nautius*, -i (m.).
Nazare, *Vasconia*, -is (f.).
Nazarrus, *Pylus*, -i (m.), *Messēniacus*.
Naxius, *Naxius*, -ii (m.).
Naxos, *Naxos* or *Naxus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Naxos*, *Nazian*, *Naxius*, -a, -um.
Nazanzus or *Nazanzus* or *Nazianzus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Nazanzus*, *Nazanzus*, -a, -um.
Nazareth, *Nazareth*, indecl., and *Nazara*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Nazareth*, *Nazariū*, -a, -um; *Nazariū*, -a, -um; and *Nazarus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Nazareth*, *Nazarenes*, *Nazari*, -orum (m.).
Nazianzus, v. *Nazanzus*.
Nea, *Nea*, -is (f.).
Neachus, the, *Neachus*, -i (m.).
Neal, *Ngellus*, -i (m.).
Nealces, *Nealces*, -is (m.).
Neapolis, *Neapōlis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Neapolis*, *Neapolitan*, *Neapōlitānus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Neapolites*, -is; *pecul. fem.*, *Neapolitis*, -idis.
Nearchus, *Nearchus*, -i (m.).
Nebis, the, *Nebis*, -is (m.).
Nebo, *Nebo*, -ōnis (m.).
Nebriidus, *Nebriidus*, -ii (m.).
Nebrissa, *Nebrissa*, -is (f.).
Nebrodes (Mount), *Nebrodes*, -is (m.).
Necker, the, *Nicer*, -cri (m.).
Nectanabis, *Nectānābis*, -is or -idis (m.).
Negropont (the island), *Euboea*, -is (f.), q. v.—2, (the city) *Chalcis*, -idis (f.), q. v.
Nehemias, *Nehemias*, -is (m.).
Nelcus, *Nelcus*, -eos and -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Nelcus*, *Nelciū*, -a, -um, and *Nelciū*, -a, -um; son of *Nelcus*, *Nelides*, -is (m.).
Nelo, the, *Nelo*, -ōnis (m.).
Nemausus, *Nemausus*, -i (f.), and *Nematsum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nemausus*, *Nemausēnsis*, -e.
Nemca, *Nemca*, -a, and *Nemeē*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Nemca*, *Nemcaus*, -a, -um, and *Nemēciū*, -a, -um.
Nemesianus, *Nemesiānus*, -i (m.).
Nemesis, *Nemēsis*, -is (f.).
Nemetacum, *Nemetacum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nemetacum*, *Nemetacēnsis*, -e.

Nemetes, the, *Nēmētes*, -um 'm'; of or belonging to the *Nemetes*, *Nemetēnsis*, -e.
Nemossus, *Nemossus*, -i (f.).
Nemours, *Nemorosum*, -ii (n.).
Nemrod, v. *Nimrod*.
Neo, *Neo* or *Neon*, -ōnis (m.).
Neobule, *Neobule*, -es (f.).
Neocæsarea, *Neocæsariā*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Neocæsarea*, *Neocæsariēnsis*, -e.
Neocles, *Neocles*, -is or -i (m.); son of *Neocles*, *Neoclēdes*, -is (m.).
Neon, v. *Nco*.
Neoptēmus, *Neoptēlēmūs*, -i (m.).
Neoris, *Neōris*, -is (f.).
Nepet, *Nepet*, indecl. (n.), *Nēpēte*, *Nepete*, and *Nēpe*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Nepet* or *Nepete*, *Nepēsiniūs*, -a, -um, and *Nepesius*, -e.
Nephelē, *Nephelē*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Nephelē*, *Nephelēus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Nephelē*, *Nephelēias*, -adis, and *Nephelētis*, -idis (f.).
Nepheleis, *Nepheleis*, -idis (f.).
Nepheris, *Nepheris*, -is (m.).
Nephtali, *Nephtali*, indecl. (m.).
Nepos, *Nepos*, -ōtis (m.).
Nepotianus, *Nepotiānus*, -i (m.).
Neptune, *Neptunus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Neptune*, *Neptunian*, *Neptunius*, -a, -um, and *Neptunālis*, -e; daughter of *Neptune*, *Neptunine*, -es (f.).
Nequium, *Nequium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nequium*, *Nequinas*, -ātis (adj.).
Neratus, *Nerātus*, -ii (m.).
Nereid, a, v. *Nereus*.
Nereus, *Nerēus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Nereus*, *Nerēus*, -a, -um, and *late Nerinus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Nereus*, a *Nereid*, *Nerēis*, -idis, and *Nerine*, -is (f.).
Nerigos, *Nerigos*, -i (f.).
Neriphus, *Neriphus*, -i (f.).
Neritius, *Neritius* or *Neritos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Neritius*, *Neritius*, -a, -um.
Nerius, *Nerius*, -ii (m.).
Nero, *Nēro*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Nero*, *Nerōnius*, -a, -um; *Nerōnēs*, -a, -um; and *Nērōniānus*, -a, -um.
Nerulum, *Nerulum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nerulum*, *Nerulōncis*, -e.
Nerva, *Nerva*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Nerva*, *Nervinus*, -a, -um, and *Nervālis*, -e.
Nervii, the, *Nervii*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Nervii*, *Nerviciū*, -a, -um.
Nesce, *Nesce*, -es (f.).
Nesces, *Nesces*, -is (m.).
Nesimachus, *Nesimachus*, -i (m.).
Nesis, *Nēsis*, -idis (f.).
Nesos, *Nēsos*, -i (f.).
Nessa, *Nessa*, -is (f.).
Nessus, *Nessus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Nessus*, *Nessēus*, -a, -um.
Nestor, *Nestor*, -ōris (m.); of or belonging to *Nestor*, *Nestorian*, *Nestōreus*, -a, -um; son of *Nestor*, *Nestōrides*, -is (m.).
Nestorius, *Nestorius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Nestorius*, *Nestōriānus*, -a, -um; the followers of *Nestorius*, *Nestorians*, *Nestoriāni*, -orum (m.).
Nesius, the, *Nesius*, -i (m.).
Netherby, *Castra Exploratorum*.
Netherlands, the, *Gallia Belgica* (f.).
Netum, *Netum*, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Netum*, *Netinienses*, -i, and *Netini*, -orum (m.).
Neufchatel, *Neocomum*, -i (n.).
Nerius, *Nerviū*, -ii (n.); *Noviōdunum*, -i (n.).
Neurak, *Nova Area*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Neurak*, *Nova Braccensis*, -e.
Nova Britain, *Nova Britannia*, -is (f.).
Nova Brunswick, *Novum Brunsviciū*, -i (n.).
Nova Castile, *Castella Nova* (f.).
Nova Castle, *Novum Castellum*, -i (n.).
Nova Grenada, *Castella Aurea*, -is (f.).
Nova Guineia, *Guinea Nova*, -is (f.).
Nova Hampshire, v. *Hampshire*.
Nova Haven, *Novus Portus* (m.).
Nova Holland, *Hollandia Nova*, -is (f.).
Nova Ireland, *Nova Hibernia*, -is (f.).
Nova Jersey, *Nova Cæsariē*, -is (f.), or *Nova Cæsariā*; of or belonging to *Nova Jersey*, *Nova Cæsariēnsis*, -e.
Nova Market, *Acoropōlis*, -is (f.).
Nova Orleans, *Nova Aurēlia*, -is (f.); *Novum Aurēliānum*, -i (n.); *Nova Genā*

butra, -i (n.); of *Nova Orleans*, *Nova Aurēliānsis*, -e; *Nova-Genabensis*, -e.
Nocaport, *Novus Portus*, -is (m.).
Neolion, *Neopolia*, -is (f.); *Opidium Neolion*, -is (m.).
Novum, *Novum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Novum*, *Neapolitānus*, -a, -um.
New York, *Novum Eboracum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *New York*, *Nova Eboracensis*, -e.
Nicaea, *Nicēa*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Nicaea*, *Nicaean* or *Nicaea*, *Nicēnsis*, -e, and (late) *Nicēna*, -a, -um.
Nicaeus, *Nicēus*, -i (m.).
Nicanor, *Nicanor*, -ōris (m.).
Nicator, *Nicator*, -ōris (m.).
Nice, *Nicēa*, -is (f.), q. v.
Nicēa, v. *Nicaea*.
Nicearchus, *Nicearchus*, -i (m.).
Nicephorium, *Nicephorium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Nicephorium*, *Nicephorius*, -a, -um.
Nicephorus, the, *Nicephōrius*, -i (m.).
Nicphorus, *Nicephorus*, -i (m.).
Niciratus, *Nicirātus*, -i (m.).
Niceros, *Nicēros*, -ōtis (m.); of or relating to *Niceros*, *Nicerotiānus*, -a, -um.
Nicetius, *Nicetius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Nicetius*, *Nicetiānus*, -a, -um.
Nicias, *Nicias*, -is (m.).
Nicholas, *Nicōlaus*, -i (m.), q. v.
Nico, *Nico* or *Nicon*, -ōnis (m.).
Nicoles, *Nicoles*, -is (m.).
Nicocon, *Nicocon*, -ōtis (m.).
Nicodamus, *Nicodāmus*, -i (m.).
Nicodemus, *Nicodēmūs*, -i (m.).
Nicodorus, *Nicodorus*, -i (m.).
Nicolas, v. *Nicholas*.
Nicolaus, *Nicolaus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Nicolaus*, *Nicolaus*, -a, -um; the followers of *Nicolaus*, *Nicolāite*, -arum (m.).
Nicomachus, *Nicomachus*, -i (m.).
Nicomides, *Nicomēdes*, -is (m.).
Nicomedia, *Nicomēdia*, -is (f.); the inhabitants of *Nicomedia*, *Nicomēdensēs*, -i, -um (m.).
Nicon, v. *Nico*.
Nicophanes, *Nicōphānes*, -is (m.).
Nicopolis, *Nicōpōlis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Nicopolis*, *Nicopolitānus*, -a, -um.
Nicostratus, *Nicostrātus*, -is (m.).
Niger, the, *Niger*, -gri, or *Nigris*, -is (m.).
Niger, *Niger*, -gri (m.); a partisan of *Niger*, *Nigriānus*, -i (m.).
Nigidius, *Nigidius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Nigidius*, *Nigidianus*, -a, -um.
Nigrinus, *Nigrinus*, -i (m.).
Nigrite, the, *Nigrite*, -arum (m.).
Nile, the, *Nilus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Nile*, *Niliācus*, -a, -um, and *Niloticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Nilotēs*, -is; *pecul. fem.*, *Nilotis*, -idis.
Nileus, *Nileus*, -eos and -ei (m.).
Nilus, *Nilus*, -i (m.).
Nimrod, *Nimrod* or *Nemrod*, indecl. (m.).
Ninogen, *Noviōmagus*, -i (f.), q. v.
Nineveh, *Ninivē*, -es, and *Niniva*, -is (f.); also, *Ninus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Nineveh*, *Ninivitiū*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Nineveh*, *Ninivites*, -arum (m.).
Ninnius, *Ninnius*, -ii (m.).
Ninus, *Ninus*, -i (m.); son of *Ninus*, *Ninyas*, -is (m.).
Niobe, *Niobe*, -es, and *Nioba*, -is (f.); of or relating to *Niobe*, *Niobēus*, -a, -um; son of *Niobe*, *Niobolides*, -is (m.).
Niphates (Mount), *Niphātes*, -is (m.).
Niphe, *Niphe*, -is (f.).
Nireus, *Nireus*, -eos or -ei (m.).
Nisaea, *Nisēa*, -is (f.).
Nisibis, *Nisibis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Nisibis*, *Nisibēus*, -a, -um.
Nisus, *Nemausus*, -i (f.), q. v.
Nisuseta, the, *Nisuseta*, -arum (m.).
Nisus, *Nisus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Nisus*, *Nisēus*, -a, -um, and *Nisēus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Nisus*, *Nisēia*, -idis (f.).
Nisyrus, *Nisyrus*, -i (f.).
Nitiobriges, the, *Nitiobriges*, -um (m.).
Nua, *Nua*, -is (f.).
Noa, *Noa*, -arum (f.); the inhabitants of *Noa*, *Noēni*, -orum (m.).
Noah, *Noē*, indecl., and *Non*, -is (m.).
Noami, *Noēmi*, indecl., and *Noēmis*, -is (f.).
Nobilior, *Nobilior*, -ōris (m.).
Nocira, *Nūcira*, -is (f.), q. v.

Nodinus, *Nodinus*, -i (m.).
Noel, *Noëlius*, -i, and *Natalis*, -is (m.).
Noctus, *Noctus*, -i (m.); the followers of
Noctus, *Noctani*, -orum (m.).
Nola, *Nola*, -æ (f); or of belonging to
Nola, *Nolanus*, -a, -um.
Noliba, *Noliba*, -æ (f).
Nomades, the *Nomades*, -um (m.).
Nomentum, *Nomentum*, -i (n); or of be-
 longing to *Nomentum*, *Nomentanus*, -a,
 -um.
Nomentanus, *Nomentanus*, -i (m.).
Nomion, *Nomion*, -onis (m.).
Nomius, *Nomius*, -ii (m.).
Nona, *Nona*, -æ (f).
Nonacris, *Nonacris*, -is (f), a mountain
 and city; or of belonging to *Nonacris*,
Nonacris, -a, -um, and *Nonacrinus*, -a,
 -um.
Nonianus, *Nonianus*, -i (m.).
Nonius, *Nonius*, -ii (m.).
Nora, *Nora*, -orum (n); or of belonging
 to *Nora*, *Norensis*, -e.
Norba, *Norba*, -æ, and *Norbe*, -es (f); or
 of belonging to *Norba*, *Norbanus*, -a,
 -um, and *Norbensis*, -e.
Norbannus, *Norbannus*, -i (m.).
Norcia, *Nursia*, -æ (f), q. v.
Noria, *Noreia*, -æ (f).
Norfolk, *Norfolia*, -æ (f); *Icenópolis*, -is
 (f).
Noricum, *Noricum*, -i (n); or of belong-
 ing to *Noricum*, *Noricus*, -a, -um.
Norman, *Normannus*, -i (m.).
Normandy, *Normannia*, -æ (f).
Nork S.a. *Océanus Germanicus*.
Northumberland, *Northumbria*, -æ (f).
Norway, *Norvegia*, -æ (f).
Nordich, *Venta Icenorum*; *Nordovicum*,
 -i (n.).
Notium, *Notium*, -ii (n.).
Nottingham, *Nottinghamia*, -æ (f).
Novana, *Novana*, -æ (f); or of belonging
 to *Novana*, *Novanensis*, -e.
Novaria, *Novaria*, -æ (f); or of belong-
 ing to *Novaria*, *Novariensis*, -e.
Novarian, *Novatianus*, -i (m.).
Novatius, *Novatius*, -ii (m.).
Novatus, *Novatus*, -i (m.); daughter of
Novatus, *Novatilla*, -æ (f).
Novellus, *Novellus*, -ii (m.).
Novellus, *Novellus*, -ii (m.).
Novesium, *Novesium*, -ii (n.).
Novia, *Novia*, -æ (f).
Noviodunum, *Noviodunum*, -i (n.).
Noviomagus, *Novionagus*, -i (f), or *No-
 viomagus*, -i (n.).
Novius, *Novius*, -ii (m); or of relating to
Novius, *Novianus*, -a, -um.
Nubia, *Nubiarum* Regio; *Nubia*, -æ (f);
 the *Nubians*, *Nubæ*, -arum, and *Nubæ*,
 -orum (m.).
Nuccia, *Nuceria*, -æ (f); or of belonging
 to *Nuccia*, *Nucerinus*, -a, -um.
Nucula, *Nucula*, -æ (m.).
Nudianum, *Nuditanum*, -i (n.).
Nuthones, the *Nuthones*, -um (m.).
Numa, *Numa*, -æ (m.).
Numantia, *Numantia*, -æ (f); or of be-
 longing to *Numantia*, *Numantinus*, -a,
 -um.
Numanus, *Numanus*, -i (m.).
Numenius, *Numenius*, -ii (m.).
Numeria, *Numeria*, -æ (f).
Numeria, *Numerianus*, -i (m.).
Numerius, *Numerius*, -ii (m.).
Numericus, *Numericus*, -ii (m.).
Numericus, the *Numericus*, -i or *Numericus*,
 -ii (m.).
Numidia, *Numidia*, -æ (m.).
Numidia, *Numidia*, -æ (f); or of belong-
 ing to *Numidia*, *Numidian*, *Numidicus*,
 -a, -um; *Numidianus*, -a, -um; and
 poet. *Nomas*, -adis (adj); the inhabit-
 ants of *Numidia*, the *Numidians*, *Numi-
 da*, -arum, sync. -um (m); a *Numidian*,
Numida, -æ (m.).
Numidius, *Numidius*, -ii (m.).
Numistius, *Numistius*, -ii (m.).
Numistro, *Numistro* or *Numestro*, -onis
 (f); or of belonging to *Numistro*, *Num-
 istranus*, -a, -um.
Nunitor, *Nunitor*, -oris (m.).
Nunitoria, *Nunitoria*, -æ (f).
Nunitorius, *Nunitorius*, -ii (m.).
Nunius, *Nunius*, -ii (m.).
Nürnberg, *Norimberga* or *Noriberga*, -æ
 (f).
Nursæ, *Nursæ*, -arum (f).

Nursia, *Nursia*, -æ (f); or of belonging
 to *Nursia*, *Nursinus*, -a, -um.
Nyctus, *Nyctus*, -eos and -ei (m.); daugh-
 ter of *Nyctus*, *Nyctis*, -idis (f).
Nyctymene, *Nyctymene*, -es (f).
Nymphæa, *Nymphæa*, -æ (f).
Nymphæum, *Nymphæum*, -i (n.).
Nymphæus, the *Nymphæus*, -i (m.).
Nymphidius, *Nymphidius*, -ii (m.).
Nymphius, *Nymphius*, -ii (m.).
Nympho, *Nympho*, -onis (m.).
Nymphodorus, *Nymphodorus*, -i (m.).
Nysa, *Nysa*, -æ (f); or of belonging to
Nysa, *Nysæan*, *Nysæus*, -a, -um; *Nysæi*,
 -a, -um; *Nysius*, -a, -um; and *Nysî-
 acus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem. *Nysæis*, -idis,
 and *Nysias*, -adis.
Nysæus, *Nysæus*, -i (m.).
Nyssos, *Nyssos*, -i (f).
Nysus, *Nysus*, -i (m.).

O.

Oasis, *Oasis*, -is (f); or of relating to the
Oasis, *Oasenus*, -a, -um.
Oaxes, the *Oaxes*, -is (m.).
Obadiah, *Obadias*, -æ (m.).
Obed, *Obed*, indecl. (m.).
Obrimms, the *Obrimms*, -æ (m.).
Obsidius, *Obsidius*, -ii (m); or of relating
 to *Obsidius*, *Obsidianus*, -a, -um.
Ocalea, *Ocalea*, -æ, and *Ocalee*, -es (f).
Occia, *Occia*, -æ (f).
Océanus, *Océanus*, -i (m); son of *Ocea-
 nus*, *Oceanides*, -æ (m); daughter of
Océanus, *Oceanitis*, -idis (f).
Ocelenes, the *Ocelenes*, -ium (m.).
Ocella, *Ocella*, -æ (m), a man's name.—2.
 (f) a woman's name.
Ocellina, *Ocellina*, -æ (f).
Ocellum, *Ocellum*, -i (n.).
Ocha, *Ocha*, -æ (f).
Ochus, *Ochus*, -i (m.).
Ocillus, *Ocillus*, -is (f).
Ocnus, *Ocnus*, -i (m.).
Ocrea, *Ocrea*, -æ (m.).
Ocriculum, *Ocriculum*, -i (n); or of be-
 longing to *Ocriculum*, *Ocriculanus*, -a,
 -um.
Ocrisia, *Ocrisia*, -æ (f).
Ocatvia, *Ocatvia*, -æ (f).
Ocatvianus, *Ocatvianus*, -i (m), v. *Ocat-
 vianus*.
Ocatvius, *Ocatvius*, -ii (m); or of relating
 to *Ocatvius* or the *Ocatvia gens*, *Ocatvi-
 us*, -a, -um, and *Ocatvianus*, -a, -um.
Ocodurus, *Ocodurus*, -i (m); or of be-
 longing to *Ocodurus*, *Ocodurensis*, -e.
Octagesa, *Octagesa*, -æ (f).
Ocotlophus, *Ocotlophus*, -i (m), and *Oco-
 tophum*, -i (n.).
Ocyale, *Ocyale*, -es (f).
Ocyrhoe, *Ocyrhoe*, -es (f).
Oder, the *Viadrus*, -i (m.).
Odesa, *Odessus* or -os, -i (f).
Odites, *Odites*, -æ (m.).
Odomantes, the *Odomantes*, -um (m); or
 of belonging to the *Odomantes*, *Odoman-
 ticus*, -a, -um.
Odryæ, the *Odryæ*, -arum (m); or of be-
 longing to the *Odryæ*, *Odryæus*, -a, -um.
Odyssæ, the *Odyssæ*, -æ (f).
Ea, *Ea*, -æ (f); or of belonging to *Ea*,
Censis, -e.
Eagrus, *Eagrus* or *Eager*, -gri (m); or
 of belonging to *Eagrus*, *Eagrius*, -a,
 -um.
Eanthe, *Eanthe*, -es, and *Eanthia*, -æ
 (f).
Ebalus, *Ebalus*, -i (m); or of belonging
 to *Ebalus*, *Ebalian*, *Ebalus*, -a, -um;
 son or descendant of *Ebalus*, *Ebalides*,
 -æ (m); daughter or female descendant
 of *Ebalus*, *Ebalis*, -idis (f); poet. also
 for *Laconian*.
Echalia, *Echalia*, -æ (f); of *Echalia*,
Echalis, -idis (fem. adj).
Edipodes, v. *eq*.
Edipus, *Edipus*, -i, and *Edipus*, -odis
 (m); poet. also, *Edipodes*, -æ (m); or
 of relating to *Edipus*, *Edipodionis*,
 -a, -um; son of *Edipus*, *Edipodionis*,
 -æ (m.).
Eneus, *Eneus*, -eos and -ei (m); or of be-
 longing to *Eneus*, *Enéus* and *Ené-
 us*, -a, -um; daughter of *Eneus*, *Enéis*,
 -idis (f); son or descendant of *Eneus*,
Enides, -æ (m.).
Eniada, the *Eniada*, -arum (m).

Enoa, *Enoa*, -æ (f).
Enomæus, *Enomæus*, -i (m.).
Enone, *Enone*, -es (f).
Enope, *Enope*, -es (f).
Enopia, *Enopia*, -æ (f); or of belong-
 ing to *Enopia*, *Enopius*, -a, -um.
Enotria, *Enotria*, -æ (f); or of belong-
 ing to *Enotria*, *Enotrian*, *Enotrius*,
 -a, -um; the *Enotri*, *Enotri*, -orum
 (m.).
Enus, the *Enus*, -i or -untis (m.).
Enussa, *Enussa*, -æ (f); the *Enusæ*
 (Islands), *Enusæ*, -arum (f), *Insulæ*.
Ela (Mount), *Ela*, -æ, and *Ete*, -es (f);
 also (late) *Eta*, -æ (m); or of belong-
 ing to *Ela*, *Elean*, *Eteus*, -a, -um.
Ofanto, the *Aufidus*, -i (m.).
Ofellus, *Ofellus*, -i (m.).
Ofilius, *Ofilius*, -ii (m.).
Oglio, the *Ollius*, -ii (m.).
Ogulinia, *Ogulinia*, -æ (f).
Ogulinus, *Ogulinus*, -ii (m.).
Ogyges, *Ogyges*, -is, and rarely -i (m); or
 of relating to *Ogyges*, *Ogygian*, *Ogygi-
 us*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Ogy-
 ges*, *Ogygides*, -æ (m); in plural poet.
 for *Theban*.
Ogygia, *Ogygia*, -æ (f).
Oileus, *Oileus*, -eos or -ei (m); son of *Oi-
 leus*, *Oilides*, -æ (m.).
Oise, the *Æsia*, -æ (f).
Olana, the *Olana*, -æ, or *Olane*, -es (f).
Olarno, *Olarno*, -onis (f).
Olbia, *Olbia*, -æ (f); or of belonging to
Olbia, *Olbianus*, -a, -um, and *Olbien-
 sis*, -e.
Olbipolis, *Olbipolis*, -is (f); an inhabit-
 ant of *Olbipolis*, *Olbipolita*, -æ (m.).
Olcades, the *Olcades*, -um (m.).
Olcinius, *Olcinius*, -ii (m); the inhabit-
 ants of *Olcinius*, *Olciniates*, -um, or
Olciniatæ, -arum (m.).
Oldenburg, *Branesia*, -æ (f).
Olearius, *Olearius* or *Olearius*, -i (f).
Oleastro, *Oleastro*, -i (f); or of belong-
 ing to *Oleastro*, *Oleastroensis*, -e.
Olenius, *Olenius*, -ii (m.).
Olenos, *Olenos* or *Olenus*, -i (f); or of be-
 longing to *Olenus*, *Olenius*, -a, -um.
Olenus, *Olenus*, -i (m) son of *Olenus*,
Olenides, -æ (m.).
Oleron, *Uliarus*, -i (f), or of belonging
 to *Oleron*, *Oleronensis*, -e.
Oliarus, v. *Olenus*.
Olistippo, *Olistippo*, -onis (f); or of belong-
 ing to *Olistippo*, *Olistippensis*, -e.
Olietes (Mount of), *Mons Olivarum*.
Oliet, *Oliet*, -i (m.).
Olia, *Olia*, -æ (f).
Ollion, *Ollion*, -onis (f).
Ollius, the *Ollius*, -ii (m.).
Olmus, *Olmus*, -ii (m.).
Olmuz, *Ebûrum*, -i, and *Olmucium*, -ii
 (n.).
Oloarius, *Oloarius*, -i (m.).
Oloessa, *Oloessa*, -æ (f).
Olophyxos, *Olophyxos*, -i (f).
Olorus, *Olorus*, -i (f).
Olybrius, *Olybrius*, -ii (m); or of relating
 to *Olybrius*, *Olybriacus*, -a, -um.
Olympia, *Olympia*, -æ (f); or of belong-
 ing to *Olympia*, *Olympic* or *Olympian*,
Olympiacus, -a, -um; *Olympicus*, -a,
 -um; *Olympius*, -a, -um; and (late)
Olympianus, -a, -um.
Olympias, *Olympias*, -adis (f).
Olympio, *Olympio*, -onis (m.).
Olympiodorus, *Olympiodorus*, -i (m.).
Olympus (Mount), *Olympus*, -i (m); or
 of belonging to *Olympus*, *Olympian*,
Olympicus, -a, -um, and *Olympius*, -a,
 -um.
Olynthia, *Olynthia*, -æ (f).
Olynthus, *Olynthus* or *Olynthus*, -i (f);
 or of belonging to *Olynthus*, *Olynthian*,
Olynthinus, -a, -um.
Ombos, *Ombos*, -i (f); or *Ombos*, *Ombir*,
Ombites, -æ (masc. adj).
Ombro, the *Umbr*, -onis (m.).
Omphale, *Omphale*, -es, and *Omphala*, -æ
 (f).
Onchestus, *Onchestus*, -i (f); or of be-
 longing to *Onchestus*, *Onchestus*, -a,
 -um.
Onesicritus, *Onesicritus*, -i (m.).
Onesimus, *Onesimus*, -i (m.).
Onoba, *Onoba*, -æ (f).
Onomarchus, *Onomarchus*, -i (m.).
Onomastus, *Onomastus*, -i (m.).

Ontario (*Lake*), Andistrocus, -i (m.), Lacus.
Opharus, the, Opharus, -i (m.); *dweller on the Opharus*, Opharites, -arum (m.).
Opheltes, Opheltes, -as (m.).
Ophion, Ophion, -onis (m.); *of or relating to Ophion*, Ophiônus, -a, -um; *son of Ophion*, Ophiônides, -as (m.).
Ophir, Ophir, *indecl. (f.)*; *of or belonging to Ophir*, Ophirius, -a, -um.
Ophites, Ophites, -as (m.).
Ophius, Ophius, -i (m.); *daughter of Ophius*, Ophias, -adis (f.).
Ophiussa, Ophiussa, -as (f.); *of or belonging to Ophiussa*, Ophiussus, -a, -um.
Ophradus, the, Ophradus, -i (m.).
Opici, the, Opici, -orum (m.); *of the Opici*, Opician, Opicus, -a, -um.
Opilius, Opilius, -ii (m.).
Opimia, Opimia, -as (f.).
Optimius, Optimius, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Optimius*, Optimus, -a, -um, and Optimianus, -a, -um.
Opis, Opis, -is (f.).
Opitergium, Opitergium, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to Opitergium*, Opiterginus, -a, -um.
Opternus, Opternus, -ii (m.).
Oplicus, Oplicus, -i (m.).
Oporto, Cale, -es (f.); *Portus Calensis*; *of or belonging to Oporto*, Calensis, -e.
Oppia, Oppia, -as (f.).
Oppianicus, Oppianicus, -i (m.).
Oppianus, Oppianus, -ii (m.).
Oppidius, Oppidius, -ii (m.).
Oppius, Oppius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Oppius*, Oppius, -a, -um.
Ops, Ops, Opis (f.); *of or relating to Ops*, Opalis, -e.
Opsius, Opsius, -ii (m.).
Optantius, Optantius, -ii (m.).
Opus, Opus, -untis (f.); *of or belonging to Opus*, Optantia, Opuntius, -a, -um.
Orange, Arausio, -onis (f.); *of or belonging to Orange*, Arausiensis, -e.
Orata, Orata, -as (m.).
Orbelus (*Mount*), Orbelus, -i (m.).
Orbillus, Orbillus, -i (m.).
Orbius, Orbius, -ii (m.).
Orbona, Orbona, -as (f.).
Orcades, the, Orcades, -um (f.), Insulæ.
Orcamus, Orcamus, -i (m.).
Orechis, the, Orchēni, -orum (m.).
Orechinus, Orchinus, -ii (m.).
Orechōmēnos, Orchōmēnos or -us, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Orchōmēnos*, Orchōmēnus, -a, -um.
Oreus, Oreus, -i (m.).
Oressus, Oressus, -i (f.).
Ordovices, the, Ordovices, -um (m.).
Ordymnus (*Mount*), Ordymnus, -i (m.).
Oreada, the, Oreades, -um (f.); *au Oread*, Oreas, -adis (f.).
Oreste, the, Oreste, -arum (m.); *country of the Oreste*, Orestia, -idis (f.).
Orestes, Orestes, -as and -is (n.); *of or relating to Orestes*, Orestus, -a, -um.
Orestilla, Orestilla, -as (f.).
Oretum, Oretum, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Oretum*, Oretanus, -a, -um.
Oreus, Orcus, -i (n.); *and Orcum*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Oreus*, Oreticus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Oreus*, Oritani, -orum (m.).
Orgas, Orgas, -as (m.).
Orge, Orge, -as (f.).
Orgessus, Orgessus, -i (n.).
Oricus, Oricus or Oricos, -i (f.), and Oricum, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Oricus*, Oricus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Oricus*, Oricini, -orum (m.).
Origen, Origēnes, -is (m.); *a follower of Origen*, Origēnistā, -as, and Origēnistānus, -i (m.).
Orion, Orion, -onis (m.).
Orippo, Orippo, -onis (f.).
Orithya, Orithya, -as (f.).
Orius, Orius, -ii (m.).
Orius, the (*Islands*), Oreades, -um (f.), Insulæ.
Orlandus, Orlandus, -i (m.).
Orleans, Genabum, -i (n.), q. v.; Aurēlia, -as (f.); Aurellānus, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Orleans*, Aurellāncensis, -e; v. *New Orleans*.
Ormis-las, v. *Hormisadas*.
Ornithus, {
Ornithus, { Ornithus or Ornithus, -i (m.).

Oroanda, Oroanda, -orum (n.); *of or belonging to Oroanda*, Oroandicus, -a, -um, and Oroandensis, -e.
Oroandes, Oroandes, -is (m.).
Orodes, Orodes, -is (m.).
Oromedon, Oromēdon, -ontis (m.).
Orontes, Orontes, -is (m.); *a man's name*, -as, the Orontes, Orontes, -is and -i (m.), a river; *of or belonging to the Orontes*, Oronteus, -a, -um.
Oropus, Oropus, -i (f.).
Orosius, Orosius, -ii (m.).
Orpheus, Orpheus, -eos and -ei (m.); *of or belonging to Orpheus*, Orphēus, -a, -um, and Orphicus, -a, -um.
Orphidius, Orphidius, -ii (m.).
Orphitus, Orphitus, -i (m.).
Orphee, Orphee, -es (f.).
Orsilochus, Orsilochus, -i (m.).
Orsinus, Orsinus, -i (m.).
Orthobia, Orthōbia, -as (f.).
Orthosia, Orthōsia, -as (f.).
Orthrus, Orthrus, -i (m.).
Ortiagon, Ortiagon, -onis (m.).
Ortona, Ortona, -as (f.); *of or belonging to Ortona*, Ortonensis, -e.
Ortygia, Ortygia, -as, and Ortygie, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Ortygia*, Ortygian, Ortygius, -a, -um.
Osaces, Osaces, -is (m.).
Oscas, Oscas, -as (f.); *of or belonging to Oscas*, Oscensis, -e.
Osci, the, Osci, -orum (m.); *Oscan*, Oscanus, -a, -um.
Oscar, Oscarus, -i (m.).
Oscus, Oscus, -i (m.).
Osdroēne, Osdroēne, -es, and Osdroēna, -as (f.); *of or belonging to Osdroēne*, Osdroēnus, -a, -um.
Osero, Absōrus, -i (f.).
Osi, the, Osi, -orum (m.).
Osil, the, Osi, -orum (m.).
Osinus, Osinius, -ii (m.).
Ostiris, Ostiris, -is and -idis (m.).
Ostisml, the, Ostisml, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Ostisml*, Ostismicus, -a, -um.
Osmund, Osmundus, -i (m.).
Ospagus, the, Ospagus, -i (m.).
Ossa (*Mount*), Ossa, -as (f.); *of or belonging to Ossa*, Osseus, -a, -um.
Ossuna, Genus, -as (f.), Ursorum.
Ostanes, Ostānes, -is (m.).
Ostend, Ostenda, -as (f.).
Ostia, Ostia, -as (f.); *of or belonging to Ostia*, Ostiensis, -e.
Ostorius, Ostorius, -ii (m.).
Ostrogoths, the, Ostrogothi, -orum (m.).
Oswald, Oswaldus, -i (m.).
Otacilius, Otacilius, -ii (m.).
Otho, Otho, -onis (m.); *of or relating to Otho*, Othonianus, -a, -um.
Othrys (*Mount*), Othrys, -yos or -yis (m.); *of or belonging to Othrys*, Othrysus, -a, -um.
Othys, Othys, -i (m.).
Otranto, Hydruntum, -i (n.), q. v., and Hydrus, -untis (f.).
Otricoli, Otricoli, -i (n.), q. v.
Otris, Otris, -is (f.).
Otto, Otto, -onis (m.).
Otus, Otus, -i (m.).
Ouessant, Uxantia, -is (f.).
Ovatum, Ovatum, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Ovatum*, Ovētānus, -a, -um.
Ovia, Ovia, -as (f.).
Ovid, Ovidius, -ii (m.).
Oviedo, Ovētum, -i (n.), q. v.
Ovinus, Ovinus, -i (n.); *of or relating to Ovinus*, Ovinus, -a, -um.
Ovius, Ovius, -ii (m.).
Owen, Audonenus, -i, and Eugēnius, -ii (m.).
Oxathres, Oxathres, -is (m.).
Oxford, Oxonia, -as (f.); *of or belonging to Oxford*, Oxoniensis, -e.
Ozia, Oxia, -arum (f.), Insulæ.
Oziones, the, Oxiones, -um (m.).
Ozus, the, Oxus, -i (m.).
Oxyartes, Oxyartes, -is (m.).
Oxydrace, the, Oxydrace, -arum (m.).
Oxyrrynchus, Oxyrrynchus, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Oxyrrynchus*, Oxyrrynchites, -as (masc. adj.).
Ozola, the, Ozolas, -arum (m.).
Ozomene, Ozōmēnē, -es (f.).

P.

Pacarius, Pacarius, -ii (m.).
Pacatus, Pāctus, -i (m.).
Pacellus, Pacellus, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Pacellus*, Pacellianus, -a, -um.
Pacensis, v. *Pax*.
Pachynum, Pachynum, -i (n.), and Pachynus, -i (f.); *Greck form*, Pachynos, -i (f.).
Pacilius, Pacilius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Pacilius*, Pacilianus, -a, -um.
Pacillus, Pacillus, -i (m.).
Paconius, Pācōnius, -i (m.).
Pacorus, Pacorus, -i (m.).
Pactius, Pactius, -i (m.).
Pactulus, the, Pactulus, -i (m.); *of or relating to the Pactulus*, Pactollis, -idis (fem. adj.).
Pactumeius, Pactumeius, -ii (m.).
Pactye, Pactye, -es (f.).
Paculla, Paculla, -as (f.).
Pacuvius, Pacuvius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Pacuvius*, Pacūvianus, -a, -um.
Paderborn, Paderborna, -as (f.); *of or belonging to Paderborn*, Paderbornensis, -e.
Padiua, Patavium, -ii (n.), q. v.
Padus, } the, Padus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Padus* or *Po*, Pādānus, -a, -um; *dweller on the Po*, Padāni, -orum (m.).
Padusa, the, Padūsa, -as (f.).
Pæan, Pæan, -anis (m.).
Pæmant, the, Pæmāni, -orum (m.).
Pænula, Pænula, -as (m.).
Pæon, Pæon, -onis (m.); *of or relating to Pæon*, Pæōnius, -a, -um.
Pæones, the, Pæones, -um (m.); *the country of the Pæones*, Pæonia, Pæōnia, -as (f.); *Pæonian*, Pæōnius, -a, -um; *and pæcul*, Pæōnis, -idis.
Pæonius, Pæōnius, -ii (m.).
Pæstum, Pæstum, -i (n.); *of or relating to Pæstum*, Pæstānus, -a, -um.
Pæthna, Pæthna, -as (f.).
Pætus, Pætus, -i (m.).
Pæzor, Pæzor, -ontis (m.).
Pæge, Pæge, -arum (f.); *of or relating to Pæge*, Pægeus, -a, -um.
Pagasa, Pāgasa, -arum, and Pagasa, -as (f.); *of or belonging to Pagasa*, Pagasæus, -a, -um, and Pāgāsicus, -a, -um.
Palemon, Palæmon, -onis (m.); *of or relating to Palemon*, Palæmōnius, -a, -um.
Palæno, Palæno, -is (f.).
Palæocent, Helicon, -onis (m.), q. v.
Palæaphos, Palæaphos or -plus, -i (f.).
Palæphatus, Palæphātus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Palæphatus*, Palæphatius, -a, -um.
Palæste, Palæste, -es (f.).
Palæstina, v. *Palestine*.
Palætyrus, Palætyrus, -i (f.).
Palamedes, Palāmēdes, -is (m.); *of or relating to Palamedes*, Palāmēdēus, -a, -um; *Palamedicus*, -a, -um; *and Palamedicus*, -a, -um.
Palatine (*Mount*), Palātinus, -i (m.), Mons.
Palatium, -i (n.); *of or belonging to the Palatine*, Palātinus, -a, -um.
Palermo, Panormus, -i (f.), q. v.
Pales, Pālēs, -is (f.); *of or relating to Pales*, Pallis, -e.
Palestine, Palestina, -as and -tine, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Palestine*, Palestinus, -a, -um, and (late) Palestinitis, -a.
Palestrina, Præneste, -is (n.), q. v.
Palfuris, Palfuris, -ii (m.).
Palibothra, Palibothra or Palimbothra, -as (f.).
Palici, the, Palci, -orum (m.).
Palinuro (*Cape*), Palinūrum, -i (n.), Promontorium.
Palinurus, Palinūrus, -i (m.).
Palla, Palla, -as (m.).
Palladius, Palladius, -ii (m.).
Pallanteum, Pallāntēum, -i (n.); *of or relating to Pallanteum*, Pallāntēus, -a, -um.
Pallas, Pallas, -adis (f.); *appellation of Minerva*; *of or relating to Pallas*, Palādius, -a, -um. — 2. Pallas, -antis (m.), a man's name; *of or relating to Pallas*, Pallantius, -a, -um, and Pallāntius, -a, -um; *daughter or female descendant of Pallas*, Pallantias, -adis, and Pallantis, -idis (f.).
Pallene, Pallēne, -es (f.); *of or belonging to*

to *Pallene*, *Pallenean*, *Palleneus*, -a, -um, and *Pallencensis*, -e.
Palma, *Palma*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Palma*, *Palmensis*, -e.
Palms (Island of), *Palmaria*, -æ (f.), *Insula*.
Palmyra, *Palmyra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Palmyra*, *Palmyræus*, -a, -um.
Paltus, *Paltus*, -i (f.).
Palumbus, *Palumbus*, -i (m.).
Pamius, *Pamius*, -i (m.).
Pammenes, *Pammenes*, -is (f.).
Pampeluna, *Pampelo*, -onis (f.); *Pampelona*, -æ (f.).
Pamphila, *Pamphila*, -æ (f.).
Pamphilus, *Pamphilus*, -i (m.).
Pamphylia, *Pamphylia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pamphylia*, *Pamphylian*, *Pamphylus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Pamphylus*, -a, -um.
Pan, *Pan*, -anos or -anis (m.).
Panacea, *Panacea*, -æ (f.).
Panacra, *Panacra*, -æ (f.).
Panæus, *Panæus*, -i (m.).
Panetus, *Panetus*, -i (m.).
Panetolium, *Panetolium*, -ii (n.); of or relating to the *Panetolium*, *Panetolicus*, -a, -um.
Pancretus, *Panarētus*, -i (m.).
Panchaia, *Panchaia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Panchaia*, *Pancheus*, -a, -um; *Panchichus*, -a, -um; and *Panchaius*, -a, -um.
Panda, *Panda*, -æ (f.).
Pande, the *Pande*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the *Pande*, *Pandæus*, -a, -um.
Pandana, *Pandana*, -æ (f.).
Pandarus, *Pandarus*, -i (m.).
Pandataria, *Pandataria*, -æ (f.).
Pandion, *Pandion*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Pandion*, *Pandionius*, -a, -um.
Pandora, *Pandora*, -æ (f.).
Pandolia, *Pandolia*, -æ (f.).
Pandrosus, *Pandrosus*, -i (f.).
Pangeus (Mount), *Pangæus*, -i (m.), and *Pangæa*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Mount *Pangeus*, *Pangæus*, -a, -um.
Panionium, *Panionium*, -ii (n.); of or relating to the *Panionium*, *Panionius*, -a, -um.
Pannicus, *Pannicus*, -i (m.).
Pannonia, *Pannonia*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Pannonia*, *Pannonian*, *Pannonicus*, -a, -um, and *Pannonicus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pannōnis*, -idis.
Panope, *Panope*, -es, and *Panopæa*, -æ (f.).
Panopeus, *Panopæus*, -eos or -ei (m.).
Panopolis, *Panōpolis*, -is (f.); of or relating to *Panopolis*, *Panōpōlitæ*, -æ (masc. adj.).
Panormus, *Panormus* or *Panhormus*, -i (f.); *Panormum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Panormus*, *Panormitanus*, -a, -um.
Pansa, *Pansa*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Pansa*, *Pansianus*, -a, -um.
Pantagies, the *Pantagies*, -æ (m.).
Pantaleon, *Pantaleon*, -ontis (m.).
Pantanus, *Pantanus*, -i (m.).
Pantheon, *Pantheon* or *Pantheum*, -i (n.).
Pantheus, *Pantheus*, -i (m.).
Panthus, *Panthus*, -i (m.).
Panthus, *Panthus* (contracted from *Panthous*), -i, voc -u (m.); son of *Panlus*, *Panthoides*, -æ (m.).
Panticæpæum, *Panticæpæum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Panticæpæum*, *Panticæpensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Panticæpæum*, *Panticæpæi*, -orum (m.).
Pantilius, *Pantilius*, -um (m.).
Pantolobus, *Pantolobus*, -i (m.).
Panurgus, *Panurgus*, -i (m.).
Panyasis, *Panyasis*, -is (m.).
Panyus, the *Panyus*, -i (m.).
Paplagonia, *Paplagonia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Paplagonia*, *Paplagonians*, *Paplagōnia*, -a, -um; the *Paplagonians*, *Paplagōnæa*, -um (m.).
Papnautus, *Papnautus*, -i (m.).
Paphos, *Paphos* or *Paphus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Paphos*, *Paphian*, *Paphius*, -a, -um.
Paphus, *Paphus*, -i (m.).
Papia, *Papia*, -æ (f.).
Papilus, *Papilus*, -i (m.).
Papirian, *Papirianus*, -i (m.).
Papirius, *Papirius*, -i (m.).
Papirius, *Papirius*, -i (m.).
Papirianus, *Papirianus*, -i (m.).
Papirius, *Papirius*, -ii (m.); of or relating

to *Papirius*, *Papirius*, -a, -um, and *Papirianus*, -a, -um.
Papius, *Papius*, -i (m.).
Papus, *Papus*, -i (m.).
Parada, *Parada*, -æ (f.).
Paradisæ, *Paradisus*, -i (m.).
Paratæne, *Paratænē*, -es (f.); the inhabitants of *Paratæne*, *Paratæcni*, -orum (m.).
Paratonium, *Paratōnium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Paratonium*, *Paratōnius*, -a, -um.
Paralus, *Paralus*, -i (m.).
Parce, *Parce*, -arum (f.).
Parenzo, *Parentum*, -ii (n.).
Parhedrus, *Parhedrus*, -i (m.).
Paris, *Paris*, -idis, acc. -idem, -in, or -im (m.), a man's name.
Paris (city), *Lucretia*, -æ (f.), *Parisiorum*; *Parisi*, -orum (m.); the *Parisians*, *Parisi*, -orum (m.); of or relating to *Paris*, *Parisian*, *Parisiacus*, -a, -um.
Parium, *Parium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Parium*, *Parianus*, -a, -um.
Parma, *Parma*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Parma*, *Parmæus*, -a, -um, and *Parmensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Parma*, *Parmenses*, -ium (m.).
Parmenides, *Parmēnides*, -is (m.).
Parmenio, *Parmēnio*, -ōnis (m.).
Parmeniscus, *Parmēniscus*, -i (m.).
Parnassus (Mount), *Parnassus* or *Parnæus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Parnassus*, *Parnassian*, *Parnassius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Parnassis*, -idis.
Parnes (Mount), *Parnes*, -ethis (m.).
Paropamisus, *Paropamisus*, -i (m.); the dwellers on the *Paropamisus*, *Paropamisæda*, -arum, and *Paropamisil*, -orum (m.).
Paroræa, *Paroræa*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Paroræa*, *Paroreæus*, -arum (m.).
Paros, *Páros* and *Parus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Paros*, *Parian*, *Parius*, -a, -um.
Parparus (Mount), *Parparus*, -i (m.).
Parrhasia, *Parrhasia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Parrhasia*, *Parrhasian*, *Parrhasius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Parrhasis*, -idis (poet. for *Arcadian*).
Parrhasius, *Parrhasius*, -i (m.).
Parthalia, *Parthalis*, -is (f.).
Parthaon, *Parthaon*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Parthaon*, *Parthæonius*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Parthaon*, *Parthæonides*, -æ (m.).
Parthenie, *Parthēnie*, -es (f.).
Parthenil, the *Parthēnil*, -orum (m.).
Parthenium, *Parthēnium* or *Parthenion*, -ii (n.), *Promontorium*.
Parthenius (Mount), *Parthēnius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to Mount *Parthenius*, *Parthēnius*, -a, -um.
Parthenius, *Parthēnius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Parthenius*, *Parthēnians*, -a, -um.
Parthenon, *Parthēnon*, -ōnis (m.).
Parthenopeus, *Parthēnōpæus*, -i (m.).
Parthenope, *Parthēnōpe*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Parthenope*, *Parthēnōpæus*, -a, -um.
Parthenopolis, *Parthēnōpōlis*, -is (f.).
Parthia, *Parthia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Parthia*, *Parthian*, *Parthius*, -a, -um, and *Parthus*, -a, -um; the *Parthians*, *Parthi*, -orum (m.).
Parthum, *Parthum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Parthum*, *Parthianus*, -a, -um.
Parthus, the *Parthus*, -orum (m.).
Paryadres (Mount), *Paryadres*, -æ (m.).
Pasargada, *Pasargada*, -arum (f.).
Pasias, *Pasias*, -æ (m.).
Pasiphaë, *Pasiphæ*, -es, and *Pasiphae*, -æ (f.); daughter of *Pasiphat*, *Pasiphæia*, -æ (f.).
Pasiteles, *Pasiteles*, -is (m.).
Pasitheia, *Pasitheia*, -æ, and *Pasithæe*, -es (f.).
Pasitigris, the *Pasitigris*, -idis or -is (m.).
Passale, the *Passale*, -arum (m.).
Passaro, *Passaro*, -ōnis (f.).
Passavum, *Passavium*, -ii (n.).
Passerinus, *Passerinus*, -i (m.).
Passienus, *Passienus*, -i (m.).
Passy, *Paciacum*, -i (n.).
Pastillus, *Pastillus*, -i (m.).
Pastona, *Pastona*, -æ (f.).
Patale, *Patale*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Patale*, *Patalius*, -a, -um.

Patami, the *Patami*, -orum (m.).
Patara, *Patara*, -æ (f.) and -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Patara*, *Patareus*, -a, -um, and *Patariacus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Patārēus*, -eos or -ei; *pecul. fem.*, *Patārēs*, -idis; the inhabitants of *Patara*, *Patārānt*, -orum (m.).
Patavium, *Patavium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Patavium*, *Patavinus*, -a, -um.
Paterculus, *Paterculus*, -i (m.).
Pateria, *Pateria*, -æ (f.).
Paterninus, *Paterninus*, -i (m.).
Paternus, *Paternus*, -i (m.).
Patience, *Patientia*, -æ (f.).
Patina, *Patina*, -æ (m.).
Patino, *Patmos*, -i (f.).
Paticus, *Paticus*, -i (m.).
Palmos, *Patmos* or *Patmus*, -i (f.).
Patre, -æ (f.); *Patre*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Patre*, *Patrensis*, -e.
Patricius, { *Patricius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Patricius*, *Patricia*, -us, -a, -um.
Patrobus, *Patrobus*, -æ (m.).
Patrobius, *Patrobius*, -i (m.).
Patrocles, *Patrocles*, -is (m.).
Patroclus, *Patroclus*, -i (m.); of or relating to (a) *Patroclus*, *Patroclianus*, -a, -um.
Patro, *Patro*, -ōnis (m.).
Patulcius, *Patulcius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Patulcius*, *Patulcianus*, -a, -um.
Pau, *Palum*, -i (n.).
Paul, *Paulus* or *Paulus*, -i (m.).
Paula, *Paula*, -æ (f.).
Paulina, *Paulina*, -æ (f.).
Paulinus, *Paulinus*, -i (m.).
Paulus, *Paulus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Paulus*, *Paulianus*, -a, -um.
Pavillus, *Pavillus*, -i (m.).
Pausanias, *Pausanias*, -æ (m.).
Pausias, *Pausias*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Pausias*, *Pausicius*, -a, -um.
Pausilypus (Mount), *Pausilypum*, -i (n.), and *Pausilypus*, -i (m.), *Mons*.
Pausistratus, *Pausistratus*, -i (m.).
Pavia, *Ticinum*, -i (n.), q. v.
Pavo, *Pavo*, -ōnis (m.).
Pax, *Pax*, -acis (f.), *Julia* (a town); of or belonging to *Pax* (*Julia*), *Pacensis*, -e.
Paxæa, *Paxæa*, -æ (f.).
Pedanius, *Pedanius*, -ii (m.).
Pedasum, *Pedasum*, -i, and *Pedasa*, -orum (n.).
Pedius, *Pedasus*, -i (f.).
Pedianus, *Pedianus*, -i (m.).
Pedius, *Pedius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pedius*, *Pedius*, -a, -um.
Pedo, *Pedo*, -ōnis (m.).
Peduceus, *Peduceus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Peduceus*, *Peduceianus*, -a, -um.
Pedium, *Pedium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pedium*, *Pedianus*, -a, -um.
Pegasus, *Pégasus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pégasus*, *Pegasean*, *Pegaseus*, -a, -um; *Pegasetus*, -a, -um; and *Pegasius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pegasis*, -idis.
Pegu, *Berynia*, -æ (f.).
Pekin, *Pequinum*, -i (n.).
Pelagius, *Pelagius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pelagius*, *Pelagianus*, -a, -um; the *Pelagians*, *Pelagiāni*, -orum (m.).
Pelagon, *Pelagon*, -ōnis (m.).
Pelagones, the *Pelagones*, -um (m.); the country of the *Pelagones*, *Pelagōnia*, -æ (f.).
Pelagi, the *Pelagi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Pelagi*, *Pelagic*, *Pelagius*, -a, -um, and *Pelagina*, -a, -um; the land of the *Pelagi*, *Pelagia*, -æ, and *Pelagias*, -idis (f.).
Pelethronius, *Pelethronius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pelethronius*, *Pelethronius*, -a, -um.
Peleus, *Peleus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or relating to *Peleus*, *Pelēus*, -a, -um; son of *Peleus*, *Pelides*, -æ (m.).
Pelias, *Peliās*, -æ (m.); daughter of *Pelias*, *Peliās*, -adis (f.).
Pelides, v. *Peleus*.
Peligni, the *Peligni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Peligni*, *Pelignus*, -a, -um.
Pelignus, *Pelignus*, -i (m.).
Pelion (Mount), *Pélion*, -ii (n.); *Pélion*, -ii (m.); and *Pelion Mons*; of or relating to Mount *Pelion*, *Pélius*, -a, -um, and *Pelicius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Peliās*, -adis.
Pelium, *Pelium*, -ii (n.).

Pella, *Pella*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pella*, *Pellian*, *Pellieus*, -a, -um.
Pellennus (Mount), *Pellennus*, -i (m.).
Pellendones, the *Pellendones*, -um (m.).
Pellene, *Pellēnē*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Pellene*, *Pellennus*, -a, -um, and *Pellennensis*, -e.
Pellio, *Pellio*, -ōnis (m.).
Pelopae, *Pelopēa*, -æ (f.).
Pelopidas, *Pelopidas*, -i (m.).
Peloponnesus, *Peloponnesus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to the *Peloponnesus*, *Peloponnesian*, *Peloponnesius*, -a, -um; *Peloponnesiācus*, -a, -um; and (late) *Peloponnesis*, -e.
Pelops, *Pelops*, -ōpis (m.); of or relating to *Pelops*, *Pelopēus*, -a, -um; *Pelopēus*, -a, -um; and *Pelopius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pelopēas*, -adis, and *Pelopēis*, -idis, son or descendant of *Pelops*, *Pelopides*, -e (m.); usually in plural, the *Pelopidae*, *Pelopidae*, -arum (m.).
Pelorus, *Pelōrus*, -i (m.), and *Pelōrum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pelorus*, *Pelorian*, *Pelōritanus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pelōrias*, -adis, and *Pelōris*, -idis.
Pelusiūm, *Pelusiūm*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pelusiūm*, *Pelustian*, *Pelūsius*, -a, -um; *Pelusiācus*, -a, -um, and *Pelusiānus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Pelusiōtes* or -ōta, -æ (an inhabitant of *Pelusiūm*).
Penelope, *Penēlope*, -eos or -ei (m.).
Pendope, *Pendēpa*, -æ, or *Penclope*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Penelope*, *Penclopius*, -a, -um.
Penestia, *Penestia*, -æ (f.); the inhabitant of *Penestia*, *Penestian*, -arum (m.).
Penēus, the *Penēus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Penēus*, *Penēus*, -a, -um, and *Penētiūs*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Penēis*, -idos.
Pennine (Alps), *Penninæ* Alps (f.). v. Alps; of or relating to the *Pennine Alps*, *Pennin*, *Penninus*, -a, -um.
Pennsylvānia, *Pennsylvānia*, -æ (f.); *Pennsylvanian*, *Pennsylvānius*, -a, -um.
Pennus, *Pennus*, -i (m.).
Pentadius, *Pentādus*, -i (m.).
Pentapolis, *Pentāpolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Pentapolis*, *Pentāpōlitānus*, -a, -um.
Pentactylos (Mount), *Taygētus*, -i (m.).
Pentēlus (Mount), *Pentēlicus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Mount Pentēlicus*, *Pentēlicus*, -a, -um, and *Pentēlicensis*, -e.
Penthesilea, *Pentēsīlea*, -æ (f.).
Pentheus, *Pentēus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Pentheus*, *Pentēus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Pentheus*, *Pentēides*, -e (m.).
Pentri, the *Pentri*, -orum (m.).
Peparethus, *Pēpārēthus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Peparethus*, *Peparethius*, -a, -um.
Pera, *Chrysocēras*, -ātis (n.).
Peraa, *Peraa*, -æ (f.).
Percaud, *Percaudus*, -i (m.).
Percoe, *Percōte*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Percoe*, *Percōtus*, -a, -um.
Perdiccas, *Pērdiccas*, -æ (m.).
Perdix, *Pērdix*, -icis (m.).
Peregine, *Peregrinus*, -i (m.).
Perenna, *Perenna*, -æ (f.).
Perennis, *Perennis*, -is (m.).
Perexa, *Perexa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Perexa*, *Perexius*, -a, -um, and *Perexian*, -is (m.).
Pergamus, *Pergāma*, -orum; *Pergāmaum*, -i (n.); and *Pergāmius*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Pergāma*, *Pergāmius*, -a, -um, and *Pergāmius*, -a, -um.
Pergis, *Pergis*, -i (m.).
Perlander, *Perlander*, -dri, and *Perlander*, -i (m.).
Peribomius, *Peribomius*, -i (m.).
Pericles, *Pēriclēs*, -is (and sometimes -i) (m.).
Perilymenus, *Pēriclēmēnus*, -i (m.).
Perigard, *Pericoriensis* regio (f.).
Perigard, *Pericorion*, -i (m.).
Perilaus, *Pērilāus*, -i (m.).
Perilla, *Pērilla*, -æ (f.).
Perillus, *Pērilus*, -i (m.).
Perillus, *Perillus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Perillus*, *Pērilus*, -a, -um.
Perimede, *Pērimēde*, -æ (f.); *Pērimēdē*, -a, -um, and *Pērimēdus*, -a, -um.
Perimela, *Pērimēla*, -æ (f.).
Perinthus, *Pērinthius*, -i (f.); of or belong-

ing to *Perinthus*, *Pērinthian*, *Pērinthius*, -a, -um.
Periphaneas, *Pēriphāneas*, -is (m.).
Periphans, *Pēriphās*, -antis (m.).
Periphates, *Pēriphātes*, -e (m.).
Permessus, the *Permessus*, -i (m.), of or relating to the *Permessus*, *Permessius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Permessis*, -idis.
Pernambocum, *Pernambocum*, -i (n.).
Pero, *Pēro*, -ia (f.).
Perolla, *Pērolla*, -æ (f.).
Perous, *Pērus*, -æ (f.).
Perpenna, *Pērpenna*, -æ (m.).
Perperene, *Pērpērenē*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Perperene*, *Pērpērenus*, -a, -um.
Perperna, *Pērpenna*, -æ (m.).
Perpignan, *Pērpiniānus*, -i (n.).
Perrhabbi, the *Perrhabbi*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Perrhabbi*, *Perrhabbia*, -æ (f.); *Perrhabbian*, *Pērrhabbiā*, -a, -um.
Persa, *Pērsā*, -æ (m.).-2. (f) a woman's name; daughter of *Persa*, *Pērsēs*, -idis (f.).
Persaus, *Pērsaus*, -i (m.).
Persphone, v. *Proserpina*.
Perspolis, *Pērsēpōlis*, -is (f.).
Perses, *Pērsēs*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Perses*, *Pērsēs*, -a, -um, and *Pērsēs*, -a, -um; daughter of *Perses*, *Pērsēs*, -idis (f.).
Persens, *Pērsēus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or relating to *Persens*, *Pērsēus*, -a, -um, and *Pērsēs*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pērsēs*, -idis.
Persia, *Pērsia*, -idis (f.); *Pērsia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Persia*, *Pērsian*, *Pērsicus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Pērsēs*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pērsis*, -idis; a *Pērsian*, *Pērsā* and *Pērsēs*, -æ (m.); the *Pērsians*, *Pērsēs*, -arum (m.).
Persicus, *Pērsicus*, -i (m.), an appellative; of or relating to *Persicus*, *Pērsiciānus*, -a, -um.
Persis, v. *Persia*.
Persius, *Pērsius*, -i (m.).
Pertli, *Pertli*, -i (m.).
Pertinax, *Pērtinax*, -icis (m.).
Pervu, *Pērvu*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Pervu*, *Pērvuānus*, -a, -um.
Perugia, *Pēruḡia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Perugia*, *Pēruḡian*, -is (m.).
Pesaro, *Pisaurum*, -i (n.). q. v.
Pescara, *Pēscara*, -i (n.).
Pescara, the *Aternus*, -i (m.).
Pescennius, *Pēscennius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pescennius*, *Pēscennianus*, -a, -um.
Pessinus, *Pēssinus*, -antis (f.); of or belonging to *Pessinus*, *Pēssinuntius*, -a, -um, and (late) *Pēssinuntius*, -a, -um.
Pest, *Pēssum*, -i (m.).
Pest, *Pēstum*, -i (n.). q. v.
Petale, *Pētale*, -es (f.).
Petavio, *Pētavio*, -ōnis (f.); of *Petavio*, *Pētavienensis*, -e.
Peter, *Pētrus*, -i (m.).
Peterborough, *Pētruria*, -æ (f.); *Pētruburgum*, -i (n.).
Petersburg, *Pētr*, *Pētrōpōlis*, -is (f.).
Petrardus, *Pētrardus*, -i (n.).
Petilia, *Pētilia*, -æ (f.); of *Petilia*, *Pētiliānus*, -a, -um.
Petillum, *Pētilium*, -i (n.).
Petilius, *Pētilius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Petilius*, *Pētilian*, *Pētilius*, -a, -um, and *Pētilianus*, -a, -um.
Petisiris, *Pēto*, -i (n.).
Petra, *Pētra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Petra*, *Pētraus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Pētrēnsis*, -e; *pecul. masc.*, *Pētricus*, -a, -um.
Petraea, *Pētraea*, -æ (f.); Arabia; of Arabia *Petraea*, *Pētraea*, -a, -um.
Petrus, *Pētrus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Petrus*, *Pētriciānus*, -a, -um.
Petrina, *Pētrina*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Petrina*, *Pētrinus*, -a, -um.
Petro, *Pētro*, -ōnis (m.).
Petrocorii, the *Pētrōcorii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Pētrōcorii*, *Pētrōcoriānus*, -a, -um.
Petrina, *Pētrina*, -æ (f.).
Petronius, *Pētrōnius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Petronius*, *Pētrōnian*, *Pētrōnius*, -a, -um, and *Pētrōnianus*, -a, -um.
Petrus, v. *Peter*.
Pettalus, *Pēttālus*, -i (m.).

Peuce, *Pēuce*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Peuce*, *Pēucenus*, -a, -um.
Peucestes, *Pēucestes*, -is (m.).
Peucetia, *Pēucētia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Peucetia*, *Pēucetian*, *Pēucetius*, -a, -um.
Phacium, *Pēaciūm*, -i (n.).
Phaacia, *Pēaciā*, -æ (f.); the *Phaaciāns*, *Pēaciāns*, -um (m.); in sing., *Phaaciā*, -icis; *Phaaciā*, *Pēaciā*, -a, -um, and *Phaaciā*, -a, -um.
Phadimus, *Pēadimus*, -i (m.).
Phado, *Pēhodo*, -ōnis (m.).
Phadria, *Pēhatria*, -arum (m.).
Phadrus, *Pēhadrus*, -i (m.).
Phaenae, *Pēhāneas*, -æ (m.).
Phaenaces, *Pēhācēs*, -æ (m.).
Phaestum, *Pēhēstum*, -i (n.); *Phaestus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Phaestum*, *Pēhēstus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Phaēstias*, -is (m.).
Phaethon, *Pēhāthōn*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Phaethon*, *Pēhāthōnius*, -a, -um, and *Pēhāthōnius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pēhāthōnias*, -adis, and *Pēhāthōnias*, -idis.
Phaethusa, *Pēhāthūsā*, -æ (f.).
Phalaeus, *Pēhalaeus*, -i (m.).
Phalangius, *Pēhalangius*, -i (m.).
Phalanna, *Pēhalannā*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Phalanna*, *Pēhalannus*, -a, -um.
Phalantus, *Pēhalantus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Phalantus*, *Pēhalantiūs*, -a, -um, and *Phalantiūs*, -a, -um.
Phalara, *Pēhalāra*, -orum (n.).
Phalaris, *Pēhalāris*, -idis, acc. -idem or -in (m.).
Phalaris, *Pēhalāris*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Phalaris*, *Pēhalāris*, -a, -um.
Phalasia, *Pēhalāsia*, -æ (f.).
Phaleg, *Pēhalēg*, -i (m.).
Phalerum, *Pēhalērūm*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Phalerum*, *Pēhalērū*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Phalērūs*, -eos or -ei.
Phalerion, *Pēhalērion*, -ōnis (m.).
Phalerus, *Pēhalērus*, -i (m.).
Phalesina, *Pēhalēsina*, -æ (f.).
Phaliscus, *Pēhaliscus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Phaliscus*, *Pēhaliscus*, -a, -um.
Phaloria, *Pēhalōria*, -æ (f.).
Phamea, *Pēhamēa*, -æ (m.).
Phane, *Pēhanē*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Phane*, *Pēhanus*, -a, -um.
Phanagoria, *Pēhanagōria*, -æ (f.).
Phanias, *Pēhanias*, -æ (m.).
Phanote, *Pēhanōte*, -es (f.).
Phanotea, *Pēhanōtea*, -æ (f.).
Phanuel, *Pēhanuēl*, -ēlis (m.).
Phaon, *Pēhāon*, -ōnis (m.), lover of *Sappho*.-2. *Phaon*, -ōnis (m.), freedman of *Nero*.
Phare, *Pēharē*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Phare*, *Pēharē*, -a, -um.
Pharao, *Pēharao* or *Pharao*, -ōnis (m.).
Pharmanes, *Pēharastmanēa*, -is (m.).
Pharathon, *Pēharathon*, -ōnis (f.); an inhabitant of *Pharathon*, *Pēharathonites*, -e (m.).
Pharisee, a *Phariseus*, -i (m.); the *Pharisees*, *Pēharisēi*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Pharisees*, *Phariseic*, *Phariseus*, -a, -um, and *Phariseicus*, -a, -um.
Pharmacusa, *Pēharacūsā*, -æ (f.).
Pharnabazus, *Pēhar nabazus*, -i (m.).
Pharnaces, *Pēhar nāces*, -is (m.).
Pharnacia, *Pēhar nācia*, -æ (f.).
Pharos, *Pēharos* or *Phārus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Pharos*, *Pēhārius*, -a, -um, and *Phāricus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Pharos*, *Pharite*, -arum (m.).
Pharsalus, *Pēharsālus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Pharsalus*, *Pēharsālian*, *Pēharsālius*, -a, -um, and *Pēharsālius*, -a, -um.
Pharus, v. *Pharos*.
Pharusii, the *Pharusii*, -orum (m.).
Phasania, *Pēhasānia*, -æ (f.).
Phaselia, *Pēhasēlia*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Phaselia*, *Pēhasēlianus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Phaselia*, *Pēhasēlite*, -arum (m.).
Phasis, the *Phāsis*, -is and -idis (m.); of or belonging to the *Phasis*, *Pēhasiānus*, -a, -um, and *Pēhasiānus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pēhasias*, -adis, and *Pēhasis*, -idis (poet. for *Colchian*).
Phatnitic, *Pēhatniticus*, -a, -um; the *Phatnitic mouth* (of the Nile), *Phatniticum Ostrum*.

Phatania, *Phazania*, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Phazania*, *Phazanius*, -a, -um.
Pheca, *Pheca*, -a (f.).
Phegeus, *Phegeus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Phageus*, *Phageus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Phageus*, *Phegis*, -idis (f.).
Phellus, *Phellus*, -i (m.).
Phellusa, *Phellusa*, -a (f.).
Plemius, *Plemius*, -i (m.).
Phemoné, *Phemoné*, -es (f.).
Pheneus, *Pheneus* or *Pheneos*, -i (f.), and *Pheneum*, -i (m.); the inhabitants of *Pheneus*, *Pheneates*, -arum (m.).
Phera, *Phera*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Phera*, *Pherean*, *Pheraus*, -a, -um.
Phereclus, *Phereclus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Phereclus*, *Pherecléus*, -a, -um.
Pherecrates, *Pherecrates*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Pherecrates*, *Pherecrátus*, -a, -um.
Pherecydes, *Pherecydes*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Pherecydes*, *Pherecydeus*, -a, -um.
Pheres, *Pheres*, -étis (m.); son of *Pheres Pheretiades*, -as (m.).
Pheretus, *Pheretus*, -i (m.).
Pherezi, the *Pherezi*, -orum (m.).
Phiale, *Phiale*, -es (f.).
Phidias, *Phidias*, -as (m.); of or relating to *Phidias*, *Phidiacus*, -a, -um.
Phidippides, *Phidippides*, -is (m.).
Phidippus, *Phidippus*, -i (m.).
Phidon, *Phidon*, -ónis (m.).
Phidyte, *Phidyte*, -es (f.).
Phigellus, *Phigellus*, -i (m.).
Philadelpia, *Philadelpia*, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Philadelpia*, *Philadelphian*, *Philadelphenus*, -a, -um; the *Philadelphians*, *Philadelpheni*, -orum (m.).
Philadelphus, *Philadelphus*, -i (m.).
Phile, *Phile*, -arum (f.).
Phileni, *Phileni*, -orum or -ón (m.).
Philenis, *Philenis*, -idis (f.).
Philenius, *Philenius*, -ii (m.).
Philemus, v. *Phileni*.
Philagrius, *Philagrius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Philagrius*, *Philagrianus*, -a, -um.
Philammon, *Philammon*, -ónis (m.).
Philarchus, *Philarchus*, -i (m.).
Philargyrus, *Philargyrus*, -i (m.).
Phileas, *Phileas*, -as (m.).
Philemenus, *Philemenus*, -i (m.).
Philemon, *Philemon*, -ónis (m.).
Phileros, *Phileros*, -ótis (m.).
Philesius, *Philesius*, -i (m.).
Philetarus, *Philetarus*, -i (m.).
Philetas, *Philetas*, -as (m.); of or belonging to *Philetas*, *Philetæus*, -a, -um.
Philetus, *Philetus*, -i (m.).
Philibert, *Philibertus*, -i (m.).
Philius, *Philius*, -i (m.).
Philip, *Philippus*, -i (m.), q. v.
Philippa, *Philippa*, -a (f.).
Philippicæ, *Philippopólis*, -is (f.), q. v.
Philippi, *Philippi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Philippi*, *Philippæus*, -a, -um; the *Philippians*, *Philippenses*, -ium (m.).
Philippides, *Philippides*, -as or -is (m.).
Philippópolis, *Philippópolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Philippópolis*, *Philippopolitæus*, -a, -um.
Philippus, *Philippus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Philippus* or *Philip*, *Philippicus*, -a, -um, and *Philippæus*, -a, -um.
Philipsburg, *Philippópolis*, -is (f.), q. v.
Philiscus, *Philiscus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Philiscus*, *Philiscus*, -a, -um.
Philiastines, the *Philiastæ*, and *Philiastini*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Philiastines*, *Philiastæ*, -as, and *Philiastim*, indecl. (f.); *Philiastine*, *Philiastæus*, -a, -um, and *Philiastinus*, -a, -um.
Philiastio, *Philiastio*, -ónis (m.).
Philitus, *Philitus*, -i (m.).
Phillyrides, v. *Philyra*.
Phila, *Philo*, -ónis (m.).
Philocharis, *Philocharis*, -is (m.).
Philochorus, *Philochorus*, -i (m.).
Philoetes, *Philoetes*, -is (m.).
Philocrates, *Philocrates*, -is (m.).
Philoctetes, *Philoctetes*, -as (m.); of or relating to *Philoctetes*, *Philoctetæus*, -a, -um.
Philodamus, *Philodamus*, -i (m.).
Philodemus, *Philodemus*, -i (m.).
Philodorus, *Philodorus*, -i (m.).

Philogenes, *Philogénēs*, -is (m.).
Philongus, *Philóngus*, -i (m.).
Philolaus, *Philólaos*, -i (m.).
Philomædes, *Philómēdes*, -is or -as (m.).
Philomela, *Philómēla*, -a (f.).
Philomelum, *Philomelium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Philomelum*, *Philoméliensis*, -e.
Philomelus, *Philómēlus*, -i (m.).
Philometor, *Philómētor*, -oris (m.).
Philon, v. *Philo*.
Philonides, *Philónides*, -as (m.).
Philonis, *Philónis*, -idis (f.).
Philopator, *Philópator*, -óris (m.).
Philophron, *Philóphron*, -ónis (m.).
Philopamen, *Philóphamen*, -énis (m.).
Philostratus, *Philóstratus*, -i (m.).
Philotes, *Philótes*, -as (m.).
Philotera, *Philótera*, -as (f.).
Philotes, *Philótes*, -as (m.).
Philotimus, *Philótimus*, -i (m.).
Philozenus, *Philózenus*, -i (m.).
Philus, *Philus*, -i (m.).
Philyra, *Philyra*, -as (f.); of or relating to *Philyra*, *Philyraus*, -a, -um, and *Philyreus*, -a, -um; son of *Philyra*, *Philyrides* (poet. *Phillyr*), -as (m.).
Philyrides, v. *foregoing*.
Phineas, *Phineas*, -as (m.).
Phineus, *Phineus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or relating to *Phineus*, *Phineus*, -a, -um, and *Phinéus*, -a, -um; son of *Phineus*, *Phinides*, -as (m.).
Phinópolis, *Phinópolis*, -is (f.).
Phintia, *Phintia*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Phintia*, *Phintensis*, -e.
Phintias, *Phintias*, -as (m.).
Phison, the *Phison*, -ónis (m.).
Phlegathon, *Phlegéthron*, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to *Phlegathon*, *Phlegethontæus*, -a, -um, and *Phlegéthontius*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Phlegethontis*, -idis.
Phlegon, *Phlegon*, -ontis (m.).
Phlegra, *Phlegra*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Phlegra*, *Phlegraus*, -a, -um.
Phlegreus, *Phlegreus*, -i (m.).
Phlegyas, *Phlēgyas*, -as (m.).
Phlius, *Phlius*, -untis (f.); of or belonging to *Phlius*, *Phliasian*, *Phliásius*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Phlius*, *Phliuntis*, -orum (m.).
Phlogis, *Phlogis*, -idis (f.).
Phobeter, *Phobētor*, -óris (m.).
Phoca, *Phoca*, -as (m.).
Phocæa, *Phocæa*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Phocæa*, *Phocæan*, *Phocæus*, -a, -um; and *Phocæensis*, -e; pecul. fem., *Phocæis*, -idis; the inhabitants of *Phocæa*, *Phocæenses*, -ium, and *Phocæi*, -orum (m.).
Phocas, *Phocas*, -as (m.).
Phocion, *Phocion*, -ónis (m.).
Phocis, *Phócis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Phocis*, *Phocian*, *Phocæus*, -a, -um; and *Phocensis*, -e; the *Phocians*, *Phocenses*, -ium (m.).
Phocus, *Phocus*, -i (m.).
Phoda, *Phoda*, -as (f.).
Phoebas, *Phoebas*, -adis (f.).
Phæbe, *Phæbe*, -es (f.).
Phæbidas, *Phæbidas*, -as (m.).
Phæbus, *Phæbus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Phæbus*, *Phæbæus*, -a, -um; *Phæbæus*, -a, -um, and *Phæbiacus*, -a, -um.
Phænicia, *Phœnice*, -es (f.).
Phænicia, *Phœnice*, -es, and *Phœnicia*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Phænicia*, *Phænician*, *Phœnicus*, -a, -um; pecul. masc., *Phœnix*, -icis; pecul. fem., *Phœnissa*, -as; the *Phænicians*, *Phœnices*, -um (m.).
Phœnicus, *Phœnicus*, -untis (f.).
Phœnicia, *Phœnicia*, -as (f.).
Phœnix, *Phœnix*, -icis (m.).
Pholegandrus, *Pholegandrus*, -i (f.).
Pholoe (Mount), *Pholoe*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Pholoe*, *Pholœtæus*, -a, -um.
Pholus, *Pholus*, -i (m.).
Phorbas, *Phorbas*, -antis (m.).
Phorcus, *Phorcus*, -i, or *Phorcys*, -foas (m.); daughter of *Phorcus*, *Phorcis*, -idis (f.).
Phormio, *Phormio*, -ónis (m.).
Phoroneus, *Phorónæus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or relating to *Phoroneus*, *Phorónæus*, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of *Phoroneus*, *Phorónis*, -idis (f.).
Phorontis, *Phorontis*, -idis (f.).
Photius, *Photius*, -i (m.); followers of *Photinus*, *Photiniáni*, -orum (m.).

Photius, *Photius*, -i (m.).
Phraates, *Phraates* or *Phrahates*, -as (m.).
Phradmon, *Phradmon*, -ónis (m.).
Phragande, *Phragandæ*, -arum (f.).
Phraates, v. *Phraates*.
Phrixus, *Phrixus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Phrixus*, *Phrixæus*, -a, -um.
Phrygia, *Phrygia*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Phrygia*, *Phrygian*, *Phrygius*, -a, -um; the *Phrygiens*, *Phryges*, -um (m) in sing., *Phryx*, -ygis (m.).
Phryne, *Phryne*, -es (f.).
Phrynichus, *Phrynichus*, -i (m.).
Phryx, the *Phryx*, -ygis (m.).
Phthia, *Phthia*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Phthia*, *Phthius*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Phthias*, -adis; the territory of *Phthia*, *Phthiæis*, *Phthiôtis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Phthiæis*, *Phthiôticus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Phthia* or *Phthiôtis*, *Phthiôtæ*, -arum (m.).
Phyaces, *Phyaces*, -as (m.).
Phycari, the *Phycari*, -orum (m.).
Phycus, *Phycus*, -untis (m.).
Phylace, *Phylace*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Phylace*, *Phylacæus*, -a, -um, and *Phylacæus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Phylacæis*, -idis.
Phylarchus, *Phylarchus*, -i (m.).
Phylax, *Phylax*, -acis (m.).
Phyle, *Phyle*, -es (f.).
Phylleus, *Phylleus*, -eos or -ei (m.).
Phyllis, *Phyllis*, -idis (f.).
Phyllius, *Phyllius*, -ii (m.).
Phyllodoe, *Phyllodœce*, -es (f.).
Physcella, *Physcella*, -as (f.).
Piacenza, *Piacenza*, -as (f.), q. v.
Piava, the *Plavis*, -is (m.).
Picens, *Picens*, -entis (m.). v. *Picenum*.
Picentia, *Picentia*, -as (f.).
Picenum, *Picenum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Picenum*, *Picenus*, -a, -um; *Picens*, -entis (adj.); and *Picentinus*, -a, -um; the *Picentines*, *Picentes*, -ium (m.).
Pictavi, the *Pictavi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Pictavi*, *Pictavicus*, -a, -um, and *Pictavus*, -a, -um.
Pictones, the *Pictōnes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Pictōnes*, *Pictōnicus*, -a, -um.
Picti, the *Picti*, -orum (m.).
Pictor, *Pictor*, -óris (m.).
Pictus, *Pictus*, -i (m.).
Pidauro or *Pitauro*, *Epidauros*, -i (f.), q. v.
Piedmont, *Pedemontium*, -ii (n.).
Pieria, *Pieria*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Pieria*, *Pierian*, *Pierianus*, -a, -um, and *Piericus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Pieris*, -idis, especially in plural (of the Muses); the *Pierians*, *Pières*, -um (m.).
Pierus, *Pierus*, -i (m.).
Piotola, *Andes*, -ium (f.).
Pilate, *Pilatius*, -i (m.).
Pilia, *Pilia*, -as (f.).
Pilius, *Pilius*, -i (m.).
Pilumnus, *Pilumnus*, -i (m.).
Pimplea, *Pimplæa*, -as (f.); of or relating to *Pimplea*, *Pimplæan*, *Pimplæus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Pimplæis*, -idis, and *Pimplias*, -adis; esp. in pl. (for the Muses).
Pinara, *Pinara*, -as (f.); the inhabitants of *Pinara*, *Pinaritæ*, -arum (m.).
Pinarius, *Pinarius*, -ii (m.); usually in plural, the *Pinarii*, *Pinarii*, -orum.
Pindarus, the *Pinārus* -i (m.).
Pindar, *Pindārus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pindar*, *Pindaric*, *Pindāricus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Pindāreus*, -a, -um.
Pindæus (Mount), *Pindāus*, -i (m.).
Pindenissus, *Pindenissus*, -i (f.); the inhabitants of *Pindenissus*, *Pindenisse*, -arum (m.).
Pindus (Mount), *Pindus*, -i (m.).
Pinnius, *Pinnius*, -ii (m.).
Pirus, *Pirus*, -i (m.).
Pirambino, *Plumbinium*, -i (n.).
Piserno, *Pivernum*, -i (n.).
Pippa, *Pippa*, -as (f.).
Piræus, *Piræus*, -i (m.); *Pirææus*, -eos or -ei (m.); and *Pirææ*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Piræus*, *Piræus*, -a, -um.
Pirene, *Pirēnē*, -es (f.); of *Pirene*, *Pirēniā*, -is, -idis (fem. adj.).
Pirithous, *Pirithōus*, -i (m.).
Pirusti, the *Pirusti*, -orum (m.).
Pisa, *Pisa*, -as (f.); of or relating to *Pisa*, *Pisæus*, -a, -um.—2 the ancient *Pisa* q. v.

Pisa, ζ *Pisā*, -arum (f); of or belonging to *Pisa*, ζ to *Pisa*, *Pisān*, *Pisēus*, -a, -um, and *Pisānus*, -a, -um.
Pisander, *Pisander*, -dri (m).
Pisatella, *Rubicon*, -ōnis (m).
Pisaurum, *Pisaurum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Pisaurum*, *Pisaurēnsis*, -e.
Pisaurus, *the*, *Pisaurus*, -i (m).
Pisenor, *Pisēnor*, -ōris (m).
Pisidia, *Pisidia*, -e (f); of or belonging to *Pisidia*, *Pisidian*, *Pisidicus*, -a, -um; *the* *Pisidia*, *Pisidē*, -arum (m).
Pisistratus, *Pisistrātus*, -i (m); *son of* *Pisistratus*, *Pisistratides*, -e (m).
Pisitheus, *Pisitheus*, -i (m).
Piso, *Piso*, -ōnis (m); of or belonging to *Piso*, *Pisōnianus*, -a, -um.
Pistoia, *Pistorium*, -ii (n); of or belonging to *Pistoia*, *Pistoriensis*, -e.
Pistus, *Pistus*, -i (m).
Pisana, *Pitāna*, -e, and *Pitāne*, -es (f); of or belonging to *Pisana*, *Pitāneus*, -a, -um.
Pitharus, *Pitharatus*, -i (m).
Pitheculus, *Pithecūsa*, -e, and *Pithecūse*, -arum (f).
Pitholaus, *Pithōlāus*, -i (m).
Pitholeon, *Pitholeon*, -ontis (m).
Pitium, *Pitium*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Pitium*, *Pitinas*, -ātis (adj).
Pitacus, *Pitācus*, -i (m).
Pitheus, *Pitheūs*, -eos or -ei (m); of or belonging to *Pitheus*, *Pitheon* or *Pitheus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pitheis*, -idis.
Pituanus, *Pitūnius*, -i (m).
Pitulum, *Pitulum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Pitulum*, *Pitulanus*, -a, -um.
Pityusa, *the*, *Pityūsē*, -arum (f).
Pius, *Pius*, -i (m).
Placentia, *Plācentia*, -e (f); of or belonging to *Placentia*, *Placentinus*, -a, -um.
Placia, *Placia*, -e (f).
Placidianus, *Placidianūs*, -i (m).
Placidia, *Placidia*, -e (f).
Placidus, *Placidus*, -i (m).
Pletorius, *Pletorius*, -i (m); of or relating to *Pletorius*, *Pletorian*, *Pletorius*, -a, -um, and *Pletorīānus*, -a, -um.
Plaguleius, *Plaguleius*, -ii (m).
Plaisance, *Placentia*, -e (f).
Planaria, *Plānāria*, -e (f).
Planasia, *Plānāsia*, -e (f).
Plancia, *Plāncina*, -e (f).
Plancius, *Plāncius*, -ii (m).
Plancia, *Plāncie*, -arum (f).
Plancus, *Plāncus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Plancus*, *Plāncianus*, -a, -um.
Planus, *Plānius*, -i (m).
Platae, *Platēae*, -arum (f); of or belonging to *Platae*, *Platacan*, *Platēus*, -a, -um, and *Plataenses*, -e; *the inhabitants of* *Platae*, *Plataenses*, -ium (m).
Platea, *Platēā*, -e (f).
Platea, *Platēae*, -arum (f).
Plato, *Platō*, -ōnis (m); of or relating to *Plato*, *Platonico*, *Platonicus*, -a, -um; *the* *Platonists*, *Platōnicī*, -orum (m).
Plator, *Plator*, -oris (m).
Plautia, *Plautia*, -e (f).
Plautianus, *Plautiānus*, -i (m).
Plautulus, *Plautillus*, -i (m).
Plautius, *Plautius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Plautius*, *Plautian*, *Plautius*, -a, -um.
Ploutus, *Ploutus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Plautus*, *Plautinus*, -a, -um, and *Plautiānus*, -a, -um.
Plaris, *the*, *Plāvis*, -is (m).
Pleiad, *a*, *Plēias*, -ādīs (f); *the* *Pleids*, *Pleīades*, -um (f).
Pleione, *Plēiōne*, -es (f).
Pleminius, *Plemīnius*, -ii (m); of or belonging to *Pleminius*, *Plemīnianus*, -a, -um.
Plemmyrium, *Plemmyrium*, -ii (n).
Plestia, *Plestia*, -e (f); of or belonging to *Plestia*, *Plestinus*, -a, -um.
Pleumosii, *the*, *Pleumosii* or *Pleumoxii*, -orum (m).
Pleuratus, *Pleurātus*, -i (m).
Pleuron, *Pleuron*, -ōnis (f); of or belonging to *Pleuron*, *Pleurōnia*, -a, -um.
Plinius, *Plīnius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Pliny*, *Plīnīanus*, -a, -um.
Plinthius, *Plinthius*, -ii (m).
Pliny, *Plīnius*, -ii (m), *q. v.*
Plisthenes, *Plīsthēnes*, -is (m); of or relating to *Plisthenes*, *Plīsthenius*, -a, -um; *son of* *Plisthenes*, *Plīsthēnides*, -a (m).

Plastia, v. *Plestia*.
Platendum, *Platendum*, -i (*n.*).
Plococamus, *Plococamus*, -i (*m.*).
Plota, the, *Plôte*, -arum (*f.*), *Insulæ*.
Plotina, *Plotina*, -æ (*f.*).
Plotinus, *Plotinus*, -i (*m.*).
Plotius, *Plotius*, -i (*m.*).
Plutarch, *Plutarchus*, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Plutarch*, *Plutarchæus*, -a, -um.
Plutianus, *Plutianus*, -i (*m.*).
Pluto, *Plûto* or *Plûton*, -ônis (*m.*); *of or relating to Pluto*, *Plutonian*, *Plutônianus*, -a, -um.
Plutus, *Plûtus*, -i (*m.*).
Pluvina, *Pluvina*, -æ (*f.*).
Plymouth, *Tamârôpolis*, -is (*f.*); *Plymouth Sound*, *Tamârî Ostia*.
Po, the, *Pâdu*, -i (*m.*), *q. v.*; *Greek and poet.*, *Eridânus*, -i (*m.*).
Podalirius, *Podalirius*, -i (*m.*).
Podarce, *Podarce*, -es (*f.*).
Podarces, *Podarces*, -is (*m.*).
Pœas, *Pœas*, -antis (*m.*); *of or relating to Pœas*, *Pœasnius*, -a, -um; *son of Pœas*, *Pœasniâdes*, -æ (*m.*).
Pœcile, *Pœcile*, -es (*f.*).
Pœnt, the, v. *Carthage*.
Pœnlius, *Pœnlius*, -ii (*m.*).
Pœiters, *Pictavium*, -ii (*n.*).
Poitou, *Ager Pictavius* or *Pictônicius*; v. *Pictavi* and *Pictiones*.
Pola, *Pôla*, -æ (*f.*), *a city*; *of or belonging to Pola*, *Polensis*, -æ and *Pôlaticus*, -a, -um.—2. (*m.*) *a man's name*.
Poland, *Polonia*, -æ (*f.*); *Polish*, *Poloniensis*, -æ; *in classical Latin included in Sarmatia*, -æ (*f.*).
Poleas, *Poleas*, -æ (*m.*).
Polemarchus, *Polemarchus*, -i (*m.*).
Polemô, *Polemô* or *Polemôn*, -ônis (*m.*); *of or relating to Polemô*, *Polemônicius*, -a, -um, and *Polemôniciâs*, -a, -um.
Polemocrates, *Polemocrates*, -is (*m.*).
Policastro, *Buxentum*, -i (*n.*); *Gulf of Policastro*, *Latis*, -i (*m.*) *Sinus*.
Policoro, *Hersacle*, -æ (*f.*).
Policorætes, *Policorætes*, -æ (*m.*).
Pôliûs, *Pôliûs*, -æ (*m.*).
Polla, *Polla*, -æ (*f.*).
Pollentia, } *Pollentia*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to*, }
Pollenza, } *longing to Pollentia*, *Pollen-*
tinus, -a, -um.
Polles, *Polles*, -ëtis (*m.*).
Pollio, *Pollio*, -ônis (*m.*).
Pollius, *Pollius*, -ii (*m.*).
Pollutia, *Pollutia*, -æ (*f.*).
Pollux, *Pollux*, -icis (*m.*).
Polus, *Pôlus*, -i (*m.*).
Polusca, *Polusca*, -æ (*f.*).
Polygenus, *Polygenus*, -i (*m.*).
Polygenatus, *Polygenatus*, -i (*m.*).
Polybe, *Polybe*, -es (*f.*).
Polybetes, *Polyhêtês*, -æ (*m.*).
Polybius, *Pôlybiûs*, -i (*m.*).
Polybus, *Pôlybiûs*, -i (*m.*).
Polycearp, *Polycearpus*, -i (*m.*).
Polycharmus, *Polychsrmus*, -i (*m.*).
Polycles, *Polycles*, -is (*m.*).
Polyclerus, *Polyclêtus*, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Polyclerus*, *Polyclêtêus*, -a, -um.
Polycrates, *Polycrates*, -is (*m.*).
Polycratia, *Polycrâtia*, -i (*m.*).
Polydæmon, *Polydæmon*, -ônis (*m.*).
Polydamas, *Pôlydâmas*, -antis (*m.*).
Polydectes, *Polydectes*, -æ (*m.*).
Polydector, *Polydector*, -ôris (*m.*).
Polydora, *Pôlydôra*, -æ (*f.*).
Polydorus, } *Pôlydôrûs*, -i (*m.*); *of or re-*
Polydore, } *lating to Polydorus*, *Pôly-*
dôrêus, -a, -um.
Polygenotus, *Polygênôtus*, -i (*m.*).
Polyhymnia, *Polyhymnia*, -æ (*f.*).
Polyidus, *Pôlyidûs*, -i (*m.*).
Polymerstor, *Polymerstor* or *Polymnestor*, -ôris (*m.*).
Polymnus, *Polymnus*, -i (*m.*).
Polynicos, *Pôlynîncis*, -is (*m.*).
Polympemon, *Pôlypêmôn*, -ônis (*m.*).
Polyphemus, *Pôlyphêmus*, -i (*m.*).
Polyphontes, *Pôlyphontes*, -æ (*m.*).
Polyptates, *Pôlyptêtes*, -æ (*m.*).
Polyxena, *Pôlyxêna*, -æ, or *Pôlyxêne*, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Polyxena*, *Pôlyxênus*, -a, -um.
Polyzenus, *Pôlyxênus*, -i (*m.*).
Polyzo, *Pôlyzo*, -is (*f.*).
Pomerania, *Pomerania*, -æ (*f.*); *Pomeranian*, *Pomerânianus*, -a, -um.
Pometia, *Pômêtia*, -æ (*f.*); *Pomêtii*, -orum

Pom, of *Pomaria*, *Pomarian*, *Pomarianus*, *Pomarianus*, -a, -um, and *Pomarianensis*, -e.
Pomona, *Pōmōna*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Pomona*, *Pomonalis*, -e.
Pompeia, *Pompēia*, -e (f.).
Pompeianus, *Pompēianus*, -i (m.).
Pompeii, *Pompēii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Pompeii*, *Pompēianus*, -a, -um.
Pompeipolis, *Pompēiopōlis*, -is (f.).
Pompeius, { *Pompēius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pompeius*, *Pompilian*, *Pompilius* -a, -um, and *Pompilianus*, -a, -um.
Pompilla, *Pompīlla*, -e (f.).
Pompilus, *Pompīllus*, -i (m.).
Pomponia, *Pompōnia*, -e (f.).
Pomponian, *Pompōnianus*, -i (m.).
Pomponius, *Pompōnius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pomponius*, *Pompōnian*, *Pomponius*, -a, -um, and *Pomponianus*, -a, -um.
Pomptine (*Marshes*), the, *Pomptīne* *Paludes*; *Pomptina* *Falus*; *Pomptine*, *Pomptinus*, *Pomptinus*, or *Pontinus*, -a, -um.
Pomptinus, *Pomptīnus*, -i (m.).
Pomptine (*Marshes*), v. *Pomptine*.
Pondicherry, *Ponticūm*, -ii (n.).
Pontia, *Pontīa*, -e (f.), a city; of or belonging to *Pontia*, *Pontianus*, -a, -um.—2, a woman's name.
Ponticus, *Pontīcus*, -i (m.).
Pontidia, *Pontīdia*, -e (f.).
Pontidius, *Pontīdīus*, -ii (m.).
Pontificius, *Pontīficius*, -ii (m.).
Pontine (*Marshes*), v. *Pomptine*.
Pontius, *Pontīus*, -ii (m.).
Pontus, *Pontus*, -i (m.), a country.—2, (the *Euxine* Sea), *Pontus* *Euxinus*, and absolute, *Pontus*, -i (m.).
Popilia, *Popīlia*, -e (f.).
Popilius, *Popīlius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Popilius*, *Popilius*, -a, -um, and *Popilianus*, -a, -um.
Poppea, *Poppēa*, -e (f.).
Poppeus, *Poppēus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Poppeus*, *Poppæan*, *Poppeus*, -a, -um, and *Poppæianus*, -a, -um.
Populonia, *Populōnia*, -e (f.), and *Populonium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Populonia*, *Populoniensis*, -e.
Porcia, *Porcīa*, -e (f.).
Porcius, *Porcīus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Porcius* or the *Porcia* gens, *Porcian*, *Porcius*, -a, -um.
Porius, *Porīus*, -ii (m.).
Poros, *Calauria*, -e (f.).
Porphyrio, *Porphīrius*, -ōnis (m.).
Porphyris, *Porphyrīs*, -idis (f.).
Porphyrius, { *Porphyrīus*, -ii (m.).
Porphyry,
Porsenna, *Porsēna* or *Porsenna*, -e (m.).
Port Mahon, v. *Mahon*.
Porto, v. *Oporto*.
Porto Rico, *Insula* *St. Joannis* *Portus* *Divitis*.
Port Royal, *Annapolis*, -is (f.).
Portsmouth, *Magnus* *Portus* (m.).
Portugal, *Lusitania*, -e (f.), q. v.
Portunus, *Portūnus*, -i (m.).
Portunus, *Portūnus*, -i (m.).
Porus, *Porus*, -i (m.).
Posen, *Posna*, -e (f.).
Posiden, *Posīdēa*, -e (f.).
Posides, *Posīdes*, -is (m.).
Posidēum, *Posīdēum*, -i (n.).
Posidippus, *Posīdippus*, -i (m.).
Posidius, *Posīdīus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Posidius*, *Posīdianus*, -a, -um.
Posidonia, *Posīdōnia*, -e (f.).
Posidonius, *Posīdōnius*, -ii (m.).
Posthumia, { *Posthūmia* or *Postūmia*, -e (f.).
Posthumus, { *Posthūmus* or *Postūmus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Posthumus*, *Postūmian*, *Postūmus*, -a, -um.
Postumilenus, *Postūmālenus*, -i (m.).
Postumius, *Postūmus* or *Posthūmus*, -i (m.).
Potamo, *Potāmō*, -ōnis (m.).
Potentia, *Potēntia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Potentia*, *Potentinus*, -a, -um.
Potentius, *Potēntius*, -ii (m.).
Potenza, *Potēntia*, -e (f.), q. v.
Pothinius, *Pothīnius*, -i (m.).
Potidaea, *Potīdēa*, -e (f.).

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Potidonia, *Potidânia*, -æ (*f.*).
Potinus, *Potitius*, -ii (*m.*); the *Potitii*, *Potitii*, -orum (*m.*); of or belonging to *Potitius*, *Potitianus*, -a, -um.
Potius, *Potutius*, -i (*m.*).
Potnie, *Potnieæ*, -arum (*f.*); of or belonging to *Potnie*, *Potnieas*, -adis (*fem. adj.*).
Potzdam, *Potztopium*, -ii (*n.*).
Porcuolo, *Pateoli*, -orum (*m.*); *Gulf of Porcuolo*, *Potuliculus Sinus*.
Præneste, *Præneste*, -is (*n.*), and *Prænestis*, -is (*f.*); of or belonging to *Præneste*, *Prænestianus*, -a, -um.
Prætorium, *Prætorium*, -ii (*n.*).
Prætorian, *Prætorius*, -a, -um, and *Prætorianus*, -a, -um.
Prague, *Boibonium*, -i (*n.*); *Praga*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Prague*, *Pragensis*, -e.
Prasie, *Prasiiæ*, -arum (*f.*).
Prasii, the *Prasii*, -orum (*m.*); of or belonging to the *Prasii*, *Prasian*, *Prasianus*, -a, -um.
Prasagus, *Prasutagus*, -i (*m.*).
Praxagoras, *Praxagoras*, -æ (*m.*).
Præzæ, *Præzææ*, -æ (*m.*); of or relating to *Præzæ*, *Præzæanus*, -a, -um.
Præzillæ, *Præzillæ*, -æ (*f.*).
Præziteles, *Præziteles*, -is (*m.*); of or relating to *Præziteles*, *Præziteilius*, -a, -um.
Præzo, *Præzo*, -onis or -ûs (*f.*).
Præcianus, *Præcianus*, -i (*m.*).
Prepsinthus, *Prepsinthus* or -thos, -i (*f.*).
Presburg, *Brecislaburgum*, -i; *Posonium*, -ii (*n.*).
Præianus, *v.* *Præcianus*.
Prætius, *Prætius*, -ii (*m.*).
Preessa, *Nicopolis*, -is (*f.*), *q. v.*
Priam, *Priamûs*, -i (*m.*); of or belonging to *Priam*, *Priamæus*, -a, -um; son of *Priam*, *Priamides*, -æ (*m.*); daughter of *Priam*, *Priamêis*, -idis (*f.*).
Priapus, *Priapus*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Priapus*, *Priapiæan*, *Priapiæus*, -a, -um.
Priene, *Priênæ*, -es, and *Priênæ*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Priene*, *Priênæus*, -a, -um; *Priênus*, -a, -um; and *Priênensis*, -e.
Primus, *Primus*, -i (*m.*).
Princeps, *Princeps*, -ipis (*m.*).
Prineus, *Prineus*, -i (*m.*).
Prion, *Prion*, -onis (*m.*).
Prisca, *Prisca*, -æ (*f.*).
Priscian, *Priscianus*, -i (*m.*).
Prisciana, *Priscianæ*, -æ (*f.*).
Priscilla, *Priscilla*, -æ (*f.*).
Priscillianus, *Priscillianus*, -i (*m.*); the followers of *Priscillianus*, *Priscillianiste*, -arum (*m.*).
Priscus, *Priscus*, -i (*m.*).
Privernum, *Privernum*, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to *Privernum*, *Privernas*, -âtis (*adj.*); the inhabitants of *Privernum*, *Privernâtes*, -ium (*m.*).
Probatûs, *Probatûs*, -i (*m.*).
Probinus, *Probinus*, -i (*m.*).
Probus, *Probus*, -i (*m.*).
Procas, *Procas*, -æ (*m.*).
Prochorus, *Prochôrus*, -i (*m.*).
Prochyta, *Prochyta*, -æ, and *Prochÿte*, *Procida*, } -es (*f.*).
Prociilius, *Prociilius*, -ii (*m.*).
Prociilla, *Prociilla*, -æ (*f.*).
Procles, *Procles*, -is (*m.*).
Proclus, *Proclus*, -i (*m.*).
Procnæ, *Procnæ* or *Prognæ*, -es (*f.*).
Proconnessus, *Proconnessus*, -i (*f.*); of or belonging to *Proconnessus*, *Proconnessi*, -a, -um, and *Proconnessis*, -e.
Procopius, *Procopius*, -ii (*m.*); of or relating to *Procopius*, *Procopianus*, -a, -um.
Procris, *Procris*, -is (*f.*).
Procrustes, *Procrustes*, -æ (*m.*).
Procula, *Procula*, -æ (*f.*).
Proculeia, *Proculeiæ*, -æ (*f.*).
Proculius, *Proculius*, -ii (*m.*).
Proculus, *Proculus*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Proculus*, *Proculianus*, -a, -um.
Prodicus, *Prodicus*, -i (*m.*); of or belonging to *Prodicus*, *Prodicus*, -a, -um.
Procrna, *Procrna*, -æ (*f.*).
Prætus, *Prætus*, -i (*m.*); daughter of *Prætus*, *Prottis*, -idis (*f.*).
Prognæ, *v.* *Procnæ*.
Promætheus, *Promêthêus*, -eos or -ei (*m.*); of or belonging to *Promætheus*, *Promethian*, *Promêthêus*, -a, -um; son of *Promætheus*, *Promêthides*, -æ (*m.*).
Promolus, *Promôlus*, -i (*m.*).
Propertius, *Propertius*, -i (*m.*).

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Prophthasia, *Prophthasía*, -æ (*f*).
Propontia, *Propontis*, -idis (*f*); of or be-
 longing to the *Propontis*, *Propontiacus*,
 -a, -um.
Proserpina, *Proserpina*, -æ (*f*).
Prosper, *Prosper*, -éri (*m*).
Prosymma, *Prosymma*, -æ, and *Prosymne*,
 -æ (*f*).
Protagoras, *Protagōras*, -æ (*m*); of or re-
 lating to *Protagoras*, *Protagōreus*, -a,
 -um.
Prote, *Prote*, -es (*f*).
Protenor, *Protenōr*, -ōris (*m*).
Protesilaus, *Protesilāus*, -i (*m*); of or re-
 lating to *Protesilaus*, *Protesilāeus*, -a, -um.
Protheus, *Prōtheus*, -os or -ei (*m*).
Proto, *Proto*, -as (*f*).
Protodamas, *Protōdāmas*, -antis (*m*).
Protagēnes, *Protagēnes*, -is (*m*).
Provence, *Provincia*, -æ (*f*).
Prozenus, *Proxēnus*, -i (*m*).
Prozinus, *Proximus*, -i (*m*).
Prudence, *Prudentia*, -æ, and *Providentia*,
 -æ (*f*).
Prudens, *Prudens*, -entis (*m*).
Prudentius, *Prudentius*, -ii (*m*).
Prusa, *Prusa*, -æ (*f*); of or belonging to
Prusa, *Prusensis*, -e.
Prusias, *Prusiās*, -æ (*m*), a man's name;
 son of *Prusias*, *Prusiades*, -æ (*m*).—2.
Prusiās, -idis (*f*), a city; of or belong-
 ing to *Prusias*, *Prusiācus*, -a, -um.
Prussia, *Borussia*, -æ (*f*); *Prussian*, *Bo-*
rusianus, -a, -um.
Prytanis, *Prytānis*, -is (*m*).
Psamathe, *Psamatē*, -es (*f*).
Psammathus, *Psammathus*, -untis (*f*).
Psammētichus, *Psammētichus*, -i (*m*).
Psecas, *Psecas*, -adis (*f*).
Pseudolus, *Pseudolus*, -i (*m*).
Psile, *Psile*, -es (*f*).
Psillis, *the*, *Psillis*, -idis (*m*).
Psophis, *Psōphis*, -idis (*f*); of or be-
 longing to *Psophis*, *Psophidius*, -a, -um.
Psyche, *Psÿche*, -es (*f*).
Psylli, *the*, *Psylli*, -orum (*m*).
Psyllus, *Psyllus*, -i (*m*).
Psytalia, *Psytālia*, -æ (*f*).
Pteleon, *Pteleon* or *Pteleum*, -i (*n*).
Pterelas, *Pterelas*, -æ (*m*).
Ptolemæus, *Ptolemæus*, -i (*m*); of or re-
 lating to *Ptolemæus*, *Ptolemæus*, *Ptolē-*
mæus, -a, -um; *Ptolemæius*, -a, -um;
 and *Ptolemāicus*, -a, -um; daughter of
Ptolemæus, *Ptolemāis*, -idis (*f*).
Ptolemæis, *Ptolemāis*, -idis (*f*); of or be-
 longing to *Ptolemæis*, *Ptolemænsis*, -e,
 and *Ptolemādensis*, -e.
Ptolemæy, v. *Ptolemæus*.
Publia, *Publia*, -æ (*f*).
Publicius, *Publicius*, -ii (*m*); of or re-
 lating to *Publicius*, *Publicianus*, -a, -um.
Publicola, *Publicōla*, -æ (*m*).
Publicius, *Publicius*, -ii (*m*); of or re-
 lating to *Publicius*, *Publicius*, -a, -um.
Publius, *Publius*, -ii (*m*); of or relating
 to *Publius*, *Publicianus*, -a, -um.
Puebla de los Angeles, *Angelopolis* *Ameri-*
icana (*f*).
Pugno, *Pugno*, -ōnis (*m*).
Pulchellus, *Pulchellus*, -i (*m*).
Pulcher, *Pulcher*, -chri (*m*).
Pulcheria, *Pulchēria*, -æ (*f*).
Pulchra, *Pulchra*, -æ (*f*).
Pullus, *Pullus*, -i (*m*).
Pulto, *Pulto*, -ōnis (*m*).
Pultillus, *Pultillus*, -i (*m*).
Punic, *Pōnicus*, -a, -um; v. *Carthage*.
Pupienus, *Pupienus*, -i (*m*).
Pupinia, *Pupinia*, -æ (*f*).
Pupius, *Pupius*, -ii (*m*).
Purpureo, *Purpureo*, -ōnis (*m*).
Puteoli, *Puteoli*, -orum (*m*); of or belong-
 ing to *Puteoli*, *Puteolānus*, -a, -um.
Pydna, *Pydna*, -æ (*f*); of or belonging to
Pydna, *Pydnæan*, *Pydnæus*, -a, -um.
Pygela, *Pygela*, -æ (*f*).
Pygmies, *the*, *Pygmæi*, -orum (*m*); of or
 relating to the *Pygmies*, *Pygmæan*, *Pyg-*
mæus, -a, -um.
Pygmalion, *Pygmālion*, -ōnis (*m*); of or
 relating to *Pygmalion*, *Pygmālioneus*,
 -a, -um.
Pyhlades, *Pyhlades*, -æ and -is (*m*); of or
 relating to *Pyhlades*, *Pyhlādæus*, -a, -um.
Pyle, *Pÿle*, -arum (*f*); of or relating to
Pyle, *Pyliacus*, -a, -um.
Pylenæens, *Pylēmēnsis*, -is (*m*); of or re-

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lating to Pylæmenes, Pylæmēnics -a.
-um.
Pylæne, Pylæne, -es (f.).
Pylōs, Pylōs or *Pylus*, -i (f., sometimes m.);
of or belonging to *Pylōs, Pylian, Pylus*,
-a, -um.
Pyra, Pyra, -æ (f.).
Pyracmon, Pyracmon, -ōnis (m.).
Pyrae, Pyrae, -arum (f.).
Pyramus, Pyramus -i (m.); of or relating
to *Pyramus, Pyrameus*, -a, -um.
Pyrenæes, the Pyrenæus Mons; Pyrenæus
Montes; and absol. *Pyrenæus*, -i (m.);
of or belonging to the *Pyrenæan Mount-
ains, Pyrenæan, Pyrenæus*, -a, -um,
Pyrenæicus, -a, -um.
Pyrene, Pyrene, -es (f.).
Pyreneus, Pyreneus, -eos or -ei (m.).
Pyrratus, Pyrratus, -i (m.).
Pyrgi, Pyrgi, -orum (m.); of or belonging
to *Pyrgi, Pyrgensis*, -e.
Pyrgo, Pyrgo, -ūs (f.).
Pyrgoteles, Pyrgoteles, -is (m.).
Pyrgus, Pyrgus, -i (m.).
Pyriphlegithon, Pyriphlēgēthon, -ontis
(m.).
Pyrrhos, Pyrrhos, -i (f.).
Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus, -i (m.).
Pyrodes, Pyrodes, -æ (m.).
Pyrotes, Pyrotes, -entis (m.).
Pyromachus, Pyromachus, -i (m.).
Pyrrha, Pyrrha, -æ and *Pyrrhe*, -es (f.),
a woman; of or relating to *Pyrrha, Pyrrheus*,
-a, -um.—2. a city; of *Pyrrha, Pyrrhian, Pyrrheus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem.,
Pyrrhiās, -ādīs.
Pyrrhia, Pyrrhia, -æ (f.).
Pyrrhias, Pyrrhias, -æ (m.).
Pyrrho, Pyrrho, -ōnis (m.); the followers
of *Pyrrho, Pyrrhonists, Pyrrhōnii*, -orum
(m.).
Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus, -i (m.); son or descend-
ant of *Pyrrhus, Pyrrhides*, -æ (m.); in
plural as an appellation of the *Epirots*.
Pythagoras, Pythagoras, -æ (m.); of or be-
longing to *Pythagoras, Pythagorean, Pythagoreus*, -a, -um, and *Pythagoricus*,
-a, -um.
Pytheas, Pytheas, -æ (m.).
Pythias, Pythias, -æ (m.), a man's name.—
2. -ādīs (f.), a woman's name.
Pythion, Pythion, -ōnis (m.).
Pythius, Pythius, -is (m.).
Pythium, Pythium, -ii (n.).
Pythius, Pythius, -ii (m.).
Pytho, Pytho, -ōnis (m.), a man's name.—
2. *Pytho*, -īs (f.) = *Delphi*; of or be-
longing to *Pytho, Pythian, Pythius*, -a,
-um, and *Pythicus*, -a, -um.
Pythocles, Pythocles, -is (m.).
Pythocritus, Pythocritus, -i (m.).
Pythodicus, Pythodicus, -i (m.).
Pythodorus, Pythodorus, -i (m.).
Pythodon, Python, -ōnis (m.).
Pythopolis, Pythōpōlis -is (f.).
Pyxites, Pyxites, -æ (m.).

Q

Quadi, the, Quadi, -orum (m.).
Quadratus, Quadratus, -i (m.).
Quadrigrævis, Quadrigrævus, -ii (m),
Quæro (Gulf of), Flanaticus Sinus.
Quariæ, the, Quariæ, -um (m.).
Quarta, Quarta, -æ (f.).
Quartilla, Quartilla, -æ (f.).
Quartus, Quartus, -i (m.).
Quebec, Stenopólis, -is (f.), *Canadensis* :
Lycópolis, -is (f.).
Quedlinburg, Quedlinburgum, -i (n.).
Queenborough, Regine Burgus, -i (m.).
Queen's County, Comitatus Regina
Quercens, Quercens, -entis (m.).
Quesnoy, Quercetum, -i (n.).
Quietus, Quietus, -i (m.).
Quintilius, v. Quintilius.
Quinta, Quinta, -æ (f.).
Quintia, Quinta, -æ (f.).
Quintian, Quintilianus, -i (m.).
Quintilius, Quintilius, -ii (m.); *of or relat*
ing to Quintilius, Quintilianus, -æ, -um.
Quintilla, Quintilla, -æ (f.).
Quintillus, Quintillus, -i (m.).
Quintin, Quintinus, -i (m.).
Quintus, Quintus or Quinctius, -ii (m.)
of or relating to Quintius, Quintia,
Quintus, -æ, -um, and Quintianus, -æ,
-um.
Quintus, Quintus, -i (m.).

Quirinius, *Quirinius*, -i (m.).
Quirinus, *Quirinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Quirinus*, *Quirinus*, -a, -um, and *Quirinalis*, -e.
Quirūs, *Quirites*, -um and -ium (m.).
Quito, *Fanum Sancti Francisci* (n.).
Quiza, *Quiza*, -æ (f.).

R.

Raab, *Jaurinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Raab*, *Jauriensis*, -e.
Raab, the, *Arabo*, -ōnis (m.).
Rabirius, *Rabirius*, -ii (m.).
Rabocentus, *Rabocentus*, -i (m.).
Rabonius, *Rabonius*, -ii (m.).
Rabuleius, *Rabuleius*, -ii (m.).
Rachel, *Rachel*, *indecl.* (f.).
Rachias, *Rachias*, -æ (m.).
Racilia, *Racilia*, -æ (f.).
Racilius, *Racilius*, -ii (m.).
Racius, *Racius*, -ii (m.).
Ratia, v. *Rhatia*.
Ragus, *Ragus*, -æ (f.); *Rhausium*, -ii (n.).
Rahab, *Rahab*, *indecl.* (f.).
Rajoo, the, *Sadus*, -i (m.).
Ralla, *Ralla*, -æ (m.).
Ralph, *Radulphus*, -i (m.).
Rama, *Rama*, -æ, and *Rame*, -es (f.).
Rameses, *Rameses*, -æ or -is (m.).
Randal, *Ranulphus*, -i (m.).
Raphael, *Raphael*, -elis (m.).
Raphana, *Raphana*, -æ (f.).
Raphia, *Raphia*, -æ (f.).
Ratisbon, *Ratisbona*, -æ (f.); *Augusta Tiberii* (f.).
Raudian (*Plain*), the, *Raudius Campus*, and *Raudii Campi* (m.).
Raunonia, *Raunonia*, -æ (f.).
Rauraci, the, *Rauraci*, -orum (m.).
Ravenna, *Ravenna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ravenna*, *Ravennas*, -ātis (adj.), and (late) *Ravennātensis*, -e.
Ravi, the, *Ravi*, -orum (m.).
Raymond, *Raymundus*, -i (m.).
Reate, *Reāte*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Reate*, *Reātinus*, -a, -um.
Rebecca, *Rebecca*, -æ (f.).
Rebillus, *Rebillus*, -i (m.).
Rebius, *Rebius*, -ii (m.).
Receptus, *Receptus*, -i (m.).
Rector, *Rector*, -ōris (m.).
Red Sea, *Sinus Arabicus* (m.).
Rediculus, *Rediculus*, -i (m.).
Redones, *Redōnes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Redones*, *Redōnicus*, -a, -um.
Reggio, *Rhegium*, -ii (n.), q. v.
Regilla, *Regilla*, -æ (f.).
Regillanus, *Regillanus*, -i (m.).
Regillian, *Regillianus*, -i (m.).
Regillum, *Regillum*, -i (n.).
Regillus, *Regillus*, -i (m.).
Regina, *Rēgina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Regina*, *Reginensis*, -e.
Reginus, *Reginus*, -i (m.).
Regulus, *Regulus*, -i (m.).
Remens, the, *Remens*, -entis (m.).
Remi, the, *Remi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Remi*, *Remensis*, -e.
Remigius, *Remigius*, -ii (m.).
Remmius, *Remmius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Remmius*, *Remmian*, *Remmianus*, -a, -um.
Remulus, *Rēmulus*, -i (m.).
Remuria, *Rēmuria* or *Remoria*, -æ (f.).
Remus, *Rēmus*, -i (m.).
René, *Renātus*, -i (m.).
Rennes, *Rhedōnes*, -um (m.).
Repentinus, *Repentinus*, -i (m.).
Retian (*Alps*), *Retiā* (*Alpes*) (f.).
Retovium, *Retovium*, -i (n.); *Retovian*, *Retovinus*, -a, -um.
Reuben, *Reuben*, *indecl.*, and *Reubenus*, -i (m.).
Reudigui, the, *Roudigni*, -orum (m.).
Reynold, *Reginaldus*, -i (m.).
Rha, the, *Rha*, *indecl.* (m.).
Rhacotis, *Rhacotis*, -is (f.).
Rhadamanthus, *Rhadamanthus*, -i (m.).
Rhadamistus, *Rhadamistus*, -i (m.).
Rhæta, *Rhætia* or *Rætia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Rhætia*, *Rhætian*, *Rhæticus* or *Ræticus*, -a, -um; and *Rætus*, a, um; the *Rhæti*, *Rhæti* or *Ræti*, -orum (m.).
Rhameses, v. *Rameses*.
Rhamnes, *Rhamnes*, -ētis (m.).
Rhamnus, *Rhamnus*, -untis (f.); of or belonging to *Rhamnus*, *Rhamnensis*, -a, -um; *perul.* *fem.*, *Rhamnis*, -idis.

Rhames, v. *Rameses*.
Rhanis, *Rhānis*, -idis (f.).
Rhascupolis, *Rhāscupolis*, -is (m.).
Rhea, *Rhea*, -æ (f.).
Rhebas, the, *Rhebas*, -æ (m.).
Rhedōnes, the, v. *Redōnes*.
Rhegium, *Rhēgium*, -ii; and *Rhēgion*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Rhegium*, *Rheginus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Rhegium*, *Rheginenses*, -ium (m.).
Rhetas, *Remi*, -orum (m.); *Durocortorum*, -i (n.).
Rhemetaces, *Rhemetaces*, -æ (m.).
Rhemi, v. *Remi*.
Rheminius, *Rhemnius*, -ii (m.).
Rhene, *Rhēne*, -es (f.).
Rhenus, v. *Rhine*.
Rhesus, *Rhēsus*, -i (m.).
Rhetenor, *Rhētēnor*, -ōris (m.).
Rhetico (*Mount*), *Rhetico*, -ōnis (m.).
Rhianus, *Rhīanus*, -i (m.).
Rhidagus, the, *Rhidagus*, -i (m.).
Rhine, the, *Rhenus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Rhine*, *Rhenish*, *Rhēnānus*, -a, -um; the dwellers on the *Rhine*, *Rhēni*, -orum (m.).
Rhinocollura, *Rhinocollura* or -*corura*, -æ (f.).
Rhinthon, *Rhinthon*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Rhinthon*, *Rhinthonicus*, -a, -um.
Rhion, v. *Rhium*.
Rhipæi (*Mounts*), *Rhipæi* or *Rhipæi*, -orum (m.), *Montes*; *Rhipæan*, *Rhipæus* or *Rhipheus*, -a, -um.
Rhipæ, *Rhipæ*, -es (f.).
Rhipæus, *Rhipæus* or *Rhipheus*, -eos and -ei (m.).
Rhipæi (*Mounts*), v. *Rhipæi*.
Rhium, *Rhium* or *Rhion*, -ii (n.).
Rhizo, *Rhizo*, -ōnis (f.); the inhabitants of *Rhizo*, *Rhizōnites*, -arum (m.).
Rhizus, *Rhizus*, -untis (m.).
Rhoas, the, *Rhoas*, -æ (m.).
Rhoda, *Rhoda*, -æ, or *Rhode*, -es (f.), a woman's name.—2. a city of or belonging to *Rhoda*, *Rhōdensis*, -e.
Rhodanus, v. *Rhoene*.
Rhōde, v. *Rhoda*.
Rhodes, v. *Rhodus*.
Rhodo, *Rhodo*, -ōnis (m.).
Rhodope, *Rhōdōpe*, -es (f.), a mountain: of or belonging to *Rhodope*, *Rhōdopēus* and *Rhōdopēus*, -a, -um.—2. a woman's name.
Rhodopis, *Rhōdōpis*, -idis (f.).
Rhodius, } *Rhōdus* and *Rhōdus*, -i (f.); of
Rhodes, } or belonging to *Rhodes*, *Rhōdian*, *Rhodi*, -a, -um; *Rhodiacus*, -a, -um; and *Rhodiensis*, -e.
Rhodussa, *Rhōdussa*, -æ (f.).
Rhoebus, *Rhōebus*, -i (m.).
Rhocus, *Rhōcus*, -i (m.).
Rhœtium, *Rhœtium* and *Rhetion*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Rhœtium*, *Rhætian*, *Rhœtius* and *Rhœtius*, -a, -um; and *Rhœtiensis*, -e.
Rhœteus, *Rhœteus*, -eos or -ei (m.).
Rhetus, *Rhœtus*, -i (m.).
Rholus, *Rholus*, -i (m.).
Rhone, the, *Rhōdānus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Rhone*, *Rhōdānitis*, -idis (*fem. adj.*).
Rhosos, *Rhosos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Rhosos*, *Rhosiācus*, -a, -um, and *Rhosius*, a, um.
Rhozolani, the, *Rhozolani* or *Roxolēni*, -orum (m.).
Rhudia, v. *Rudie*.
Rhunia, *Rhūna*, -æ (f.).
Rhyndacus, the, *Rhyndacus*, -i (m.).
Rhythmum, *Rhythm* or *Rhythm*, -i (n.).
Richard, *Ricardus*, -i (m.).
Ricimer, *Ricimer*, -ēris (m.).
Ricina, *Ricina*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Ricina*, *Ricinensis*, -e, and *Ricinianus*, -a, -um.
Riduna, *Riduna*, -æ (f.).
Riti, *Reāte*, -is (n.), q. v.
Riza, *Riza*, -æ (f.).
Rizodulum, *Rizodulum*, -i (n.).
Rimin, *Ariminum*, -i (m.), q. v.
Ripæi (*Mountains*), v. *Rhipæi*.
Ripon, *Rizodulum*, -i (n.).
Robert, *Robertus*, -i (m.).
Rochefort, *Rupisfortium*, -ii (n.).
Rock-He, *Rupellu*, -æ (f.); *N.æ* *Rockelle*, *Rupellu*, -æ (f.).
Rupella, *Rupella*, -æ (f.).
Rochester, *Darobrive*, -arum; *Roffin*, -æ (f.); of *Rochester*, *Roffensis*, -e.

Roger, *Rogerus*, -i (m.).
Romanus, *Romānus*, -i (m.).
Rome, *Rōma*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Rome*, *Roman*, *Romānus*, -a, -um; *unusual*, *Romāniensis*, -e, and *Romānicus*, -a, -um; the *Romans*, *Romāni*, -orum (m.).
Romilius, *Romilius*, -ii (m.).
Romney, *Romānum*, -i (n.).
Romula, *Rōmula*, -æ (f.).
Romulea, *Romulea*, -æ (f.).
Romulus, *Rōmulus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Romulus*, *Romulian*, *Romulus*, -æ, -um; *Romulus*, -a, -um; *Romuleus*, -a, -um; and *Romularis*, -e; son or descendant of *Romulus*, *Romulides*, -æ (m.); in plural poet. for *Romans*.
Romus, *Rōmus*, -i (m.).
Rosamund, *Rosatunda*, -æ (f.).
Roscus, *Roscus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Roscus*, *Roscian*, *Roscus*, -a, -um, and *Rosciānus*, -a, -um.
Rose, *Rosa*, -æ (f.).
Rosetta, *Rolbitine*, -es (f.); of *Rosetta*, *Rolbitinus*, -a, -um.
Rosse, *Rossa*, -æ (f.).
Rostock, *Rostochium*, -ii (n.); *Bunitium*, -i (n.).
Rossello, *Rusellæ*, -arum (f.).
Rotomagus, *Rotomagus*, -i (m.), and *Rotomagi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Rotomagus*, *Rotomagensis*, -e.
Rotterdam, *Roterodamum*, -i (n.).
Rotundus, *Rotundus*, -i (m.).
Romen, *Rotomagus*, -i (f.).
Roussillon, *Ruscino*, -ōnis (f.), q. v.; *Ursolis*, -is (f.).
Roland, *Rolandus*, -i (m.).
Roxane, *Roxāne* or *Rhoxāne*, -es (f.).
Rozolani, the, v. *Rhozolani*.
Rubeas, *Rubeas*, -æ (m.).
Rubellius, *Rubellius*, -ii (m.).
Rubi, } *Rubi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging
Ruvo, } to *Rubi*, *Rubstinus*, -a, -um.
Rubicon, the, *Rubicon*, -ōnis (m.).
Rubria, *Rubria*, -æ (f.).
Rubricus, *Rubricus*, -i (m.).
Rubrius, *Rubrius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Rubrius*, *Rubrian*, *Rubrius*, -a, -um, and *Rubrianus*, -a, -um.
Rudie, *Rudie*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rudie*, *Rudinus*, -a, -um.
Rufa, *Rufa*, -æ (f.).
Ruffia, *Ruffia*, -æ (f.).
Ruffilus, *Ruffilus*, -i (m.).
Ruffina, *Ruffina*, -æ (f.).
Ruffinus, *Ruffinus* or *Ruffinus*, -i (m.).
Rufio, *Rufio*, -ōnis (m.).
Rufius, *Rufius*, -i (m.).
Rufre, *Rufre*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rufre*, *Rufrānus*, -a, -um.
Rufrenus, *Rufrenus*, -i (m.).
Rufrium, *Rufrium*, -i (n.).
Rufulus, *Rufulus*, -i (m.).
Rufus, *Rufus*, -i (m.).
Ruga, *Ruga*, -æ (m.).
Rugen, *Rugia*, -æ (f.).
Rugii, the, *Rugii*, -orum (m.).
Rullianus, *Rullianus*, -i (m.).
Rullus, *Rullus*, -i (m.).
Rupert, *Rupertus*, -i (m.).
Rupilla, *Rupilla*, -æ (f.).
Rupilius, *Rupilius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Rupilius*, *Rupilian*, *Rupilius*, -a, -um.
Rusarus, *Rusarus*, -i (f.).
Rusca, *Rusca*, -æ (f.).
Ruscino, *Ruscino*, -ōnis (f.).
Ruscinus, the, *Ruscinus*, -i (m.).
Ruscio, *Ruscio*, -ōnis (m.).
Ruscus, *Ruscus*, -i (m.).
Rusconia, *Rusconia*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rusconia*, *Rusconiensis*, -e.
Russella, } *Russellæ*, -arum (f.); of or be
Rossello, } longing to *Russellæ*, *Russellānus*, -a, -um.
Ruso, *Ruso*, -ōnis (m.).
Ruspina, *Ruspina*, -æ (f.).
Russia, *Russia*, -æ (f.); *Sarmatia*, -æ (f.), *Europæa*; of or belonging to *Russia*, *Russicus*, -a, -um.
Russus, *Ruscus*, -i (m.).
Rustellus, *Rustellus*, -i (m.).
Rusticus, *Rusticus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Rusticus*, *Rusticianus*, -a, -um.
Rutem, the, *Rutem*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Ruteni*, *Rutemian*, *Rutēnus*, -a, -um.
Ruth, *Ruth*, *indecl.* (f.).

Rutla, Rutila, -æ (f.).
Rutilla, Rutilla, -æ (f.).
Rutillus, Rutillus, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Rutillus*. *Rutillianus*, -a, -um.
Rutulus, Rutulus, -i (m.).
Rutuba, Rutuba, -æ (m.).
Rutubis, Rutubis, -is (f.).
Rutuli, the, Rutuli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Rutuli*. *Rutulius*, -a, -um.
Rutupia, Rutupia, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rutupia*. *Rutupianus*, -a, -um.
Ruco, Rubi, -orum (m.).
Rye, Rium, -ii (n.).

S.

Saar, the, Sara, -æ, and Sarāvus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Saar*. *Sarāvicus*, -a, -um.
Saba, Sabæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Saba*. *Sabæus*, -a, -um.
Sabæa, Sabæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sabæa*. *Sabæus*, Sabæus, -a, -um.
Sabata, Sabata, -æ, and Sabate, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Sabata*. *Sabatianus*, -a, -um.
Sabazius, Sabazius, -ii (m.).
Sabella, Sabella, -æ (f.).
Sabelli, the, Sabelli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Sabelli*. *Sabellus*, -a, -um, and *Sabellus*, -a, -um.
Sabellius, Sabellius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sabellius*. *Sabellianus*, -a, -um.
Sabellus, Sabellus, -ii (m.).
Sabidius, Sabidius, -ii (m.).
Sabina, Sabina, -æ (f.).
Sabines, the, Sabini, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Sabines*. *Sabine*, *Sabinus*, -a, -um.
Sabinus, Sabinus, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sabinus*. *Sabinianus*, -a, -um.
Sabis, the, Sabis, -is (m.), v. *Sambre*.
Sable, Sabillum, -ii (n.).
Sabrata, Sabrata, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sabrata*. *Sabratensis*, -e.
Sabrina, the, Sabrina, -æ (m.).
Sabus, Sabus, -i (m.).
Sace, the, Saccæ, -arum (m.); in sing., *Saccæ*, -æ (m.).
Sacer, Sacer, -cri (m.).
Sacerdos, Sacerdos, -otis (m.).
Sacraui, the, Sacraui, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Sacraui*. *Sacrauius*, -a, -um.
Sacraia, Sacraia, -æ (f.).
Sacrovir, Sacrovir, -iri (m.); of or relating to *Sacrovir*. *Sacrovirianus*, -a, -um.
Sacred (applied to places), *Sacer*, *Sacra*, *Sacerum*; as, *Sacred Mount*, *Sacer Mons* (m.); *Sacred Way*, *Sacra Via* (f.); *Sacred Promontory*, *Sacrum Promontorium* (n.), &c.
Sadales, Sadales or Sadala, -æ (m.).
Sadducees, the, Sadducei, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Sadducees*. *Sadduceus*, -a, -um.
Sepinum, Sepinum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Sepinum*. *Sepinates*, -ium (m.).
Setabis, Setabis, -is (f.); of or relating to *Setabis*. *Setabus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Setabis*. *Setabitanus*, -orum (m.).
Safinius, Safinius, -ii (m.).
Sägana, Sägana, -æ (f.).
Saganis, the, Saganis, -is, and Sägänuus, -i (m.).
Sagaris, the, Sägäris, -is (m.); of or relating to the *Sagaris*. *Sagartitis*, -idis (fem. adj.).
Sages, Sages, -æ or -is (m.).
Sagis, the, Sagis, -is (m.).
Sagitta, Sagitta, -æ (m.).
Sagra, the, Sagra, -æ (m.).
Saguntum, Saguntum, -i (n.); *Saguntus* or -tos, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Saguntum*. *Saguntine*, *Saguntinus*, -a, -um.
Sahara (Desert of), Libyæ Deserta, -orum (n.).
Saint, v. *St.*, in alphabetical order.
Saintes, Mediolanum, -i (n.), *Santönium*; *Santönus*, -um (m.).
Sais, Sais, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Sais*. *Saiticus*, -a, -um; pecul. masc., *Saites*, -æ; the inhabitants of *Sais*. *Saitæ*, -arum (m.).
Salacia, Sälacia, -æ (f.), a goddess.—2. a city; of or belonging to *Salacia*. *Sälacianus*, -e.
Salaco, Salaco, -önis (m.).
Salamanca, Salmantica, -æ (f.). q. v.
Salamis, Sälamis, -idis (f.); of or belong-

ing to *Salamis*. *Salaminitian*, *Salaminitius*, -a, -um, and *Salaminiæcus*, -a, -um.
Salanus, Salanus, -i (m.).
Salapia, Säläpia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Salapia*. *Salapinus*, -a, -um, and *Salapitanus*, -a, -um.
Salaria, Salaria, -æ (f.), a city; of or belonging to *Salaria*. *Salarientis*, -e.—2. (adj.) *Salaria Via*, the *Salarian Way*; of or relating to the *Salarian Way*. *Salarianus*, -a, -um.
Salassi, the, Salassi, -orum (m.).
Salassus, Salassus, -i (m.).
Salathiel, Salathiel, -ëlis (m.).
Salduba, Salduba, -æ (f.).
Salæe, Sala, -æ (f.).
Salæius, Salæius, -ii (m.).
Salentum, Salentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Salentum*. *Salentine*, *Salentinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Salentum*. *Salentini* (or *Sallenti*), -orum (m.).
Salera, Salera, -æ (f.).
Salerno, } *Salernum*, -i (n.); of or be-
Salernum, } longing to *Salerno*. *Salernitanus*, -a, -um; Gulf of *Salerno*, *Pæstantinus Sinus*.
Saliens, Saliens, -i (m.).
Salii, the, Salii, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Salii*. *Saliäris*, -e, and *Salius*, -a, -um.
Salina, Saline, -arum (f.).
Salinator, Salinator, -oris (m.).
Salins, Salinæ, -arum (f.).
Salisbury, Sarisburia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Salisbury*. *Sarisburienis*, -e.
Salius, Salius, -ii (m.).
Sallust, Sallustius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sallust*. *Sallustianus*, -a, -um.
Salyes, the, Salyes, -um, and *Salyi*, -orum (m.).
Salmacis, Salmäcis, -idis (f.).
Salmanti, the, Salmäni, -orum (m.).
Salmantica, Salmantica, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Salmantica*. *Salmanticensis*, -e.
Salmon, Salmon, -önis (f.), a city.—2. (m.) a man's name.
Salmone, Salmöne, -es (f.).
Salmoneus, Salmönëus, -eos or -ei (m.); daughter of *Salmoneus*. *Salmönis*, -idis (f.).
Salo, the, Salo, -önis (m.).
Salome, Salome, -es (f.).
Salomon, Salomon, -önis (m.); of or relating to *Salomon* or *Solomon*. *Salomoniæcus*, -a, -um, and *Salomoniæus*, -a, -um.
Salona, Sälöna, -æ, and *Sälönæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Salona*. *Sälönensis*, -e, and *Saloninus*, -a, -um.—2. (in *Liendia*). *Amphissa*, -æ (f.). q. v.; Gulf of *Salona*. *Crissæus Sinus*.
Salonichi, Thessalonica, -æ (f.). q. v.; Gulf of *Salonichi*. *Thermæus Sinus*.
Salonica, Salöna, -æ (f.).
Saloninus, Saloninus, -i (m.).
Salonius, Salönus, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Salonius*. *Saloninianus*, -a, -um.
Salpe, Salpe, -æ (f.).
Salpesa, Salpesa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Salpesa*. *Salpesänus*, -a, -um.
Salpis, Salpis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Salpis*. *Salpinus*, -a, -um, and *Salpinas*, -ätis (adj.).
Salus, Sälus, -ütis (f.).
Salutio, Sälütio, -önis (m.).
Salvia, Salvia, -æ (f.).
Salvianus, Salvianus, -i (m.).
Salvidienus, Salvidienus, -i (m.).
Salvius, Salvius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Salvius*. *Salvianus*, -a, -um.
Salzburg, Salisburgum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Salzburg*. *Salisburgensis*, -e.
Samaranda, Maracanda, -orum (m.).
Samarina, Samäria, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Samaria*, the *Samaritans*. *Samaritæ*, -arum, and *Samaritanus*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Samaria*. *Samaritan*, *Samaritanus*, -a, -um; *Samaritanus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Samarititis*, -idis.
Samarobriæ, Samärobriæ, -æ (f.).
Sambre, the, Sabis, -is (m.); of or relating to the *Sambre*. *Sambriæcus*, -a, -um (late).
Same, Same, -es (f.); the inhabitants of *Same*. *Samæi*, -orum (m.).
Samiarius, Samiarius, -ii (m.).
Sammonicus, Sammönicus, -i (m.).
Sammonium, Sammönium, -ii (n.).

Samnites, the, Samnites, -um and -ium (m.), in sing., *Samnis*, -itis; of or belonging to the *Samnites*. *Samnite*, *Samniticus*, -a, -um.
Sammium, Samnium, -ii (n.); the *Samnites*, v. foregoing.
Samos, Samos or Samus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Samos*. *Samian*, *Samius*, -a, -um.
Samosata, Samosata, -orum (n.), and *Samosata*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Samosata*. *Samosatenis*, -e.
Samothrace, } *Samothræa*, -æ, *Samothra-*
Samothraki, } cia, -æ, and *Samothræa*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Samothrace*.
Samothracenus, -a, -um; *Samothracicus*, -a, -um; and *Samothracius*, -a, -um.
Sampo, Sampo, -üs or -önis (f.).
Samson, Samson, indecl., and *Samson*, -önis (m.).
Samsun, Amisus, -i (f.). q. v.
Samuel, Samuel, -ëlis (m.).
Sancia, Sancia, -æ (f.).
Sanctio, Sanctio, -önis (f.).
Sancus, Sanctus, -i (m.).
Sancus, Sancus, -i (m.).
Sanda, the, Sanda, -æ (m.).
Sandarian, Sandarian, -önis (m.).
Sandwich, Sabulovicum, -i (n.).
Sanga, Sanga, -æ (m.).
Sangarius, the, Sangarius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to the *Sangarius*. *Sangarius*, -a, -um.
Sanni, the, Sanni, -orum (m.).
Sannio, Sannio, -önis (m.).
Sanguinius, Sanguinius, -ii (m.).
Santonnes, the, Santonnes, -um, and *Santöni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Santonnes*. *Santonicus*, -a, -um.
Saone, the, Arar, -äris (m.).
Sapei, the, Sapæi, -orum (m.).
Sapandus, Sapandus, -i (m.).
Sapharus, Saphärus, -i (m.).
Saphon, Saphon, -önis (f.).
Sapis, the, Sapis, -is (m.).
Sapor, Sapor, -öris (m.).
Sapphira, Sapphira, -æ (f.).
Sappho, Sappho, -üs (f.); of or relating to *Sappho*. *Sapphic*, *Sapphicus*, -a, -um.
Sarabat, the, Hermus, -i (m.).
Saraceni, the, Saraceni, -orum (m.).
Saragossa, Cæsaraugusta, -æ (f.).
Sarah, Sara, -æ (f.).
Sarange, the, Sarange, -arum (m.).
Sardanapalus, Sardanäpalus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Sardanapalus*. *Sardanäpalicus*, -a, -um.
Sardes, v. *Sardis*.
Sardinia, Sardinia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sardinia*. *Sardinian*, *Sardöus*, -a, -um; *Sardus*, -a, -um; and *Sardinianus*, -a, -um; *Sardinienis*, -e, and *Sardönus*, -a, -um.
Sardis, Sardes or Sardis, -ium (f.); of or belonging to *Sardis*. *Sardius*, -a, -um, and *Sardianus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Sardis*. *Sardiani*, -orum (m.).
Sardones, the, Sardönes, -um (m.).
Sare, Sare, -es (f.).
Sarepta, Särepta and Särephä, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sarepta*. *Säreptenus*, -a, -um.
Sariolenus, Sariolënus, -i (m.).
Sarmatia, Sarmatia, -æ (f.); the *Sarmatians*. *Sarmatæ*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to *Sarmatia*. *Sarmaticus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Sarmätis*, -idis.
Sarmentus, Sarmentus, -i (m.).
Sarnus, } the, Sarnus, -i (m.).
Sarno, }
Saronic (Gulf), *Saronicus Sinus* (m.); *Saronic*, *Saronicus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Sarönis*, -idis.
Sarpedon, the, Sarpëdon, -önis (m.).
Sarrastes, the, Sarrastes, -um (m.).
Sarsina, Sarsina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sarsina*. *Sarsina*, -ätis (adj.).
Sart, v. *Sardis*.
Sarus, the, Sarus, -i (m.).—2. (m.) a man's name.
Saseno, Sason, -önis (f.).
Sassai, the, Sassei, -orum (m.).
Sassia, Sassia, -æ (f.).
Sassula, Sasseüla, -æ (f.).
Satellius, Stëllius, -ii (m.).
Satella, Sateüla, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Satella*. *Satellianus*, -a, -um.
Satrapene, Satrapëne, -es (f.).
Satrium, Satrium, -ii (n.).

- Satricum*, *Satricum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Satricum*, *Satricianus*, -a, -um.
Satricus, *Satricus*, -i (m.).
Satrius, *Satrius*, -i (m.).
Satureium, *Satureium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Satureium*, *Saturicianus*, -a, -um.
Saturius, *Saturius*, -ii (m.).
Saturn, *Saturnus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Saturn*, *Saturnius*, -a, -um.
Saturnia, *Saturnia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Saturnia*, *Saturninus*, -a, -um.
Saturinus, *Saturinus*, -i (m.).
Saturus, v. *Satura*.
Satyrus, *Satyrus*, -i (m.).
Saufira, *Saufira*, -æ (f.).
Saufirus, *Saufirus*, -i (m.).
Saufelus, *Saufelus*, -i (m.).
Saul, *Saul*, *indecl.* and *Saul*, -ilis (m.).
Sauramate, the, *Saurōmātes*, -arum (m.); of the *Sauramate*, *Saurōmatian*, *Saurōmātes*, -es (f.).
Savē, *Savē*, -es (f.).—2, the *Savē*, v. *Saxus*.
Saverrio, *Saverrio*, -ōnis (m.).
Savo, the, *Savo*, -ōnis (m.).
Savone, *Savo*, -ōnis (f.).
Savoy, *Sabaudia*, -æ (f.).
Savus, the, *Savus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Savus*, *Savensis*, -e.
Saxa, *Saxa*, -æ (m.).
Saxons, the, *Saxōnes*, -um (m.); in sing., *Saxo*, -ōnis; the country of the *Saxons*, *Saxony*, *Saxōnia*, -æ (f.); *Saxon*, *Saxōnicus*, -a, -um.
Scean (*Gate*), the, *Scea Porta*, and *Scea Portæ* (f.).
Sceva, *Sceva*, -æ (m.).
Scevinus, *Scevinus*, -i (m.).
Scevola, *Scevola*, -æ (m.).
Scala, *Scala*, -arum (f.).
Scalabis, *Scalabis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Scalabis*, *Scalabitanus*, -a, -um.
Scaldis, the, *Scaldis*, -is (m.).
Scamander, the, *Scamander*, -dri (m.); of or belonging to the *Scamander*, *Scamandrius*, -a, -um.
Scammos, -i (f.).
Scandilus, *Scandilus*, -i (f.).
Scandinavia, *Scandia*, -æ, and *Scandināvia*, -æ (f.).
Scantinius, *Scantinius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Scantinius*, *Scantinius*, -a, -um.
Scantius, *Scantius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Scantius*, *Scantianus*, -a, -um.
Scaptia, *Scaptia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Scaptia*, *Scaptian*, *Scaptius*, -a, -um; of or belonging to the *Scaptian* tribe, *Scaptiensis*, -e.
Scaptius, *Scaptius*, -ii (m.).
Scapula, *Scapula*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Scapula*, *Scapulānus*, -a, -um.
Scarpanto, *Carpathus*, -i (f.); q. v.
Scarpia, *Scarpia*, -æ (f.).
Scarpone, *Scarpone*, -æ (f.).
Scaurinus, *Scaurinus*, -i (m.).
Scaurus, *Scaurus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Scaurus*, *Scaurian*, *Scaurianus*, -a, -um.
Scenite, the, *Scenite*, -arum (m.).
Scepsis, *Scepsis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Scepsis*, *Scepasian*, *Scepsius*, -a, -um.
Scepsius, *Scepsius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Scepsis*, *Scepasianus*, -a, -um.
Sceordiladus, *Sceordiladus*, -i (m.).
Schaffhausen, *Schaphusia*, -æ (f.).
Scheldt, the, *Scaldis*, -is (m.); q. v.
Schera, *Schera*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Schera*, *Scherinus*, -a, -um.
Schinussa, *Schinussa*, -æ (f.).
Schleswig, *Heideba*, -æ (f.).
Schönbrunn, *Fons Bellus* (m.).
Schenos, *Schenos*, -i (f.).
Schenus, *Schenus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Schenus*, *Schenicus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Schenus*, *Schenensis* and *Schenis*, -idis (f.).
Sciathus, *Sciathus* or *Sciathos*, -i (f.).
Scilla, -scilleum, -i (n.).
Scilla Islands, *Cassiterides*, -um (f.); *In-sua*.
Scio, *Chios*, -ii (f.); q. v.
Sciōne, *Sciōne*, -es (f.).
Scipio, *Scipio*, -ōnis (m.); poet. (in form pair) *Scipiadēs*, -es (m.); of or relating to *Scipio*, *Scipionius*, -a, -um.
Sciron, *Sciron*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Sciron*, *Scironian*, *Scirōnus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., *Scirōnis*, -idis.
Scissis, *Scissis*, -is (f.).
Sclavini, v. *Slavonia*.
- Slavonia*, v. *Slavonia*.
Scadra, *Scodra*, -æ (f.); q. v. or belonging to *Scodra*, *Scodrensis*, -e.
Scopas, *Scopas*, -æ (f.).
Scope, *Scope*, -es (f.).
Scopinas, *Scopinas*, -æ (m.).
Scopius, *Scopius*, -ii (m.).
Scordisci, the, *Scordisci*, -orum (m.).
Scordus (*Mount*), *Scordus*, -i (m.).
Scotland, *Scotia*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Scotland*, *Scottish*, *Scoticus*, -a, -um; the *Scots* or *Scotch*, *Scoti*, -orum (m.).
Scotussa, *Scotussa*, -æ (f.).
Scotussa, *Scotussa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Scotussa*, *Scotusseus*, -a, -um.
Scribonia, *Scribonia*, -æ (f.).
Scribonian, *Scribonianus*, -i (m.).
Scribonius, *Scribonius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Scribonius*, *Scribonianus*, -a, -um.
Scrofa, *Scrofa*, -æ (m.).
Scultenna, the, *Scultenna*, -æ (m.).
Scutari, *Chrysopolis*, -is (f.).
Scydrorhmis, *Scydrorhmis*, -is (m.).
Scylace, *Scylace*, -es (f.).
Scylaceum, *Scylaceum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Scylaceum*, *Scylaceus*, -a, -um; *Scylaceus*, -a, -um; and *Scylacius*, -a, -um.
Scylax, *Scylax*, -ācis (m.).
Scylla, *Scylla*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Scylla*, *Scyllæus*, -a, -um.
Scyllæum, *Scyllæum*, -i (n.).
Scyllis, *Scyllis*, -is (m.).
Scymnus, *Scymnus*, -i (m.).
Scyron, *Scyron*, -ōnis (m.).
Scyros, *Scyros* or *Scyrus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Scyros*, *Scyrian*, *Scyrius*, -a, -um, and *Scyræticus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., *Scyrias*, -ādis, and *Scyræis*, -idis.
Scyrala, *Scyrala*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Scyrala*, *Scyralicus*, -a, -um.
Scythia, *Scythia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Scythia*, *Scythian*, *Scythicus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., *Scythia*, -idis; the *Scythians*, *Scythæ*, -arum (m.), a *Scythian*, *Scythæ*, -æ (m.), *Scythissa*, -æ (f.).
Scythopolis, *Scythopolis*, -is (f.); the inhabitants of *Scythopolis*, *Scythopolitæ*, -arum (m.).
Sebate, *Sebate*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Sebate*, *Sebastenus*, -a, -um.
Sebastia, *Sebastia*, -æ (f.).
Sebastian, *Sebastianus*, -i (m.).
Sebastopolis, *Sebastopolis*, -is (f.).
Sebennytic, *Sebennyticus*, -a, -um; the *Sebennytic mouth* (of the Nile), *Sebennyticum Ostium*.
Sebethus, the, *Sēbēthūs* -i (m.); of or relating to the *Sebethus*, *Sebethis*, -idis (fem. adj.).
Sebinus, *Sebinus*, -i (m.), *Lacus*.
Sebosus, *Sēbōsus*, -i (m.).
Seccio, the, *Gabellus*, -i (m.).
Secian, *Secovium*, -ii (n.).
Secundilla, *Secundilla*, -æ (f.).
Secundinus, *Secundinus*, -i (m.).
Secundus, *Secundus*, -i (m.).
Sedecias, *Sedecias*, -æ (m.).
Sedigitus, *Sedigitus*, -i (m.).
Sedocheti, the, *Sedocheti*, -orum (m.).
Sedulius, *Sedulius*, -ii (m.).
Sedunum, *Sedunum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sedunum*, *Sedūni*, -orum (m.).
Sedusii, the, *Sedusii*, -orum (m.).
Segeda, *Segeda*, -æ (f.).
Segedin, *Segedinum*, -i (n.).
Segedunum, } *Segodunum*, -i (n.), or *Se-Segodunum*, } *gedunum*.
Segesta, *Segesta*, -æ, or *Segeste*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Segesta*, *Segestānus*, -a, -um, and *Segestensis*, -e.
Segestes, *Segestes*, -æ (m.).
Segestica, *Segestica*, -æ (f.).
Segida, *Segida*, -æ (f.).
Segimerus, *Segimerus*, -i (m.).
Segimund, *Segimundus*, -i (m.).
Segisama, *Segisama*, -æ, and *Segisamo*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Segisama*, *Segisamonensis*, -e.
Segni, the, *Segni*, -orum (m.).
Segobriga, *Segobriga*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Segobriga*, *Segobrigensis*, -e.
Segonax, *Segonax*, -actis (m.).
Segontia, *Segontia* or *Seguntia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Segontia*, *Segontinus*, -a, -um.
Segontiaci, the, *Segontiaci*, -orum (m.).
Segontium, *Segontium*, -ii (n.).
Segorbe, *Segobriga*, -æ (f.).
- Segovellani*, the, *Segovellani*, -orum (m.).
Segovia, *Segovia*, -æ (f.).
Segre, the, *Segoris*, -is (m.).
Segulius, *Segulius*, -i (m.).
Segusiani, the, *Segūsiani*, -orum (m.).
Segusio, *Segusio*, -ōnis (f.).
Segusium, *Segusium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Segusium*, *Segusianus*, -a, -um.
Seia, *Seia*, -æ (f.).
Seine, the, *Sēquana*, -æ (f.).
Seissel, *Sessellum*, -ii (n.).
Seius, *Seius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Seius*, *Seianus*, -a, -um.
Sejanus, *Sejanus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Sejanus*, *Sejānianus*, -a, -um.
Selachusa, *Selachusa*, -æ (f.).
Selambina, *Selambina*, -æ (f.).
Sela, the, *Silurus*, -i (m.).
Selena, *Selēne*, -es (f.).
Selucia, *Selucia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Selucia*, *Selucianus*, -e; *Selucianus*, -a, -um; and (late) *Selencus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., *Selencis*, -idis.
Selencis, *Selencis*, -idis (f.), v. the foregoing.
Selencus, *Selencus*, -i (m.).
Selge, *Selge*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Selge*, *Selgeticus*, -a, -um.
Selicia, *Selicia*, -æ (f.).
Selicius, *Selicius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Selicius*, *Selicianus*, -a, -um.
Selmibria, the, *Penēus*, -i (m.).
Selinus, *Selinus*, -untis (f.); of or belonging to *Selinus*, *Selinusius*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Selinus*, *Selinuntii*, -orum (m.).
Selivria, *Selymbria*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Sellasia, *Sellasia*, -æ (f.).
Selle, *Selle*, -es (f.).
Selli, the, *Selli*, -orum (m.).
Sellum, *Sellum*, -ii (n.).
Sellius, *Sellius*, -i (m.).
Selsey, *Scolesia*, -æ (f.).
Selymbria, *Selymbria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Selymbria*, *Selymbrianus*, -a, -um.
Sem or *Shem*, *Sem*, *indecl.* (m.).
Semele, *Sēmēle*, -es, and *Sēmēla*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Semele*, *Sēmēleus*, -a, -um, and *Semeleus*, -a, -um.
Semiramis, *Semiramis*, -is and -idis (f.); of or relating to *Semiramis*, *Semiramis*, -a, -um.
Semnones, the, *Seminōnes*, -um (m.).
Semo, *Sēmo*, -ōnis (m.).
Sempronia, *Sempronia*, -æ (f.).
Sempronius, *Sempronius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sempronius*, *Sempronianus*, -a, -um, and *Sempronianus*, -a, -um.
Sena, *Sena*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sena*, *Senānus*, -a, -um, and *Senensis*, -e.
Senaar, v. *Sennaar*.
Seneca, *Seneca*, -æ (m.).
Senegal, the, *Darādus*, -i (m.).
Senia, *Senia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Senia*, *Seniensis*, -e.
Senigaglia, *Senia*, -æ (f.), *Gallica*; *Senogallia*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Sennar, *Sirbitum*, -i (n.).
Sennacherib, *Sennacherib*, *indecl.* (m.).
Senogallia, *Senogallia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Senogallia*, *Senogalliensis*, -e.
Sennones, the, *Sennōnes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Sennones*, *Sennōnicus*, -a, -um; the country of the *Sennones*, *Sennōnia*, -æ (f.).
Sens, *Agendicum*, -i (n.); *Senōnes*, -um (m.).
Sentium, *Sentium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sentium*, *Sentinus*, -ātis (adj.).
Sentinus, *Sentinus*, -i (m.).
Sentius, *Sentius*, -ii (m.).
Septias, *Septias*, -ādis (f.).
Septissa, *Septissa*, -æ (f.).
Septisia, *Septisia*, -æ (f.), and *Septasia*, -orum (n.).
Seppius, *Seppius*, -ii (m.).
Septa, *Septa*, -orum (m.).
Septicius, *Septicius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Septicius*, *Septicianus*, -a, -um.
Septimania, *Septimania*, -æ (f.).
Septimia, *Septimia*, -æ (f.).
Septimius, *Septimius*, -i (m.).
Septimuncia, *Septimuncia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Septimuncia*, *Septimuncianus*, -e.

Septimus, *Septimius*, -i (m.).
Sequana, v. *Seine*.
Sequani, the, *Séquani*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Sequani*, *Sequānicus*, -a, -um, and *Sequānus*, -a, -um.
Serachi, the, *Serachi*, -orum (m.).
Serapion, *Serapion*, -ōnis (m.).
Serapis, *Serapis*, -is and -idis (m.); of or relating to *Serapis*, *Serāpicus*, -a, -um.
Serbi, the, *Serbi*, -orum (m.).
Serbonis (Lake), *Serbōnis*, -idis (f.).
Serchio, the, *Ēsar*, -āris (m.), q. v.
Serdica, *Serdica*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Serdica*, *Serdicensis*, -e, and *Serdice-nus*, -a, -um.
Serena, *Serēna*, -æ (f.).
Serenianus, *Serenianus*, -i (m.).
Serenus, *Serēnus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Serenus*, *Serēnianus*, -a, -um.
Seres, the, *Seres*, -um (m.); in sing., *Ser-ēris*; of or relating to the *Seres*, *Sērī-cus*, -a, -um.
Serestus, *Serestus*, -i (m.).
Sergestus, *Sergestus*, -i (m.).
Sergia, *Sergia*, -æ (f.).
Sergiolus, *Sergiolus*, -i (m.).
Sergius, *Sergius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sergius*, *Sergian*, *Sergius*, -a, -um.
Seria, *Seria*, -æ (f.).
Seringapatam, *Brachme*, -es (f.).
Seriphus, *Seriphus* or *Seriphos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Seriphus*, *Seriphus*, -a, -um.
Seripppo, *Seripppo*, -ōnis (f.).
Serphanti, *Serphanti*, -æ (f.).
Serphanto, *Seriphus*, -i (f.), q. v.
Serranus, *Serrānus*, -i (m.).
Serretes, the, *Serretes*, -um (m.).
Serri, the, *Serri*, -orum (m.).
Serrium, *Serrium*, -ii (m.).
Sertoria, *Sertoria*, -æ (f.).
Sertorius, *Sertorius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sertorius*, *Sertōrianus*, -a, -um.
Serveus, *Serveus*, -i (m.).
Servia, *Servia*, -æ (f.); *Moesia Superior*.
Servian, *Servianus*, -i (m.).
Servilia, *Servilia*, -æ (f.).
Servilius, *Servilius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Servilius*, *Servilian*, *Servilius*, -a, -um, and *Servillianus*, -a, -um.
Servius, *Servius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Servius*, *Servianus*, -a, -um.
Sesamum, *Sesānum*, -i (n.).
Sesaniun, *Sesānum*, -ii (n.).
Sesōis = *Sesostrius*.
Sesostrius, *Sēsostrius*, -is, also *Sesōstis*, -is (m.).
Sessa, *Suessa*, -æ (f.).
Sessia, *Sessia*, -æ (f.).
Sestinum, *Sestium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sestium*, *Sestinas*, -ātis (adj.).
Sestius, *Sestius*, -ii (m.).
Sesto, *Sextum*, -ii (n.).
Sestos, *Sestos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Sestos*, *Sestiācus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Sestis*, -idis, and *Sestias*, -ādīs.
Setabis, v. *Setabis*.
Seth, *Seth*, indecl. (m.); of or relating to *Seth*, *Sēthianus*, -a, -um.
Setia, *Setia*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Setia*, *Sētianus*, -a, -um.
Setius (Mount), *Sētius*, -ii (m.), Mons; of or belonging to Mount *Setius*, *Sētianus*, -a, -um.
Seuthes, *Seuthes*, -æ (m.).
Seuthusa, *Seuthusa*, -æ (f.).
Severa, *Sevēra*, -æ (f.).
Severian, *Severianus*, -i (m.).
Severinus, *Severinus*, -i (m.).
Severn, the, *Sabrina*, -æ (m.).
Severus, *Sevērus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Severus*, *Severianus*, -a, -um.
Seville, *Hispalis*, -is (f.), q. v.
Servinus, *Servinus*, -i (m.).
Sevo (Mount), *Sevo*, -ōnis (m.).
Sextia, *Sextia*, -æ (f.).
Sextilia, *Sextilia*, -æ (f.).
Sextilius, *Sextilius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sextilius*, *Sextilianus*, -a, -um.
Sextillus, *Sextillus*, -i (m.).
Sextius, *Sextius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sextius*, *Sextius*, -a, -um, and *Sextianus*, -a, -um.
Sextus, *Sextus*, -i (m.).
Shadrach, *Shadrach*, indecl. (m.).
Shannon, the, *Juernus*, -i (m.).
Shippy, *Tollipia*, -is (f.).
Shiresbury, *Salopia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Shiresbury*, *Salopiensis*, -e.

Shetland (Islands), the, *Æmōla*, -arum (f.), Insule.
Siambis, *Siambis*, -is (f.).
Sibde, *Sibde*, -æ (f.).
Siberia, *Siberia*, -æ (f.).
Sibuzates, the, *Sibuzates*, -ium (m.).
Sibyll, *Sibylla*, -æ (f.).
Sica, *Sica*, -æ (m.).
Sicambri, the, *Sicambri*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Sicambri*, *Sicamber*, -bra, -brum.
Sicambria, *Sicambria*, -æ (f.).
Sicani, the, *Sicani*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Sicani*, *Sicānius*, -a, -um, and *Sicānus*, -a, -um (poet. for *Sicilian*).
Sicca, *Sicca*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Sicca*, *Siccensis*, -e.
Siccus, *Siccus*, -ii (m.).
Sicchaus, *Sicchaus*, -i (m.).
Sichem, *Sichem*, indecl. (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.) a city.
Sicily, *Sicilia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sicily*, *Sicilian*, *Siculus*, -a, -um, and *Siciliensis*, -e; *pecul. fem.*, *Sicēlis*, -idis; the *Sicilians*, *Sicili*, -orum (m.).
Sicinius, *Sicinius*, -ii (m.).
Sicinus, *Sicinus*, -i (f.).
Sicoris, the, *Sicōria*, -is (m.).
Siculi, the, *Siculi*, -orum (m), v. *Sicily*.
Siculus, *Siculus*, -i (m.).
Sicyon, *Sicyon*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Sicyon*, *Sicyonian*, *Sicyōnius*, -a, -um.
Side, *Sida*, -æ, and *Side*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Side*, *Sidenis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Side*, *Sidetes*, -arum (m.).
Sidicium, *Sidicium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sidicium*, *Sidicinus*, -a, -um.
Sidon, *Sidon*, -ōnis (f.), a city; of or belonging to *Sidon*, *Sidonian*, *Sidōnius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Sidōnis*, -idis.—2. (m.) a man's name.
Sidonius, *Sidonius*, -ii (m.).
Sidra (Gulf of), *Syrta*, -is (f), Major.
Sidus, *Sidus*, -untis (f.).
Sidusa, *Sidusa*, -æ (f.).
Sienna, *Sena*, -æ (f.).
Sifanto, *Siphnus*, -i (f.), q. v.
Siga, *Siga*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Siga*, *Sigensis*, -e.
Sicambri, the, v. *Sicambri*.
Sigeum, *Sigeum* and *Sigēon*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sigeum*, *Sigēus*, -a, -um, and *Sigēus*, -a, -um.
Sigida, *Sigida*, -æ (m.).
Sigepedes, the, *Sigepedes*, -um (m.).
Signia, *Signia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Signia*, *Signinus*, -a, -um.
Signias (Mount), *Signias*, -æ (m.).
Sigoresus, *Sigoresus*, -i (m.).
Sila, *Sila*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Sila*, *Silānus*, -a, -um.
Silana, *Silāna*, -æ (f.).
Silano, *Silāno*, -ōnis (m.).
Silānus, *Silānus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Silānus*, *Silānius*, -a, -um.
Silarus, the, *Silārus*, -i (m.).
Silas, *Silas*, -æ (m.).
Silbium, *Silbium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Silbium*, *Silbānus*, -a, -um.
Silēti, the, *Silēti*, -orum (m.).
Silēnus, *Silēnus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Silēnus*, *Silēnicus*, -a, -um.
Silesia, *Silesia*, -æ (f.).
Sileum, *Sileum*, -i (n.).
Silici, the, *Silici*, -orum (m.).
Silius, *Silius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Silius*, *Silian*, *Silius*, -a, -um, and *Silianus*, -a, -um.
Silo, *Silo*, -ōnis (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.) a city.
Silōa, *Silōa*, -æ, and *Siloe*, indecl. (f.); of or belonging to *Silōa*, *Silous*, -a, -um.
Silpia, *Silpia*, -æ (f.).
Silures, the, *Silures*, -um (m.).
Silus, *Silus*, -i (m.).
Silvanus, *Silvānus*, -i (m.).
Silvester, *Silvester*, -tris (m.).
Silvi, the, *Silvi*, -orum (m.).
Silvia, *Silvia*, -æ (f.).
Silvinus, *Silvinus*, -i (m.).
Silvius, *Silvius*, -ii (m.).
Simathus, v. *Symathus*.
Simalio, *Simalio*, -ōnis (m.).
Simbrucium, *Simbrucium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Simbrucium*, *Simbruvius* (or *Simbrunus*), -a, -um.
Simoon, *Simoon*, -ōnis (m.).
Simittu, *Simittu*, indecl. (m.); of or belonging to *Simittu*, *Simittuensis*, -e.

Simnias, *Simnias*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Simnias*, *Simniēus*, -a, -um.
Simo, *Simo*, -ōnis (m.).
Simois, the, *Simois*, -entis or -entos (m.).
Simon, *Simon*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Simon*, *Simoniānus*, -a, -um.
Simonides, *Simōnides*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Simonides*, *Simōnideus*, -a, -um.
Simpler, *Simplex*, -icis (m.).
Simulans, *Simulans*, -antis (m.).
Simulus, *Simulus*, -i (m.).
Simus, *Simus*, -i (m.).
Sinmyra, *Sinmyra*, -æ (f.).
Sinda, *Sinda*, -æ, and *Sindos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Sinda*, *Sindicus*, -a, -um, and *Sindensis*, -e.
Sindes, *Sindes*, -æ or -is (m.).
Sindi, the, *Sindi*, -orum (m.).
Singara, *Singāra*, -orum (n.); of or relating to *Singara*, *Singārenus*, -a, -um.
Singidunum, *Singidunum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Singidunum*, *Singidūnen-sis*, -e.
Singili, *Singili*, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to *Singili*, *Singilensis*, -e.
Sinigaglia, v. *Senigaglia*.
Sinis, *Sinis*, -is (m.).
Sinna, *Sinna*, -æ (f.).
Sinnaces, *Sinnaces*, -is (m.).
Sinnius, *Sinnius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Sinnius*, *Sinnianus*, -a, -um.
Sinon, *Sinon*, -ōnis (m.).
Sinope, *Sinōpe*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Sinope*, *Sinōpicus*, -a, -um, and *Sinopen-sis*, -e; *pecul. fem.*, *Sinōpis*, -idis.
Sintice, *Sintice*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Sintice*, *Sinticus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Sintice*, *Sintii*, -orum (m.).
Sinub, *Sinope*, -es (f.), q. v.
Sinuessa, *Sinuessa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sinuessa*, *Sinuēssānus*, -a, -um.
Sion (Mount), *Sion*, indecl. (f.).
Siphnus, *Siphnus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Siphnus*, *Siphnius*, -a, -um.
Spontum, *Spontum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Spontum*, *Spontinus*, -a, -um.
Sipylus (Mount), *Sipylus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Sipylus*, *Sipylēus*, -a, -um; *Sipylēus*, -a, -um; and *Sipylensis*, -e.
Sir, the, *Laxartes*, -æ (m.).
Sira, *Sira*, -arum (f.).
Sirbium, *Sirbitum*, -i (n.).
Sirbonis (Lake), *Sirbōnis*, -idis (f.).
Sirens, the, *Sirēnes*, -um (f.); a *Siren*, *Siren*, -ēnis; of or relating to the *Sirens*, *Sirēnus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Sirēnis*, -idis.
Siris, the, *Siris*, -is (m.); of or relating to the *Siris*, *Sirinus*, -a, -um.—2. (f.) a city; of or belonging to *Siris*, *Sirinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Siris*, *Sirini*, -orum (m.).
Sirmia, *Sirmia*, -æ (f.).
Sirmio, *Sirmio*, -ōnis (m.).
Sirmium, *Sirmium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Sirmium*, *Sirmiēnsis*, -e.
Sirpi, *Sirpi*, -orum (m.).
Sirpicus, *Sirpicus*, -i (m.).
Sisapo, *Sisapo*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Sisapo*, *Sisapōnensis*, -e.
Siscennius, *Siscennius*, -ii (m.).
Siscia, *Siscia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Siscia*, *Siscianus*, -a, -um.
Sienna, *Sienna*, -æ (m.).
Siennus, *Siennus*, -i (m.).
Siser, *Siser*, -ēris (m.).
Sisigambis, *Sisigambis*, -is (f.).
Sisteron, *Segustero*, -ōnis (f.); *Civitas Segestesterum*.
Sisaphus, *Sisaphus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Sisaphus*, *Sisaphus*, -a, -um; son of *Sisaphus*, *Sisaphides*, -æ (m.).
Sithon, *Sithon*, -ōnis (m.).
Sithonii, the, *Sithōnii*, -orum (m.); *Sithonin*, *Sithōnius*, -i (m.); *pecul. fem.*, *Sithōnis*, -idis (poet. for *Thracian*).
Sitia, *Sitia*, -æ (f.).
Sitifi, *Sitifi*, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to *Sitifi*, *Sitifensis*, -e.
Sitones, the, *Sitōnes*, -um (m.).
Sittace, *Sittace*, -es (f.); the territory of *Sittace*, *Sittacēne*, -es (f.).
Sittius, *Sittius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Sittius*, *Sittianus*, -a, -um.
Sitach, *Ammonium*, -ii (n.).
Sixtus, *Sixtus*, -i (m.).
Skye (Isle of), *Ebuda Orientalis*.
Skyro, *Scyros*, -i (f.), q. v.
Slavonia, *Slavonia*, -æ (f.); the *Slavonians*, *Slavi*, -orum, and *Slavones*, -um (m.).

Slesieck, Slesvicium, *i* (n.).
Sluys, Clausula, -arum (f.).
Smardis, Smerdis, *is* (m.).
Smilax, Smilax, -acis (f.).
Smintha, Smintha, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Smintha*, Sminthian, Sminthius, -a, -um, and Sminthius, -a, -um; *as an appellation of Apollo*, Sminthian, Sminthæus, -eos or -ei (m.).
Smyna, Smyna, -æ (f.); *a city; of or belonging to Smyna*, Smynæan, Smyna-us, -a, -um—2. *a woman's name*.
Sobii, the, Sobii, -orum (m.).
Sochis, Sochis, *is* (n.).
Socho, Socho, *indcel* (f.).
Socrator, Dioscoridis Insula (f.).
Socrates, Socrætes, *is* (m.); *of or relating to Socrates*, Socratic, Socraticus, -a, -um; *the followers of Socrates*, Socratici, -orum (m.).
Socraton, Socraton, -onis (m.).
Socunda, Socunda, -æ (f.).
Sodii, the, Sodii, -orum (m.).
Sodinus, the, Sodinus, *i* (m.).
Sodom, Sôdôma, -æ (f.); Sôdânum, *i* (n.); and Sôdâma, -orum (m.); *the inhabitants of Sodom*, Sôdômitæ, -arum (m.); *of or belonging to Sodom*, Sôdômiticus, -a, -um.
Sogdiana, Sôgdiana, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of Sogdiana*, Sôgdiani, -orum (m.).
Sogdonacus, Sôgdonacus, *i* (m.).
Sohemus, Sohemus, *i* (m.).
Soissons, Snessio, -onis (f.); Augusta Suesionum.
Sol, Sol, -ilis (m.).
Sole, Sole, -es (f.).
Solatum, Solutum, *i* (n.).
Soli, Soli or Solæ, -orum (f.); *of or belonging to Soli*, Solensis, -e.
Solinia, Solimnia, -æ (f.).
Solinus, Solinus, *i* (m.).
Sollus, Sollus, *i* (m.).
Solomon, v. Salomon.
Solon, Sôlon, -onis (m.).
Solone, Solonæ, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Solone*, Solonæus, -atis (adj.).
Solonium, Solonium, *ii* (n.); *of or belonging to Solonium*, Soloninus, -a, -um.
Solorius, Solorius, *ii* (m.).
Solovetius, Solovetius, *ii* (m.).
Solus, Solus, -untis (f.); *of or belonging to Solus*, Soluntinus, -a, -um.
Solva, Solva, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Solva*, Solvensis, -e.
Solway (Firth of), Iune Estuarium (n.).
Solymit, the, Sôlymi, -orum (m.).
Solymus, Sôlymus, *i* (m.).
Sonno, Sonno, -onis (m.).
Sontini, the, Sontini, -orum (m.).
Sontius, the, Sontius, *ii* (m.); *of or relating to the Sontius*, Sontius, -a, -um.
Sopater, Sopater, -tri (m.).
Sophete, Sôphênæ, -es (f.); *the inhabitants of Sophete*, Sôphênî, -orum (m.).
Sophia, Sophia, -æ (f.); *of or relating to Sophia*, Sôphiânus, -a, -um.
Sophocles, Sôphocles, *is* (m.); *of or relating to Sophocles*, Sôphocleus, Sôphoclêus, -a, -um.
Sophonia, Sôphonia, -æ (f.).
Sophonisbo, Sôphonisba, -æ (f.).
Sophonius, Sôphonius, *ii* (m.).
Sôphron, Sôphron, -ônis (m.).
Sôphronia, Sôphronia, -æ (f.).
Sôphroniscus, Sôphroniscus, *i* (m.).
Sôphronius, Sôphronius, *ii* (m.).
Sôphis, Sôphis, *i* (m.).
Sôpolis, Sôpolis, -is (m.).
Sora, Sôra, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Sora*, Sorânus, -a, -um.
Soracte (Mount), Sôcractæ, -is (n.); *of or belonging to Mount Soracte*, Soractinus, -a, -um.
Soranus, Sôrânus, -is (m.).
Sordice, Sôrdice, -es (f.).
Sordoneus, the, Sôrdônus, -um (m.).
Sordus, the, Sôrdus, *i* (m.); *of or belonging to the Sordus*, Sôrdicenus, -a, -um.
Sorrento, Surrentum, *i* (n.).
Sosagorax, Sôsagôras, -æ (m.).
Sosia, Sosia, -æ (m.); *a man's name*—2. (f.) *a woman's name*.
Sosias, Sosias, -æ (m.).
Sosibius, Sosibius, *ii* (m.).
Sosicles, Sosicles, *is* (m.).
Sosigenes, Sôsigenês, *is* (m.).
Sosilaus, Sosilaus, *i* (m.).
Sosilus, Sosilus, *i* (m.).

Sosimenes, Sôsimeûnes, *is* (m.).
Sospater, Sospater, -tris (m.).
Sosippus, Sôscippus, *i* (m.).
Sosia, Sosia, *is* (m.); *a man*—2. (f.) *a woman*.
Sosistratus, Sôsistrâtus, *i* (m.).
Sositheus, Sositheus, *i* (m.).
Sosius, Sôsius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Sosius or the Sosii*, Sôsianus, -a, -um.
Sosthenes, Sôsthênês, *is* (m.).
Sotistratus, Sotrâtus, *i* (m.).
Sosius, Sôsius, *i* (m.).
Sotacus, Sôtâcus, *i* (m.).
Sotades, Sotades, *is* (m.); *of or relating to Sotades*, Sotadêus, -a, -um, and Sotadicus, -a, -um.
Sotas, Sotas, -æ (m.).
Soter, Soter, -êris (m.).
Sotericus, Sôtêricus, *i* (m.).
Soteridas, Sôtêridas, -æ (m.).
Sothis, Sothis, *is* (m.).
Sotiates, the, Sotiates, -um or -ium (m.).
Sotimus, Sôtimus, *i* (m.).
Sotira, Sôira, -æ (f.).
Southampton, Clausentum, *i* (n.).
Soza, Soza, -æ (f.).
Spa, Aquæ Spadane, -arum (f.).
Spaco, Spâco, -is (f.).
Spain, Hispania, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Spain*, Spanish, Hispânus, -a, -um; Hispaniensis, -e; *the Spanish Sea*, Ibericum Mare; *the Spaniards*, Hispâni, -orum (m.); *Greek and poet.*, Ibêria, and its deriv., *used for Hispania*, -æ; v. Iberia.
Spalabra, Spâlâbra, -æ (f.).
Spalatro, Spalatum, *i* (n.).
Sparta, Sparta, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Sparta*, Spartan, Spartanus, -a, -um, and Spartâcus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Sparta*, Spartans, Spartâcus, -arum (m.); Spartani, -orum (m.).
Spartacus, Spartâcus, *i* (m.); *of or relating to Spartacus*, Spartacius, -a, -um.
Spartian, Spartiânus, *i* (m.).
Spatalæ, Spatalæ, -es (f.).
Spectatus, Spectatus, *i* (m.).
Spier, v. Spire.
Spileum, Spelæum, *i* (n.).
Spelunca, Spelunca, -æ (f.).
Sperchius, the, Sôrchêus or Sôrchus, *ii* (m.); *of or belonging to the Sperchius*, Sôrchêus, -idis (fem. adj.); *son of Sperchius*, Sôrchêônides, -æ (m.).
Sperchia, Sôrchia, -arum (f.).
Sperchius, the, v. Sôrchêus.
Speusippus, Speusippus, *i* (m.).
Spica, Tipâcus, *i* (f.).
Sphærus, Sphærus, *i* (m.).
Spiazia, Spâcia, -arum (f.).
Spicius, Spâcius, *ii* (m.).
Spina, Spina, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Spina*, Spînêticus, -a, -um.
Spino, Spino, -ônis (m.).
Spintharus, Spînthârus, *i* (m.).
Spinter, Spînther, -êris (m.).
Spintum, Spîntum, *i* (n.).
Spia, Spio, -is (f.).
Spiræum, Spîræum, *i* (n.).
Spire, Augusta Nectum; Noviomagus, -i, and Spira, -is (f.).
Spiridon, Spîridion, -ônis (m.).
Spoleitum, { Spôlêitum, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to Spoleto*, { longum to Spoleitum, Spôlêtinus, -a, -um.
Spongia, Spongia, -æ (m.).
Sporades, the, Spôrâdês, -um (f.), Insulæ.
Sporus, Spôrûs, *i* (m.).
Spurinna, Spûrinna, -æ (m.).
Spirinus, Spûrinus, *i* (m.).
Spirius, Spûrius, -ii (m.).
Squillace, Scyllacêum, *i* (n.). q. v.; *Gulf of Squillace*, Scyllêus Sinus.
St. Agatha, Agathyrna, -æ (f.), and Agathyrnum, *i* (n.).
St. Alban's, Fanum St. Albani (n.).
St. Andrew's, Andrôpôlis, -is (f.).
St. Angelo, Castrum St. Angeli (n.); Angêlôpôlis, -is (f.).
St. Bertrand, Bertranôpôlia, -is (f.).
St. Catharine's, Insula Catharinæ (f.).
St. Christoval, Fortalitium St. Christophôri (n.).
St. Cloud, Fanum St. Clodoaldi (n.).
St. Cruz, Fanum St. Crucis (n.).
St. David's, Menevia, -æ (f.).
St. Denis, Catolacum, *i* (n.).
St. Domingo, Hispaniola, -æ (f.).
St. Eufemia (Gulf of), Lameticus Sinus.

St. Fe, Fanum St. Fidei (n.).
St. George, Insula St. Georgii (f.).
St. Gothard, Adûla or Adûla, -æ (m.).
St. Jago, Insula St. Jacobi (f.), *an island*.
 —2. *a city*; Fanum St. Jacobi (n.).
St. James, Fanum St. Jacobi (n.).
St. Jean d'Acce, Ace, -es (f.).
St. Juan de Puerto Rico, Fanum St. Joannis Portus Divitiis.
St. Mauro, Leucadia, -æ (f.); q. v.
St. Michael, Fanum St. Michâelis (n.).
St. Omer, Audomarôpôlis, -is (f.).
St. Quentin, Augusta Veromanduorum (f.).
St. Rémi, Fanum St. Remigii (n.).
St. Sebastian, Donastium, *i* (n.).
St. Stephen's, Fanum St. Stephâni (n.).
St. Thomas, Insula St. Thomæ (f.), *an island*—2. Fanum St. Thomæ (n.), *a town*.
Staberius, Staberius, -ii (m.).
Stabia, Stabia, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Stabia*, Stabiânus, -a, -um.
Stabulum, Stabulum, *i* (n.).
Stadius, Stadius, -ii (m.).
Stafford, Staffordia, -æ (f.).
Stagira, Stagira, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Stagira*, Stagiritæ, -æ (masc. adj.).
Staius, Staius, *i* (m.).
Statinene, Lemnos, *i* (f.), q. v.
Stamford, Stamfordia, -æ (f.).
Staniccks, Congavata, -æ (f.).
Stanco, Cos, q. v.
Standia, Dia, -æ (f.).
Staphylus, Staphylus, *ii* (m.).
Staphylus, Staphylus, *i* (m.).
Staseas, Staseas, -æ (m.).
Stasimus, Stasimus, *i* (m.).
Statiânus, Statiânus, *i* (m.).
Statiellæ, Statiellæ, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Statiellæ*, Statiellâs, -atis (adj.), and Statiellensis, -e.
Statilia, Statilia, -æ (f.).
Statilius, Statilius, *ii* (m.).
Statius, Statius, *ii* (m.).
Statoria, Statoria, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Statoria*, Statiâniensis, -e.
Statorius, Statorius, *ii* (m.).
Stauri, the, Stauri, -orum (m.).
Stelendena, Stelendena, -æ (f.).
Stella, Stella, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Stella*, Stellâs, -atis (adj.), and Stellâtinus, -a, -um.
Stellio, Stellio, -ônis (m.).
Stenacum, Stenacum, *i* (n.).
Stenebæa, Stênêbœa or Stênêbœa, -æ (f.); *of or relating to Stenebæa*, Stenebœius, -a, -um.
Stentor, Stentor, -êris (m.); *of or relating to Stentor*, Stentôrêus, -a, -um.
Stephane, Stêphânê, -es (f.).
Stephania, Stêphânîa, -æ (f.).
Stephanio, Stêphânîo, -onis (m.).
Stephanus, { Stêphânus, *i* (m.).
 { Stêphen.
Stercutius, Stercutius, *ii* (m.).
Steria, Steria, -æ (f.).
Sterope, Sterope, -es (f.).
Steropes, Stêrôpes, -æ (m.).
Stertinus, Stertinus, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Stertinus*, Stertinius, -a, -um.
Stesichorus, Stêsichôrus, *i* (m.); *of or belonging to Stesichorus*, Stêsichôrius, -a, -um.
Stenêban, v. Stenebæa.
Stenelus, Stênêlus, *i* (m.); *of or relating to Stenelus*, Stênêlêtus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Stênêlêtis, -idis.
Stenienus, Stênienus, *i* (m.).
Steno, Stêno, -is (f.).
Stênôbœa = Stênêbœa.
Sterling, Sterlinia, -æ (f.); Mons Dolorôsus (m.).
Stetia, Stetium, *i* (n.).
Stichus, Stichus, *i* (m.).
Stilbon, Stilbon, -ontis (m.).
Stilicho, Stilicho, -ônis (m.); *of or relating to Stilicho*, Stilichônus, -a, -um.
Stilio, Stilio, -ônis (m.).
Stilo, Stilo, -onis (m.).
Stilpo, Stilpo, -onis (m.).
Stimicon, Stimicon, -onis (m.).
Stimon, Stimon, -onis (f.).
Stimula, Stimula, -æ (f.).
Stipax, Stipax, -acis (m.).
Stiria, Stiriæ, -æ (f.).
Stobi, Stobi, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to Stobi*, Stobensis, -e.

Stockholm, *Holmia*, -æ (f.).
Stochades, the, *Stochades*, -um (f.); in sing., *Stochas*, -adis.
Stola, *Stola*, -æ (m.).
Stolo, *Stolo*, -onis (m.).
Storax, *Storax*, -acis (m.).
Strabo, *Strabo*, -onis (m.).
Strait of Caffa, *Bosphorus Cimmericus* (m.).
Strait of Constantinople, *Bosphorus Thracicus* (m.).
Strait of Dover, *Fretum Gallicum*.
Strait of Gibraltar, v. *Gibraltar*.
Strait of St. Bonifacio, *Taphros*, i (f.).
Stralsund, *Samonia*, -æ (f.).
Strassburg, *Argentoratum*, i (n.).
Stratoki, *Munychia*, -æ (f.).
Stratipocles, *Stratipocles*, -is (m.).
Stratius, *Stratius*, -i (m.).
Strato, *Strato*, -onis (m.).
Stratoclea, *Stratoclea* or *Stratoclia*, -æ (f.).
Stratocles, *Stratocles*, -is (m.).
Stratonice, *Stratonice*, -æ (f.).
Stratonicea, *Stratonicea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Stratonicea*, *Stratonicensis*, -e; *Stratoniceus*, -eos or -ei (masc. adj.); pecul. fem., *Stratonicensis*, -idis.
Stratoniceus, *Stratoniceus*, i (m.).
Stratonidas, *Stratonidas*, -æ (m.).
Stratophanes, *Stratophanes*, -is (m.).
Stratorius, *Stratorius*, -i (m.).
Stratus, *Stratus* or *Stratos*, i (f.).
Stricali (Islands), *Plotas* or *Strophædes Insulæ* (f.).
Stromboli, } *Strongyle*, -es (f).
Strongyle, }
Strongoli, *Petelia*, -æ (f).
Strongylion, *Strongylion*, -onis (m.).
Strophades, the, *Strophades*, -um (f), *Insulæ*.
Strophius, *Strophius*, -ii (m.).
Struma, *Struma*, -æ (m.).
Strymon, *Strymon*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to the *Strymon*, *Strymonian*, *Strymonius*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Strymonis*, -idis.
Subera, *Subera*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Subera*, *Suberaceus*, -a, -um.
Stura, the, *Stura*, -æ (m.).
Sturii, the, *Sturii*, -orum (m.).
Sturium, *Sturium*, -i (m.).
Stutzgard, *Stutzardia*, -æ (f).
Stymphalis, the, *Stymphalis*, -is (m.).
Stymphalus, *Stymphalus*, -i (m.); *Stymphalum* or *Stymphalon*, -i (n.); and *Stymphala*, -orum (n.); *Stymphalion*, *Stymphalion*, -a, -um, and *Stymphalius*, -idis; especially in plural, the *Stymphalia* (birds), *Stymphalides*, -um.
Stymphelus, *Stymphelus*, -i (m.).
Styr, *Styr*, -æ (f); of or belonging to the *Styr*, *Styræus*, -a, -um.
Swadones, the, *Swadones*, -um (m.).
Suari, the, *Suari*, -orum (m.).
Suasa, *Suasa*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Suasa*, *Suasanus*, -a, -um.
Subernius, *Subernius*, -ii (m.).
Subis, the, *Subis*, -is (m.).
Sublaccum, *Sublaccum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sublaccum*, *Sublaccensis*, -e.
Sublician (Bridge), *Sublicius*, -ii (m), *Pons*.
Subota, *Subota*, -orum (m.).
Subrius, *Subrius*, -ii (m.).
Subur, *Subur*, -uris (f), a city.—2. (m.) a river.
Subura, *Sübura* or *Süburra*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Subura*, *Suburānus*, -a, -um, and *Suburitanus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of the *Subura*, *Suburānenses*, -um (m.).
Succabar, *Succabar*, -āris (m.).
Succasces, the, *Succasces*, -ium (m.).
Succubo, *Succubo*, -onis (f); of or belonging to *Succubo*, *Succubonitanus*, -a, -um.
Sucke, *Sucke*, -es (f).
Sucinium, *Sucinium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sucinium*, *Sucinianus*, -a, -um, and *Sucinienis*, -e.
Sucrana, *Sucrana*, -æ (f).
Sucro, the, *Sucro*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to the *Sucro*, *Sucrōnensis*, -e.
Sucuro, *Sucuro*, -onis (m.).
Sudertum, *Sudertum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Sudertum*, *Sudertānus*, -a, -um.
Sudines, *Sudines*, -æ or -is (m.).
Sue, *Sue*, -es (f).
Suecius, *Suecius*, -ii (m.).
Sueconi, the, *Sueconi*, -orum (m.)

Suedius, *Suedius*, -ii (m.).
Suel, *Suel*, -ēis (n); of or belonging to *Suel*, *Suellianus*, -a, -um.
Suelli, the, *Suelli*, -orum (m.).
Suemi, the, *Suemi*, -i (m.).
Suessa, *Suessa*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Suessa*, *Suessānus*, -a, -um.
Suessetan, the, *Suessetan*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Suessetan*, *Suessetanus*, -a, -um.
Suessiones, the, *Suessiones*, -um (m); of or belonging to the *Suessiones*, *Suessionensis*, -e.
Suessula, *Suessula*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Suessula*, *Suessulanus*, -a, -um.
Suetius, *Suetius*, -ii (m.).
Suetonius, *Suetonius*, -i (m.).
Suetri, the, *Suetri*, -orum (m.).
Suetrius, *Suetrius*, -ii (m.).
Sueti, the, *Sueti*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Sueti*, *Sueticus*, -a, -um, and *Suētrus*, -a, -um; the country of the *Sueti*, *Suevia*, -æ (f).
Suetius, *Suetius*, -ii (m.).
Suez, *Arsinōe*, -es (f).
Suffenas, *Suffenas*, -atis (m.).
Suffenates, the, *Suffenates*, -um or -ium (m.).
Suffenus, *Suffenus*, -i (m.).
Suffeta, *Suffeta*, -æ (f).
Suffolk, *Suffolcia*, -æ (f).
Suffucius, *Suffucius*, -i (m.).
Sugambri, the, v. *Sicambri*.
Suilla, *Suilla*, -æ (f).
Suillus, *Suillus*, -i (m.).
Sullum, *Sullum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Sullum*, *Sullas*, -atis (adj).
Sulones, the, *Sulones*, -um (m.).
Sulci, *Sulci*, -orum (m); of or belonging to *Sulci*, *Sulcensis*, -e.
Sulcius, *Sulcius*, -ii (m.).
Sulla, v. *Sylla*.
Sullianus, *Sullianus*, -i (m.).
Sulloniacus, *Sulloniacus*, -is (f).
Sully, *Sullacum*, -i (n).
Sulmo, } *Sulmo*, -onis (m); of or belonging to *Sulmo*, *Sulmonensis*, -e, and (late) *Sulmontinus*, -a, -um.
Sulpicia, *Sulpicia*, -æ (f).
Sulpicilla, *Sulpicilla*, -æ (f).
Sulpicius, *Sulpicius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Sulpicius* or the *Sulpicia gens*, *Sulpician*, *Sulpician*, -a, -um, and *Sulpicianus*, -a, -um.
Sunathus, *Sunathus*, -i (m.).
Sunici, the, *Sunici*, -orum (m.).
Sunium, *Sunium* and *Sānion*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Sunium*, *Sunian*, *Sunias*, -adis (f).
Superbus, *Superbus*, -i (m.).
Sura, *Sāra*, -æ (f), a city.—2. (m.) a man's name; of or relating to *Sura*, *Surānus*, -a, -um.
Sura, the, *Sura*, -æ (m.).
Surdaones, the, *Surdaones*, -um (m.).
Surena, *Surēnas* or *Surēnas*, -æ (m.).
Surius, the, *Surius*, -i (m.).
Surrentum, *Surrentum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Surrentum*, *Surrentine*, *Surrentinus*, -a, -um.
Susa, *Susa*, -orum (n); of or belonging to *Susa*, *Susius*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Susis*, -idis; v. *Susiana*.
Susana, } *Susanna*, -æ (f).
Susanna, }
Susarion, *Sūsarion*, -onis (m); of or relating to *Susarion*, *Susarionius*, -a, -um.
Susar, the, *Susar*, -æ (m.).
Susiana, *Sūsāna*, -æ and *Susāna*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Susiana*, *Susānus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Susiana*, *Susiani*, -orum, and *Susii*, -orum (m.).
Susus, *Susus*, -i (m.).
Suthul, *Suthul*, indecl. (f).
Sutrium, *Sutrium*, -ii (n); of or belonging to *Sutrium*, *Sutrinus*, -a, -um, and *Sutrius*, -a, -um.
Sueden, *Suecia*, -æ (f); Swedish, *Sueci*, -a, -um.
Sveizeland, *Helvetia*, -æ (f), q. v.
Syagrius, *Syagrius*, -ii (m.).
Syagrum, *Syagrum*, -i (n).
Sybaris, *Sybaris*, -is (f), a city; of or belonging to *Sybaris*, *Sybaritanus*, -a, -um, and *Sybariticus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, *Sybarites*, -æ (m); *Sybaritis*, -idis (f).—2. (m.) a man's name.

Syce, *Syce*, -es (f).
Sycurium, *Sycurium*, -ii (n.).
Sycussa, *Sycussa*, -æ (f).
Sydopta, *Sydopta*, -æ (f).
Syene, *Syēne*, -es (f); of *Syene*, *Syenites*, -æ (masc. adj); the inhabitants of *Syene*, *Syenite*, -arum (m).
Syleum, *Syleum*, -i (n.).
Sylla, *Sylla*, -æ (m); of or relating to *Sylla*, *Syllānus*, -a, -um.
Syllus, *Syllus*, -i (m.).
Symachus, the, *Symethus*, -i (m); of or belonging to the *Symachus*, *Symethius* or -thēus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Symethis*, -idis.
Syme, *Syme*, -es (f).
Symmachus, *Symmachus*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Symmachus*, *Symmachianus*, -a, -um.
Symplegades, the, *Symplegades*, -um (f), in sing., *Symplegades*, -adis.
Symposion, *Symposion*, -i (n).
Symposium, *Symposium*, -i (m.).
Syncerastus, *Syncerastus*, -i (m.).
Synephebi, the, *Synephebi*, -orum (m.).
Synnada, *Synnada*, -æ (f); *Synnas*, -adis (f); and *Synnada*, -orum (n); of or belonging to *Synnada*, *Synnadenis*, -e, and *Synnadica*, -a, -um.
Syphax, *Syphax*, -icis (m).
Syphcum, *Syphcum*, -i (m.).
Syracuse, *Syracuse*, -arum (f); of or belonging to *Syracuse*, *Syracusan*, *Syracusanus*, -a, -um; *Syracūsus*, -a, -um; and poet., *Syracōsus*, -a, -um.
Syrbotæ, the, *Syrbotæ*, -arum (m).
Syria, *Syria*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Syria*, *Syrian*, *Syriacus*, -a, -um; *Syrius*, -a, -um; and *Syrius*, -a, -um; the *Syrians*, *Syri*, -orum (m).
Syria, *Syrie*, -æ (f).
Syrtis, *Syrtis*, -ingis (f).
Syrticus, *Syrticus*, -i (m.).
Syrmatæ, *Syrmatæ*, -arum (m).
Syrnos, *Syrnos*, -i (f).
Syro, *Syro*, -onis (m).
Syrophenician, *Syrophenician*, -icis (m).
Syrophenissa, -æ (f).
Syros, *Syros*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Syros*, *Syrius*, -a, -um, and *Syriens*, -a, -um.
Syrtis, the, *Syrtis*, -um (f); the greater *Syrtis*, *Syrtis major*; the smaller *Syrtis*, *Syrtis minor*; of or belonging to the *Syrtis*, *Syrticus*, -a, -um; pecul. masc., *Syrtites*, -æ (m).
Syrus, *Syrus*, -i (m).
Sagedin, v. *Sagedia*.

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Tabæ, *Tabæ*, -arum (f).
Taber, *Taberium*, -ii (n).
Tabis, *Tabis*, -is (m).
Tabitha, *Tabitha*, -æ (f).
Tabræ, *Tabræ*, -æ (f).
Taburnus, *Taburnus*, -i (m).
Tacape, *Tacape*, -æ (f).
Tacfarinas, *Tacfarinas*, -ātis (m).
Tachompo, *Tachompo*, -ūs (f).
Tachus, *Tachus*, -i (m).
Tacius, *Tacius*, -i (m).
Tadecar, *Tadecarum*, -i (n).
Tader, the, *Tader*, -ēria (m).
Tadiates, *Tadiates*, -um or -ium (m).
Tadintates, *Tadintates*, -um or -ium (m).
Tadmor, v. *Thadmor*.
Tadute, *Tadute*, -es (f).
Tenarum, v. *Matapan*; of or belonging to *Tenarum*, *Tenariius*, -a, -um; a female of *Tenarum*, i. e., *Laconia*, *Tenāris*, -idis (f); a man of *Tenarum*, i. e., *Laconia*, *Tenāridēs*, -æ (m); the lower regions, the lower world, *Tenāra*, -orum (n. plural).
Tagaste, *Tagaste*, -es (f).
Tages, *Tages*, -ētis (m); of or belonging to *Tages*, *Tageticus*, -a, -um.
Tagus, v. *Tajo*.
Tajo, *Tagus*, -i (m).
Talassio, *Talassio*, -ōnis, and *Talassius*, -ii (m); v. *Talassus*.
Talassus, *Talassus*, -i (m); another form for *Talassio*.
Talaus, *Talaus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Talaus*, *Talaionius*, -a, -um; a son or descendant of *Talaus*, *Talaionides*, -æ (m).
Talos, *Talos*, -i (m).

Talhybius, Talhybius, -i (m.).
Tamar, Tamaris, -i (m.).
Tambre, Tamāris, -is (m.), and *Tamara*, -æ (f.).
Tamēsis, v. *Thames*.
Tāmis, Tāmos, -i (m.).
Tāmpapor, Tāmpaspor, -ōris (m.).
Tāmwordina, Tamawordina, -æ (f.).
Tanager, Tanager, -gri (m.).
Tānagra, Tānāgra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Tānagra*, Tānagræus, -a, -um, and Tānagrīcus, -a, -um.
Tānagrūs, another form of *Tanager*.
Tānātā, v. *Don*.
Tānāquil, Tānāquil, -ilis (f.).
Tānaro, the, Tānārus, -i (m.).
Tānas, Tānas, -æ (m.).
Tānedo, Tānētum, -i (n.).
Tāngicr, Tāngis, -is (f.).
Tānis, Tānis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Tānis*, Tāniticus, -a, -um, and Tānites, -æ (masc. adj.); *Tānitic* Nōme or Nōme of *Tānis*, Tānites Nōmos.
Tāntalus, Tāntalus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Tāntalus*, Tāntālēus, -a, -um, and Tāntālīcus, -a, -um; a son or descendant of *Tāntalus*, Tāntālīdes, -æ (m.); a daughter or female descendant of *Tāntalus*, Tāntālīs, -idis (f.).
Tāormīna, Tāormenium, -ii (n.).
Tāphius (Mount), Tāphius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Tāphius*, Tāphīsius, -a, -um.
Tāphrōs, v. *Bonifacio*.
Tāprobāne, v. *Ceylon*.
Tāranīs, Tāranīs, -is (m.).
Tārantaise, Tārantasia, -æ (f.).
Tārantō, Tārentum, -i (n.).
Tāras, Tāras, -antis (m.).
Tārascon, Tārasco, -ōnis (m.).
Tārbēlli, Tārbēlli, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging to the *Tārbēlli*, Tārbēllīcus, -a, -um, and Tārbēllus, -a, -um.
Tārchon, Tārchō, -ōnis (m.).
Tārentum, Tārentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Tārentum*, Tārentīnus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tārentum*, Tārentīni, -ōrum.
Tārgovīscō, Tārgovīscum, -i (n.).
Tārichæa, Tārichæa, -æ (f.).
Tārn, the, Tārnīs, -is (m.).
Tāro, Tārus, -i (m.).
Tārpā, Tārpā, -æ (m.).
Tārpēia, Tārpēia, -æ (f.).
Tārpēian Mount, Mons Tārpēius; Tārpēium Saxum; Tārpēia rupes.
Tārpēius, Tārpēius, -ii (m.).
Tārqūin, Tārqūinius, -ii (m.).
Tārqūini, Tārqūini, -ōrum (m.).
Tārracina, Tārracīna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Tārracina*, Tārracīnensis, -e; the inhabitants of *Tārracina*, Tārracīnenses.
Tārraco, Tārrāco, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Tārraco*, Tārracōnensis, -e.
Tārragōna, Tārraco, -ōnis (f.).
Tārsus, Tārsus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tārsus*, Tārsēnsis, -e; the inhabitants of *Tārsus*, Tārsēnses.
Tārtarus, Tārtārus, -i (m.), and in plural, Tārtāra, -ōrum (n.); of or belonging to *Tārtarus*, Tārtārean, Tārtāreus, -a, -um.
Tārtessus, Tārtessūs, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tārtessus*, Tārtessūs, -a, -um; and *Tārtessiacus*, -a, -um; and *fem. adj.*, Tārtessīs, -idis.
Tāruenna, Tāruenna, -æ (f.); v. *Terouenne*.
Tārusātes, Tārusātes, -um or -iūm (m.).
Tārvīsus, Tārvīsus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tārvīsus*, Tārvīsānus, -a, -um; v. *Trevīso*.
Tātianus, Tātīānus, -i (m.).
Tātīen, Tātīēns, -um (m.).
Tātū, Tātū, -i (m.).
Tātā (Lake), Tātā, -æ (f.); v. *Tuzla*.
Tātānū, Tātāntī, -ōrum (m.).
Tāum *Æstuarium*, v. *Tay*.
Tāuntūn, Thonodūnum, -i (n.).
Tauric Cheroneus, Chersonēsus Taurica; v. *Crimea*.
Taurīni, Taurīni, -ōrum (m.); v. *Turin*.
Taurīs, Taurīs, -idis (f.).
Taurīscī, Taurīscī, -ōrum (m.).
Taurōmenium, Taurōmenium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Taurōmenium*, Taurōmenitānus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Taurōmenium*, Taurōmenīl, -ōrum; v. *Taurīno*.

Tauroscythæ, Tauroscythæ, -ārum (m.).
Taurunum, Taurūnum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Taurunum*, Taurūnenses, -iūm.
Taurus (Mount), Taurus, -i (m.); Pass of *Taurus*, Taurī Pylæ.
Taxile, Taxilēs, -æ (m.).
Tay (Fruit), Tāum (-i) *Æstuarium*.
Tay (River), Tavus, -i (m.).
Taygēte, Taygēte, -es (f.).
Taygetus (Mount), Taygētus, -i (m.), and Taygēta, -ōrum (n. plural).
Teannum, Teānum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Teannum*, Teāni, -ōrum.
Teate, Teāte, -is (n.); the inhabitants of *Teate*, Teatīni, -ōrum.
Tech, Tecum, -i (n.).
Tecmessa, Tecmēssa, -æ (f.).
Tecmon, Tecmon, -ōnis (m.).
Tectosages, Tectosāges, -um (m.).
Tegea, Tegēa, -æ, and Tegēē, -ēs (f.); of or belonging to *Tegea*, Tegēeus, -a, -um; Tegēus, -a, -um; and *Tegeatīcus*, -a, -um; and *fem. adj.*, Tegēatīs, -idis; the latter is also used poetically for a female Arcadian.
Telamon, Telāmōn, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Telamon*, Telāmōnius, -a, -um; a son of *Telamon*, Telāmōniādes, -æ.
Telchīnes, Telchīnēs, -um (m.).
Teleboas, Telēbōæ, -ārum (m.), and *Telebōi*, -ōrum (m.); *Teleboan* Islands, *Teleboīdes* Insulæ.
Telegonus, Telegōnus, -i (m.).
Telēmachus, Telēmāchus, -i (m.).
Telēphus, Telēphus, -i (m.).
Telesia, Telesia, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Telesia*, Telesīnus, -a, -um.
Telesinus, Telesīnus, -i (m.).
Telestes, Telestēs, -æ or -is (m.).
Teletusa, Telēthūsa, -æ (f.).
Telina Vallis, v. *Vallēline*.
Telīni, Telīni, -ōrum (m.).
Tellus, Tellus, -ūris (f.).
Telmessus, Telmessus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Telmessus*, Telmessīcus, -a, -um; *Telmessus*, -a, -um; and *fem. adj.*, Telmessīs, -idis; the inhabitants of *Telmessus*, Telmessēnses, -iūm.
Telo, Telo, -ōnis (m.).
Telo Martius, v. *Toulon*.
Telos, Telos, -i (f.).
Teliopie, Telīopīe, -es (f.).
Temest, Temēsā, -æ (f.).
Temese, Temēsē, -es (f.).
Temescar, v. *Tomisvar*.
Tennos, Tennos, -i (f.).
Tempe, Tempe (n. plural).
Tempyra, Tempyrā, -ōrum (n. plural).
Tenetheri, Tenēthēri, -ōrum (m. plural).
Tenedos, Tenēdōs, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tenedos*, Tenēdius, -a, -um.
Teneriffe, Nīvarīa, -i (f.).
Tenes, Tenēs, -æ or -is (m.).
Tenos, Tenos, -i (f.).
Tentyra, Tentyrā, -ōrum (n. plural); v. *Dendera*; of or belonging to *Tentyra*, Tentyriticus, -a, -um, and *masc. adj.*, Tentyritēs, -æ; the Name of *Tentyra*, Tentyritēs Nōmos; the inhabitants of *Tentyra*, Tentyritæ, -ārum (m. plural).
Teos, Teos, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Teos*, Tean or Teian, Teiūs, -a, -um.
Teredon, Terēdōn, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Teredon*, Terēdōnius, -a, -um.
Terence, Terentius, -ii (m.).
Terentia, Terentīa, -æ (f.).
Terentianus, Terentīānus, -i (m.).
Terentilla, Terentīlla, -æ (f.).
Terentillus, Terentīllus, -i (m.).
Terentius, Terentīus, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Terentius*, Terentīānus, -a, -um.
Terentinus, -a, -um.
Teres, Terēs, -ētis (m.).
Tercus, Tercus, -ei and -eos (m.); a son or descendant of *Tereus*, Terēides, -æ.
Tergeste, Tergēste, -is (n.); v. *Trieste*; of or belonging to *Tergeste*, Tergestīnus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tergeste*, Tergestīni.
Terias, Terīas, -æ (m.).
Terina, Terīna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Terina*, Terīnæus, -a, -um.
Termes, Termēs, -ētis (f.).
Termissus, Termissus, -i (f.); the inhabitants of *Termissus*, Termissēnses.
Termini, Thērmas Hīmercenses.
Terin, Intrānnia, -i (n.).
Ternova, Ternolium, -ii (n.).

Terouenne, Tāruenna, -æ, and *Tarvenna*, -æ (f.).
Terpander, Terpander, -dri (m.).
Terpsichore, Terpsichōre, -æ (f.).
Terpsis, Terpsīs, -idis (f.).
Terra Nuova, Gela, -æ (f.).
Terracina, Tarracīna, -æ (f.), q. v.
Tertullian, Tertullīānus, -i (m.).
Tertullus, Tertullūs, -i (m.).
Tesino, Ticīnus, -i (m.).
Tethys, Tēthya, -yos (accus. -ya or -yn (f)).
Tetragonis, Tetragōnis, -idis (f.).
Tetricus, Tetricus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Tetricus*, Tetricianus, -a, -um.
Teucer, Teucer, -cri (m.).
Teuchira, Teuchīra, -æ (f.).
Teucia, Teucia, -æ (f.); v. *Troy*, of or belonging to *Troy*, Teucrus, -a, -ura; Teucrus, -a, -um (used only in the plural n.); the *Trojans*, Teucrī; a *Trojan* female, Teuerīa, -idis (f.).
Teutana, Teutāna, -æ (f.).
Teutates, Teutātes, -æ (m.).
Teuthrania, Teuthrānia, -æ (f.), and *Teuthranie*, -es (f.).
Teuthras, Teuthrās, -antis (m.); of or relating to *Teuthras*, Teuthrāntēs, -a, -um; Teuthrāntius, -a, -um.
Teuthredon, Teuthrēdōn, -ōnis (m.).
Teutoburgium, Teutoburgium, -i (n.).
Teutones, Teutōnēs, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Teutones*, Teutonicus, -a, -um.
Thabena, Thabēna, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Thabena*, Thabēnenses, -iūm.
Thabor (Mount), Itabyrīs Mons.
Thabraca, Thabrāca, -æ (f.); v. *Tabraca*.
Thaddæus, Thaddēus, -i (m.).
Thadmor, Thadamōra, -æ (f.); *Palmīra*, -æ (f.).
Thais, Thais, -idis (f.).
Thalassius, Thalāsīus, -ii (m.).
Thales, Thalea, -ētis (n.).
Thalestris, Thalestrīs, -is (f.).
Thalia, Thālā, -æ (f.).
Thaliarchus, Thaliarchus, -i (m.).
Thallumetus, Thallumētās, -i (m.).
Thames, Tāmēsis, -is (f.).
Thamugas, Thamūgās, -adis (f.).
Thamyras, Thamyrās, -æ (m.).
Thauet, Tāūtīs, -is (f.).
Thapsacus, Thapsācus, -i (m.); the inhabitants of *Thapsacus*, Thapsacenses.
Thapsus, Thapsus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Thapsus*, Thapsitanus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Thapsus*, Thapsitani.
Thasos, Thasos, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Thasos*, Thasius, -a, -um.
Thaumaci, Thaumāci, -ōrum.
Thaumas, Thaumās, -antis (m.); of or relating to *Thaumas*, Thaumantēs, -a, -um; a daughter of *Thaumas*, Thaumantis, -idis, and Thaumantias, -adis.
Theocritus, Theocritus, -i (m.).
Theagenes, Theagēnēs, -is (m.).
Thekō, Ithāca, -æ (f.).
Theano, Theāno, -ūs (f.).
Thebe, Thebæ, -ārum (f.); of or belonging to *Thebes*, *Theban*, Thebānus, -a, -um, the inhabitants of *Thebes*, Thebāni, -ōrum.
Thebnis, Thebāis, -idis (f.).
Thebe, Thebæ, -es (f.).
Thebes, Thebæ, -ārum (f.); *Theban*, Thebānus, -a, -um; *Thebanus*, Thebāni, -ōrum.
Theiss, Tibiscus, -i (m.).
Themis, Themīs, -idis (f.).
Themiscyra, Themiscyrā, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Themiscyra*, Themiscyræus, -a, -um; *Themiscyrius*, -a, -um; *Themiscyræus*, -a, -um.
Themison, Themīson, -ōnis (m.).
Themisonium, Themīsonium, -ii (n.); the inhabitants of *Themisonium*, Themīsonēs, -um.
Themisto, Themīsto, -ūs (f.).
Themistocles, Themīstoclēus, -is (m.); of or relating to *Themistocles*, Themīstoclēus, -a, -um.
Thera, Therā, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Thera*, Theræus, -a, -um.
Theobald, Theobaldus, -i (m.).
Theoclea, Theoclēa, -æ (f.).
Theocritus, Theocritus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Theocritus*, Theocritus, -a, -um.
Theodamas, Theodāmās, -antis (m.); of or relating to *Theodamas*, Theodamantus, -a, -um.

Theodora, Theodōra, -æ (f.).
Theodore, Theodōrus, -i (m.).
Theodorice, Theodōricia, -i (m.).
Theodosia, Theodōsia, -æ (f.).
Theodosianus, Theodōsianus, -i (m.).
Theodosius, Theodōsius, -i (m.).
Theodotion, Theodotion, -ōnis (m.).
Theodotus, Theodōtus, -i (m.).
Theodulf, Theodulfus, -i (m.).
Theogenes, Theogēnes, -is (m.).
Theognis, Theognis, -idis (m.).
Theomedes, Theomēdes, -is (m.).
Theon, Theon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Theon, Theoninus, -a, -um.
Theonoe, Theonoe, -es (f.).
Theophanes, Theophānes, -is (m.).
Theophilus, Theophilus, -i (m.).
Theophrastus, Theophrastus, -i (m.).
Theopollis, Theopollis, -is (m.).
Theopompus, Theopompus, -i (m.).
Theorus, Theorus, -i (m.).
Theotima, Theotima, -æ (f.).
Theotimus, Theotimus, -i (m.).
Theozena, Theozena, -æ (f.).
Theoxenus, Theoxenus, -i (m.).
Thera, Thera, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Thera, Theraeus, -a, -um.
Theramen, Theramēnes, -is (m.).
Therapne, Therapnē, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Therapnē, Therapnēus, -a, -um.
There, There, -es (f.).
Thericles, Thericles, -is (m.).
Thermodon, Thermōdon, -ontis (m.).
Thermopylae, Thermopylā, -arum (f.).
Theron, Theron, -ontis (m.).
Thersander, Thersander, -dri (m.).
Thersilochus, Thersilochus, -i (m.).
Thersites, Thersites, -is (m.).
Thesiis, Thesiis, -idis (f.).
Theseus, Theseūs, -ei or -eos (m.); of or relating to Theseus, Thesiūs, -a, -um; Theseus, -a, -um; a son of Theseus, Thesides, -æ (m.); the Athenians, as descendants of Theseus, Thesidæ, -arum (m.).
Thespie, Thespiā, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Thespie, Thespiacus, -a, -um; Thespias, -adis (fem. adj.).—Hence, the Muses, as being honored at Thespie, were called Thespiades Dæ; the inhabitants of Thespie, Thespienses, -ium.
Thespius, Thespius, -is and -idis (m.).
Thespius, Thespius, -ii (m.); a son or descendant of Thespius, Thespiadēs, -æ.
Thesprotia, Thesprotia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Thesprotia, Thesprotius, -a, -um.
Thessalia, Thessalia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Thessaly, Thessalian, Thessalicus and Thessalus, -a, -um; the Thessalians, Thessali, -orum; a female Thessalian, Thessalis, -idis.
Thessalonica, Thessalonica, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Thessalonica, Thessalonicens, -ium.
Thieford, Sitomagus, -i (f.).
Thionville, Theodōnis Villa.
Thorn, Thorunium, -ii (n.).
Thrace, Thracia, -æ (f.); a Thracian, Thrax, -ācis; Thracian, Thracicus, -a, -um; Thracius, -a, -um; Thracius, -a, -um.
Thraso, Thraso, -ōnis (m.).
Thrasylus, Thrasylus, -i (m.).
Thrasymedes, Thrasymēdes, -is (m.).
Thria, Thria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Thria, Thriasion, Thriasion, -a, -um.
Thrius, Thrius, -utis (f.).
Thucydides, Thucydides, -is (m.); Thucydideus, -a, -um.
Thule, Thule, -æ (f.).
Thurii, v. *Thurium*.
Thurium, Thurium, -ii (n.), and *Thurii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Thurium, Thurinus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Thurium, Thuriates, -um or -ium.
Thyamis, Thyāmis, -is (m.).
Thyatira, Thyatira, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Thyatira, Thyatirēni, -orum.
Thyestes, Thyestes, -æ, rarely -is (m.); son or descendant of Thyestes, Thyestiadēs, -æ.
Thymbra, Thymbra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Thymbra, Thymbraeus, -a, -um.
Thymele, Thymēle, -es (f.).
Thyni, Thyni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Thyni (= Bithynian), Thynēus, -a, -um.

Thynias, Thynias, -adis (f.).
Thyone, Thyōne, -es (f.).
Thyraum, Thyraum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Thyraum, Thyraeus, -a, -um.
Thyrsis, Thyrsis, -is (m.).
Tiber, Tibēris, -is; Tibris, -is or -idis; Thybris, -is or -idis (m.); of or belonging to the Tiber, Tiberinus, -a, -um.
Tiberias, Tiberias, -adis (f.).
Tiberinus, Tiberinus, -i (m.).
Tiberis, v. *Tiber*.
Tiberius, Tiberius, -ii (m.).
Tibiscus, v. *Thess*.
Tibulla, Tibulla, -æ (f.).
Tibullus, Tibullus, -i (m.).
Tibur, Tibur, -āris (n.); of or belonging to Tibur, Tiburs, -urtis (m., f., n.); Tiburtinus, -a, -um; Tiburnus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Tibur, Tiburtes, -ium (m.).
Tiburnus, Tiburnus, -i (m.).
Tiburtus, Tiburtus, -i (m.).
Ticinum, Ticinum, -i (n.); v. *Pavia*; of or belonging to Ticinum, Ticinensis, -e; Ticinus, -a, -um.
Ticinus, Ticinus, -i (m.); v. *Tesino*.
Tifata, Tifata, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Tifata, Tifatinus, -a, -um.
Tifernum, Tifernum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of Tifernum, Tifernates, -um or -ium.
Tigellinus, Tigellinus, -i (m.).
Tigellius, Tigellius, -ii (m.).
Tigranes, Tigrānes, -is or -æ (m.).
Tigranocerta, Tigranocerta, -orum (n. plural).
Tigris, Tigris, -is or -idis (m.).
Timaeus, Timaeus, -i (m.).
Timagenes, Timagēnes, -is (m.).
Timagoras, Timagōras, -æ (m.).
Timandra, Timandra, -æ (f.).
Timanor, Timānor, -ōris (m.).
Timanthes, Timanthes, -is (m.).
Timarete, Timarēte, -es (f.).
Timasircates, Timasircates, -is (m.).
Timochares, Timochāres, -is (m.).
Timocles, Timōcles, -is (m.).
Timocrates, Timocrātes, -is (m.).
Timoleon, Timolēon, -ontis (m.).
Timon, Timon, -onis (m.).
Timothy, Timothēus, -i (m.).
Tingis, v. *Tangier*.
Tiphys, Tiphys, -yis or -yos (m.).
Tiresias, Tiresias, -æ (m.).
Tridates, Tridates, -æ or -is (m.).
Tiro, Tiro, -ōnis (m.).
Tiryns, Tiryns, -ntis (f.); of or belonging to Tiryns, Tyrrhinus, -a, -um.
Tisagoras, Tisagōras, -æ (m.).
Tisamenus, Tisamenus, -is (m.).
Tisias, Tisias, -æ (m.).
Tisiphone, Tisiphōne, -es (f.).
Tissaphernes, Tissaphernes, -is (m.).
Titan, Titan, -anis (m.); of or belonging to the Titans, Titanis, -idis (fem. adj.); a female Titan, Titanis, -idis.
Tithonus, Tithōnus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Tithonus, Tithonius, -a, -um.
Titian, Titianus, -i (m.).
Titicuses, Titicuses, -ium (m.).
Titinius, Titinius, -ii (m.).
Titiis, Titiis, -ii (m.).
Titurius, Titurius, -ii (m.).
Titus, Titus, -i (m.).
Tityos, Tityos, -i (n.).
Toili, Tibur, -aris (n.).
Tlos, Tlos, -ōis (f.).
Tmarus (Mount), Tmarus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Tmarus, Tmarius, -a, -um.
Tmolus (Mount), Tmolus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Tmolus, Tmolius, -a, -um.
Tobias, Tobias, -æ (m.).
Toby, Tobias, -æ (m.).
Tolbiacum, Tolbiacum, -i (n.).
Toleda, Toletum, -i (n.).
Toletum, v. *Toledo*.
Tolometa, Ptolemais, -idis (f.).
Tolosa, Tolōsa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Tolosa, Tolosanua, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Tolosa, Tolosates, -um or -ium (m.).
Tomi, Tomi, -orum (m. plural); v. *Tomis*.
Tomiscar, v. *Tomi*.
Tomiris, Tomiris, -is (f.).
Tongres, Aduaticā, -æ (f.); Tungri, -orum (m.).
Tonnerre, Tornodūrum, -i (n.).
Torvacum, v. *Tournay*.

Torone, Tortae, -es (f.).
Torquemada, Augusta Nova.
Torres Vedras, Arandis, -is (f.).
Tortona, Dertōna, -æ (f.).
Tortosa, Dertōsa, -æ (f.).
Totila, Totila, -æ (f.).
Toulon, Telo Martius.
Toulouse, Tolōsa, -æ (f.), q. v.
Tournay, Tornacum, -i (n.).
Tours, Cæsarodūnum, -i (n.), and *Turonum*, -ii (n.), and *Turones*, -um (m.).
Trachin, Trachia or Trachis, -inis (f.); of or belonging to Trachia, Trachinius, -a, -um.
Trachonitis, Trachonitis, -idis.
Trajan, Trajānus, -i (m.).
Trajectum Mosæ, v. *Maestricht*.
Trajectum ad Rhenum, v. *Utrecht*.
Tralles, Tralles, -ium (f.); of or belonging to Tralles, Trallianus, -a, -um.
Trapani, v. *Dröpanum*.
Trapezus, Trapezus, -untis (f.); v. *Trebi* sonde.
Travn (Lake), Gemundānus Lacus.
Trebia, Trebia, -æ (f.).
Trebisondæ, Trapezus, -untis (f.).
Trebonian, Trebonianus, -i (m.).
Trebula, Trebula, -æ (f.); inhabitants of Trebula, Trebulani, -orum (m.).
Treca, v. *Troyes*.
Treia, Treia, -is (f.); inhabitants of Treia, Treiens, -ium (m. plural).
Tremiti, Diomedea, -æ (f.).
Trent, Tridentum, -i (n.), q. v.
Treres, Treres, -um (m. plural).
Treveri, Treveri, -orum (m. plural), v. *Treves*.
Treves, Treveri, -orum (m.), and also Augusta, -æ (f.), Trevirorum.
Treviso, Tarvesium, -ii (n.).
Triboci, Tribōci, -orum (m. plural).
Tricala, Tricca, -æ (f.).
Tricasses, Tricasses, -ium (m. plural).
Tricca, Tricca, -æ (f.); v. *Tricala*; of or belonging to Tricca, Tricæus, -a, -um.
Tridentum, Tridentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Tridentum, or *Trent*, Triden-tinus, -a, -um.
Triceste, Tergeste, -is (n.); of or belonging to Tergeste, Tergestinus, -a, -um; v. *Tergeste*.
Trigno, the, Trinium flumen.
Trinacria, Trinacria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Trinacria (= Sicilian), Trinacrius, -a, -um; Trinacris, -idis (f.).
Trincomalee, Spātana, -æ (f.).
Trinobantes, the, Trinobantes, -ium or -um (m. plural).
Triobris, Triobris, -is (m.).
Tripoli, Gea, -æ (f.), and also Tripolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Tripolis, Tripolitānus, -a, -um; Tripoliticus, -a, -um.
Triptolemus, Triptolemus, -i (m.).
Triton, Triton, -ōnis (m.).
Tritonia, Tritonia, -æ (f.).
Tritonis, Tritōnis, -idis (f.).
Tricia, Trivia, -æ (f.).
Troas, Troas, -adis (f.).
Troæne, Troæne, -es, and Troezen, -ēnis (f.); of or belonging to Troæne, Troezenus, -a, -um.
Trogilus, Trogilius, -i (f.); of or belonging to Trogilius, Trogilius, -a, -um.
Troglodytes, Troglodytæ, -arum (m. plural); of or belonging to the Troglodytes, Troglodyticus, -a, -um; the country of the Troglodytes, Troglodyticæ, -es (f.).
Troja, Troja, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Troy, Trojanus, -a, -um; the Trojans, Trojani, -orum, and Trojgenæ, -arum (m. plural); the Trojan females, Troades, -um (f.).
Trophonius, Trophonius, -ii (m.).
Troppau, Troppavia, -æ (f.).
Tros, Tros, -ōis (m.).
Troy, Troja, -æ (f.); v. *Troja*.
Troyes, Augustobona, -æ (f.); Trece, -arum (f.).
Tyrrillio, Castra Julia.
Tyrphion, Tyrphion, -ōnis (m.).
Tubero, Tubero, -ōnis (m.).
Tudela, Tulonium, -ii (n.).
Tuder, Tuder (n. incl.); of or belonging to Tuder, Tuders, -rtis (masc. adj.); the inhabitants of Tuder, Tuderini, -orum.
Tudri, Tudri, -orum (m.).
Tugia, Tugia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Tugia, Tugiensis, -e.
Tuisco, Tuisco, -ōnis (m.).

Tullia, *Tullia*, -æ (f.).
Tulliola, *Tulliola*, -æ (f.).
Tullius, *Tullius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to
Tullius, *Tullianus*, -a, -um.
Tullus, *Tullus*, -i (m.).
Tully, *Tullius*, -ii (m.).
Tungri, *Tungri*, -orum (m.); v. *Tongres*.
Tunis, *Tunes*, -ētis (f.) and *Tunētum*, -i (n.).
Turbo, *Turbo*, -ōnis (m.).
Turicum, v. *Zurich*.
Turin, *Augusta Taurinorum*.
Turkey, *Turcia*, -æ (f.); *Turkish*, *Turci-*
cus, -a, -um; *the Turks*, *Turcæ*, -arum (m.).
Turnus, *Turnus*, -i (m.).
Turones, *Turōnes*, -um (m.); v. *Tours*.
Turpio, *Turpio*, -ōnis (m.).
Tuscan, *Tuscia*, -æ; *Etruria*, -æ (f.);
Tuscan, *Tuscus*, -a, -um; *Etruscus*, -a, -um.
Tusculum, *Tusculum*, -i (n.); of or belong-
ing to Tusculum, *Tusculanensis*, -e.
Tuzia (Lake), *Tatta Palus*.
Tyana, *Tyāna*, -orum (n. plural), and *Ty-*
āna, -æ (f.).
Tyche, *Tyche*, -es (f.).
Tychicus, *Tychicus*, -i (m.).
Tychius, *Tychius*, -ii (m.).
Tydeus, *Tydeus*, -ei or -eos (m.); a son or
descendant of Tydeus, *Tydidēs*, -æ (m.).
Tylos, *Tylos*, -i (f.).
Tyndareus, *Tyndarēus*, -i (m.); of or re-
lating to Tyndareus, *Tyndareus*, -a,
-um; a daughter of *Tyndareus*, *Tyndar-*
is, -idis (f.); a son or descendant of
Tyndareus, *Tyndarides*, -æ (m.).
Typhoeus, *Typhoeus*, -ei or -eos (m.); of
or belonging to Typhoeus, *Typhoeus*,
-a, -um.
Typhon, *Typhon*, -ōnis (m.); of or belong-
ing to Typhon, *Typhoneus*, -a, -um.
Tyrannio, *Tyrannio*, -ōnis (m.).
Tyre, *Tyros*, -i (f.); *Sartā*, -æ (f.); *Old*
Tyre, *Palatyrus*, -i (f.); v. *Tyros*.
Tyro, *Tyro*, -ūs (f.).
Tyrrheni, *the Tyrrhēni*, -orum (m. plural).
Tyrrhenia, *Tyrrhēnia*, -æ (f.); of or be-
longing to Tyrrhenia, *Tyrrhēnus*, -a,
-um; *Tyrrhenicus*, -a, -um.
Tyrrheus, *Tyrrheus*, -ei or -eos (m.); the
sons of Tyrrheus, *Tyrrhidæ*, -arum (m.).
Tyrtæus, *Tyrtæus*, -i (m.).
Tyrrus, *Tyrrus*, -i (f.); v. *Tyre*; *Tyrian*,
Tyrius, -a, -um; *Sarrānus*, -a, -um.
Tzernitz, *Zervæ*, -arum (f.).

U.

Ubi, *the Ubi*, -orum (m.).
Ubisci, *the Ubisci*, -orum (m.).
Ucalagon, *Ucalagon*, -ontis (m.).
Uceni, *the Ucenī*, -orum (m.).
Ucubis, *Ucubis*, -is (f.).
Udini, *the Udini*, -orum (m.).
Uduba, *the Uduba*, -æ (m.).
Ufente, *the Ufens*, -entis (m.); of or re-
lating to Ufens, *Ufentis*, -a, -um.
Uffugum, *Uffugum*, -i (n.).
Ukraine, *Ukrania*, -æ (f.).
Uliarus, *Uliarus*, -i (f.); v. *Oleron*.
Ulia, *Ulia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Ulia, *Uliensis*, -e.
Ulixes, v. *Ulysses*.
Ulm, *Ulm*, -æ (f.); *Alcimoennis*, -is (f.).
Ulni, *the Ulni*, -orum (m.).
Ulphilas, *Ulphilas*, -æ (m.).
Ulpia, *Ulpia*, -æ (f.).
Ulpian, *Ulpianus*, -i (m.).
Ulpus, *Ulpus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to
Ulpus, *Ulpian*, *Ulpus*, -a, -um, and *Ul-*
pianus, -a, -um.
Uster, *Ustoria*, -æ (f.).
Ulubra, *Ulubra*, -arum (f.); of or belong-
ing to Ulubra, *Ulubranus*, -a, -um, and
Ulubrensis, -e.
Ulysses, *Ulysses*, -is and -i (m.); of or re-
lating to Ulysses, *Ulyssæus*, -a, -um.
Umbrenus, *Umbrenus*, -i (m.).
Umbria, *Umbria*, -æ (f.); *the Umbri*, *Um-*
bri, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Um-*
bria, *Umbrian*, *Umbri*, -bra, -brum;
Umbrius, -a, -um.
Umbrius, *Umbrius*, -i (m.).
Umbrius, *Umbrius*, -ii (m.).
Umbro, *the Umbro*, -onis (m.).
Ummidia, *Ummidia*, -æ (f.).
Ummidius, *Ummidius*, -ii (m.).

Una, *Una*, -æ (f.).
Unelli, *the Unelli*, -orum (m.).
Unimagus, *Unimānus*, -i (m.).
Unsingis, *the Unsingis*, -is (m.).
Upsis, *Upsis*, -is (m.).
Upsal, *Upsala*, -æ (f.).
Urania, *Urania*, -æ, and *Uranie*, -es (f.).
Uranopolis, *Uranōpolis*, -is (f.).
Uranus, *Uranus*, -i (m.).
Urba, *Urba*, -æ (f.).
Urban, *Urbanus*, -i (m.).
Urbi, *the Urbi*, -orum (m.).
Urbicus, *Urbicus*, -ii (m.).
Urbicu, *Urbicus*, -æ (f.).
Urbicus, *Urbicus*, -i (m.).
Urbinita, *Urbinita*, -æ (f.).
Urbinius, *Urbinius*, -ii (m.); of or relating
to Urbinius, *Urbinius*, -a, -um.
Urbium, *Urbium*, -i (n.); an inhabitant
of Urbium, *Urbinas*, -ātis (m.).
Ure, *the Ure*, -i (m.).
Urgao, *Urgao*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging
to Urgao, *Urgaonensis*, -e.
Urgi, *Urgi*, indecl. (n.); of or belonging
to Urgi, *Urgitanus*, -a, -um.
Urgia, *Urgia*, -æ (f.).
Urgo, *Urgo*, -ōnis (f.).
Urgulania, *Urgulānia*, -æ (f.).
Uri, *the Uri*, -orum (m.).
Uria, *Uria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Uria, *Urias*, -ātis (m.), and *Uritānus*, -a,
-um.
Uriah, *Urias*, -æ (m.).
Urites, *the Urites*, -um (m.).
Urius, *Urius*, -ii (m.).
Ursaninus, *Ursānus*, -ii (m.).
Ursicinus, *Ursicinus*, -i (m.).
Ursidius, *Ursidius*, -ii (m.).
Ursinian, *Ursinānus*, -i (m.).
Ursinus, *Ursinus*, -i (m.).
Urso, *Urso* (or *Ursao*), -ōnis (f.); of or
belonging to Urso, *Ursoneus* or *Ursa-*
onensis, -e.
Ursolis, *Ursolis*, -is (f.).
Ursula, *Ursula*, -æ (f.).
Ursulus, *Ursulus*, -i (m.).
Urnicius, *Urnicius*, -is (f.).
Usalla, *Usalla*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Usalla, *Usallitanus*, -a, -um.
Usar, *the Usar*, -āris (m.).
Uscana, *Uscāna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging
to Uscana, *Uscanensis*, -e.
Usiant = *Ouessant*.
Usidicani, *the Usidicāni*, -orum (m.).
Usipetes, *the Usipētes*, -um (m.).
Usipii, *Usipii*, -orum (m.).
Uspe, *Uspe*, -es (f.); of or belonging to
Uspe, *Uspensis*, -e.
Ussubium, *Ussubium*, -ii (n.).
Ustica, *Ustica*, -æ (f.).
Utende, *Siatutanda*, -orum (n.).
Utens, *the Utens*, -ntis (m.).
Uthina, *Uthina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging
to Uthina, *Uthinensis*, -e.
Utica, *Utica*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Utica, *Uticensis*, -e.
Utrecti, *Trajectum*, -i (n.), ad *Rhenum*.
Uzama, *Uzāma*, -æ (f.); of or belonging
to Uzama, *Uxamensis*, -e.
Uxantis, *Uxantis*, -is (f.).
Uxellodunum, *Uxellōdunum*, -i (n.).
Uxentum, *Uxentum*, -i (n.); of or belong-
ing to Uxentum, *Uxentinus*, -a, -um.
Uzalis, *Uzalis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to
Uzalis, *Uzalensis*, -e.
Uzes, *Ucctia*, -æ (f.).
Uzia, *Uzin*, -æ (f.).
Uzila, *Uzila*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Uzila, *Uzilenis*, -e.
Uzziah, *Uzzias*, -æ (m.).

V.

Vabar, *the Vabar*, -aris (m.).
Vacca, *Vacca*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Vacca, *Vaccensis*, -e, and *Vaccæus*, -a,
-um.
Vaccius, *Vaccius*, -ii (m.).
Vaccus, *Vaccus*, -i (m.).
Vacerra, *Vacerra*, -æ (m.).
Vacuna, *Vacūna*, -æ (f.); of or relating
to Vacuna, *Vacunalis*, -e.
Vada, *Vada*, -æ (f.).—2. *Vāda*, -orum (n.).
Vadimonis (Lake), *Vadimōnis Lacus* (m.).
Vadomarius, *Vadomarius*, -ii (m.).
Vaga, *Vaga*, -æ (f.). another form of *Vac-*
ca, q. v.; adj. *Vagensis*, -e.
Vagellius, *Vagellius*, -ii (m.).
Vahalis, *the Vāhalis* or *Vāchālis*, -is (m.).

Vasio, *Vasio*, -ōnis (f.).
Vala, *Vāla*, -æ (m.).
Valence, *Valentia*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Valencia, *Valencia* or *Valentia*, -æ (f.).
Valencianus, *Valentianus*, -arum (f.).
Valens, *Vālen*, -entis (m.).
Valentia, *Valentia*, -æ (f.); of or belong-
ing to Valentia, *Valentinus*, -a, -um.
Valentina, *Valentina*, -æ (f.).
Valentine, *Valentinus*, -i (m.); of or relat-
ing to Valentine, *Valentinianus*, -a, -um.
Valentinian, *Valentinianus*, -i (m.).
Valentius, *Valentius*, -ii (m.).
Valenza, *Valentinum*, -i (n.).
Valeria, *Valēria*, -æ (f.); a woman.—2. a
city; of or belonging to *Valeria*, *Valēri-*
ensis, -e.
Valerian, *Valerianus*, -i (m.).
Valerius, *Valerius*, -ii (m.); of or belong-
ing to Valerius, *Valerian*, *Valerius*, -a,
-um, and *Valerianus*, -a, -um.
Valerius, *Valērus*, -i (m.).
Valetium, *Valetium*, -ii (n.).
Valgius, *Valgius*, -ii (m.).
Valgus, *Valgus*, -i (m.).
Valladotid, *Pintia*, -æ (f.); *Vallisoletum*,
-i (n.).
Vallci, *the Vallci*, -orum (m.).
Vallébana, *Vallébāna*, -æ (f.).
Valli, *the Valli*, -orum (m.).
Vallatine, *Vallis Tellina* (f.).
Vandals, *the Vandals*, *Vandal*, *Vand-*
alicius, -a, -um.
Van Diemen's Land, *Diemeni Insula*
(f.).
Vangio, *Vangio*, -ōnis (m.).
Vangioncs, *the Vangioncs*, -um (m.).
Vannes, *Civitas Venetorum*; *Venetia*, -æ
(f.).
Vannius, *Vannius*, -ii (m.); of or belong-
ing to Vannius, *Vannianus*, -a, -um.
Vapincum, *Vapincum*, -i (n.); of or be-
longing to Vapincum, *Vapincensis*, -e.
Var, *the Varus*, -i (m.).
Vardai, *the Vardai*, -orum (m.).
Vardanes, *Vardanes*, -æ or -is (m.).
Vardar, *the Axius*, -ii (m.).
Varduli, *the Varduli*, -orum (m.).
Vareus, *Vareus*, -i (m.).
Vargula, *Vargula*, -æ (m.).
Vargunteus, *Vargunteus* and *Vargontel-*
us, -ii (m.).
Varia, *Varia*, -æ (f.); a city.—2. a woman's
name.
Varilla, *Varilla*, -æ (f.).
Varillus, *Varillus*, -i (m.).
Varini, *the Varini*, -orum (m.).
Varinus, *Varinus*, -i (m.).
Variola, *Variola*, -æ (f.).
Varisidius, *Varisidius*, -ii (m.).
Varius, *Varius*, -ii (m.).
Varro, *Varro*, -ōnis (m.); of or belong-
ing to Varro, *Varronian*, *Varronianus*, -a,
-um.
Varronianus, *Varronianus*, -i (m.).
Varus, *Vārus*, -i (m.); of or relating to
Varus, *Variānus*, -a, -um.
Vasaces, *Vasaces*, -is (m.).
Vasates, *the Vasātes*, -um or -ium, and
Vasatæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to
the Vasates, *Vasaticus*, -a, -um.
Vasconcs, *the Vasconcs*, -um (m.); of or
belonging to the Vasconcs, *Vasconian*,
Vasconicus, -a, -um; the country of the
Vasconcs, *Vasconia*, -æ (f.).
Vatia, *Vatia*, -æ (m.).
Vatican (*Mouet*), *Vaticānus*, -i (m.), *Mons*
or Collis; of or belonging to *the Vatican*,
Vatican, *Vaticānus*, -a, -um.
Vatinius, *Vatinius*, -i (m.).
Vatinus, *Vatinus*, -ii (m.); of or relating
to Vatinus, *Vatinian*, *Vatinianus*, -a,
-um.
Vatusium, *Vatusium*, -ii (n.); of or be-
longing to Vatusium, *Vatusicus*, -a, -um.
Vecilus, *Vecilus*, -ii (m.).
Vecten, *Vecten*, -i (m.).
Vectidius, *Vectidius*, -ii (m.).
Vectis, *Vectis*, -is (f.).
Vectius, *Vectius*, -ii (m.).
Veturcius, *Veturcius*, -i (m.).
Vedius, *Vedius*, -ii (m.).
Vegetius, *Vegetius*, -ii (m.).
Veia, *Veia*, -æ (f.).
Veianus, *Veianus*, -ii (m.).
Velianus, *Velianus*, -i (m.).
Velienta, *Velienta*, -ōnis (m.).
Velit, *Velit*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to

Veti, Veian, Veians, -entis (adj.), and
Veiectianus, -a, -um.
Vejovis, Vejovis, -is (m.).
Velabrum, Velâbrum, -i, and Velabra,
-orum (n.); of or belonging to Velabrum,
Velabrensis, -e.
Velauni, the, Velauni, -orum (m.).
Velia, Velia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Velia, Veliensis, -e, and Velinus, -a, -um.
Vellitra, Vellitræ, -arum (f.); of or belong-
ing to Vellitra, Velliternus, -a, -um, and
Velliterius, -a, -um.
Velius, Velius, -i (m.).
Vellavi, the, Vellavi, -orum (m.); of or be-
longing to the Vellavi, Vellavus, -a, -um.
Vellêda, Vellêda, -æ (f.).
Velleius, Velleius, -ii (m.); of or relating
to Velleius, Velleianus, -a, -um.
Vellieri, Vellitræ, -arum (f.), q. v.
Vellica, Vellica, -æ (f.).
Velloctatus, Velloctatus, -i (m.).
Vellodunum, Vellodunum, -i (n.).
Vellutus, Vellutus, -i (m.).
Velocasses, the, Velocasses, -ium (m.).
Velocius, Velocius, -i (m.).
Velox, Velox, -ocis (m.).
Venafrum, Venafrum, -i (n.); of or belong-
ing to Venafrum, Venafranus, -a, -um.
Vendome, Castrum Vendonicum, -i (n.).
Venedi, the, Venedi, -orum (m.).
Veneti, the, Veneti, -orum (m.); of or be-
longing to the Veneti, Venetian, Veneti-
cus, -a, -um, and Venetius, -a, -um; the
country of the Veneti, Venetia, -æ (f.).
Venice, Venetia, -arum (f.); Venetian,
Venetus, -a, -um.
Venilia, Venilia, -æ (f.).
Venno, Venno, -onis (m.).
Vennonius, Vennonius, -ii (m.).
Venosa, Venusia, -æ (f.), q. v.
Venta, Venta, -æ (f.).
Ventidius, Ventidius, -ii (m.); of or relat-
ing to Ventidius, Ventidiânus, -a, -um.
Venuleia, Venuleia, -æ (f.).
Venuleius, Venuleius, -ii (m.).
Venulus, Venulus, -i (m.).
Venus, Venus, -eris (f.); of or relating to
Venus, Venêreus or Venerius, -a, -um.
Venusia, Venusia, -æ (f.), and Venusium,
-ii (n.); of or belonging to Venusia, Ven-
usianus, -a, -um.
Venusius, Venusius, -i (m.).
Venzona, Vannia, -æ (f.).
Vera Cruz, Vera Cruz, -icis (f.).
Véragri, the, Vêragri, -orum (m.).
Verannia, Verannia, -æ (f.).
Verannius, Verannius, -ii (m.).
Vérax, Verax, -icis (m.).
Vêrbanus (Lake), Vêrbânus, -i (m.), Lacus.
Verbinum, } Verbinum, -i (n.).
Vercins, }
Vercelle, } Vercelle, -arum (f.); of or be-
longing to Vercelle, Vercel-
lensis, -e, and Vercellinus, -a, -um.
Vercellius, Vercellius, -ii (m.).
Vercingetorix, Vercingetorix, -igis (m.).
Vernonius, Vernoni, -orum (m.).
Verdun, Verodunum, -i (n.); of or belong-
ing to Verdun, Verodunensis, -e.
Vereum, Veretum, -i (n.); of or belonging
to Vereum, Veretinus, -a, -um.
Verga, Vergæ, -arum (f.).
Vergellus, Vergellus, -i (m.).
Vergentum, Vergentum, -i (n.).
Vergilius, v. Virgilius.
Vergium, Vergium, -i (n.); of or belong-
ing to Vergium, Vergestianus, -a, -um.
Vergunt, the, Vergunt, -orum (m.).
Vergia, Veria, -æ (f.).
Verrina, Verrina, -æ (f.).
Verrina, Verrina, -æ (m.).
Vernon, Vellunodunum, -i (n.).
Verolamium, Verolamium, -ii, or Verola-
mum, -i (n.).
Veromandui, the, Veromandui, -orum (m.).
Verona, Verôna, -æ (f.); of or belonging
to Verona, Veronensis, -e.
Vêres, Veres, -is (m.); of or belonging
to Veres, Verreus, -a, -um, and Nerri-
us, -a, -um.
Vêrrius, Verrius, -i (m.).
Verrus, Verrus, -ii (m.).
Verrugo, Verrugô, -inis (f.).
Verrutius, Verrutius, -ii (m.).
Versailles, Versalia, -arum (f.).
Vertumnus, Vertumnus, -i (m.).
Verulamium, v. Verolamium.
Verula, Verulæ, -arum (f.); of or belong-
ing to Verula, Verulanus, -a, -um.

Verus, Vêrus, -i (m.); of or relating to
Verus, Verânus, -a, -um, and Verianus,
-a, -um.
Vercins, Verbinum, -i (n.).
Vesagus, Vesagus, -i (m.).
Vesclia, Vesclia, -æ (f.).
Vescia, Vescia, -æ (f.); of or belonging
to Vescia, Vescinus, -a, -um.
Vescularius, Vescularius, -ii (m.).
Vescria, the, Vescris, -is (m.).
Vesontio, Vesontio, -onis (f.); of or be-
longing to Vesontio, Vesontianus, -e.
Vespa, Vespa, -æ (m.).
Vespasia, Vespasia, -æ (f.).
Vespasian, Vespasianus, -i (m.).
Vespasianus, Vespasianus, -ii (m.).
Vespillo, Vespillo, -onis (m.).
Vesprontius, Vesprontius, -ii (m.).
Vesta, Vesta, -æ (f.); of or relating to
Vesta, Vestalis, -e.
Vestia, Vestia, -æ (f.).
Vestienus, Vestienus, -i (m.).
Vestilia, Vestilia, -æ (f.).
Vestilius, Vestilius, -ii (m.).
Vestini, the, Vestini, -orum (m.); of or be-
longing to the Vestini, Vestinus, -a, -um.
Vestinus, Vestinus, -i (m.).
Vestorius, Vestorius, -ii (m.); of or belong-
ing to Vestorius, Vestorianus, -a, -um.
Vestrius, Vestritius, -ii (m.).
Vestus (Mount), Vêstus, -i (m.), Mons.
Vesuti, the, Vesuti, -orum (m.).
Vesunna, Vesunna, -æ (f.); of or belong-
ing to Vesunna, Vesunnius, -a, -um.
Vesurius (Mount), Vêsurius, -ii (m.), and
Vesêvus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Ve-
surius, Vesutian, Vesuvius, -a, -um;
Vesêvus, -a, -um; and (late) Vesvius,
-a, -um.
Veterano, Veterânio, -onis (m.).
Vetilius, Vetilius, -ii (m.).
Vetrasinus, Vetrasinus, -i (m.).
Vetronius, Vetronius, -ii (m.).
Vetlius, Vetlius, -ii (m.).
Vettona, Vettona, -æ (f.); of or belonging
to Vettona, Vettonensis, -e.
Vettones, the, Vêttônes or Vêctônes, -um
(m.); country of the Vêttônes, Vêttôn-
ia, -æ (f.).
Vettonianus, Vettonianus, -i (m.).
Vetulonia, Vetulônia, -æ (f.); of or be-
longing to Vetulonia, Vetuloniensis, -e.
Veturia, Veturia, -æ (f.).
Veturius, Veturius, -ii (m.); of or relating
to Veturius, Veturius, -a, -um.
Vetusius, Vetusius, -ii (m.).
Vevay, Viviscum or Vibiscum, -i (n.).
Vibelli, the, Vibelli, -orum (m.).
Vibenna, Vibenna, -æ (f.).
Vibennius, Vibennius, -ii (m.).
Vibidia, Vibidia, -æ (f.).
Vibidius, Vibidius, -ii (m.).
Vibienus, Vibienus, -i (m.).
Vibilius, Vibilius, -ii (m.).
Vibius, Vibius, -ii (m.); of or relating to
Vibius, Vibius, -a, -um.
Vibo, Vibo, -onis (f.); of or belonging to
Vibo, Vibonensis, -e.
Vibulanus, Vibulanus, -i (m.).
Vibulenus, Vibulenus, -i (m.).
Vibullius, Vibullius, -ii (m.).
Vicentia, } Vicentia, -æ (f.); of or belong-
ing to Vicentia, Vicentinus,
-a, -um.
Vicetia, Vicetia, -æ, or Vicentia, -æ (f.);
of or belonging to Vicetia, Vicetinus, -a,
-um = foregoing.
Vicki, Aquæ Calidæ, -arum (f.).
Vicior, Victor, -oris (m.).
Victoria, Victôria, -æ (f.); of or belong-
ing to Victoria, Victoriensis, -e.
Victorian, Victoriânus, -i (m.).
Victoriatius, Victoriatius, -i (m.).
Victorinus, Victorinus, -ii (m.).
Victorius, Victorius, -ii (m.).
Victimetia, Victimetia, -arum (f.).
Vidius, Vidius, -ii (m.).
Vienna, Vindobona, -æ (f.); of or belong-
ing to Vienna, Viennensis, Vindobonen-
sis, -e.
Vienna, Vienna, -æ (f.); of or belonging
to Vienna, Viennensis, -e.
Vigellius, Vigellius, -ii (m.).
Vigilius, Vigilius, -ii (m.).
Villius, Villius, -ii (m.).
Viminal (Mount), the, Viminâlis, -is (m.),
Mons, Collis; of the Viminal, Viminalis,
Viminâlis, -e.
Vincennes, Vincetia, -æ (f.).

Vincent, Vincetius, -ii (m.).
Vincetia, Vincetia, -æ (f.).
Vincetius, v. Vincent.
Vinctum, Vinctum, -ii (n.); of or belong-
ing to Vinctum, Vinctianus, -e.
Vincius, Vincius, -ii (m.).
Vindalium, Vindalium, -ii (n.).
Vindelicia, Vindelicia, -æ (f.); the Vindo-
lici, Vindelicti, -orum (m.); Vindelician,
Vindelicia, -a, -um.
Vinder, Vindex, -icis (m.).
Vindia, Vindia, -æ (f.).
Vindicus, Vindicus, -ii (m.).
Vindilis, Vindilis, -is (f.).
Vindobona, v. Vienna.
Vindonissa, Vindonissa, -æ (f.); of or be-
longing to Vindonissa, Vindonissen-
sis, -e.
Vindullus, Vindullus, -i (m.).
Vinicus, Vinicius, -ii (m.); of or relating
to Vinicius, Vinicianus, -a, -um.
Vindius, Vindius, -ii (m.).
Vinius, Vinius, -ii (m.).
Vinoria, Vinovia, -æ (f.).
Vintimiglia, Albium Intemelium, -ii (n.).
Viola, Viola, -æ (f.).
Violen, Violen, -entis (m.).
Vipsania, Vipsania, -æ (f.).
Vipsanxus, Vipsanxus, -ii (m.).
Vipstana, Vipstana, -æ (f.).
Vipstanius, Vipstanius, -i (m.).
Virbius, Virbius, -ii (m.).
Virdius, Virdius, -ii (m.).
Virdomarus, Virdomarus, -i, or Virdumâ-
rus, -i (m.).
Virgilianus, Virgilianus, -i (m.).
Virgili, Virgilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to
Virgili, Virgiliânus, -a, -um.
Virginia, Virginia, -æ (f.); of or relating
to Virginia, Virginiensis, -e.
Virginus, Virginius, -ii (m.).
Viriatius, Viriâthus or Viriâtus, -i (m.);
of or relating to Viriâthus, Viriâthinus,
-a, -um.
Viridasius, Viridasius, -ii (m.).
Virrius, Virrius, -ii (m.).
Virro, Virro, -onis (m.).
Virtus, Virtus, -utis (f.).
Virunum, Virunum, -i (n.); of or belong-
ing to Virunum, Virunensis, -e.
Viscellinus, Viscellinus, -i (m.).
Viscus, Viscus, -i (m.).
Viscus, Viscus, -ii (m.).
Viscella, Viscella, -æ (f.).
Vissellius, Vissellius, -ii (m.); of or relating
to Vissellius, Vissellian, Vissellius, -a, -um.
Visigoths, the, Visigôthæ, -arum; Visi-
gothi, -orum (m.).
Viso (Mount), Vesulus, -i (m.), Mons.
Visonio = Vesonio.
Vistila, Vistila, -æ (f.).
Vistula, the, Vistula, -æ, and Vistillia, -i
(m.).
Visurgis, the, Visurgis, -is (m.).
Vitalian, Vitalianus, -i (m.).
Vitalius, Vitalius, -ii (m.).
Vitella, Vitella, -æ (f.).
Vitellinus, Vitellinus, -i (m.).
Vitellius, Vitellius, -ii (m.); of or relating
to Vitellius, Vitellianus, -a, -um.
Viterbo, Viterbium, -ii (n.).
Viua, Viua, -æ (f.).
Vitrasia, Vitrasia, -æ (f.).
Vitrasius, Vitrasius, -ii (m.); of or belong-
ing to Vitrasius, Vitrasianus, -a, -um.
Vitruvius, Vitruvius, -ii (m.).
Vittoria, Vittoria, -æ (f.).
Viturgia, Viturgia, -æ (f.).
Vitarius, v. Vitiæ.
Vician, Vivianus, -i (m.).
Viters, Vivarium, -ii (n.); of or belong-
ing to Viters, Vivariensis, -e.
Vitiscid, the, Vitiscl, -orum (m.); of or be-
longing to the Vitiscid, Vitiscl, -a, -um.
Vitica, Vitica, -arum (f.).
Vite, the, Fossa Carbolonis (f.).
Viteland, Vitelandia, -æ (f.).
Vlissingen, Vlissingen, -æ (f.).
Vocates, the, Vocates, -um or -ium (m.).
Vocetius (Mount), Vocetius, -ii (m.), Mons.
Vocio, Vocio, -onis (m.).
Voconius, Voconius, -ii (m.); of or relat-
ing to Voconius, Voconianus, -a, -um, and
Voconianus, -a, -um.
Vocontii, the, Vocontii, -orum (m.); of or
belonging to the Vocontii, Vocontius, -a
-um.
Vocula, Vocula, -æ (m.).
Vogesus, v. Vosges.

Volæ, *Volæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Volæ*, *Volânus*, -a, -um.
Volaginius, *Volaginius*, -ii (m.).
Volana, *Volâna*, -æ (f.).
Volandum, *Volandum*, -i (n.).
Volaneri, *Volânëria*, -ii (m.).
Volaterra, *Volâtërra*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Volaterra*, *Volaterrânus*, -a, -um.
Volcæ, the, *Volcæ*, -arum (m.).
Volero, *Volëro*, -ônis (m.).
Volesus, *Volësus* and *Volisus*, -i (m.); v. *Volisus*.
Volga, the, *Rha*, indecl. (m.).
Vologesus, *Vologesus*, -i, and *Vologeses*, -is (m.).
Volscens, *Volscens*, -entis (m.).
Volsci, the, *Volsci*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Volsci*, *Volscian*, *Volscus*, -a, -um.
Volsciani, the, *Volsciani*, -orum (m.).
Volscius, *Volscius*, -ii (m.).
Volstinii, *Volstinii* or *Volisnii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Volstinii*, *Volstinensis*, -e, and *Volscinus* or *Volisinus*, -a, -um.
Volterra, *Volaterræ*, -arum (f.), q. v.
Voluturno, *Voluturnus*, -i (m.).
Volumnia, *Volumnia*, -æ (f.).
Volumnius, *Volumnius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Volumnius*, *Volumnianus*, -a, -um.
Volumanus, *Volumnus*, -i (m.).
Volupia, *Volupia*, -æ (f.).
Volusenus, *Volusenus*, -i (m.).
Volusian, *Volusianus*, -i (m.).
Volusius, *Volusius*, -ii (m.).
Volusus, *Volusus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Volusus*, *Volusian*, *Volusinus*, -a, -um.
Volventius, *Volventius*, -ii (m.).
Vonones, *Vonônes*, -is (m.).
Vopiscus, *Vopiscus*, -i (m.).
Voranus, *Vorânus*, -i (m.).
Vosges, les, } *Vôsëgus* or *Vôgësus*,
Vosges (Mount), } -i (m.), Mons.
Vostizza, *Ægium*, -ii (n.), q. v.
Votienus, *Votienus*, -i (m.).
Vulcan, *Vulcânus*, -i (m.); Greek and poet., *Hephæstus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Vulcan*, *Vulcanian*, *Vulcânus*, -a, -um, and *Vulcânalis*, -e.
Vulcatius, *Vulcatius*, -ii (m.).
Vulpenius, *Vulpenius*, -ii (m.).
Vulsinii, v. *Volstinii*.
Vulso, *Vulso*, -ônis (m.).
Vultei, *Vultei*, -i (m.).
Vulturcius, *Vulturcius*, -ii (m.).
Vultur (Mount), *Vultur*, -uris (m.), Mons.
Vulturnum, *Vulturnum*, -i (n.).
Vultururnus, the, *Vultururnus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Vultururnus*, *Vultururnâlis*, -e.

W.

Waag, *Vagus*, -i (m.).
Waal, *Vahâlis*, -is (m.).
Wadi el Arisch, *Ægypti fluvius*.
Wadi el Berber, *Tusca*, -æ (m.).
Wadi Quaham, *Cinyps*, -ypis (m.).
Wadi Musa, *Petra*, -æ (f.).
Walcheren, *Gualacra*, -æ (f.).
Waldeck, *Valdëcum*, -i (n.).
Waldhust, *Valdhusta*, -æ (f.).
Wales, *Britannia Secunda*; *Cambria*, -æ (f.); *Vallesia*, -æ (f.).
Wallachia, *Dacia*, -æ (f.), of which it formed part; *Vallachia*, -æ (f.).
Wallingford, *Calëva*, -æ (f.).
Walton, *Valtonia*, -æ (f.).
Walsingham, *Parathalassia*, -æ (f.).
Wantage, *Vanatinga*, -æ (f.).
Wardëin, *Varadinum*, -i (n.).
Waren, *Virunum*, -i (n.).
Warminster, *Verlucio*, -ônis (f.).
Warrington, *Rigodünum*, -i (n.).
Warsaw, *Varsovia*, -æ (f.).
Warwick, *Calunia*, -æ (f.).
Wash (the), *Metaris Æstuarium*.

Washington, *Hercoopôlis*, -is (f.).
Waterford, *Menapia*, -æ (f.).
Waterloo, *Nicephorium*, -ii (n.).
Weichsel, the, *Vistula*, -æ (m.).
Weissenburg, *Alba Sclusiana*.
Weissenfels, *Leucopetra*, -æ (f.).
Wells, *Pontæ Belgæ*.
Wellen, *Veldidenæ*, -æ (f.).
Werden, *Moradünüm*, -i (n.).
Wertach, *Vinda*, -æ (f.).
Weser, *Visurgis*, -is (m.).
West Bothnia, *Bothnia Occidentâlis*.
West Chester, *Cestria Occidentâlis*.
Western Islands, *Accipitrum Insulæ*; v. *Azores*.
West Indies, *India Occidentâlis*.
Westminster, *Westmonasterium*, -ii (n.).
Westphalia, *Guestfalia*, -æ (f.).
West Point, *Zephyrium*, -ii (n.).
Whitechurch, *Album Monasterium*.
White Sea, *Album Mare*.
Widden, *Viminacium*, -ii (n.).
Wien, *Vindobona*, -æ (f.); v. *Vienna*.
Wiener Wald, *Boiorum Deserta*.
Wiesbaden, *Aquæ Mattiacæ*.
Wight (Isle of), *Vectis Insula*.
Willoughby, *Veromëtum*, -i (n.).
Wilna, *Vilna*, -æ (f.).
Wilton, *Ellandünüm*, -i (n.).
Winchester, *Venta Belgarum*; *Vintonia*, -æ (f.).
Windischgrätz, *Slavogræcium*, -ii (n.).
Windsor, *Vindesorium*, -ii (n.).
Winterthur, *Vitodürum*, -i (n.).
Wittenberg, *Vitemberga*, -æ (f.).
Wolfenbüttel, *Guelferbytum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Wolfenbüttel*, *Guelferbytanus*, -a, -um.
Wolga, *Rha*, indecl. (m.).
Worcester, *Vigomia*, -æ (f.); *Brannovium*, -i (n.).
Wro-nus, *Borbetomagus*, -i (f.); *Augusta Vangionum*.
Wrozier, *Uriconium*, -ii (n.).
Würzburg, *Artanum*, -i (n.); *Herbipolis*, -is (f.); *Wurceburgum*, -i (n.).

X.

Xalapa, *Jalapa*, -æ (f.).
Xalon, the, *Bilbilis*, -is (m.).
Xanten, *Castra Vetera*.
Xanthe, *Xanthe*, -æ (f.).
Xanthias, *Xanthias*, -æ (m.).
Xanthippe, *Xanthippe*, -es (f.).
Xanthippus, *Xanthippus*, -i (m.).
Xantho, *Xantho*, -idis (f.).
Xanthus, the, *Xanthus*, -i (m.).
Xelsa, *Celsa*, -æ (f.).
Xelva, *Xelva*, -æ (f.).
Xenagoras, *Xenagôras*, æ (m.).
Xenarchus, *Xenarchus*, -i (m.).
Xeno, *Xeno*, -ônis (m.).
Xenocles, *Xenôcles*, -is (m.).
Xenocrates, *Xenocrâtes*, -is (m.).
Xenodorus, *Xenodôrus*, -i (m.).
Xenomenes, *Xenomènes*, -is (m.).
Xenophanes, *Xenophânes*, -is (m.).
Xenophantus, *Xenophantus*, -i (m.).
Xenophilus, *Xenophilus*, -i (m.).
Xenophon, *Xenôphon*, -ontis (m.); of or relating to *Xenophon*, *Xenophontëus*, -a, -um.
Xerxes, *Xerxes*, -is (m.).
Xigonzia, *Saguntia*, -æ (f.).
Xillocastro, *Ægira*, -æ (f.).
Xistus, *Xistus*, -i (m.).
Xucar, *Sucro*, -ônis (m.).
Xuthe, *Xuthe*, -es (f.).
Xuthus, *Xuthus*, -i (m.).
Xylenopolis, *Xylenopôlis*, -is (f.).

Y.

Yare, the, *Gariënis*, -is (m.).
Yarmouth, *Garianônüm*, -i (n.).
Yarrow, *Yarrovia*, -æ (f.).

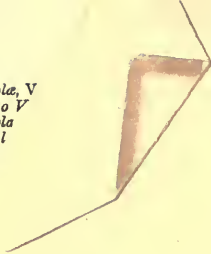
Yarrow (River), *Yarrovus*, -i (m.).
Yarum, *Girvium*, -ii (n.).
Yellow River, *Flavus Amnis*.
Yellow Sea, *Flavum Mare*.
Yemen, *Arabia Felix*, and also *Amania*, -æ (f.).
Yenisei, *Ienisia*, -æ (f.).
Yenne, *Canna*, -æ (f.), and also *Yenna*, -æ (f.).
Yepes, *Ispinum*, -i (n.).
Ygaluda, *Aqualatüm*, -i (n.).
Yil, *Hyla*, -æ (f.).
Yist, *Ilostum*, -i (n.).
Yniesta, *Egelasta*, -æ (f.).
Yonne, *Icauna*, -æ (f.).
York, *Eboracum*, -i (n.), and also *Eboracopôlis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *York*, *Eboracensis*, -e; *Eboracopolitânus*, -a, -um; v. *New York*.
Yorktown, *Nicopolis Americana*.
Ypres, *Hypræ*, -arum (f.).
Ysëndick, *Iëndicium*, -i (n.).
Yssel, the, *Isala*, -æ (m.).
Ysselberg, *Ysselburgum*, -i (n.).
Ystad, *Ietadüm*, -ii (n.).
Yucatan, *Iucatania*, -æ (f.).
Yunto, *Tagrus*, -i (m.).
Yvoire, *Aquaria*, -æ (f.).
Yvoiz (District), *Carinacum*, -i (n.).
Yvoiz (City), *Epoësius*, -i (m.).

Z.

Zabulon, *Zabulon*, -ônis (m.).
Zacharias, *Zacharias*, -æ (m.).
Zachary, *Zacharias*, -æ (m.).
Zaccheus, *Zacchëus*, -i (m.).
Zacynthus (now *Zante*), *Zacynthus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Zacynthus*, *Zacynthi*, -us, -a, -um.
Zadok, *Zadôcus*, -i (m.).
Zagrus (Mount), *Zagrus*, -i (m.).
Zalodocus, *Zaleucus*, -i (m.).
Zama, *Zama*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Zama*, *Zamensis*, -e.
Zamolxis, *Zamolxis*, -is (m.).
Zancle, *Zancle*, -æ (f.).
Zante, *Zacynthus*, -i (f.), q. v.
Zaranga, *Zarangæ*, -arum (m.).
Zariaspa, *Zariaspa*, -æ, and *Zariaspe*, -es (f.).
Zea, *Cëa*, -æ, and *Ceos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Cëa*, *Cëus*, -a, -um.
Zebede, *Zebedæus*, -i (m.).
Zedekiah, *Zedekias*, -æ (m.).
Zeitoun (Gulf), *Sinus Malicus*.
Zela, *Zela*, -æ (f.).
Zelotes, *Zelôtes*, -æ (m.).
Zelotus, *Zelôtus*, -i (m.).
Zeno, *Zeno*, -ônis (m.).
Zenobia, *Zenobia*, -æ (f.).
Zenobius, *Zenobius*, -ii (m.).
Zenodotus, *Zenodôtus*, -i (m.).
Zephyrus, *Zephÿrus*, -i (m.).
Zetes, *Zetes*, -æ (m.).
Zetis, *Zetis*, -is (m.).
Zeugis, *Zeugis*, -is (f.).
Zeugma, *Zeugma*, -âtis (n.).
Zeuxis, *Zeuxis*, -is and -idis (m.).
Ziel, *Zela*, -æ (f.).
Zillis, *Zillis*, -is (f.).
Zoe, *Zoe*, -es (f.).
Zoilus, *Zollus*, -i (m.).
Zois, *Zois*, -idis (f.).
Zön, *Zön*, -ontis (m.).
Zopyrion, *Zopyrion*, -ônis (m.).
Zopyrus, *Zopÿrus*, -i (m.).
Zoroaster, *Zoroastres*, -æ and -is (m.).
Zosimus, *Zosimus*, -i (m.).
Zoster, *Zoster*, -ëris (m.).
Zurich, *Turicum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Zurich*, *Turicensis*, -e.
Zweibrücken, *Bipontium*, -ii, and *Blipontum*, -i; of or belonging to *Zweibrück*, or *Bipontium*, *Bipont*, *Bipontiflueus*, -a, -um.
Zwickau, *Cyguca*, -æ (f.).

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